

2017 – 2021 Safer Melville Plan

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Message from the Mayor



We, as a community, have achieved a great deal to contribute to the aspiration of a Safe and Secure community throughout the lifetime of the City's 2012 – 2016 Community Safety Crime Prevention Plan. Some of the key highlights include the City of Melville being the first community in WA to be accredited as a Pan Pacific Safe Community, an increase in the percentage of respondents who reported feeling safe in their local area, and the City setting the industry high for satisfaction with graffiti removal services.. This success has been made possible by the support and active participation we have received from all of our Safer Melville partners. Through the individual and combined efforts of WA Police, the Safer Melville Advisory Committee, our community and many more stakeholders we have been able to achieve this success, and it's clear that everyone has played an important part. With great results behind us, we can focus our efforts on creating an even Safer Melville as we begin to implement the 2017 – 2021 Safer Melville Plan. With seven broad goals and underpinning objectives it gives me great pleasure to introduce this Plan, which will guide the City in its safety and crime prevention efforts over the next four years.

Executive Summary

The 2012 – 2016 Community Safety Crime Prevention (CSCP) Plan and the 2014 – 2016 Graffiti Management Plan (GMP) have successfully been implemented. The City's corporate reporting tool has been used to track all of the initiatives which have been implemented as part of these plans. Some of the key highlights include the City of Melville being the first community in WA to be accredited as a Pan Pacific Safe Community, an increase in the percentage of respondents who reported feeling safe in their local area when comparing data from 2012 to data from 2017, and the City of Melville set the industry high for satisfaction with graffiti removal services in the 2016 Community Perceptions Survey.

Safe and Secure is one of the aspirations identified in the City's Strategic Community Plan – People, Places, Participation 2016 – 2026. This highlighted the importance for the City to review the 2012 – 2016 CSCP Plan. The 2017 – 2021 Safer Melville Plan (the Plan) outlines how the City will contribute to this aspiration. The City, through the Safer Melville Advisory Committee (SMAC) has been aligning to the International Safe Communities Framework – a best practice model for addressing injury and safety in the community. This process highlighted the need for the City to focus their community safety and crime prevention efforts more broadly. The result is the 2017 – 2021 Safer Melville Plan.

The process to develop this Plan involved the following key milestones:

- Identification of relevant data sources to inform the Plan
- Use of this data to identify "high level" priorities for our community
- Stakeholder engagement
- Analysis of key data sources
- Use of this data to develop the 2017 – 2021 Safer Melville Plan.

The City hosted face to face interviews at Melville's Safe Day Out event, an online survey, and an interactive map where participants could "pin" areas they felt were unsafe and why. This data as well as crime statistics, major causes of hospitalisations and deaths, graffiti removal statistics, community feedback from the review of the Strategic Community Plan, the City's Community Wellbeing Survey, and the City's Community and Business Perceptions surveys has been used to develop seven goals for the 2017 – 2021 Safer Melville Plan.

Goal	Objectives
Reduce household crime	Increasing our community's knowledge and awareness of home and car safety and security Facilitating participation of relevant stakeholders in the SMAC Participating and supporting WA Police programs Provision of a highly visible 24 hour 7 day a week Community Safety Service (CSS)

	Using the SARA (Scanning, Analysis, Response, Assessment) problem solving model to manage crime and safety issues in our community
Reduce business crime	Identifying safety concerns of our local businesses Addressing safety concerns of our local businesses Participating in and supporting WA Police programs Increasing our business community's knowledge and awareness of safety and security Provision of a highly visible 24 hour 7 day a week CSS
Reduce preventable injuries	Identifying the priority injury issues in our community Addressing the priority injury issues in our community Strengthening community and stakeholder participation in the Safe Communities Framework
Reduce transport crashes	Addressing the factors which cause transport crashes using the Safe Systems approach
Safe and secure places and environments	Applying Designing Out Crime (DOC) principles to built environments Provision of a highly visible 24 hour 7 day a week CSS Implementing graffiti management strategies aligned to the State Tough on Graffiti Strategy
People feel safe and secure in all places at all times	Increasing our community's knowledge and awareness of safety and crime prevention Facilitating participation of our community in Neighbourhood Watch (NHW) and other relevant community programs Applying Asset Based Community Development principles Provision of a highly visible 24 hour 7 day a week CSS Enforcing local laws by encouraging voluntary compliance Partnering with relevant stakeholders to deliver safety and crime prevention initiatives in our community
Being prepared for an emergency	Encouraging and supporting our community to be prepared for an emergency

From an Australian Business Excellence Framework perspective this Plan addresses all categories to some extent, particularly in respect to Leadership and Results and Sustainable Performance. The key principles that are addressed are as follows:

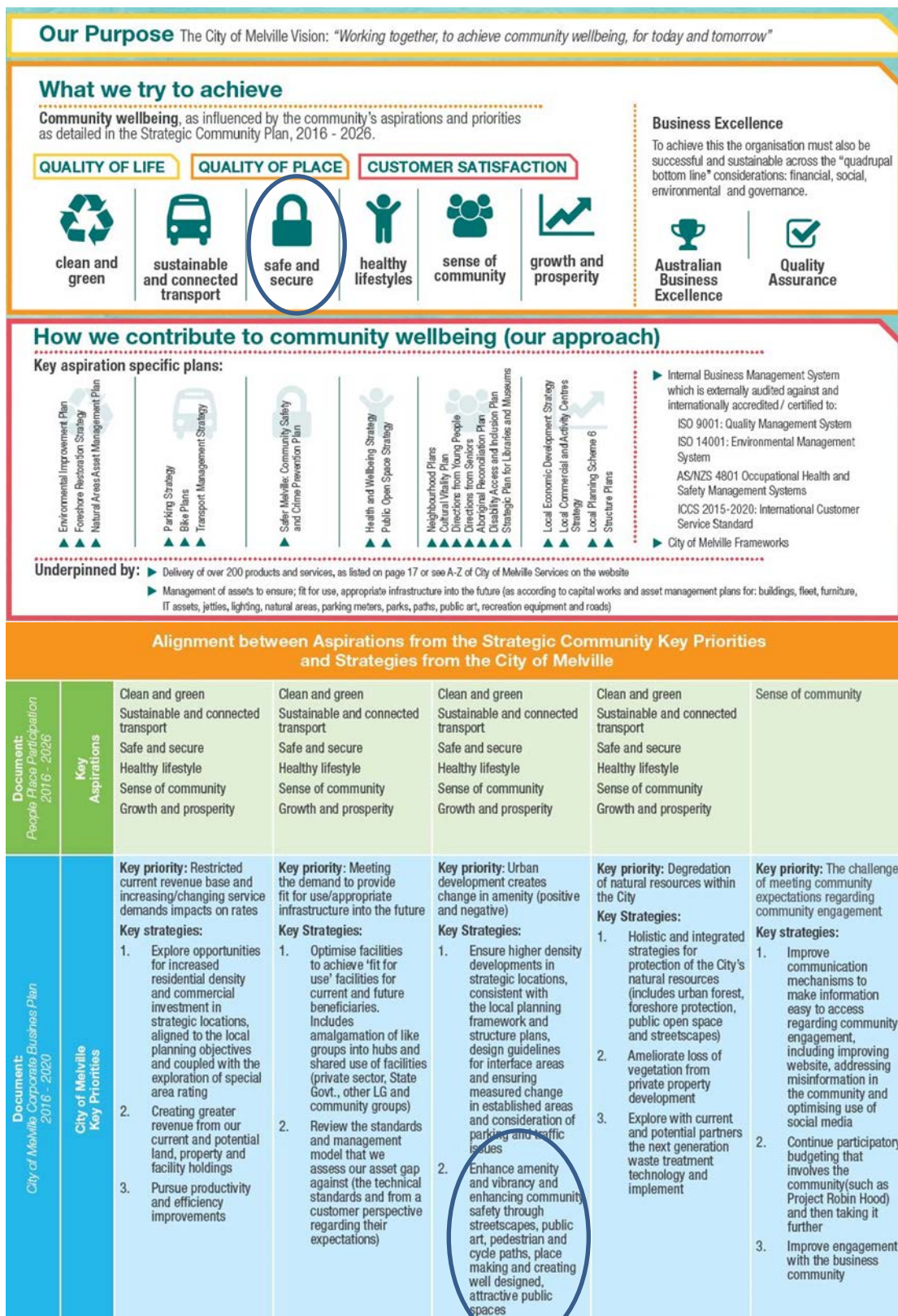


- 1 Clear direction and mutually agreed plans enable organizational alignment and a focus on the achievement of goals
- 2 Understanding what customers and other stakeholders value, now and in the future, enables organizational direction, strategy and action.
- 3 Effective use of facts, data and knowledge leads to improved decisions.

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1 Linkages to the City of Melville Strategic Community Plan and Corporate Business Plan



2 Introduction

A Strategic Community Plan is a long-term overarching document that sets out our community's vision and aspirations for the future. Safe and Secure is one of the aspirations identified in the City's Strategic Community Plan – People, Places, Participation 2016 – 2026. We know feeling safe is a must-have for community well-being. The objective outlined in the Strategic Community Plan for the Safe and Secure aspiration is “people feel safe and secure at all times wherever they are and whatever they are doing”. The 2017 – 2021 Safer Melville Plan outlines how the City intends to achieve this objective.

2.1 Purpose

The purpose of the 2017 – 2021 Safer Melville Plan is to outline how we will address the Safe and Secure aspiration identified by the community in the 2016 – 2026 Strategic Community Plan.

2.2 Background

The 2012 – 2016 CSCP Plan and 2014 – 2016 GMP have been successfully implemented. An overview of initiatives implemented as part of these plans is available on request.

Some of the highlights from the 2012 – 2016 CSCP Plan and the 2014 – 2016 GMP are:

- City of Melville was the first community in WA to be accredited as a Pan Pacific Safe Community
- The percentage of respondents who reported feeling safe in their local area increased from 72% in 2012 (Community Safety Survey), to 80% in 2017 (Community Wellbeing Survey)
- Early intervention performances were delivered to over 18 900 children and young people as part of the City's partnership with the Constable Care Child Safety Foundation
- Secured over \$90 000 in grant funding from the Criminal Property Confiscation Grants Program to support young people ‘at risk’ in the community for two years
- Evolution of the Safer Melville brand and development of the “Your Guide to a Safer Melville” resource
- The City of Melville set the industry high for satisfaction with graffiti removal in the 2016 Community Perceptions Survey
- Development of “The Writing’s on the Wall” educational resource
- In the 2016/17 financial year the Neighbourhood Watch (NHW) group hosted 22 events or information stalls and distributed over 400 copies of key Safer Melville resources and other safety and crime prevention resources
- The CSS provided over 2700 intelligence reports to WA Police between 2012 and 2016.

The Safe Communities framework is an internationally recognised, evidence-based model for addressing community safety issues at the local level. The City took the lead role through the SMAC in aligning to this framework. The SMAC is made up of representatives from various state government agencies, community based

organisations, the local police stations and community and business groups. They work together to promote safety and injury reduction for people living, working and visiting the City of Melville by applying the Safe Communities framework. The Safe Communities framework is guided by a set of six criteria. They are:

1. Leadership and collaboration
2. Programme reach
3. Priority setting
4. Data analysis and strategic alignment
5. Evaluation
6. Communication and networking.

The City of Melville's Accreditation Application was assessed by a panel of international peer reviewers and in February 2017 the City hosted a site visit for the lead peer reviewer. On 19 February 2017 the City of Melville was the first community in WA to be accredited as a Pan Pacific Safe Community. The accreditation demonstrates we have acquired the capacity to take strategic and effective actions to prevent injury and to promote a culture of safety for everyone who lives in our community. Becoming a Safe Community also means we are committed to a network of communities around the world which, like us, have made a commitment to the safety and well-being of every one of their citizens.

The City of Melville is now also a member of the Pan Pacific Safe Communities Network. This network of the International Safe Communities movement includes over 121 Safe Communities in Canada, the United States, Australia and New Zealand. A full overview of the City's journey to align to the framework and ultimately achieve accreditation can be found in the [Accreditation Application](#).

Aligning to this framework highlighted the need for the City to focus its safety and crime prevention plan more broadly. The result is the 2017 – 2021 Safer Melville Plan. A brief overview of the key milestones to develop the Plan are listed below:

- Identification of relevant data sources to inform the Plan e.g. crime statistics, injury data, community perception and wellbeing surveys, review of the Strategic Community Plan
- Use of this data to identify "high level" priorities for our community
- Development of a Stakeholder Engagement Plan to ensure we engaged all our stakeholders in the development process
- Establishment of an internal reference group to assist with the development of the Plan
- Hosting a workshop with the SMAC and the Road Safety Travel Smart (RSTS) Working Group. This was to develop questions for a community survey aligned to high level priorities already identified through data. The purpose of the community survey was to validate the priorities identified by the data and also "unpack" them further if required to inform how we should address the priorities.
- Hosting engagement – this included an online survey, interactive map for people to pin areas they felt unsafe and face to face interviews at the City's Safe Day Out event
- Analysis of key data e.g. crime statistics and community responses by Shannon Renner, Criminology Student and Dr Joe Clare, Criminology Lecturer at Murdoch University
- Use of this data to develop the 2017 – 2021 Safer Melville Plan

- Draft Plan passed through the SMAC and RSTS Working Group for comment
- Final 2017 – 2021 Safer Melville Plan endorsed by the SMAC on 19 July 2017.

2.3 Scope

The Safe Community framework promotes a model where all sectors of the community work together in a coordinated and collaborative way, forming partnerships to promote safety, manage risk, increase the overall safety of all its members and reduce the fear of harm.

The scope of safety adopted by the SMAC includes:

- Intentional (e.g. domestic violence) and unintentional injury (road safety, fall prevention, child safety)
- Community Safety (crime prevention, DOC, perceptions of safety, community violence)
- Risk Management (Sports and recreation safety, community events)
- Environment
- Community Health (mental health, physical activity, drugs and alcohol)
- Emergency Management (Natural disaster management)

The SMAC supports the right of all individuals living, working or visiting the City of Melville to carry out their daily life without fear or risk of harm or injury; and the shared responsibility of organisations, businesses, government agencies and all other people in the community to ensure this is possible.

2.4 Risk

Listed below are the broad risk categories identified for this Plan. These will be monitored through the City's corporate reporting tool.

- Level of satisfaction with relevant safety services as measured in the Community Perception and Business Perception Surveys
- Perception of safety as measured in the Community Wellbeing Survey
- Negative/positive media coverage
- Legislation and policy change
- The ability to meet aspirational targets
- Support from identified stakeholders.

3 Strategic Context

3.1 International

Safe Communities Framework

The Safe Communities framework is an internationally recognised, evidence-based model for addressing community safety issues at the local level. Being aligned to this framework demonstrates a community's capacity to take strategic and effective actions to prevent injury and to promote a culture of safety for everyone who lives in that community.

World Health Organisation (WHO) Age-friendly Cities and Communities

A key strategy to facilitate the inclusion of older persons is to make our world more age-friendly. An age-friendly world enables people of all ages to actively participate in community activities and treats everyone with respect, regardless of their age. It is a place that makes it easy for older people to stay connected to people that are important to them. And it helps people stay healthy and active even at the oldest ages and provides appropriate support to those who can no longer look after themselves.

3.2 Western Australia

WA Police Frontline 2020

Frontline 2020 is WA Police's ongoing reform program, encapsulating a range of initiatives, all geared towards making the agency as efficient and effective as it can be in an environment of increasing demands and finite resources. The key principle is to create the best possible police agency for the people of Western Australia within the resources available. To do this, WA Police needs to reduce demand for services by tackling issues before they become too big to handle.

Tough on Graffiti Strategy 2015 - 2017

The Tough on Graffiti Strategy outlines the guiding principles in the delivery of graffiti vandalism reduction initiatives that more effectively and appropriately respond to address offender behaviour and graffiti vandalism in Western Australia. The vision of the Strategy is that all Western Australians feel safe living in communities which are free of graffiti vandalism.

An Age-Friendly WA: Seniors Strategic Planning Framework

This State framework outlines the planning principles to enable older Western Australians to age with dignity, maintain their independence, play active and valued roles and have their rights respected and upheld. The framework also links to a number of other WA strategies and programs. Western Australia has recently been accepted as an affiliate member of the WHO Global Network of Age-Friendly Cities and Communities.

State Towards Zero – Road Safety Strategy 2008-2020

The Towards Zero strategy takes a longer term view of road safety based on evidence that demonstrates a long term strategy with short term action plans is more effective in achieving dramatic reductions in death and serious injury on our roads. It incorporates the Safe System approach which aims to improve road safety through four cornerstones.

Suicide Prevention 2020: Together we can save lives

The Suicide Prevention 2020 strategy aims to reduce the number of suicides in Western Australia by 50% over the next decade. It seeks to balance investment in community awareness and stigma reduction, mental health and suicide prevention training and coordinated services for high risk groups.

3.3 City of Melville

The 2017 – 2021 Safer Melville Plan links with and supports the following City of Melville Plans:

- Strategic Community Plan 2016 – 2026
- Corporate Business Plan 2016 - 2020
- Age-Friendly Melville – Directions from Seniors 2013 – 2017 (currently being reviewed)
- Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2014 – 2017
- Neighbourhood Plans (currently being reviewed)
- Directions from Young People (currently being reviewed)
- Directions from Aboriginal Communities 2016 – 2019
- Stretch Reconciliation Action Plan 2017 - 2021
- Disability Access and Inclusion Plan (currently being reviewed)
- Cultural Plan (currently being developed).

4 Stakeholder Consultation

An Engagement, Marketing and Communications Plan was completed before the review of the 2012 – 2016 CSCP Plan commenced. This was to ensure that all stakeholders were identified and engagement objectives were defined. The engagement objectives identified for the review of this Plan and the actions implemented to address these objectives is listed in the table below.

Engagement objective	Actions implemented to address this objective
To inform identified stakeholders about crime and safety issues in the City of Melville and opportunities to participate in the review.	Implemented a marketing and communications plan – this included an advertisement in the Melville Times, production and distribution of collateral promoting the engagement, hosting the Safe Day Out event, numerous social media posts and a media release (release) to promote engagement.
To consult with the community to identify their safety issues, concerns, including places in the City of Melville where they feel unsafe.	Hosted community engagement to identify the community's safety priorities – this included an online survey through survey monkey, an interactive map hosted on Melville Talks, and one on one interviews at the Safe Day Out event.
To involve SMAC members in identifying survey questions for each priority area.	Conducted a workshop for the SMAC using “poll every where” software to inform questions for the survey.
To involve the Road Safety and Travel Smart working group in identifying survey questions for the transport accidents priority.	Conducted a workshop using “poll every where” software to inform questions for the survey.
To involve internal service providers in identifying actions and resources to address the community's safety priorities.	Established an internal reference group who provided input into the questions for the survey as well as assisted to develop content for plan.

166 online surveys, 16 face to face interviews and 18 pins on the interactive map were received. The results as well as crime statistics for the City of Melville were analysed by Shannon Renner, Criminology Student, and Dr Joe Clare, Criminology Lecturer, of Murdoch University. The full report can be found as Appendix One. A summary of findings is listed in section five.

5 Data Analysis

WA Police data for the City of Melville - 2011/12 to 2015/16

In summary:

- Household/business crime (residential, non-residential burglary, motor vehicle theft, theft, graffiti and traffic crash offences) accounted for 87% of total crime for the City of Melville
- Theft comprised 50% of all crimes recorded in the City of Melville over the five year period
- Booragoon experienced the largest percentage of theft (likely due to the presence of Garden City)
- Murdoch and Applecross experienced large numbers of traffic crash offences
- Patterns of crime in the City of Melville were comparable to State patterns.

Safer Melville Survey – February 2017

In summary:

- Respondents feel safe and feel the City is a safe place to live, work and study, with CSS making them feel even safer.
- Residential burglary, theft, anti-social behaviour and road safety are top priorities they would like local authorities to focus on.
- 44% of respondents considered burglary to be the most important crime or safety issue in the City of Melville. The next most frequent issues were traffic safety and road issues (19%), theft from cars and general (11.5%), and anti-social behaviour (11%).
- Respondents from Palmyra, Willagee and Melville want local authorities to focus on anti-social behaviour.
- Respondents from Booragoon, Applecross, Bickton and Brentwood want local authorities to focus on burglary
- Respondents from Kardinya, Bateman and Melville want local authorities to focus on theft from cars
- Respondents from Palmyra, Ardross and Alfred Cove want local authorities to focus on traffic safety and road issues.
- The majority of respondents identified inattention/distraction as the most common factor causing road crashes.
- The overwhelming majority of respondents suggested that the main cause of inattention while driving was use of mobile phones.

Priority setting workshop – August 2014

The City of Melville and the Injury Control Council of WA (ICCWA) held a priority setting workshop on 8 August 2014 to progress with aligning to the Safe Communities model. There were 43 people who attended the workshop representing 21 different organisations/community groups. The following data was used at the priority setting workshop.

- Major causes of hospitalisations by external causes for City of Melville residents (2007 – 2011) - Department of Health
- Annual bed days for City of Melville residents by condition (2001) – Department of Health
- Approximate hospital costs for City of Melville residents by condition (2011) – Department of Health
- Total deaths for City of Melville residents by condition (2006 – 2010) - Department of Health
- Crime Statistics for the City of Melville (2007 – 2011), WA Police
- Workers Compensation Claims in the City of Melville (2008/2009; 2011/2012) – Work Cover WA
- Number of calls to the Poisons Information Service (Aug 2013 – May 2014)

Participants worked through a number of activities to obtain a quantitative, qualitative and finally combined ranking for the priority issues. The final ranked issues from most to least important for the City of Melville were:

- 1) Falls
- 2) Transport crashes
- 3) Intentional self harm
- 4) Exposure to mechanical forces
- 5) Assault
- 6) Unintentional poisoning.

Community Wellbeing Survey – 2015

Relevant safety related findings were:

- Mixed feelings regarding confidence in authorities overseeing community safety and security
- Knowing what to do and where to go in an emergency was rated as very important for the community (feedback driven by retirees and low income earners)
- Residents in South West neighbourhood less likely to feel as strongly about their safety and security.

Review of the Strategic Community Plan – 2016

Safe and Secure is one of the aspirations identified in the City's Strategic Community Plan – People, Places, Participation 2016 – 2026. The review of the Strategic Community Plan highlighted that feeling safe/being safe out and about – particularly at night is very important to the community.

Business Perception Survey - 2016

Satisfaction with safety and security, mobile security patrols and graffiti removal services was lower in the Business Perception Survey compared to the Community Perception Survey. This combined with the fact that business related crime was identified as a priority through crime statistics highlighted the need for businesses to be a priority group in the 2017 – 2021 Safer Melville Plan.

City of Melville graffiti removal and vandalism repair statistics

Although the City of Melville has achieved some great results in the area of graffiti management, graffiti removal and vandalism repair statistics continue to show that this is an area that should remain a focus in the 2017 – 2021 Safer Melville Plan.

Analysis of the above data was used to develop the seven goals and underpinning objectives for the 2017 – 2021 Safer Melville Plan.

6 Implementation

Goal One: Reduce Household Crime							
How do we know this is a priority? (data source)	Council constraint/ considerations	Council role	This can be achieved by...(objectives)	We can support this by...(tactics)	We know we are succeeding when...(measures of success)	Indicators that inform us are...(indicators)	Aspirational Target
- WA Police crime statistics - Community Feedback – 2017 Safer Melville Survey	Indirect influencer Crime triangle – theory that three elements create opportunities for crime. Council can influence only parts of this crime triangle.  Population growth and its effect on crime	Provider Partner Facilitator	Increasing our community's knowledge of home and car safety and security	Provision of information (e.g. resources, website, social media, education forums) which raises awareness of home and car safety and security practices	Our community feels safe in the local area Our community is satisfied with safety and security	% of community who feel safe in the local area (Community Wellbeing Survey) % satisfied with safety and security (Community Perception Survey)	Reduce household crime in the City of Melville when comparing year to year (see section seven for further detail).
			Facilitating participation of relevant stakeholders in the SMAC	Funding and administrative support for bi-monthly SMAC meetings If required, project management of any initiatives arising out of SMAC meetings	The number of residential burglaries in the City of Melville is reduced	% reduction in burglaries	
			Participating in and supporting WA Police programs	Working with and supporting WA Police and their various programs	The number of thefts from cars is reduced	% reduction in theft	
			Provision of a highly visible 24 hour 7 day a week CSS	Targeted CSS patrols to areas who have been victims of crime to reduce the likelihood of repeat victimisation	The number of motor vehicles stolen is reduced	% reduction in motor vehicle theft	
			Using the SARA problem solving model to manage crime and safety issues in our community	Providing training on the SARA model and it's application for relevant staff e.g. CSS officers	Our community is satisfied with mobile security patrols	% satisfied with mobile community security patrols (Community Perception Survey)	

Goal Two: Reduce Business Crime							
How do we know this is a priority? (data source)	Council constraint/considerations	Council role	This can be achieved by...(objectives)	We can support this by...(tactics)	We know we are succeeding when...(measures of success)	Indicators that inform us are...(indicators)	Aspirational Target
- WA Police crime statistics - Business perception survey - 2016	Indirect influencer Crime triangle – theory that three elements create opportunities for crime. Council can influence only parts of this crime triangle.  Population growth and its effect on crime	Provider Partner Facilitator	Identifying safety concerns of our local businesses	Hosting engagement specifically with the business sector to identify their safety needs and concerns Developing actions to address the safety concerns of our local businesses	We know what the safety concerns of our businesses are Our businesses are satisfied with safety and security	% satisfied with safety and security (Business Perception Survey) % reduction in non-residential burglaries %reduction in theft % satisfied with mobile community security patrols (Business Perception Survey)	Reduce business crime in the City of Melville when comparing year to year (see section seven for further detail).
			Addressing the safety concerns of our local businesses	Provision of information (e.g. resources, website, social media, education forums) which raises awareness of business safety and security practices	The number of non-residential burglaries is reduced		
			Participating in and supporting WA Police Programs	Working with and supporting WA Police and their various programs targeting businesses	The number of thefts from businesses is reduced		
			Increasing our business community's knowledge of safety and security	Provision of information (e.g. resources, website, social media, education forums) which raises awareness of business safety and security practices	Our businesses are satisfied with mobile community security patrols		
			Provision of a highly visible 24 hour 7 day a week CSS	Targeted CSS patrols to areas who have been victims of crime to reduce the likelihood of repeat victimisation			

Goal Three: Reduce Preventable Injuries							
How do we know this is a priority? (data source)	Council constraint/ considerations	Council role	This can be achieved by...(objectives)	We can support this by...(tactics)	We know we are succeeding when...(measures of success)	Indicators that inform us are...(indicators)	Aspirational Target
- Major causes of hospitalisations by external causes for City of Melville residents - Annual bed days for City of Melville residents - Approximate hospital costs for City of Melville residents by condition - Total deaths for City of Melville residents by condition - Crime statistics - Workers compensation claims in the City of Melville - Number of calls to the Poisons Information Service	Indirect influencer Population growth and its effect on the number of hospitalisations.	Provider Partner Funder Facilitator Advocator	Identifying the priority injury issues in our community	Hosting a priority setting workshop	We know what our community's injury priorities are. We are addressing our community's priority injury issues. The number of preventable injuries occurring in the City of Melville is reduced.	Number of hospitalisations by external causes for City of Melville residents Total deaths of City of Melville residents hospitalised by condition	Reduce the number of City of Melville residents hospitalised for preventable injuries when comparing 2014 data to 2018 data (see section seven for further detail).
			Addressing the priority injury issues in our community	Provision of information (e.g. resources, website, social media, education forums) which raises awareness of how to prevent injury Implementing the Age Friendly Melville - Directions for Seniors Strategy Implementing the Health and Wellbeing Strategy Implementing the Neighbourhood Plans Implementing Directions from Young People Advocating for support and resources to address injury issues in our community			
			Strengthening community and stakeholder participation in the Safe Communities Framework	Facilitating working groups to address priorities identified in the priority setting workshop Facilitating the development of a database of all injury and community safety programs to determine any gaps in delivery. Adopting a strategic approach to alcohol-related harm given alcohol is a driver in many areas of injury Connecting with the broader Safe Communities Network both in Australia and Internationally Maintaining accreditation as a Pan Pacific Safe Community			

Goal Four: Reduce Transport Crashes							
How do we know this is a priority? (data source)	Council constraint/considerations	Council role	This can be achieved by...(objectives)	We can support this by...(tactics)	We know we are succeeding when...(measures of success)	Indicators that inform us are...(indicators)	Aspirational Target
- Major causes of hospitalisations by external causes for City of Melville residents - Annual bed days for City of Melville residents - Approximate hospital costs for City of Melville residents by condition - Total deaths for City of Melville residents by condition - WA Police crime statistics - Community feedback – 2017 Safer Melville Survey	Indirect influencer Police are enforcers (strongest role to address transport crashes). The effect of population growth on traffic and road safety.	Provider Funder Monitor Facilitator Advocator	Addressing the factors which cause transport crashes using the Safe System approach	Increasing the community's knowledge of the factors that cause transport crashes Facilitating participation of stakeholders in the Road Safety and Travel Smart committee and working group Implementing the Road Safety Audit Policy Upgrading and maintaining safe roads Implementing the City's Bike Plan Implementing the City's Light Fleet Vehicles Policy	The number of transport crashes in the City of Melville is reduced Our community is satisfied with the condition of our roads Our community is satisfied with the management and control of traffic	% reduction in KSI (killed or seriously injured) traffic crashes in the City of Melville % satisfied with condition of roads (Community and Business Perception survey) % satisfied with management and control of traffic (Community and Business Perception survey)	Reduce transport crashes in the City of Melville when comparing year to year (see section seven for further detail).

Goal Five: Safe and secure places and environments							
How do we know this is a priority? (data source)	Council constraint/considerations	Council role	This can be achieved by...(objectives)	We can support this by...(tactics)	We know we are succeeding when...(measures of success)	Indicators that inform us are...(indicators)	Aspirational Target
- WA Police crime statistics - Graffiti removal and vandalism repair statistics	Indirect influencer Crime triangle – theory that three elements create opportunities for crime. Council can influence only parts of this crime triangle.  Population growth and its effect on crime.	Provider Partner Funder	Applying DOC principles to built environments	Application of our DOC policy Implementation of our Local Planning Strategy Application of our CCTV policy and processes Provision of a home safety checklist for the community Conducting audits which use DOC principles to improve the safety and security of the physical environment Provision of DOC training to staff	Graffiti is removed within 48 hours of it being reported All graffiti removed is photographed and the images are uploaded to the State Goodbye Graffiti Database Our community reports graffiti to the City for removal Our community is satisfied with graffiti removal Graffiti and vandalism is reduced at hotspot sites There is less graffiti and vandalism in the community	% reduction in the sqm of graffiti removed in the City of Melville % reduction in the number of incidents of graffiti removed in the City of Melville % reduction in the cost of vandalism repair in the City of Melville % satisfied with graffiti removal (Community and Business Perception survey)	Reduce graffiti and vandalism in the City of Melville when comparing year to year (see section seven for further detail).
			Provision of a highly visible 24 hour 7 day a week Community Safety Service	CSS officers report graffiti for removal and vandalism for repair whilst out on patrol CSS officers acting as passive surveillance to hotspot sites			
			Implementing graffiti management strategies aligned to the State Tough on Graffiti Strategy	Provision of a rapid removal graffiti service Provision of information (e.g. resources, website, social media, education forums) which raises awareness of how to prevent and report graffiti Provision of graffiti information and intelligence to WA Police Provision of opportunities for young people to participate in urban art Participation in Juvenile Justice Court Conferencing sessions Working with and supporting WA Police and their various programs to address graffiti e.g. State Graffiti Taskforce			

Goal Six: People Feel Safe and Secure in all places at all times							
How do we know this is a priority? (data source)	Council constraint/considerations	Council role	This can be achieved by...(objectives)	We can support this by...(tactics)	We know we are succeeding when...(measures of success)	Indicators that inform us are...(indicators)	Aspirational Target
- Review of the Strategic Community Plan - Community Wellbeing Survey - 2015	Indirect influencer Media plays a big role in people's perception, as does word of mouth in the community. Population growth and its effect on crime	Provider Funder Partner Monitor Facilitator	Increasing our community's knowledge and awareness of safety and crime prevention	Provision of information (e.g. resources, website, social media, education forums) which raises awareness of safety and security practices	People feel safe and secure in all places at all times Our community is satisfied with safety and security Our community is satisfied with mobile security patrols Our community is satisfied with dog and cat control Our community is satisfied with parking There is an orderly level of local law enforcement in our community	% of community who feel safe in the local area (Community Wellbeing survey) % satisfied with safety and security (Community and Business Perception survey) % satisfied with mobile security patrols (Community and Business Perception survey) % satisfied with dog and cat control (Community and Business Perception survey) % satisfied with parking in residential areas (Community Perception survey) % satisfied with parking in commercial areas (Community and Business Perceptions survey)	Increase the percentage of community who feel safe in the local area when comparing data between surveys (see section seven for further detail).
			Facilitating participation of our community in Neighbourhood Watch and other relevant community programs	Funding and support for a NHW program in the City of Melville Provision of the Friendly Neighbourhoods Community BBQ Trailer for the community Provision of Friendly Neighbourhoods small grants to the community			
			Applying Asset Based Community Development principles	Implement the City's Neighbourhood Plans Implement Directions from Young People Implement Age Friendly Melville – Directions from Seniors Implement the City's Disability Access and Inclusion Plan Implement and support early years initiatives for children Implement Directions from the Aboriginal Community Applying the City's Response to Homeless People Policy Implement the City's Cultural Plan			
			Provision of a highly visible 24 hour 7 day a week Community Safety Service (CSS)	Providing holiday watch patrols for City of Melville residents when they are away CSS officers providing the community with information about safety and crime prevention at various events CSS officers being available 24/7 to provide the community with information about safety and crime prevention			
			Enforcing local laws by encouraging voluntary	Enforcing and educating the community on the Dog and Cat Act			

					Enforcing and educating the community on local parking laws Enforcing and educating the community on the Bushfire Act Enforcing and educating the community on the Litter Act			
				Partnering with relevant stakeholders to deliver safety and crime prevention initiatives in our community	Develop and sign Memorandums of Understanding with relevant stakeholders Participate in relevant networking forums Explore opportunities to host safety and crime prevention initiatives in partnership with neighbouring councils			

Goal Seven: Being Prepared for an Emergency

How do we know this is a priority? (data source)	Council constraint/considerations	Council role	This can be achieved by...(objectives)	We can support this by...(tactics)	We know we are succeeding when...(measures of success)	Indicators that inform us are...(indicators)	Aspirational Target
- Community Wellbeing Survey - Review of the Strategic Community Plan	Indirect influencer Weather and climate changes	Provider Partner Regulator Monitor Facilitator	Encouraging and supporting our community to be prepared for an emergency	Facilitating participation of relevant stakeholders in the Local Emergency Management Committee Having emergency management arrangements in place Reviewing the community risk profile Implementing Bushland Management Plans Provision of information (e.g. resources, website, social media, education forums) which raise awareness of emergency management	We are all prepared for an emergency	% of people who feel prepared in the event of a local emergency % of people who agree that they know where to seek shelter in an emergency (Community Wellbeing Survey).	Increase the percentage of people who feel prepared in the event of a local emergency when comparing data between surveys (see section seven for further detail).

7 Monitoring of progress of actions and performance indicators

An operational level plan has been developed to ensure the 2017 – 2021 Safer Melville Plan is being monitored and measured. The operational level actions and performance indicators will be included in the City's corporate reporting tool and reported on accordingly. Progress on relevant indicators and targets will be reported to the community in the City's Annual Report. The table below provides further information on how performance indicators will be monitored and measured.

Goal	Indicators	Monitoring and Measurement
Reduce household crime	% of community who feel safe in the local area (Community Wellbeing survey) % satisfied with safety and security (Community Perception survey) % satisfied with mobile community security patrols (Community Perception survey)	Strategic indicators Monitored annually by Council and the Executive Management Team
	% reduction in burglaries %reduction in theft % reduction in motor vehicle theft	Aspirational target is to reduce household crime in the City of Melville when comparing year to year. The indicators in the column to the left will feed into this aspirational target. Aspirational target will be monitored six monthly by the Executive Management Team.
Reduce business crime	% satisfied with safety and security (Business Perception survey) % satisfied with mobile community security patrols (Business Perception survey)	Strategic indicators Monitored every two years by Council and the Executive Management Team
	% reduction in non-residential burglaries %reduction in theft	Aspirational target is to reduce business crime in the City of Melville when comparing year to year. The indicators in the column to the left will feed into

		Aspirational target will be monitored six monthly by the Executive Management Team.
Reduce preventable injuries	Number of hospitalisations by external causes for City of Melville residents Total deaths of City of Melville residents hospitalised by condition	Aspirational target is to reduce the number of City of Melville residents hospitalised for preventable injuries when comparing 2014 data to 2018 data. The indicators in the column to the left will feed into this aspirational target. This target will be reported to the Executive Management Team in 2018 after the next priority setting workshop is conducted. Data from the 2014 priority setting workshop will be used as baseline.
Reduce transport crashes	% satisfied with condition of roads (Community Perception and Business Perception survey) % satisfied with management and control of traffic (Community Perception and Business Perception survey) % reduction in KSI (killed or seriously injured) traffic crashes in the City of Melville	Strategic indicators Monitored annually by Council and the Executive Management Team Aspirational target is to reduce transport crashes in the City of Melville when comparing year to year. The indicator in the column to the left will feed into this aspirational target. Aspirational target will be monitored annually by the Executive Management Team.

Safe and secure places and environments	% satisfied with graffiti removal (Community and Business Perception survey)	Strategic indicator
	% reduction in the sqm of graffiti removed in the City of Melville	Monitored every two years by Council and the Executive Management Team
	% reduction in the number of incidents of graffiti removed in the City of Melville	Aspirational target is to reduce graffiti and vandalism in the City of Melville when comparing year to year.
	% reduction in the cost of vandalism repair in the City of Melville	The indicators in the column to the left will feed into this aspirational target. Aspirational target will be monitored six monthly by the Executive Management Team.
People feel safe and secure in all places at all times	% of community who feel safe in the local area (Community Wellbeing survey)	Aspirational target is to increase the percentage of community who feel safe in the local area when comparing data between surveys. The indicators in the column to the left will feed into this aspirational target. Strategic indicator Monitored annually by Council and the Executive Management Team.
	% satisfied with safety and security (Community and Business Perception survey)	
	% satisfied with mobile security patrols (Community and Business Perception survey)	
	% satisfied with dog and cat control (Community and Business Perception survey)	
	% satisfied with parking in residential areas (Community Perception survey)	
	% satisfied with parking in commercial areas (Community and Business Perception survey)	
Being prepared for an	% of people who feel prepared in the event of a local emergency (Community Wellbeing Survey)	Aspirational target is to increase the percentage of people who feel prepared in the event of a local



		% of people who agree that they know where to seek shelter in an emergency (Community Wellbeing Survey).	A new question will need to be included in the 2019 edition of the Community Wellbeing survey regarding people who feel prepared in the event of a local emergency. The indicators in the column to the left will feed into this aspirational target. Strategic indicator. Monitored every two years by Council and the Executive Management Team.
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8 Review

This is a four year plan with the next major review to be undertaken in 2021. The next review of the Strategic Community Plan will be conducted in 2020. Information obtained through the review of the Strategic Community Plan will inform the next version of the Safer Melville Plan.

APPENDIX ONE

CITY OF MELVILLE

Safer Melville Plan 2017-2021

Prepared by Shannon Renner and Joe Clare
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Overview

The City of Melville is developing the 2017-2021 *Safer Melville Plan* and community consultation makes a crucial contribution to this process as it provides insight into the crime and safety issues that local residents consider to be priorities. In addition to analysing local recorded crime statistics (provided by the Western Australian Police), this report also presents the findings from a locally-run, online community safety survey conducted by the City of Melville in February, 2017. All households within the City of Melville boundary, which includes 18 separate suburbs, were encouraged to participate in the survey through local advertising in newspapers, and through online forums and social media pages. The purpose of the survey was to identify crime and community safety issues requiring action and to enable local residents to comment directly on how they believe community safety strategies should be targeted. The final questionnaire design incorporated a range of multiple-choice and free-text response options. Community consultation was also sought via intercept interviews conducted during a *Safe Day Out* event that was held in the City in February, 2017. These interviews involved local residents who were asked about their perceptions of local crime and safety issues.

This report is intended to contribute to the 2017-2021 City of Melville *Safer Melville Plan* by summarising the main findings from these various data sets and discussing the various trends and themes that emerged. Building on this analysis, some suggestions are made at the conclusion of this report about potential crime and safety priorities that the City could focus on during the next 5-year planning cycle.

City of Melville priority crimes: Police data 2011/12 to 2015/16

In broad terms, for the purposes of this report, the recorded crimes in the City of Melville have been grouped into *personal crimes* (assault, sexual assault, robbery, and drug offences) and *household/business crimes* (residential burglary, non-residential burglary, motor vehicle theft, theft, graffiti, and traffic crash offences). Combined, these offences account for 99.4% of the 26,169 police recorded crime incidents between 2011/12 and 2015/16 that were made available for this analysis. These offences have been grouped this way to allow offence rates to be calculated (per 1,000 people and per 100 households, respectively). Denominators for rates (total people and households) were taken from the *ID Profile* data for the City (<http://www.id.com.au>), including projected estimates for 2016 (with a linear trend assumed between the 2011 and 2016 estimates). Rates facilitate meaningful comparison between offences and over time. Summary tables for these offences (by high-level grouping) are presented, below (personal crime in Table 1 and household crime in Table 2).

Table 1. Priority personal crimes (count and rate per 1,000 residents), 2011/12 to 2015/16

Priority crimes - personal	Data type (count and rate per 1,000 residents)	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	% total crime	Rate ratio
Assault*	Count	196	194	152	182	133	3%	0.7
	Rate	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.3		
Sexual assault	Count	25	34	26	29	35	1%	1.4
	Rate	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3		
Robbery	Count	50	61	38	33	39	1%	0.8
	Rate	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4		
Drug offences	Count	328	348	355	529	550	8%	1.6
	Rate	3.2	3.4	3.4	5.0	5.2		
Total	Count	640	680	604	810	788	13%	1.2
	Rate	5.9	6.2	5.5	7.4	7.2		

NB: * Assaults here only represent non-domestic assaults, as per the data extract provided for this analysis

Table 1 indicates that serious personal crimes (assault, sexual assault, and robbery) make up about 5% of the total crime recorded in the City over this time period. This is as expected based on prior research in other jurisdictions, with property crime dramatically outnumbering personal crime, and less serious crime being much more frequent than serious examples of offending. For the personal crimes examined here, drug offences (8% of crime) were the most frequent crime type. Collapsed across the time period the average rate per 1,000 persons for each of these crimes were: assault (1.7), sexual assault (0.3), robbery (0.4), and drug offences (4.0). These rates should be interpreted with caution as this calculation does not take into account the potential for repeat offending and/or repeat victimisation.

Table 2. Priority household/business crimes (count and rate per 100 households), 2011/12 to 2015/16

Priority crimes – household	Data type (Count and Rate per 100 households)	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	% total crime	Rate ratio
Residential burglary	Count	1,154	1,211	898	828	887	19%	0.7
	Rate	2.9	3.1	2.2	2.1	2.2		
Non-res burglary	Count	325	266	259	364	265	6%	0.8
	Rate	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.7		
Motor vehicle theft	Count	256	297	235	236	188	5%	0.7
	Rate	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5		
Theft	Count	2,436	2,262	2,324	2,832	3,110	50%	1.2
	Rate	6.2	5.7	5.8	7.0	7.6		
Graffiti	Count	210	117	162	47	48	2%	0.2
	Rate	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1		
Traffic crash offences	Count	424	387	196	224	212	6%	0.5
	Rate	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.5		
Total	Count	4,805	4,540	4,074	4,531	4,710	87%	0.9
	Rate	12.2	11.5	10.2	11.2	11.6		

The relative frequency of the household/business crimes (Table 2) demonstrates that theft comprised 50% of all crimes recorded in the City over the 5-year period. Next most frequent was residential burglary (19%), non-residential burglary and traffic crash offences (6%, each), and motor vehicle theft (5% of all recorded crimes). Collapsed across the time period the average rate per 100 households for each of these crimes were: residential burglary (2.5), non-residential burglary (0.7), motor vehicle theft (0.6), theft (6.5), graffiti (0.3), and traffic crash offences (0.7). As with the personal crimes, these rates should be interpreted with caution as this calculation does not take into account the potential for repeat offending and/or repeat victimisation.

Table 1 and Table 2 also provide insight into the longer-term trends of these different types of crime in the City. The rate ratio column in each table indicates the extent to which the 2015/16 rate has varied from the 2011/12 rate, such that a number greater than 1.0 indicates an increase. Looking first at the personal crimes, it can be seen that the rate for sexual assault (rate ratio 1.4) and drug offences (1.6) are trending upwards overall. These trends are likely the result of increased reporting for sexual assaults (as a product of the Royal Commission and increased publicity of this issue in recent times) and increased proactive, drug-related police work, and may not actually translate to increased frequencies of these underlying crime types in the City. In contrast, the household/business crimes overall tend to show a declining rate across this time period, with the exception of theft (rate ratio 1.2). The theft increase may be the consequence of pay-pass related offences that have been demonstrated in other areas to be driving up this offence type for police recorded crime.

City of Melville priority environments: Police data 2011/12 to 2015/16

Personal crime trends across suburbs

Assault by suburb

Table 3 shows the trends for assault across the suburbs in the City. Generally, across all areas, the annual counts were very low (single-year maximum of 29 recorded in 2014/15 for Murdoch) and the rate ratios for each area indicate little variation in this offence over time. Given these very small numbers for victimisation, the absolute counts of each offence are not shown in these tables. This decision relating to offence counts applies to all suburb-level analysis presented in Table 3 through to Table 12.

Table 3. Assault* rate per 1,000 residents by suburb, 2011/12 to 2015/16

Suburb	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	% total assault	Rate ratio
Alfred Cove - Myaree	1.4	0.4	1.1	2.9	1.3	4%	1.0
Applecross	1.7	1.4	2.1	1.2	1.5	7%	0.9
Ardross	0.7	1.7	0.5	0.0	0.5	2%	0.6
Attadale	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.9	0.4	2%	0.7
Bateman	1.5	2.7	1.0	0.7	0.7	3%	0.5
Bicton	2.0	1.7	3.1	1.4	1.9	8%	1.0
Booragoon	2.6	4.2	2.8	4.6	1.9	11%	0.7
Bull Creek	1.9	1.0	1.6	1.4	0.2	6%	0.1
Kardinya	2.8	1.5	0.7	1.8	1.7	9%	0.6
Leeming	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.4	3%	0.4
Melville	1.8	3.7	1.4	1.2	0.3	6%	0.2
Mt Pleasant/ Brentwood	1.0	2.1	1.3	1.5	1.2	8%	1.2
Murdoch	9.0	4.7	2.4	7.7	4.2	12%	0.5
Palmyra	2.3	1.5	1.5	1.2	0.5	6%	0.2
Willagee	3.2	4.5	4.4	4.1	2.7	12%	0.9
Winthrop	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.0	2.0	2%	4.4
City of Melville	Count	196	194	152	182	133	100%
	Rate	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.3	0.7

NB: * Assaults here only represent non-domestic assaults, as per the data extract provided for this analysis

Sexual assault by suburb

Table 4 shows the trends for sexual assault across the suburbs in the City. The annual counts were very low (single-year maximum of 13 recorded in 2015/16 for Booragoon) and where it was possible to calculate rate ratios for each area, little variation in this offence over time.

Table 4. Sexual assault rate per 1,000 residents by suburb, 2011/12 to 2015/16

Suburb	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	% total sexual assault	Rate ratio
Alfred Cove - Myaree	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1%	NA
Applecross	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	4%	NA
Ardross	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	1%	0.0
Attadale	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	3%	0.0
Bateman	0.0	1.0	1.7	0.2	0.2	9%	NA
Bicton	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	5%	NA
Booragoon	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	2.2	11%	NA
Bull Creek	0.0	2.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	15%	NA
Kardinya	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	7%	0.0
Leeming	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	5%	1.0
Melville	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	3%	0.9
Mt Pleasant/ Brentwood	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	3%	0.0

Suburb		2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	% total sexual assault	Rate ratio
Murdoch		1.1	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.3	5%	0.2
Palmyra		0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	5%	0.6
Willagee		1.8	0.4	0.2	1.7	1.1	18%	0.6
Winthrop		0.0	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.2	7%	NA
City of Melville	Count	25	34	26	29	35	100%	
	Rate	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3		1.4

NB. Rate ratio value 'NA' results from a rate of 0.0 in the 2011/12 period.

Robbery by suburb

Table 5 shows the trends for robbery across the suburbs in the City. As with the other personal crimes examined, the annual counts were very low (single-year maximum of 11 recorded in 2012/13 for Willagee) and where it was possible to calculate rate ratios for each area, little variation in this offence over time. Any variations demonstrated here should be noted with caution given the small number of cases involved.

Table 5. Robbery rate per 1,000 residents by suburb, 2011/12 to 2015/16

Suburb		2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	% total robbery	Rate ratio
Alfred Cove - Myaree		0.0	1.3	0.7	0.2	0.2	5%	NA
Applecross		1.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	9%	0.4
Ardross		0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1%	0.0
Attadale		0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	3%	1.9
Bateman		0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	1%	NA
Bicton		0.2	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.9	7%	5.8
Booragoon		0.4	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.5	7%	1.5
Bull Creek		0.2	0.5	0.0	1.0	0.1	7%	0.5
Kardinya		0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.1	11%	0.1
Leeming		0.3	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	5%	0.3
Melville		0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.7	5%	3.8
Mt Pleasant/ Brentwood		1.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	8%	0.1
Murdoch		0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3	5%	0.3
Palmyra		0.4	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.7	8%	1.6
Willagee		0.6	2.1	1.9	0.6	1.1	15%	1.8
Winthrop		0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	3%	0.7
City of Melville	Count	50	61	38	33	39	100%	
	Rate	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4		0.8

NB. Rate ratio value 'NA' results from a rate of 0.0 in the 2011/12 period.

Drug offences by suburb

Table 6 shows the trends for drug offences across the suburbs in the City. Relative to the other personal crimes examined, the annual counts were higher (average 422 offences per year in the City with a single year high of 114 in Willagee for 2014/15). Analysis of the rate ratios for each area indicate a non-random variation in trends, with increases in some

areas (Ardross, Bicton, Bull Creek, Murdoch), generally stable, high frequency in some areas (Willagee and Palmyra), and stable, low-frequency of incidents in the remaining areas.

Table 6. Drug offences rate per 1,000 residents by suburb, 2011/12 to 2015/16

Suburb	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	% total drug offences	Rate ratio
Alfred Cove - Myaree	3.2	4.7	2.5	6.0	4.0	4%	1.3
Applecross	4.5	6.8	2.6	5.4	4.6	9%	1.0
Ardross	0.5	0.5	2.3	2.1	2.3	2%	4.7
Attadale	1.8	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.4	2%	0.8
Bateman	0.0	1.2	0.5	2.2	3.0	1%	NA
Bicton	2.0	4.9	1.5	3.6	7.2	6%	3.5
Booragoon	1.8	2.1	3.3	5.3	2.4	4%	1.4
Bull Creek	0.9	1.1	1.7	3.0	3.4	4%	4.0
Kardinya	4.0	2.5	3.7	5.7	5.6	10%	1.4
Leeming	1.3	1.7	2.1	1.9	3.8	5%	2.8
Melville	4.3	3.3	2.8	2.9	4.5	5%	1.1
Mt Pleasant/ Brentwood	4.4	2.6	2.3	5.0	5.8	9%	1.3
Murdoch	5.4	6.4	8.2	8.3	13.9	7%	2.6
Palmyra	5.4	4.2	3.5	9.4	7.7	10%	1.4
Willagee	11.3	13.6	20.3	21.2	15.5	21%	1.4
Winthrop	1.3	0.8	1.7	1.4	1.5	2%	1.1
City of Melville	Count	328	348	355	529	550	100%
	Rate	3.2	3.4	3.4	5.0	5.2	1.6

NB. Rate ratio value 'NA' results from a rate of 0.0 in the 2011/12 period.

Household/business crime trends across suburbs

Residential burglary offences by suburb

Table 7 shows the trends for residential burglary offences across the suburbs in the City. Relative to the personal crimes examined, the annual counts were much higher (average 996 offences per year in the City with a single year high of 144 in Mt Pleasant/ Brentwood for 2011/12). With some variation in frequency across suburbs (see percentage column), rate ratios indicate general declines in this offence (with the exception of Bicton and Palmyra).

Table 7. Residential burglary rate per 100 households by suburb, 2011/12 to 2015/16

Suburb	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	% total residential burglary	Rate ratio
Alfred Cove - Myaree	1.3	1.9	1.2	0.9	1.5	3%	1.2
Applecross	3.6	2.7	2.8	2.0	2.2	9%	0.6
Ardross	3.9	2.9	1.5	1.1	2.5	4%	0.6
Attadale	2.2	1.9	1.3	1.6	1.5	4%	0.7
Bateman	3.7	2.7	1.9	2.2	2.5	4%	0.7

Suburb		2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	% total residential burglary	Rate ratio
Bicton		1.5	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.4	6%	1.5
Booragoon		2.7	2.6	2.5	2.0	1.9	5%	0.7
Bull Creek		3.3	2.5	1.7	1.3	1.6	6%	0.5
Kardinya		3.6	3.9	2.6	2.3	1.9	10%	0.5
Leeming		2.9	3.2	1.7	1.4	1.6	7%	0.6
Melville		1.4	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.6	4%	1.2
Mt Pleasant/ Brentwood		4.0	4.6	2.9	3.0	3.6	13%	0.9
Murdoch		1.7	2.6	1.9	1.9	1.3	2%	0.8
Palmyra		1.7	1.5	1.2	2.1	2.3	6%	1.4
Willagee		5.3	5.5	4.9	5.1	3.4	10%	0.6
Winthrop		3.6	5.6	3.6	2.1	2.6	7%	0.7
City of Melville	Count	1,154	1,211	898	828	887	100%	
	Rate	2.9	3.1	2.2	2.1	2.2		0.7

Non-residential burglary offences by suburb

Table 8 shows the trends for non-residential burglary offences across the suburbs in the City. The annual counts were lower than for residential burglary (average 296 offences per year in the City with a single year high of 55 in Applecross for 2011/12). With some variation in frequency across suburbs (most frequent in Alfred Cove – Myaree, Applecross, Booragoon, and Kardinya), rate ratios indicate general declines in this offence.

Table 8. Non-residential burglary rate per 100 households by suburb, 2011/12 to 2015/16

Suburb		2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	% total non-res burglary	Rate ratio
Alfred Cove - Myaree		2.0	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.8	16%	1.4
Applecross		1.7	0.7	1.0	1.6	0.8	13%	0.5
Ardross		0.5	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.5	4%	1.1
Attadale		0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.3	3%	2.2
Bateman		0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.5	1%	3.4
Bicton		0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	4%	1.2
Booragoon		1.5	0.8	1.6	2.0	1.4	11%	0.9
Bull Creek		0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	6%	1.2
Kardinya		1.3	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.4	10%	0.3
Leeming		0.5	0.5	0.4	1.1	0.8	7%	1.4
Melville		0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.3	3%	0.7
Mt Pleasant/ Brentwood		0.6	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.6	6%	1.0
Murdoch		0.8	0.7	0.6	1.2	0.4	3%	0.5
Palmyra		0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	6%	0.8
Willagee		1.2	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.4	6%	0.3
Winthrop		0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	2%	0.1
City of Melville	Count	325	266	259	364	265	100%	
	Rate	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.7		0.8

Motor vehicle theft offences by suburb

Table 9 shows the trends for motor vehicle theft offences across the suburbs in the City. The average annual count was 242 offences per year in the City with a single year high of 44 in Kardinya for 2012/13). With some variation in frequency across suburbs (most frequent in Kardinya and Mt Pleasant/Brentwood), rate ratios indicate general declines in this offence (with the exception of Palmyra).

Table 9. Motor vehicle theft (MVT) rate per 100 households by suburb, 2011/12 to 2015/16

Suburb	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	% total MVT	Rate ratio
Alfred Cove - Myaree	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.3	4%	0.5
Applecross	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.4	9%	0.5
Ardross	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.2	2%	0.4
Attadale	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.4	5%	0.8
Bateman	0.5	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.4	3%	0.7
Bicton	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	6%	1.0
Booragoon	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.5	7%	0.5
Bull Creek	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	4%	0.5
Kardinya	0.8	1.3	0.7	0.7	0.5	11%	0.6
Leeming	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	6%	1.1
Melville	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	5%	1.1
Mt Pleasant/ Brentwood	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.7	11%	0.8
Murdoch	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.4	0.8	7%	0.5
Palmyra	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.5	7%	2.0
Willagee	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7	6%	1.0
Winthrop	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.4	7%	0.4
City of Melville	Count	256	297	235	236	188	100%
	Rate	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7

Theft offences by suburb

Table 10 shows the trends for theft offences across the suburbs in the City. The average annual count was 2,593 offences per year in the City with a single year high of 426 in Booragoon for 2015/16. Booragoon also experienced the largest percentage of this offence (15%), most likely as a consequence of the presence of Garden City within this suburb (providing the largest number of potential targets for theft). As discussed, above, rate ratios indicate general increases in this offence, which is a pattern that has been observed in other areas and one that the WA Police Commissioner has discussed with respect to pay pass related offending.

Table 10. Theft rate per 100 households by suburb, 2011/12 to 2015/16

Suburb	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	% total theft	Rate ratio
Alfred Cove - Myaree	7.9	6.8	9.3	9.9	10.1	6%	1.3
Applecross	6.7	5.5	6.3	8.3	6.6	8%	1.0
Ardross	2.6	2.9	3.8	4.2	4.3	2%	1.7

Suburb		2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	% total theft	Rate ratio
Attadale		2.2	2.7	3.1	3.4	3.5	3%	1.6
Bateman		2.7	3.5	3.5	4.5	4.9	2%	1.9
Bicton		6.6	6.0	7.6	8.5	11.3	8%	1.7
Booragoon		15.4	15.6	18.6	16.7	18.9	15%	1.2
Bull Creek		5.9	5.1	6.0	6.3	5.6	7%	1.0
Kardinya		7.6	5.6	3.8	6.0	6.5	8%	0.9
Leeming		3.8	2.7	3.3	3.3	3.7	4%	1.0
Melville		5.9	5.4	5.1	5.6	7.2	5%	1.2
Mt Pleasant/ Brentwood		4.7	4.9	3.7	7.1	5.8	7%	1.2
Murdoch		10.8	11.5	7.5	10.5	17.5	6%	1.6
Palmyra		6.1	6.1	5.9	7.9	8.2	9%	1.3
Willagee		6.1	7.0	5.5	7.5	10.7	6%	1.8
Winthrop		5.2	2.9	2.9	4.1	4.0	3%	0.8
City of Melville	Count	2,436	2,262	2,324	2,832	3,110	100%	
	Rate	6.2	5.7	5.8	7.0	7.6		1.2

Graffiti offences by suburb

Table 11 shows the trends for graffiti offences across the suburbs in the City. The average annual count was 117 offences per year in the City with a single year high of 100 in Booragoon for 2011/12. Booragoon also experienced the largest percentage of this offence (41%), which is also potentially connected to Garden City operating as a crime generator and crime attractor. Rate ratios indicate sharp declines in this offence with the exception of Bateman (although the overall numbers in this area are still low for 2015/16). It would be worth checking if anything has changed with respect to reporting of this offence to determine if this has influenced police recorded crime for graffiti.

Table 11. Graffiti rate per 100 households by suburb, 2011/12 to 2015/16

Suburb		2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	% total graffiti	Rate ratio
Alfred Cove - Myaree		0.6	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.4	9%	0.6
Applecross		0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	2%	0.2
Ardross		0.3	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	5%	0.2
Attadale		0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	2%	0.2
Bateman		0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.3	5%	4.4
Bicton		0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	5%	0.1
Booragoon		4.5	1.3	4.5	0.2	0.2	41%	0.0
Bull Creek		0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	1%	1.4
Kardinya		0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	3%	0.2
Leeming		0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	2%	0.5
Melville		0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	7%	0.2
Mt Pleasant/ Brentwood		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	2%	0.0
Murdoch		1.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	4%	0.1
Palmyra		0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	7%	0.2
Willagee		0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	4%	0.0

Suburb		2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	% total graffiti	Rate ratio
Winthrop		0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2%	0.2
City of Melville	Count	210	117	162	47	48	100%	
	Rate	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1		0.2

Traffic crash offences by suburb

Table 12 shows the trends for traffic crash offences across the suburbs in the City. The average annual count was 289 offences per year in the City with a single year high of 95 in Murdoch for 2014/15. There is a clear non-random distribution of these events across the suburbs, with Murdoch (19%) and Applecross (10%) experiencing large numbers of traffic crash offences. With the exception of Murdoch, rate ratios indicate general declines in this offence.

Table 12. Traffic crash offences rate per 100 households by suburb, 2011/12 to 2015/16

Suburb		2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	% total traffic crash offences	Rate ratio
Alfred Cove - Myaree		1.9	1.2	1.3	0.7	0.2	7%	0.1
Applecross		1.2	1.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	10%	0.4
Ardross		0.5	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	1%	0.1
Attadale		0.8	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	3%	0.2
Bateman		2.1	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.2	5%	0.1
Bicton		0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	4%	0.8
Booragoon		1.4	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.3	5%	0.2
Bull Creek		1.2	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	6%	0.1
Kardinya		0.7	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	8%	0.7
Leeming		1.5	1.7	0.6	0.3	0.2	9%	0.1
Melville		1.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	3%	0.4
Mt Pleasant/ Brentwood		1.1	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.1	6%	0.1
Murdoch		2.5	3.3	1.3	7.3	7.1	19%	2.8
Palmyra		0.6	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	6%	0.6
Willagee		1.0	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.6	5%	0.6
Winthrop		0.4	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.2	3%	0.6
City of Melville	Count	424	387	196	224	212	100%	
	Rate	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.5		0.5

Relative crime rates for the City of Melville

This section examines the crime rates/trends at the State-level and then compares these with the patterns already presented for the City of Melville. Given the lack of access to population estimates for the policing areas (South Metro Police District and the metropolitan region), it is not possible to make meaningful comparisons at this level.

Table 13 shows at a State-level, these selected personal crimes show similar frequency trends to those within the City: drug offences are the most frequent, followed by

assault, and then much lower frequencies for sexual assault and robbery. Collapsed across the time period the average rate per 1,000 persons for each of these crimes were: assault (0.5), sexual assault (0.1), robbery (0.7), and drug offences (0.8). These rates should be interpreted with caution as this calculation does not take into account the potential for repeat offending and/or repeat victimisation. Relative to Table 1, the State-level rates for each of these offences suggest assaults may be slightly more frequent in the City (average rate 1.7 per 1,000 persons) and drug offences may be more frequent in the City (average rate 4.0 per 1,000 persons).

Table 13. State-level personal crime trends (count and rate per 1,000 residents), 2011/12 to 2015/16

Personal crimes	Count and rate per 1,000 residents	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	% total crime	Rate ratios
Assault ^a	Count	12,022	11,933	11,141	11,203	12,186	7%	1.0
	Rate	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5		
Sexual assault ^b	Count	2,635	3,068	3,645	4,195	3,946	2%	1.4
	Rate	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2		
Robbery	Count	1,777	1,671	1,453	1,359	1,370	1%	0.7
	Rate	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1		
Drug offences ^c	Count	14,985	16,116	13,621	26,782	33,079	12%	2.1
	Rate	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.0	1.3		
State	Count	31,419	32,788	29,860	43,539	50,581	22%	1.5
	Rate	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.7	2.0		

NB: ^a assaults only count non-domestic assaults, ^b sexual assault counts include recent and historical assaults, and ^c drug offences include trafficking and possession offences. Denominator values for rates taken from the ABS 3101.0 - Australian Demographic Statistics, Mar 2016, Table 4.

Looking at the relative State-level patterns for household/business crimes, Table 14 shows comparable State-level patterns for the frequency of these selected offences relative to the City. Theft is the most common, followed by residential burglary, non-residential burglary, motor vehicle theft, and then graffiti. Collapsed across the time period the average rate per 100 households for each of these crimes were: residential burglary (2.9), non-residential burglary (1.0), motor vehicle theft (0.9), theft (8.9), and graffiti (0.3). All of these State-level rates are comparable to those observed within the City (see Table 2).

Table 14. State-level household/business crime trends (count and rate per 100 households), 2011/12 to 2015/16

Household/business crimes	Count and rate per 100 households	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	% total crime	Rate ratios
Residential burglary	Count	27,375	27,400	25,971	26,158	28,489	16%	0.9
	Rate	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.9		
Non-residential burglary	Count	9,176	9,182	9,559	9,648	10,078	6%	1.0
	Rate	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0		
Motor vehicle theft	Count	8,186	9,205	8,499	8,107	8,712	5%	0.9
	Rate	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9		
Theft	Count	77,355	79,255	79,150	87,740	93,758	49%	1.1
	Rate	8.8	8.8	8.5	9.1	9.4		

Household/ business crimes	Count and rate per 100 households	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	% total crime	Rate ratios
Graffiti	Count	4,388	3,538	2,830	1,933	2,139	2%	
	Rate	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2		0.4
State	Count	126,480	128,580	126,009	133,586	143,176	78%	
	Rate	14.5	14.2	13.5	13.9	14.4		1.0

NB: There was no direct comparison available for the traffic crash offences analysed previously. Denominator values for rates taken from the ABS 3101.0 - Australian Demographic Statistics, Mar 2016, Table 18.

Table 13 and Table 14 also provide insight into the longer-term trends of these different types of crime in the State. Looking first at the personal crimes, it can be seen that the rate for sexual assault (rate ratio 1.4) and drug offences (2.1) are trending upwards overall. Once again, these trends are likely the result of increased reporting for sexual assaults (as a product of the Royal Commission and increased publicity of this issue in recent times) and increased proactive, drug-related police work, and may not actually translate to increased frequencies of these underlying crime types in the City. In contrast, the household/business crimes overall tend to show a declining rate across this time period, with the exception of theft (rate ratio 1.1). Just as discussed for the City data, this State-level increase in theft may be the consequence of pay-pass related offences that have been demonstrated in other areas to be driving up this offence type for police recorded crime.

City of Melville community consultation about crime and safety

Data Collection Methodology

As discussed in the Overview section, above, in addition to undertaking an analysis of police recorded crime data, the City of Melville also engaged the local community in a consultation process about public perceptions for crime and safety issues. This consultation involved two major approaches: an online survey and face-to-face, intercept interviews with members of the public who attended a local safety day in the City.

The online survey was developed and made available for City residents to respond to. This survey was hosted on *Survey Monkey* and was open from 19th February 2017 to 10th of March 2017. The Safer Melville Advisory Committee held an interactive workshop to identify priorities for the 2017-2021 City of Melville *Safer Melville Plan*, and relevant questions for the survey. This iteration of public consultation around crime and safety has seen the City of Melville adopted a broader scope for the 2017 survey (relative to prior similar surveys). In previous years, the surveys and plans were mainly focused on crime prevention. However, in 2017 the City was attempting to better align with the International Safe Communities Framework so community survey did not focus solely on crime prevention. The priorities identified by the Safer Melville Advisory Committee included:

- Personal crimes;

- Household/business crimes;
- Falls;
- Transport accidents;
- Intentional self-harm;
- Assault;
- Unintentional poisoning;
- Local planning strategies;
- Confidence in community safety and security authorities;
- Knowing what to do and where to go in an emergency;
- Feeling safe being out and about (particularly at night);
- Satisfaction with safety and security;
- Satisfaction with mobile security patrols and graffiti removal services;
- Homelessness;
- Anti-social behaviour; and
- Reporting to police using 131 444 and local police.

When the survey was active the City of Melville posted information regarding the consultation and a link to the survey (via Survey Monkey) to the *Melville Talks* web page (www.melvilletalks.com.au/safermelville). A link to the survey was also emailed directly to around 1,000 individuals on the City's email database, and was promoted through a marketing and communications plan, which included a paid advertisement in the *Melville Times*, numerous social media posts, and a media release that was emailed to various networks. The survey was also advertised by poster and flyer displays in remote sites such as libraries and community centres, and distributed by poster girls.

It is important to note that the differences between the 2017 survey methodology and the previous iterations of the survey in the City of Melville make any direct comparison over time problematic. Before presenting the findings of this analysis it is important to note a general caveat about the use of the results of this type of surveying. Unlike other victimisation surveys conducted by agencies such as the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), the data gathered during this exercise were not designed to be representative of all households in the City of Melville. Typically, ABS surveys incorporate a complex sampling procedure that results in a weight being attached to each individual survey response to ensure that, (a) individual estimates conform to the age, sex, and area distribution of individuals, and (b) household estimates are aligned with the distribution of household characteristics, such as number of people per dwelling, household type, and area. As such, the data from this current survey cannot be readily extrapolated to the broader areas of Western Australia. Furthermore, extreme caution must be exercised when comparing the findings of this survey with those weighted outcomes produced by other Australian victim surveys.

In addition to the survey, the City of Melville also hosted a *Safe Day Out* event at Kadidjiny Park in Melville on 19th of February 2017. During this *Safe Day Out* event a number of interviews took place where local residents were asked about their perceptions

about local crime and safety issues. These interviews were recorded and transcribed and the relevant content they produced is included throughout this report.¹

Online survey respondent demographics

Table 15 displays the available basic demographic characteristics for the 166 online survey respondents²: respondent age, sex, and the suburb within which each respondent resided at the time of data collection. Where sex was provided by the respondent, 56 per cent of the sample was female. As can be seen the sample provided an even distribution of ages for the respondents, with the highest per cent of respondents being aged between 45 and 64 years. Less than 9 per cent of the sample was aged under 24 or over 75 years. Even distribution of responses across the suburbs within the City of Melville would have resulted in approximately 5.6 per cent from each suburb. Following from this, it is clear that there is an over-representation of responses from Mount Pleasant, Bicton, and Melville, and an under-representation from Brentwood, Myaree, and Palmyra.

Table 15. Demographic characteristics of survey respondents (N = 166)

Demographic characteristic	Sub-category	N	% N
Sex	Female	93	56.0%
	Male	72	43.4%
	No response	1	0.6%
Age group (years)	18-24	14	8.4%
	25-34	20	12.0%
	35-44	32	19.3%
	45-54	35	21.1%
	55-64	35	21.1%
	65-74	26	15.7%
	75-84	2	1.2%
	85 or over	1	0.6%
	No response	1	0.6%
Suburb	Alfred Cove	6	3.6%
	Applecross	6	3.6%
	Ardross	8	4.8%
	Attadale	8	4.8%
	Bateman	8	4.8%
	Bicton	15	9.0%
	Booragoon	8	4.8%
	Brentwood	3	1.8%
	Bull Creek	10	6.0%
	Kardinya	10	6.0%
	Leeming	5	3.0%
	Melville	15	9.0%
	Mount Pleasant	19	11.4%

¹ The City also provided an interactive map on the Melville Talks web page where individuals could “pin” areas they felt safe or unsafe, and why, in the City of Melville. These responses will be analysed by the City of Melville and incorporated into the 2017-2021 Safer Melville Plan accordingly.

² 1 additional respondent participated but their responses were excluded from the analysis as they were under the age of 18.

Demographic characteristic	Sub-category	N	% N
	Murdoch	14	8.4%
	Myaree	3	1.8%
	Palmyra	4	2.4%
	Willagee	7	4.2%
	Winthrop	10	6.0%
	No response	7	4.2%

Crime and victimisation captured by the survey

Survey respondents were asked if they had been victims of a crime within the City of Melville in the 12 months preceding the survey. For those who responded in the affirmative, they were asked subsequent questions about the specific type of victimisation they had suffered. The responses to these questions are displayed in Table 16. As can be seen, 28 per cent of respondents identified themselves as having been a victim of an unspecified type of crime in the 12-months preceding their survey participation. The crime victimisation rate (27.7%) estimated by the survey is much higher than the estimate produced from the police data (shown in Table 1 and Table 2, above, with relevant data summarised in the final column of Table 16 for comparison purposes). This is indicative of the non-random sampling involved and demonstrates that the survey has been disproportionately completed by people who have been victims. The victimisation for specific crimes support this finding. The findings should be interpreted with this in mind.

Table 16. Percentages of respondents who have been victims of crime in City of Melville in the 12 months prior to the survey and rates of victimisation for specific crime types

Demographic characteristic	Sub-category	N	% Total N	WAPol prevalence estimate
Victim of crime (past 12 months)	Yes	46	27.7%	
	No	120	72.3%	
Victimisation type (affirmative answers)	Burglary (actual or attempted)	17	10.2%	2.5% houses
	Vehicle (theft or damage)	15	9.0%	0.6% theft/houses
	Vandalism (graffiti or structure)	8	4.8%	0.3% houses
	Violence	6	3.6%	0.2% assaults/people

Of the 46 respondents who did consider they had been a victim of a crime of some type in the 12-months prior to the survey, the relative overall victimisation rates were calculated for four broad crime types. Compared to the findings of the 2012 edition of this research (Clare, 2012) the 2017 survey produced victimisation estimates that were larger than those produced by earlier Melville community safety surveys. This increase is likely due to the variations in survey methodology over time. In 2012, all households were contacted through a direct letter inviting them to participate in the community safety survey resulting in 422 survey respondents. In 2017, residents were encouraged to participate in the online survey via local advertising and social media pages, which resulted in 166 respondents. Despite these variations, as with the 2012 survey, subsequent analysis of victimisation will consider the patterns for the 12-month general victimisation overall.

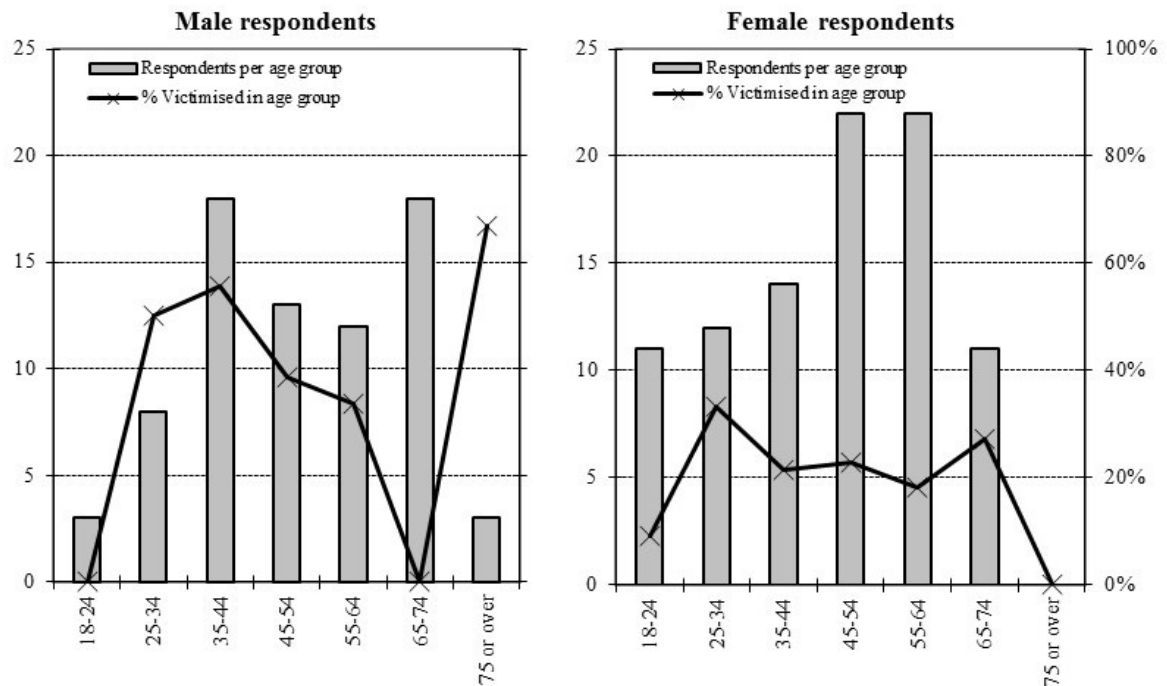


Figure 1. Relative victimisation rates within each sex and age sample

As displayed in Table 15, the age and sex of survey respondents was fairly evenly distributed. To gain further insight into the victimisation patterns these rates are displayed in context with Figure 1, with male respondents displayed in the left panel and female respondents on the right. Remembering that overall, 28 per cent of the full sample indicated they had experienced some form of victimisation in the previous 12-months, these figures display decreased victimisation for female respondents generally (22% compared to 30% for male respondents). Furthermore, males aged 25 to 34 and 35 to 44 had the highest victimisation, at 50% and 56% of each sub-sample respectively.

Along the same lines, Figure 2, displays the relative rates of general victimisation within each suburb within the context of the varying sample sizes extracted from each area. The three suburbs with the highest victimisation rates were Myaree (67%)³ Winthrop (60%), and Kardinya (50%). In contrast, respondents from Murdoch, Ardross, Palmyra, and Brentwood indicated they had not experienced any victimisation for any crime in the 12 months prior to the survey.

³ Remembering that there were only 3 respondents from this suburb.

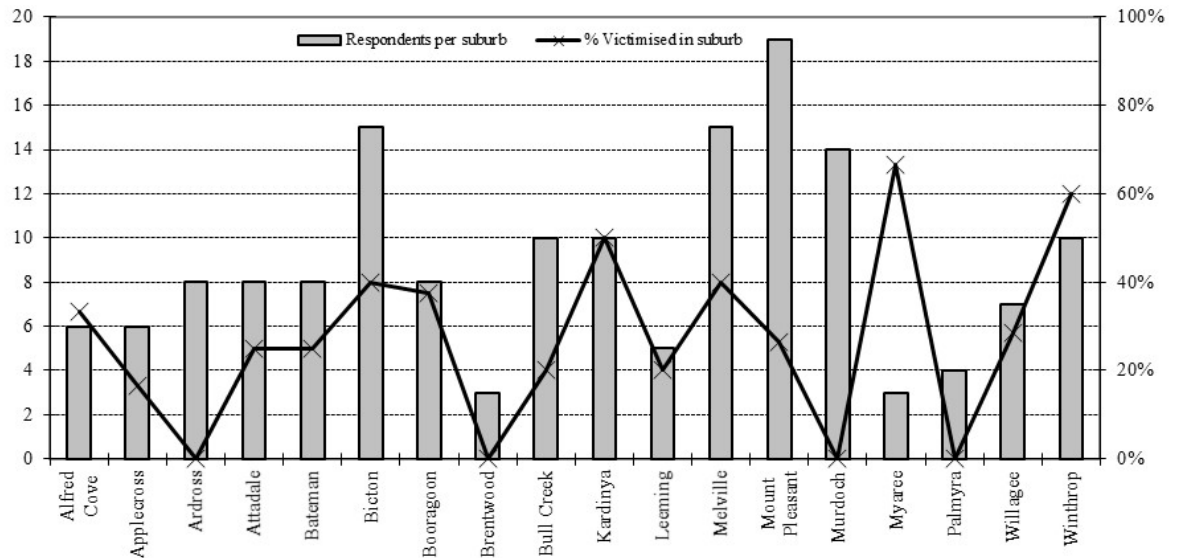


Figure 2. Relative victimisation rates within each suburb sample

Priority crimes: survey estimates

The perceived frequencies of the various priority crime and safety issues in the City of Melville are displayed in Table 17. Burglary was identified as being the most frequent of these issues (44% of respondents considering this was the most important crime or safety issue facing them in the City of Melville). The next most frequent issues were traffic safety and road issues (19%), theft from cars and general (11.5%), and antisocial behaviour (11%).

Table 17. Percentages of respondents who estimated the frequency of a range of crime and safety issues in their local areas

Crime and safety issue	Respondents Total	Percentage Total
Burglary	72	43.6%
Traffic safety and road issues	31	18.8%
Theft - from cars and general	19	11.5%
Antisocial behaviour	18	10.9%
Being out and about at night	12	7.3%
Being out and about alone	4	2.4%
Drug use	4	2.4%
No response	7	4.2%

Analysis of the perceived frequency of these problems at the suburb-level revealed the following key findings:

- Antisocial behaviour was rated as the most important crime or safety issue for respondents from Palmyra (75%), Willagee (29%), and Melville (27%), relative to the average of 11 per cent;
- Burglary was rated as very frequent for respondents from Booragoon (75%), Applecross (67%), Bicton (67%), and Brentwood (67%), relative to the average of 44 per cent;

- Theft from cars or in general was rated as very frequent for respondents from Kardinya (40%), Bateman (37%), and Melville (27%), relative to the average of 8.5 per cent;
- Traffic safety and road issues were reported to be very apparent in Palmyra (75%), Ardross (50%), and Alfred Cove (33%), relative to the average of 17 per cent

Public education and awareness of current initiatives: survey estimates

The survey respondents were also asked about their awareness of a range of current public education initiatives that were being promoted by the City of Melville. By way of a baseline about general public awareness of crime-related issues, respondents were asked whether they were aware of the City of Melville Community Safety Service (CSS) and the City's graffiti removal service. Respondents were also asked if they had ever contacted the CSS or the WA Police (using 131 444) and how helpful it was, and how they would report hooning. The panels in Figure 3 display the relative percentages of males and females across age groups who were aware of the CSS. Overall, slightly more males (68%) indicated knowledge of the CSS relative to females (59%). However, females aged between 55 and 64 years had the highest awareness. Overall, 45% of respondents indicated that they had contacted the CSS at some stage (with 34% of respondents choosing not to answer this question). For the 20% of respondents who had not contacted the CSS, the main reason for this was that they had never needed to do so.

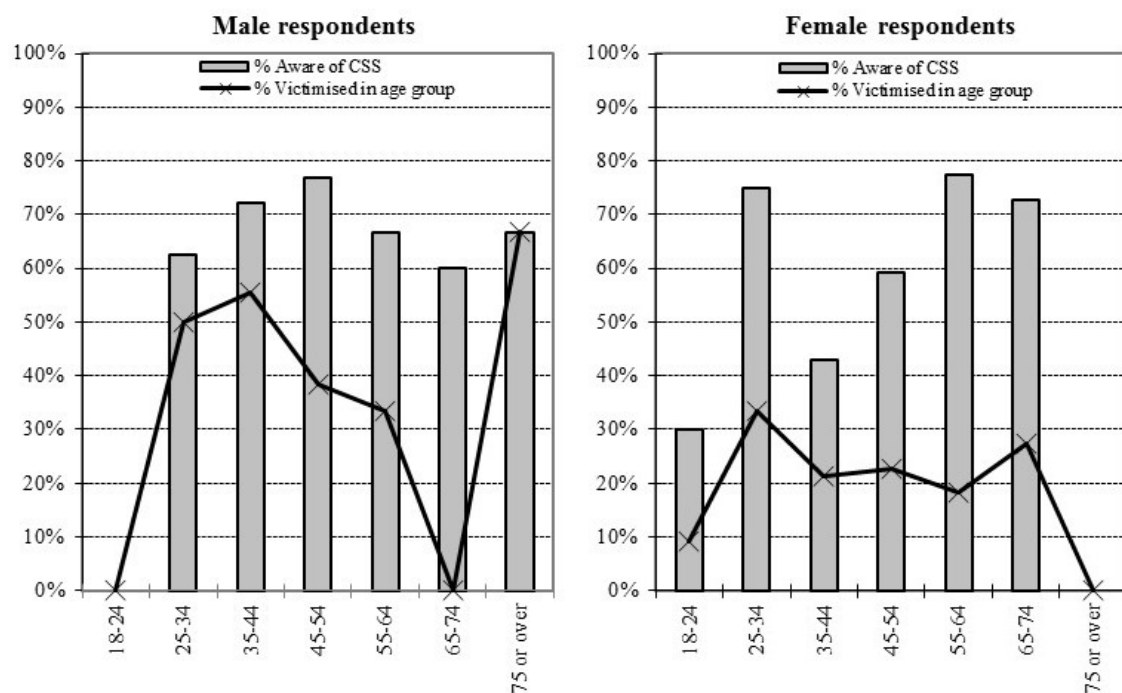


Figure 3. Percentage of respondents within each sex and age sample who are aware of the City of Melville Community Safety Service overlayed by relative victimisation rates

The panels in Figure 4 display the relative percentages of males and females across age groups who were aware of the City's graffiti removal service. Overall, slightly more males (30%) indicated knowledge of the City's graffiti removal service relative to females (22%). Males aged between 35 and 44 years had the highest awareness.

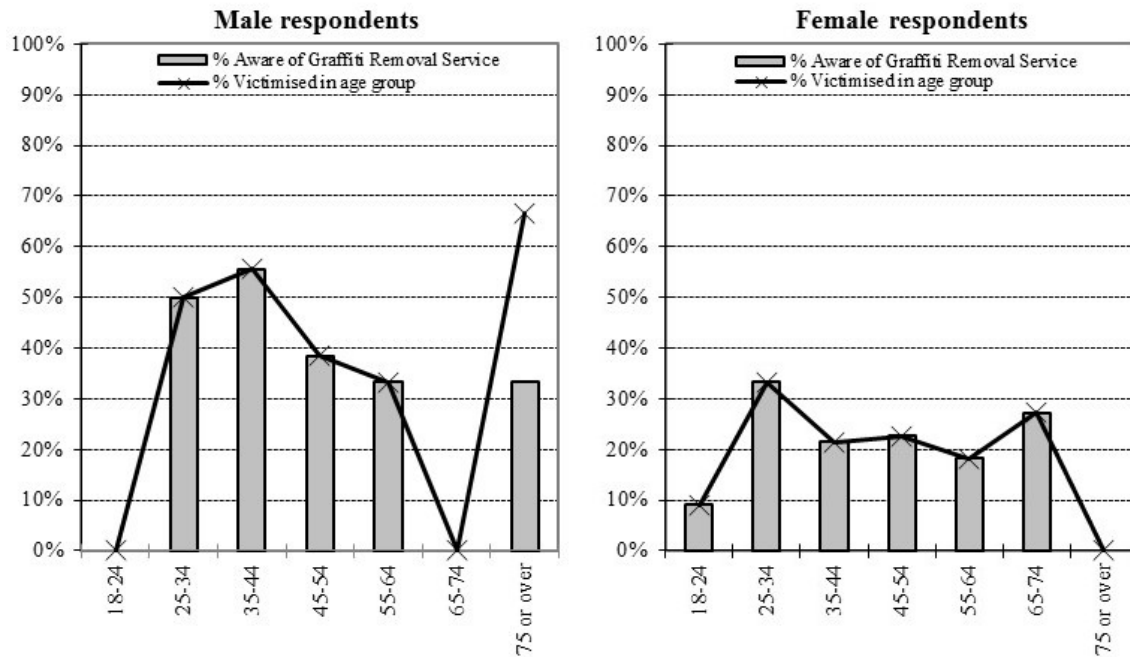


Figure 4. Percentage of respondents within each sex and age sample who are aware of the City of Melville's graffiti removal service overlayed by relative victimisation rates

Respondents were asked if they had ever contacted the WA Police (using 131 444) and how helpful the person who answered the call was. Overall, slightly more respondents had contacted the WA Police, with 55% of respondents having used the 131 444 contact number. Table 18 shows the relative frequency of respondents who had contacted the police, and their response to the helpfulness of the person who answered the call. Respondents mostly found the person who answered their call helpful (47%) or extremely helpful (24%).

Table 18. Percentages of respondents who have used 131 444 to contact police and how helpful the person who answered the call was

Demographic characteristic	Sub-category	N	% N
Contacted the WA Police	Yes	92	55.4%
	No	74	44.6%
Response	Extremely Helpful	21	23.9%
	Helpful	41	46.6%
	Neutral	16	18.2%
	Unhelpful	5	5.7%
	Extremely Unhelpful	5	5.7%

The percentages of the various responses to how respondents would report hooning is displayed in Table 19. Overall, most respondents would report hooning by phoning the WA Police on 131 444 (59%).

Table 19. Percentages of how respondents would report hooning

Demographic characteristic	Sub-category	N	% N
Response	CSS	24	14.5%
	131 444	98	59.0%
	Local Policing Team	12	7.2%
	Online Complaint Report	19	11.4%
	No Response	13	7.8%

Other community safety issues: survey responses

Preparing for a storm situation

Residents were asked “how would you prepare for a storm situation?” in which they were able to provide an open-ended response. There were many common responses from residents regarding how to prepare for a storm situation. Overall, one of the most common responses was to clean up, clear gutters, and secure any loose items. Some residents also noted that they would check the DFES website, or make sure they had contact numbers for the SES. Many residents also noted that they would prepare supplies such as food, water, or spare batteries, and stay indoors. Only a few residents said they would look into an emergency or risk plan.

Road crashes and road safety in the City

Residents were also asked a series of questions relating to road safety and crashes in the City. The most common factors identified as likely to influence road crashes were inattention/distraction (identified by 63% of respondents as the main cause), alcohol/drugs (16% of respondents), and speed (16% of respondents). Participants were asked to identify the main causes of inattention while driving and the overwhelming response related to the use of mobile phones, with other issues including the use of navigation systems, managing children in the car, and driver fatigue. Building on the issue of mobile phone use in cars, 40% of respondents considered it was never okay to use a mobile phone in a car. For those respondents who did consider phones could be used safely, they suggested it was only okay to use a phone when driving if it was connected to a hands-free/Bluetooth kit (37% of respondents) or if it was securely mounted and only being used to make or receive a phone call (15% of respondents). There seemed to be consensus that it was unsafe to attempt to use phones to send text messages and that it was not okay to use phones when stopped at traffic lights. Respondents were also asked about the responsibility for reporting traffic crashes to the police, and the main finding (77% of respondents) indicated they thought the responsibility was shared across the drivers involved, victims of the crash, and witnesses to ensure police were properly notified.

Risk of homelessness

Respondents were asked a series of questions relating to lifetime risk of homelessness, exploring a range of reasons why this might have been a potential outcome. Generally, very few of the respondents indicated homelessness had ever been a risk for them. The main patterns across the various reasons are summarised, as follows:

- Mortgage default: 2% of respondents;
- Rent arrears: 1%;
- Domestic violence: 1%;
- Natural disaster: 2%;
- Relationship breakdown: 4%;
- Addiction: 0%;
- Health-related illness: 2%; and
- Financial hardship: 5%.

City of Melville comments

The final question from the 2017 Safer Melville Survey asked residents, “are there any other comments you would like to make about safety in the City of Melville?” Overall, many residents said they felt safe living in the City of Melville, and that it is a good City to live in. There were some themes that arose from this question including many residents requesting more CCTV and lighting, many concerns regarding road safety, and comments in regards to the CSS and Police presence in the City. Some of the comments include;

- “The CSS are extremely pro-active. They definitely looked after my property when we were away recently and rang the emergency numbers given to them when there was a change in activity outside the home.”
- “I think we should have more CCTV so that crimes can be recorded and criminals caught.”
- “Please put speed calming devices on Reynolds Road going down to Blue Gum Lake.”
- “Have greater police and CSS visibility in the City.”
- “More cameras needed in Point Walter car parks. Better lighting in Webber Reserve solar lighting please, would like to use the park more with my young kids in winter but poor lighting encourages antisocial behaviour.”
- “More active Neighbourhood Watch type services, i.e., the community being more vigilant in reporting suspicious behaviours, and better responses.”
- “More patrolling of public areas at night, especially on weekends. Schools and other community areas are having issues with people using drugs on the premises.”
- “There has been a noticeable increase in antisocial behaviour, speeding and violence since Dan Murphy’s opened at Melville Plaza. The area feels quite unsafe now.”
- “Mount Pleasant is a cut through and traffic rat run. This needs to be addresses to slow and divert traffic onto roads that are designed for this.”

Discussion

With the exception of drug offences, sexual assaults, and theft, the analysis of police recorded crime data presented here indicates the rate for recorded crime in the City has generally declined from 2011/12 to 2015/16. Looking at personal crimes, Western Australian police data shows the City of Melville experiences elevated rates of assault victimisation and drug offences relative to the average for the State. Household/business crimes in the City showed similar trends to the rest of Western Australia over the period of analysis.

Drawing on the community engagement data collection, the main findings from the survey and consultation are:

- The percentage of respondents who indicated they had experienced some type of victimisation in the 12-months prior to completing the survey (28%) was marginally more than the percentage from 2012 (22%). However, as explained above, this survey result is also likely to have been influenced by the variations in methodology causing a significantly lower number of respondents in the 2017 iteration of the survey. Victimisation varied substantially between suburbs in the City.
- Two-thirds of respondents were aware of the City of Melville Community Safety Service (CSS).
- Around half of the respondents were aware of the City's graffiti removal service.
- The main priority offences local residents would like local authorities to concentrate on are residential burglary, antisocial behaviour, and road safety.
- Through their qualitative responses, residents indicated a number of specific locations that they considered to be crime problems and also suggested a number of strategies for addressing these issues. Potentially the most easily operationalised of these approaches are improved lighting in specific areas, closed-circuit television cameras, regular speed monitoring signs, and continued efforts to increase the general sense of community in the area.
- There was strong support, through qualitative responses, for the City of Melville being a safe area, with many residents commenting that they feel safe, and that the CSS also makes residents feel safer.

Community safety priorities

The priorities listed here draw on lessons learned from successful crime and problem prevention initiatives in other areas. In no particular order, the City is likely to benefit by incorporating the following strategies into its next cycle of community safety planning.

1. Adopt a problem-focused, data-driven approach to managing crime and safety issues. It is clear from criminological research that crime and safety problems are non-randomly distributed over time, place, and individuals. As a result, the most effective prevention strategies are targeted. The best way to target your resources is to use data to identify problems and let the evidence help identify priority problems.

2. In looking to address residential burglary, non-residential burglary, motor vehicle theft, and general theft, do what you can do reduce repeat victimisation. Building on the knowledge that a large proportion of victimisation is repeat victimisation, the City is likely to get the best crime reduction impact by using past victimisation as the jumping-off point for crime and safety prevention interventions. Using burglary as an example, this could involve targeted prevention strategies on recently burgled properties, incorporating best-practices around reducing target attractiveness for subsequent victimisation. For vehicle theft, this could be based on information about where cars are being stolen from, and working with place managers in those areas to ensure there are less suitable cars for theft. From the traffic management and road safety perspective, use information about crashes/collisions and do site assessments at repeat locations to determine what is causing these problems.
3. Not captured specifically by the safety survey analysed here, but building on best practice research from other areas, it would be important for the City to target home safety for elderly citizens. There are good models involving partner agencies (such as fire departments) from North America that are focused on ensuring elderly residents have houses that are trip-hazard-free and that they have working smoke alarms. Preventing injury from fires and falls would make a very positive contribution to the capacity for elderly residents in the City to maintain independence and continue to live safely in their own homes.
4. Continue to advertise and enhance community awareness of local crime prevention and community safety initiatives and resources.
5. Encourage the development and implementation of targeted Neighbourhood Watch programs. Work with the Western Australian Police's Community Engagement Division to maximise the potential crime and safety benefits of engaged communities. This could particularly be an initiative that you look to support and grow in crime/problem hot spots in the City.
6. Ensure the City partners with all relevant, interested stakeholders when seeking to develop sustainable problem-focused interventions. Potential partners could include other local governments, community interest groups, businesses and business collectives, and State government departments. Successful, sustainable solutions for crime and safety problems will require resources and energy from a range of partners and the City should look to build and maintain these relationships whenever possible.
7. Evaluate programs that you implement designed to reduce crime and safety problems. At a minimum, this requires a process evaluation to check you implemented the prevention strategy as planned and an impact evaluation to see if it influenced the problem you were targeting. Design the evaluation before you implement the intervention. This will allow you to learn from your successes and failures, and also publicise what you have learned and done to other interested parties.

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