

**Report on Crime Prevention  
Planning and Initiatives Survey**

**Department of Local Government**

**May 2001**



Department of Local Government

## Summary

This report presents findings from a survey distributed to all local councils in NSW in March 2001 as part of the review of the Children (Protection and Parental Responsibility) Act 1997 (CPPR Act), in particular Part 4 which provides for the development of local crime prevention plans. A total of 138 councils responded to the survey, representing a response rate of 80%. The response rate for rural and urban councils (defined according to the Australian Local Government Classification System<sup>1</sup>) was 80% (73 councils) and 79% (65 councils) respectively.

### 1 Crime prevention planning

#### 1.1 Crime prevention-specific plans/policies

- nearly half (65 or 47%) of councils reported that they had either adopted a plan/policy concerned with preventing more than one type of crime at the local level (43 or 31%), and/or were currently developing such a plan (24 or 17%), and/or were currently considering/planning to develop such a plan (12 or 9%)
- of those councils which have adopted a local crime prevention plan, most (84%) adopted it after the introduction of the CPPR Act. More than one-third (40%) of councils reported that the plan was developed as a result of the Act. Councils which were currently developing and/or currently considering developing a local crime prevention plan were much less likely to report that it was being done as a result of the Act (17% and 25% respectively)
- about half (64 or 46%) of councils reported that they had either adopted at least one current plan/policy concerned with preventing one type of crime at the local level (44 or 32%), and/or were currently developing such a plan(s) (20 or 14%), and/or were currently considering/planning to develop such a plan(s) (12 or 9%). The plan was most likely to be concerned with preventing graffiti and/or vandalism followed by alcohol-related crime

#### 1.2 Crime prevention-related plans/policies

- about one-third (49 or 35%) of councils reported that they have adopted at least one crime-related Development Control Plan (24 or 17%), and/or are currently developing one (16 or 12%) and/or are currently considering/planning to develop one (15 or 11%). Plans that had been adopted were most likely to be concerned with residential development or medium density housing, followed by community crime prevention
- the proportion of councils with crime-related Management Plans increased steadily between 1997/98 and 2000/01 from less than one-fifth (17%) to nearly half (46%). About half (52%) of councils indicated that their 2001/02 Plan was expected to mention crime

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<sup>1</sup> According to this System, urban councils are classified as those with a population greater than 20,000, or with a population density greater than 30 persons per square kilometre, or 90% or more of the population is urban.

- the most common other crime-related plan/policy adopted by councils was their social/community plan (44% of councils)

## **2 Crime prevention staff**

- one-fifth (28 or 20%) of councils reported employing a person either currently or in the past to coordinate the council's crime prevention activities. This coordinating position still exists in all but two councils
- more than one-third (52 or 38%) of councils reported employing staff whose duties included activities which aimed to prevent crime. Of these councils, 19 (37%) also currently employed a crime prevention coordinator
- of those councils which had adopted a local crime prevention plan addressing more than one type of crime, about half (23 or 53%) employed a crime prevention coordinator

## **3 Crime prevention committees**

- about half (70 or 51%) of councils reported that they had established a committee which dealt primarily with crime prevention matters or were a member of such a committee established by another organisation. More than three-quarters (83%) of councils reported that the committee still operated
- less than one-tenth (11 or 8%) of councils indicated that they were planning to establish a crime prevention-specific committee. About half (5) of these councils had been a member of such a committee which had ceased to operate
- more than one-quarter (28%) of councils reported that they had established other committees which currently deal with crime-related matters in addition to other matters. Of these, 23 (61%) councils also had a crime prevention-specific committee which was currently operating. These committees were most commonly community services/issues committees, precinct/village/ neighbourhood committees or youth-related committees (e.g. interagency)
- of those councils which had adopted a local crime prevention plan addressing more than one type of crime, more than three-quarters (34 or 81%) were a member of a crime prevention-specific committee

## **4 Crime prevention initiatives**

### **4.1 Initiatives implemented by councils**

- councils were most likely to indicate that the types of crime prevention initiatives they had implemented were assisting community organisations which provide services for young people in order to reduce crime (63%) and providing activities and/or facilities for young people in order to reduce crime (62%). These were followed by improving street lighting and lighting in public places (59%), implementing strategies to reduce alcohol-related crime (51%) and implementing strategies to reduce graffiti and/or vandalism (49%)
- councils were least likely to indicate that they had implemented encouraging residential use of upper floors in commercial areas (12%). This was followed by

implementing Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles (20%), implementing strategies to reduce drug-related crime (20%), and implementing strategies to reduce family violence (20%)

#### **4.2 Planned initiatives by councils**

- councils were most likely to indicate that the types of crime prevention initiatives they planned to implement were strategies to reduce anti-social behaviour (18%) and Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles (17%). These were followed by improving the visual appeal of public places in order to encourage more people to use them (14%), improving street lighting and lighting in public places (13%), and implementing strategies to reduce drug-related crime (13%)
- councils were least likely to indicate that they planned to implement assisting community organisations which provide services to families (3%), assisting community organisations which provide services for young people (4%), encouraging residential of upper floors in commercial areas (5%), and providing information to residents and ratepayers about preventing crime (7%)

#### **4.2 Examples of crime prevention strategies**

The most common examples of crime prevention strategies provided by councils were (not necessarily in order of frequency):

- improving landscaping e.g. pruning trees/shrubs in parks and reserves
- improving lighting in parks and reserves
- improving lighting in the main street/CBD/shopping centre
- main street/CBD refurbishment/beautification
- arts programs e.g. murals, legal walls
- youth centre/café/drop in
- sport and recreation facilities/programs
- skate park
- alcohol free zones
- liquor/licensing accords
- involvement in Community Drug Action Team
- involvement in domestic violence committee
- providing information to residents/ratepayers about preventing crime through brochures and information sheets

### **5 Evaluation of crime prevention initiatives**

Only four councils reported that they had produced any publicly available reports about the effectiveness of any crime prevention strategy they had implemented. The finding that most councils which have adopted a local crime prevention plan have only done so since 1999 indicates that it is perhaps premature to expect most councils to have undertaken formal evaluations. However, the finding that so few councils have undertaken formal evaluations suggests that councils need to be further encouraged to formally evaluate the effectiveness of their crime prevention strategies.

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# 1 Introduction

This report presents findings from a survey distributed to all local councils in NSW in March 2001 as part of the review of the Children (Protection and Parental Responsibility) Act 1997 (CPPR Act), in particular Part 4 which provides for the development of local crime prevention plans. The purpose of the survey was to find out the extent and nature of local crime prevention planning by local councils, and to obtain an indication of the range of crime prevention initiatives being implemented by councils.

A total of 138 councils responded to the survey, representing a response rate of 80%. The response rate for rural and urban councils (defined according to the Australian Local Government Classification System<sup>1</sup>) was 80% (73 councils) and 79% (65 councils) respectively.

**Section 2** of the report presents findings about crime prevention-specific and related plans/policies that councils have adopted, are currently developing and/or are currently considering/planning to develop.

**Section 3** presents findings about staff councils have employed to specifically coordinate crime prevention activities and/or whose duties include activities which aim to prevent crime.

**Section 4** presents findings about crime prevention-specific committees councils are members of and other council committees which deal with crime-related matters in addition to other matters.

**Section 5** presents findings about the types of crime prevention initiatives and examples of crime prevention strategies that councils have implemented or are planning to implement.

**Section 6** presents findings about evaluations of crime prevention initiatives by councils which have resulted in publicly available reports.

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<sup>1</sup> According to this System, urban councils are classified as those with a population greater than 20,000, or with a population density greater than 30 persons per square kilometre, or 90% or more of the population is urban.

## 2 Crime prevention planning

Councils were asked about plans and policies they have adopted, are currently developing or are currently considering/planning to develop which only deal with crime, that is, are crime-specific; and which include components which deal with crime, that is, are crime-related. The findings presented in this section are aggregated across all councils which responded to the survey. Appendix 1 shows for each council the crime-specific and related plans/policies that they have adopted, are currently developing and/or currently considering/planning to develop.

### 2.1 Crime prevention-specific plans/policies

#### 2.1.1 Plans/policies addressing more than one type of crime

The Children (Protection and Parental Responsibility) Act includes provisions for local crime prevention plans addressing more than one type of crime. Councils were asked about such plans/policies. Table 1 shows their responses.

Table 1 Number and percentage of councils that have adopted or are planning or considering to develop a plan/policy concerned with preventing more than one type of crime at the local level

	Have current plan		Had plan		Currently developing plan		Currently considering developing plan	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Yes	43	(31%)	0	(0%)	24 <sup>1</sup>	(17%)	12 <sup>2</sup>	(9%)
No	92	(66%)	0	(0%)	-		-	
Don't know	2	(1%)	0	(0%)	1		1	
Missing data	2	(1%)	0	(0%)	0		2	

<sup>1</sup> This includes 5 councils which reported that they had a current plan/policy concerned with preventing more than one type of crime at the local level

<sup>2</sup> This includes 2 councils which reported that they had a current plan/policy concerned with preventing more than one type of crime at the local level, 5 councils which reported that they were currently developing such a plan/policy, and 2 councils which reported both

Table 1 shows that:

- nearly one-third (43 or 31%) of councils reported that they had adopted a plan/policy concerned with preventing more than one type of crime at the local level
- all of these councils reported that the plan/policy was still current
- about one-fifth (24 or 17%) of councils reported that they are currently developing such a plan
- about one-tenth (12 or 9%) of councils reported that they are currently considering or planning to develop such a plan
- nearly half (65 or 47%) of councils reported that they had either adopted a plan/policy concerned with preventing more than one type of crime at the local level, and/or were currently developing such a plan, and/or were currently considering/planning to develop such a plan

Councils which had adopted a local crime prevention plan/policy were asked when it had been adopted. Table 2 shows their responses.

Table 2 Number and percentage of councils which adopted a local crime prevention plan/policy in each year

Year	No.	(%)
Before 1 July 1997 <sup>1</sup>		
1992	1	(2%)
1995	1	(2%)
1996	2	(5%)
Sub-total	4	(9%)
After 1 July 1997		
1998	4	(9%)
1999	8	(19%)
2000	23	(53%)
2001	1	(2%)
Sub-total	36	(84%)
Missing data	3	(7%)
Grand total	43	(100%)

<sup>1</sup> The Children (Protection and Parental Responsibility) Act was introduced on 1 July 1997.

Table 2 shows that:

- of those councils which have adopted a local crime prevention plan/policy, most (84%) adopted it after 1 July 1997 when the Children (Protection and Parental Responsibility) Act was introduced
- only 4 councils adopted such a plan/policy before the introduction of the Act
- more than half (53%) of the councils which have adopted such a plan/policy did so in 2000

Those councils which indicated that they had developed a local crime prevention plan/policy were asked if the plan/policy had been developed as a result of the Children (Protection and Parental Responsibility) Act. Their responses are presented in Table 3.

Table 3 Number and percentage of councils which developed their local crime prevention policy/plan as a result of the Children (Protection and Parental Responsibility) Act

	No.	(%)
Yes	17	(40%)
No	20	(47%)
Don't know	2	(5%)
Missing data	4	(9%)

Table 3 shows that more than one-third (40%) of councils reported that their local crime prevention policy/plan had been developed as a result of the Children (Protection and Parental Responsibility) Act. Councils currently developing such a plan/policy were also asked if it was being developed as a result of the Children (Protection and Parental Responsibility) Act. Only four councils (17%) reported that it was being developed as a result of the Act (another council did not know and another council did not respond to the question). Councils currently considering or planning to develop such a plan/policy were also asked if this was being done as a result of the Children (Protection and Parental Responsibility) Act. Only three councils (25%) reported that it was being done as a result of the Act (one council did not know and two councils did not respond to the question).

### 2.1.2 Plans/policies addressing only one type of crime

Councils were asked about plans/policies specifically concerned with preventing only one type of crime at the local level. Table 4 shows their responses.

Table 4 Number and percentage of councils that have adopted or are planning or considering to develop a plan/policy concerned with preventing one type of crime at the local level

	Have current plan		Had plan		Currently developing plan		Currently considering developing plan	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Yes	42	(30%)	2	(1%)	20 <sup>1</sup>	(14%)	12 <sup>2</sup>	(9%)
No	96	(70%)	-		-		-	
Don't know	0	(0%)	-		1		1	
Missing data	0	(0%)	-		3		10	

<sup>1</sup> This includes 5 councils which reported that they have adopted such a plan(s) covering the same crimes

<sup>2</sup> This includes 5 councils which reported that they have adopted or are currently developing such a plan(s) covering the same crimes

Table 4 shows that:

- about one-third (44 or 32%) of councils have adopted at least one plan/policy concerned with preventing one type of crime at the local level
- all except 2 councils reported that the plan/policy was still current
- 20 councils (14%) reported that they are currently developing such a plan(s)
- 12 councils (9%) reported that they are currently considering or planning to develop such a plan(s)
- about half (64 or 46%) of councils reported that they had either adopted at least one current plan/policy concerned with preventing one type of crime at the local level, and/or were currently developing such a plan(s), and/or were currently considering/planning to develop such a plan(s)

Councils were asked to identify the crime covered by the plan/policy. Their responses are shown in Table 5.

Table 5 Types of crime covered by plans/policies concerned with preventing one type of crime

Type of crime	Have/had current plan		Currently developing plan		Currently considering developing plan	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Graffiti and/or vandalism	31	(70%)	14	(70%)	9	(75%)
Alcohol-related crime	21	(48%)	6	(30%)	3	(25%)
Violence in public places	7	(16%)	6	(30%)	3	(25%)
Drug-related crime	6	(14%)	7	(35%)	2	(17%)
Theft	6	(14%)	4	(20%)	1	(8%)
Other <sup>1</sup>	3	(7%)	3	(15%)	2	(17%)

<sup>1</sup> "Other" are child protection (2), anti-social behaviour (2), domestic violence (1), violence against women (1), street sex work (1) and motor vehicle theft (1)

Table 5 shows that:

- councils were most likely to have a current or past plan/policy concerned with preventing graffiti and/or vandalism (70%), followed by alcohol-related crime (48%). Seventeen councils reported that they had developed more than one such plan/policy. About half (9) of these councils reported that they had developed two such plans/policies, five had developed three such plans/policies, and one council each had developed four, five and six such plans/policies. Of the plans/policies which were no longer current, 2 were concerned with graffiti and/or vandalism, 2 were concerned with alcohol-related crime and 1 was concerned with violence in public places
- councils were also most likely to be currently developing a plan/policy concerned with preventing graffiti and/or vandalism (70%). This was followed by drug-related crime (35%), alcohol-related crime (30%) and violence in public places (30%). Eight councils reported that they were developing more than one such plan/policy. Three of these councils reported that they were developing two such plans/policies, two councils were developing five such plans/policies, and one council each were developing three, four and six such plans/policies
- councils were also most likely to be currently considering or planning to develop a plan/policy concerned with graffiti and/or vandalism (75%). This was followed by alcohol-related crime (25%) and violence in public places (25%). Four councils reported that they were currently considering or planning to develop more than one such plan/policy. Two of these councils reported that they were considering or planning to develop three such plans/policies, and one council each were considering or planning to develop two and four such plans/policies

## 2.2 Crime prevention-related plans/policies

### 2.2.1 Development Control Plans

Development Control Plans are a statutory planning instrument under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act. They set out requirements for those submitting development applications to local councils. Councils were asked about Development Control Plans which mentioned “crime” or specific types of crime or anti-social behaviour, or similar terms such as community safety. Table 6 shows their responses.

Table 6 Number and percentage of councils that have adopted or are planning to adopt a crime-related Development Control Plan (DCP)

	Have current DCP		Had DCP		Currently developing DCP		Currently considering developing DCP	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Yes	24	(17%)	0	(0%)	16 <sup>1</sup>	(12%)	15 <sup>2</sup>	(11%)
No	102	(74%)	-		-		-	
Don't know	10	(7%)	0	(0%)	3		2	
Missing data	2	(1%)	0	(0%)	4		16	

<sup>1</sup> This includes 5 councils which reported that they have adopted a crime-related DCP

<sup>2</sup> This includes 1 council which reported that it had adopted a crime-related DCP

Table 6 shows that:

- about one-fifth (24 or 17%) of councils have adopted a crime-related Development Control Plan (DCP)
- all councils reported that the DCP is still current
- 16 councils (12%) reported that they are currently developing a crime-related DCP
- 15 councils (11%) reported that they are currently considering or planning to develop a crime-related DCP. This needs to be interpreted with considerable caution because of the relatively large number of councils which did not respond to this question
- about one-third (49 or 35%) of councils reported that they have adopted at least one crime-related DCP, are currently developing one and/or are currently considering/planning to develop one

Those councils which had adopted a crime-related DCP were asked to write down its name. Six councils reported that they had adopted more than one crime-related

DCP. Three councils had two crime-related DCPs, two councils had three crime-related DCPs and one council had four crime-related DCPs. The DCPs have been categorised in Table 7.

Table 7 Types of crime-related Development Control Plans adopted by councils

Type of DCP	No. of councils
Residential development/medium density housing	8
Community crime prevention	6
Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design	3
Town centre/business centres	3
Other geographic areas	2
Specific types of crime e.g. graffiti, alcohol	2
Landscaping	1
Not specified	1

Table 7 shows that the type of crime-related DCP most likely to be adopted by councils was related to residential development or medium density housing, followed by community crime prevention.

Councils which had adopted a crime-related DCP were asked when it was adopted. Their responses are shown in Table 8.

Table 8 Number and percentage of crime-related Development Control Plans adopted in each year

Year	No.	(%)
1992	2	(6%)
1994	1	(3%)
1996	1	(3%)
1997	3	(9%)
1998	3	(9%)
1999	5	(16%)
2000	10	(31%)
2001	3	(9%)
Missing data	4	(13%)
Total	32	(99%)

Table 8 shows that:

- a total of 32 crime-related DCPs have been adopted by councils
- there has been an increase in the number of crime-related DCPs adopted by councils over time, with more than half (56%) being adopted in 1999 or later
- crime-related DCPs were most (31%) likely to be adopted in 2000

## 2.2.2 Management Plans

Under the Local Government Act, councils are required to prepare a management plan which sets out the council's principal activities and budget for the next 12 months. Councils were asked about Management Plans which mentioned "crime" or specific types of crime or anti-social behaviour, or similar terms such as community safety between 1997/98 and 2001/02. Table 9 shows their responses.

Table 9 Number and percentage of councils that have or are likely to have a crime-related Management Plan

Year	Yes		No		Don't know		Missing data	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
1997/98	23	(17%)	68	(49%)	0	(0%)	47	(34%)
1998/99	36	(26%)	65	(47%)	0	(0%)	37	(27%)
1999/00	54	(39%)	57	(41%)	0	(0%)	27	(20%)
2000/01	62	(45%)	53	(38%)	0	(0%)	23	(17%)
2001/02	72	(52%)	55	(40%)	6	(4%)	5	(4%)

Table 9 shows that:

- the proportion of councils with crime-related Management Plans increased steadily between 1997/98 and 2000/01 from less than one-fifth (17%) to nearly half (46%)
- this increase is expected to continue if those councils which reported that they are likely to mention crime in their 2001/02 Management Plan (52%), which would have been in preparation at the time of the survey, actually mention it in the Plan that is adopted

These findings need to be interpreted with considerable caution as a significant number of councils did not complete the question.

### 2.2.3 Other plans/policies

Councils were asked about any other plans/policies, other than social/community plans, they had adopted which mentioned “crime” or specific types of crime or anti-social behaviour, or similar terms such as community safety. Under the Local Government Act, councils are required to produce social/community plans and submit them to the Department of Local Government. Those plans which had been received by the Department at the time of writing this report were analysed to identify those which mention crime or similar terms. The types of other crime-related plans/policies adopted by councils are shown in Table 10.

Table 10 Types of other crime-related plans/policies adopted by councils

Type	No. of councils
Social/Community Plan	68 (44%) <sup>1</sup>
Crime prevention plan covering a specific geographic area in addition to a general crime prevention plan	2
Youth Plan	1
Community Safety Committee Business Plan	1
Child Protection Policy	1
Road Safety Planning Strategy	1
Protocol with Police regarding assessment of development applications	1
Policy to employ community law enforcement officers	1
Standard conditions of consent	1
No Loitering and Disorderly Behaviour Policy	1
Health Plan	1
Code of Conduct	1

<sup>1</sup> A total of 153 councils had provided the Department of Local Government with their Social/Community Plan as at 14 May 2001.

Table 10 shows that the most common other crime-related plan/policy adopted by councils was their social/community plan. This is not surprising given that it is a legislative requirement for all councils to produce these plans which involve identifying those issues of most concern to community members.

A total of 72 councils have adopted other crime-related plans/policies. For crime-related plans/policies other than social/community plans, councils were asked when they were adopted. Of the 12 plans/policies adopted, most (7) were adopted in 2000, three were adopted in 1999 and one each were adopted in 1996 and 2001.

Councils were also asked if these plans/policies were still current. All but one of the plans/policies was reported as being current.

### 3 Crime prevention staff

Councils were asked if they had ever employed staff whose primary responsibility was to coordinate the council's crime prevention activities, whether this position still existed, and whether any other staff were employed whose duties included activities which aimed to prevent crime. Their responses are shown in Table 11.

Table 11 Crime prevention staff employed by councils

	Current coordinator		Had coordinator		Other staff	
Yes	26	(19%)	2	(1%)	52	(38%)
No	108	(78%)	-		77	(56%)
Don't know	2	(1%)	0		2	(1%)
Missing data	2	(1%)	0		7	(5%)

Table 11 shows that:

- one-fifth (20%) of councils reported employing a person either currently or in the past to coordinate the council's crime prevention activities
- this coordinating position still exists in all but two councils
- more than one-third (38%) of councils reported employing staff whose duties included activities which aimed to prevent crime. Of these councils, 19 (37%) also currently employed a crime prevention coordinator

Councils which employed a crime prevention coordinator were asked when the position was first filled. Their responses are shown in Table 12.

Table 12 Year when councils employed a crime prevention coordinator

Year	No. of councils	% of councils
Before 1995	1	(4%)
1995	1	(4%)
1997	1	(4%)
1998	5*	(18%)
1999	10*	(36%)
2000	9	(32%)
2001	1	(4%)

\* indicates a coordinator's position which no longer exists

Table 12 shows that:

- about two-thirds (68%) of crime prevention coordinators were employed by councils in 1999 or 2000
- only 8 coordinators were employed before 1999
- the first coordinator was employed before 1995
- the 2 councils which no longer employed a crime prevention coordinator had established the position in January 1998 and March 1999

These findings are consistent with the finding that councils which had adopted a local crime prevention plan concerned with preventing more than one type of crime were most likely to adopt these in 2000 as it would be expected that a crime prevention coordinator would be involved in the development of the plan. Of those councils which had adopted a local crime prevention plan, about half (23 or 53%) employed a crime prevention coordinator.

Councils were asked to record the title of the crime coordinator's position. Their responses have been categorised as follows:

- |   |            |
|---|------------|
| • Safer Cities/Towns/Communities Officer        | 7 councils |
| • Community Safety Officer                      | 6 councils |
| • Crime Prevention Officer                      | 6 councils |
| • Youth Project Officer/Coordinator             | 2 councils |
| • Security Patrol Officer/Consultant            | 2 councils |
| • Community Safety and Crime Prevention Officer | 1 council  |
| • Other (e.g. Community Worker)                 | 4 councils |

Information about each council's crime prevention staff is provided in Appendix 2.

## 4 Crime prevention committees

Councils were asked about crime prevention-specific committees and other committees which currently deal with crime-related matters in addition to other matters. Their responses are presented in Table 13.

Table 13 Number and percentage of councils that have crime prevention-specific and related committees

	Have current crime-specific committee		Had crime-specific committee		Considering/planning crime-specific committee		Other crime-related committee(s)	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Yes	58	(42%)	12	(9%)	11 <sup>1</sup>	(8%)	38	(28%)
No	72	(52%)	-		-		95	(69%)
Don't know	3	(2%)	0		3		3	(2%)
Missing data	5	(4%)	0		0		2	(1%)

<sup>1</sup> This includes 5 councils which had been a member of a crime prevention-specific committee which had ceased to operate

Table 13 shows that:

- about half (70 or 51%) of councils reported that they had established a committee which dealt primarily with crime prevention matters or were a member of such a committee established by another organisation
- more than three-quarters (83%) of councils reported that the committee still operated
- less than one-tenth (8%) of councils indicated that they were planning to establish a crime prevention-specific committee. About half (5) of these councils had been a member of such a committee which had ceased to operate
- more than one-quarter (28%) of councils reported that they had established other committees which currently deal with crime-related matters in addition to other matters. Of these, 23 (61%) councils also had a crime prevention-specific committee which was currently operating

Councils which had established a crime prevention-specific committee or were a member of such a committee were asked when the committee was established. Table 14 shows their responses.

Table 14 Year when crime prevention-specific committees were established

Year	No. of councils	% of councils
1984	1	(1%)
1990	2*	(3%)
1991	1	(1%)
1993	2*	(3%)
1994	4*	(6%)
before 1995	1	(1%)
1995	2	(3%)
1996	2	(3%)
1997	6**	(9%)
1998	14*	(20%)
1999	18***	(26%)
2000	12***	(17%)
2001	3	(4%)
Don't know/missing data	2	(3%)

\* indicates a committee which has ceased to operate

Table 14 shows that:

- crime prevention-specific committees were most likely to be established in 1999 (26%), followed by 1998 (20%) and 2000 (17%)
- the first such committee was established in 1984
- about one-third (30%) of these committees were established prior to 1998
- the 12 councils which were a member of a crime prevention-specific committee which no longer operates reported that half of these committees were established in 1999 or 2000. The reasons why these relatively recently established committees ceased to operate is not known

Of those councils which had adopted a crime prevention plan addressing more than one type of crime at the local level, more than three-quarters (34 or 81%) were a member of a crime prevention-specific committee.

Councils which reported that they had established other committees currently dealing with crime-related as well as other matters were asked to record the name of the committee. Several councils identified more than one type of committee. Their responses have been categorised as follows:

- community services/issues committee 7 councils
- precinct/village/neighbourhood committees 6 councils
- youth-related committees (e.g. skateboard park, youth facilities, interagency) 6 councils
- community/social plan committee 5 councils
- CBD/town centre/main street committee 4 councils
- alcohol/drug-related committee 3 councils
- graffiti committee 2 councils
- other committees (e.g. Night Foot Patrol, community renewal/ neighbourhood development, Police Patrol Customer Council, Development Control Review Team, Community Watch, Road Safety Committee) 10 councils

Information about each council's crime prevention-specific and related committees is provided in Appendix 3.

## 5 Crime prevention initiatives

Councils were provided with a list of types of crime prevention initiatives and asked to indicate if they had implemented or were planning to implement any of them. Table 15 shows their responses. While closed circuit television (CCTV) was not included in the list, it was covered in a separate survey and is included in the table. Table 16 shows the types of initiatives councils indicated that they are planning to implement. This table does not include CCTV.

Table 15 shows that:

- the percentage of councils which had implemented each type of crime prevention initiative ranged from 12% to 63%
- councils were most likely to indicate that they had assisted community organisations which provide services for young people in order to reduce crime (63%) and provided activities and/or facilities for young people in order to reduce crime (62%). These were followed by improving street lighting and lighting in public places (59%), implementing strategies to reduce alcohol-related crime (51%) and implementing strategies to reduce graffiti and/or vandalism (49%). This suggests that council crime prevention activities have included both creating a physical environment which reduces opportunities for committing crime, for example improved lighting, (situational crime prevention); and addressing the underlying causes of crime, for example providing alternative activities for young people (social/developmental crime prevention)
- councils were least likely to indicate that they had implemented encouraging residential use of upper floors in commercial areas (12%). This was followed by implementing Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles (20%), implementing strategies to reduce drug-related crime (20%), and implementing strategies to reduce family violence (20%)

These findings need to be interpreted with considerable caution because of the significant proportion of councils which did not respond to the question.

Table 15 Types of crime prevention initiatives implemented by councils

Type of initiative	Yes		No		Don't know		Missing data	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Council assists community organisations which provide youth services	87	(63%)	33	(24%)	0	(0%)	18	(13%)
Council provides activities and/or facilities for young people	86	(62%)	32	(23%)	0	(0%)	20	(14%)
Improve street lighting and lighting in public places	82	(59%)	25	(18%)	5	(4%)	26	(19%)
Implement strategies to reduce alcohol-related crime	70	(51%)	46	(33%)	1	(1%)	21	(15%)
Implement strategies to reduce graffiti and/or vandalism	68	(49%)	47	(34%)	1	(1%)	22	(16%)
Conduct safety audits in public places	62	(45%)	55	(40%)	1	(1%)	20	(14%)
Improve visual appeal of public places	61	(44%)	47	(34%)	5	(4%)	25	(18%)
Improve landscaping In public places	59	(42%)	48	(35%)	5	(4%)	26	(19%)
Council assists community organisations which provide family services	57	(41%)	57	(41%)	3	(2%)	21	(15%)
Provide information to residents/ratepayers about preventing crime	52	(38%)	57	(41%)	6	(4%)	23	(17%)
Implement strategies to reduce anti-social behaviour	49	(36%)	60	(43%)	3	(2%)	26	(19%)
Implement strategies to reduce theft	43	(31%)	64	(46%)	4	(3%)	27	(20%)
Involve young people in the design of public places	41	(30%)	65	(47%)	5	(4%)	27	(20%)
Implement strategies to reduce violence in public places	36	(26%)	65	(47%)	7	(5%)	30	(22%)
Closed Circuit Television In public places <sup>1</sup>	34	(23%)	117	(77%)	0	(0%)	0	(0%)
Implement CPTED principles	28	(20%)	70	(51%)	6	(9%)	34	(25%)
Implement strategies to reduce drug-related crime	28	(20%)	80	(58%)	3	(2%)	27	(20%)
Implement strategies to reduce family violence	28	(20%)	79	(57%)	5	(4%)	26	(19%)
Encourage residential use of upper floors in commercial areas	17	(12%)	82	(59%)	12	(9%)	27	(20%)

<sup>1</sup> This includes 32 councils which reported that they were currently using CCTV and 2 councils which reported that they had used it in the past. The percentage is calculated out of 151 councils which responded to a separate survey about CCTV.

Table 16 Types of crime prevention initiatives councils are planning to implement

Type of initiative	No. of councils	% of councils
Implement strategies to reduce anti-social behaviour	25	(18%)
Implement CPTED principles	23	(17%)
Improve visual appeal of public places	20	(14%)
Improve street lighting and lighting in public places	18	(13%)
Implement strategies to reduce drug-related crime	18	(13%)
Improve landscaping in public places	17	(12%)
Council provides activities and/or facilities for young people	17	(12%)
Involve young people in the design of public places	15	(11%)
Implement strategies to reduce violence in public places	14	(10%)
Conduct safety audits in public places	13	(9%)
Implement strategies to reduce alcohol-related crime	13	(9%)
Implement strategies to reduce graffiti and/ or vandalism	12	(9%)
Implement strategies to reduce family violence	12	(9%)
Implement strategies to reduce theft	11	(8%)
Provide information to residents/ratepayers about preventing crime	10	(7%)
Encourage residential use of upper floors in commercial areas	7	(5%)
Council assists community organisations which provide youth services	6	(4%)
Council assists community organisations which provide family services	4	(3%)

Table 16 shows that:

- the percentage of councils which had not implemented but were planning to implement each type of crime prevention initiative ranged from 3% to 18%

- councils were most likely to indicate that they planned to implement strategies to reduce anti-social behaviour (18%) and Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles (17%). These were followed by improving the visual appeal of public places in order to encourage more people to use them (14%), improving street lighting and lighting in public places (13%), and implementing strategies to reduce drug-related crime (13%). This suggests that crime prevention strategies councils are planning to implement are more likely to be concerned with creating a physical environment which reduces opportunities for committing crime, for example implementing CPTED principles (situational crime prevention), than addressing the underlying causes of crime (social/developmental crime prevention)
- councils were least likely to indicate that they planned to implement assisting community organisations which provide services to families (3%), assisting community organisations which provide services for young people (4%), encouraging residential of upper floors in commercial areas (5%), and providing information to residents and ratepayers about preventing crime (7%)

These findings need to be interpreted with considerable caution because of the considerable proportion of councils which did not respond to the question.

Table 17 shows the number of crime prevention initiatives implemented and planned to be implemented by councils. It shows that:

- the number of types of crime prevention initiatives implemented by councils ranged from 1 to 18 (the maximum possible) initiatives. This compares with 1 to 15 initiatives planned to be implemented by councils
- councils were most (57%) likely to report implementing between 1 and 9 types of initiatives
- councils were most (25%) likely to report planning to implement between 1 and 3 types of initiatives

There were five councils (all non-urban) which indicated that they had not implemented and were not planning to implement any type of crime prevention initiative.

Councils were asked to record an example(s) of each of the types of crime prevention initiative they had implemented or were planning to implement. Councils were also asked to provide an example(s) of any other crime prevention initiative which had been or was planned to be implemented. As many of the examples given to the latter question were the same as those given for the previous question, they have been incorporated into Table 18 which shows responses to both questions. Examples which relate to preventing more than one type of crime or other types of crime not included in the survey question are included in the “other” category.

A total of 106 (77%) councils provided at least one example of a crime prevention initiative they had implemented or were planning to implement. The number in brackets after each example in Table 18 is the number of councils which gave this example. No number indicates that only one council provided this example. The

types of crime prevention initiatives are presented in the order that they are most likely to have been implemented by councils.

Table 17 Number of types of crime prevention initiatives implemented and planned to be implemented by councils

Number of initiatives	Implemented		Planned to be implemented	
	No. of councils	(%)	No. of councils	(%)
1	9	(6%)	14	(10%)
2	11	(8%)	9	(6%)
3	4	(3%)	12	(9%)
4	7	(5%)	1	(1%)
5	10	(7%)	6	(4%)
6	10	(7%)	4	(3%)
7	6	(4%)	5	(4%)
8	11	(8%)	1	(1%)
9	12	(9%)	0	(0%)
10	3	(2%)	1	(1%)
11	7	(5%)	1	(1%)
12	6	(4%)	1	(1%)
13	5	(4%)	0	(0%)
14	5	(4%)	0	(0%)
15	5	(4%)	1	(1%)
16	6	(4%)	0	(0%)
17	3	(2%)	0	(0%)
18	2	(1%)	0	(0%)
0/missing data	16	(13%)	82	(59%)

Table 18 Examples of strategies implemented or planned to be implemented for each type of crime prevention initiative

Type of initiative	Examples of strategies
Council assists community organisations which provide youth services	PCYC (11); youth centre/café/club (10); youth services (5); arts/cultural organisations/programs e.g. orchestra, art award (4); Life Education program (3); sporting organisations (2); skate park/carnival (2); youth disco; student council; community radio; church organisations; youth refuge; YMCA
Council provides activities and/or facilities for young people	youth centre/café/drop in (32); skate park (22); sport/recreation facilities (12); arts programs e.g. murals, drama (10); youth committee/council (9); entertainment activities e.g. dance, concert, festival (6); sport/recreation programs (6); mentoring program (5); Streetbeat project (3); youth worker(s) (3); school holiday activities (2); Youth Week (2); homework assistance (2); transport project (2); Jobsboard
Improve street lighting and lighting in public places	parks/reserves (15); main street/CBD/shopping centre (12); cycleways/walkways (2); incorporated in DCP/other council policy (2); carparks; railway station; museum; residential areas; industrial areas; youth centre; laneways; skate park; hotel; public toilets; community facilities
Implement strategies to reduce alcohol-related crime	alcohol free zones (31); liquor/licensing accord (19); after hours bus for hotel patrons (5); change/stagger hotel closing times (3); youth-specific strategies e.g. youth centre, drama project (2); curfew on patron admission to licensed premises; STRAWS program to improve women's safety in hotels; private security patrols; limited hours for purchasing alcohol to take away; public education campaign
Implement strategies to reduce graffiti and/or vandalism	arts programs e.g. murals, legal walls (23); rewards for information identifying offenders (8); rapid removal (8); anti-graffiti paint/protective coatings on public buildings/council property (6); private security/council ranger patrols (4); graffiti blasters project (4); community service order scheme (3); neighbourhood improvement/beautification programs (2); public facilities locked at night e.g. toilets (2); CCTV (2); improved lighting (2); youth conferencing
Conduct safety audits in public places	CBD/shopping centre/civic precinct (8); parks (5); playgrounds (3); railway station (2); bus interchange; youth centre; university; underpasses; laneways; residential areas; schools; community halls; skate park
Improve landscaping in public places	parks/reserves (17); pruning/removing trees/shrubs to improve visibility (10); main street/CBD (5); near public buildings e.g. toilets, visitor centre (4); incorporated in DCP (2)

Type of initiative	Examples of strategies
Council assists community organisations which provide family services	community/neighbourhood centres (7); domestic violence committee/programs (4); children's services e.g. playgroups, family day care (4); counselling services e.g. Lifeline (3); family support services (2); drug-related programs e.g. Drug Proof Your Kids (2); neighbourhood improvement/community renewal programs; victims of crime support group
Provide information to residents/ratepayers about preventing crime	booklet/brochures/information sheets (16), Neighbourhood Watch/Business Watch/Cocoon Strategy (8); public meetings/workshops/ seminars/expos (7); local newspaper (3); information kit/package (2); violence prevention support register (2); council website (2); contribute funding for vehicle for Police outreach education program (2); council's Community Directory; information card; radio; tv
Implement strategies to reduce anti-social behaviour	youth centre/café (6); other youth-specific strategies e.g. arts project, mentoring program, recreation activities, Streetbeat project, skaters code of conduct, late night bus, Safe Schools Award (9); private security/council ranger patrols (4); liquor/licensing accord (2); protocol with Police on noise reduction; no loitering signs; Neighbourhood Watch
Implement strategies to reduce theft	<p><u>Motor vehicle theft</u> – education campaigns e.g. Park Smarter, Lock It or Lose It (4); signs in council carparks (2); pamphlets in council carparks; advocacy with private carpark operators; improved lighting in carparks</p> <p><u>All/other types of theft</u> – education/information strategies e.g. pamphlets, workshops, council newsletter, council website, signs (8); private security/council ranger patrols (2); safety audits of businesses; engraving program; rewards for information identifying offenders; providing Police with night vision glasses; providing lockers at beaches; Cocoon Strategy; Operation Never Again; Crimestoppers; personal alarm kits; CCTV</p>
Involve young people in the design of public places	skate park (19); youth committee/forums (9); arts projects e.g. murals (7); youth centre (4); main street/CBD/civic precinct (3); parks/reserves (2); youth involvement in safety audits of public places
Implement strategies to reduce violence in public places	improved lighting (6); alcohol free zones (4); liquor/licensing accord (4); after hours bus (4); community-based night patrols (3); CCTV (3); private security patrols (3); no loitering signs (3); school programs e.g. Safe Schools Award (2); self defence classes for women (2); curfew on patrol admission to licensed premises; encourage people to use public places more
Implement CPTED principles	incorporated in DCP/urban code (11); town centre/CBD/ shopping centre (5); training of staff (4); Police involvement in assessing development applications (3); close off lanes/alleyways (3); Crime Prevention Officer/Committee involvement in assessing development applications (2); fencing; carparks

Type of initiative	Examples of strategies
Implement strategies to reduce drug-related crime	involvement in Community Drug Action Team (14); syringe disposal units in public places (3); community-based patrols (2); youth centre/worker (2); syringe clean up; drama project; local drug service information sheet; lighting in public places; security patrols
Implement strategies to reduce family violence	involvement in domestic violence committee (10); education/information initiatives e.g. street banners, posters, information card; displays at public events, drama project, seminars, information folder (7); involvement in Reclaim the Night/Purple Ribbon month (3); involvement in women's services/programs e.g. refuges, NSW Government Violence Against Women program (3); support for family support services (3); support for children's services e.g. Yellow Bus (2)
Encourage residential of upper floors in commercial areas	incorporated in DCP/other council policy e.g. Shoptop Housing Use Policy, Local Environment Plan (6); shopping centre (3)
Other	<p><u>Enforcement-related</u> – lobby for increased/maintained Police resources (9); liaise with local Police (6); encourage Police to be more visible e.g. locate in town centre (2)</p> <p><u>Target hardening/opportunity reduction</u> – security systems for council/public buildings (2), Safer Business Awards</p> <p><u>Information/education campaigns</u> – road and pedestrian safety (2); child protection</p> <p><u>Social/community-based</u> – night patrols to take young people home (2); oral history/community harmony/cultural awareness projects (2); network with organisations e.g. PCYC, Chamber of Commerce, churches; Community Guides Project; social capital project; neighbourhood improvement program; employment program; housing support; public housing estate safety project</p>

Table 18 shows that many councils have implemented or are planning to implement a range of crime prevention strategies.

## **6 Evaluation of crime prevention initiatives**

Councils were asked if they had produced any publicly available report(s) about the effectiveness of any crime prevention strategy it had implemented, and to record the title of any report. Only four councils have produced such reports. Three of these councils have produced a report on the effectiveness of strategies to reduce graffiti. The other council has produced a report concerning the Streetbeat program and another one concerning the implementation of its crime prevention plan.

The wording of this question was deliberate in order to gain information about the extent to which councils are undertaking formal evaluations of their crime prevention strategies. The finding that most councils which have adopted a local crime prevention plan have only done so since 1999 indicates that it is perhaps premature to expect most councils to have undertaken formal evaluations. Some councils commented that there is regular monitoring of the effectiveness of crime prevention strategies (for example, in reports to the crime prevention committee), or that they intend to undertake evaluation as part of the implementation of their crime prevention plan. The finding that so few councils have undertaken formal evaluations suggests, however, that councils need to be further encouraged to formally evaluate the effectiveness of their crime prevention strategies.

## Appendix 1

### Crime-specific and related plans/policies for each council

Table 19 Crime prevention-specific plans/policies addressing more than one type of crime for each council<sup>1</sup>

Council	Plan adopted <sup>2</sup>	Plan being developed	Considering/planning to develop plan	Result of CPPR Act <sup>3</sup>
Albury	✓	✓		✓
Armidale Dumaresq	✓			
Ashfield	✓			
Auburn		✓		
Ballina	✓			✓
Bankstown	✓			
Baulkham Hills				
Bega Valley	✓			
Bellingen	✓		✓	✓
Berrigan				
Bingara				
Blacktown		✓	✓	
Bland				
Blayney				
Bogan				
Boorowa				
Bourke	✓			✓
Broken Hill				
Burwood			✓	✓
Byron	✓			
Cabonne				

Council	Plan adopted <sup>2</sup>	Plan being developed	Considering/planning to develop plan	Result of CPPR Act <sup>3</sup>
Campbelltown			✓	
Canterbury	✓			
Carrathool				
Central Darling		✓	✓	
Cessnock	✓			✓
Cobar				
Coffs Harbour		✓		✓
Conargo				
Coolah				
Coolamon				
Cooma-Monaro				
Coonabarabran				
Coonamble		✓		
Cootamundra				
Corowa			✓	
Cowra				
Crookwell				
Culcairn				
Deniliquin				
Dubbo	✓	✓	✓	
Eurobodalla		✓		
Forbes		✓		✓
Gilgandra	✓			
Glen Innes				
Gloucester	✓			
Gosford	✓			
Goulburn				

Council	Plan adopted <sup>2</sup>	Plan being developed	Considering/planning to develop plan	Result of CPPR Act <sup>3</sup>
Grafton		✓		
Great Lakes				
Greater Taree	✓	✓		
Griffith				
Gundagai				
Gunning				
Guyra		✓		
Harden	✓			
Hastings	✓			
Hawkesbury	✓			✓
Holroyd	✓			
Hornsby				
Hume				
Hunters Hill		✓	✓	✓
Hurstville		✓		
Jerilderie				
Junee				
Kempsey	✓			✓
Kiama				
Kogarah				
Ku-ring-gai	✓	✓	✓	
Kyogle				
Lachlan				
Lake Macquarie	✓			
Lane Cove		✓	✓	
Leeton				
Leichhardt			✓	

Council	Plan adopted <sup>2</sup>	Plan being developed	Considering/planning to develop plan	Result of CPPR Act <sup>3</sup>
Lismore	✓			✓
Lockhart				
Maclean		✓		
Maitland	✓			✓
Manilla	✓			
Manly	✓			✓
Marrickville		✓	✓	
Merriwa				
Moree Plains	✓	✓		✓
Mosman				
Mudgee				
Mulwaree				
Murray				
Murrumbidgee				
Murrurundi				
Muswellbrook				
Nambucca			✓	
Narrabri				
Narrandera	✓			✓
Newcastle	✓			
North Sydney		✓		
Nundle				
Oberon				
Orange	✓			✓
Parkes	✓			✓
Parry				
Penrith		✓		

Council	Plan adopted <sup>2</sup>	Plan being developed	Considering/planning to develop plan	Result of CPPR Act <sup>3</sup>
Port Stephens		✓		
Queanbeyan	✓			
Quirindi				
Richmond Valley				
Rockdale	✓	✓		
Ryde		✓		
Scone				
Severn				
Shellharbour	✓			✓
Shoalhaven		✓	✓	
Singleton		✓	✓	
Strathfield	✓	✓	✓	
Sutherland	✓			
Tallaganda				
Tamworth		✓	✓	
Temora				
Tumbarumba				
Tumut		✓		
Tweed		✓		
Urana			✓	
Wagga Wagga	✓			✓
Walcha				
Walgett		✓		
Warren				
Waverley	✓			
Weddin				
Wellington	✓			

Council	Plan adopted <sup>2</sup>	Plan being developed	Considering/planning to develop plan	Result of CPPR Act <sup>3</sup>
Willoughby		✓		
Windouran				
Wollondilly				
Wollongong	✓			
Woollahra		✓		
Yallaroi				
Yarrowlumla	✓			
Yass				
Young	✓			✓

<sup>1</sup> Includes all councils which responded to the survey. A blank means that either the council does not have this type of plan, does not know, or did not respond to the question.

<sup>2</sup> All plans that have been adopted are still current.

<sup>3</sup> Children (Protection and Parental Responsibility) Act 1997.

Table 20 Crime prevention-specific plan/policies addressing only one type of crime for each council<sup>1</sup>

Council	Plan adopted/current	Plan adopted/no longer current	Crime(s) covered	Plan being developed	Crime(s) covered	Considering/planning to develop plan	Crime(s) covered
Albury	✓		Alcohol-related crime Drug-related crime Graffiti and/or vandalism			✓	Alcohol-related crime Drug-related crime Graffiti and/or vandalism Violence in public places
Armidale Dumaresq	✓		Alcohol-related crime Drug-related crime Graffiti and/or vandalism Violence in public places Theft				
Ashfield	✓		Anti-social behaviour Graffiti and/or vandalism				
Auburn	✓		Graffiti and/or vandalism				
Bankstown	✓		Graffiti and/or vandalism	✓	Alcohol-related crime Drug-related crime Violence in public places Theft Theft from motor vehicle Domestic violence	✓	Sexual assault
Baulkham Hills	✓		Alcohol-related crime Graffiti and/or vandalism Theft	✓	Graffiti and/or vandalism	✓	Graffiti and/or vandalism Violence in public places Theft
Bega Valley						✓	Violence against women
Bellingen	✓		Alcohol-related crime Graffiti and/or vandalism				
Blacktown	✓		Graffiti and/or vandalism				
Bland	✓		Alcohol-related crime Graffiti and/or vandalism				
Broken Hill	✓		Graffiti and/or vandalism				

Council	Plan adopted/current	Plan adopted/no longer current	Crime(s) covered	Plan being developed	Crime(s) covered	Considering/planning to develop plan	Crime(s) covered
Campbelltown		✓	Graffiti and/or vandalism				
Canterbury	✓		Drug-related crime	✓	Drug-related crime		
Cessnock		✓	Violence in public places				
Coonamble		✓	Alcohol-related crime Graffiti and/or vandalism				
Dubbo	✓		Alcohol-related crime Graffiti and/or vandalism Violence in public places	✓	Alcohol-related crime Graffiti and/or vandalism Violence in public places	✓	Alcohol-related crime Graffiti and/or vandalism Violence in public places
Eurobodalla	✓		Graffiti and/or vandalism				
Gloucester	✓		Graffiti and/or vandalism				
Gosford	✓		Graffiti and/or vandalism	✓	Graffiti and/or vandalism	✓	Graffiti and/or vandalism
Greater Taree	✓		Alcohol-related crime Graffiti and/or vandalism Drug-related crime Violence in public places Theft	✓	Alcohol-related crime Graffiti and/or vandalism Drug-related crime Violence in public places Theft		
Gunning	✓		Graffiti and/or vandalism	✓	Theft		
Hastings	✓		Alcohol-related crime	✓	Drug-related crime		
Hornsby				✓	Graffiti and/or vandalism		
Hume	✓		Alcohol-related crime	✓	Graffiti and/or vandalism		
Hurstville				✓	Alcohol-related crime Graffiti and/or vandalism		
Kempsey	✓		Alcohol-related crime Graffiti and/or vandalism			✓	Graffiti and/or vandalism
Kiama				✓	Graffiti and/or vandalism		
Ku-ring-gai				✓	Working with children		

Council	Plan adopted/current	Plan adopted/no longer current	Crime(s) covered	Plan being developed	Crime(s) covered	Considering/planning to develop plan	Crime(s) covered
Lake Macquarie	✓		Drug-related crime Graffiti and/or vandalism				
Lane Cove	✓		Alcohol-related crime Graffiti and/or vandalism				
Leichhardt	✓		Graffiti and/or vandalism				
Maitland	✓		Alcohol-related crime Graffiti and/or vandalism				
Manilla	✓		Graffiti and/or vandalism				
Manly	✓		Alcohol-related crime Graffiti and/or vandalism Violence in public places Theft				
Moree Plains				✓	Alcohol-related crime Graffiti and/or vandalism Drug-related crime Violence in public places Theft		
Mosman	✓		Graffiti and/or vandalism			✓	Graffiti and/or vandalism
Muswellbrook				✓	Graffiti and/or vandalism		
Newcastle	✓		Alcohol-related crime Drug-related crime Graffiti and/or vandalism				
North Sydney	✓		Child protection			✓	Graffiti and/or vandalism
Orange	✓		Alcohol-related crime Theft Anti-social behaviour				
Penrith	✓		Graffiti and/or vandalism Theft				
Quirindi		✓	Alcohol-related crime				
Singleton	✓		Alcohol-related crime			✓	Drug-related crime

<b>Council</b>	<b>Plan adopted/current</b>	<b>Plan adopted/no longer current</b>	<b>Crime(s) covered</b>	<b>Plan being developed</b>	<b>Crime(s) covered</b>	<b>Considering/planning to develop plan</b>	<b>Crime(s) covered</b>
Strathfield	✓		Graffiti and/or vandalism	✓	Graffiti and/or vandalism		
Sutherland	✓		Alcohol-related crime	✓	Drug-related crime Violence in public places		
Tamworth				✓	Alcohol-related crime Graffiti and/or vandalism Drug-related crime Violence in public places		
Willoughby	✓		Violence in public places	✓	Graffiti and/or vandalism		
Wollondilly	✓		Alcohol-related crime Graffiti and/or vandalism				
Wollongong	✓		Violence in public places	✓	Graffiti and/or vandalism Managing street sex work	✓	Graffiti and/or vandalism
Woollahra	✓		Graffiti and/or vandalism				
Yass	✓		Graffiti and/or vandalism				

<sup>1</sup> Only includes those councils which reported having these types of plans.

Table 21 Crime-related Development Control Plans (DCP) and Management Plans (MP) for each council<sup>1</sup>

Council	Current DCP	DCP being developed	Considering/planning to develop DCP	1997/98 MP	1998/99 MP	1999/00 MP	2000/01 MP	Likely 2001/02 MP
Albury			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Armidale Dumaresq	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ashfield				✓	✓	✓	✓	
Auburn	✓		✓			✓		✓
Ballina				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Bankstown		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Baulkham Hills	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Bega Valley		✓				✓	✓	✓
Blacktown	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Bland				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Bourke		✓						✓
Burwood	✓							✓
Cabonne						✓	✓	✓
Campbelltown						✓	✓	✓
Canterbury	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Central Darling			✓					✓
Cessnock			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Coffs Harbour					✓	✓	✓	✓
Coonamble			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cootamundra					✓	✓	✓	✓

Council	Current DCP	DCP being developed	Considering/planning to develop DCP	1997/98 MP	1998/99 MP	1999/00 MP	2000/01 MP	Likely 2001/02 MP
Culcairn			✓					✓
Dubbo				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Eurobodalla	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓
Forbes								✓
Gloucester	✓							
Gosford	✓					✓	✓	✓
Great Lakes	✓							
Greater Taree						✓	✓	✓
Griffith					✓	✓	✓	✓
Guyra						✓	✓	✓
Hastings	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓
Hawkesbury	✓						✓	✓
Holroyd				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Hornsby					✓	✓	✓	✓
Hume					✓	✓	✓	✓
Hunters Hill							✓	✓
Hurstville	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Kempsey							✓	✓
Kiama								✓
Kogarah	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓
Ku-ring-gai	✓	✓					✓	✓
Lake Macquarie	✓					✓	✓	✓

Council	Current DCP	DCP being developed	Considering/planning to develop DCP	1997/98 MP	1998/99 MP	1999/00 MP	2000/01 MP	Likely 2001/02 MP
Leichhardt			✓			✓	✓	✓
Lismore	✓					✓	✓	✓
Maclean							✓	✓
Maitland			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Manly				✓	✓	✓	✓	
Marrickville		✓					✓	✓
Moree Plains	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mosman	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Nambucca	✓							✓
Narrandera	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓
Newcastle		✓				✓	✓	✓
North Sydney	✓							✓
Orange				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Parkes				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Penrith			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Port Stephens							✓	✓
Queanbeyan							✓	✓
Rockdale		✓				✓	✓	✓
Ryde			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Shellharbour			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Shoalhaven							✓	✓
Strathfield		✓						✓

<b>Council</b>	<b>Current DCP</b>	<b>DCP being developed</b>	<b>Considering/planning to develop DCP</b>	<b>1997/98 MP</b>	<b>1998/99 MP</b>	<b>1999/00 MP</b>	<b>2000/01 MP</b>	<b>Likely 2001/02 MP</b>
Sutherland	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tallaganda								✓
Tamworth						✓	✓	✓
Tumut							✓	✓
Urana			✓					
Wagga Wagga		✓				✓	✓	✓
Walgett			✓					✓
Waverley	✓							
Wellington		✓				✓	✓	✓
Willoughby			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Wollondilly		✓				✓	✓	✓
Wollongong		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Woollahra			✓			✓	✓	✓
Yass								✓
Young				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

<sup>†</sup> Only includes those councils which reported having these types of crime-related plans. A blank means that either the council does not have this type of plan, does not know if it has this type of plan, or did not respond to the question.

Table 22 Community/Social Plan and other crime-related plans/policies for each council<sup>1</sup>

<b>Council</b>	<b>Community/Social Plan</b>	<b>Other current plan/policy</b>	<b>No longer current other plan/policy</b>
Albury	✓		
Bankstown	✓	Youth Plan	
Bega Valley	✓		
Bellingen	✓		
Blacktown		Community Safety Committee Business Plan	
Brewarrina	✓		
Broken Hill	✓		
Byron	✓		
Cabonne	✓		
Camden	✓		
Campbelltown	✓		
Canterbury	✓		
Carrathool	✓		
Cessnock	✓		
Cobar	✓		
Coffs Harbour	✓		
Concord	✓		
Coolamon	✓		
Culcairn	✓		

<b>Council</b>	<b>Community/Social Plan</b>	<b>Other current plan/policy</b>	<b>No longer current other plan/policy</b>
Dubbo	✓		
Glen Innes	✓		
Greater Taree	✓		
Griffith	✓		
Gundagai	✓		
Gunnedah	✓		
Harden	✓		
Hastings	✓		
Hawkesbury	✓		
Hay	✓		
Holbrook	✓		
Holroyd	✓	City Health Plan 2000	
Hornsby	✓		
Hume	✓		
Junee	✓		
Kempsey	✓		
Kogarah	✓		
Ku-ring-gai	✓	Code of Conduct	
Lachlan	✓		
Liverpool	✓		
Lockhart	✓		
Maitland	✓		

<b>Council</b>	<b>Community/Social Plan</b>	<b>Other current plan/policy</b>	<b>No longer current other plan/policy</b>
Manly	✓		
Mulwaree		Child Protection Policy	
Murrurundi	✓		
Muswellbrook	✓		
Nambucca	✓		
Newcastle	✓	Crime Prevention Plan for the City Centre and Inner City	
North Sydney	✓		
Nymboida	✓		
Orange	✓		
Pittwater	✓		
Port Stephens	✓		
Queanbeyan	✓	Road Safety Planning Strategy	
Randwick	✓		
Rockdale	✓	Protocol with Police regarding assessment of developments	
Scone	✓		
Strathfield	✓		
Sutherland		Policy to employ Community Law Enforcement Officers	
Sydney	✓		
Tallaganda	✓		
Tamworth	✓		
Temora	✓		

<b>Council</b>	<b>Community/Social Plan</b>	<b>Other current plan/policy</b>	<b>No longer current other plan/policy</b>
Tumbarumba	✓		
Tumut	✓		
Uralla	✓		
Wagga Wagga	✓	Standard conditions of consent	
Walgett	✓		
Warringah	✓		
Wollongong		Port Kembla Community Safety and Renewal Program	No Loitering and Disorderly Behaviour Policy
Woollahra	✓		
Wyong	✓		
Yarrowlumla	✓		

<sup>†</sup> Only includes those councils which have these types of plans.

## Appendix 2

### Crime prevention staff

Table 23 Crime prevention staff for each council<sup>1</sup>

Council	Current Community Safety/ Crime Prevention Officer	Had Community Safety/ Crime Prevention Officer	Other Staff
Albury	✓		✓
Armidale Dumaresq			✓
Ashfield			✓
Auburn			✓
Bankstown	✓		✓
Baulkham Hills			✓
Bega Valley	✓		
Blacktown			✓
Bland			✓
Bogan		✓	
Bourke	✓		✓
Burwood			✓
Byron			✓
Campbelltown			✓
Canterbury	✓		✓
Central Darling			✓
Cessnock	✓		✓
Dubbo			✓
Forbes			✓
Gilgandra			✓
Gloucester			✓
Gosford	✓		✓
Guyra			✓
Hastings	✓		
Hawkesbury			✓
Holroyd			✓
Hurstville			✓
Kempsey	✓		✓
Kogarah			✓
Ku-ring-gai	✓		✓

<b>Council</b>	<b>Current Community Safety/ Crime Prevention Officer</b>	<b>Had Community Safety/ Crime Prevention Officer</b>	<b>Other Staff</b>
Lake Macquarie	✓		
Lane Cove			✓
Leichhardt			✓
Lismore	✓		
Maitland	✓		✓
Manly	✓		✓
Marrickville	✓		
Mosman			✓
Mudgee			✓
Muswellbrook			✓
Nambucca			✓
Narrandera	✓		
Newcastle	✓		✓
Orange	✓		✓
Penrith	✓		✓
Port Stephens	✓		✓
Queanbeyan	✓		✓
Rockdale			✓
Shellharbour	✓		
Shoalhaven			✓
Singleton			✓
Strathfield			✓
Sutherland	✓		✓
Tamworth			✓
Wagga Wagga		✓	✓
Walgett			✓
Wellington	✓		✓
Willoughby			✓
Wollongong	✓		✓
Woollahra	✓		✓

<sup>1</sup> Only includes those councils which reported having such staff.

## Appendix 3

### Crime-specific and crime-related committees for each council

Table 24 Crime-specific and crime-related committees for each council<sup>1</sup>

Council	Current crime-specific committee	No longer operating crime-specific committee	Considering/ planning crime-specific committee	Other crime-related committee
Albury	✓			
Armidale Dumaresq	✓			✓
Ashfield		✓		
Auburn	✓			✓
Ballina	✓			✓
Bankstown	✓			✓
Baulkham Hills	✓			
Bega Valley		✓	✓	✓
Blacktown	✓			✓
Bland	✓			
Bourke	✓			
Burwood	✓			
Byron				✓
Cabonne				✓
Campbelltown			✓	
Canterbury	✓			✓
Central Darling	✓			
Cessnock		✓		
Coffs Harbour		✓	✓	
Cooma-Monaro	✓			✓
Coonabarabran		✓		
Coonamble		✓	✓	
Corowa	✓			
Crookwell				✓
Dubbo	✓			
Eurobodalla			✓	
Forbes	✓			
Gilgandra		✓		
Glen Innes	✓			

<b>Council</b>	<b>Current crime-specific committee</b>	<b>No longer operating crime-specific committee</b>	<b>Considering/ planning crime-specific committee</b>	<b>Other crime-related committee</b>
Gloucester	✓			✓
Gosford		✓	✓	✓
Grafton	✓			
Great Lakes	✓			
Greater Taree	✓			✓
Griffith				✓
Guyra	✓			
Hastings	✓			
Hawkesbury	✓			✓
Holroyd	✓			
Hornsby	✓			
Hurstville	✓			
Kempsey	✓			✓
Kogarah	✓			
Ku-ring-gai	✓			✓
Lake Macquarie	✓			
Lane Cove	✓			
Leeton				✓
Leichhardt	✓			✓
Lismore	✓			
Macleay			✓	
Maitland		✓		
Manilla	✓			
Manly	✓			✓
Marrickville			✓	
Moree Plains	✓			
Mosman				✓
Mudgee	✓			
Murray	✓			
Nambucca			✓	✓
Narrandera	✓			
Newcastle	✓			✓
North Sydney	✓			✓
Orange	✓			

<b>Council</b>	<b>Current crime-specific committee</b>	<b>No longer operating crime-specific committee</b>	<b>Considering/ planning crime-specific committee</b>	<b>Other crime-related committee</b>
Penrith	✓			✓
Port Stephens	✓			✓
Queanbeyan	✓			✓
Rockdale	✓			
Ryde	✓			
Scone				✓
Severn		✓		
Shellharbour	✓			
Shoalhaven	✓			
Singleton	✓			✓
Strathfield	✓			
Sutherland	✓			✓
Tamworth	✓			
Tumut				✓
Tweed		✓		
Urana			✓	✓
Walgett		✓	✓	
Warren				✓
Weddin				✓
Wellington	✓			✓
Willoughby	✓			
Wollongong	✓			✓
Woollahra	✓			

<sup>1</sup> Only includes those councils which reported having such committees.