

GUNNEDAH
CRIME PREVENTION PLAN
2007-2009

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PART A

1. INTRODUCTION

The Gunnedah Crime Prevention Plan is an initiative of the Gunnedah Shire Crime Prevention Committee, which is constituted as a committee of Council. The Committee was formed in 2000 and in early 2006 was restructured with the current focus being the development of a comprehensive crime prevention plan.

The Committee consists of representatives from:

Representatives	Number
Councillors	3
Police	1
Gunnedah Family Support	1
Police & Community Youth Club (PCYC)	1
Gunnedah District Development Board	1
Youth	2
Community – Aboriginal specific	1
NSW Department of Housing	1
Community - Non Aboriginal	2
TOTAL	13

The Committee meets every two months providing a vital whole of community initiative to discuss strategies for reducing crime and improving the safety amenity of the Gunnedah Local Government Area.

The Gunnedah Crime Prevention Plan has been formulated by taking a broad vision of what the actual crime statistics reflect, what the skills and resources are within the community, what the additional needs of the community may be and has put together a comprehensive set of strategies that endeavours to address issues of crime and safety in Gunnedah.

The major challenge for the Gunnedah Crime Prevention Committee will be to implement and evaluate the plan, strategy by strategy.

The Plan is written in three parts, those being: -

Part A Describes the Shire of Gunnedah and provides information on the evidence of crime across a variety of categories. It also provides a comparison of local crime statistics against the rest of NSW.

Part B Describes how the plan was developed and how it will be implemented and evaluated.

Part C Describes in detail the strategies that will be employed to reduce and wherever possible to prevent crime in Gunnedah Shire area.

1.1 Council's Vision

To be a focused community valuing Gunnedah's identity and quality lifestyle.

1.2 Council's Mission Statement

To promote, enhance and sustain the quality of life in Gunnedah Shire through balances economic environmental and social management in partnership with the people.

1.3 Council's Organisational Values

In partnership with the community:

1. Equity
2. Integrity
3. Leadership
4. Openness and accountability
5. Customer satisfaction
6. Commitment to safety
7. Efficient and effective use of resources

1.4 Principles and Purpose

Throughout all sections of the Crime Prevention Plan, it has been the Committees intention on behalf of Council:

- To take a strategic approach to preventing crime
- To work in partnership with Police, the Judiciary and the broader community
- To consult the community in an ongoing transparent manner on issues of community crime prevention and safety, and that these consultations be with all sectors of the community including service providers, non-government and government sectors, funding bodies, community organisations, business, special interest groups, minority groups and individual community members
- To meet the requirements of the NSW Attorney General's Crime Prevention Division to be endorsed as a Safer Community Compact
- To form a document that provides a step by step guide for the implementation of the Crime Prevention Plan
- To integrate the completed plan into the Councils' Annual Management Plan
- To implement the completed Crime Prevention Plan.

2. COMMUNITY PROFILE

Council intends to update the profile upon receipt of the 2006 Census due for release in 2007, however, the current Australian Bureau Statistics data based on the 2001 census has been used to underpin the following Community Profile.

2.1 Overview of the Gunnedah Shire

The Shire of Gunnedah in the North West of New South Wales covers an area of 5,092 square kilometres and had a population of 12,632 at the 2001 Census. Between 1996 and 2001 Gunnedah Shire's population decreased slightly (by approximately 1%). Gunnedah is located in the Upper Namoi Valley and is bordered by the Tamworth Regional Council and the Shires of Liverpool Plains (Quirindi), Narrabri and Warrumbungle.

Gunnedah Shire is also located wholly within the traditional Kamilaroi Aboriginal nation, which stretches from St George in Queensland in the north to Coonabarabran in the south.

The Gunnedah township is the service hub of the Shire, with outlying villages including Curlewis and Breeza to the southeast, Carroll to the east and Tambar Springs and Mullaley to the southwest.

By road Gunnedah is approximately 450 kilometres from Sydney, 655 kilometres from Brisbane and just over 1,000 kilometres from Melbourne. It is serviced daily by air, rail and road having its own airport, being on the North-West rail line and having easy access to main highways.

Agriculture and coal mining are two important local industries, together with many light industries that support those undertakings. Currently there is a great deal of optimism surrounding the reopening of coalmines in the Shire and there has been considerable development in the associated retail and wider service industry sector.

2.2 Political Boundaries

The Gunnedah Local Government Area falls into the State Government seat of Tamworth where Independent, Mr Peter Draper is the sitting member.

Federally, the Gunnedah Local Government Area falls into the seat of Gwydir, headed by the National Party's Mr John Anderson. This Federal electorate will change at the next elector and Gunnedah will be part of the newly formed Federal seat of Parkes.

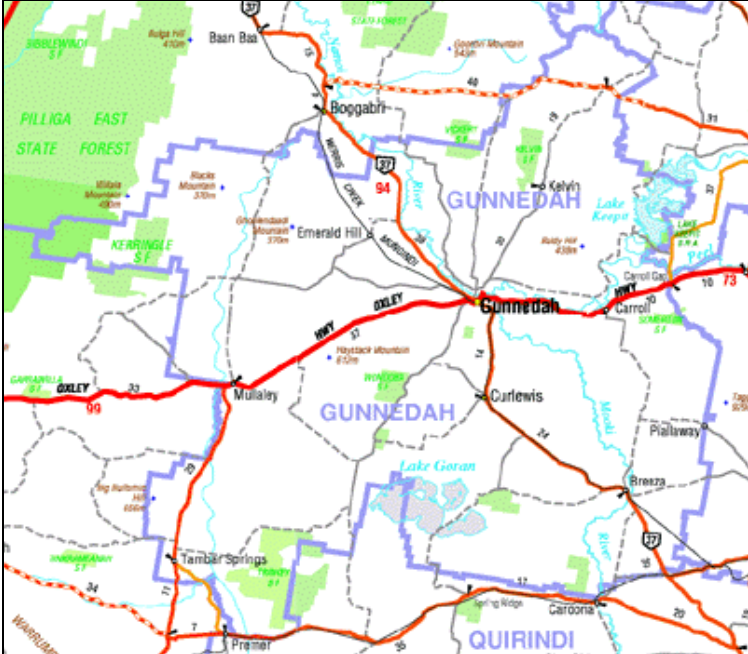


Figure 1 Gunnedah Local Government Area

2.3 Population Characteristics

2.3.1 Size of the Population

Gunnedah LGA had a population of 12,632 at the time of the 2001 Census. The general population trend for the Gunnedah LGA has been one of decline in recent years. Predictions by the Australian Bureau of Statistics and Planning and Natural Resources of a 1.2% decline per year over the next 10 years is based on past population statistics and does not take into account current optimism and investment in Gunnedah LGA by the mining industry and other efforts to reverse the predicted trends.

NOTE: -

While it is a requirement of the Attorney Generals Department that ABS data be used to underpin the plan it must also be noted that there is significant anecdotal evidence that Gunnedah Shire population trends are likely to increase in the following 5 to 10 years.

Very recent Development Applications received by Council during 2006 have the potential to significantly reverse the decline in population predicted in the 2001 census.

A diverse range of Development Application have been received by Council including new and extended mining operations and exploration licences, mining contractors, gas pipelines and the proposed Ethanol Plant as well as retail outlets, industrial and residential subdivisions and other industrial and services applications such as ambulance station school hall and nursing home.

2.3.2 Aboriginality

- Gunnedah has a relatively higher percentage population of Aboriginal Australians at 10.1% than the NSW average of 1.9%.

2.3.3 Ethnicity

- In 2001, 58% were of Australian ancestry, 37.5% English, 10.1% Indigenous, 10% Irish and 3.7% German.

2.3.4 Age Structure

- Gunnedah has a higher proportion of children compared to NSW. In 2001 the Gunnedah population between the ages of 0-4 was 14% higher than the state average and 5-9 was 20% higher.
- While overall growth rates are falling, the Aboriginal child growth rate is increasing. In the Aboriginal population 42% is under 15 years of age.
- Gunnedah has a 15% higher percentage of older persons than the NSW average of percentage.

2.4 Social and Economic Characteristics

Key characteristics of the population of Gunnedah LGA are outlined below. These are compared with NSW.

2.4.1 Housing

- In 2001, 46% of Gunnedah's housing was full owned (significantly higher than the NSW Average), 20% were in the process of being paid off, 20% was private rental and 4.6% was public housing.
- The average number of people in each Gunnedah dwelling was 2.57, similar to the NSW average.
- 73% of Gunnedah's households included children, the average family household had 3.2 people.
- 26% of households contained 48% of Gunnedah's population.
- The average mortgage payment in Gunnedah was 37% less than the NSW average.
- Rental rates in Gunnedah were 47% less than the NSW average, at an average of \$120 compared to \$230 per week on average in the rest of NSW.
- Gunnedah has three residential care facilities for aged care and one nursing home.

2.4.2 Labour Force Structure

- In 2001, Gunnedah had an unemployment rate of 9.3% in comparison to the State unemployment rate of 7.2%.
- 59% of Gunnedah's population are in the labour force in comparison to the NSW figure of 62%. This figure has fallen by 7% since the 1996 census.

2.4.3 Economic and Employment Characteristics

- Gunnedah's average adult (15+) income in 2001 was significantly lower than the NSW average with a median range of \$200- \$299 gross per week as compared with \$400 - \$499 per week for NSW.
- 29% of families with children under 12 years had a family income of \$300 - \$599 per week.
- Gunnedah's men of prime working age (25-54) averaged \$590 per week gross, 29% less than the NSW average.
- Women in the same age bracket had an average weekly income of \$390 per week, 25% less than the NSW average.

2.4.4 Education

- In 2001 Gunnedah had 252 pre-schoolers (1996 – 254), 1,376 infant and primary students (1996 – 1,501) and 897 high school students (1996 – 1,002). Over all participation rates were similar to that of the NSW average.
- 25% of Gunnedah's adults completed year 12, compared to a NSW average of 43%.
- 30% of Gunnedah's adults left school before year 10, compared with 21% across NSW.
- 650 Gunnedah people were studying at university, TAFE or other tertiary institutes in 2001. Of these 19% were at universities (NSW 49%). 73% of Gunnedah tertiary students were at TAFE (NSW 40%).
- In Gunnedah the average person left school after 9 years and 11 months of schooling.
- Since 1996 the fastest growing qualifications in Gunnedah were Certificates up by 242 and Bachelor degrees up by 84.

The Community Profile presented in this document is based on the current Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) data at this point in time, the 2001 Census figures.

3. GUNNEDAH CRIME PROFILE

3.1 Policing

The Oxley Local Area Command is located in the mid northwest of New South Wales, with the main administrative centre at Tamworth. The Oxley LAC headquarters are also located at Tamworth, which is located 419 kilometres north of Sydney and 575 kilometres south of Brisbane on the New England Highway. The command stretches from Quirindi in the south to the village of Caroda in the north. The Command extends from Tambar Springs in the west to Gingers Creek in the east, which is 85 kilometres southeast of Walcha. The Command is 240 kilometres wide at its widest point, and 174 kilometres long.

The Oxley LAC covers an area of approximately 26,035 square kilometres of varying topography that includes urban, rural (farming) and tracts of national parks, large sections of which are virtually inaccessible. The major centres of population are Tamworth and Gunnedah. There are 11 National Parks located within the Oxley LAC.

Neighbouring LACs are Barwon, New England, Mudgee, Hunter Valley, Manning/Great Lakes and Mid North Coast.

3.2 Gunnedah - Local Police Crime Statistics

The Gunnedah Policing Sector of the Oxley LAC has provided crime statistics for the Gunnedah Policing Sector. It is clear from community consultations and acknowledged by Police that under reporting of crime has an impact on any reliance that can be made on the statistics alone.

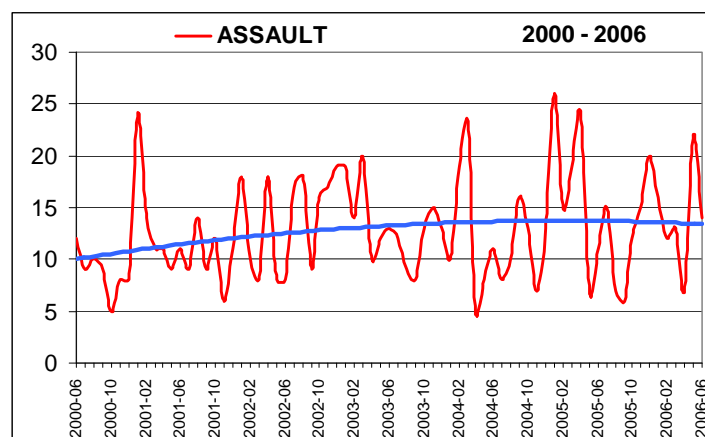
Local Police Statistics have been presented in three specific areas of crimes of violence:

Assault – which includes violent crimes such as Common Assault, Sexual Offences, Domestic Violence – no offence, Breach of Apprehended Violence Order;

Property Crime – including Robbery, Stealing, Break & Enter, Stolen Vehicle; and **Malicious Damage** - including vandalism.

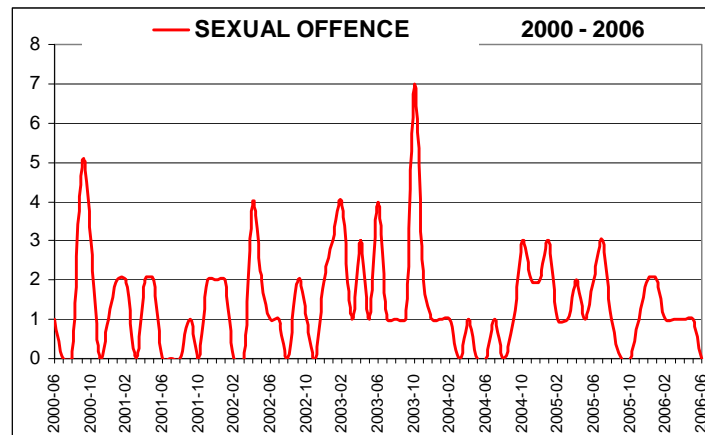
3.3 Assault

3.3.1 Assault – Common Assault



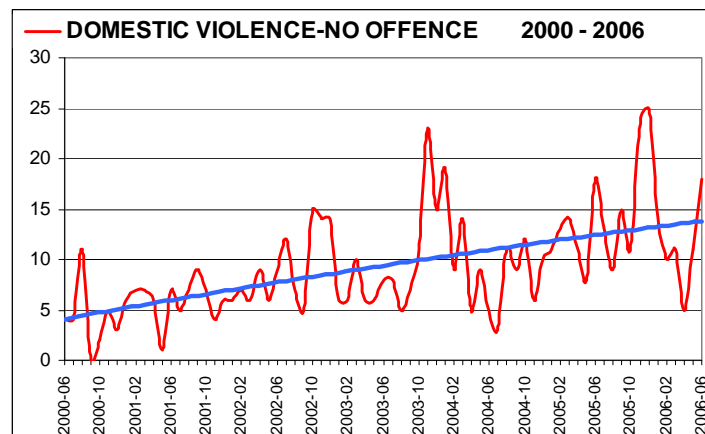
Currently assaults are averaging 13 per month up from 2000, and the trend line shows a levelling off and even a slight decline.

3.3.2 Assault – Sexual Offence



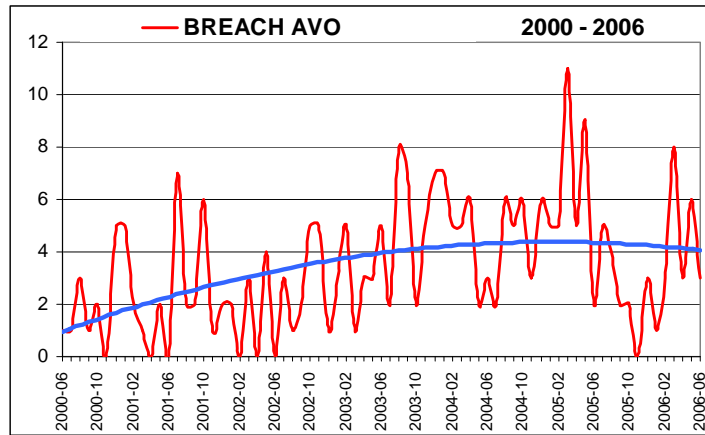
Reported sexual offences are low at approximately at 1.5 per month. Consultations with Hunter New England Area Health Service – sexual assault counselling service confirms that the reporting of sexual offences is very low.

3.3.3 Assault – Domestic Violence – No Offence



This graph shows Domestic Violence cases where no offence was recorded. Domestic violence is included in statistics as a related offence and recorded as an assault – domestic violence related or another crime category such as malicious damage, breach of Apprehended Violence Order (AVO) or sexual assault. The graph shows a steady increase in domestic violence with no offence recorded. The current monthly average figure of 14 is significantly up from 4 in 2000. Research shows that domestic violence incidents are also under reported; therefore it is possible that a great proportion of reporting is contributing to the higher rate. Domestic violence is of concern in Gunnedah.

3.3.4 Assault – Breach of Apprehended Violence Order

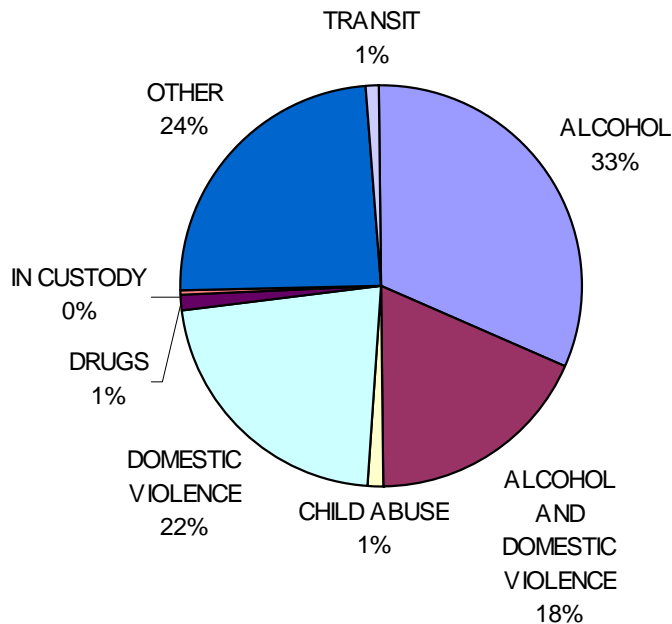


Breach of Apprehended Violence Order (AVO) from 2000 to 2003. Since this time the figure has levelled off and is showing general signs of trending down.

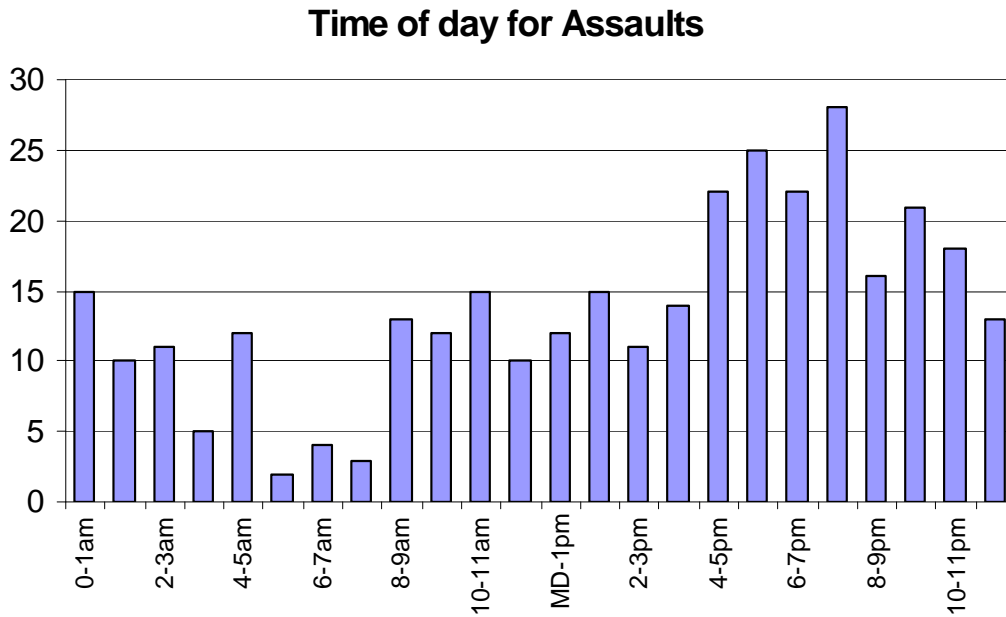
3.3.5 Assault - Associated Factors

The chart below shows that over 50% of violent crime in Gunnedah has alcohol as an associated factor. Domestic violence makes up 40% of violent crime of which nearly half has alcohol as an associated factor.

Since early 2004 with the introduction of the “Alcohol Linking” program a more rigorous reporting of the relation of crime to the location where the alcohol was last consumed is now required.

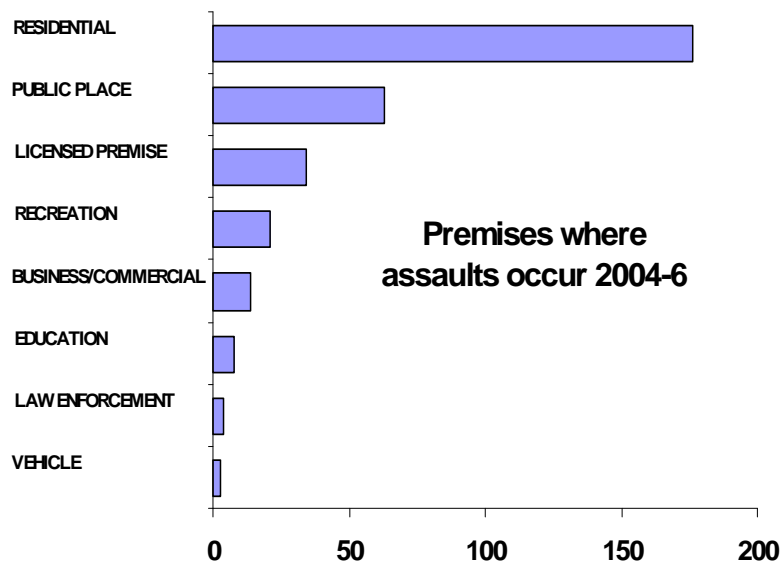


3.3.6 Assaults – Time of Day



The chart above relates to the time of day that assaults occur. The peak is from 4-5pm in the afternoon to 10-11pm at night. Although there are significant assaults in the early hours of the morning it is thought the earlier assaults are related to home drinking.

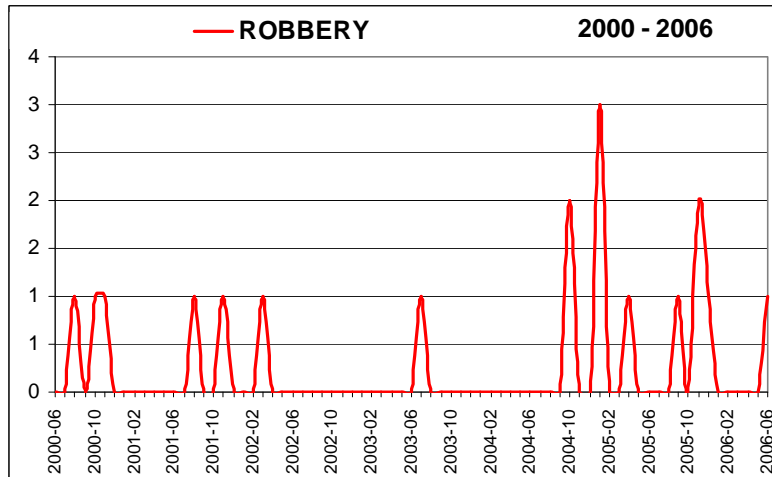
3.3.7 Assault – Where Assaults Occur



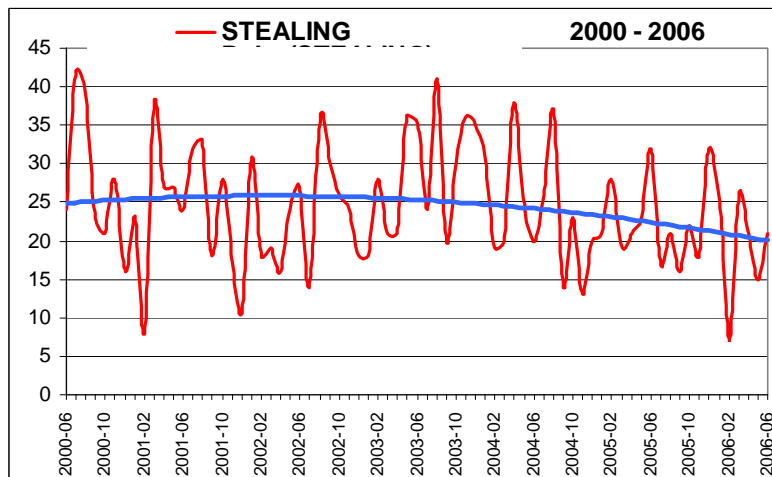
The above chart shows clearly the vast majority of assaults happen in the home.

3.4 Property Crime

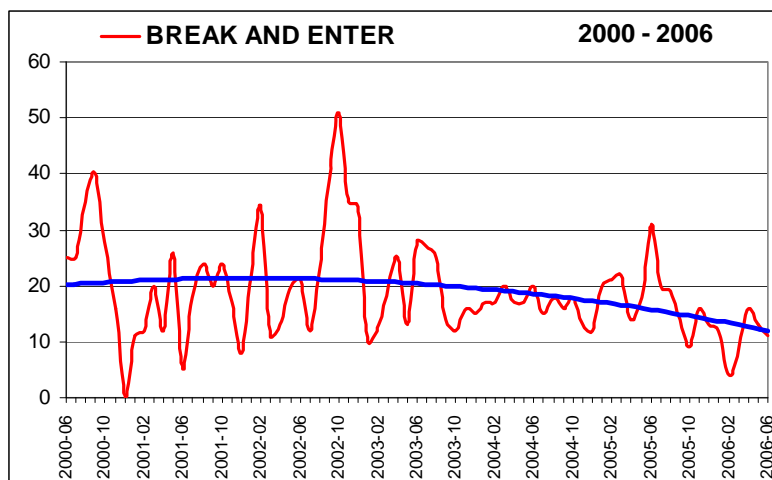
3.4.1 Property Crime - Theft



The graph shows robbery to be relatively low in Gunnedah.

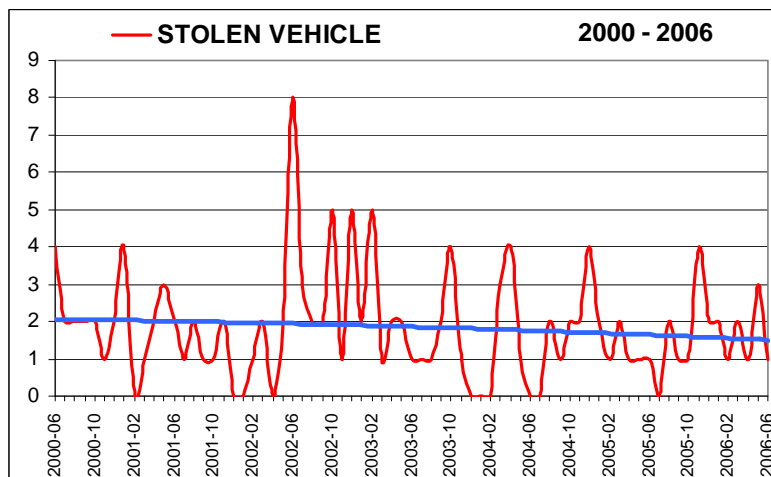


3.4.2 Property crime – Break and Enter



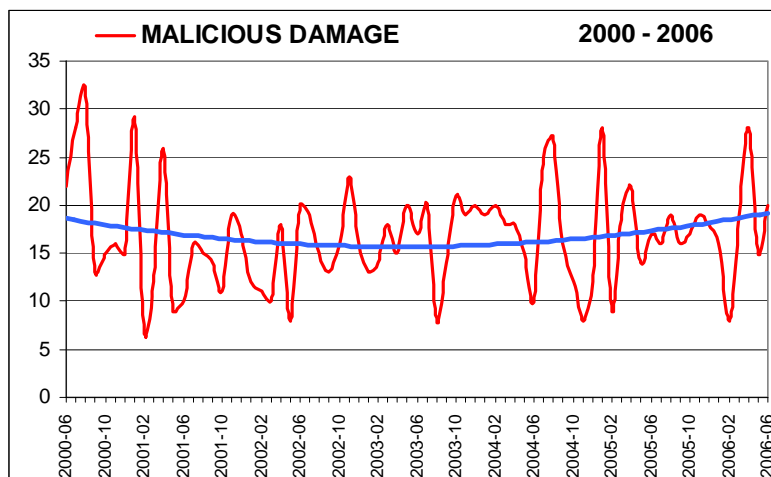
Stealing and Break and Enter are both trending down over the past six-year period.

3.4.3 Property Crime – Stolen Vehicles



Stolen vehicles are a notable area where Gunnedah's rate is very low in comparison to neighbouring LGAs and the State average.

3.4.4 Property Crime - Malicious Damage



Malicious Damage has dipped over the past six years and risen again to a similar level to that of six years ago. Malicious Damage typically has a low clear up rate from a policing point of view due to it being a crime against property and seldom with a witness present.

Although the numbers of various crimes per month may be low in many categories, in relation to the population of Gunnedah the rates per 100,000 people puts Gunnedah well above the average in most categories of crime (Stealing of a Motor Vehicle is an exception).

3.5 Gunnedah - Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (BOSCAR) Statistics

3.5.1 BOCSAR Recorded Offences - 2005

The following table contains figures expressed as a rate per 100,000 population for Gunnedah and the NSW average also expressed as a rate per 100,000. The chart demonstrates that in many of the crime categories the rate per 100,000 population in Gunnedah is significantly higher than the state average.

Type of Offence	Total	Gunnedah Rate per 100,000 population	NSW Rate per 100,000 population	Gunnedah Ranking in LGAs
Assault	195	1587	1047.3	20
Sexual Assault	10	81.4	59.7	50
Robbery	5	40.7	75.9	46
Break & Enter - dwelling	127	1033.6	738.3	20
Break & Enter – non dwelling	101	822	408	10
Steal Motor Vehicle	18	146.5	432.4	104
Steal from Motor Vehicle	111	903.4	808.4	27
Steal from a Person	5	40.7	186.4	90
Malicious Damage	231	1880	1527.4	37
Steal from Retail Store	16	130.2	271.9	91

3.5.2 Comparing Gunnedah and NSW Crime Statistics

The following statistical information (contained in the appendix) was sourced from the NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (BOCSAR) 2001 -2005.

In 2005 according to the BOCSAR statistics Gunnedah recorded above the state average in the areas of:

- Assault
- Sexual Offences
- Abduction and kidnapping
- Harassment, threatening behaviour and private nuisance
- Break and Enter – Dwelling and Non Dwelling
- Receiving and handling stolen goods
- Steal from a Dwelling
- Stock theft
- Malicious damage to property
- Dealing, trafficking in amphetamines

- Cultivating cannabis
- Disorderly conduct
- Breach of Apprehended Violence Order
- Breach of Bail Conditions
- Resist, hinder officer
- Driving offence of:
 - Exceeding the prescribed content of alcohol limit
 - Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs

Gunnedah was equal to or similar to the NSW state average in the areas of:

- Liquor offences
- Driving offences of:
 - Exceeding the legal speed limit
 - Driving without a license
 - Driving license offences
 - Registration offences

Gunnedah was below the NSW state average in the areas of:

- Homicide
- Robbery
- Arson
- Most drug offences (except as above – cultivation of cannabis and Dealing, trafficking in amphetamines)
- Driving offences of:
 - dangerous or negligent driving
 - driving while license suspended or cancelled

3.5.3 Trends in Crime BOCSAR Statistics – 2004 – 2006

- Statistics for all categories where trends were calculated show figures to be stable in the 24-month period from April 2004 to March 2006 (see Appendix 4).

PART B

4. DEVELOPMENT OF THE CRIME PREVENTION PLAN

4.1 Crime Prevention Plan Framework

The NSW Attorney General's Crime Prevention Division provides guidelines for Local Government on the establishment of crime prevention plans. Those guidelines outline the process to construct a plan based on evidence of criminal activity, the analysis of the needs of the community and the capacity of the community to implement those strategies contained in the plan.

There are four main types of crime prevention strategies put forward by the NSW Attorney General include:

4.1.1 Criminal Justice Crime Prevention

Preventing crime through the use of police, courts and the prison system is one approach. This means that the threat of being caught, being sentenced and being imprisoned will deter people from getting involved in crime. Whilst most people will not want to be sent to prison, they will often not become involved in crime for a variety of reasons other than because of this fear. For this reason, having more police and sending people to prison will only be partly effective (and will be very costly). People have the threat of the death penalty in some countries, such as the United States, but still high levels of violent crimes exist. The criminal justice system plays a vital role in deterring offenders and rehabilitating them after they have served their sentence, but criminal justice approaches on their own will only be partly effective.

Being smarter about how we treat people who have offended can prevent further crime. Providing drug treatment, education and employment programs and supervision in the community has been shown to be effective in preventing further offending.

4.1.2 Situational Crime Prevention

Situational crime prevention measures attempt to make it harder to commit a crime, less rewarding and easier to be caught. Many crimes are committed because the opportunity exists. If, for example, someone leaves the door open to their home or a mobile telephone in an unlocked car, then the temptation might be too much for some people. Locking doors, installing alarms in motor vehicles, improved lighting in areas where people are assaulted and installing safes in convenience stores or petrol stations (which reduces the amount of money that can be stolen at any one time) have all been shown to prevent crime.

4.1.3 Social Crime Prevention

Social crime prevention is based on the premise that people who feel part of a community, have hope for the future, opportunities to work and contribute to their communities are less likely to offend. Some examples of social factors contributing to crime include exposure to violence, lack of family support, poor school attendance, and retention, poverty, unemployment, drug and alcohol misuse, inability to access essential services, environmental design, boredom, anger, peer pressure and lack of recreational choices. By identifying the relevant social issues in Gunnedah Shire and by developing strategies such as improving

access to community services, employment opportunities, provision of stimulating schooling and developing a sense of community can contribute to a reduction in crime.

4.1.4 Developmental Crime Prevention

The type of experience you have as a child can impact on your chances of becoming involved in crime later in life. This does not mean that every child who is abused or neglected will become a criminal, but it does mean that more people who are criminals have experienced these conditions. By helping parents be better parents, by providing support to new parents and services for children and young people, crime can be prevented.

4.1.5 Information sources

There were two main sources of information used in the development of this plan:

- the community consultations with service providers, community groups and individuals
- the crime profile for Gunnedah Shire Community Consultation provided by the Oxley Local Area Command

4.2 Community Consultation

Community consultations concentrated on several key areas being discussions with focus groups, individual interviews, a public meeting and a business survey.

The majority of consultations were held between 27th July and 4th August 2006 and consisted of small focus group meetings, one on one interviews and a public meeting. The results of a business survey circulated through the Gunnedah District Development Board were considered along with the other consultation material.

Consultations were held with: -

Public meeting (25 attendees),

Aboriginal Organisations: -

Red Chief Lands Council, Gina Field (3 attendees)

Gunida Gunya CDEP, Jane Bender

Bigundi Biame Gunnedarr, Wayne Griffiths

Min Min Aboriginal Organisation, Gwen Griffen (5 attendees)

Community Members: -

Group of between 6-8 Aboriginal women.

2 groups of Aboriginal men in Wolseley Park.

Business:

Advanced Inland Security, Patrick Maher.

Government:

NSW Police: Domestic Violence Officer, Julie Arnold

Oxley LAC Crime Manager, Greg Birtles

Liquor Licensing Officer, Sgt Chester

Oxley LAC, Local Area Commander, Tony Jefferson

Gunnedah Police, Duty Officer, Garry Lill

Department of Community Services, Violence Against Women Specialist, Trish Kearton

Department of Community Services, Families First, Julia McCosker

Technical & Further Education, Pat Walls

NSW Department of Housing, Fran Dobson

NSW Dept Juvenile Justice, Jim McMillan

Hunter New England Area Health Service, Gunnedah Health Service Manager, Carole Young.

Department of Sport and Recreation, Gaylene Ryan.

Local Government: -

Gunnedah Shire Council:

Mayor Gae Swain and Councillors Colleen Fuller, and Steve Smith.

General Manager, Max Kershaw; Works Engineer, Wayne Kerr; Economic Development Officer, Chris Frend; Youth Mentoring Program, Sarah Ferguson, Group Manager Services, Brett Stonestreet; Aboriginal Services Coordinator, Brenda Porter; Youth Development Officer, Jessica Many.

Schools: -

Gunnedah High School, Acting Principal, Lynn Thomas.

4 student focus groups (20 students participated).

St Mary's High School, Principal, Tony Johnson.

2 student focus groups (15 students participated).

Gunnedah Public Primary, Wayne Griffiths.

Non-government: -

Gunnedah Family Support, Sabine Altmann; New Train, Danny Lickorish; Jobs Australia, Carol Barton; Homes North Community Housing, Belinda Hockings.

Community organisations: -

Hall committees or Progress Associations in the villages of Carroll (2 attendees), Breeza (6 attendees), Curlewis (3 attendees), Mullaley (1 attendee) and Tambar Springs (by phone); PCYC, Kate Randall & Rhonda Smith; STACSA, Julie Scott; Gunnedah Liquor Accord, Chair, Paul Upfield (Court House Hotel); Miners Support Group, Colleen Fuller; Police and Community Youth Club, Kate Randall.

Researchers:

Current research into alcohol abuse in small towns in NSW includes Gunnedah by the National Drug & Alcohol Research Centre, University of New South Wales. (Dr Anthony Shakeshaft & Elissa Wood).

4.2.1 Issues Raised during Consultations

The most commonly stated needs were the provision of:

- A dedicated Aboriginal Community Liaison Officer (ACLO) for Gunnedah LGA – some called for a male and a female ACLO.
- Greater police numbers
- 24-hour police station.
- Support for victims of domestic violence through funded programs.
- Funded programs for perpetrators of domestic violence.
- Better integrated case management of families at risk of violence.
- Better integrated case management of young people at risk of entering the judicial system or coming to the attention of police.
- Youth activities – especially for youth at risk.
- A centrally located youth space.
- Programs to create greater awareness of domestic security.
- Programs to build trust between police and the Aboriginal community.
- Programs to alleviate the fear of crime – especially by the elderly.
- Transportation for young people to and from events within and beyond the LGA.

4.3 Identification of Priority Areas

From of analysis of crime data both from the Oxley Local Area Command and from the NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research there are two clear categories into which crime in Gunnedah fits. They are:

- Assault – including Domestic and Family Violence, Common Assault and Sexual Assault. This category also highlights the high incidence of alcohol use and anti-social behaviour in association with assault.
- Property Crimes – including Break and Enters, Stealing, Theft, Malicious Damage and Vandalism

Community consultation confirmed these two areas of concern and raised two further broad categories of concern:

- Support for 'youth at risk' of engaging with the criminal justice system
- Safety through community development

4.4 Selection of Strategies

The strategies selected to address the Gunnedah crime issues are focused on recognition of the strengths and resources currently available to Gunnedah through its service delivery network and strong community capacities. There is also a distinct emphasis on partnerships. This is especially relevant with regard to the Gunnedah Domestic Violence Interagency Group, where a strong cooperative effort will be required to tackle some intransigent and difficult issues. Selected strategies throughout the plan are aimed at addressing the cause of issues rather than the symptoms of crime. In looking at the cause of crime it must be recognised that

a long-term view needs to be taken in addressing issues, some of which are generational and cultural.

4.5 Plan Format

For each of the four Priority Areas in the Plan, an overall aim has been articulated.

Each Priority Area has several overall Objectives.

Each Objective has at least one if not more Strategies, which define the actions to be carried out.

The Strategies are linked to Outputs, which state what will actually be produced to impact on crime and Outcomes, which are the results or the impact on crime.

The plan also includes Responsibilities, which defines whom is the lead agency carrying out the strategy and a timeframe by which time the strategy should be under taken.

The plan then has a performance review, which is a tool by which the Crime Prevention Committee will regularly use to review progress on the plan.

4.6 Endorsement of the Plan

The Draft Gunnedah Crime Prevention Plan is to be available for public exhibition for 28 days at the Gunnedah Shire Council Chambers and other local outlets. Feedback from the exhibition will be considered for incorporation into the Plan. An additional period of 14 days will be allowed for community feedback to be received and incorporated into the plan.

4.7 Broad Context

The Gunnedah Crime Prevention Plan 2007-2009 has been developed with reference to the Gunnedah Shire Social Plan 2005-2009 and will be incorporated into the Gunnedah Shire Management Plan 2007-2008.

5. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CRIME PREVENTION PLAN

5.1 Partnerships

A major challenge of the Plan will be for agencies to collaborate and form stronger partnerships to take best advantage of scarce resources.

A major responsibility for a partnership response has been with the nomination of the Domestic Violence Interagency as a lead agency in many of the domestic violence related strategies. If this is going to be a successful approach Managers of interagency staff must allocate time as a part of workers core role to the Gunnedah Crime Prevention Plan's strategies in this area.

5.2 Monitoring

It will be the responsibility of the Crime Prevention Committee with the assistance of Council staff to monitor the implementation of the Plan by:

Ensuring Lead agencies are taking the lead

- Ensuring the Performance Review section is regularly updated
- Modifying strategies where necessary
- Ensuring the Plan remains a living document.

5.3 Communications

It will be crucial for the Committee to communicate beyond the immediate membership of the committee, to other stakeholders in the community and beyond to regional, state and federal agencies, community groups, Indigenous groups, business.

5.4 Resources

The plan has been developed in order to be as resourceful as possible in terms of collaborative utilisation of existing infrastructure. Where this has not been possible the Plan has attempted to be as lean on new resources as possible.

6. EVALUATION OF THE CRIME PREVENTION PLAN

6.1 Evaluation – A Cycle of Learning and Doing

Evaluation is about learning from what you do and applying what you have learnt to your future work or activities. It is a cycle of:

Planning:

What have we learned from our Crime Profile, our Community Profile, our community consultations?

What are the issues that concern us?

What can we do to make a difference, how will we do this and how will we know how well things have gone?

From these questions we have planned the strategies.

Acting:

Implementing the plan's strategies.

Checking:

What did we achieve?

Are things going according to plan?

Learning:

What have we learnt?

What should we continue to do?

What should we do differently?

The cycle then returns to the planning stage and we apply the knowledge gained to plan the next cycle of activity.

6.2 Evaluation Framework

A simple assessment system has been built into the Planning Format under Performance Review where the questions are asked:

Were the Outputs achieved?

Did the Outputs achieve the intended Outcome?

If not achieved why not?

It is important that the evaluation of strategies is an integrated part of the implementation of the Plan. In evaluating the Crime Prevention Plan it will be important that the committee enter the process with a genuinely inquiring attitude. This will require the cyclical method of questioning described above and the collection of data as evidence that the particular

strategies are achieving the desired outcomes or not. It will be important to be rigorous and consistent in assessing and evaluating the plan.

PART C

7. PRIORITIES AND STRATEGIES

7.1 Summary of Strategies

PRIORITY AREA 1 - ASSAULT

Priority Area	Number	Objective
1.1 Domestic Violence (DV) and Child Protection.	1.1.1	To reduce the incidence of domestic violence and child assault through developing a partnership based approach to address these issues.
	1.1.2	To improve service response to DV issues by developing training program within the delivery sector.
	1.1.3	To strengthen the provision of services for domestic and family violence in Gunnedah.
	1.1.4	To reduce the incidence of domestic violence by raising awareness in the community.
	1.1.5	To make generational change through developing better parenting skills within the community.
	1.1.6	To support the establishment of the new Aboriginal family worker position (Aboriginal Family Strategy fully funded).
1.2 Sexual Assault	1.2.1	To support the victims of sexual assault and their families.
	1.2.2	To reduce the incidence of crimes of sexual assault in the community by raising awareness.
	1.2.3	To improve community safety by auditing community facilities for design safety.
1.3 Assault	1.3.1	To reduce the incidents of assault in public places and licensed premises.

PRIORITY AREA 2 – PROPERTY CRIME

Priority Area	Number	Objective
2.1 Break and Enter, Stealing and Malicious Damage	2.1	To reduce the risk to victims of break and enter offences of repeat incidents.
	2.2	To raise awareness of safety around the home by adopting Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles.
	2.3	To improve behaviour by stating a code of acceptable conduct for Gunnedah.

PRIORITY AREA 3 - SUPPORT FOR YOUTH AT RISK OF ENGAGING WITH THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Priority Area	Number	Objective
3.1 Support for youth at risk of engaging with the criminal justice system	3.1	To reduce the risk of young people engaging in crime by channelling young people into positive endeavours with mentors.
	3.2	To reduce risk of young people engaging in crime by providing access to programs to channel young people into positive activity.
	3.3	To reduce risk of crime by supporting the establishment of the new Aboriginal youth worker position (ICC part funded).
	3.4	To support a "Healthy Relationships" package that could be delivered to schools and youth clubs throughout the region

PRIORITY AREA 4 - SAFETY THROUGH COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Priority Area	Number	Objective
4.1 Safety through community development	4.1	To encourage community response to safety and crime issues.
	4.2	To engage the community in improving the amenity of and reducing crime in the public housing area bounded by Wandobah Road, Lincoln, View and George Streets
	4.3	To foster a perception of safety and support for the elderly.
	4.4	To improve security and safety by creating greater engagement with Gunnedah's surrounding villages.
	4.5	To form collaborative action to reduce harm from drugs and alcohol.
	4.6	To reduce the risk of men engaging in crime by providing access to men's support program to address issues of stress and violence.
	4.7	To form stronger links between the Aboriginal community and Police
	4.8	To reduce crime by increased police presence in Gunnedah.

7.2 Priority Area 1. ASSAULT

AIM: to reduce the incidence of assault in the community by addressing the causes of violence.

1.1 DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND CHILD PROTECTION

Objective 1.1.1	Strategy	Outputs	Outcomes	Timeframe
To reduce the prevalence domestic violence and child assault through developing a partnership based approach to the issues.	1. Develop interagency protocols and Memorandum of Understanding (MOU's) for the sharing of information to assist with holistic service delivery in domestic and family violence issues.	Interagency Protocols & MOUs developed & operating.	Improved interagency response to reduce incidence of DV.	Feb 2007 & ongoing
	2. Develop interagency collaboration in applying for finite resources for DV service provision.	Collaborative applications for DV service provision.	More effective targeting of funds to reduce DV crime.	Feb 2007 & ongoing
	3. Develop protocol and MOUs for the provision of emergency accommodation and transportation for victims of domestic and family violence.	Protocols & MOUs developed & operating.	Efficient provision of safe accommodation of DV victims.	Feb 2007 & ongoing
Responsibility	<i>Lead Agency: DV Interagency Group/ Violence Against Women Specialist Partners: Gunnedah Family Support (GFS), Tamworth & Narrabri Women's Refuges Note: It is noted that the Gunnedah Service Managers Group will facilitate integrated case management on a managerial level.</i>			
Performance Review				
Were the Outputs achieved?	1-4 (answer for each strategy)			
Did the Outputs achieve the intended Outcome?	1-4			
If not achieved why not?				

Objective 1.1.2	Strategy	Outputs	Outcomes	Timeframe
To improve service response to DV issues by developing a training program within the delivery sector.	Deliver training for service providers, community partners and community members on the importance of integrated service delivery for domestic violence services and on domestic and family violence issues.	1. Training held each year for service providers 2. Community training programs held each year	Greater skills developed to reduce DV harm in community.	March 2007 & ongoing
Responsibility	<i>Lead agency:</i> DV Interagency Group. <i>Trainers:</i> Investigate TAFE and other training providers.			
Performance Review				
Were the Outputs achieved?				
Did the Outputs achieve the intended Outcome?				
If not achieved why not?				

Objective 1.1.3	Strategy	Outputs	Outcomes	Timeframe
To strengthen the provision of services for domestic and family violence in Gunnedah.	1. Develop a 24-hour response capability to support victims of domestic violence.	Funding source identified. Program established	Improved response to incidents of DV.	Early 2007
	2. Research and develop an integrated service delivery program to break the cycle of perpetration of domestic violence.	DV perpetrator program model established. Funding source identified. Program established	Reduction of recidivist offenders. Improved safety for victims of DV.	By early 2008 & ongoing
Responsibility	Strategy 1. <i>Lead agency:</i> GFS. <i>Partners:</i> GFS, Zonta, DV Interagency. Strategy 2. <i>Lead Agency:</i> DV Interagency.			
Performance Review				
Were the Outputs achieved?	1 & 2 (answer for both strategies)			
Did the Outputs achieve the intended Outcome?	1 & 2			
If not achieved why not?				

Objective 1.1.4	Strategy	Outputs	Outcomes	Timeframe
To reduce the incidence of domestic violence by raising awareness in the community.	1. Develop and deliver cultural awareness training for Police and other agencies.	Cultural awareness included in all employees performance reviews. Local cultural awareness delivered twice per year.	Relations improved between services and local Aboriginal people.	March 2007 & ongoing delivery.
	2. Develop community based project to produce local DV awareness resources such as radio ads, posters and leaflets.	RADO consulted in development of project. Radio ads, posters & leaflets produced.	National & state campaigns reinforced by local DV media to reduce impact of DV locally.	Late 2007 for campaigns in 2008 & ongoing.
	3. Develop awareness through participation in White Ribbon Day, Reclaim the Night and Child Protection Week.	National Days acknowledged through local events.	Awareness raised in DV issues.	
Responsibility	<p>Strategy 1. <i>Lead Agency:</i> Representatives from Gunida Gunya CDEP; Bigundi Biame Gunnedarr; Min Min Aboriginal Organisation; Red Chief Aboriginal Lands Council; Police; Council.</p> <p><i>Partners:</i> Investigate TAFE as partner.</p> <p>Strategy 2. <i>Lead:</i> DV Interagency <i>Partners:</i> Council - youth development officer, PCYC. <i>Creative partners:</i> Source through advice from Regional Arts Development Officer (RADO)</p> <p>Strategy 3. <i>Lead:</i> DV Interagency/ Council</p>			
Performance Review				
Were the Outputs achieved?	1-3 (answer for each strategy)			
Did the Outputs achieve the intended Outcome?	1-3			
If not achieved why not?				

Objective 1.1.5	Strategy	Outputs	Outcomes	Timeframe
To make generational change through developing better parenting skills within the community.	Research evaluated parenting programs in order to find a suitable model for parenting training in Gunnedah.	Research & select suitable parent training models. Seek funding & run training.	Reduction in children & young people at risk of contact with the judicial system.	Research in 2007 for implementation in 2008.

Responsibility *Lead:* Gunnedah Miners Support Group, Gunnedah Family Support Group, Hunter New England Area Health, Gunnedah Family & Children's Services/Families First Program.

Performance Review

Were the Outputs achieved?

Did the Outputs achieve the intended Outcome?

If not achieved why not?

Objective 1.1.6	Strategy	Outputs	Outcomes	Timeframe
To support the establishment of the new Aboriginal family worker position.	To assist in set up costs of Aboriginal family worker position.	Funding identified & sought.	Worker supporting families.	Early 2007 - ongoing

Responsibility *Lead:* Gunnedah Family Support, Min Min, Gunida Gunya, Red Chief, Bigundi Biame.
Partners: DV Interagency and Gunnedah Service Mangers Group.

Performance Review

Were the Outputs achieved?

Did the Outputs achieve the intended Outcome?

If not achieved why not?

1.2 SEXUAL ASSAULT

Objective 1.2.1	Strategy	Outputs	Outcomes	Timeframe
To support the victims of sexual assault and their families.	1. Support the victims of sexual assault.	Ensure mandated victim support is in place.	Support & referral received by victims.	Ongoing
	2. Support the initiatives and sustainability of STACSA (Standing Together Against the Crimes of Sexual Assault)	Annual meeting with STACSA to support STACSA's initiatives and sustainability.	Reduction in impact on victims and families in sexual assault cases.	Ongoing
	3. Research how Victims of Crime Association League (VOCAL) and Enough is Enough can be integrated into support systems for all victims of crime.	Investigation of how nominated groups can be integrated into support network.	Impact on victims reduced by multi faceted response.	Early 2007
Responsibility	Strategy 1. <i>Lead:</i> HNEAHS <i>Partners:</i> DOCS, Police Strategy 2. <i>Lead:</i> Gunnedah Crime Prevention Committee (GCPC), DV interagency. <i>Partners:</i> Whole of community. Strategy 3. <i>Lead:</i> GCPC			
Performance Review				
Were the Outputs achieved?				
Did the Outputs achieve the intended Outcome?				
If not achieved why not?				

Objective 1.2.2	Strategy	Outputs	Outcomes	Timeframe
To raise awareness of crimes of sexual assault in the community.	Support and develop awareness through White Ribbon Day, Reclaim the Night and Child Protection Week.	Number of National Action Day event held in Gunnedah. Media coverage for events.	Increased awareness & reporting of sexual assault.	ongoing

Responsibility *Lead: DV Interagency. Partners: STACSA, HNEAHS, DOCS, Police, GFS.*

Performance Review

Were the Outputs achieved?

Did the Outputs achieve the intended Outcome?

If not achieved why not?

Objective 1.2.3	Strategy	Outputs	Outcomes	Timeframe
To audit community facilities for design safety.	Develop a “safety by design” working party to audit: lighting public places, tree cover etc.	Audit of public places.	Recommend strategies to improve safety.	Annually

Responsibility *Agencies: Crime Prevention Committee, Council, Police, private security companies.*

Performance Review

Were the Outputs achieved?

Did the Outputs achieve the intended Outcome?

If not achieved why not?

1.3 ASSAULT

Objective 1.3.1	Strategy	Outputs	Outcomes	Timeframe
To reduce the incidents of assault and malicious damage in public places and licensed premises.	1. Investigate the feasibility, cost and estimated effectiveness of installation and monitoring CCTV systems and alternatives to improve detection of malicious damage and assaults in public places.	Decision made on CCTV.	Recommend made on CCTV that leads to reduction in assaults & malicious damage	Mid 2007
	2. Provide additional transport to quickly clear patrons from outside licensed premises – trial and evaluate. (research Armidale’s Night Rider Program) <i>Also see 2.3 “Safety by Design”</i>	Additional transport provided as trial. Evaluate service & sustainability.	Reduction in assaults & malicious damage	

Responsibility Strategy 1. *Lead:* CPC, Council, Police, Liquor Accord, security companies.
Strategy 2. *Lead:* Liquor Accord, Police, NSW Ministry for Transport (Armidale)

Performance Review

Were the Outputs achieved? 1 & 2 (answer for each strategy)

Did the Outputs achieve the intended Outcome?

If not achieved why not?

7.3 Priority Area 2. PROPERTY CRIME

AIM: To reduce the incidence of property crime by target hardening, reducing the reward from engaging in property crime and information dissemination.

Objective 2.1	Strategy	Outputs	Outcomes	Timeframe
To reduce the risk to victims of break and enter offences of repeat incidents.	Adapt Oxley LAC's "Operation Never Again" strategy, of boosting home security and registering and marking valuables, to suit local conditions.	Adapt & implement "Operation Never Again" from Tamworth for Gunnedah.	Reduction in B&E in dwellings, especially to repeat targets.	Aug 2007 & ongoing
Responsibility	<i>Lead: GCPC. Partners: Council, Police, businesses, Gunnedah District Development Board.</i>			
Performance Review				
Were the Outputs achieved?				
Did the Outputs achieve the intended Outcome?				
If not achieved why not?				

Objective 2.2	Strategy	Outputs	Outcomes	Timeframe
To raise awareness of safety around the home by adopting Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles.	Research and develop safety tips for the home. Produce in format for distribution through existing Council mechanisms (such as water and rate notices, newsletters). Ensure format is of sufficient quality to encourage it being kept.	Safety tips leaflet generated & distributed (see DCAS Family Matters booklet for design ideas)	Safety awareness raised in community.	2008

Responsibility

Lead: GCPC

Performance Review

Were the Outputs achieved?

Did the Outputs achieve the intended Outcome?

If not achieved why not?

Objective 2.3	Strategy	Outputs	Outcomes	Timeframe
To improve behaviour by stating a code of acceptable conduct for Gunnedah.	Develop and post signs in prominent positions stating an agreed Gunnedah code of acceptable behaviour.	Cost versus estimated impact. Number of signs erected.	Awareness of code of acceptable behaviour stated.	Mid 2007

Responsibility

Lead: GCPC, Council.

Performance Review

Were the Outputs achieved?

Did the Outputs achieve the intended Outcome?

If not achieved why not?

7.4 Priority Area 3. SUPPORT FOR YOUTH AT RISK OF ENGAGING WITH THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

AIM: To provide greater diversity in the range of activity available for young people in Gunnedah.

Objective 3.1	Strategy	Outputs	Outcomes	Timeframe
To reduce the risk of young people engaging in crime by channelling young people into positive endeavours with mentors.	Assist in the development and sustainability of the Gunnedah Shire Mentoring Program	Identify and assist in creating pathways to sustain the mentoring program.	Young people sustained in mentoring relationships.	Ongoing

Responsibility *Lead:* GCPC, Council, SRSO Violence Prevention, Schools, TAFE, PCYC, 4x Aboriginal organisation
Partners: TAFE, High School,

Performance Review

Were the Outputs achieved?

Did the Outputs achieve the intended Outcome?

If not achieved why not?

Objective 3.2	Strategy	Outputs	Outcomes	Timeframe
To reduce risk of young people engaging in crime by providing access to programs to channel young people into positive activity.	1. Sustain the involvement of young people and support adults in Youth Insearch.	Young people attend Youth Insearch. Young people supported after Youth Insearch.	Young people more socially & emotionally engaged with family & community.	Ongoing
	2. Establish “Giyaali” program in Gunnedah.	Minimum of 2 Giyaali camps held annually	Young people more socially and emotionally engaged with community.	During 2007 & ongoing

Responsibility

Strategy 1. *Lead:* Rotary

Strategy 2. *Lead:* Police, PCYC, Gunida Gunyah, Min Min Corporation, Red Chief Lands Council, Aboriginal Community Liaison Officer, Bigundi Biame.

Performance Review

Were the Outputs achieved? (Answer for both strategies)

Did the Outputs achieve the intended Outcome?

If not achieved why not?

Also see Priority Area 4 – 4.5 regarding possible CDAT activities.

Objective 3.3	Strategy	Outputs	Outcomes	Timeframe
To reduce risk of crime by supporting the establishment of the new Aboriginal youth worker position (Gunnedah Family Support).	1. Assist in set up and sustainability of position.	Seek funds to complete establishment.	Sustainable program established to reduce crime among young people.	Early 2007 – ongoing.
	2. Assist in training and mentoring of worker.	Mentoring training with other workers established	Worker supported to engage young people & reduce involvement in criminal behaviour.	Early 2007 – ongoing.

Responsibility

Lead: Gunnedah Family Support, Red Chief Aboriginal Land Council.

Partners: Other Aboriginal organisations, Council.

Performance Review

Were the Outputs achieved? (answer for both strategies)

Did the Outputs achieve the intended Outcome?

If not achieved why not?

Objective 3.4	Strategy	Outputs	Outcomes	Timeframe
To support a 'Healthy Relationship' package that could be delivered to schools and youth clubs throughout the region.	1.Sustain the participation involvement of young people in the 'Healthy Relationship' package.	'Healthy Relationship' package delivered annually at High Schools, TAFE and Youth Groups as appropriate.	Young people informed and aware of 'Healthy Relationship' issues.	Ongoing
Responsibility	<i>Lead:</i> SRSO Violence Prevention, PCYC, Gunnedah High School and St Mary's and TAFE. <i>Partners:</i> Hunter New England Health (Healthy for Life Project) Gunida Gunyah, Min Min Corporation, Red Chief and Bigundi Biame.			
Performance Review				
Were the Outputs achieved?				
Did the Outputs achieve the intended Outcome?				
If not achieved why not?				

7.5 Priority Area 4. SAFETY THROUGH COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Objective 4.1	Strategy	Outputs	Outcomes	Timeframe
To encourage community response to safety and crime issues.	1. Research methods of encouraging street parties and other methods of neighbourhood development and disseminate material to community.	Materials developed & distributed.	Network of neighbours developed as a means of deterring crime.	Ongoing
	2. Assist “Pet Watch” to allow animals to stay in the home while owner is away as an additional method to safeguard property and disseminate information to community.	Promotion of “Pet Watch”	Property visited by “Pet Watch” reporting on and deterring crime.	Ongoing
	3. Inform community that they are able to inform police as well as neighbours that they are going away.	Information distributed.	Police informed of more unattended property.	Ongoing
Responsibility	<i>Lead:</i> GCPC <i>Partner:</i> Police, GDDB.			
Performance Review				
Were the Outputs achieved?	1-3 (answer for each strategy)			
Did the Outputs achieve the intended Outcome?	1-3			
If not achieved why not?				

Objective 4.2	Strategy	Outputs	Outcomes	Timeframe
To engage the community in improving the amenity of and reducing crime in the public housing area bounded by Wandobah Road, Lincoln, View and George Streets	1. Establish a community cottage centre as a centre of community for the delivery of services, community projects, community education and community development. <i>(similar ventures have been successful in other areas – eg Inverell Linking Together Centre in South Inverell.)</i>	Establish a dedicated group to lead. Visit similar centres. Establish location & funding to coordinate.	Better engagement of community with services & reduction in crime.	2007 – 2009
Responsibility	<i>Lead:</i> Dept Housing, Gunnedah Services Managers Group, Council Leadership. <i>Partners:</i> Council, TAFE, Red Chief, Min Min, Gunida Gunya, Family Support, HNEAHS, Bigundi Biame.			
Performance Review				
Were the Outputs achieved?	1-2			
Did the Outputs achieve the intended Outcome?	1-2			
If not achieved why not?				

Objective 4.3	Strategy	Outputs	Outcomes	Timeframe
To foster a perception of safety and support for the elderly.	1. Research the feasibility of the establishment and promotion of a community based telephone advice service for elderly people perceiving or experiencing safety issues.	Feasibility of advice line established.	Line established.	Late 2007
	2. Reduce unrealistic fear of crime among the elderly by holding Police led seminars.	2 seminars per annum.	Elderly people better informed.	Mid 2007 & ongoing
Responsibility	Strategy 1. <i>Lead:</i> Police, Miner's Support, GCPC. Strategy 2. <i>Lead:</i> Grey Power, Pensioner's Association.			

Performance Review	
Were the Outputs achieved?	1-2 (answer for each strategy)
Did the Outputs achieve the intended Outcome?	1-2
If not achieved why not?	

Objective 4.4	Strategy	Outputs	Outcomes	Timeframe
To improve security and safety by creating greater engagement with Gunnedah's surrounding villages.	Develop regular opportunities to gauge crime and safety issues in the villages through communication with progress associations and hall committees.	Contact made at least 6 monthly.	Reduction in perception of crime & actual crime.	January 2007 – ongoing.
Responsibility	<i>Lead:</i> Council, Police, village committees.			
Performance Review				
Were the Outputs achieved?				
Did the Outputs achieve the intended Outcome?				
If not achieved why not?				

Objective 4.5	Strategy	Outputs	Outcomes	Timeframe
To form collaborative action to reduce harm from drugs and alcohol.	1. Re-establish a Community Drug Action Team (CDAT).	CDAT re-established.	Capacity to reduce drug & alcohol harm increased.	By early 2007 – ongoing.
	2. Develop action plan which could include regular – “Save a Mate” training for young people at risk from drugs and alcohol, safe partying strategies, “Supply Means Supply” (the law and supply of alcohol to minors) and other community based strategies.	CDAT Action Plan written.	Activities happening.	By mid 2007 – ongoing.

Responsibility

Lead: NSW Health, HNEAHS

Partners: Youth Development Officer, PCYC, Schools, Aboriginal organisations.

Performance Review

Were the Outputs achieved? 1-2 (Answer for both strategies)

Did the Outputs achieve the intended Outcome? 1-2

If not achieved why not?

Objective 4.6	Strategy	Outputs	Outcomes	Timeframe
To reduce the risk of men engaging in crime by providing access to Men's Support Program to address issues of stress and violence.	1. Support and encourage the involvement of men in existing Men's Support Groups	Encourage Men to be involved in organisations such as Men's Shed, Service Organisations, Mentoring, Sport and Volunteering.	Men more socially and emotionally engaged with family and community	By mid 2007 – ongoing.
	2. Extend the activities conducted by Min Min Corporation to include activities aimed at men.	Increase in number of Aboriginal men participating in board range of community activities.	Men more socially and emotionally engaged with family, life style, health and community issues	By mid 2007 – ongoing.
	3. Establish programs in Gunnedah connecting Elders/role models and young people e.g. Giyaali and Min Min camps.	Minimum of 2 camps held annually	Connections made between Aboriginal men, aboriginal young people and Police.	By mid 2007 – ongoing.
Responsibility	<i>Lead:</i> Min Min Aboriginal Corporation/NSW Health, HNEAHS - Healthy for Life Project. <i>Partners:</i> Youth Development Officer, PCYC, Schools, Aboriginal organisations, Men's Shed, Rotary Gunnedah Shire Council Aboriginal Elders Project, Gunnedah Family Support			
Performance Review				
Were the Outputs achieved?	1-2 (Answer for both strategies)			
Did the Outputs achieve the intended Outcome?	1-2			
If not achieved why not?				

Objective 4.7	Strategy	Outputs	Outcomes	Timeframe
To form stronger links between the Aboriginal Community and Police	1. Work with the existing ACLO and Oxley Local Area Command to increase ACLO presence in Gunnedah. 2. Work with the relevant Government Department and Oxley Local Area Command to increase capacity of an ACLO position across the Gunnedah area	Increased ACLO presence in Gunnedah	ACLO functions of court support and community development projects e.g. Giyaali, CDEP.	Ongoing

Responsibility

Lead: ACLO, Oxley Local Area Command, Police.

Partners: Gunida Gunyah, Min Min, Red Chief, Bigundi Biame, Council Aboriginal Elders Project..

Performance Review

Were the Outputs achieved? 1-2 (Answer for both strategies)

Did the Outputs achieve the intended Outcome? 1-2

If not achieved why not?

Objective 4.8	Strategy	Outputs	Outcomes	Timeframe
To reduce crime by increased presence of Police in Gunnedah.	1. To combine the resources of the Gunnedah Crime Prevention committee to lobby for increased Police presence in Gunnedah, preferably 24 hours per day 7 days a week.	Police station open 24 hours per day 7 days per week.	Police capacity increased to allow involvement in preventative and community development activities	Ongoing
Responsibility	<i>Lead:</i> GCPC, Council, Police, Oxley LAC. <i>Partners:</i> PCYC, Aboriginal organisations, Gunnedah District Development Board, Businesses.			
Performance Review				
Were the Outputs achieved?	1-2 (Answer for both strategies)			
Did the Outputs achieve the intended Outcome?	1-2			
If not achieved why not?				

8. REFERENCES

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Gunnedah Shire Management Plan 2006/2007

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Aboriginal Justice Advisory Council – **Beyond Justice** – Framework for reducing over representation in the criminal justice system – 10 years and beyond.

9. CRIME PREVENTION AND COMMUNITY SAFETY PLANS

Hastings Crime Prevention Plan – 2005-2008 – Port Macquarie – Hastings Council

Wellington Council Crime Prevention Plan – 2004-2007

Lismore City Council Crime Prevention Plan 2006-2009

Tamworth Regional Council Crime Prevention Plan – 2006-2009

10. FUNDING RESOURCES AND OPTIONS

Local Government:

Within the Gunnedah Crime Prevention Plan there are strategies that can clearly be achieved within Councils' existing resource or in partnership with outside resources.

Federal Government:

Australian Attorney General's Department, National Crime Prevention Program.

Alcohol Education and Rehabilitation Fund.

Area Consultative Committee

Dept of Family and Community Services and Indigenous Affairs

Australian Institute of Family Studies

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

Dept of Health and Aging

Office of Indigenous Policy Coordination – Indigenous Coordination Centre

Links to a comprehensive list of National funding sources can be found at:

<http://www.grantslink.gov.au/>

State Government:

Arrive Alive program, Roads and Traffic Authority
Community Service Grants Program, Dept of Community Services
NSW Attorney General's Dept, Crime Prevention Division
Education Access – Learning Community Grants Program, DET.
NSW Attorney General's Department, Crime Prevention Division.
Links to a comprehensive list of NSW funding sources can be found at:
<http://www2.communitybuilders.nsw.gov.au/funding/programs/>

A further source of information on grants funding is the Easy Grants subscriber newsletter:
http://www.ourcommunity.com.au/funding/grant_main.jsp

11. USEFUL WEBSITES

- NSW Attorney General's Department, Crime Prevention Division
www.lawlink.nsw.gov.au/cpd
- Australian Attorney General's Department, Crime Prevention.
<http://www.ag.gov.au/agd/www/ncphome.nsf/>
- No To Violence (NTV), the Male Family Violence Prevention Association Inc
http://www.ntv.net.au/ntv_one.htm
- Community Builders
www.communitybuilders.nsw.gov.au
- Drugs and Community Action Strategy
http://www.communitybuilders.nsw.gov.au/drugs_action/
- Community Solutions and Crime Prevention
<http://www.communitybuilders.nsw.gov.au/solutions/>
- Crime Prevention Resource for Local Councils
[http://www.graffiti.nsw.gov.au/cpd/graffiti.nsf/files/lgcprm.pdf/\\$FILE/lgcprm.pdf](http://www.graffiti.nsw.gov.au/cpd/graffiti.nsf/files/lgcprm.pdf/$FILE/lgcprm.pdf)
- Rekindling the Spirit
<http://www.sharedvision.org.au/rekind.html>
- NSW Police – Safer by Design
http://www.police.nsw.gov.au/community_issues/crime_prevention/safer_by_design
- Australian Domestic and Family Violence Clearinghouse.
<http://www.austdvclearinghouse.unsw.edu.au/>
- NSW Police – Crime Prevention Tips.
http://www.police.nsw.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/55729/crime_prevention.pdf
- Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design
<http://www.cpted.com.au/home.html>
- Australian Community Safety and Research Organisation
<http://www.acro.com.au/>
- Beyond Empathy
<http://www.beyondempathy.org.au/>
- Arts North West
www.artsnw.com.au
- Uniting Care Burnside
www.burnside.org.au

12. APPENDICES

Appendix 1 – Gunnedah LGA – Recorded Crime Statistics 2001-2005

Appendix 2 – NSW – Recorded Crime Statistics 2001-2005

Appendix 3 –Gunnedah LGA Crime Trends 2004 -2006

Appendix 4 – NSW Crime Trends -2004-2006

Appendix 5 - Acronyms

Appendix 1: Gunnedah LGA – Recorded Criminal Statistics – 2001- 2005

NSW Recorded Crime Statistics 2001 - 2005 Recorded Criminal Incidents

Gunnedah Local Government Area

Type of offence		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
		Total	Rate per 100,000 population	Total	Rate per 100,000 population	Total	Rate per 100,000 population	Total	Rate per 100,000 population	Total	Rate per 100,000 population
Homicide	Murder*	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Attempted murder	0	0.0	1	8.0	1	8.1	1	8.1	0	0.0
	Murder accessory, conspiracy	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Manslaughter*	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Driving causing death^ #	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Assault		147	1169.5	191	1529.1	190	1536.0	163	1326.6	195	1587.0
Sexual offences	Sexual assault	15	119.3	9	72.1	14	113.2	7	57.0	10	81.4
	Indecent assault, act of indecency	14	111.4	9	72.1	19	153.6	6	48.8	9	73.2
	Other sexual offences	3	23.9	4	32.0	9	72.8	6	48.8	4	32.6
Abduction and kidnapping		0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	16.3	1	8.1
Robbery	Robbery without a weapon	2	15.9	1	8.0	1	8.1	1	8.1	5	40.7
	Robbery with a firearm	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	0	0.0	1	8.0	0	0.0	1	8.1	2	16.3
Blackmail and extortion		0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Harassment, threatening behaviour and private nuisance		25	198.9	42	336.2	66	533.5	25	203.5	49	398.8
Other offences against the person		1	8.0	4	32.0	5	40.4	2	16.3	4	32.6
Theft	Break and enter - dwelling	74	588.8	175	1401.0	128	1034.8	114	927.8	127	1033.6
	Break and enter - non-dwelling	139	1105.9	151	1208.9	97	784.2	97	789.5	101	822.0
	Receiving or handling stolen goods	16	127.3	18	144.1	13	105.1	11	89.5	17	138.4
	Motor vehicle theft	17	135.3	26	208.1	19	153.6	17	138.4	18	146.5
	Steal from motor vehicle	76	604.7	96	768.6	118	953.9	95	773.2	111	903.4
	Steal from retail store	46	366.0	41	328.2	43	347.6	31	252.3	16	130.2
	Steal from dwelling	62	493.3	79	632.5	85	687.1	89	724.3	73	594.1
	Steal from person	3	23.9	7	56.0	10	80.8	5	40.7	5	40.7
	Stock theft	10	79.6	9	72.1	11	88.9	6	48.8	4	32.6
	Fraud	20	159.1	52	416.3	27	218.3	40	325.5	22	179.1
	Other theft	118	938.8	99	792.6	113	913.5	82	667.4	82	667.4
Arson		10	79.6	10	80.1	5	40.4	4	32.6	7	57.0

Malicious damage to property		208	1654.9	195	1561.1	233	1883.6	215	1749.8	231	1880.0
Drug offences	Possession and/or use of cocaine	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Possession and/or use of narcotics	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Possession and/or use of cannabis	32	254.6	42	336.2	38	307.2	23	187.2	18	146.5
	Possession and/or use of amphetamines	4	31.8	2	16.0	5	40.4	4	32.6	5	40.7
	Possession and/or use of ecstasy	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	8.1	1	8.1	0	0.0
	Possession and/or use of other drugs	1	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	16.3	0	0.0
	Dealing, trafficking in cocaine	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Dealing, trafficking in narcotics	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Dealing, trafficking in cannabis	1	8.0	0	0.0	4	32.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Dealing, trafficking in amphetamines	0	0.0	1	8.0	2	16.2	0	0.0	2	16.3
	Dealing, trafficking in ecstasy	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	24.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Dealing, trafficking in other drugs	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Cultivating cannabis	5	39.8	6	48.0	11	88.9	9	73.2	5	40.7
	Manufacture drug	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Importing drugs	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other drug offences	4	31.8	9	72.1	5	40.4	2	16.3	3	24.4	
Prohibited and regulated weapons offences		12	95.5	25	200.1	27	218.3	26	211.6	12	97.7
Disorderly conduct	Trespass	12	95.5	16	128.1	33	266.8	27	219.7	39	317.4
	Offensive conduct	23	183.0	34	272.2	25	202.1	36	293.0	40	325.5
	Offensive language	28	222.8	29	232.2	30	242.5	27	219.7	19	154.6
	Criminal intent	4	31.8	7	56.0	5	40.4	5	40.7	5	40.7
Betting and gaming offences		0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Liquor offences		7	55.7	21	168.1	32	258.7	21	170.9	25	203.5
Pornography offences		0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Prostitution offences		0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Against justice procedures	Escape custody	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Breach Apprehended Violence Order	37	294.4	27	216.2	55	444.6	55	447.6	59	480.2
	Breach bail conditions	25	198.9	30	240.2	43	347.6	39	317.4	33	268.6
	Fail to appear	5	39.8	5	40.0	3	24.3	0	0.0	3	24.4
	Resist or hinder officer	17	135.3	34	272.2	32	258.7	33	268.6	33	268.6
	Other offences against justice procedures	6	47.7	7	56.0	4	32.3	1	8.1	2	16.3
Driving offences#	Culpable driving	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	PCA	70	556.9	61	488.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Drive while disqualified	54	429.6	36	288.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Drive manner/speed dangerous	5	39.8	6	48.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Other driving offences	934	7431.0	1198	9590.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs^	-	-	-	-	1	8.1	1	8.1	7	57.0
	Dangerous or negligent driving^	-	-	-	-	29	234.4	42	341.8	36	293.0

Driving while licence cancelled or suspended^	-	-	-	-	27	218.3	29	236.0	25	203.5
Driving without a licence^	-	-	-	-	63	509.3	72	586.0	58	472.0
Driving licence offences, nec^	-	-	-	-	118	953.9	89	724.3	102	830.1
Registration offences^	-	-	-	-	147	1188.4	74	602.3	115	935.9
Roadworthiness offences^	-	-	-	-	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Exceeding the prescribed content of alcohol limit^	-	-	-	-	60	485.0	47	382.5	68	553.4
Exceeding legal speed limit^	-	-	-	-	858	6936.1	471	3833.3	375	3052.0
Parking offences^	-	-	-	-	1	8.1	4	32.6	2	16.3
Other regulatory driving offences^	-	-	-	-	342	2764.8	192	1562.6	189	1538.2
Transport regulatory offences	0	0.0	1	8.0	2	16.2	1	8.1	0	0.0
Other offences	43	342.1	76	608.4	85	687.1	70	569.7	44	358.1

* Number of recorded victims.

^ Number of legal actions commenced; including referrals to court and infringement notices.

In July 2003, NSW Police changed the way they classify traffic incidents. The incidence of specific driving offences can no longer be determined directly from police incident categories.

In response to this change, from 2003 onwards, the unit of measurement used by the Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research when reporting driving offences will be the number of legal actions commenced by police rather than the number of incidents recorded. Legal actions include infringement notices, court referrals, formal cautions under the Young Offenders Act and Youth Conference referrals. From 2003 onwards, the driving offences reported will accord with those in the Australian Standard Offence Classification (ASOC).

Appendix 2: Recorded Crime Statistics - NSW 2001-2005

NSW Recorded Crime Statistics 2001 - 2005 Recorded Criminal Incidents

New South Wales

Type of offence		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
		Total	Rate per 100,000 population	Total	Rate per 100,000 population	Total	Rate per 100,000 population	Total	Rate per 100,000 population	Total	Rate per 100,000 population
Homicide	Murder*	104	1.6	97	1.5	92	1.4	69	1.0	79	1.2
	Attempted murder	161	2.4	102	1.5	95	1.4	66	1.0	50	0.7
	Murder accessory, conspiracy	6	0.1	6	0.1	7	0.1	4	0.1	12	0.2
	Manslaughter*	12	0.2	11	0.2	9	0.1	7	0.1	3	0.0
	Driving causing death^ #	113	1.7	109	1.6	287	4.3	238	3.5	158	2.3
Assault		69165	1051.9	72279	1089.5	72419	1083.8	70122	1041.7	70497	1047.3
Sexual offences	Sexual assault	3771	57.4	3758	56.6	3968	59.4	4291	63.7	4016	59.7
	Indecent assault, act of indecency	3635	55.3	4069	61.3	3823	57.2	3615	53.7	3456	51.3
	Other sexual offences	1582	24.1	1694	25.5	1599	23.9	1811	26.9	1993	29.6
Abduction and kidnapping		467	7.1	379	5.7	357	5.3	414	6.2	393	5.8
Robbery	Robbery without a weapon	8055	122.5	6614	99.7	6270	93.8	4973	73.9	5109	75.9
	Robbery with a firearm	992	15.1	805	12.1	793	11.9	666	9.9	488	7.2
	Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	5229	79.5	3486	52.5	2971	44.5	2609	38.8	2656	39.5
Blackmail and extortion		57	0.9	55	0.8	57	0.9	65	1.0	60	0.9
Harassment, threatening behaviour and private nuisance		16036	243.9	16057	242.0	18118	271.1	19288	286.5	21799	323.8
Other offences against the person		994	15.1	1130	17.0	1270	19.0	1414	21.0	1503	22.3
Theft	Break and enter - dwelling	80121	1218.5	70042	1055.8	62327	932.8	55853	829.8	49694	738.3
	Break and enter - non-dwelling	52328	795.8	41523	625.9	36374	544.4	29833	443.2	27492	408.4
	Receiving or handling stolen goods	11816	179.7	10721	161.6	9441	141.3	7889	117.2	6360	94.5
	Motor vehicle theft	53932	820.2	42078	634.3	34898	522.3	33234	493.7	29103	432.4
	Steal from motor vehicle	90686	1379.2	76578	1154.3	65448	979.5	59827	888.8	54415	808.4
	Steal from retail store	20828	316.8	22581	340.4	22477	336.4	18816	279.5	18305	271.9
	Steal from dwelling	31623	480.9	30519	460.0	29339	439.1	26421	392.5	25006	371.5
	Steal from person	16656	253.3	20003	301.5	18757	280.7	14338	213.0	12545	186.4
	Stock theft	944	14.4	854	12.9	955	14.3	851	12.6	649	9.6
	Fraud	33328	506.9	35118	529.4	30809	461.1	32383	481.1	33117	492.0

	Other theft	70514	1072.4	60178	907.1	54647	817.8	47754	709.4	43832	651.2
	Arson	7399	112.5	6816	102.7	5448	81.5	6226	92.5	6443	95.7
	Malicious damage to property	96781	1471.9	93758	1413.3	94819	1419.0	95123	1413.1	102816	1527.4
	Drug offences										
	Possession and/or use of cocaine	469	7.1	211	3.2	117	1.8	194	2.9	231	3.4
	Possession and/or use of narcotics	1102	16.8	948	14.3	904	13.5	929	13.8	849	12.6
	Possession and/or use of cannabis	14486	220.3	11565	174.3	11386	170.4	12114	180.0	11523	171.2
	Possession and/or use of amphetamines	2164	32.9	1620	24.4	1858	27.8	1982	29.4	2035	30.2
	Possession and/or use of ecstasy	444	6.8	455	6.9	442	6.6	577	8.6	764	11.3
	Possession and/or use of other drugs	507	7.7	494	7.4	664	9.9	931	13.8	986	14.6
	Dealing, trafficking in cocaine	255	3.9	115	1.7	41	0.6	88	1.3	94	1.4
	Dealing, trafficking in narcotics	467	7.1	524	7.9	545	8.2	505	7.5	370	5.5
	Dealing, trafficking in cannabis	1031	15.7	734	11.1	674	10.1	688	10.2	592	8.8
	Dealing, trafficking in amphetamines	824	12.5	674	10.2	629	9.4	536	8.0	679	10.1
	Dealing, trafficking in ecstasy	204	3.1	272	4.1	255	3.8	274	4.1	412	6.1
	Dealing, trafficking in other drugs	68	1.0	68	1.0	64	1.0	81	1.2	82	1.2
	Cultivating cannabis	1583	24.1	1521	22.9	1547	23.2	1467	21.8	1223	18.2
	Manufacture drug	63	1.0	71	1.1	63	0.9	58	0.9	66	1.0
	Importing drugs	24	0.4	38	0.6	46	0.7	50	0.7	40	0.6
	Other drug offences	3101	47.2	3077	46.4	3112	46.6	2893	43.0	2683	39.9
	Prohibited and regulated weapons offences	9989	151.9	9449	142.4	9206	137.8	9632	143.1	7755	115.2
	Disorderly conduct										
	Trespass	7194	109.4	7915	119.3	7942	118.9	7837	116.4	8465	125.8
	Offensive conduct	4274	65.0	4902	73.9	5070	75.9	5201	77.3	5883	87.4
	Offensive language	6006	91.3	5784	87.2	5519	82.6	5199	77.2	5874	87.3
	Criminal intent	2847	43.3	2325	35.0	1935	29.0	1636	24.3	1592	23.7
	Betting and gaming offences	24	0.4	75	1.1	167	2.5	220	3.3	122	1.8
	Liquor offences	7771	118.2	12522	188.8	13252	198.3	12621	187.5	13312	197.8
	Pornography offences	55	0.8	76	1.1	93	1.4	191	2.8	110	1.6
	Prostitution offences	845	12.9	561	8.5	335	5.0	270	4.0	253	3.8
	Against justice procedures										
	Escape custody	403	6.1	311	4.7	299	4.5	265	3.9	248	3.7
	Breach Apprehended Violence Order	12030	183.0	12430	187.4	12726	190.5	12276	182.4	11678	173.5
	Breach bail conditions	7114	108.2	7964	120.0	9121	136.5	10382	154.2	11465	170.3
	Fail to appear	2173	33.0	2088	31.5	1326	19.8	506	7.5	625	9.3
	Resist or hinder officer	7354	111.8	7175	108.2	6263	93.7	6074	90.2	6346	94.3
	Other offences against justice procedures	2092	31.8	2340	35.3	1417	21.2	779	11.6	641	9.5
	Driving offences#										
	Culpable driving	208	3.2	184	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
	PCA	23933	364.0	25414	383.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Drive while disqualified	19076	290.1	18729	282.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Drive manner/speed dangerous	3096	47.1	2939	44.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Other driving offences	511612	7780.9	553041	8336.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs^	-	-	-	-	1229	18.4	1261	18.7	1011	15.0

Dangerous or negligent driving^	-	-	-	-	31545	472.1	29920	444.5	27461	408.0
Driving while licence cancelled or suspended^	-	-	-	-	14599	218.5	16198	240.6	15571	231.3
Driving without a licence^	-	-	-	-	29374	439.6	31663	470.4	30358	451.0
Driving licence offences, nec^	-	-	-	-	52899	791.7	54274	806.3	55297	821.5
Registration offences^	-	-	-	-	65584	981.5	63264	939.8	61202	909.2
Roadworthiness offences^	-	-	-	-	1213	18.2	978	14.5	1127	16.7
Exceeding the prescribed content of alcohol limit^	-	-	-	-	27329	409.0	26175	388.9	26675	396.3
Exceeding legal speed limit^	-	-	-	-	268771	4022.3	233918	3475.1	212289	3153.8
Parking offences^	-	-	-	-	1491	22.3	1274	18.9	1483	22.0
Other regulatory driving offences^	-	-	-	-	177268	2652.9	172845	2567.8	183945	2732.7
Transport regulatory offences	8142	123.8	24504	369.4	43824	655.8	42533	631.9	36811	546.9
Other offences	17040	259.2	18555	279.7	20763	310.7	18587	276.1	17319	257.3

* Number of recorded victims.

^ Number of legal actions commenced; including referrals to court and infringement notices.

In July 2003, NSW Police changed the way they classify traffic incidents. The incidence of specific driving offences can no longer be determined directly from police incident categories.

In response to this change, from 2003 onwards, the unit of measurement used by the Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research when reporting driving offences will be the number of legal actions commenced by police rather than the number of incidents recorded. Legal actions include infringement notices, court referrals, formal cautions under the Young Offenders Act and Youth Conference referrals. From 2003 onwards, the driving offences reported will accord with those in the Australian Standard Offence Classification (ASOC).

Appendix 3: Gunnedah LGA Crime Trends 2004 -2006

Source - Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research

**NSW Recorded Crime Statistics
Crime Trends
Recorded incidents of selected offences in the Gunnedah Local Government Area**

Annual Totals and 24 month trend from April 2004 to March 2006

Offence	April 2004 to March 2005	April 2005 to March 2006	Trend	Percentage Change
Murder	0	0	Not Calculated *	**
Assault - Not domestic violence related	100	119	Stable	**
Assault - Domestic violence related	62	62	Stable	**
Sexual assault	9	12	Not Calculated *	**
Indecent assault, act of indecency and other sexual offences	13	15	Not Calculated *	**
Robbery without a weapon	3	3	Stable	**
Robbery with a firearm	0	0	Not Calculated *	**
Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	1	2	Not Calculated *	**
Break and enter - dwelling	129	100	Stable	**
Break and enter - non-dwelling	86	92	Stable	**
Motor vehicle theft	18	19	Not Calculated *	**
Steal from motor vehicle	105	104	Stable	**
Steal from retail store	30	14	Not Calculated *	**
Steal from dwelling	81	76	Stable	**
Steal from person	4	6	Not Calculated *	**
Fraud	39	32	Stable	**
Malicious damage to property	215	215	Stable	**

Appendix 4: NSW Crime Trends -2004-2006

Source - Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research

NSW Recorded Crime Statistics Crime Trends Recorded incidents of selected offences in the All of NSW State Annual Totals and 24 month trend from April 2004 to March 2006

Offence	April 2004 to March 2005	April 2005 to March 2006	Trend	Percentage Change
Murder	79	89	Stable	*
Assault - Not domestic violence related	43258	44327	Up	2.50%
Assault - Domestic violence related	26311	26192	Down	-0.50%
Sexual assault	4171	3938	Stable	*
Indecent assault, act of indecency and other sexual offences	5545	5326	Stable	*
Robbery without a weapon	4806	5166	Stable	*
Robbery with a firearm	576	550	Stable	*
Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	2617	2746	Stable	*
Break and enter - dwelling	53656	49324	Down	-8.10%
Break and enter - non-dwelling	29221	27261	Stable	*
Motor vehicle theft	31832	28805	Down	-9.50%
Steal from motor vehicle	58326	54140	Down	-7.20%
Steal from retail store	18655	18312	Down	-1.80%
Steal from dwelling	25747	24788	Stable	*
Steal from person	13431	12370	Stable	*
Fraud	33080	33440	Stable	*
Malicious damage to property	97030	103402	Up	6.60%

Appendix 5: ACRONYMS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistic	ACLO	Aboriginal Community Liaison Officer
AVO	Apprehended Violence Order	ASOC	Australian Standard Offence Classification
B & E	Breaking and Entering	BOCSAR	Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research
CCTV	Close Circuit Television	CDAT	Community Drug Action Team
CDEP	Community Development Employment Program	CPTED	Crime Prevention through Environmental Design
DCAS	Drugs and Community Strategy	DOCS	Department of Community Services
DV	Domestic Violence	GCPC	Gunnedah Crime Prevention Committee
GFS	Gunnedah Family Support	HNEAHS	Hunter New England Area Health Service
ICC	Indigenous Coordination Committee	LAC	Local Area Command
LGA	Local Government Area	MOU's	Memorandum of Understanding
PCYC	Police and Community Clubs	RADO	Regional Arts Development Officer
SRSO	Senior Regional Strategies Officer - Violence Prevention		
STACSA	Standing Together Against the Crimes of Sexual Assault		
TAFE	Technical and Further Education	VOCAL	Victims of Crime Association League