Community Safety & Crime Prevention Plan

2019 – 2024

About this document

This document has been prepared by the Shire of Waroona in consultation with local community organisations and service providers.
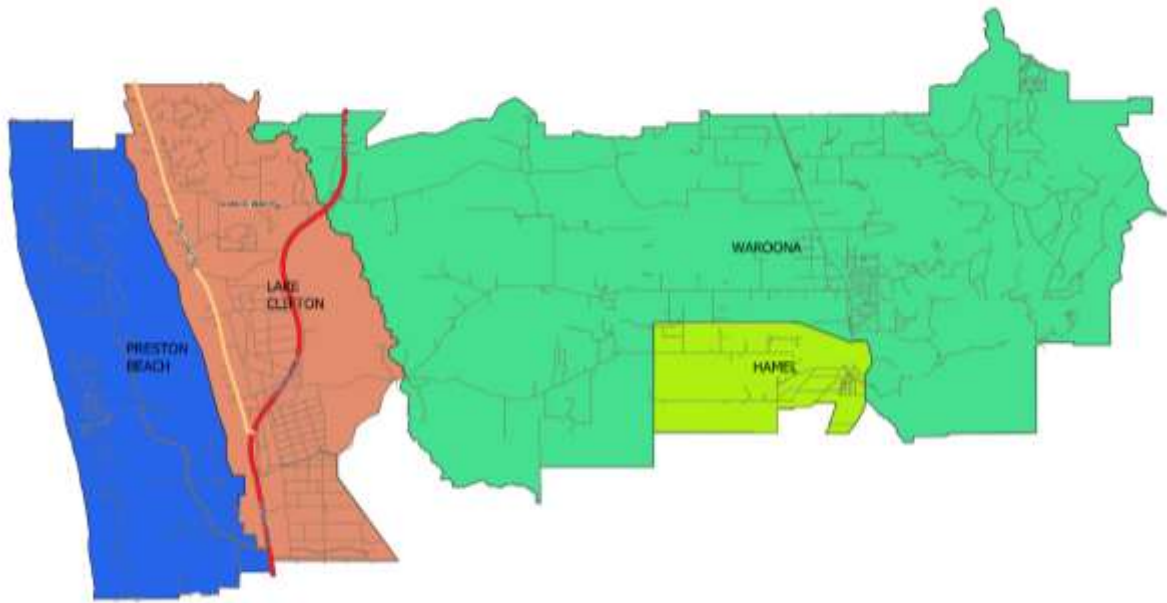
The consultation process identified community safety and crime prevention features, barriers and opportunities for improvement across the shire.

The Shire of Waroona would like to acknowledge the following organisations for their assistance and support in the development of this plan:

- Lake Clifton Herron Residents Association
- Preston Beach Progress Association
- St Joseph's Primary School Waroona
- Waroona Community Resource Centre
- Waroona District High School

- Waroona Family Support Service
- Waroona Interagency Group
- Waroona Senior Citizens Welfare Committee
- Waroona Youth Advisory Council
- WA Police

This document provides a high-level overview of the strategies that the Shire of Waroona can consider to increase community safety and crime prevention in the community.

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Message from the Shire President

The aspiration of any local government is to help provide a safe and crime free community for its residents. While zero crime would be an ideal situation for us to achieve, the reality is that may not be entirely possible. With the input and guidance our community has given from our consultation, we have mapped out some direction for the next five years on what areas and key strategies we may take in driving safety and crime prevention in our Shire. Some of the following statistics show some of the areas in crime that have declined and some that have perhaps increased, but they are overall indicative of a changing society. It is encouraging that overall crime has decreased so some of the good work that has been achieved till now is bearing benefits. I sincerely thank all the groups and individuals that took the time to help in forming this document as it will be a guiding plan for our council. We all have some responsibility to make our community safe for everyone so I encourage all our residents to play their part in educating and promoting the good aspects of acceptable behaviour because we do have a choice in how we engage with others and its should always be in a positive way.

Cr Mike Walmsley
Shire President

Integrated Planning and Reporting Framework

In 2010, the Integrated Planning and Reporting (IPR) Framework and Guidelines were introduced in Western Australia (WA) as part of the State Government's Local Government Reform Program. All local governments were required to have their first suite of IPR documents in place by 1 July 2013.

This updated IPR Framework and Guidelines reflects current local government IPR practice and the lessons learned by the local government sector since 2010.

The Community Safety and Crime Prevention Plan is an element of the IPR Framework.

In essence, IPR is a process designed to:

- Articulate the community's vision, outcomes and priorities
- Allocate resources to achieve the vision, striking a considered balance between aspirations and affordability
- Monitor and report progress

IPR enables community members and stakeholders to participate in shaping the future of the community and in identifying issues and solutions. This is not restricted by the Council's direct service delivery responsibilities. A community's aspirations are expressed as a vision, outcomes (or similar) and priorities. The community vision and outcomes are typically higher level than the scope of local government activity. Examples include prosperity, social cohesion, safety, and health. While such vision elements and/or outcomes are a driving force for local governments, many other factors are involved that are outside their control.

The Strategic Community Plan doesn't make local government accountable for high level community visions or outcomes. Rather, the Strategic Community Plan needs to include clear definition of the Council's strategic priorities, intentions for asset stewardship and service delivery, and resourcing implications over the coming decade – clearly linked to the community's aspirations.

The Strategic Community Plan can also encompass the contributions of others and provide inspiration and guidance for alignment of all relevant stakeholders in favour of the community's aspirations.

The IPR process takes into account how the community is changing over time, with respect to demography, the nature of economic activity, people's expectations and so on. Technology is changing the way we communicate and interact with each other. The future may require different assets and services.

The process also acknowledges that aspirations will almost always exceed resources. IPR does not provide carte blanche for either unfunded commitments or unbridled rates increases. Options should be robustly assessed and prioritised, with the community able to provide meaningful input on real choices. Uncertainties should be acknowledged, such as where significant projects are subject to grant funding.

While Council is required to have regard to community input, it is always the Council that has the final decision-making authority and responsibility for the best balance of costs and benefits in striving to meet the community's aspirations. Council may not delegate this responsibility. It is not obliged to

accept community preferences with respect to that balancing act and those preferences can be conflicting in any event. The key is to consider and respond with due care and transparency.

Resource allocation occurs through long and medium term financial projections based on robust costings of services and assets, reviewed every two years and refined through each year's Annual Budget. This is at the heart of integration in the Framework. Identifying resourcing requirements is fundamental to balancing aspirations with affordability through robust prioritisation as mentioned above. IPR therefore goes beyond ranking wish lists and considers alternative ways of achieving outcomes with and for the community. This is essential to achieving and demonstrating financial sustainability.

Monitoring and reporting are key parts of the Framework. Annual implementation is tracked monthly, while the Corporate Business Plan is reviewed annually. Two yearly Strategic Reviews begin with an update of progress against the Strategic Community Plan.

The elements of Integrated Planning and Reporting Framework are illustrated below:

Strategic Community Plan

Community vision, strategic direction, long and medium term priorities and resourcing implications with a horizon of 10+ years

Corporate Business Plan

4 year delivery program, aligned to the Strategic Community Plan, and accompanied by four year financial projecitons

Annual Budget

Financial statements and policies for 1 year

Annual Report

Progress report of Council activities and financials for 1 year

Informing Strategies

- Long Term Financial Plan
- Asset Management Plans
- Workforce Plan
- Area Specific Plans

- Bridges
- Buildings
- Drainage
- Parks & Others
- Pathways
- Road Network

Figure 1 - Elements of Integrated Planning & Reporting Framework

Executive Summary

In April 2005, the Shire of Waroona entered into a partnership with the Office of Crime Prevention as part of a new State Government initiative for reducing crime and improving community safety.

Although law and order and crime prevention is primarily the role of state government, it is recognised that frontline policing is impacted by societal issues resulting from the community. Local government is the tier of government that is closest linked in with community, influencing many aspects of how people live and is well placed to assist in addressing issues of community safety and crime prevention. The local approach to community safety and crime prevention works, and is the best way to ensure a coordinated whole of government and community response to issues that matter most in the community.

The Community Safety and Crime Prevention Plan was developed as a whole of community response to reducing crime and improving community safety. The aim is to forge partnerships with residents, police, government, community organisations and businesses by developing a coordinated and preventative approach to these issues.

In order to understand the current situation surrounding community safety and crime prevention, Shire of Waroona engaged with service providers, community organisations, businesses and residents. A community consultation process involving interviews and surveys enabled the Shire to better assess the features, barriers and improvements needed to work towards a safer community.

Three key focus areas have been developed, each with a number of possible strategies that could be considered. The three key focus areas reflect the current situation surrounding community safety and crime prevention, and which areas should be focused on to enhance the desired environment. These key focus areas are:

1. Safe People and Community
2. Safe Places and Spaces
3. Safe Partnerships

The approach to presenting crime statistics used in this plan reveals that overall crime in the shire is the lowest recorded in the past 10 years.

The Shire of Waroona maintains a proactive approach to community safety, and a range of successful projects and strategies including closed circuit television, community engagement and awareness, have been completed since the adoption of the original plan. The local police continue to actively serve the community and implement additional initiatives such as police engagement and action, and intervention programs, which contribute to the positive trend in community safety and crime prevention within the shire. Over the next five years, the Shire of Waroona will continue to work with local police, stakeholders and the community to identify the resources required to implement the strategies of this plan. The Shire recognises that the responsibility for some of the challenges lies with other organisations and agencies, however the Shire acknowledges that at times its role may be to lead, facilitate, advocate for, or partner with others to ensure resources are applied to address the gaps and explore opportunities that will lead to a safer community.

Community Safety and Crime Prevention Plan

Why have a plan?

Community safety and crime prevention are important to the Shire of Waroona, particularly concerns surrounding individual personal safety, as well as the impact of alcohol and other drug use, and antisocial behaviour upon the whole community. As a local government, the Shire of Waroona is the closest government link with the community, influencing many aspects of how people live, and is well placed to assist in addressing issues of community safety and crime prevention. Out of the 139 local governments in Western Australia, 133 have a Community Safety and Crime Prevention Plan. The local approach is the more effective way to ensure there is a coordinated, whole of government and community response to the issues that matter most to the people who live and work in the shire.

The aims of the Shire of Waroona Community Safety and Crime Prevention Plan are to:

- Identify the current status of community safety and crime prevention;
- Implement strategies and initiatives;
- Form a framework for future decision making;
- Improve community safety and reduce crime; and
- Deliver relevant activities, programs and projects designed to tackle community priorities, current crime trends and to achieve the plan.

The key objectives are to:

- Build and strengthen partnerships between key stakeholders to develop and implement strategies to enhance community safety by working together to achieve common goals; and
- Develop effective local community safety and crime prevention initiatives.

Developing the plan

The Community Safety and Crime Prevention Plan was developed as a whole of community response to reducing crime and improving community safety. The aim is to forge partnerships with residents, police, government, community organisations and businesses by developing a coordinated and preventative approach to these issues.

In order to understand the current situation surrounding community safety and crime prevention, the Shire of Waroona engaged with service providers, community organisations, businesses and residents. A community consultation process involving interviews and surveys enabled the Shire to better assess the features, barriers and improvements needed to work towards a safer community. The Shire worked particularly closely with Lake Clifton Herron Residents Association, Preston Beach Progress Association, Quambie Park, Waroona Community Resource Centre, Waroona Family Support Service, Waroona Interagency Group, Waroona Senior Citizens' Welfare Committee, Waroona Youth Advisory Council, and West Australian Police.

Key messages resulting from the consultation are identified as follows:

- Residents feel that generally the shire of Waroona is safe to live in;

- Three elements of crime most concerning to residents in the shire are drug offences, burglaries and theft;
- Three places where residents felt safest in the shire are churches, local shops/businesses and schools;
- Three places where residents felt the least safe in the shire are the train station, industrial areas and public toilets;
- Three factors that residents felt had the highest impact on the level of safety in the shire are illicit drug use, antisocial behaviour and boredom;
- A majority of residents felt that Closed Circuit Television cameras are useful in the prevention of antisocial behaviour and crime and has improved community safety in general;
- A majority of residents also felt that Closed Circuit Television cameras should be used at major events to prevent antisocial behaviour and crime; and
- A majority of resident prioritised improving lighting in side streets and laneways, and on footpaths as important to improving safety in the shire.

Managing the plan

The Shire of Waroona is committed to community safety and crime prevention through the provision and facilitation of various projects and partnership with key stakeholders. The first Community Safety and Crime Prevention Plan was adopted by Council in 2005, resulting in a number of positive outcomes for the community.

The underpinning philosophy for community safety and crime prevention is that community safety is everyone's business and therefore not the domain of any single agency or group. However the Shire and WA Police play important role in facilitating and implementing actions as leading agencies for the significant number of organisations, community groups and residents who also play a vital role in reducing crime and enhancing community safety. For this reason, the Community Safety and Crime Prevention Plan is considered a whole of community plan, with the Shire facilitating the collective actions of key government and non-government partners and delivering services and programs that are deemed core local government business.

Link to Strategic Community Plan

The Community Safety and Crime Prevention Plan aligns with, and supports Council's vision and mission as outlined in the Strategic Community Plan:

Vision: "We care for our coast, our country and our community; we will build on our foundations to be socially, environmentally and financially sounds and sustainable"

Mission: "The Council will provide leadership and pursue actions and outcomes to enhance the quality of life for the people of the area, by providing a wide variety of quality services, supported by adequate assets and infrastructure, as per our broad themes and key areas of emphasis"

The plan also contributes to the achievement of strategies identified in the Shire of Waroona Strategic Community Plan 2017/18 – 2025/26. These include:

Theme 1: Local Economy

1.02   Council to continue town centre upgrade initiatives, and plan and provide appropriate facilities in the CBD areas of Waroona and Preston Beach.

Theme 4: Society / Community Wellbeing

4.01   Pursue a social environment that is accessible and inclusive for all ages and abilities;
4.03   Provide support services and facilities to assist various community groups;
4.04   Plan for future uses of facilities by different groups in various parts of the shire;
4.05   Attempt to provide a variety of quality, safe, attractive, user-friendly facilities for recreation, health, and social purposes, where financially possible;
4.08   Provide recurrent services which attend to community safety; and
4.10   Work in partnership with government and non-government organisations to achieve real and long lasting improvements in safety and wellbeing.

Theme 6: Good Governance

6.04   Effective, linked, integrated plans for the future;

6.09   Increase information provided to public, principally via Council's website; and

6.10   Engage in effective communication and collaboration with community members, greater dissemination of information and community consultations.

Community Profile

Located in the south western corner of Western Australia's Peel region, the Shire of Waroona is just over 100 kilometres from the state capital of Perth, and less than 100 kilometres from the south western regional centre of Bunbury.

The shire stretches from sea to scarp between the Indian Ocean and the Darling Scarp, featuring pristine beaches, lakes on the coastal plains, fertile farmlands and peaceful jarrah forests. Covering a total area of 835 km^2, the Shire includes the localities of Waroona, Hamel, Lake Clifton and Preston Beach.

Snapshot

Estimated population	Male population	Female population
4,148 ↑ (15.8%) WA 2,474,413 ↑ 10.5% Aus 23,401,886 ↑ 8.8%	**2,070** ↑ (16.7%) WA 1,238,419 ↑ 10.0% Aus 11,546,638 ↑ 8.6%	**2,078** ↑ (14.9%) WA 1,235,994 ↑ 11.1% Aus 11,855,248 ↑ 9.0%

Indigenous population	Median age	Families
101 ↓ (2%) WA 75,978 ↑ 9.1% Aus 649,171 ↑ 18.4%	**45** ↑ (3) WA 36 ←→ 0 Aus 38 ↑ 1	**1,089** ↑ (9.9%) WA 644,187 ↑ 10.1% Aus 6,070,313 ↑ 6.8%

Overseas born	Private dwellings	Median house income
28.4% ↑ (7.1%) WA 39.7% ↑ 2.8% Aus 33.3% ↑ 3.1%	**1,903** ↑ (4.0%) WA 999,641 ↑ 10.6% Aus 9,325,947 ↑ 7.3%	**$1,218** ↑ ($111) WA $1,595 ↑ $180 Aus $1,438 ↑ $204

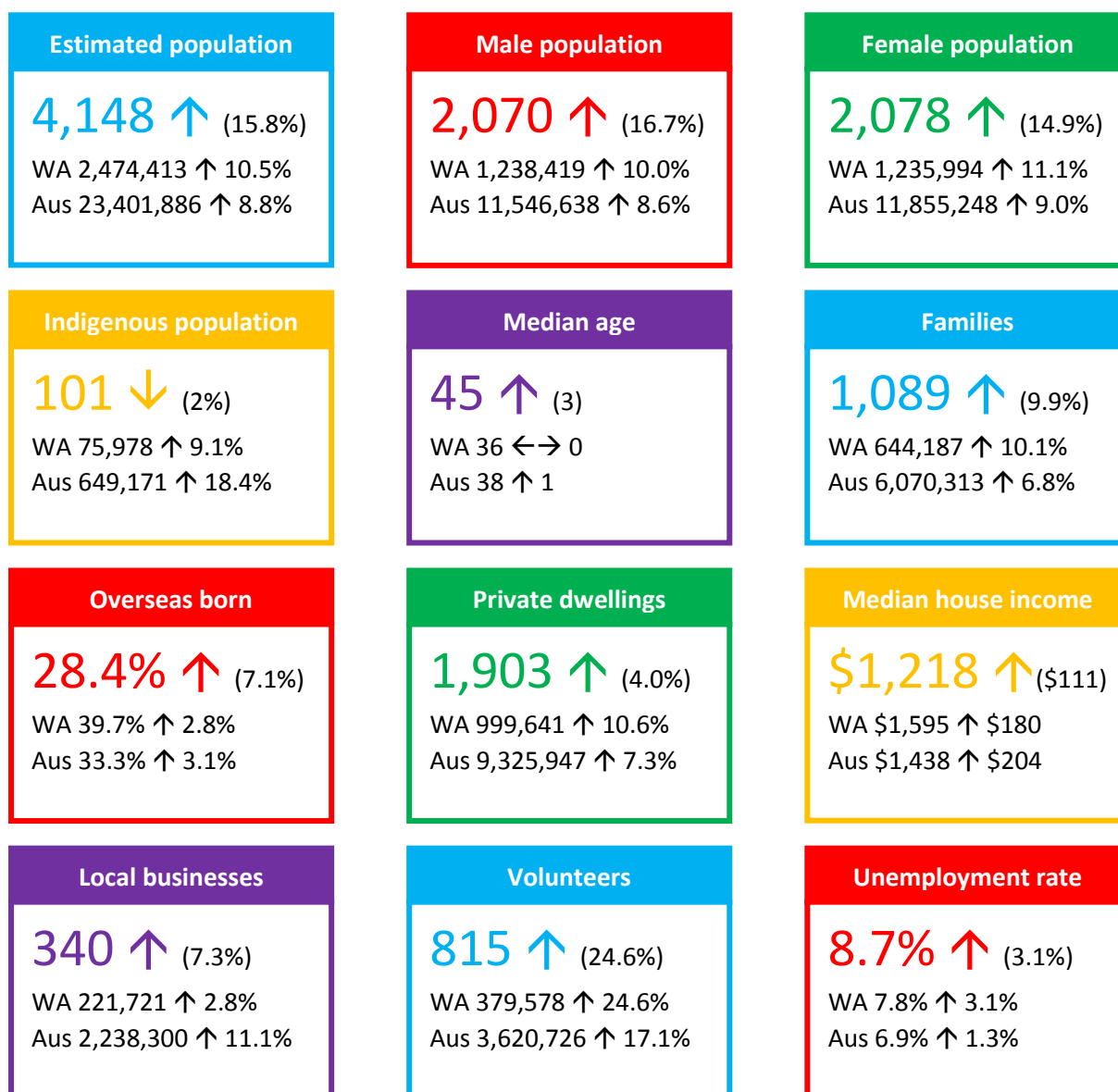| Local businesses	Volunteers	Unemployment rate
340 ↑ (7.3%) WA 221,721 ↑ 2.8% Aus 2,238,300 ↑ 11.1%	**815** ↑ (24.6%) WA 379,578 ↑ 24.6% Aus 3,620,726 ↑ 17.1%	**8.7%** ↑ (3.1%) WA 7.8% ↑ 3.1% Aus 6.9% ↑ 1.3%

Figure 2 - Changes in statistics from 2011 to 2016. Source: ABS 2011 Census; ABS 2016 Census

Demographics

The 2016 census released by the Australian Bureau of Statistics showed the population for the shire to be 4,148 people, which is an increase of 566 (or 15.8%) since the 2011 census, with a growth rate of 3.2% per year. The distribution of this population among the localities is illustrated in Figure 1 and 2 below.
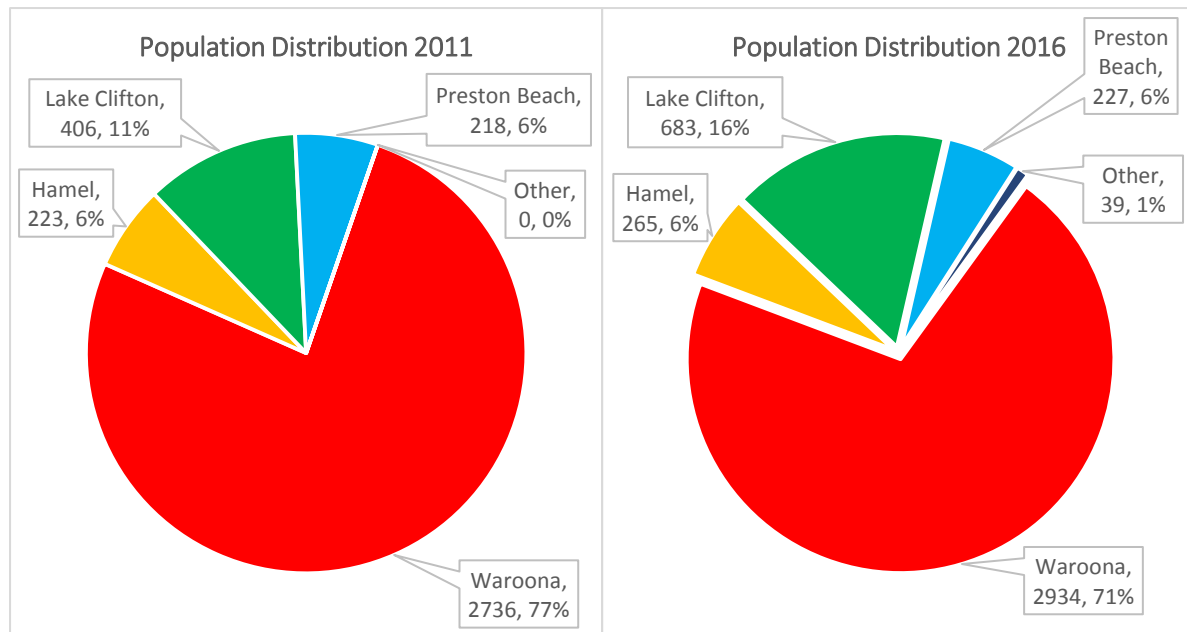

Figure 3 - Population distribution for the shire in 2011. Source: ABS 2011 Census

Figure 4 - Population distribution for the shire in 2016. Source: ABS 2016 Census

The 2016 census data indicated that there is a 1:1 ratio of male residents to female residents in the shire, which is consistent with the State's proportion, and similar to the data in the 2011 census.

The comparison of the ages of the population in the shire with the State has remained relatively similar between the 2011 and 2016 census, however, the proportion of the population aged 65 years and over has significantly increased above the State proportion. In 2011, 15.9% of the shire's population were aged 65 years and over, higher than the State proportion of 12.4%, however this has increased in 2016 with 20.7% of the shire's population now in this demographic, which is much higher than the State proportion of 14%.

Table 1 and Figure 3 below show the age distribution of the shire and the State in the 2011 census and 2016 census.

Age	2011				2016			
	Waroona		WA		Waroona		WA	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Median	*42*	*-*	*36*	*-*	*45*	*-*	*36*	*-*
0-4 years	213	5.9	151,262	6.8	223	5.4	161,727	6.5
5-9 years	259	7.2	142,774	6.4	254	6.1	164,153	6.6
10-14 years	262	7.3	146,035	6.5	296	7.2	150,806	6.1
15-19 years	234	6.5	148,208	6.6	245	5.9	149,997	6.1
20-24 years	181	5.1	159,010	7.1	178	4.3	160,332	6.5
25-29 years	174	4.9	167,944	7.5	177	4.3	184,908	7.5
30-34 years	170	4.7	156,152	7.0	220	5.3	194,267	7.9
35-39 years	197	5.5	161,526	7.2	217	5.3	173,041	7.0
40-44 years	265	7.4	166,731	7.4	227	5.5	171,996	7.0
45-49 years	288	8.0	159,859	7.1	296	7.2	172,520	7.0
50-54 years	261	7.3	150,369	6.7	326	7.9	162,438	6.6
55-59 years	259	7.2	133,894	6.0	311	7.5	149,899	6.1
60-64 years	245	6.8	120,531	5.4	304	7.4	132,145	5.3
65-69 years	166	4.6	86,324	3.9	295	7.1	116,755	4.7
70-74 years	175	4.9	66,219	3.0	179	4.3	82,911	3.4
75-79 years	101	2.8	49,832	2.2	186	4.5	61,509	2.5
80-84 years	73	2.0	38,284	1.7	102	2.5	42,590	1.7
85 years +	59	1.6	34,217	1.5	96	2.3	42,420	1.7

Table 1 - Age distribution comparison for the shire between 2011 and 2016. Source: ABS 2011 & 2016 Census
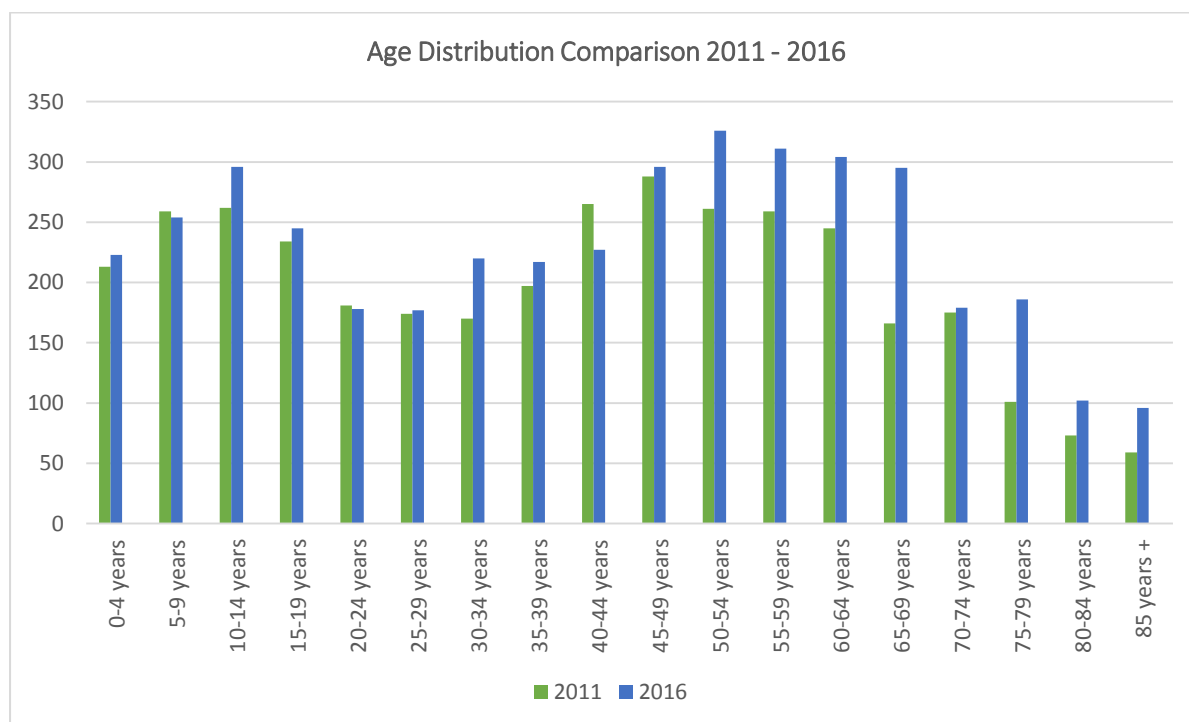

Figure 5 - Age distribution comparison for the shire between 2011 and 2016. Source: ABS 2011 & 2016 Census
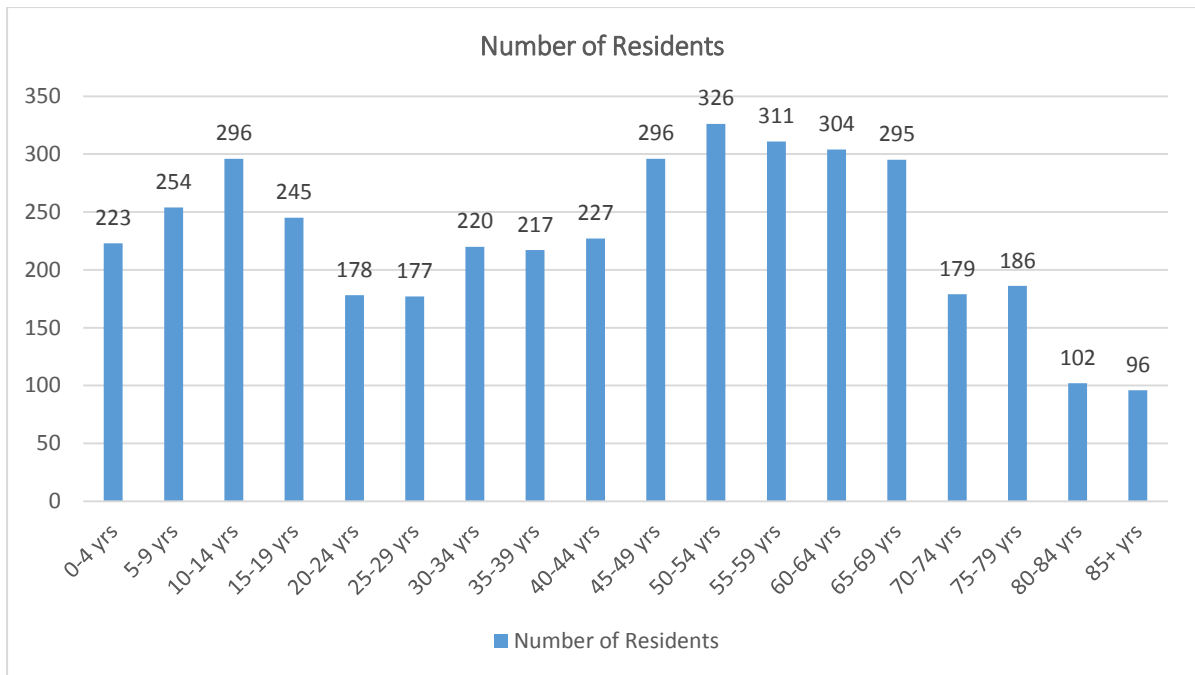
Figure 6 - Shire of Waroona population. Source: ABS 2016 Census

Waroona

The town of Waroona is the largest locality in the shire, with a population of 2,934, consisting of 763 families. Located most inland out of the four communities, Waroona boasts a variety of active and passive facilities and places including Lake Navarino, Drakesbrook Weir, walk trails, Recreation Centre, and sporting facilities, and is known as the Central Business District of the shire.
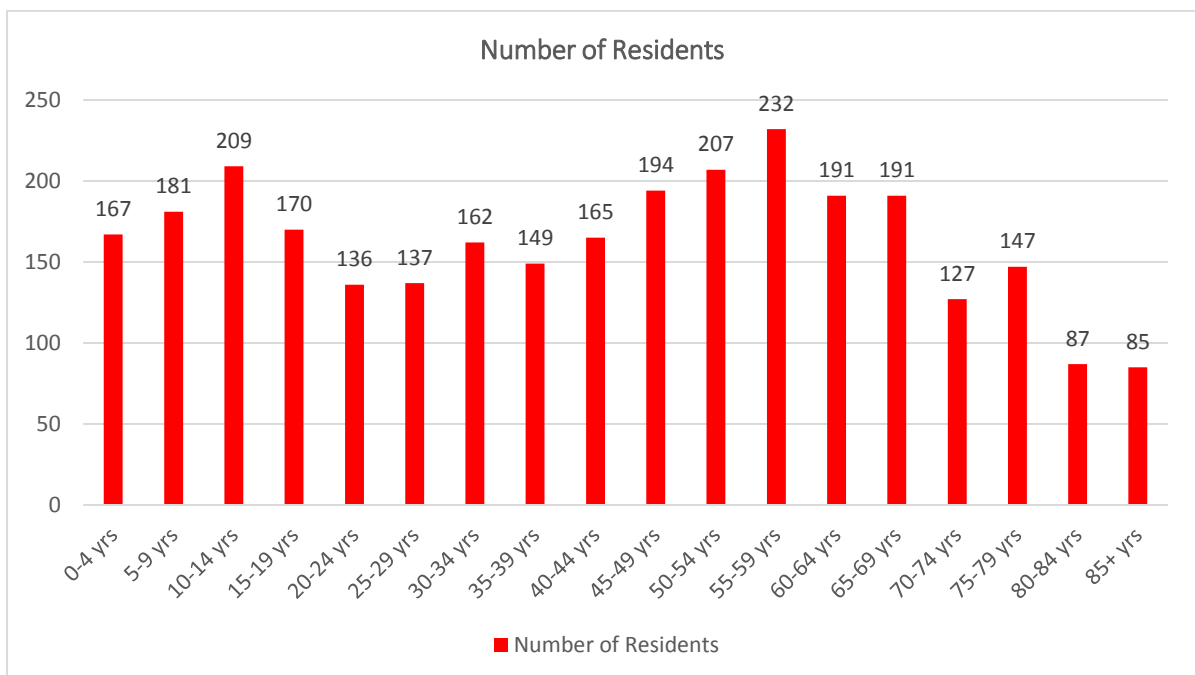

Figure 7 - Waroona Population. Source: ABS 2016 Census

Hamel

The township of Hamel is the second smallest locality in the shire, with a population of 265, consisting of 76 families. Located on the flat pastoral lands between Waroona and Preston Beach, Hamel is known for its historical and agricultural significance in the area, with rolling farmlands in abundance. Hamel is resided by those who enjoy the rural lifestyle on larger land, and is home to the Historical Hamel Nursery and Hall, and walk trails.
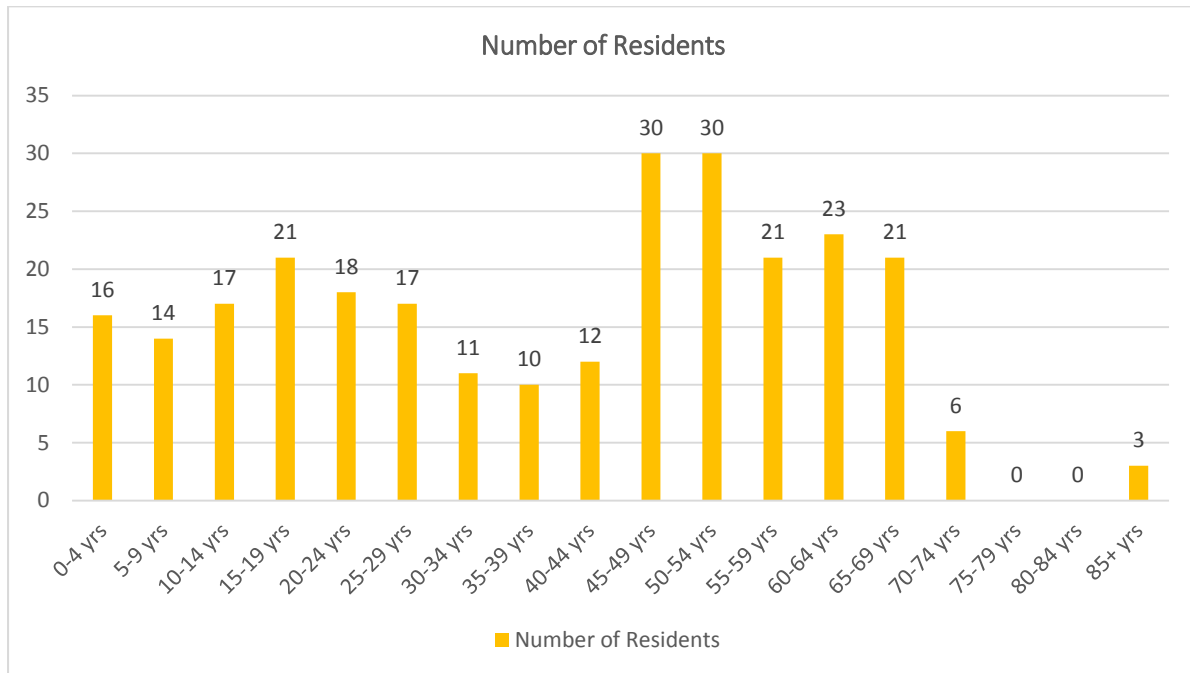

Figure 8 - Hamel Population. Source: ABS 2016 Census

Lake Clifton

The community of Lake Clifton is the second largest locality in the shire, with a population of 683, consisting of 176 families. Located on the boundary of Shire of Waroona and City of Mandurah and close to the coast, Lake Clifton is well known for its natural features, encompassing coastal lakes, swamps, tuart woodland, waterbirds and thrombolites. Lake Clifton attracts those that appreciate the quiet rural nature of the area and is a destination for those interested in the Yalgorup National Park.
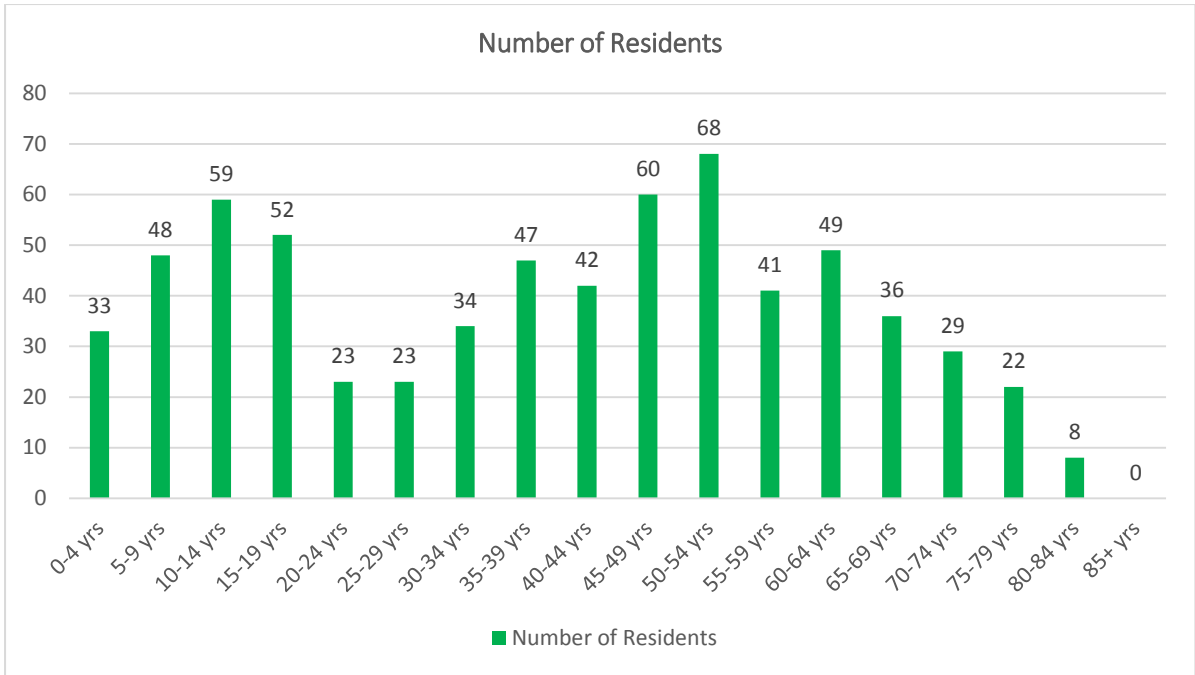
Number of Residents

Figure 9 - Lake Clifton Population. Source: ABS 2016 Census

Preston Beach

Preston Beach is the smallest locality in the shire, with a population of 227, consisting of 66 families. Located on the coast of the Indian Ocean, Preston Beach attracts locals and tourists with the pristine beach and coastal flora and fauna. The lifestyle is so relaxing and peaceful that a significant portion of the population are retirees and senior citizens.
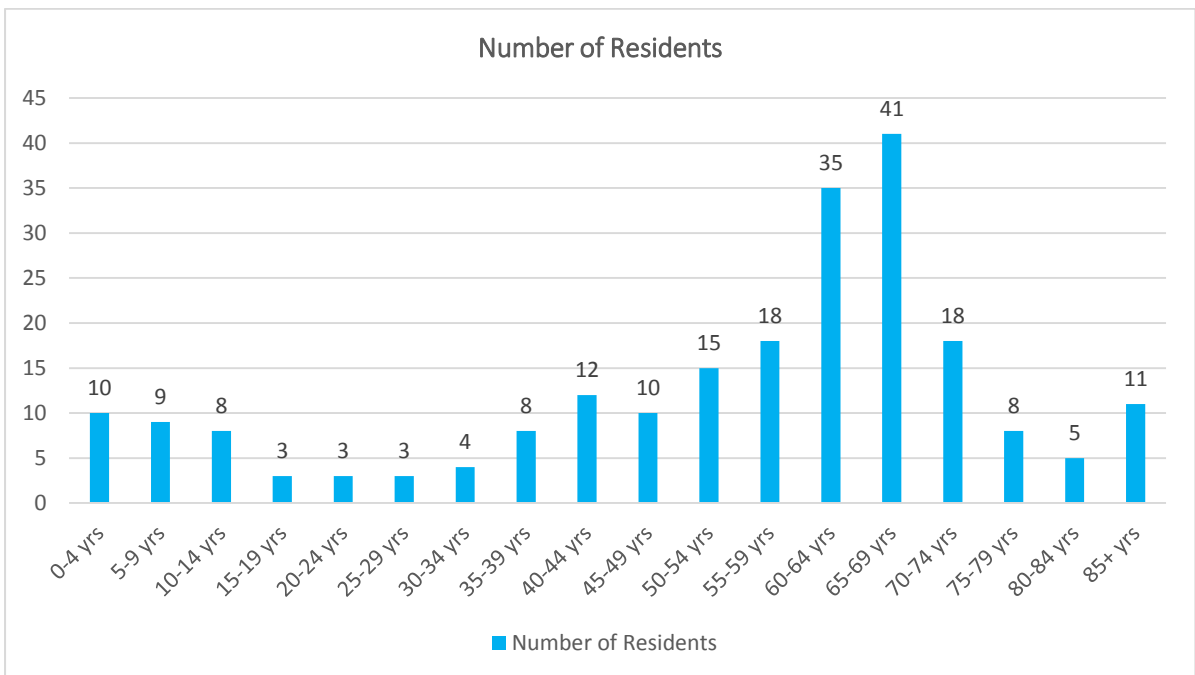
Number of Residents

Figure 10 - Preston Beach Population. Source: ABS 2016 Census

Crime Statistics and Findings

Crime Statistics are reported based on the location the offence occurred. Crime statistics may be influenced by a wide range of factors, including but not limited to:

- Population;
- Infrastructure (shopping centres and entertainment precincts);
- Seasonal trends; and
- The extent to which crime is reported or detected by police.

Consideration should be given to factors influencing crime when interpreting statistics. For more information, please see *Appendix 1: Explanatory Notes.*

In this plan, the crime statistics have been presented as "victim affected offences" and "offender affected offences". Victim affected offences refer to behaviours and actions which negatively impact a third party, in addition to the offender. Offender affected offences refer to behaviours and actions which most negatively impact only the offender. Seventeen out of eighteen of the offences in this plan are categorised as victim affected offences, whilst only drug charges is categorised as an offender affected offence.

It is important to note that there is an inverse correlation between victim affected offences and offender affected offences. Often, an increase in offender affected offences results in a decrease in victim affected offences. Whilst this increase is unfortunate for the individual offenders, the resulting decrease is a positive outcome for the community in general. For example, in many of the communities in the shire, the 1 offender affected offence of drug charges has significantly increased, however the 17 victim affected offences collectively have significantly decreased.

This approach to presenting crime statistics reveals that overall crime in the shire is the lowest recorded in the past 10 years.

The Shire of Waroona maintains a proactive approach to community safety, and a range of successful projects and strategies including closed circuit television and community engagement and awareness, have been completed since the adoption of the original plan. The local police continue to actively serve the community and implement additional initiatives such as police engagement and action, and intervention programs, which contribute to the positive trend in community safety and crime prevention within the shire.

Crime in Western Australia

Western Australia is the largest single policing jurisdiction in the world. Policing within WA is diverse and complex and as a result the WA Police Force works with the community to help make the state a safe and secure place to live.

The key crime offences for the WA Police Force are illicit drugs, family violence, stealing, burglaries, assault and anti-social behaviour, as shown in the following tables and figure:

Offence	2015-16 YTD*	2016-17 YTD*	2017-18 YTD*	5 year average*	% change from 5 year average
Offences against the person	22,801	23,044	22,838	21,364	⋂ 7%
Family related offences	22,996	22,340	21,175	18,723	⋂ 13%
Offences against property	176,897	164,446	153,788	163,804	⋃ 6%
Drug offences	33,864	34,591	32,179	26,796	⋂ 20%

Table 2 - Key Crime Offences in WA 2018. Source: WA Police

*YTD (year to date) is from 1 July to 30 June. 5 year average is the average for the year to date period for the years 2012-13 to 2016-17.

The types of offences in Western Australia and their occurrences since 2007-08 have been summarised and illustrated below:

Figure 11 - Crime Offences in WA 2007/08 - 2017/18. Source: WA Police

Type of Offence	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Homicide	116	87	98	111	103	103	98	90	92	104	86
Sexual offences	4,495	4,417	4,835	3,903	4,079	4,256	4,876	5,609	6,043	5,686	5,949
Assault (family)	7,804	7,752	8,065	9,196	10,365	13,119	14,532	15,795	20,236	19,352	18,539
Assault	13,444	13,733	13,175	12,504	11,547	11,445	10,731	10,718	11,681	12,053	11,782
Threatening behaviour (f)	926	961	926	1,042	1,182	1,475	1,576	1,782	2,760	2,988	2,636
Threatening behaviour	2,694	2,841	2,661	2,455	2,402	2,430	2,478	2,980	3,336	3,564	3,518
Deprivation of liberty	337	348	281	247	238	237	228	252	280	292	254
Robbery	1,806	1,822	1,677	1,773	1,764	1,666	1,438	1,342	1,369	1,345	1,249
Dwelling burglary	26,192	24,537	21,599	26,470	27,204	27,279	25,841	25,930	28,273	26,731	25,090
Non-dwelling burglary	13,390	11,577	8,298	8,842	9,117	9,133	9,455	9,480	9,955	8,846	7,617
Stealing of vehicle	7,741	7,236	6,244	7,277	8,188	9,199	8,497	8,122	8,708	7,992	7,019
Stealing	81,724	77,211	65,557	69,668	76,625	78,239	78,157	86,762	92,904	85,550	83,808
Property damage	43,216	42,333	36,472	35,184	34,637	33,929	31,545	32,612	35,925	34,266	29,255
Arson	1,386	1,500	1,201	1,142	1,087	1,153	1,109	1,237	1,132	1,061	1,019
Drug offences	16,662	18,153	17,092	14,194	15,683	17,340	20,955	27,230	33,864	34,591	32,179
Graffiti	16,146	14,251	11,219	7,469	4,438	3,649	2,879	1,933	2,161	1,995	1,806
Fraud & related	7,485	8,182	8,090	6,976	15,588	27,299	24,805	19,290	23,212	16,181	30,062
Breach of VRO	5,940	6,057	6,408	7,460	7,330	8,320	8,019	8,219	11,122	11,303	10,918
Total	251,535	243,028	213,898	215,913	231,577	250,271	247,219	259,383	293,063	273,900	272,756

Table 3 - Crime Offences in WA 2007/08 - 2017/18. Source: WA Police

Crime in Waroona

The number of reported crime offences in Waroona has increased significantly over the past 10 years, and continues on an increasing trend. However, it is important to note that across the 18 types of offences, only 5 had an increasing trend, with 3 being the highest in 5 years. Of the 18 types of offences, 13 had a decreasing trend, with 8 being the lowest in 5 years. Overall all, victim affected offences are the lowest in the past 10 years, and offender affected offences are the highest in the past 10 year, which is a positive outcome for the community.

In 2017/18, the three highest crime offences were drug offences (64%), stealing (11%), and property damage (5%). The three lowest crime offences were homicide (0%), arson (0%) and graffiti (0%).

The types of offences in Waroona and their occurrences since 2007-08 have been summarised and illustrated below:
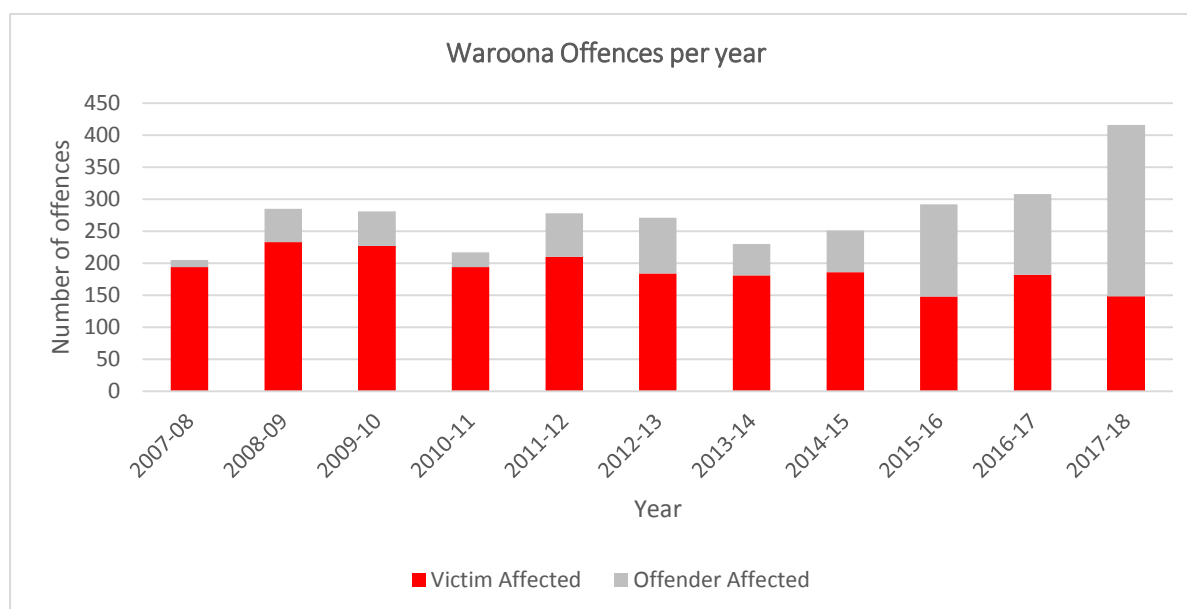

Figure 123 - Crime Offences in Waroona 2007/08 - 2017/18. Source: WA Police

Trends in Offences

Generally there is an increase in offender affected offences and decrease in victim affected offences, which as explained on page 19, is a positive outcome for the community in general. The number of offences for both of these categories are presented in the following tables.

Type of Offence	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Drug offences	11	52	54	23	68	87	49	65	144	126	268

Table 4 - Offender Affected Offences in Waroona 2007/08 - 2017/18. Source: WA Police

Type of Offence	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Homicide	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sexual offences	3	3	2	2	6	1	3	5	1	-	5
Assault (family)	3	6	5	1	15	14	13	12	11	12	8
Assault	15	14	14	18	16	19	14	13	9	5	10
Threatening behaviour (f)	-	2	-	-	1	-	2	1	2	-	2
Threatening behaviour	1	10	4	10	2	3	1	1	6	1	16
Deprivation of liberty	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Dwelling burglary	41	24	22	20	20	22	9	22	13	9	7
Non-dwelling burglary	28	36	17	23	15	5	9	7	-	9	8
Stealing of vehicle	6	8	4	5	2	4	1	3	5	2	10
Stealing	58	52	71	60	82	62	53	64	49	80	44
Property damage	30	47	62	47	42	27	27	33	39	53	20
Arson	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	2	-
Graffiti	2	19	17	3	5	10	6	2	-	2	-
Fraud & related	3	1	2	1	1	9	33	15	10	1	11
Breach of VRO	4	11	4	2	2	6	9	6	3	6	6
Total	194	233	227	194	210	184	181	186	148	182	148

Table 5 – Victim Affected Offences in Waroona 2007/08 - 2017/18. Source: WA Police

Crime in Hamel

The number of crime offences in Hamel has been unpredictable over the past 10 years, resulting in difficulty to identify trends.

In 2017/18, the three highest crime offences were drug offences (60%), dwelling burglary (20%), and stealing (20%). All other offences are considered as the lowest crime offences, all consisting of zero reports.

The types of offences in Hamel and their occurrences since 2007-08 have been summarised and illustrated below:
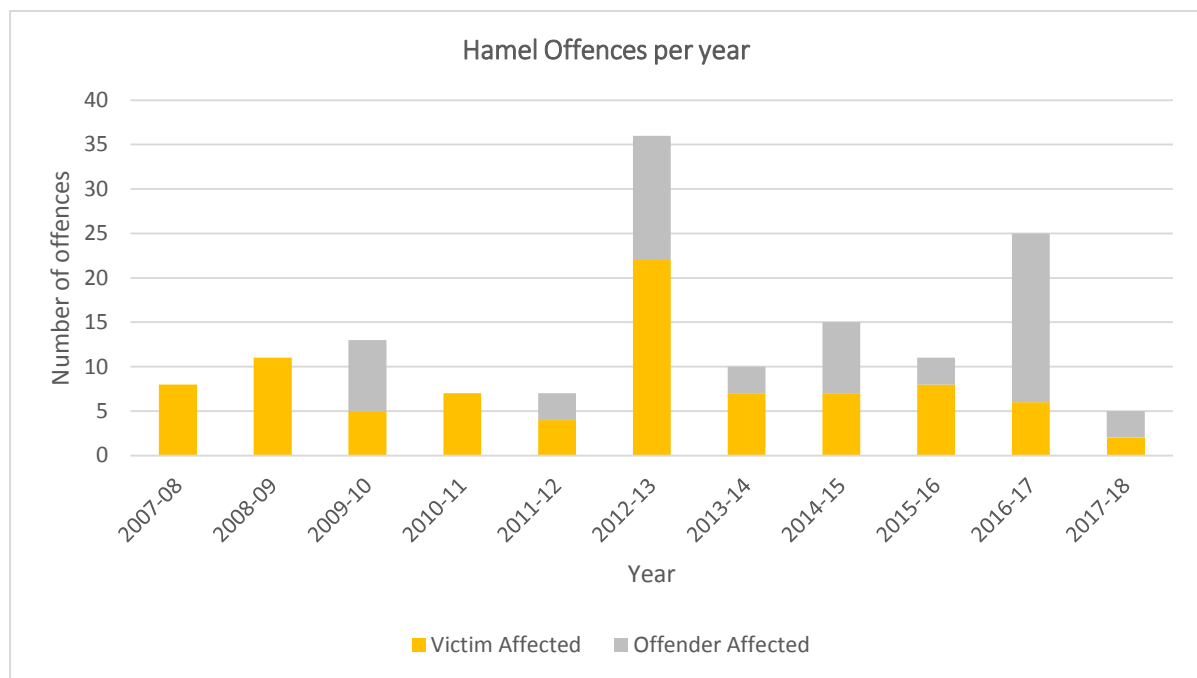

Figure 13 - Crime Offences in Hamel 2007/08 - 2017/18. Source: WA Police

Trends in Offences

Generally there is inconsistency in the incidence of both offender affected offences and victim affected offences, however the number of offences are considerably low, which is a positive outcome for the community in general. The number of offences for both of these categories are presented in the following tables.

Type of Offence	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Drug offences	0	0	8	0	3	14	3	8	3	19	3

Table 6 - Offender Affected Offences in Hamel 2007/08 - 2017/18. Source: WA Police

Type of Offence	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 YTD
Homicide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sexual offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Assault (family)	1	2	-	-	1	1	-	1	2	-	-
Assault	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-
Threatening behaviour (f)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Threatening behaviour	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Deprivation of liberty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dwelling burglary	2	2	1	2	-	2	2	1	2	-	1
Non-dwelling burglary	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing of vehicle	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing	2	2	2	3	2	4	3	2	3	3	1
Property damage	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	-	1	1	-
Arson	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Graffiti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fraud & related	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
Breach of VRO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	8	11	5	7	4	22	7	7	8	6	2

Table 7 - Crime Offences in Hamel 2007/08 - 2017/18. Source: WA Police

Crime in Lake Clifton

The number of crime offences in Lake Clifton has increased significantly over the past 10 years, and continues on an increasing trend. Across the 18 types of offences, only 3 had an increasing trend, with 3 being the highest in 5 years. Of the 18 types of offences, 6 had a decreasing trend, with 10 being the lowest in 5 years.

In 2017/18, the three highest crime offences were drug offences (87%), stealing (4%), and property damage (2%). A number of offences are considered as the lowest crime offences consisting of zero reports, being homicide, assault (non-family), threatening behaviour (family), deprivation of liberty, robbery, arson, graffiti and fraud and related offences.

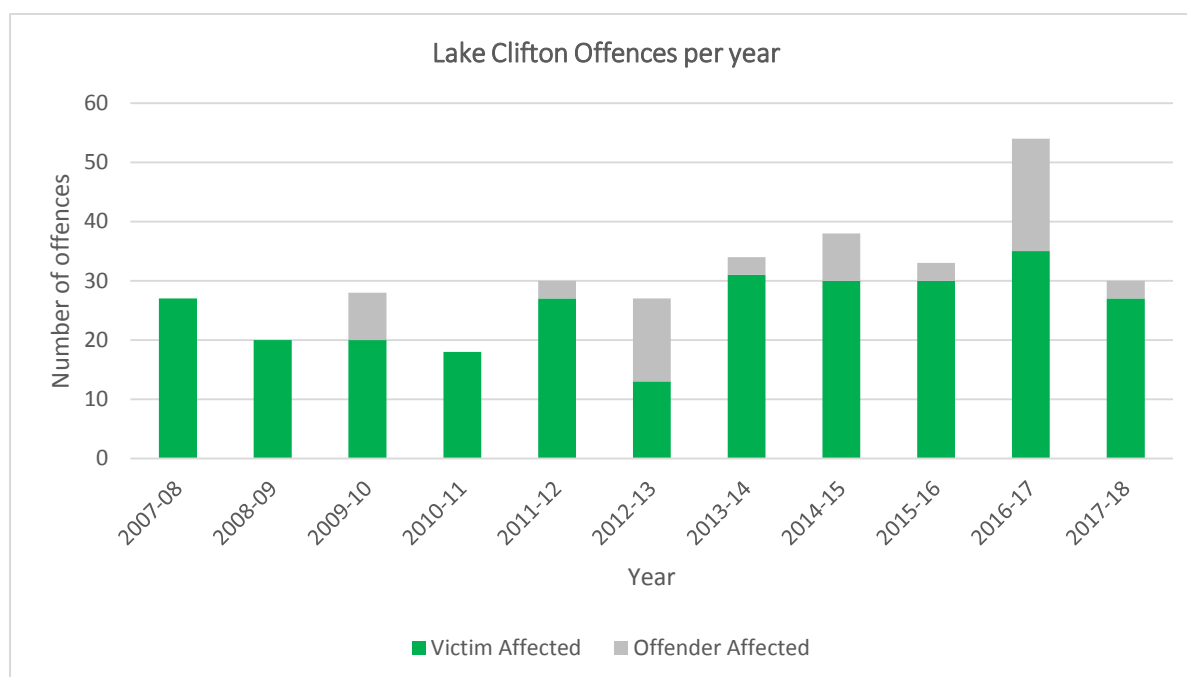The types of offences in Lake Clifton and their occurrences since 2007-08 have been summarised and illustrated below:

Figure 14 - Crime Offences in Lake Clifton 2007/08 - 2017/18. Source: WA Police

Trends in Offences

Generally there is inconsistency in the incidence of both offender affected offences and victim affected offences, however the number of offences are considerably low, which is a positive outcome for the community in general. The number of offences for both of these categories are presented in the following tables.

Type of Offence	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Drug offences	0	0	8	0	3	14	3	8	3	19	3

Table 8 - Offender Affected Offences in Lake Clifton 2007/08 - 2017/18. Source: WA Police

Type of Offence	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 YTD
Homicide	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sexual offences	-	1	-	-	-	-	13	1	-	1	2
Assault (family)	-	1	-	-	1	-	4	2	11	4	3
Assault	1	3	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	2	-
Threatening behaviour (f)	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	-
Threatening behaviour	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	4	1
Deprivation of liberty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dwelling burglary	7	2	6	2	5	1	1	6	2	3	2
Non-dwelling burglary	6	2	-	1	3	1	2	1	2	1	1
Stealing of vehicle	2	2	1	2	1	1	-	2	-	2	3
Stealing	7	6	8	8	9	1	8	11	9	7	8
Property damage	2	1	2	4	5	4	2	5	1	8	5
Arson	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Graffiti	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fraud & related	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Breach of VRO	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
Total	27	20	20	18	27	13	31	30	30	35	27

Table 9 - Crime Offences in Lake Clifton 2007/08 - 2017/18. Source: WA Police

Crime in Preston Beach

The number of crime offences in Preston Beach has increased over the past 10 years, however is currently on a decreasing trend. Across the 18 types of offences, only 3 had an increasing trend, with 4 being the highest in 5 years. Of the 18 types of offences, 6 had a decreasing trend, with 13 being the lowest in 5 years.

In 2017/18, the three highest crime offences were drug offences (43%), stealing (17%), and dwelling burglary (13%). A number of offences are considered as the lowest crime offences consisting of zero reports, being homicide, sexual offences, assault (non-family), threatening behaviour (non-family), deprivation of liberty, robbery, stealing of motor vehicle, arson, graffiti, and fraud and related offences.

The types of offences in Preston Beach and their occurrences since 2007-08 have been summarised and illustrated below:
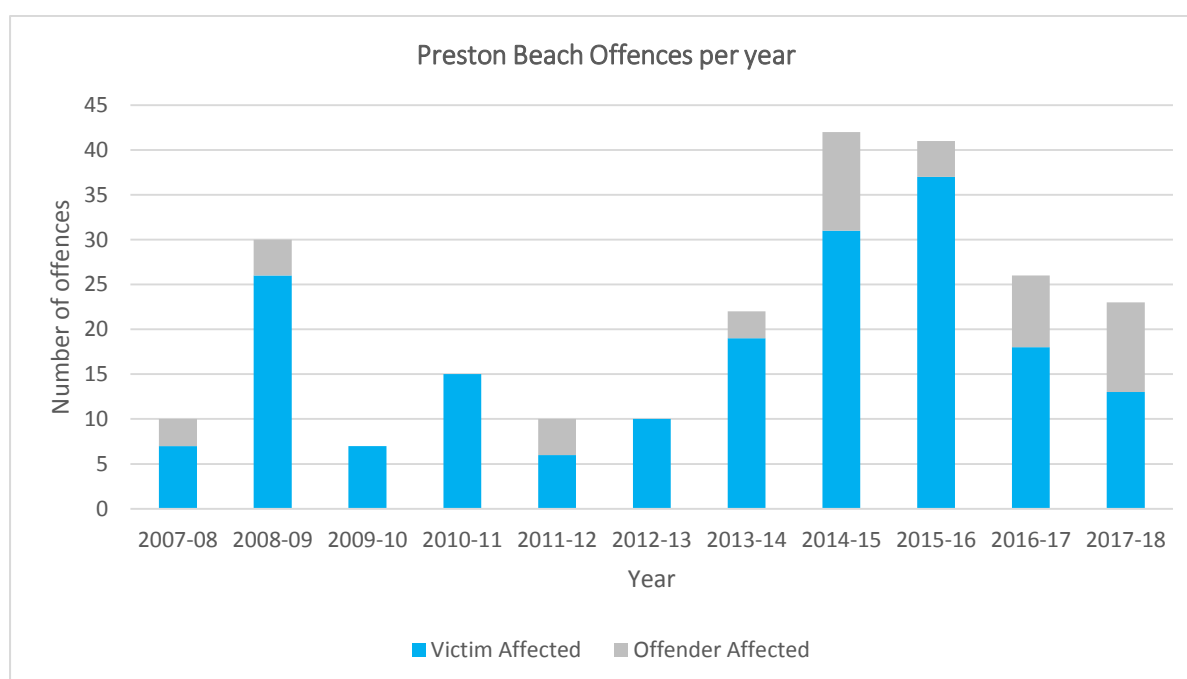
Figure 15 - Crime Offences in Preston Beach 2007/08 - 2017/18. Source: WA Police

Trends in Offences

Generally there is an increase in offender affected offences and decrease in victim affected offences, which as explained on page 19, is a positive outcome for the community in general. The number of offences for both of these categories are presented in the following tables.

Type of Offence	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Drug offences	3	4	0	0	4	0	3	11	4	8	10

Table 10 - Offender Affected Offences in Preston Beach 2007/08 - 2017/18. Source: WA Police

Type of Offence	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 YTD
Homicide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sexual offences	-	2	-	2	1	1	-	1	1	3	-
Assault (family)	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	1
Assault	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Threatening behaviour (f)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Threatening behaviour	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Deprivation of liberty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dwelling burglary	4	5	3	-	-	1	6	9	8	5	3
Non-dwelling burglary	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	2	2	-	2
Stealing of vehicle	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-
Stealing	2	6	4	7	3	4	4	11	15	6	4
Property damage	-	3	-	3	-	1	3	6	5	2	1
Arson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Graffiti	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Fraud & related	-	7	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	-	-
Breach of VRO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Total	7	26	7	15	10	10	22	42	41	26	23

Table 11 - Crime Offences in Preston Beach 2007/08 - 2017/18. Source: WA Police

Comparison of Crime in the shire
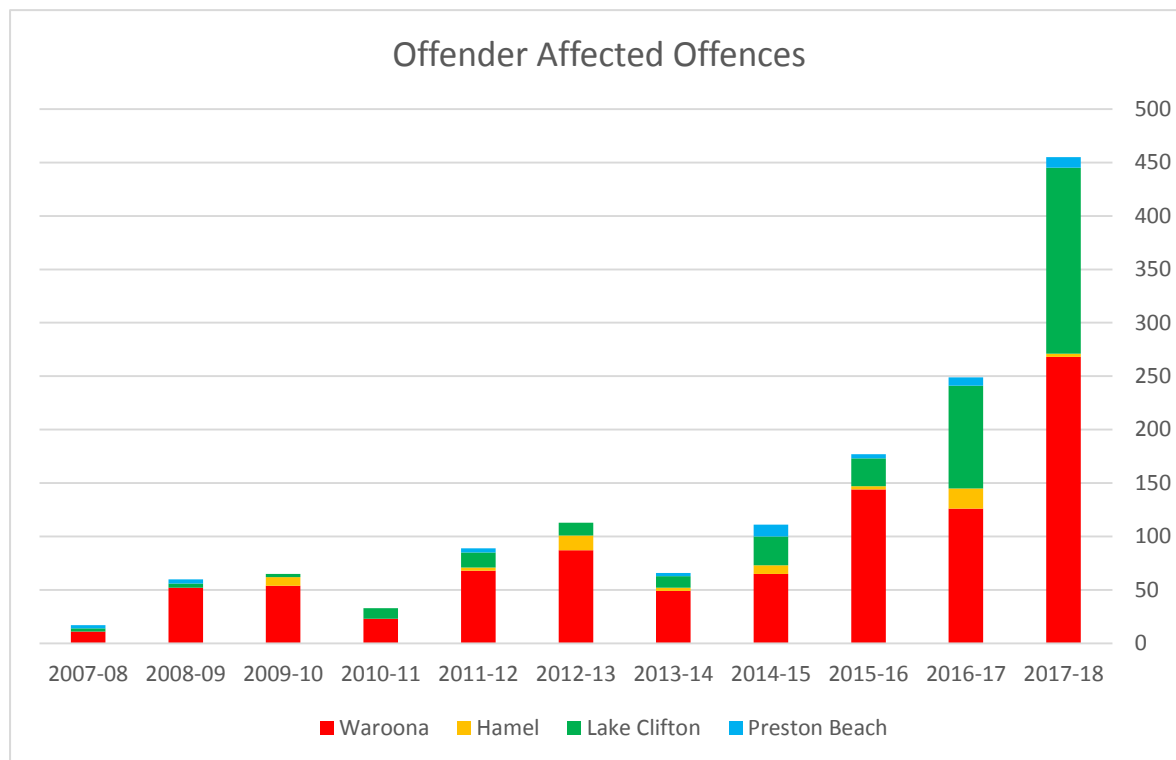
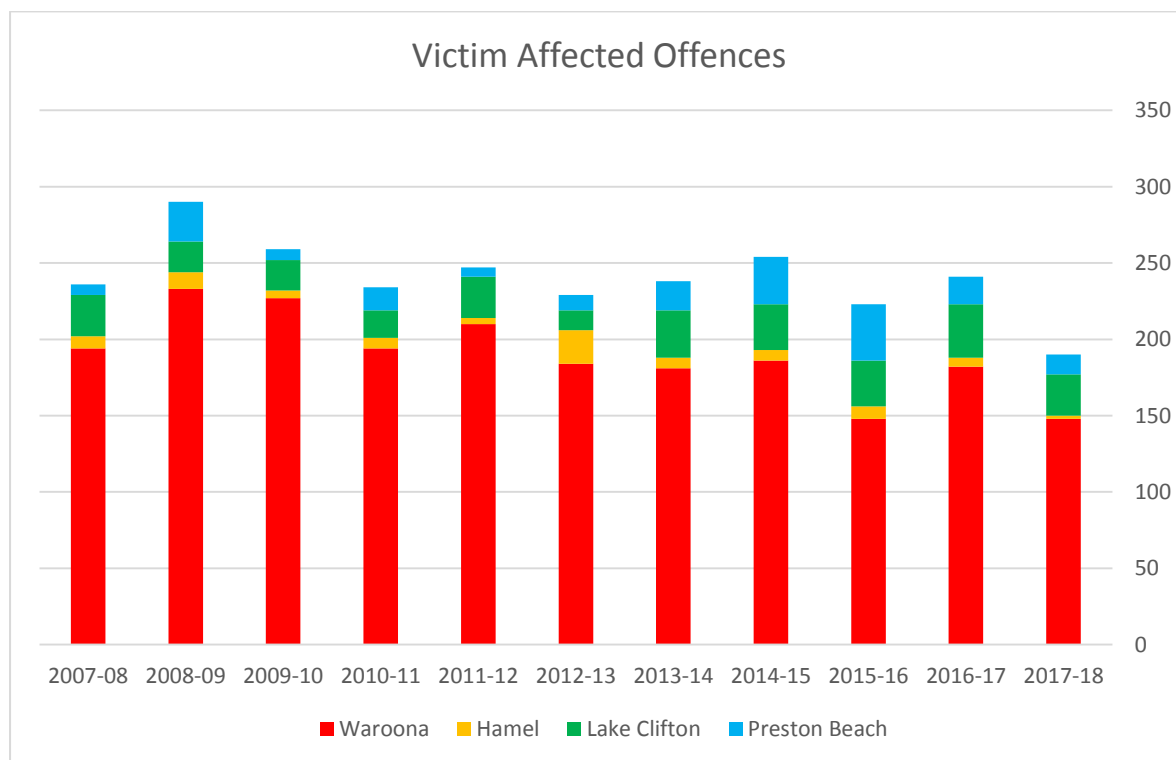*Figure 16 - Comparison of offender affected offences in the shire 2007/08 - 2017/18. Source: WA Police*

Figure 17 - Comparison of victim affected offences in the shire 2007/08 - 2017/18. Source: WA Police

Key Focus Areas

The overall aspirations and objectives of this plan are to create an environment of safe people and community, safe places and spaces, and safe partnerships.

As a result of the findings, three key focus areas have been developed, each containing potential strategies to assist in the identified aspirations and objectives. These are:

1. Safe People and Community

2. Safe Places and Spaces

3. Safe Partnerships

Each of these areas of emphasis and themes are set out in greater detail in this document, including the types of priority areas and strategies for each.

Key Focus Area 1: Safe People and Community

The following potential strategies have been identified for future action:

"Enable and encourage the community to lead safer lifestyles through the support of community safety and crime prevention initiatives"

1.01	Build stronger communities and connections through place activation and community led activities
1.02	Support the community in delivering local community safety and crime prevention initiatives
1.03	Support community education campaigns and initiatives about crime and antisocial behaviour, particularly road safety, graffiti and reporting crime
1.04	Support community education campaigns and initiatives about the determinants of crime and antisocial behaviour, particularly alcohol and other drugs
1.05	Develop event management skills and knowledge within the community to increase awareness of safe practices
1.06	Promote the process of how to report crime
1.07	Promote the community and business directory to increase community connectedness
1.08	Promote the awareness of local laws and compliance legislation regarding public safety

Key Focus Area 2: Safe Places and Spaces

The following potential strategies have been identified for future action:

"Provide safe places and spaces to encourage and support safe lifestyle opportunities"

2.01	Provide a range of safe community and recreational facilities
2.02	Encourage responsible and healthier use of public spaces
2.03	Consider Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design and Management principles for new developments, infrastructure and projects
2.04	Consider Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design and Management principles to improve identified crime hotspots
2.05	Evaluate the effectiveness of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design and Management principles by reviewing incidence rates of graffiti, vandalism and other antisocial behaviour
2.06	Improve lighting in identified areas
2.07	Maintain and enhance the existing Closed Circuit Television monitoring services and system maintenance
2.08	Continue to seek external funding for the implementation and improvement of the Closed Circuit Television system
2.09	Provide sharps disposal units in public toilets and relevant Council facilities and vehicles

Key Focus Area 3: Safe Partnerships

The following potential strategies have been identified for future action:

"Develop collaborative partnerships with community, business, non-government and key stakeholders to improve community safety and crime prevention"

3.01	Work collaboratively with stakeholders to collect data and exchange information and ideas regarding community safety and crime prevention
3.02	Work collaboratively with stakeholders to deliver community education campaigns and initiatives about crime and antisocial behaviour, particularly road safety, graffiti and reporting crime
3.03	Work collaboratively with stakeholders to address determinants of crime and antisocial behaviour, particularly alcohol and other drugs
3.04	Work collaboratively with stakeholders to deliver local community safety and crime prevention initiatives
3.05	Promote awareness of support services available to the community

Resourcing the Plan

The objectives, strategies and actions developed in this plan have been reviewed and prioritised, whilst considering and balancing the finite resource capacity of the Council.

To address the strategies identified in the Community Safety and Crime Prevention Plan, a review of current services and resources was undertaken, as follows.

Aligning services

The services provided by the Shire of Waroona align with the 'Themes and Key Areas of Emphasis' outlined in the Strategic Community Plan, and can be summarised as follows:

- Civic Leadership, Good Governance and Excellence in Management
- Public Halls and Other Community Buildings
- Heated Aquatic Centre, Gym, Recreation and Sporting Facilities/Activities
- Library Services
- Transport Licensing
- Community Development and Tourism Promotion
- Ranger Services, Animal Controls, Bushfire Controls
- Landcare Services
- Parks, Gardens, Playgrounds, Reserves, Walk Trails, Nature Areas and Cemetery
- Town and Regional Planning
- Building Inspections and Public Health Inspections
- Roads and Assets Maintenance – *Constructions, renewals and replacements*
- Waste Collections and Waste Site
- Footpaths, Cycle Ways, Drainage and Kerbing

Aligning resources

Current Resources	Current Capacity
Human Resources	40 FTE
Infrastructure Assets	$91,845,038
Property Plant and Equipment	$38,104,130
Cash Backed Reserves	$2,317,381
Borrowings	$424,465
Annual Rates Revenue	$4,688,602
Annual Operating Income	$7,854,639
Annual Operating Expenditure	$10,957,304

Measuring Success

The Shire of Waroona will continually track the progress of the completion of the plan's key focus areas including the period between each review and report to the community through:

- Annual Report

  The annual report is produced at the end of each financial year and highlights the operations and achievements of the Shire during the prior 12 month period. It contains an indication of key priorities from the Strategic Community Plan, Corporate Business Plan, and informing strategies such as this plan.

- Financial Performance

  The proportion of programs and projects funded by the Shire's annual budget will indicate how well the Shire is progressing with the completion of the plan for a finance and resource perspective.

- Key Performance Indicators

  The Shire's Corporate Business Plan contains key performance indicators and is reviewed annually by Council. These indicators include how the Shire is progressing on key projects, as well as reviewing its operational efficiencies and achievements.

Tracking progress in real time will allow the Shire and the community to keep updated on the Community Safety and Crime Prevention Plan. Opportunity will then be provided for reassessment of key areas of emphasis at the major review of the Plan scheduled for 2022.

Evaluation

The Shire of Waroona will undertake regular reviews of projects, programs and initiatives throughout the five year delivery of the plan, and report to Council accordingly.

To determine the success of the Shire's Community Safety and Crime Prevention Plan 2019 – 2024, the Shire will undertake a formal evaluation at the completion of the Plan. This represents the final stage for the Shire's Community Safety and Crime Prevention Plan. The evaluation will include:

- Summarising the success of each initiative with its stated objectives;
- Comparison of crime and safety statistics for the period of the Plan as compared to those statistics prior to the Plan;
- Consideration of other factors that may have influenced the community during the Plan period, including policing strategies, demographic changes, provision of higher education, improved transport services, social services, employment opportunities, community awareness, community engagement, and social media engagement; and
- Reviewing other community safety and crime prevention factors such as community perceptions of safety and crime in the shire of Waroona.

A report will be presented at the completion of the Plan outlining considerations for the 2024 – 2029 planning period.

Appendices

1. Explanatory Notes

Introduction

The crime statistics published on the Western Australia Police Force website are expressed as counts of criminal offences. These notes summarise the processes and methodology underpinning the production of crime statistics for Western Australia (WA).

Many factors (social, economic, proactive policing strategies, inter-agency strategies, etc.) influence the prevalence of crime and police are only aware of offences which are reported to them or otherwise become known to them.

Proactive policing strategies undertaken to encourage the reporting of certain offences, such as family violence and sexual assault, as well as the proactive targeting of specific offences, may increase the number of offences reported or detected within a given period. However, a decrease in the number of reports for a targeted offence may occur in subsequent periods if the targeting has been successful or a different offence becomes a replacement target for proactive effort. The number of offences reported is not within the direct control of WA Police Force.

Due to the ongoing nature of many investigations, offence counts are subject to revision as such investigations are finalised.

Between May and November 2017, changes to recording and reporting practices were implemented across the WA Police Force, which affect the published data. Due to these changes, comparison should be made with caution where it is either of data from before and after the period of recording and reporting changes, or involves data from a period overlapping May-November 2017.

These notes first detail the current offence recording and reporting practices, before detailing the changes made to these practices since May 2017.

Recording of Offences

When an incident is reported to police, or becomes known to police, an incident report is generated in the WA Police Force's Incident Management System (IMS), which includes the details of any offences committed at the incident. An incident report may record multiple offences, victims and offenders, and there is no direct correlation between the numbers of offences, victims and offenders.

After incident report generation, all offences are accorded an Offence Outcome Status denoting the status of the offence:

- Under investigation,
- No criminal offence,
- Entered in error,
- Offence substituted,

- Unable to proceed/charge,
- Complaint withdrawn,
- False report,
- Insufficient evidence,
- Offender processed, or
- Uncleared.

Offences reported by WA Police Force exclude all offences with the current Offence Outcome Status of 'No Criminal Offence', 'Offence Substituted', 'False Report', or 'Entered in error', or the previous Offence Outcome Statuses 'False Report', or 'Mistakenly reported'.

In its recording practices, the WA Police Force follows, where practicable, the National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS) 2008. NCRS is an internal standard of the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) endorsed by the Police Commissioners of each State and Territory of Australia. The WA Police Force has consulted with the ABS with regards to cases where WA Police Force practice differs from NCRS. It should be noted that WA Police Force counts criminal offences, whereas NCRS relates to counts of crime victims.

Circumstances of Aggravation

Offences may be subject to circumstances of aggravation, which are factors present during an offence that escalate its severity. For example, if during a robbery offence the offender threatens to kill any person, it is considered 'aggravated robbery'. Due to recording limitations, offences committed under circumstances of aggravation are included but not distinguished in published data.

Reporting of Offences

All published offence statistics are derived from IMS. These statistics are produced quarterly and published in the last week of the month following the quarter end.

The offence classification used for the publishing of WA Police Force crime statistics is based on a combination of the Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification (ANZSOC) 2011, WA Legislation, and operational reporting requirements. ANZSOC was developed by the ABS on behalf of the police agencies of the States and Territories of Australia and New Zealand. The main objective of this standard is to enable comparable reporting of crime statistics across jurisdictions.

Offence category names may be the same as referred to in WA legislation. However, broader or different definitions may be used, for WA Police Force crime statistics reporting purposes, to capture similar offence types. Please refer to the Glossary for more information.

Currently published data includes selected offences reported to or becoming known to police, and resulting in the submission of an incident report in IMS. Data excludes a number of other offences against the statue laws of this State and the Commonwealth.

The number of offences reported by WA Police Force may include offences committed during earlier periods.

The selected offences are categorised as follows:

Homicide
- Murder
- Attempted/Conspiracy to Murder
- Manslaughter
- Driving Causing Death

Recent Sexual Offences
- Recent Sexual Assault
- Recent Non-Assaultive Sexual Offences

Historical Sexual Offences
- Historical Sexual Assault
- Historical Non-Assaultive Sexual Offences

Assault (Family)
- Serious Assault (Family)
- Common Assault (Family)

Assault (Non-Family)
- Serious Assault (Non-Family)
- Common Assault (Non-Family)
- Assault Police Officer

Threatening Behaviour (Family)
- Threatening Behaviour (Family)
- Possess Weapon to Cause Fear (Family)

Threatening Behaviour (Non-Family)
- Threatening Behaviour (Non-Family)
- Possess Weapon to Cause Fear (Non-Family)

Deprivation of Liberty
- Kidnapping/Child Stealing
- Deprivation of Liberty

Robbery
- Business
- Non-Business

Burglary
- Dwelling
- Non-Dwelling

Stealing of Motor Vehicle

Stealing
- Stealing From Motor Vehicle (Contents or Parts)
- Stealing From Retail Premises (Shoplift)
- Stealing From Dwelling
- Stealing From Other Premises or Place
- Stealing as a Servant
- Stealing (Not Elsewhere Classified)

Property Damage
- Criminal Damage
- Damage

Arson
- Cause Damage by Fire
- Cause Bushfire
- Other Fire Related Offences

Drug offences
- Drug Dealing
- Cultivate or Manufacture Drugs
- Drug Possession
- Possession of Drug Paraphernalia
- Other Drug Offences

Receiving and Possession of Stolen Property
- Possess Stolen Property
- Receiving Stolen Property

Regulated Weapons Offences

Graffiti

Fraud and Related Offences
- Forgery
- Fraud (Credit Card)
- Fraud (Not Elsewhere Classified)

Breach of Violence Restraint Order
- Breach of Family Violence Restraint Order
- Breach of Violence Restraint Order
- Breach of Police Order

For WA Police Force purposes a family relationship includes:
- Partners;
- Ex-partners;
- Parents;
- Guardians of children; and
- Children who reside or regularly stay with involved parties.

Facilitation Offences and Duplicated Offences

In July 2017, practice changes were introduced in response to recommendations made by the ABS, to reduce over-reporting for certain offence types. Key areas where over-reporting was identified was in relation to facilitation offences and duplication of offences.

An example of a facilitation offence is damage caused by an offender in gaining entry to a premises in order to commit a burglary. In such circumstances, only the burglary is reported in WA Police Force's statistics. However, if damage occurs during the burglary beyond that necessary to facilitate the primary offence of burglary, a separate damage offence would be reported. This is represented below:
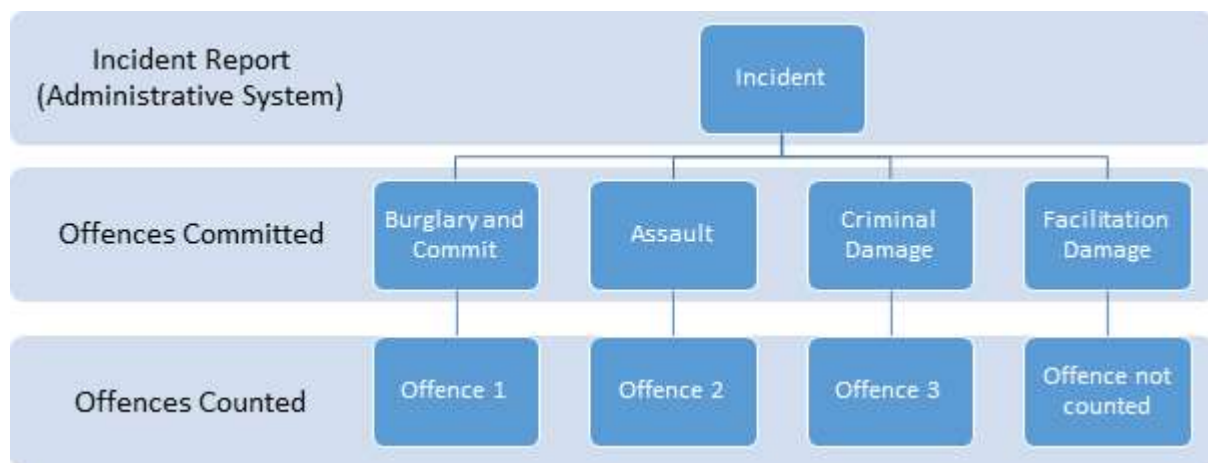
Figure 4 - Counting of Damage Offences

An example of a duplicated offence is where multiple instances of 'Assault' are recorded for a single victim at a single incident. In such cases WA Police Force's statistics will report a single 'Assault' offence.

In the event multiple offenders are involved, they are individually recorded as taking part in the same offence.

Offence rate per 100,000

The rate of offences per 100,000 people in Western Australia is presented in the 'Year to Date Annual Crime Statistics' report available on the WA Police Force website. This report provides the rate of offences per 100,000 people for the state, the Metropolitan Region, the Regional WA Region, and the police districts.

The use of a rate per 100,000 people is an internationally recognised standard for measuring the prevalence of crime and crime trends between different geographical areas, as it weights the number of offences in accordance with variations in population.

Rates are calculated using the annual Estimated Resident Population (ERP) published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS).

The offence rate per 100,000 people is calculated using the following formula:

Offence rate per 100,000 = (Offence count ÷ ERP) × 100,000

The ERP used corresponds to the geographical area of the offence count.

Sanction rate

The sanction rate for offences is presented in the 'Year to Date Annual Crime Statistics' report available on the WA Police Force website, by state total, the Metropolitan Region, the Regional WA Region, and the police districts.

Sanction rate is an indicator of the effectiveness of the WA Police Force in achieving select offence investigation outcomes such as the processing of an offender.

From July 2017 onwards, sanctioned offences are those offences with an Offence Outcome Status of 'Offender Processed', 'Complaint Withdrawn', or 'Unable to Proceed/Charge'.

The sanction rate is calculated using the following formula:

Sanction rate = (Number of offences with a sanction outcome added in the time period ÷ Number of recorded offences for the same time period) × 100

Prior to July 2017, sanctioned offences were those offences with an Offence Outcome Status of 'Offender Processed', 'Withdrawn', 'Statute Barred' or 'Civil/Other'.

The sanction rate for offences recorded prior to July 2017 is calculated using the following formula (see below for a definition of 'Verified offences'):

Sanction rate = (Number of offences with a sanction outcome ÷ Number of verified offences for the same time period) × 100

The sanction rate may exceed 100% if the number of offences with a sanction outcome added in a time period is greater than the number of new offences recorded in the same time period. Offences sanctioned within a given period may not have been reported in that period.

Changes instituted in 2017

Changes to recording and reporting practices implemented between May and November 2017 affect the published data. Recording practice changes apply to data from the point in time when the new practice was introduced. Reporting practice changes apply to data retrospectively. Due to these changes, comparison should be made with caution where it is either of data from before and after the period of recording and reporting changes, or involves data from a period overlapping May-November 2017.

Counting Rule Changes

In line with ABS recommendations, counting rule changes were introduced in July 2017 to ensure that facilitation offences, and duplicated offences (described above) have been excluded from offence counts for applicable offence types. These changes were applied retrospectively.

Offence type Changes

During June and July 2017, several changes to offence reporting categories were made:

- Addition of new reporting categories:
  - o Stealing From Motor Vehicle (Contents or Parts);
  - o Stealing From Retail Premises (Shoplift);
  - o Stealing From Dwelling;
  - o Stealing From Other Premises; and
  - o Fraud (Credit Card).
- The offence type 'Stealing (Not Elsewhere Classified)' is no longer used for reporting. Such offences are now reported against one of the above new offence types.
- The offence type 'Fraud (Not Elsewhere Classified)' no-longer includes credit card fraud. There is therefore a series break for this offence type at June 2017. Credit card fraud is now reported against 'Fraud (Credit Card)'
- The offence type 'Breach of Family Violence Restraint Order' was introduced through legislative change in July 2017. Counts of offences under this offence type include offences of the same name, as well as 'Breach of Violence Restraint Order' offences where a family relationship is determined to exist.
- The adoption of the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification (ANZSOC), 2011*. Prior to July 2017 the WA Police Force followed the former *Australian Standard Offence Classification (ASOC), 1997*. Changes between ASOC 1997 and ANZSOC 2011 are documented in the explanatory notes of the ANZSOC (2011) publication on the ABS website.

Offence Outcome Status Changes

In July 2017, the Offence Outcome Statuses applied to offences were contemporised. This has involved retaining some of the existing Offence Outcome Statuses, amendment of some existing statuses, creation of new statuses, and retirement of obsolete statuses. The updated list of available statuses provides a greater ability for comparison across Australian law enforcement jurisdictions.

The table on the next page lists each Offence Outcome Status and its inclusion in crime statistic offence counts:

Offence Outcome Status	Recorded Offences (July 2017 onwards)	Verified Offences (Prior to July 2017)
Under Investigation	Yes	Yes
No Criminal Offence	No	Did not exist
Offence Substituted	No (alternative offence counted)	Did not exist
Unable to Proceed/Charge	Yes	Did not exist
Complaint Withdrawn	Yes	Did not exist
False Report	No Reporting person may be charged with the offence of making a false report and a False Report offence created	No Reporting person may be charged with the offence of making a false report and a False Report offence created
Insufficient Evidence	Yes	Yes
Offender Processed	Yes	Yes
Uncleared	Yes	Yes
Mistakenly Reported	No Replaced by 'No Criminal Offence'	No
Civil/Other	No Retired	Yes
Statute Barred	No Renamed 'Unable to Proceed/Charge'	Yes
Withdrawn	No Renamed 'Complaint Withdrawn'	Yes

Offences reported by WA Police Force exclude all offences with the current Offence Outcome Status of 'No Criminal Offence', 'Offence Substituted', 'False Report', or 'Entered in error', or the previous Offence Outcome Statuses 'False Report', or 'Mistakenly reported'.

Administrative System Changes

The WA Police Force's IMS has been modified for compliance with recording and reporting practices introduced between May and November 2017.
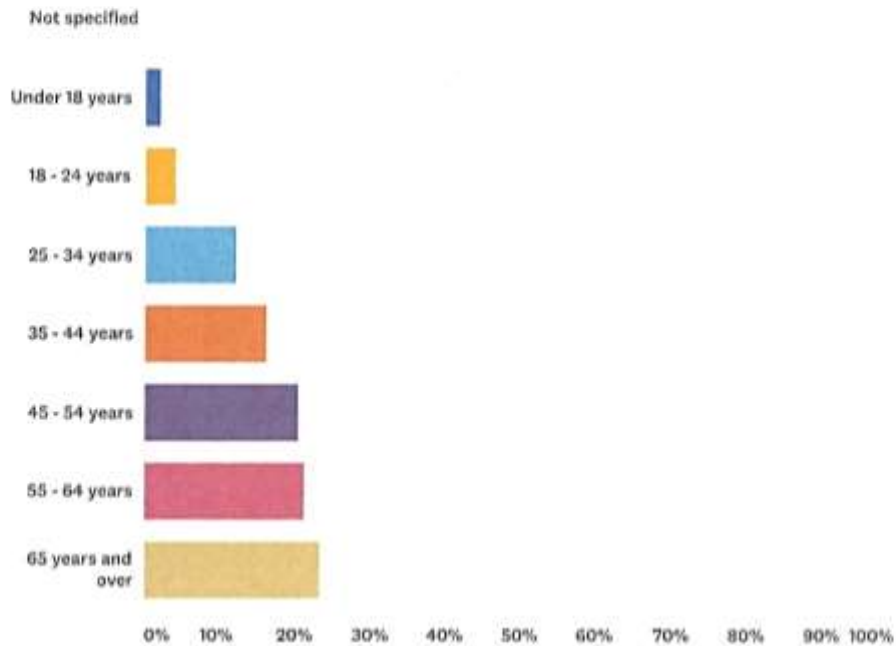
2. 2018 Community Safety & Crime Prevention Survey Results

Q1 Which of the following age groups do you fall into?

Answered: 98   Skipped: 0

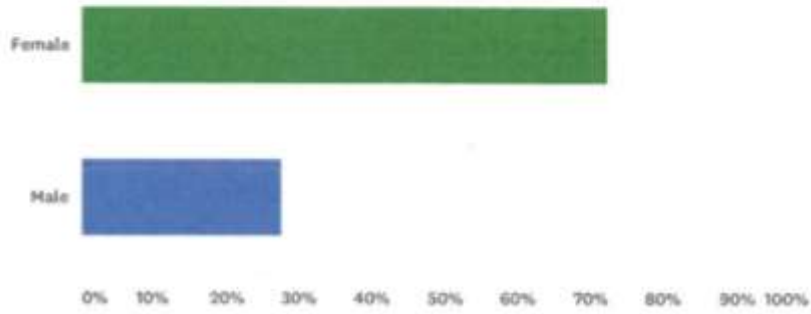| ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Not specified	0.00%	0
Under 18 years	2.04%	2
18 - 24 years	4.08%	4
25 - 34 years	12.24%	12
35 - 44 years	16.33%	16
45 - 54 years	20.41%	20
55 - 64 years	21.43%	21
65 years and over	23.47%	23
TOTAL		98

Q2 What is your gender?

Answered: 98   Skipped: 0

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Female	72.45%	71
Male	27.55%	27
TOTAL		98

Q3 Do you believe that living in the Shire of Waroona is...?

Answered: 98   Skipped: 0

Not very safe?   0   1   2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9   10   Very safe?

ANSWER CHOICES	AVERAGE NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER	RESPONSES
	6	574	98

Total Respondents: 98

#	
1	8
2	5
3	9
4	0
5	7
6	3
7	6
8	5
9	7
10	5
11	3
12	1
13	5

39	5
40	7
41	5
42	5
43	7
44	7
45	5
46	7
47	8
48	7
49	5
50	7

Q4 In comparison to the rest of the Peel region, do you believe that the Shire of Waroona has...?

Answered: 98   Skipped: 0

Decreased   0   1   2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9   10   Increased

ANSWER CHOICES	AVERAGE NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER	RESPONSES
	6	624	98

Total Respondents: 98

#	
1	8
2	6
3	9
4	4
5	5
6	3
7	8
8	5
9	10
10	4
11	5
12	1
13	6

14	8
15	5
16	4
17	5
18	5
19	5
20	0
21	10
22	5
23	0
24	5
25	7
26	8
27	8
28	4
29	5
30	5
31	6
32	8
33	5
34	10
35	10
36	7
37	6
38	3

39	5
40	7
41	10
42	6
43	5
44	7
45	6
46	5
47	6
48	7
49	5
50	8

Q5 In the past 5 years, local crime in the Shire of Waroona has...?

Answered: 98   Skipped: 0
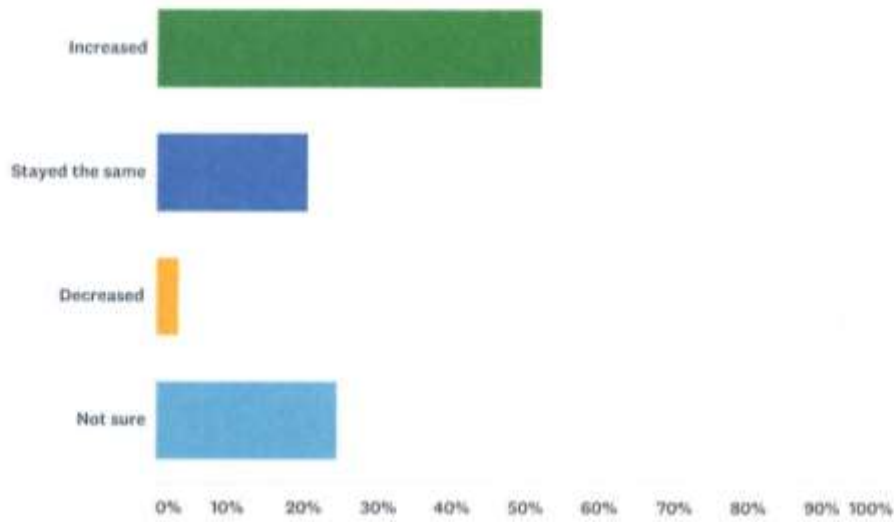
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Increased	52.04%	51
Stayed the same	20.41%	20
Decreased	3.06%	3
Not sure	24.49%	24
TOTAL		98

Q6 Which 3 elements of crime are the most concerning in the Shire of Waroona?

Answered: 96   Skipped: 0
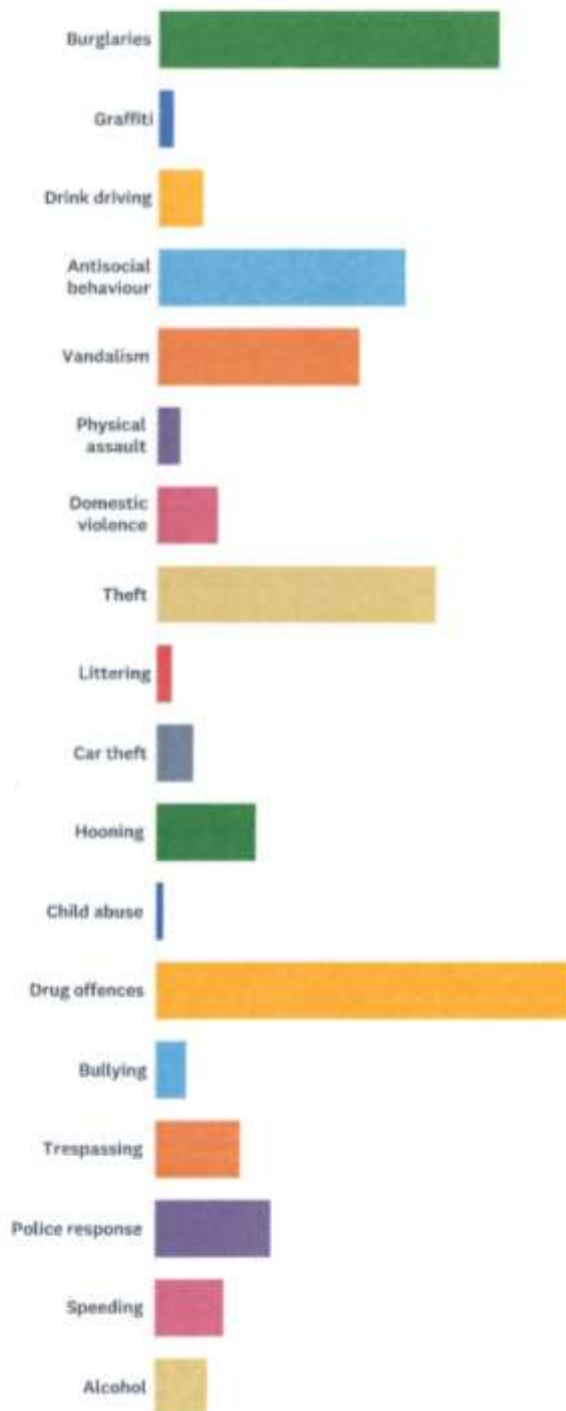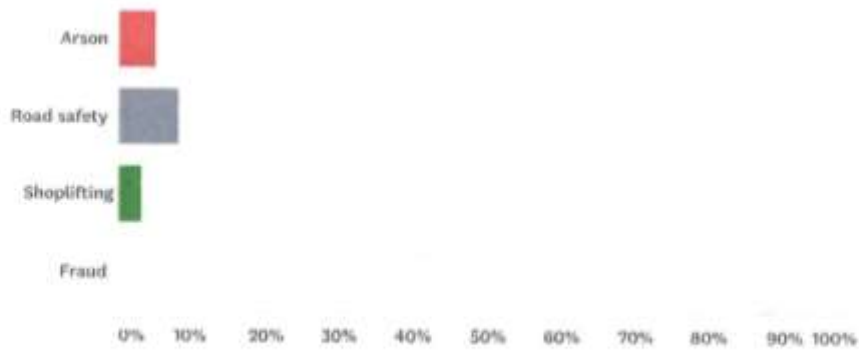
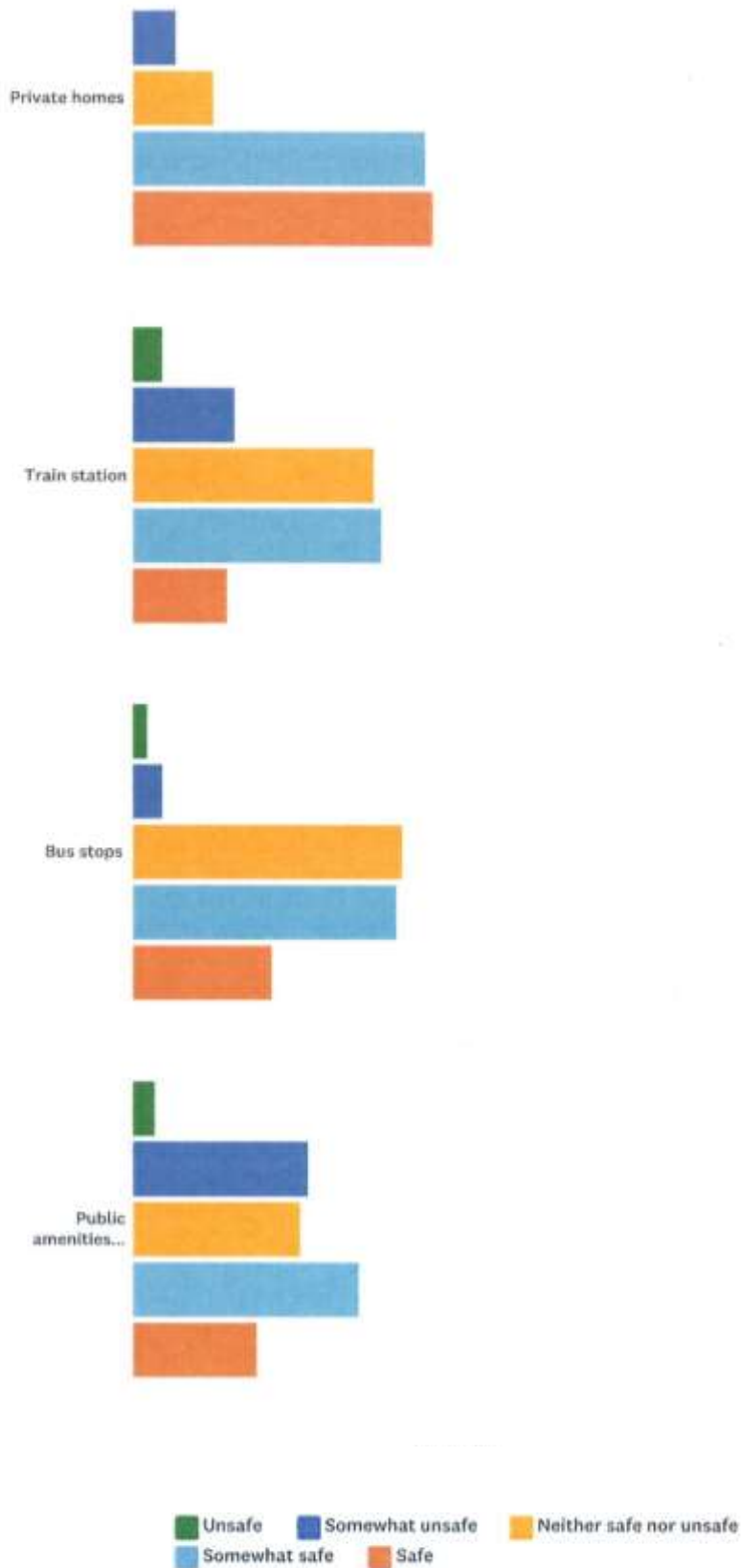| ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Burglaries	44.90%	44
Graffiti	2.04%	2
Drink driving	6.12%	6
Antisocial behaviour	32.65%	32
Vandalism	26.53%	26
Physical assault	3.06%	3
Domestic violence	8.16%	8
Theft	36.73%	36
Littering	2.04%	2
Car theft	5.10%	5
Looning	13.27%	13
Child abuse	1.02%	1
Drug offences	55.10%	54
Bullying	4.08%	4
Trespassing	11.22%	11
Police response	15.31%	15
Speeding	9.18%	9
Alcohol	7.14%	7
Arson	5.10%	5
Road safety	8.16%	8
Shoplifting	3.06%	3
Fraud	0.00%	0

Total Respondents: 98

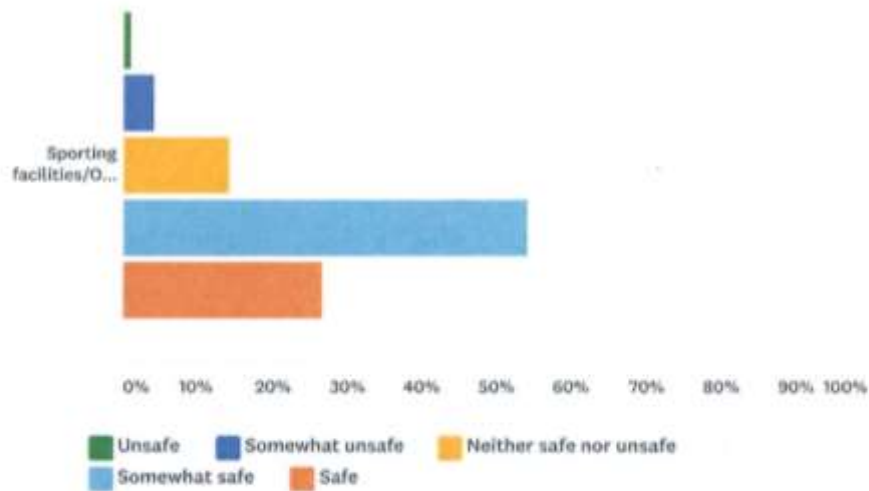# Q7 How safe do you feel in the following places in the Shire of Waroona?

Answered: 98   Skipped: 0

Legend: ■ Unsafe ■ Somewhat unsafe ■ Neither safe nor unsafe ■ Somewhat safe ■ Safe

Legend:
- Unsafe
- Somewhat unsafe
- Neither safe nor unsafe
- Somewhat safe
- Safe
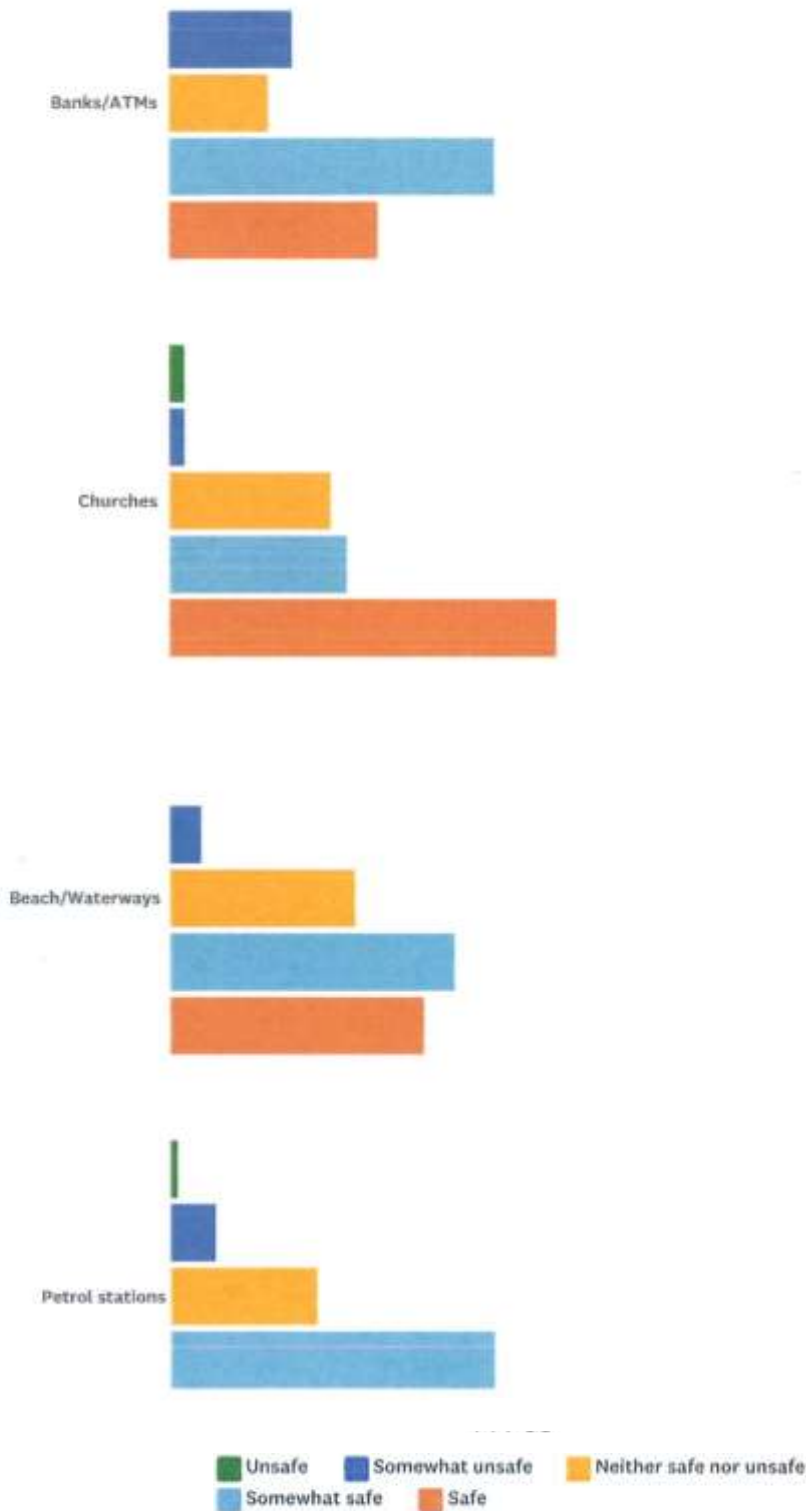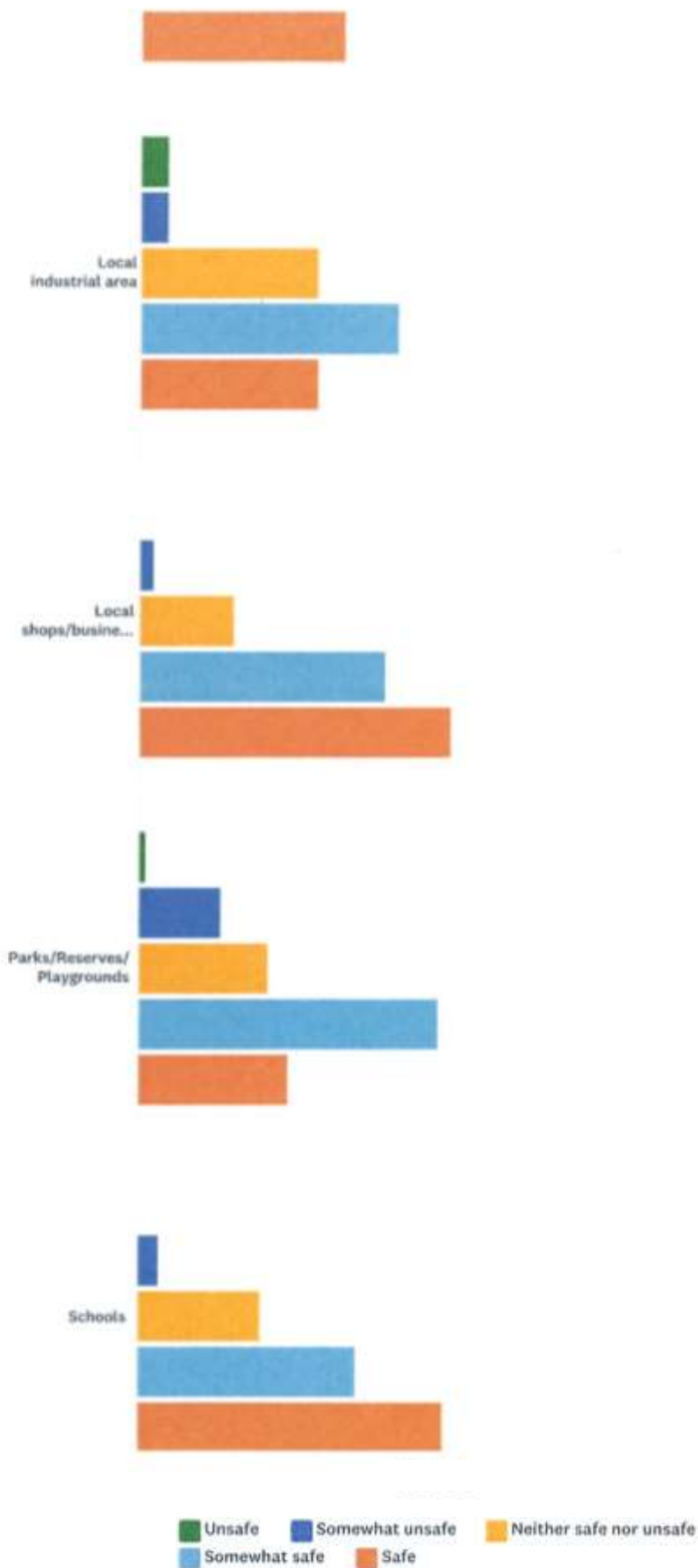
	UNSAFE	SOMEWHAT UNSAFE	NEITHER SAFE NOR UNSAFE	SOMEWHAT SAFE	SAFE	TOTAL
Banks/ATMs	0.00% 0	16.33% 16	13.27% 13	42.86% 42	27.55% 27	98
Churches	2.04% 2	2.04% 2	21.43% 21	23.47% 23	51.02% 50	98
Beach/Waterways	0.00% 0	4.08% 4	24.49% 24	37.76% 37	33.67% 33	98
Petrol stations	1.02% 1	6.12% 6	19.39% 19	42.86% 42	30.61% 30	98
Local industrial area	4.08% 4	4.08% 4	26.53% 26	38.78% 38	26.53% 26	98
Local shops/businesses	0.00% 0	2.04% 2	14.29% 14	36.73% 36	46.94% 46	98
Parks/Reserves/Playgrounds	1.02% 1	12.24% 12	19.39% 19	44.90% 44	22.45% 22	98
Schools	0.00% 0	3.06% 3	18.37% 18	32.65% 32	45.92% 45	98
Private homes	0.00% 0	6.12% 6	11.22% 11	40.82% 40	41.84% 41	98
Train station	4.08% 4	14.29% 14	33.67% 33	34.69% 34	13.27% 13	98
Bus stops	2.04% 2	4.08% 4	37.76% 37	36.73% 36	19.39% 19	98
Public amenities (toilets, phones)	3.06% 3	24.49% 24	23.47% 23	31.63% 31	17.35% 17	98
Sporting facilities/Ovals	1.02% 1	4.08% 4	14.29% 14	54.08% 53	26.53% 26	98

Q8 In relation to Question 7, what concerns do you have?

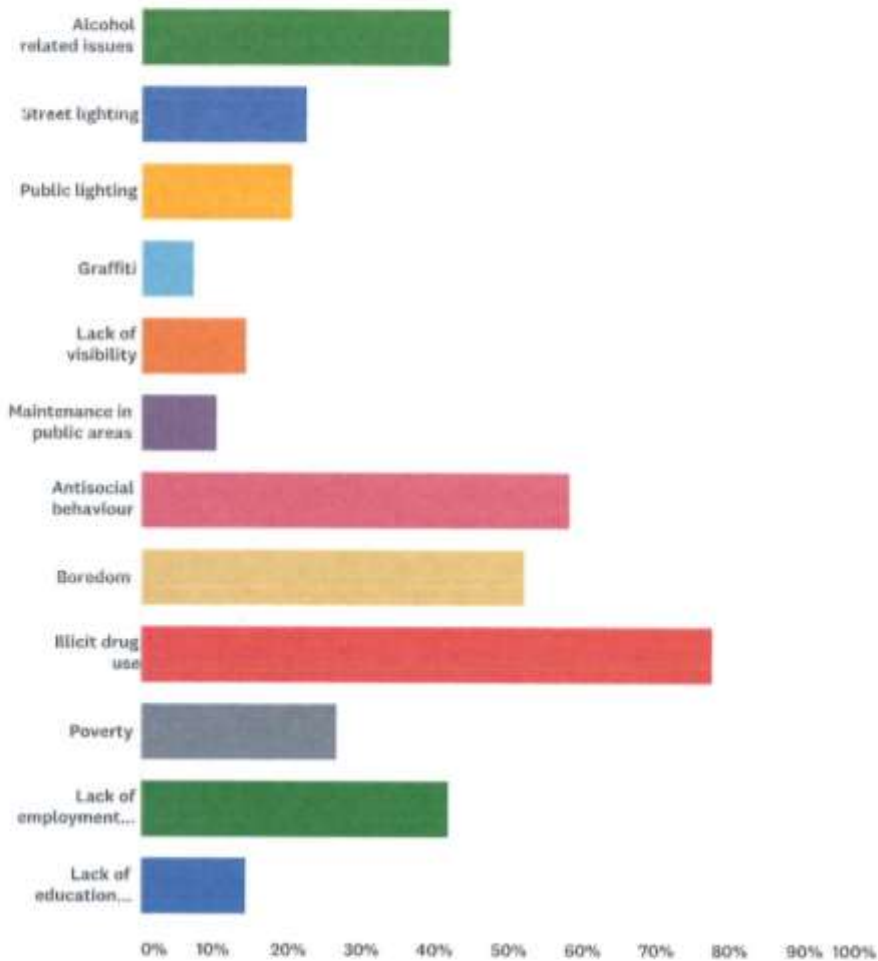| #	RESPONSES
1	only the amount of problems that drug taking is having....everywhere, not just here
2	undesirables at the train station
3	██████████████████████
4	.
5	None
6	The unpredictability of some people
7	Houses being broken into or windows smashed by kids all the time
8	More security is needed
9	Not being able to call police and they help in a fast manner
10	An element exists that is unpredictable
11	Offenders court for breaking and entering should be delt with no matter what age
12	insufficient lighting at station precinct at night when waiting for train
13	Safety
14	People acting antisocially
15	Sufficient security at home
16	Increase in antisocial behaviour and increased drug induced violent unpredictable behaviour
17	Youth behaviour, drugs, don't know when they turn
18	Being mugged
19	Lack of police presence the crimes you are asking about don't happen on the roads.
20	None
21	None

22	None
23	None
24	None
25	Anti social behaviour, drug offenders
26	Anti social behaviour
27	no major concerns
28	POLICE PRESENCE NOT HIGH ENOUGH ESPECIALLY AT WEEKENDS
29	groups of youths looking to antagonise people
30	Lack of respect when it comes to others property
31	None
32	None at the moment
33	none
34	Not having a 24 hour police station to keep on the crime at night
35	Some popular picnic areas often attract antisocial behavior that I feel could be minimized if a police presence was known to visit areas such as the Weir and Waroona dam periodically.
36	.
37	Even on farms have break ins, many vehicels on bush roads that shouldnt be there
38	What part of the "community plan" addresses the rural areas?
39	I feel unsafe when I am in isolated areas in the shire of waroona by myself e.g. the weir, golf course, cricket oval
40	Drugies
41	People who are drug affected approaching, car theft etc
42	That the same children/people commuting these offences get a slap on the wrist and returned home to continue to violate people and their property in the community
43	Unparented youth
44	The increase in vandalism and theft akd adolescents around at night
45	Break ins
46	Being on my own

47	Anti social behavior
48	Feel a little uncomfortable at Memorial hall toilets
49	Vandalism and no police visibility at Police Station
50	Being attacked/robbed (night time)

Q9 Which of the following factors impact most on the level of safety in the Shire of Waroona

Answered: 98   Skipped: 0

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Alcohol related issues	41.84%	41
Street lighting	22.45%	22
Public lighting	20.41%	20
Graffiti	7.14%	7
Lack of visibility	14.29%	14
Maintenance in public areas	10.20%	10
Antisocial behaviour	58.16%	57

Boredom	52.04%	51
Illicit drug use	77.55%	76
Poverty	26.53%	26
Lack of employment opportunities	41.84%	41
Lack of education opportunities	14.29%	14

Total Respondents: 98

Q10 Do you feel that Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) cameras are useful in the prevention of antisocial behaviour and crime?

Answered: 98   Skipped: 0
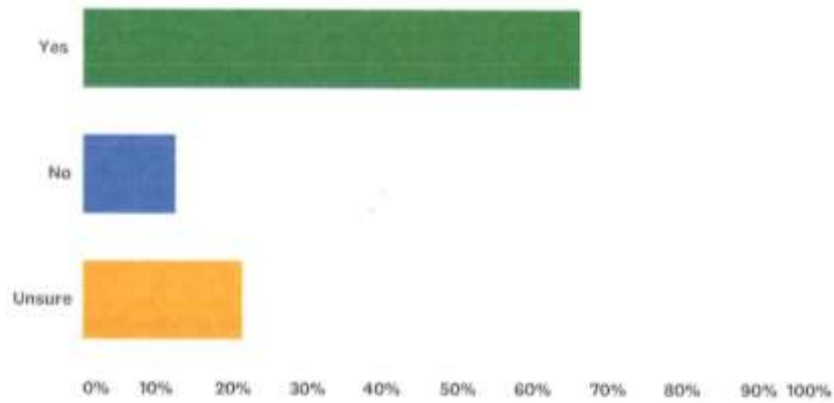
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	66.33%	65
No	12.24%	12
Unsure	21.43%	21
TOTAL		98

Q11 Do you think that the use of CCTV cameras in the Shire of Waroona has improved community safety in general?

Answered: 98   Skipped: 0
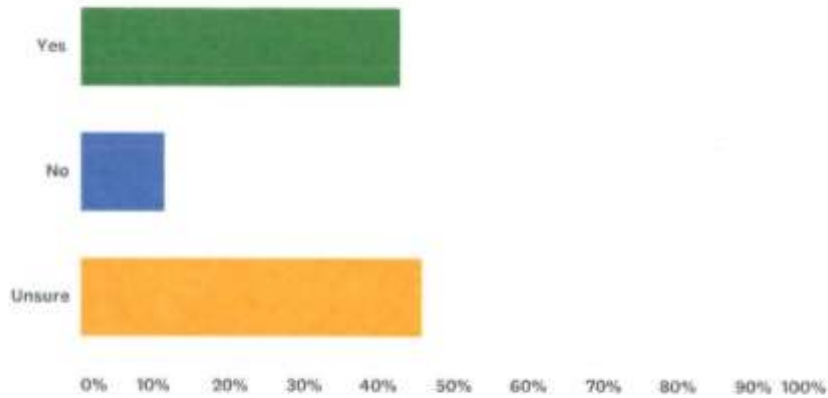
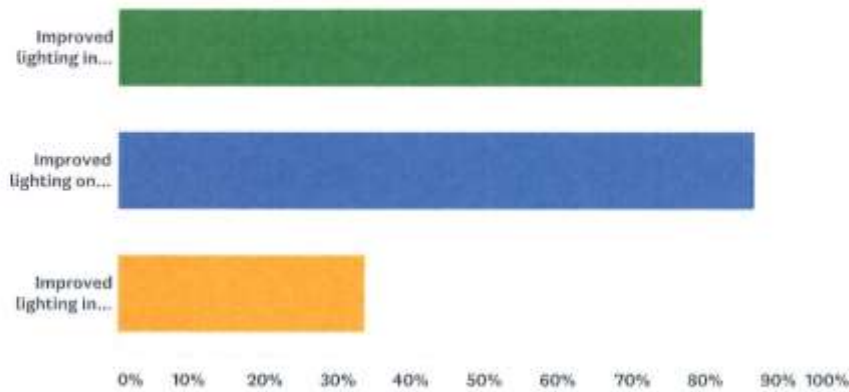| ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	42.86%	42
No	11.22%	11
Unsure	45.92%	45
TOTAL		98

Q12 Which 2 of the following lighting priorities do you feel are most important to improving safety in the Shire of Waroona?
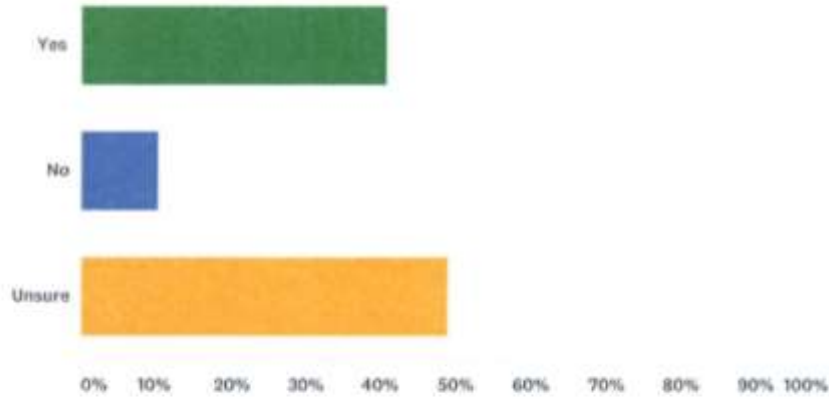
Answered: 98   Skipped: 0

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Improved lighting in side streets	79.59%	78
Improved lighting on footpaths/laneways	86.73%	85
Improved lighting in specific areas*	33.67%	33

Total Respondents: 98

#	*PLEASE SPECIFY
1	station and post office area
2	Keep the town lit up so people can see properly
3	ALL STREETS SHOULD HAVE LIGHTING
4	not enough street lights anywhere
5	footpaths/laneways for people walking at night and near shops and businesses that likely to be broken into
6	Main street
7	=
8	Once again this is an urban question not a whole of shire question
9	parks
10	I think the lighting around town is fine that I've seen. I don't go out at night much so I'm not sure

Q13 Do you think that the use of CCTV cameras in the Shire of Waroona has improved community safety for seniors and young people?

Answered: 98   Skipped: 0

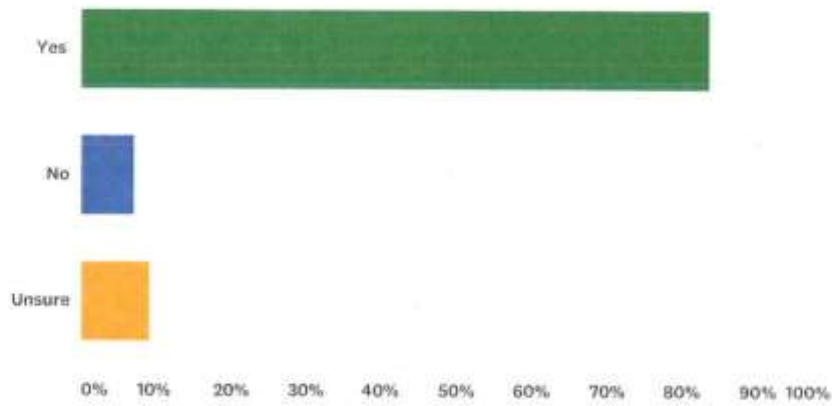| ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	40.82%	40
No	10.20%	10
Unsure	48.98%	48
TOTAL		98

Q14 Do you think that CCTV cameras should be used at major events to prevent antisocial behaviour and crime?

Answered: 98   Skipped: 0

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	83.67%	82
No	7.14%	7
Unsure	9.18%	9
TOTAL		98

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