



CITY OF IPSWICH

COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION AND SAFETY PLAN

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BRANCH
COMMUNITY & CULTURAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT
IPSWICH CITY COUNCIL



www.ipswich.qld.gov.au

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Mayor and Chair Messages.....	2
Executive Summary.....	3
1. Introduction and Background.....	4
2. Introduction to Community Crime Prevention and Safety.....	7
What is Community Safety?	7
What is Crime Prevention?	8
Models of Crime Prevention and Community Safety	8
3. Role of Local Government and the City of Ipswich in Crime Prevention & Safety.....	9
4. Ipswich City.....	12
5. Key Priority Areas of Community Crime Prevention and Safety in Ipswich.....	14
Key Priority Area 1 - Priority Offences Identified.....	14
Key Priority Area 2 - Planning and Design of Places (built & natural environment).....	15
Key Priority Area 3 - Transport Safety	15
Key Priority Area 4 - Safer Community Behaviours and Community Confidence.....	16
Key Priority Area 5 - Supporting Families, Children and Young People.....	16
6. Action Plan	17
7. Implementation and Monitoring.....	30
8. Appendices.....	32
9. References.....	40



MAYOR'S MESSAGE



Ipswich City Council is committed to building a community where both visitors and residents feel safe to live, work and play.

The City of Ipswich Community Crime Prevention and Safety Plan provides a focus for crime prevention and community safety activities in the City of Ipswich.

The Plan demonstrates Council's commitment to providing a safe and vibrant community for all our residents. This is demonstrated through the comprehensive variety of initiatives that will be delivered through partnerships forged by Council with the Queensland Police Service and other local organisations and agencies to improve our quality of life.

This Plan will deliver a robust basis for crime prevention and community safety within the City of Ipswich now and for the future.

Mayor Paul Pisasale
City of Ipswich

CHAIR'S MESSAGE

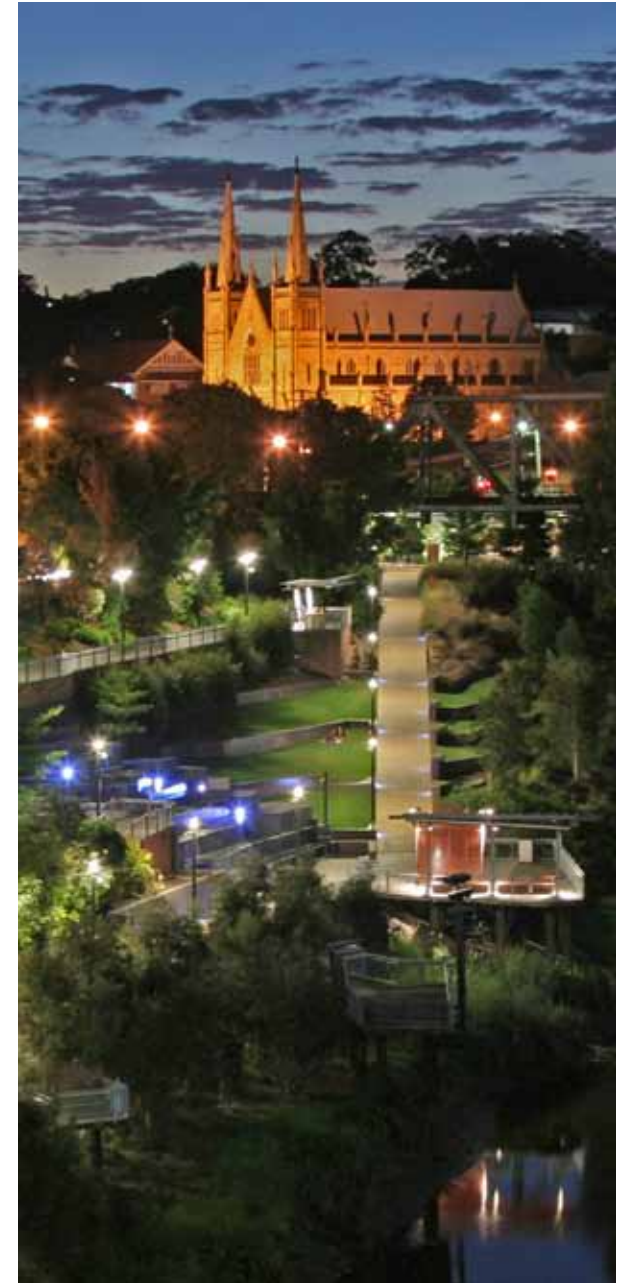


The City of Ipswich Community Crime Prevention and Safety Plan builds upon the great work already being done in Ipswich to make our City safer.

This Plan focusses on building meaningful and proactive partnerships between Council, the Queensland Police Service and community stakeholders throughout the Ipswich region; and unites all stakeholders with the common goal of working towards preventing crime and promoting a safer community.

This Plan outlines how Ipswich City Council will confront issues of crime and safety throughout the region by identifying priority areas and key action items to be accomplished.

Cr Andrew Antonioli
Chair Health and Community Safety
Committee



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The City of Ipswich Community Crime Prevention and Safety Plan (the Plan) complements and expands upon Ipswich City Council's current Crime Prevention Plan and Community Safety Program. The Plan aims to promote awareness of being safe, decrease negative perceptions of crime and safety, and crime rates across the City.

The Plan defines crime prevention and community safety and describes several commonly used crime prevention and community safety models. The Plan further outlines the role of Ipswich City Council (ICC) in preventing crime and promoting a safe community.

After analysing demographic and crime data for the City, the role of crime prevention and community safety has been categorised into five (5) key priority areas which include:

- addressing priority offences
- planning and design of spaces
- transport safety
- safer community behaviours and confidence
- supporting families, children and young people

An Action Plan for each priority area has then been developed that will shape ICC's work into the future around crime prevention and community safety. Achieving a safer community requires a combined approach from both ICC and the community. Therefore, the Action Plan relies upon forging partnerships with key community players in crime prevention and safety, including the Queensland Police Service and the Department of Community Safety, to ensure the ongoing work towards a safer community for our City continues.

The primary desired outcomes from the Action Plan include:

- reducing priority offences (offences against property, assaults, good order and wilful damage)
- providing an holistic ICC approach to the implementation and use of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principals in planning, design and management of places
- implementing a community development approach to inclusive safety audits of hotspots and identified unsafe places throughout Ipswich
- maximising collaborative partnerships and approaches to address car and public transport safety
- increasing the proportion of people who feel safe in their neighbourhood and the wider Ipswich community



- promoting healthy family relationships free from domestic violence
- promoting active use of community spaces for families
- increasing early intervention initiatives for children and young people

ICC will take an innovative contemporary approach to improving community crime and safety prevention through the implementation and delivery of the Plan and ensuring ICC continues to be a leader in the community safety field for years to come.

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Ipswich Community Plan I2031 'Ipswich City Council is a community in which people are able to safely live, work, play and move freely'

A key component of creating a vibrant and sustainable environment for the City is the ongoing consideration of the community's safety. The Plan has been developed to deliver the Ipswich Community Plan's (i2031) vision of ensuring that ICC continues to provide a safe community for both our visitors and residents.

Statistics indicate that the City of Ipswich has a comparable crime rate when matched to the state of Queensland. However, like all communities in Australia and worldwide, crime and safety within the Ipswich community continues to be a focus. The Plan will complement and build upon the considerable achievements already made by ICC in this field. Council's community safety program includes the provision of a Community Safety Officer, Safe City Program, Graffiti Management Program, City of Ipswich Crime Prevention Plan, comprehensive planning scheme provisions, ongoing application of CPTED principles, Home Assist, Safer Seniors and several other Safety Programs. The Plan takes a community based approach, which will focus on; community education, promotion and support of positive community perceptions and building partnerships to address crime and safety.

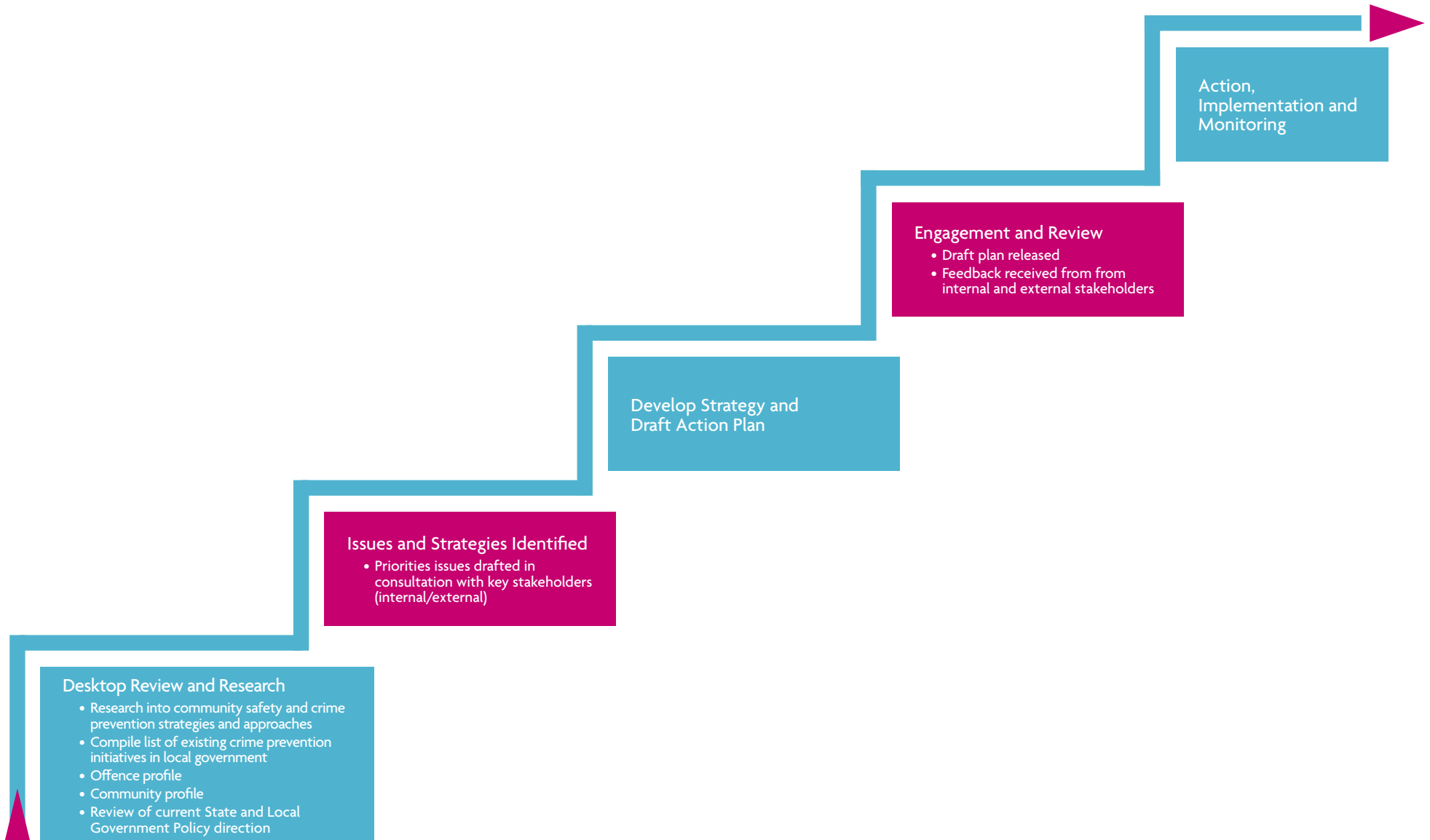
THE PURPOSE OF THIS PLAN IS TO:

- develop profiles of crime and safety including issues of concern existing within the Ipswich community
- identify underlying issues associated with and influencing criminal activity and negative perceptions of safety in the City
- reduce levels of community crime rates and subsequently enhance safety concerns and perceptions
- encourage a whole of community approach to awareness and promotion of crime prevention and safety
- contribute to the support of existing community crime prevention and safety initiatives and, if identified, the development and implementation of new targeted initiatives
- encourage further integration of community crime prevention and safety initiatives into Council's Corporate and Operational Plans



COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION AND SAFETY PLANNING PROCESS

The development of the Plan has been based on a holistic methodology of planning which originated from the Building Safer Communities: A Crime Prevention Manual for Queensland (2002) and included:



KEY PRIORITY AREAS FOR THIS PLAN

Five (5) key priority areas based on the planning process outlined above each have their own unique actions:

PRIORITY AREAS	SUMMARY OF ACTIONS
1. IDENTIFYING PRIORITY OFFENCES	Addressing and aiming to reduce priority offences of: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• theft• unlawful entry• property damage• graffiti• assaults• good order
2. PLANNING AND DESIGN OF SPACES (BUILT AND NATURAL)	Planning for safe public spaces through: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Council wide approach to the utilisation of CPTED principles (both internal and external design)• increased community knowledge of CPTED principles• introduction of community inclusive safety audits
3. TRANSPORT SAFETY	Educating and providing capacity for the community to travel safely through: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• improving knowledge of public transport safety• increasing active transport use• improving knowledge on private transport safety and security
4. SAFER COMMUNITY BEHAVIOURS AND COMMUNITY CONFIDENCE	Working towards a safer community for all through: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• increasing confidence and perceptions of the Ipswich community• promoting safe behaviours throughout the community
5. SUPPORTING FAMILIES, CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE	Support the families, children and young people of Ipswich through: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• supporting healthy, active and safe lifestyles• supporting healthy relationships throughout the community• increasing community awareness about domestic violence and promoting available support services

2. INTRODUCTION TO COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION AND SAFETY

WHAT IS COMMUNITY SAFETY?

A study by Whitzman and Zhang (2006) identified that community safety is a subset of health and wellbeing issues, which are integral to a liveable community. Community safety is connected to broader social, environmental and economic sustainability factors. Community safety is defined as the freedom from crime and violence as well as the fear of crime and violence. Other definitions include safety from accidents (unintentional injury). The World Health Organisation (WHO) (Queensland Government, 2010) defines a safe community in terms of injury prevention, including violence, suicide, and natural disaster, where action is led by the community.



The WHO has developed a safe communities model which aims to understand injury and intervene at a community level. To become a designated safe community, communities need to meet the following six WHO Safe Community Indicators which provide a useful guide for community action to aid in the prevention of injury and promotion of safety:

1. infrastructure based on partnership and collaborations, governed by a cross-sectional group that is responsible for safety promotion in their community
2. long-term, sustainable programs covering both genders and all ages, environments, and situations
3. programs that target high-risk groups and environments, and programs that promote safety for vulnerable groups
4. programs that document the frequency and causes of injuries
5. evaluation measures to assess their programs, processes and the effects of change
6. ongoing participation in national and international Safe Communities networks

Whilst ICC is not currently aiming to be endorsed by the WHO, the indicators have been instrumental in designing a strategy and framework to address crime prevention and safety within the community.

Within Ipswich a safe community is classified as the integrated consideration for people, both individually and collectively, being and feeling safe, which is achieved through addressing locally identified priorities, such as, prevention of crime and promotion of safety throughout the community.

Research has identified that a safe community cannot exist without incorporating the elements of crime prevention (Whitzman and Zhang, 2006). Crime prevention is a fundamental component intrinsically linked to community safety which aims to prevent crime through law enforcement, environmental change, strengthening communities and providing early intervention.

It is important to note that safety issues can be both real and perceived. The fear of safety issues occurring can affect the health and wellbeing of individuals and communities. Perceptions of safety may indicate previous experience with crime, the level of trust in a local community and perceptions of problems in the neighbourhood. Higher proportions of people who feel safe indicate higher levels of trust and social cohesion within the community. It is therefore extremely important to understand not only the real issues with safety but also more importantly how the community perceive safety.

Throughout the process of developing this Plan, specific priorities have been identified within the Ipswich area that further define community safety for the region.

WHAT IS CRIME PREVENTION?

Crime, whether real or perceived, is an important issue that impacts the way in which we live our lives. The term 'crime' can be wide ranging. It can include everything from non-payment of parking fines to armed robbery and murder. For this report, crime relates to offences reported to and detected by the Queensland Police Service.

A number of personal, social and economic risk factors can significantly increase a person's likelihood of engaging in crime. Family stress, abuse, alcohol and drug abuse, unemployment and cultural influences are some of the risk factors that can increase the risk of an individual offending (Sampson and Lauritsen, 1994). The more risk factors an individual is exposed to (cumulative in effect), the greater the risk of their involvement in crime.

It is possible to reduce incidences of crime and enhance related perceptions. One way this is achieved is through the implementation of prevention measures. Any action that causes a reduction in the level of criminal activity and the resulting harm or in the number of criminal offenders and their victims is known as crime prevention. Effective crime prevention involves a range of activities that can be physical, developmental and social in nature, designed to target and have an impact on specific offences and associated issues.

MODELS OF CRIME PREVENTION AND COMMUNITY SAFETY

In order to develop an effective Plan, five (5) models of crime prevention and community safety have been adopted and utilised. Current research suggests a combination of initiatives that draw from all or a mixture of crime prevention and community safety models are more likely to produce successful lasting results than if prevention and promotion initiatives are administered independently. There are four (4) main models of crime prevention and one (1) main model of safe communities that have been identified. The following details how each model approaches crime prevention and community safety.

1. LAW ENFORCEMENT CRIME PREVENTION MODEL

This crime prevention approach typically involves deterrence, incapacitation and rehabilitation strategies undertaken by law enforcement and criminal justice agencies. Common law enforcement crime prevention strategies include increasing police numbers, improved arrest rates, harsher penalties and incarceration programs.

2. SITUATIONAL CRIME PREVENTION MODEL

Changing the environment so that it is harder or riskier for an individual to commit a crime is known as situational crime prevention. Situational crime prevention can range from installing locks and alarms, marking property and upgrading lighting to improve surveillance to making buildings harder to illegally enter and designing defensible urban spaces.

3. SOCIAL CRIME PREVENTION MODEL

Social crime prevention works to strengthen community relationships and increase levels of informal social control. This then makes those who are at risk of offending feel more integrated within a community and less likely to offend. Social crime prevention also empowers communities against victimisation.

4. DEVELOPMENTAL CRIME PREVENTION MODEL

Developmental crime prevention aims to intervene in the lives of children and families early enough to prevent the later development of crime or other problems in individuals. Developmental crime prevention aims to provide people at risk with skills, attitudes and abilities so that they can play a full and productive role in society.

5. SAFE COMMUNITIES MODEL

The safe communities model aims to identify issues within the community and intervene at a community level. By involving the community in finding a solution, it intends to be a channel for environmental, structural, sociological and political change that empowers the community, this ultimately empowers the citizens within the community to change their environment and their behaviours to reduce the risk of issues occurring and increase the perception of safety.

3. ROLE OF GOVERNMENT IN CRIME PREVENTION AND SAFETY

Community crime prevention and safety is addressed across the three tiers of government, as follows:



ICC has daily contact with most, if not all, of the people in our local community. This includes residents, business people, sporting and community service organisations, developers, government departments and authorities, the local media, local politicians and the Police. ICC is well positioned to bring together these networks, coupled with its role in local planning, environmental management, economic development, urban design and community service delivery, to contribute to crime prevention and community safety.

Research, literature, good practice and legislation inform us that Local Governments can contribute to and foster crime prevention and community safety through the following actions:



STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT

Promoting, supporting and developing strategies that enhance community safety and well-being of all citizens.

ADVOCATING & LOBBYING

Advocating and lobbying for resources to match population growth, and addressing crime and community safety concerns.

COORDINATED PARTNERSHIPS

Fostering coordinated partnerships between government and non-government agencies and community groups to address crime and community safety issues.

RELATIONSHIPS

Acknowledging the nature of the relationship between crime prevention and community safety and social policy.

CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN (CPTED)

Identifying and minimising opportunities for crime and enhancing community safety by applying principles of CPTED (both internal and external considerations).

ADDRESSING FEAR AND PERCEPTIONS OF CRIME AND SAFETY

Addressing fear and perceptions of crime and safety through dissemination of accurate information, community engagement and community education strategies.

CASE STUDY

HOW LOCAL GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTES TO A SAFER COMMUNITY

The Ipswich City Council Safe City Program is a great example of how community policing can respond to reduce the levels of crime and promote positive perceptions of safety in a community. The Safe City Program is a nationally recognised program that commenced in 1994 to deal with unacceptable levels of crime in the Ipswich CBD. The program has since been expanded with the camera network installed into ten suburbs to date with further expansions proposed in the coming years.

As a result of the integrated approach to crime and community safety, the Program successfully:

- Co-ordinates Police responses and emergency services to areas (within camera coverage) where an emergency response is required. This service is provided 24 hours a day
- Prevents many crimes from being committed. Safe City monitoring often detects incidents that are about to occur and responds by alerting Police.

Ipswich City Council has been visited by law enforcement agencies internationally to inspect our camera monitoring system. The Safe City facility has been recognised as the benchmark for a fully integrated crime prevention program that is not solely reliant on cameras and utilises a co-ordinated approach of all agencies in Ipswich.



ICC's commitment to community crime prevention and safety is illustrated through the many significant milestones that have already been made towards building a safer community. ICC continues to work towards a holistic approach to crime prevention and community safety within the community and is forging partnerships with community groups and organisations to aid in this approach. In particular, ICC has endorsed a Community Safety Reference Group made up of local agencies and organisations, who are aiming to work towards a safer community for the City of Ipswich. This Plan will work towards further strengthening the crime prevention and community safety program and initiatives.

ICC has recognised community safety in the Ipswich Community Plan i2031 whereby Council and the local community have identified a vision of Ipswich being "a safe place for both visitors and residents to live, work and play". This vision is acknowledged within the key Theme of Community Spirit and Wellbeing as a priority for the City's future development.

Community Safety is reflected in four (4) of the six (6) Themes identified in the Ipswich Community Plan i2031:

- Growth Management
- Infrastructure and Services
- Integrated Transport and Movement
- Community Spirit and Wellbeing

Crime prevention and community safety are also prioritised in the Council Corporate Plan 2007-2012 (Community Spirit and Wellbeing, Goal 6: A Safe Community and Safe City Outcomes).

As articulated in Council's Corporate Plan (2007-2012) regarding providing a safe community for Ipswich; a City of Ipswich Crime Prevention Plan (CPPlan) was developed and adopted by Council. The CPPlan was adopted by Council with the vision that it would be reviewed to include community safety within its scope, which further aligns to what was identified in Council's corporate documents. As a result of the CPPlan, several initiatives and actions have commenced to positively address crime throughout the region including but not limited to:

- educational campaigns
- community workshops and events
- programs targeted at addressing anti-social behaviours in young people
- community Safety Reference Group
- introduction to CPTED across Council including CPTED provisions in Ipswich Planning Scheme

4. IPSWICH CITY

WHO ARE WE?

In 2011, the Census identified that there were 166,094 people residing in the Ipswich local government area (LGA). Of this, 50.2% were female and 49.8% were male. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people made up 3.8% of the population.

People	166,094
Female	83,808
Male	83,096

The median age of people in Ipswich was 32. Children aged 0-14 made up 23.9% of the population and people aged 65 and over made up 9.8% of the population (see Appendix 8.1, Table 1). Ipswich has a large population of young people and children. Queensland Police Service statistics indicate that young people make up the City's largest proportion of offenders and victims of crime which correlates with the large population of young people (see Appendix 8.2). 29.3% of all offence victims were aged 0-14 and the largest proportion of offenders being aged 15-19.

Of the families in the City of Ipswich, 45.7% are couples with children, 32.8% were couple families without children and 19.9% were one parent families (see Appendix 8.1, Figure 1). The average number of children per family in Ipswich is 1.9%.

Ipswich is a City for families.



South East Queensland

HOW DO WE FAIR?

The Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) Index of Disadvantage measures the relative level of socio-economic disadvantage based on a range of Census characteristics. It is a good place to start to get a general view of the relative level of disadvantage in one area compared to others and is used to advocate for an area based on its level of disadvantage. A score of 1,000 on the SEIFA index represents an average score. In 2011 the City of Ipswich scored an overall of 966.3 on the SEIFA Index, which indicates that Ipswich scored slightly under average.

WHAT IS CRIME REALLY LIKE IN IPSWICH?

Overall there were approximately 16,500 reported offences recorded by the Queensland Police Service in the 2011-2012 financial year period for the Ipswich local government area (LGA), equating to an offence rate of 9,575 per 100,000 population. From 2004 to 2012, the City's reported rate of offences per 100,000 persons has remained steady, the lowest rating recorded in 2010 of 8,927 per 100,000 population (see Appendix 8.3, Figure 4). A similar trend in offence rates was experienced by Queensland for this period.

The Queensland Police Service classifies offences under three broad categories, namely: Offences Against the Person; Offences Against Property; and Other Offences, which are further divided into a number of offence types.



Offences Against the Person

- Homicide (and other homicide)
- Assault
- Sexual offences
- Robbery
- Other offences against the person

Offences Against Property

- Unlawful entry
- Arson
- Other property damage
- Unlawful use of a motor vehicle
- Other theft (excl. unlawful entry)
- Fraud
- Handling stolen goods

Other Offences

- Drug
- Prostitution
- Liquor (excl. drunkenness)
- Gaming, racing and betting
- Breach Domestic Violence Order
- Trespassing and vagrancy
- Weapons Act
- Good order
- Stock related
- Traffic and related
- Miscellaneous

The highest in volume of the three broad offence categories in 2012, accounting for 60% of all Ipswich reported offences, were Offences Against Property (see Appendix 8.3, Table 4).

The categories of Other Offences and Offences Against the Person made up the City's remaining 2012 reported offences, accounting for 31% and 9% respectively. Compared to Queensland, Ipswich recorded notably higher Offences Against Property and slightly higher Offences Against the Person. Whereas, Other Offences for Ipswich were significantly lower than State rates.

Compared with 2004, Queensland Police Service statistics indicate that the rates per 100,000 for reported offences in Ipswich across all three broad offence categories in 2012 remained fairly steady (see Appendix 8.3, Figure 5). Offences Against Property experienced a 5.6% decline, from 8,558 to 5,688 rate per 100,000 population, Offences Against the Person dropped 0.3% (1,270 to 887 per 100,000) and Other Offences increased by 6% (3,336 to 3,000 per 100,000). Other Offences has seen such a significant increase due to a stand-alone 6.7% increase between the years of 2004-2005. This is now steadily decreasing. During this period, Queensland also experienced a comparable increase in Other Offences (5.3% increase, 174 rate difference). Offences Against Property did not see such a significant decrease for Queensland (-2.3%, -1366 rate difference) when compared to Ipswich. Offences Against the Person were comparable across Ipswich and Queensland (-0.3%, rate difference -130) (see Appendix 8.3, Table 5).

5. KEY PRIORITY AREAS OF COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION AND SAFETY IN IPSWICH

To define community crime prevention and safety for the Ipswich community, a process of identifying key priority areas was conducted. An extensive desktop review and research into best practice in community safety across Australia and internationally was undertaken. The Ipswich demographics, crime and safety data and community perceptions data were reviewed, with an analysis completed looking at commonalities and prevalence of actual and perceived issues of crime and safety within Ipswich. This review and analysis then formed the five (5) key priority areas of community crime prevention and safety to be addressed within the Plan.

KEY PRIORITY AREA 1 PRIORITY OFFENCES IDENTIFIED

The Queensland Police Service crime statistics indicate that three (3) out of the top five (5) offences (by volume) reported for the Ipswich LGA in 2012 were property related. Theft, Unlawful Entry and Property Damage, were listed among the highest in volume of offences for the LGA. Furthermore, an increase of 3% from the period 2004-2012 was noted for Good Order offences which ranked at fourth of the top five offences. Generally all other offences remained stable over this period (see Appendix 8.3 for overall offences recorded in the Ipswich LGA). As prevalent offences in Ipswich, exploration of targeted actions aimed at reducing the volume of property related and good order offences are recommended.

Of the reported offences perpetrated against the person in Ipswich in 2012, assaults were the most frequent in this category. Comprising approximately half the Offences Against the Person in the City for this period, assaults were the dominate offence, with Serious and Common assaults as the prime contributors (see Appendix 8.4).

Additionally, the Ipswich City Council Safe City Program has identified Theft, Assaults and Good Order Offences as the top three (3) incidences recorded by Ipswich Close Circuit Television (CCTV). These offences recorded by the Safe City Program are similar to the top Queensland Police Service offence statistics. ICC has further identified that wilful damage is a priority offence affecting the City, particularly illegal graffiti. Graffiti is estimated to cost the City of Ipswich \$700,000 per year and has subsequently been identified as a priority issue to be addressed.



KEY PRIORITY AREA 2 PLANNING AND DESIGN OF PLACES (BUILT AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT)

Increasing community safety and reducing anti-social behaviours is strongly related to the effective management of community places both built and natural. Council plays a crucial role in the planning, development and maintenance of public places. Heightened anti-social behaviours in public spaces, regardless of whether they are criminal acts, can cause increased perceptions of crime and fear. Subsequently, the community and residents will choose not to use the public spaces. Council acknowledges that the prevention of crime and increase of perceptions of safety involves various elements including environmental design.

Queensland Police Service statistics for 2012 highlight that 22% of all offences throughout the Ipswich region occur in the street or on the footpath in community locations. Of this 22% the majority are classified as Other Offences, including, drug and good order offences. Three percent (3%) of all offences throughout Ipswich have also been identified as occurring in either open space, or a community or recreational location (see Appendix 8.5). Through the effective management of community spaces a decrease in anti-social behaviours and increase of feelings of safety and belonging is likely and therefore this will be a key focus for the Plan.

In 2010 ICC conducted a community consultation framed around crime and safety. Commonalities from this consultation found that lack of visibility and lighting in communal places was of concern, particularly for the 25-55 year old age bracket. Better lighting was also raised as a specific action to address these concerns.



KEY PRIORITY AREA 3 TRANSPORT SAFETY

The Department of Transport and Main Roads (DTMR) road crash incidences data indicates that the volume of vehicle crashes is steadily increasing within the Ipswich LGA, as evidenced from the period 2005-2009 (refer to Appendix 8.6). The data provided by the DTMR identified that the incidences generally involved two or more vehicles and are a cause of drivers failing to give way or stop. Almost a quarter of all incidences have resulted in medical treatment being required. Approximately 40% of all these incidences involved younger less experienced drivers aged 16-24.

The over 55's age bracket has identified that they mostly feel unsafe in their own neighbourhoods due to cars hooning and speeding.

Furthermore, in terms of public transport usage, it has been found that addressing negative safety concerns and perceptions is vital to increase patronage on public transport. Due to traffic conditions, distance and feelings of safety, people tend to use private transport as opposed to public transport. Community consultation has identified that people of all age groups ranked Ipswich train stations as their primary reason for feeling unsafe in Ipswich.

Research shows that younger drivers, hooning, speeding and public transport usage are all of concern to the community in terms of being and feeling safe, therefore, exploration of targeted actions aimed at supporting safe driving, decreasing incidences of hooning, speeding and increasing use of public transport is necessary.

KEY PRIORITY AREA 4 SAFER COMMUNITY BEHAVIOURS AND COMMUNITY CONFIDENCE

Community development is built on the notion that changing the physical or social organisation of communities may influence the behaviour of individuals who live there (Tonry and Farrington, 1995). The risk of becoming involved in crime, or being victimised, is greater in those communities that experience high levels of social exclusion or a lack of social cohesion. Community development strategies aim to build social cohesion and address factors leading to community disorganisation, empower communities to participate in decision-making processes, increase resources, services and economic opportunities in disadvantaged communities or address low level physical or

social disorder that may be a precursor to more serious problems (Welsh and Hoshi, 2006).

Community engagement within Ipswich has identified that the people of Ipswich feel most unsafe in public spaces throughout the City due to the reputation and image that is perceived of Ipswich. Although crime statistics do not support this perception, it is still considered a valid priority for this Plan. In particular, several communities have been identified as having concerns around crime and safety and as such these communities will be targeted for community engagement to increase community confidence and promote safe behaviours.



KEY PRIORITY AREA 5 SUPPORTING FAMILIES, CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

The demographics for the Ipswich community indicate that young people and children make up a large proportion of the City's population (39%). Demographics make evident that 37% of the household structures within Ipswich are occupied by families (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2011). It is imperative that early long term intervention for promotion of crime prevention and community safety are put in place amongst the community targeted at supporting the families, children and young people. Evidence suggests that early intervention has the most potential for long term impacts on not only crime but general social issues as well.

Taking into account both the high population of young people and children within Ipswich and the large amount of families residing within the LGA, this priority area has been targeted as an area requiring further support and promotion within the community in respect of safety and crime prevention.



6. ACTION PLAN

As a result of identifying the key priority areas that define community crime prevention and safety for the Ipswich LGA an Action Plan has been developed. This has been developed to identify and implement actions across five (5) key priority areas to ensure community safety is accurately and holistically addressed. Furthermore, the outcomes against each priority area have been recognised as recommended to be completed in the, short or medium term (based on a two year plan cycle) and additionally list the recommended key stakeholders for each action. Recommended actions draw on existing research, evidence and the Situational, Social and Developmental Models of crime prevention and the Safe Communities Model.



The Action Plan is proposed to be undertaken by Council and key stakeholders to advance the key priority areas of:

- PRIORITY 1 Addressing Priority Offences
- PRIORITY 2 Planning and Design of Places (Built and Natural Environment)
- PRIORITY 3 Transport Safety
- PRIORITY 4 Safer Community Behaviours and Community Confidence
- PRIORITY 5 Supporting Families, Children and Young People



The characteristics of each key priority can be found in Section 5 – Key Priority Areas of Community Crime Prevention and Safety. The actions listed should not be seen as exhaustive, nor addressing all issues in relation to crime prevention and community safety in the City of Ipswich. Those listed provide direction to Council officers and the community generally, to assist with the development and scoping of actions, key stakeholders, indicative timeframes and monitoring methods. Selected priorities have been contained to the key areas detailed as capacity and resource constraints necessitate a manageable scope.



KEY PRIORITY 1 ADDRESSING PRIORITY OFFENCES

KEY DESIRED OUTCOMES

Offences Against Property

- To reduce the number of Offences Against Property recorded by QPS in the Ipswich LGA, particularly, Theft, Unlawful Entry and Property Damage Offences
- To increase community awareness of security around the home/business

Assaults and Good Order Offences

- To reduce the number of Assaults and Good-Order Offences recorded by QPS in the Ipswich LGA, particularly amongst young people

Wilful Damage

- To reduce the number of Wilful Damage Offences, particularly graffiti, that occur against Council and within the Ipswich LGA
- To continue and improve on a holistic approach to graffiti management within Council

General

- To improve Ipswich LGA networks, information sharing and responses to priority offences

CURRENT ACTIONS (KNOWN)

- Ipswich District Crime Prevention Unit (QPS)
- Ipswich City Council Safe City Program (Ipswich City Council)
- Ipswich City Council Community Safety Reference Group (Ipswich City Council)
- Development of Annual Crime Profile for the City of Ipswich (Ipswich City Council)
- Home & Property Safety Program (Ipswich City Council)
- Graffiti Management Team (Ipswich City Council)
- Ipswich Says No To Violence Working Group (Collaborative)
- Neighbourhood Watch



PROPOSED ACTIONS

ITEM	ACTION	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR/ MONITORING MEASURE	MODEL/ DELIVERY	KEY STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME
GOVERNANCE AND PARTNERSHIPS					
1.1	Utilisation of the Ipswich City Council Safe City Program to continue to identify and help address priority offences in partnership with Community Safety Officer (CSO) and other relevant Council departments.	Number of priority offences identified through Safe City and subsequently number actions developed to help address these offences.	Situational/ City Wide	Council	S, ongoing
1.2	Utilisation of the Ipswich City Council Community Safety Reference Group to identify and help address priority offences through the use and support of sub-committees (e.g. Ipswich Says No To Violence Working Group).	Quarterly Community Safety Reference Group meetings, that discuss and action current priority offences, members comprising of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Councillors • Council Representatives • Queensland Police Service (QPS) • State Government • Not for profit agencies. 	Combination/ City Wide & Community Based	Council	S, ongoing
1.3	Compile Ipswich LGA QPS crime statistics on an annual basis to form the Ipswich City Council Crime Profile and utilise this profile to identify priority offences.	Ipswich City Council Crime Profile compiled on an annual basis that is utilised to aid in identifying priority offences.	Combination/ City Wide	Council QPS	S, annually
FUNDING					
1.4	Identify and secure funding for public art mural projects in graffiti hotspots (including Indigenous art murals).	Level of funding secured annually for delivery of public art murals.	Situational/ Community Based	Council Relevant providers	S, annually
1.5	Identify and secure external funding to develop/ deliver targeted programs to address priority offences throughout Ipswich (e.g. funding to support an in-school graffiti awareness and prevention program, graffiti projects with local Probation and Parole and Youth Justice agencies, Home & Property Safety Program etc.).	Level of funding secured annually to support delivery of programs to address priority offences.	Combination/ City Wide & Community Based	Council	M, ongoing

ITEM	ACTION	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR/ MONITORING MEASURE	MODEL/ DELIVERY	KEY STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME
COMMUNICATIONS AND MARKETING					
1.6	Continue to provide general graffiti prevention and awareness information to the public through targeted marketing and communication channels.	Information detailing graffiti prevention measures and how to clean away including information on where to locate and how to use Council graffiti kits and trailer available in publicly accessible locations (e.g. Council website).	Situational/ City Wide	Council	S, ongoing
1.7	Promote to the community, including residents and businesses about home, property, personal, business safety to reduce likelihood of them becoming a victim of named priority offences (e.g. marking/micro dotting of personal / business property/safety in public spaces).	Information on safety tips and awareness (including personal safety, marking/ micro dotting of personal/ business property and its uses, where to purchase, cost, etc.) available in publicly accessible locations (e.g. Council website).	Situational/ City Wide	Council	S, ongoing
PROGRAM DELIVERY					
1.8	Ongoing development and implementation of initiatives to address identified priority offences in the Ipswich LGA (e.g. self-defence and personal safety workshops to prevent assaults, informative programs around violence in the home and family context etc.).	Number of initiatives developed and delivered that specifically target identified priority offences.	Combination/ Community Based	Council	Ongoing
1.9	Develop and pilot an auditing system to gain an understanding of Ipswich LGA graffiti characteristics (e.g. volume, spread, type, location hotspots, access points and graffiti trending). To include monthly meetings between Council departments to discuss current graffiti issues and concepts as identified through the system.	Council graffiti audit framework developed and pilot undertaken by June 2013 with a range of audit principles and recommendations reported that can be applied by Council. Monthly graffiti management meetings to discuss current trends and actions.	Situational/ City Wide	Council	S, pilot

KEY PRIORITY 2
 PLANNING AND DESIGN OF PLACES

KEY DESIRED OUTCOMES

- Holistic Ipswich City Council approach to the implementation and use of CPTED principals in planning, design and management of places
- Community development approach to inclusive safety audits of hotspots and identified unsafe places throughout Ipswich

CURRENT ACTIONS (KNOWN)

- Ipswich City Council Planning Scheme Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles (Ipswich City Council)
- Knowledge and application of CPTED holistically utilised across Council (Ipswich City Council)
- CPTED checklist for around the home (Ipswich City Council)
- CSO Assisting Council staff to understand and apply CPTED to their working roles



PROPOSED ACTIONS

ITEM	ACTION	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR/ MONITORING MEASURE	MODEL/ DELIVERY	KEY STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME
GOVERNANCE AND PARTNERSHIPS					
2.1	Support and aid to deliver items and actions relating to safety and CPTED (both internal and external environments) through working cross functionally through Council as identified in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ipswich Planning Scheme • Public & Environmental Health Strategic Action Plan (in terms of urban design) • Open Space and Recreation Strategy • Streetscape and Public Park Strategies. 	Number of items delivered from the listed strategies that have a link to safety promotion and crime prevention.	Situational/ City Wide & Community Based	Council	M

ITEM	ACTION	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR/ MONITORING MEASURE	MODEL/ DELIVERY	KEY STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME
COMMUNICATIONS AND MARKETING					
2.2	Development of Council flyer on education for internal distribution endorsing basic CPTED principles to staff promoted through Council's intranet.	Number of flyers distributed across Council, information made available on the intranet and number of enquiries made by Council staff after distribution of information.	Situational	Council	M
PROGRAM DELIVERY					
2.3	Develop a Community Safety Site Audit pilot system to reflect a community development approach to safer communities.	Fully functioning safety audit system to identify hotspots and unsafe areas with community related indicators and outcomes to assist with the audit.	Combination	Council Relevant providers	M
2.4	Implement and undergo Community Safety Site Reviews utilising relevant community members and the system developed to guide the audits.	Annual Community Safety Site Audits conducted at identified locations throughout Ipswich utilising indicators to determine particular sites safeness. Number of recommendations identified and actioned as a result of the audits.	Combination	Council Relevant providers	M
2.5	Support and or deliver Council 'Adopt-A-Park' programs across the Ipswich LGA (i.e. gives residents opportunity to participate in helping to keep parks clean and looking good. Primary duties include picking up litter and report any observed vandalism or unsafe conditions).	Number of parks adopted in 2013/14 and ongoing. Number of community groups involved.	Social	Council	S, ongoing

KEY PRIORITY 3 TRANSPORT SAFETY

KEY DESIRED OUTCOMES

- Greater community understanding of car safety and security practices (e.g. locking car doors, utilising seatbelts etc.)
- Collaborative partnerships and approaches to addressing transport safety
- Greater community confidence of utilising public transport options
- Greater community confidence and awareness of utilising active transport options
- Dissemination of information promoting positive uses of public and active transport including safety aspects

CURRENT ACTIONS (KNOWN)

- Healthy Active School Travel (HAST) Program (Ipswich City Council)
- Response and action to road and traffic community concerns (e.g. speeding, hooning) including annual road audits on local government roads (Ipswich City Council)
- Marketing of transport safety (Ipswich City Council)
- Fatality Free Friday (Collaboration)
- Operation Bounce Back (Ipswich City Council and QPS)
- Automated Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) Program

PROPOSED ACTIONS

ITEM	ACTION	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR/ MONITORING MEASURE	MODEL/ DELIVERY	KEY STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME
GOVERNANCE AND PARTNERSHIPS					
3.1	Establish strong partnerships with relevant service providers and government agencies to commit resources and responsibilities to support all aspects of transport safety throughout Ipswich.	Number of partnerships formed with relevant service providers to support transport safety including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Queensland Rail • Department of Transport & Main Roads • QPS 	Social/City Wide	Council Relevant service providers	S, ongoing
FUNDING					
3.2	Identify external funding to develop/ deliver targeted at promoting transport safety (e.g. car safety campaign).	Level of funding secured annually to support delivery of programs to address transport safety.	Combination/ City Wide	Council QPS DTMR	M, ongoing

ITEM	ACTION	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR/ MONITORING MEASURE	MODEL/ DELIVERY	KEY STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME
COMMUNICATIONS AND MARKETING					
3.3	Produce and distribute transport safety fact sheets/tips for the Ipswich community in format for distribution through targeted marketing (e.g. Council website, divisional offices etc.) in order to promote safe use of private and public transport.	Number of transport safety facts sheets /awareness information made available to the public by Council.	Social/ City Wide	Council	S
PROGRAM DELIVERY					
3.4	Work to incorporate an aspect of safety including protective behaviours, cycle and road safety and safety audits of thoroughfares utilised in the HAST Program in local primary schools.	Number of schools the HAST program has successfully engaged during the contract period (ending June 2015). Community Safety Officer to provide support in regards to safety aspects of the program where required.	Social/ Community Based	Council DTMR	S, ongoing
3.5	Partner with local service providers to deliver a Fatality Free Friday (last Friday in May) road safety event annually and promote to the community the importance of taking the road safety pledge.	Fatality Free Friday event held annually. Number of community members who take the Fatality Free Friday Road Safety pledge.	Social/ City Wide	Council Relevant service providers	S, annually
3.6	Partner with Queensland Rail (QR) and other local public transport providers to commit resources and responsibilities for the provision of crime prevention activities that enhance safety and promote crime prevention (including, public transport car parks, thoroughfares, indigenous train security guards, etc.).	Number of partnerships formed and actions delivered annually that promote safety and prevent crime in terms of public transport.	Situational/ City Wide & Community Based	Council QR Relevant providers	M, ongoing

KEY PRIORITY 4
SAFER COMMUNITY BEHAVIOURS AND COMMUNITY CONFIDENCE

KEY DESIRED OUTCOMES

- To increase the proportion of people in the Ipswich LGA who feel safe in the City of Ipswich
- To increase the proportion of people in the Ipswich LGA who feel safe in their local neighbourhood
- To increase the availability and dissemination of information to the local community regarding being safe (all aspects) and promoting use of Council public places
- To increase the availability of accurate information to local people in the community regarding crime prevention and safety initiatives
- To increase quality of ‘neighbour’ and ‘community’ networks as a means of deterring crime and promoting safe communities

CURRENT ACTIONS (KNOWN)

- Council funded Queensland Police Service (QPS) Crime Prevention Vehicle (Ipswich City Council/QPS)
- Crime Bulletin monthly newsletter (QPS)
- Home Assist Program (Ipswich City Council)
- Communication and Marketing to Ipswich communities promoting safer community behaviours and promoting confidence (Ipswich City Council)
- Development and implementation of several programs to promote community confidence (e.g. Home & Property Safety, Safer Seniors) (Ipswich City Council)
- Ipswich City Council Safe City Program

PROPOSED ACTIONS

ITEM	ACTION	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR/ MONITORING MEASURE	MODEL/ DELIVERY	KEY STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME
GOVERNANCE AND PARTNERSHIPS					
4.1	Promote the Plan with the community, relevant stakeholders and service providers to promote community confidence of Council initiatives to address crime and safety throughout Ipswich.	Plan report available in publicly accessible locations (e.g. Council website). Promotion of the Plan at all relevant Committees, stakeholder meetings and interagency networks.	Social/ City Wide	Council	S, ongoing
4.2	Maintain a data base of local community crime prevention and safety initiatives operating in the Ipswich LGA to ensure they are all holistically and accurately aiming to increase community confidence.	MS Excel rolling list of Ipswich LGA delivered community crime prevention and safety programs, initiatives, events, coordinators, etc.	Social/ City Wide	Council	S, ongoing

ITEM	ACTION	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR/ MONITORING MEASURE	MODEL/ DELIVERY	KEY STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME
FUNDING					
4.3	Develop interagency collaboration with relevant services and organisations to pool resources and apply for funding towards promoting community confidence and safer community behaviours throughout Ipswich.	Number of collaborations formed and funding applications submitted to secure community crime prevention and safety funding and resources.	Social/ City Wide & Community Based	Council Relevant service providers	S, ongoing
COMMUNICATIONS AND MARKETING					
4.4	Provision to public of general community crime prevention and safety advice (e.g. transport, personal, home, holidaying, senior safety, CPTED), details and awareness tools through targeted marketing & communications, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dedicated Council webpage • Community Safety booklet • Fact sheets/tips • E-bulletins • Static/Interactive Displays • Home Assist program. 	Number and type community crime prevention and safety awareness and advice information made available to the public by Council.	Situational/ City Wide	Council	S, ongoing
4.5	Ongoing engagement with the Ipswich LGA community to gauge and trend perceptions of safety and crime. Link and track engagement processes across Council to ensure a holistic approach is taken.	Number and level of Council engagement activities incorporating community crime prevention and safety as component.	Social/ City Wide & Community Based	Council	M, ongoing

ITEM	ACTION	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR/ MONITORING MEASURE	MODEL/ DELIVERY	KEY STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME
PROGRAM DELIVERY					
4.6	Develop and implement initiatives to address perceptions of crime and community safety and concern in the Ipswich LGA in order to increase community confidence throughout the City.	Number of community crime prevention and safety initiatives developed and delivered that specifically target perceptions of safety.	Combination/ City Wide & Community Based	Council	M, ongoing
4.7	Continue to support, develop and implement Crime Prevention Month (October) initiatives, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Day for Daniel • Community stalls 	Number of crime prevention month initiatives implemented annually.	Combined/ City Wide & Community Based	Council Relevant Service Providers	S
4.8	Conduct research into Indigenous populations within the community and work in collaboration to commit resources to address identified needs in these communities, particularly developmental crime prevention programs around leadership, pride and respect.	Committed resources and number of initiatives developed to address needs for Indigenous people across Ipswich.	Combined/ Community Based	Council	M
4.9	Work in partnership with Seniors and Disabilities Community Development Officer and Home Assist Program to promote positive perceptions of safety amongst seniors and people with disabilities through targeted programs.	Number of programs delivered annually targeted at promoting safety to seniors and people with disabilities (e.g. Safer Seniors Program, Safer Living Seminar, Cyber Surfing Seniors etc.).	Social/City Wide	Council	S, ongoing

KEY PRIORITY 5
SUPPORTING FAMILIES, CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

KEY DESIRED OUTCOMES

Families

- Active use of community spaces and feeling safe to do so
- Promotion of healthy family relationships

Children

- Early Intervention

Domestic Violence

- Domestic Violence Month initiatives
- Reduction in rates of Domestic violence

Young People

- To increase the proportion of youth understanding the effects of alcohol, drugs, energy drinks and crime can have on themselves and others
- Incorporation of safety elements into school holiday programming
- Fostered partnership with QPS, local high schools and Council to address bullying and cyber bullying in schools

CURRENT ACTIONS (KNOWN)

- Ipswich and Goodna Youth Interagency Committee
- Ipswich Community Youth Service (ICYS)
- Goodna Youth Service (GYS)
- School Watch Program (QPS)
- Salvation Army and Sony Foundation Youth & Community Centre
- Free School Holiday Services (Collaborative)
- Police Citizens Youth Club
- Ipswich Women’s Centre Against Domestic Violence (IWCADV)
- Ipswich Child, Youth and Families Alliance
- Goodna Neighbourhood House
- Referral and Active Intervention Service
- Head Space
- Ipswich Independent Youth Service
- Automated Number Plate Recognition Program and school safety surveillance

PROPOSED ACTIONS

ITEM	ACTION	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR/ MONITORING MEASURE	MODEL/ DELIVERY	KEY STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME
GOVERNANCE AND PARTNERSHIPS					
5.1	Establish strong partnerships with relevant service providers and government agencies to commit resources and responsibilities to support the safety of families, children and young people of Ipswich.	Number of partnerships formed and actions completed to support families, children and young people in terms of safety.	Social/ City Wide & Community Based	Council Relevant service providers	S, ongoing
5.2	Provide support and deliver actions identified in Physical Activity, Open Space and Recreation and Nature Based Recreation Strategies in terms of increasing safety in order for families to feel safer using their local parks and natural areas throughout the city.	Support provided to the delivery of community safety actions identified in the Physical Activity, Open Space and Recreation and Nature Based Recreation Strategies.	Situational/ City Wide & Community Based	Council	M

ITEM	ACTION	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR/ MONITORING MEASURE	MODEL/ DELIVERY	KEY STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME
FUNDING					
5.3	Identify and secure external funding opportunities to support Ipswich LGA delivered children and young people crime and safety education programs (e.g. young people education program on protective behaviours, consequences of crime, drugs, alcohol and energy drinks, cultural specific programs).	Level of funding secured for delivery of child and youth focused crime and safety programs (Council and otherwise).	Developmental/ Community Based	Council	S, ongoing
COMMUNICATIONS AND MARKETING					
5.4	Promoting healthy, active, safe lifestyles and relationships (through the family environment e.g. from baby to adulthood).	Number and type of awareness tools used to promote healthy, active and safe lifestyles and advice information made available to the public by Council.	Developmental/ City Wide	Council	M
PROGRAM DELIVERY					
5.5	Work in partnership with Youth Development Officer (YDO) to deliver items and programs for young people in terms of promoting safer behaviours and decreasing incidences of crime amongst young people.	Number of initiatives developed, supported and/or implemented in partnership with YDO including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School holiday activities • Education program • Young people and their use of public space (e.g. safety in skate parks) • Incorporating family activities • Love Bites Program. 	Combined/ City Wide & Community Based	Council	S, ongoing

ITEM	ACTION	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR/ MONITORING MEASURE	MODEL/ DELIVERY	KEY STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME
5.6	Work in partnership with Indigenous Australian Community Development Officer (IACDO) to deliver several Indigenous specific programs with included aspects of crime prevention and safety.	Number of Indigenous specific programs comprising crime and safety aspects including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NAIDOC Week • Sorry Day • Sports & Cultural Day • Indigenous Children's Day • World Indigenous People's Day 	Combined/ City Wide & Community Based	Council	S
5.7	Continue to support and deliver Domestic Violence Month (May) initiatives annually including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walk a Mile in Her Shoes March • Domestic Violence Forum 	Support provided and number of domestic violence month initiatives completed on an annual basis.	Social/ City Wide	Council Relevant service providers	S, ongoing
5.8	Continue to support and deliver Child Protection Week initiatives including, Council as member of Child Protection Week committee, Gala Awards Dinner, Symposium and Banner.	Support and deliver Child Protection Week initiatives within Ipswich on an annual basis.	Social/ City Wide	Council Relevant service providers	S, ongoing

7. IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

The City of Ipswich Community Crime Prevention and Safety Action Plan has been developed by Council to contribute to the reduction in incidences of offending and enhance community perceptions of safety in the Ipswich LGA. It will become the primary document consulted when implementing crime prevention and safety related actions, conducting tasks, allocating Council funds and advocating to private and government organisations.

The Action Plan will be implemented through various Council plans and policies, including but not limited to:

IPSWICH CITY COUNCIL OPERATIONAL PLAN

This is an annual document, which schedules Council's funding provision for the next 12 months to five (5) years. Actions which require direct funding from Council, and total a significant amount, will be implemented through the Operational Plan.

COUNCIL OFFICER WORK PLAN/ PERFORMANCE REVIEWS

This is an ongoing Council process where actions from the Plan's Action Plan are assigned to relevant Council Officers for implementation. All relevant Council Officers have been consulted regarding the Plan and action items.

OTHER COUNCIL DOCUMENTS

Specific topics that relate to community crime prevention and safety are addressed in specific Council strategic planning documents, including:

- Ipswich Planning Scheme
- Public and Environmental Health Strategic Action Plan
- Open Space and Recreation Strategy
- Streetscape Strategy
- Public Parks Strategy
- Nature Based Recreation Strategy

PRIORITIES/TIMEFRAMES

Implementation of the Plan's Action Plan is divided into five (5) priority areas which are further organised into categories, namely: Governance; Funding; Community and Marketing; and, Program Delivery. The Action tables for each of the priority areas are ordered for implementation based on the following timeframes:

SHORT TERM (S)

Recommending implementation of the action within July 2013 and June 2014

MEDIUM TERM (M)

Recommending implementation of the action within July 2014 and June 2015

REPORTING

A report outlining the progress of the action items will be submitted to Council on an annual basis with updates also being provided in officer quarterly reports to Council.

BUDGET

The primary funding and resourcing options available at the time of implementation of the Plan's Action Plan include:

- partnerships – includes advocating on behalf of the community for funding or resourcing from private and government agencies
- direct Council funding for the action item
- existing resources – includes tailoring existing services, initiatives and human resources

The Plan is intended to be a 'living' document which will be monitored and evaluated on an annual basis as part of an ongoing process to maintain its relevance and fluidity.



It is proposed that the progress, issues and challenges of the Plan action items be continually documented and a report be submitted quarterly as an update to Council by the Community Development Branch outlining progress in implementation, together with any recommended amendments to the Plan Action Plan. The report will also identify progress against each Action Plan item using the following criteria:

NO ACTION

No advancement made against the action

IN PROGRESS

Work has started on the action

COMPLETED

Work completed on the action

DELAYED

Part or no progress has been made, but action cannot be completed due to other circumstances, for example, dependant on funding and funding application was not granted within nominated timeframes

8. APPENDICES

8.1 IPSWICH CITY COUNCIL DEMOGRAPHICS

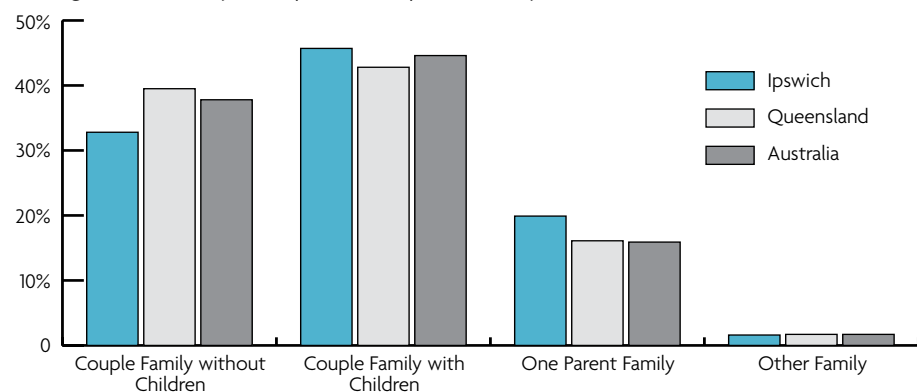
Table 1 - Total people by gender and age Ipswich City Council 2012

PEOPLE	IPSWICH CITY	%	QUEENSLAND	%	AUSTRALIA	%
Total	166,904		4,332,739		21,507,717	
Male	83,096	49.8	2,148,221	49.6	10,634,013	49.4
Female	83,808	50.2	2,184,518	50.4	10,873,704	50.6
Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people	6,415	3.8	155,825	3.6	548,369	2.5

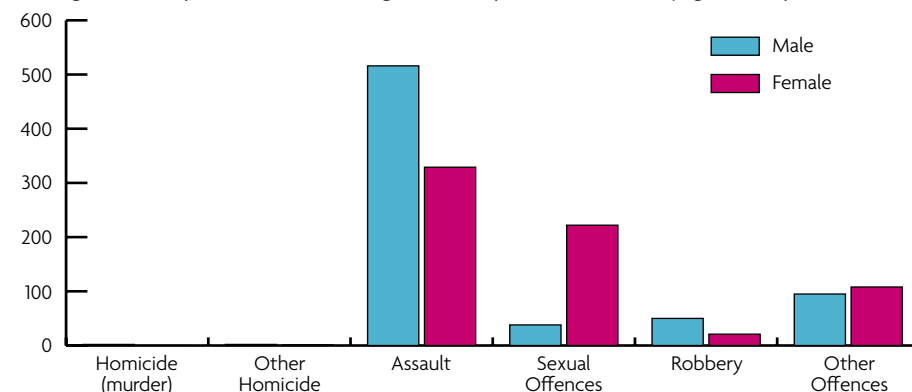
In the 2011 Census, there were 166,904 people in Ipswich City (LGA). Of these 49.8% were male and 50.2% were female. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people made up 3.8% of the population.

AGE	IPSWICH CITY	%	QUEENSLAND	%	AUSTRALIA	%
0-4 years	14,552	8.7	297,893	6.9	1,421,050	6.6
5-9 years	12,818	7.7	286,989	6.6	1,351,921	6.3
10-14 years	12,457	7.5	290,982	6.7	1,371,054	6.4
15-19 years	12,518	7.5	293,917	6.8	1,405,798	6.5
20-24 years	12,194	7.3	293,845	6.8	1,460,673	6.8
25-29 years	12,942	7.8	300,709	6.9	1,513,236	7.0
30-34 years	12,012	7.2	286,697	6.6	1,453,775	6.8
35-39 years	12,169	7.3	308,180	7.1	1,520,138	7.1
40-44 years	11,824	7.1	312,567	7.2	1,542,879	7.2
45-49 years	11,160	6.7	302,744	7.0	1,504,142	7.0
50-54 years	9,968	6.0	288,140	6.7	1,447,404	6.7
55-59 years	8,532	5.1	257,962	6.0	1,297,244	6.0
60-64 years	7,471	4.5	243,125	5.6	1,206,116	5.6
65-69 years	5,388	3.2	185,758	4.3	919,319	4.3
70-74 years	4,089	2.4	136,885	3.2	708,090	3.3
75-79 years	2,880	1.7	99,572	2.3	545,263	2.5
80-84 years	2,127	1.3	76,971	1.8	436,936	2.0
85 years and over	1,802	1.1	69,801	1.6	402,681	1.9

8.1 Figure 1 - Family composition, Ipswich City Council 2011



8.2 Figure 2 - Reported offences against the person victims by gender, Ipswich LGA 2012



8.2 IPSWICH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OFFENDERS AND VICTIMS

VICTIMS

The statistics recorded by QPS regarding victims of offences apply only to Offences Against the Person. In 2012, Ipswich males (51%) were equally likely as the City's females (49%) to be a victim of an offence. Males, however, were more likely to be victims of Assault and Robbery than females (see figure 3). For Sexual Offences and Other Offences Against the Person, more females were victims than males.

When considering victims by age, younger persons in Ipswich were generally more likely than their older counterparts to be victims of Offences Against the Person, with males and females aged 0-19 years accounting for nearly half (47%) of all recorded victims in 2008 (see table 4). 15-19 year old females were most likely to be a victim, followed by 10-14 year old females. In the younger age groups (0-19 years), females were more likely than males to be victims, however from age 25 on, the roles reverse, and males were more likely than females to be victims.

Table 2 - Number and proportion of reported offences against the person victims by age and gender, Ipswich City LGA 2008

AGE	GENDER	NUMBER	%
0-9 years	Male	90	6.5
	Female	87	6.3
10-14 years	Male	102	7.4
	Female	126	9.1
15-19 years	Male	106	7.7
	Female	142	10.3
20-24 years	Male	69	5.0
	Female	79	5.7
25-29 years	Male	96	6.9
	Female	56	4.0
30-39 years	Male	98	7.1
	Female	93	6.7
40-49 years	Male	87	6.3
	Female	59	4.3
50+ years	Male	55	4.0
	Female	39	2.8
Total	Male	703	50.8
	Female	681	49.2

OFFENDERS

A review of Ipswich 2012 offender figures reveals the City's males clearly represented the majority of offenders involved in reported offences in all categories, accounting for almost 80% of all offenders (see figure 3).

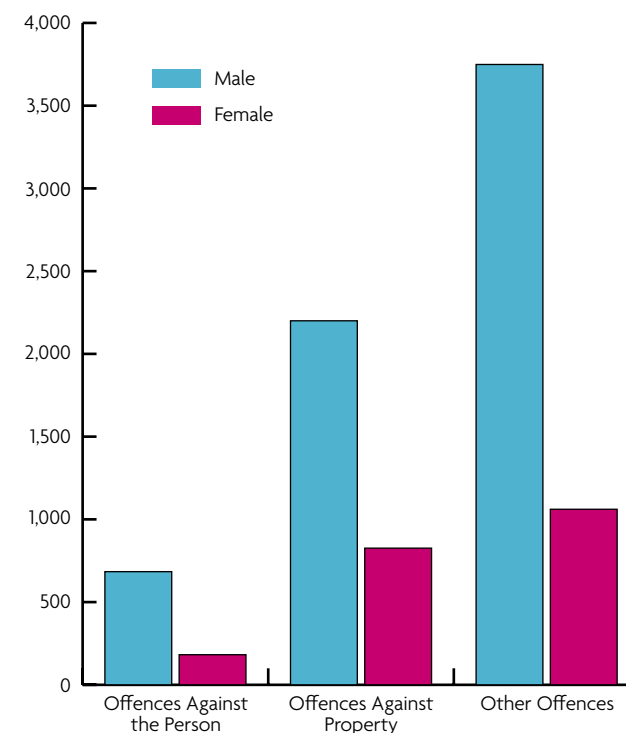
When considering offenders by age, younger persons in Ipswich were generally more likely than their older counterparts to be offenders of crime, particularly males aged 15-19 years of age (see table 6). Whilst those 20 years and older, again mostly males, were more likely to have committed Other Offences.

Note: QPS does not regard those persons aged nine years and younger as offenders. Under Queensland law, children under ten years of age are not held criminally responsible and are not included in offender statistics (Queensland Police Service 2012).

Table 3 - Number and proportion of reported offences by age and gender, Ipswich City LGA

AGE	GENDER	AGAINST THE PERSON		AGAINST PROPERTY		OTHER OFFENCES	
		NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
0-9 years	Male	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Female	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
10-14 years	Male	65	7.5	316	10.4	88	1.8
	Female	27	3.1	131	4.3	37	0.8
15-19 years	Male	193	22.3	834	27.6	740	15.4
	Female	48	5.5	241	8.0	203	4.2
20-24 years	Male	106	12.2	362	12.0	823	17.1
	Female	23	2.6	110	3.6	200	4.2
25-29 years	Male	83	9.6	279	9.2	651	13.5
	Female	15	1.7	99	3.3	179	3.7
30-34 years	Male	71	8.2	164	5.4	448	9.3
	Female	33	3.8	111	3.7	146	3.0
35-39 years	Male	43	5.0	124	4.1	402	8.4
	Female	13	1.5	43	1.4	108	2.2
40-45 years	Male	53	6.1	69	2.3	286	5.9
	Female	8	0.9	50	1.7	90	1.9
45-49 years	Male	34	3.9	39	1.3	140	2.9
	Female	5	0.6	27	0.9	54	1.1
50+ years	Male	36	4.1	33	1.1	171	3.6
	Female	10	1.2	14	0.5	44	0.9
Total	Male	684	79.0	2,200	72.7	3,749	77.9
	Female	182	21.0	826	27.3	1,061	22.1

Figure 3 - Offender by gender, Ipswich LGA 2012



QPS Offender statistics are based on offence counts and do not refer to individual counts. One individual may be responsible for one or many offences. Only those offenders whose age and sex were known were included.

8.3 IPSWICH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA CRIME INCIDENCES

Figure 4 - Reported Offences per 100,000 of population, Ipswich City LGA 2004-12

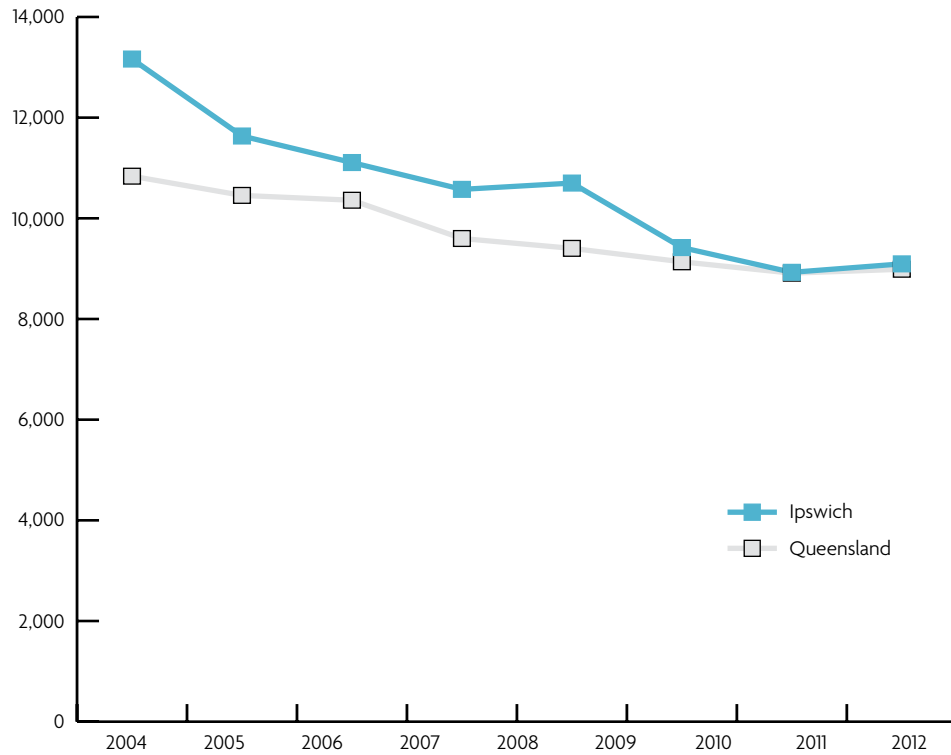


Figure 5 - All Reported Offences, Ipswich City LGA 2004-12

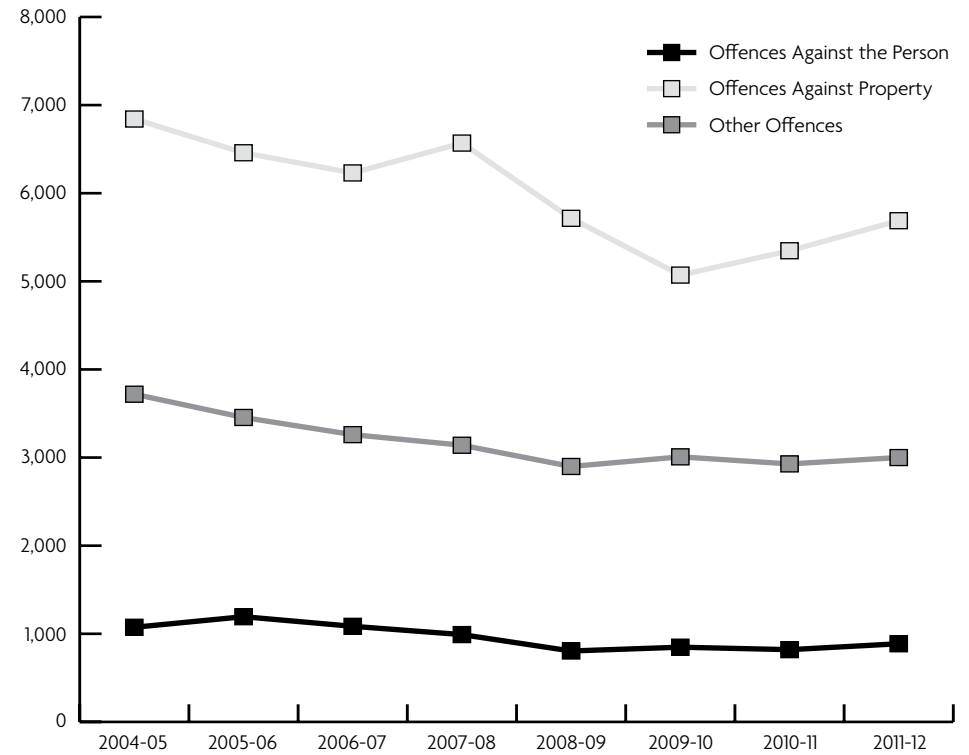


Table 4 - Number, rate (per 100,000 of population) and proportion of Reported Offences, Ipswich City LGA and Queensland 2012

OFFENCE CATEGORY	IPSWICH LGA			QUEENSLAND		
	NUMBER	RATE	%	NUMBER	RATE	%
Offences Against Person	1,527	887	9.3	30,768	680	7.2
Offences Against Property	9,792	5,688	59.4	230,775	5,101	53.8
Other Offences	5,165	3,000	31.3	167,622	3,705	39.1
Total	16,484	9,575	100	429,165	9,486	100



Table 5 - Number, rate (per 100,000 of population) and Proportion of Reported Offences, Ipswich City LGA and Queensland 2012

OFFENCE CATEGORY		IPSWICH LGA			CHANGE BETWEEN 2004-12 (9 years)		QUEENSLAND			CHANGE BETWEEN 2004-12 (9 years)	
		NUMBER	RATE	%	RATE	%	NUMBER	RATE	%	RATE	%
Offences Against the Person		1,527	887	9.3	-383	-0.3	30,768	680	7.2	-130	-0.5
Offences Against Property		9,792	5,688	59.4	-1,515	-5.6%	230,775	5,101	53.8	-1,366	-2.3
Other Offences		5,165	3,000	31.3	-336	6.0	167,622	3,705	39.1	174	5.3
Total		16,484	9,575	100	-2,234	0.1	429,165	9,486	100	-1,322	3.5
Offences Against Person	Homicide	2	1	0	0	0	42	1	0	0	0
	Other Homicide	3	2	0	-1	0	65	1	0	-3	0
	Assault	846	491	5.1	-137	0.3	20,331	449	4.7	-31	0.7
	Sexual Offences	326	189	2.0	-38	0.3	4,740	105	1.1	18	-0.3
	Robbery	109	63	0.7	1	0.2	1,816	40	0.4	2	0
	Other Offences Against Person	241	140	1.5	-208	-1.1	3,774	83	0.9	-75	-0.6
Offences Against Property	Unlawful Entry	2,025	1,176	12.3	-246	1.5	45,710	1,010	10.7	-440	-2.7
	Arson	92	53	0.6	-42	-0.1	1,536	34	0.4	-4	0.1
	Other Property Damage	2,008	1,166	12.2	-244	-1.7	42,885	948	10.0	-153	-0.2
	Unlawful Use Motor Vehicle	557	324	3.4	-144	-0.2	11,979	265	2.8	-153	-0.5
	Other Theft	4,258	2,473	25.8	-111	6.2	108,476	2,398	25.3	-183	1.5
	Fraud	678	394	4.1	-2,058	-14.5	14,916	330	3.5	-445	-3.6
	Handle Stolen Goods	174	101	1.1	-24	0.2	5,273	117	1.2	52	-0.3
Other Offences	Drug Offences	1,110	645	6.7	-260	-0.2	47,741	1,055	11.1	-74	-0.1
	Prostitution	14	8	0.1	8	0.1	186	4	0	-17	-0.2
	Liquor (excl. drunk)	25	15	0.2	-21	-0.1	6,498	144	1.5	54	1.9
	Gaming, Racing and Betting	-	-	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Breach Domestic Violence Protection Order	444	258	2.7	-29	0.5	11,101	245	2.6	9	0.4
	Trespassing and Vagrancy	114	66	0.7	-30	0	4,316	95	1.0	21	0.3
	Weapons Act	112	65	0.7	-28	-0.2	3,776	84	0.9	-24	-0.1
	Good Order	1,672	971	10.1	37	3.0	51,674	1,142	12.0	318	4.4
	Stock Related	5	3	0	-12	-0.2	514	11	0.1	4	0.2
	Traffic	1,566	910	9.5	-14	2.5	39,494	873	9.2	-130	-0.1
	Miscellaneous Offences	103	60	0.6	34	0.4	2,319	51	0.5	11	0.3

8.4 IPSWICH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON

OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON

The Offences Against the Person category includes the following offence types:

- Homicide (and Other Homicide)
- Assault
- Sexual Offences
- Robbery
- Other Offences Against the Person

Just over 9% of all offences in Ipswich in 2012 were classified as Offences Against the Person. Assaults accounted for approximately 56% of all Offences Against the Person in Ipswich in 2008 (see Table 6) and, as such, dominated the category. Assaults were reported at a rate of 492 per 100,000 population, more than twice the rate of the next largest offence type in the category, namely Sexual Offences (190 per 100,000; 21%). The largest contributors of Assaults were Serious (23%) and Common Assaults (22%). Of the two offence types that comprise Sexual Offences, Other Sexual Offences accounted for 16% and Rape/Attempted Rape 5%. The offence types of Homicide, Robbery and Other Offences Against the Person comprised the remainder (23%) of the category's offences.

Compared to the State, Ipswich had higher rates for all offence types in the Offences Against the Person category in 2012 (see Figure 5). Ipswich rates of Assault and Sexual Offences were 491 and 189 per 100,000 population respectively, above Queensland rates of 449 and 105 per 100,000 population.

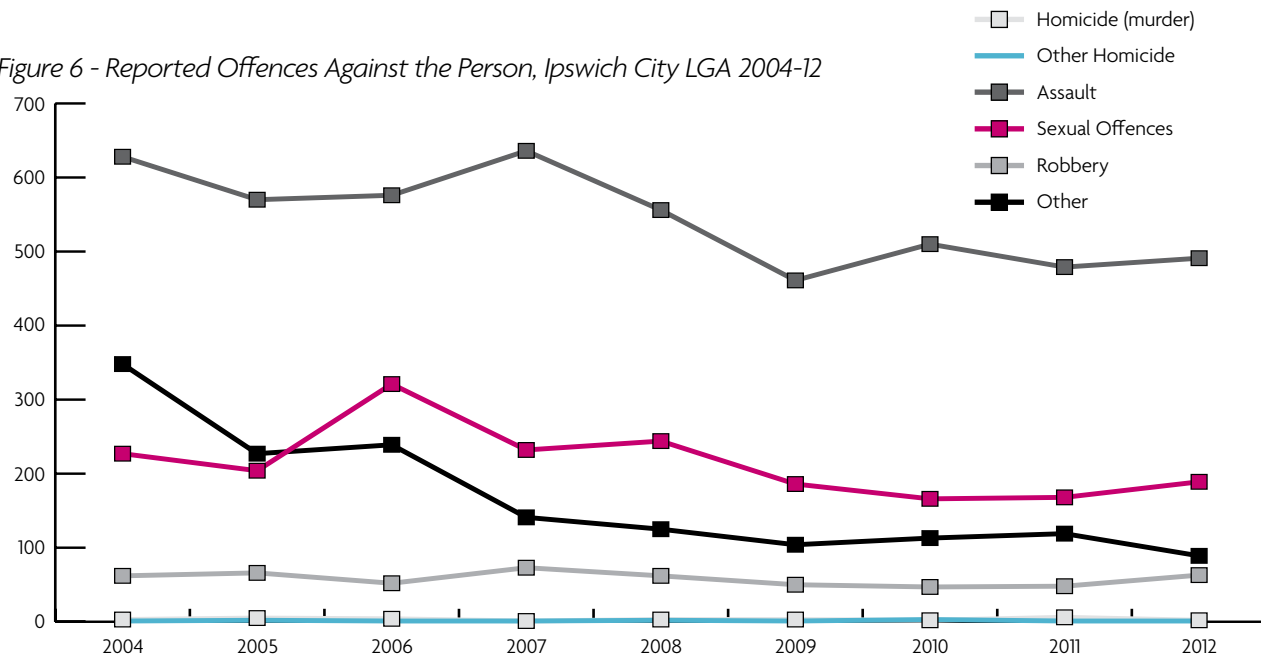
Table 6 - Number, rate (per 100,000 of population) and Proportion of Reported Offences Against the Person, Ipswich City LGA and Queensland 2012

OFFENCE CATEGORY		IPSWICH LGA			QUEENSLAND		
		NUMBER	RATE	%	NUMBER	RATE	%
Other Homicide	Homicide	2	1	0.1	42	1	0.1
	Attempted Murder	3	2	0.2	43	1	0.1
	Conspiracy to Murder	-	-	0	1	0	0
	Manslaughter (excl. by driving)	-	-	0	6	0	0
	Driving Causing Death	-	-	0	15	0	0
Assault	Greivous Assault	40	23	2.7	915	20	3.0
	Serious Assault	359	209	23.5	9,105	201	29.6
	Serious Assault (other)	107	62	7.0	2,417	53	7.9
	Common Assault	340	198	22.3	7,894	174	25.7
Sexual Offences	Rape and Attampted Rape	84	49	5.5	1,303	29	4.2
	Other Sexual Offences	242	141	15.8	3,437	76	11.2
Robbery	Armed Robbery	56	33	3.7	973	22	3.2
	Unarmed Robbery	53	31	3.5	843	19	2.8
Other Offences Against Person	Kidnapping and abduction etc.	20	12	1.3	297	7	1.0
	Extortion	5	3	0.3	45	1	0.1
	Stalking	22	13	1.4	535	12	1.7
	Life Endangering Acts	194	113	12.7	2,897	64	9.4
Total		1,527	887	100	30,768	680	100

Over the 2004-2012 period, Assault and Sexual Offences remained the lead contributors of the Offences Against the Person category for Ipswich, with the exception of Other Offences Against the Person in 2004-2005, recorded above the rate of Sexual Offences in this period. Of all the offence types in the category, Other Offences Against the Person showed the most notable movement over the five years to 2012 due to a drop in Stalking and Life Endangering Act offences (see Figure 7).



Figure 6 - Reported Offences Against the Person, Ipswich City LGA 2004-12



8.5 IPSWICH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OFFENCE LOCATION 2012

OFFENCE LOCATION TYPES

QPS defines the locality a criminal incidence takes place as the initial site where an offence occurred and the primary function of that site, including land and structures. Offence location types are classified under the broad categories of:

Residential

- Dwelling
- Outbuilding

Community

- Street/Footpath
- Educational
- Health
- Religious
- Transport
- Justice
- Community Location

Other Location

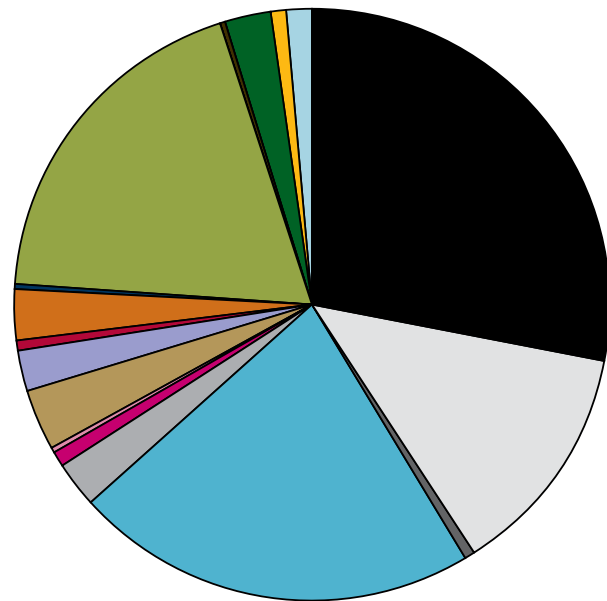
- Admin or Professional
- Banking
- Retail
- Warehouse or Storage
- Manufacturing
- Agricultural
- Recreational
- Other N.E.C
- Other N.F.D
- Wholesale

Unspecified

In 2012, the City's reported offences were most likely to take place in residential (dwelling), street and retail locations (see Figure 9). Considering the three broad offence categories, residential dwelling sites were most common for Offences Against the Person. Residential dwellings were also the most common for Offences Against Property, closely followed by retail locations. Other Offences most commonly occurred on the street or footpath (see Figure 10).

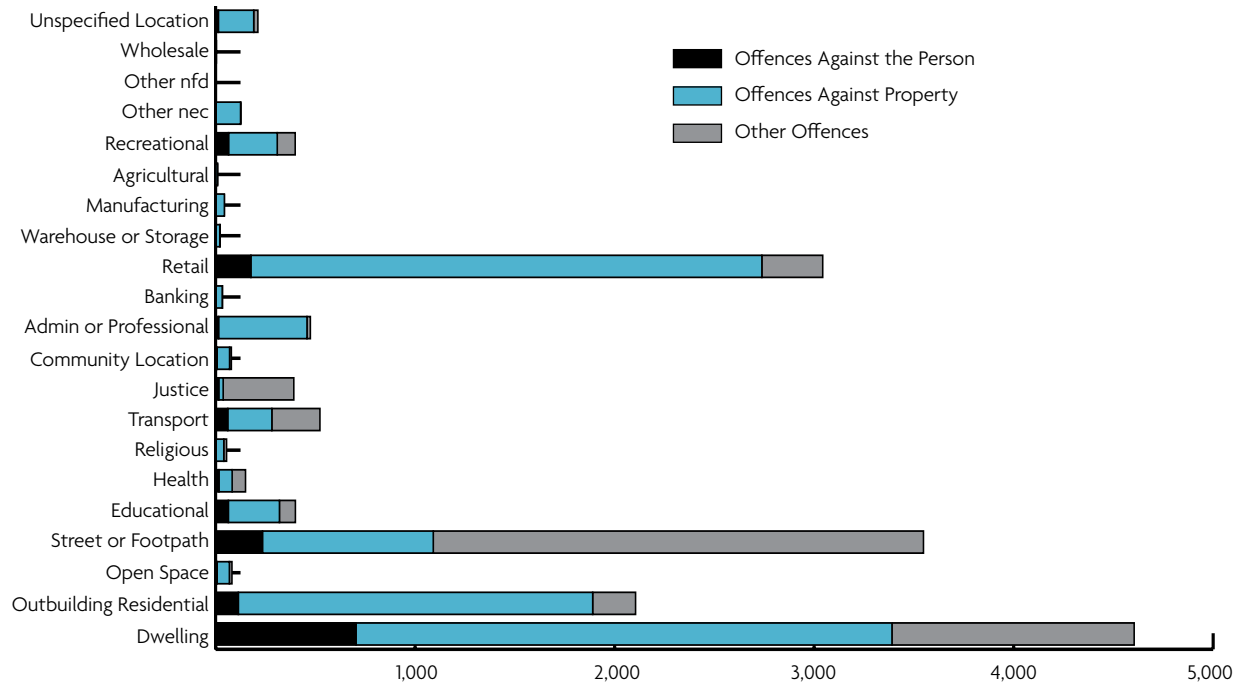


Figure 7 - Reported Offences by Location Type, Ipswich City LGA 2012



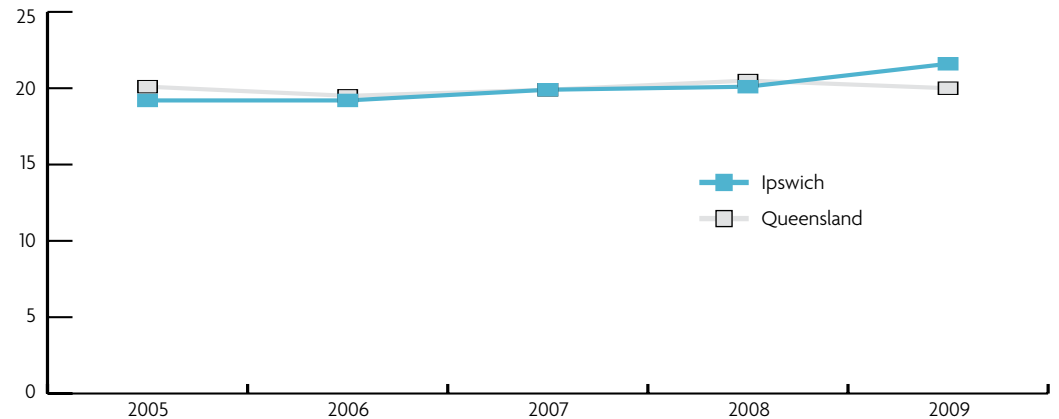
- Dwelling 28.2%
- Admin or Professional 2.9%
- Banking 0.2%
- Retail 18.7%
- Warehouse or Storage 0.1%
- Manufacturing 0.3%
- Agricultural 0.1%
- Educational 2.5%
- Health 0.9%
- Religious 0.3%
- Transport 3.2%
- Justice 2.4%
- Community Location 0.5%
- Outbuilding Residential 12.9%
- Open Space 0.5%
- Retail 18.7%
- Warehouse or Storage 0.1%
- Manufacturing 0.3%
- Agricultural 0.1%
- Educational 2.5%
- Health 0.9%
- Religious 0.3%
- Transport 3.2%
- Justice 2.4%
- Community Location 0.5%
- Street or Footpath 21.8%
- Warehouse or Storage 0.1%
- Manufacturing 0.3%
- Agricultural 0.1%
- Educational 2.5%
- Health 0.9%
- Religious 0.3%
- Transport 3.2%
- Justice 2.4%
- Community Location 0.5%
- Unspecified 1.3%
- Recreational 2.4%
- Other NEC 0.8%

Figure 8 - Reported Offences by Offence Category and Location Type, Ipswich LGA 2012



8.6 IPSWICH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA ROAD CRASH INCIDENCES

Figure 9 - Road Crash Incidences by percentage, Ipswich LGA and Queensland 2005-09



9. REFERENCES

Australian Bureau of Statistics

2012 *Census of Population and Housing*
Ipswich LGA, Queensland and Australia
2011, Commonwealth of Australia

Department of Premier and Cabinet

2002 *Building Safer Communities: A Crime
Prevention Manual for Queensland*

Ipswich City Council

2010 *Community Consultation Research Report*

Ipswich City Council

2011 *City of Ipswich Crime Prevention Plan*

Ipswich City Council

2011 *Ipswich Community Plan I2031*

Ipswich City Council

2012 *Ipswich City Council Corporate Plan
2012 - 2013*

Ipswich City Council

2012 *Ipswich City Council Operational Plan
2012 - 2013*

Local Government Association of Queensland

2010 *Community Development Policies (online)*
Available from www.lgaq.asn.au
Accessed 22 June 2012

Sampson, R.J. & Lauritsen, J.L.

1994 *Violent Victimization and Offending:
Individual, Situational and Community
Level Risk Factors*
Understanding and Preventing Violence,
3, 1-114

Tonry, M.H. & Farrington, D.P.

1995 *Building a Safer Society: Strategic
Approaches to Crime Prevention
Volume 19*
University of Chicago Press, Chicago

Queensland Government

2011 *WHO Safe Communities (online)*
Available from [www.health.qld.gov.au/
chipp/what_is/safe.asp](http://www.health.qld.gov.au/chipp/what_is/safe.asp)
Accessed 23 April 2013

Queensland Police Service

2012 *Queensland Police Service, Ipswich LGA
Statistical Release 2008 - 2012*

Welsh, B. & Hoshi, A.

2006 *Communities and Crime Prevention*
in Sherman L., Farrington D., Welsh B.,
Layton Mackenzie D. (eds), Evidence-based
Crime Prevention.
London: Routledge 165-197

Whitzman, C. & Zhang, R.

2006 *Community Safety Indicator Project
Research Report*





www.ipswich.qld.gov.au

Ipswich City Council

45 Roderick Street

PO Box 191

Ipswich Qld 4305

Australia

Tel (07) 3810 6666

Fax (07) 3810 6731

Email council@ipswich.qld.gov.au