



Tasmania Police Statistics

Explanatory Notes

This document contains explanatory material for the methodology used by Tasmania Police in reporting statistics, and a summary of the scope and counting rules for commonly-used indicators.

Crime

Tasmania Police sources Crime indicators from the Offence Reporting System 2. Crime indicators count offences and are **victim-based**, that is one offence of each broad type is counted per victim per incident. The victim is defined as a person, organisation, premises or vehicle depending on the offence type.

Recorded offences are reported based on the date they were reported to the police by the public, or detected by police in the course of their duties and/or criminal investigations.

Clearance rates refer to the number of offences cleared by police during a reference period divided by the number of offences reported/detected by police in the same period.

Clearance refers to the solution of an offence, and not to the trial by court and final disposition. The majority of clearance types involve police taking a court or non-court action against an identified offender. The remainder of clearance types indicate that external factors have prohibited police from continuing the investigation, or that the reported offence is unable to be substantiated. They include: withdrawal by the victim, death of the victim or offenders, a time limitation expiry for the offence, or the Prosecuting authority has deemed a Prosecution will not proceed.

Tasmania Police uses the following definition for determining whether an offence is a **crime** and recorded on the Offence Reporting System 2:

- any crime within the meaning of the *Criminal Code Act 1924*;
- offences involving dishonesty, injury to persons or property; and
- offences which, because of their nature, method of commission, or the offender concerned, are important from a criminal intelligence point of view.

Some offences that are indictable but not thematically related to crime (such as indictable drug and marine offences) are excluded from the definition of crime.

Tasmania's total crime rate is reported on as **Total Offences**. Offences are also broadly classified into the four major offence categories and then further subdivided:

- Offences Against the Person
- Offences Against Property
- Fraud and Similar Offences
- Other (Miscellaneous) Offences

Breaches of family violence and restraint orders are excluded from Total Offences and Other (Miscellaneous) Offences.

Note that **Crime Offenders** is an offender-based indicator and is not sourced from the same system as the other crime indicators.

Offenders

Tasmania Police has four systems that record police taking actions against offenders for committing offences:

- The Prosecution System is the source for court actions (including arrests and summonses).
- The Information Bureau System is the source for youth justice cautions and conferences.
- The Fines and Infringement Notices Database is the source for infringement notices and cautions.
- The Drug Offence Reporting System is the source for drug cautions and counselling.

Actions against offenders are also referred to as proceedings and are recorded in a two-tiered incident structure.

- The top level is referred to as an **incident** or **file**.
- The lower level is referred to a **matter** (for court actions this is also called a **complaint**).

Offenders indicators are **offender-based**, that is one proceeding is counted per indicator scope per offender per matter.

Offenders statistics are separated according to whether or not they originated from speed camera detections. Note that not all speed camera proceedings are related to speeding. The indicator **Total Offenders (excluding Speed Cameras)** reports on all the offenders proceeded against by police (excluding those originating from speed cameras). All of the Tasmania Police Offenders indicators exclude any offenders proceeded against by government bodies other than Police, e.g. the Department of Justice and local governments.

Proceedings are also broken down into categories that represent the main areas of policing (note that all speed camera proceedings are classified as Traffic):

- **Public Order** – offences typically committed in public places that disrupt public order or social standards. It includes disorderly conduct such as breaches of the peace, as well as liquor, tobacco and gaming offences.
- **Crime** – note that this definition does not exactly match the definition used in the Crime section above. The Offenders Crime definition includes breach of bail, all firearms regulatory offences, and all offences relating to policing and justice. Conversely, the definition in the Crime section includes a small number of offences counted towards other categories for Offenders reporting.
- **Drugs** – primarily refers to Tasmania's drug-specific legislation: the *Misuse of Drugs Act 2001*, the *Poisons Act 1970* and related legislation.
- **Marine** – offences involving boating, fishing, marine farming and other marine-related offences.
- **Traffic** – offences involving the regulation of vehicles, cyclists and pedestrians on roads. It includes the official Road Rules.
- **Other** – all offences used by Tasmania Police not covered by the categories listed above, which may not be related to core police business, including animal offences, environmental offences and parks and wildlife offences.

Each Offender Category is further subdivided into subcategories. For example, **Total Drug Offenders** are broken down into **Serious Drug** and **Other Drug Offenders**.

Offenders indicators are also reported based on the proceeding type:

- **Prosecution** proceedings are court actions taken against an offender, either through arrest or summons.
- **Youth Caution** proceedings comprise formal cautions, informal cautions and community conferences taken against an offender. They are usually limited to youth offenders under the *Youth Justice Act 1997* but may also be issued to adult offenders on some occasions.
- **Infringement Notice** proceedings involve the offender receiving an infringement notice with a statutory penalty (which is often a fine). Infringement notices may also be issued as cautions, where the statutory penalty is not applied.
- **Diversion** proceedings refer to non-court diversions separate to the types above, and generally comprise drug-related diversions in the form of cautions, counselling or treatment.

Youth Offender indicators refer to offenders aged 17 years old or less. Some youth offender indicators are reported based on incidents rather than matters. These are referred to as **Youth Offender Files** indicators and count one proceeding per indicator scope per offender per incident.

Family Violence

Tasmania Police sources Family Violence indicators from the Family Violence Management System. The system records family-related incidents coming to the attention of police and the counting rules are **incident-based**. Note that legislation restricts the incidents recorded to incidents between persons married, de facto, or otherwise intimate partners.

Incidents on the system are recorded as either **Family Violence Incidents** or **Family Arguments and Information Reports**, depending on whether the incident involved **family violence**, as defined by the *Family Violence Act 2004*. When incidents recorded on this system involve the occurrence of crime offences, the incident will also be recorded on the Offence Reporting System 2 as one or more offences.

Each **Family Violence Incident** has a victim and an offender recorded. In some incidents reciprocal offending occurs, in which case both partners are recorded as offenders and victims. Child witnesses may also be recorded. Children are not recorded as victims on incidents, even if they are the target of violence, due to the legislative family violence definition referenced above.

Tasmania Police has the ability to issue or apply for protective orders relating to domestic and family violence. There are three main types of orders, two of which relate to family violence:

- **Police Family Violence Orders** may be issued by police.
- **Family Violence Orders** may only be issued by a court and typically involve more significant sanctions than **Police Family Violence Orders**. Reported statistics on **Family Violence Orders** include orders not instigated by Tasmania Police (e.g. private applications to the court).
- **Restraint Orders** may only be issued by a court. Unlike the previous two order types, they are not limited to significant partner relationships, and in practice are used for other relationship types instead.

Crashes

Tasmania Police sources Crash indicators from the Department of State Growth Crash Data Manager and the Tasmania Police Traffic Crash Reporting System. There are two types of indicators reported using crash data, each with separate counting rules.

- **Crash** statistics have **incident-based** counting rules and report on the number of crashes that occur.
- **Crash Injury** statistics have **person-based** counting rules and report on the number of persons involved in crashes.

Crashes and **Crash Injuries** are classified according to the severity of the injuries of the persons involved. The crash severity equates to the most serious injury suffered by persons involved in the crash. The following classification is used:

- **Fatality** refers to the death of a person within 30 days of the crash.
- **Serious Injury** refers to a person hospitalised for 24 hours or more after the crash due to their injuries (but not dying within 30 days of the crash).
- **Minor Injury** refers to a person hospitalised for less than 24 hours after the crash due to their injuries (and not dying within 30 days of the crash).
- **First Aid Only** refers to a person receiving first aid for their injuries suffered in the crash but not hospitalised or suffering death.
- **No Injury** refers to a person not receiving an injury in a crash (and therefore not receiving first aid and not being hospitalised).

- **Unknown Injury** where there is insufficient information available to determine whether or not an injury has occurred.

Crashes are classified by the most serious injury occurring in the crash. For example, a **Fatal Crash** includes at least one **Fatality**, but may also have involved other persons suffering less serious injuries. **Crashes** where all the involved persons suffered **No Injury** are classified as **Property Damage Only**.

Dispatch

Dispatch Indicators are reported out of the Emergency Services Computer-Aided Dispatch (ESCAD) System, which services all of the Tasmanian Government Emergency Services. This system replaced the older Command and Control System (CACS) in October 2017.

The primary indicators reported are **Dispatch Incidents**, referring to the number of incidents that police are dispatched to attend. These indicators use **incident-based** counting. Those dispatch incidents that relate to police operational duties are reported as **Operational Dispatch Incidents**. These are broken down to the following categories. An incident may count towards multiple categories if there were multiple incident types involved:

- Crime
- Family-Related
- Drugs
- Public Order-Type
- Marine
- Safety
- Traffic
- Other

These incident categories are defined to match the equivalent Offender categories as much as possible. The **Safety** category refers to incidents where no illegal behavior is apparent but there are safety concerns for a person or the general public.

Dispatch incidents are also separated into high and low priority. The implementation of ESCAD in October 2017 saw a streamlining of the scope of incident types that counted as high priority. Consequently, there has been a significant reduction in the number of high priority operational dispatch incidents recorded since that time.

Response Times are reported on for **Dispatch Incidents**. These are currently being reported as the **median** minutes taken for police to respond to incidents. Median refers to the 'middle' value for the response times. It indicates that half of all response times are lower than this value and the other half are higher. The changes to dispatch recording introduced with the implementation of ESCAD, including the reduction in high priority incidents recorded, make it difficult to compare response times recorded before and after this change in systems.

Patrol Hours counts the total number of hours that police spend on tasks, excluding time when at the station or off-duty. **Patrol Hours** can be disaggregated into whether the involved officers were classified as uniformed or non-uniformed officers.

Alcohol and Drug Testing

Alcohol and Drug Testing of drivers are reported monthly by the Tasmania Police Districts. Tasmania Police undertakes **Random Breath Tests** to test for drink driving and **Oral Fluid Tests** to test for drug driving.

Location-Based Breakdowns

Indicators can be broken down below the state level into police districts, divisions, as well as local government areas. District-based breakdowns occur in one of two ways:

- **Offence/Incident District** consists of the three geographical districts that comprise Tasmania.
- **Reporting District** refers to the hierarchical district to which the reporting officer is assigned. This includes the three geographical districts plus additional support and administrative districts.

The three police geographical districts (**Northern**, **Southern** and **Western**) align with the similar three areas used by most other Tasmanian Government departments, and are based on local government areas:

- **Northern District** consists of the Break O'Day, Dorset, Flinders, George Town, Launceston, Meander Valley, Northern Midlands and West Tamar local government areas.
- **Southern District** consists of the Brighton, Central Highlands, Clarence, Derwent Valley, Glamorgan-Spring Bay, Glenorchy, Hobart, Huon Valley, Kingborough, Sorell, Southern Midlands and Tasman local government areas.
- **Western District** consists of the Burnie, Central Coast, Circular Head, Devonport, Kentish, King Island, Latrobe, Waratah-Wynyard and West Coast local government areas.

The police geographical districts are further divided into geographical divisions, of which there are currently thirteen. Numerous changes have been made to divisional boundaries over the past several years, including merging and splitting divisions. Divisional boundaries align with their parent district boundaries but do not align with local government areas in all cases. The following map shows the district, divisional and local government area boundaries as of 1 July 2020:

Tasmania Police District and Divisional Boundaries Map – as of 1 July 2020



Glossary of Statistical Indicators

Listed below is a glossary of many of Tasmania Police's statistical indicators, ordered by reporting category. The glossary refers to concepts detailed in the Explanatory Notes section above for some of the indicators.

Indicator Name	Description
CRIME	
Total Offences	The totality of crime offences recorded, excluding breaches of family violence and restraint orders. This indicator is reported as Tasmania's crime rate.
Serious Crime	The most serious criminal offences, including serious assaults and sexual assaults, robbery, homicides, involving a minor in child exploitation, arson, and criminal incidents with a total affected property value of \$50,000 or more.
Offences Against the Person	Offences directly targeting a person, which may result in death or injury to the victim.
- Assault (excluding Assault a Police Officer)	- physical assaults on persons other than police officers and other justice officials, including wounding and grievous bodily harm but excluding sexual assault.
◦ Serious Assault	- indictable assaults.
◦ Common Assault	- non-indictable assaults.
- Sexual Assault	- sexual assaults and similar offences, including indecent assault and assault with indecent intent.
◦ Serious Sexual Assault	- all sexual assaults except indecent assault and assault with indecent intent.
◦ Indecent Assault	- indecent assault and assault with indecent intent.
- Robbery (Armed and Unarmed)	- robbery offences including armed robbery, aggravated robbery and demand property with menaces.
◦ Armed Robbery	- armed robbery, including aggravated armed robbery.
◦ Unarmed Robbery	- robbery, excluding armed robbery, but including demand property with menaces.
- Murder/Attempted Murder/ Manslaughter	- the three most serious homicide offences.
◦ Murder	- murder.
◦ Attempted Murder/ Manslaughter	- attempted murder and manslaughter.
- Assault a Police Officer	- physical assaults on police officers.
- Resist/Obstruct a Police Officer	- physically resisting arrest from a police officer, or physically obstructing a police officer in their duties.
- Other Assault & Like Offences	- other physical assault or assault-related offences, including assaulting/resisting/obstructing a non-police justice official, and threatening, abusing or intimidating a police officer.

Indicator Name	Description
CRIME (cont.)	
- Other Person Offences	- other offences targeting a person.
◦ Other Homicide-Related Offences	- other offences involving or related to homicide.
◦ Kidnapping/Abduction	- kidnapping and abduction (including abduction of a child or young person and harbouring an abducted child).
◦ Blackmail	- blackmail.
◦ Carjacking	- carjacking, including aggravated carjacking.
◦ Driving Causing Death or Injury	- dangerous or negligent driving resulting in death or grievous bodily harm.
◦ Offences of Indecency	- offences involving indecency, excluding sexual assault and other sexual offences.
◦ Other Sexual Offences	- sexual offences excluding sexual assaults and offences involving indecency.
◦ Other Person-Related Offences	- offences directly targeting a person, not otherwise referenced above.
Offences Against Property	Offences targeting a person's or business's property, which may involve theft or damage, excluding fraudulent offences.
- Burglary-Buildings (including Aggravated Burglary)	- burglaries of buildings/structures, including aggravated burglary.
- Burglary-Motor Vehicles/Other Conveyances	- non-aggravated burglaries of conveyances (vehicles/vessels), for which the large majority are motor vehicles.
- Stealing (excluding Stolen Motor Vehicles)	- stealing offences, excluding where the property stolen is a motor vehicle.
◦ Stealing from a Burglary (excluding of/from Motor Vehicles)	- with property stolen from a burglary, excluding stealing of motor vehicles or property stolen from the same.
◦ Stealing-Parts or Contents of a Motor Vehicle	- with property stolen from a motor vehicle, including motor vehicle parts.
◦ Stealing-Non Motorised Vehicles	- stealing of registered non-motorised vehicles such as trailers and horse floats.
◦ Shoplifting	- shoplifting.
◦ Stealing-General	- stealing of property not otherwise stated.
◦ Stealing by Misappropriation, Agent, Special Cases, Etc.	- legislative variants of stealing.
- Stolen Motor Vehicles (excluding attempts)	- stealing/joyriding/unlawful use of a motor vehicle and procure/hire a motor vehicle by fraud, excluding attempts.
- Arson and Related Offences	- arson and other offences involving property damage by fire.
◦ Arson	- arson, which predominantly involves fire damage to a structure/building.
◦ Unlawfully Setting Fire to Property	- fire damage to property not amounting to arson and not including vegetation (except in summary cases).
◦ Unlawfully Setting Fire to Vegetation	- indictable fire damage to vegetation.
- Injure/Destroy Property	- property damage offences not involving fire.
- Trespass	- unlawfully entering or remaining on land, buildings, etc.
- Other Property Offences	- other offences targeting property, including receiving/possession of stolen property and attempted stealing of a motor vehicle.
◦ Stolen Motor Vehicles-Attempted	- attempted stealing of a motor vehicle.
◦ Receiving/Possession of Stolen Property	- receive or possess stolen property.
◦ Take or Use Vehicle/Other Property	- taking or illegally using a trailer, vessel or selected other types of property.

Indicator Name	Description
CRIME (cont.)	
Fraud and Similar Offences	Offences targeting property that also have a fraudulent component.
- Computer Related Fraud	- offences involving computers and an intent to defraud.
- Other Fraud	- all other offences specifically involving fraud.
- Forgery	- forgery.
- Uttering	- uttering.
- Make Off Without Payment	- dishonestly make off without paying for goods or services.
- Offences Against Computers	- offences involving computers without an intent to defraud.
- Other Fraud-Related Offences	- all other offences relating to fraud.
Other (Miscellaneous) Offences	Criminal offences not relating to the other three categories, including certain firearm, public order, child exploitation and justice procedure offences.
- Child Exploitation and Bestiality Offences	- offences involving child exploitation and bestiality without directly targeting a victim.
- Firearms Offences	- firearms regulatory offences significant from a criminal intelligence perspective.
- Justice Offences	- offences hindering policing and justice procedures.
- Public Order Offences	- public order offences significant from a criminal intelligence perspective.
- Offences Involving Animals	- offences involving animal welfare or control that are significant from a criminal intelligence perspective.
- Telecommunications Offences	- telecommunications offences significant from a criminal intelligence perspective.
- Other Miscellaneous Offences	- other crime offences.

Indicator Name	Description
OFFENDERS	
Total Offenders (excluding Speed Cameras)	All offenders proceeded against by police, excluding those detected by speed cameras.
Total Prosecution Offenders	- proceeded against by Prosecution (court action).
Total Youth Caution Offenders	- proceeded against by Youth Caution.
Total Infringement Notice Offenders (excluding Speed Cameras)	- proceeded against by Infringement Notices, excluding those detected by speed cameras.
Total Diversion Offenders	- proceeded against by Diversion.
Total Public Order Offenders	Offenders proceeded against for Public Order offences.
Liquor-Related Offenders	- proceeded against for liquor or liquor-licensing offences.
Street Offenders	- proceeded against for general public order offences in street or street-related areas.
Tobacco Offenders	- proceeded against for tobacco regulation offences.
Gaming Offenders	- proceeded against for gaming regulation offences.
Other Public Order Offenders	- proceeded against for other public order offences.
Total Crime Offenders	Offenders proceeded against for Crime offences.
Assault (excluding Assault a Police Officer) Offenders	- proceeded against for physical assaults on persons other than police officers and other justice officials.
Sexual Assault Offenders	- proceeded against for sexual assaults and similar offences, including indecent assault and assault with indecent intent.
Robbery (Armed and Unarmed) Offenders	- proceeded against for robbery offences including armed robbery, aggravated robbery and demand property with menaces.
Murder/Attempted Murder/Manslaughter Offenders	- proceeded against for the three most serious homicide offences.
Assault a Police Officer Offenders	- proceeded against for physical assaults on police officers.
Resist/Obstruct a Police Officer Offenders	- proceeded against for physically resisting arrest from a police officer, or physically obstructing a police officer in their duties.
Other Assault & Like Offenders	- proceeded against for other physical assault or assault-related offences, including assaulting/resisting/obstructing a non-police justice official, and threatening, abusing or intimidating a police officer.
Other Person Offenders	- proceeded against for other offences targeting a person.
Burglary Offenders	- proceeded against for burglary offences, including aggravated burglary.
Stealing Offenders	- proceeded against for stealing offences, including of a motor vehicle.
Arson and Related Offenders	- proceeded against for arson and other offences involving property damage by fire.
Injure/Destroy Property Offenders	- proceeded against for property damage offences not involving fire.
Trespass Offenders	- proceeded against for unlawfully entering or remaining on land, buildings, etc.
Other Property Offenders	- proceeded against for other offences targeting property.
Fraud-Related Offenders	- proceeded against for offences targeting property with a fraudulent component.
Bail Offenders	- proceeded against for offences involving breach of bail.
Firearms Offenders	- proceeded against for firearms regulatory offences.
Justice Offenders	- proceeded against for offences hindering policing and justice procedures.
Other Crime Offenders	- proceeded against for other crime offences.

Indicator Name	Description
OFFENDERS (cont.)	
Total Drug Offenders	Offenders proceeded against for Drug offences.
Serious Drug Offenders	- proceeded against under the <i>Misuse of Drugs Act 2001</i> for major offences (excluding possession) or minor offences of manufacturing, importing or selling drugs. Equivalent offences in Commonwealth legislation are also included.
Other Drug Offenders	- proceeded against for non-serious drug offences.
- Trafficking in Drugs Offenders	- proceeded against for trafficking in drugs.
- Manufacture Drug Offenders	- proceeded against for manufacturing drugs.
- Import Drug Offenders	- proceeded against for importing drugs.
- Sell Drug Offenders	- proceeded against for selling or dealing drugs.
- Supply Drug Offenders	- proceeded against for supplying drugs to another person.
- Cultivate Drug Offenders	- proceeded against for cultivating drugs.
- Possess/Use/Administer Drug Offenders	- proceeded against for possessing, using or administering drugs.
- Miscellaneous Offence Drug Offenders	- proceeded against for other drug offences, e.g. possess a drug-related implement.
Total Marine Offenders	Offenders proceeded against for Marine offences.
Marine and Safety Offenders	- proceeded against for Marine and Safety Tasmania (boating) offences.
Fisheries Offenders	- proceeded against for fishing or marine farming offences, including inland fishing and Commonwealth legislation.
◦ Abalone Offenders	- proceeded against for fisheries (abalone) rules.
◦ Fisheries Rules Offenders	- proceeded against for fisheries rules.
◦ Inland Fishing Offenders	- proceeded against for inland fishing offences.
◦ Processing and Handling Offenders	- proceeded against for fisheries (processing and handling) rules.
◦ Rock Lobster Offenders	- proceeded against for fisheries (rock lobster) rules.
◦ Scalefish Offenders	- proceeded against for fisheries (scalefish) rules.
◦ Scallop Offenders	- proceeded against for fisheries (scallop) rules.
◦ Other Fisheries Offenders	- proceeded against for other fishing and marine farming offences.
Total Traffic Offenders (excluding Speed Cameras)	Offenders proceeded against for Traffic offences, excluding those detected by speed cameras.
Alcohol and Drug Driving Offenders	- proceeded against for offences related to alcohol and drug use by road users.
◦ Drink Driving Offenders	- proceeded against for driving while exceeding the alcohol limit or driving under the influence of alcohol.
◦ Drug Driving Offenders	- proceeded against for driving with an illicit drug in their blood/oral fluid or driving under the influence of an illicit drug.
◦ Fail or Refuse Breath/Blood Analysis Offenders	- proceeded against for failing or refusing to undergo a drink or drug test.
Speed-Related Offenders	- proceeded against for speed-related traffic offences, excluding those detected by speed cameras.
◦ Speeding Offenders (excluding Speed Cameras)	- proceeded against for driving while exceeding the speed limit, excluding those detected by speed cameras.
Driver's Licence Offenders	- proceeded against for driver licensing offenders.
◦ Disqualified Driving Offenders	- proceeded against for driving when disqualified from doing so.
◦ Suspended Driving Offenders	- proceeded against for driving when their licence is suspended (but they are not disqualified from driving).
◦ Unlicensed Driving Offenders	- proceeded against for driving when not the holder of a driver's licence (or when their driver's licence has expired).

Indicator Name	Description
OFFENDERS (cont.)	
Vehicle Registration Offenders	- proceeded against for vehicle registration offences.
◦ Unregistered Vehicle Offenders (excluding Speed Cameras)	- proceeded against for driving an unregistered vehicle, excluding those detected by speed cameras.
Negligence-Related Driving Offenders	- proceeded against for dangerous, reckless, negligent or similar driving offences.
◦ Dangerous and Reckless Offenders	- proceeded against for dangerous/reckless driving, or negligent driving causing death/grievous bodily harm.
Evade Police Offenders	- proceeded against for evading police under the <i>Police Powers (Vehicle Interception) Act 2000</i> .
Seatbelt / Safety Offenders	- proceeded against for breaching seatbelt or traffic safety offences, including use of mobile phones and other driver distractions.
◦ Seatbelt Compliance Offenders	- proceeded against for not wearing a seatbelt, allowing another person to not wear a seatbelt or drive a vehicle without seatbelts fitted.
◦ Mobile Phone Offenders	- proceeded against for driving while using a mobile phone.
Cyclist/Animal Rider Offenders	- proceeded against for offences committed by cyclists or animal riders.
Disobey Traffic Light/Sign/Marking Offenders	- proceeded against for road rules offences involving disobeying traffic lights, signs or markings.
Driving Rules Offenders	- proceeded against for road rules offences involving offences such as failing to drive within a lane, failing to turn or overtake correctly, or obstructing traffic.
Stopping / Parking Offenders	- proceeded against for road rules offences involving drivers unlawfully stopping or parking a vehicle.
Vehicle Operations Offenders	- proceeded against for vehicle operations regulations and other offences relating to unlawful operation of a motor vehicle.
Vehicle Standards Offenders	- proceeded against for vehicle standards regulations and other offences relating to vehicle standards.
Other Traffic Offenders	- proceeded against for other traffic offences, including signalling, passenger vehicle and pedestrian offences.
- Inattentive Driving Offenders (excluding Mobile Phones)	- proceeded against for a range of offences relating to driving inattention, excluding driving while using a mobile phone.
- Hooning Offenders	- proceeded against for specific unlawful operation or control of a vehicle in a public place offences (Section 37J, <i>Police Offences Act 1935</i>)
Total Speed Camera Offenders	Offenders proceeded against for speeding, registration or other offences, after being detected by speed cameras.
- Speed Camera Speeding Offenders	- proceeded against for driving while exceeding the speed limit, after being detected by a speed camera.
- Speed Camera Unregistered Vehicle Offenders	- proceeded against for driving with an unregistered vehicle, after being detected by a speed camera.
Total Other Offenders	Offenders proceeded against for Other offences (non Public Order, Crime, Drugs, Marine or Traffic).
Animal Offenders	- proceeded against for animal welfare or control offences.
Environmental Offenders	- proceeded against for environmental regulation offences.
General Fail to Comply Offenders	- proceeded against for general failing to comply with police offences.
Littering Offenders	- proceeded against for littering offences.
Parks and Wildlife Offenders	- proceeded against for parks and wildlife offences, including nature conservation offences.
Miscellaneous Offenders	- proceeded against for other offences in this category.

Indicator Name	Description
OFFENDERS (cont.)	
Total Youth Offenders (excluding Speed Cameras)	All youth offenders (under 18 years old) proceeded against, excluding those detected by speed cameras.
Youth Public Order Offenders	- proceeded against for Public Order offences.
Youth Crime Offenders	- proceeded against for Crime offences.
Youth Drug Offenders	- proceeded against for Drug offences.
Youth Marine Offenders	- proceeded against for Marine offences.
Youth Traffic Offenders (excluding Speed Cameras)	- proceeded against for Traffic offences, excluding those detected by speed cameras.
Youth Other Offenders	- proceeded against for Other offences (non Public Order, Crime, Drugs, Marine.or Traffic)
Total Youth Offender Files (excluding Infringement Notices)	All files for youth offender files proceeded against, excluding those proceeded against by infringement notices.
FAMILY VIOLENCE	
Family Violence Incidents	Incidents where family violence, as defined by the <i>Family Violence Act 2004</i> , occurred or was likely to occur.
- High Risk	- with a risk assessment screening tool (RAST) score > 28.
- Medium Risk	- with a RAST score between 14 and 27.
- Low Risk	- with a RAST score less than 14.
- Family Violence Victims	Victims recorded on family violence incidents.
- Family Violence Offenders	Offenders recorded on family violence incidents.
- Child Witnesses to Family Violence	Child witnesses recorded on family violence incidents.
Family Arguments and Information Reports	Incidents attended by police involving intimate partner disturbances other than family violence incidents.
Family Violence Orders	Family violence orders issued, including orders issued by police, but excluding police family violence orders.
Police Family Violence Orders	Police family violence orders issued.
Restraint Orders	Restraint orders issued, which do not relate to family violence.
CRASHES	
Total Crashes	The number of road traffic-based collisions that have occurred.
- Fatal Crashes	- with the most serious injury a fatality.
- Serious Injury Crashes	- with the most serious injury a serious injury.
- Minor Injury Crashes	- with the most serious injury a minor injury.
- Crashes Requiring First Aid Only	- with the most serious injury requiring first aid only.
- Crashes With Property Damage Only	- with no persons injured.
- Crashes With Unknown Severity	- with insufficient information available to determine whether any persons were injured.
Crash Fatalities	The number of fatalities in crashes.
Crash Serious Injuries	The number of persons seriously injured in crashes.
Crash Minor Injuries	The number of persons with minor injuries from crashes.
Crash Participants Requiring First Aid Only	The number of persons in crashes requiring first aid only.
Crash Participants With No Injury	The number of persons in crashes with no injury.
Crash Participants With Unknown Injury	The number of persons in crashes where it is unknown whether they were injured.

Indicator Name	Description
DISPATCH	
Operational Dispatch Incidents	Dispatch Incidents that relate to police operational duties.
High Priority Operational Dispatch Incidents	- with a grade of 1 or 2 (grades are scored from 1 to 6 based on primary incident type).
Low Priority Operational Dispatch Incidents	- with a grade of 3-6.
Crime Dispatch Incidents	- involving a Crime incident type.
Family-Related Dispatch Incidents	- involving a Family-Related incident type. Note this this can include any familial relationship.
Drug Dispatch Incidents	- involving a Drug incident type.
Public Order-Type Dispatch Incidents	- involving a Public Order incident type.
Marine Dispatch Incidents	- involving a Marine incident type.
Safety Dispatch Incidents	- involving a Safety incident type.
Traffic Dispatch Incidents	- involving a Traffic incident type.
Other Dispatch Incidents	- involving another incident type.
Total Patrol Hours	Total time spent on tasks by police officers, excluding time at the station or off duty, including uniformed and non-uniformed officers.
Uniformed Officer Patrol Hours	- involving uniformed officers.
Non-Uniformed Officer Patrol Hours	- involving non-uniformed officers.
ALCOHOL AND DRUG TESTING	
Random Breath Tests (Alcohol)	The number of breath tests (breath samples) taken from drivers and analysed for alcohol.
Oral Fluid Tests (Drugs)	The number of oral fluid tests (saliva samples) taken from drivers and analysed for illicit drugs.