



Community Safety Plan 2016 - 2018

Safety...is an essential resource for everyday life, needed by individuals and communities to realise their aspirations.

World Health Organisation, 1998

Shire of East Pilbara, January 2016

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Revision control

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Ver2	13 April 2015	Updated version, including Executive Summary	M. McManus
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**Council Resolution: 201617/163
THAT Council**

11 MARCH, 2016

- 1. Receive Part One Community Safety Identification Study**
- 2. Endorse the Community Safety Plan 2016-2018**
- 3. Receive Part Three Community Safety Plan Identification Study - Individual Project Plans**

CARRIED

1 Introduction

The Shire of East Pilbara recognises that people in the region have the right to feel and be safe in their community.

Community safety influences all aspects of daily life: where we live, recreate and socialise, learn, work and participate. It provides a foundation for our long-term choices and decision-making processes at the individual, family, community and societal levels.

Purpose

The **purpose** of the Community Safety Plan is to be a practical, user-focused document that:

- Identifies overarching strategies for improving and promoting community safety in the East Pilbara
- Consolidates three key safety focus areas for the East Pilbara
- Identifies short-term, medium- and long-term actions and projects.

Goals

The **goals** of the resulting implementation of projects are to:

- Improve the safety (or perception of safety) and wellbeing of everyone in the Shire of East Pilbara
- Reduce the impact of intentional and unintentional injury or harm, whether as a result of:
 - a. Fires, natural disasters or other emergencies
 - b. Anti-social or criminal behavior
 - c. Alcohol and other drug use
 - d. Road accidents
 - e. Built environment and/or
 - f. Business activities.

2 Background and definitions

Safety, along with shelter and food, is considered the basic pre-condition for health

Whitzman and Zhang, 2006

Defining community safety

Community safety is defined by the Shire as follows:

“The right of all individuals living, working and visiting the East Pilbara to pursue all aspects of their life without fear or risk of harm or injury. It includes the shared responsibility of government agencies, businesses and all other people in the community to ensure this is possible”.¹

This approach recognises that community safety is broader than crime prevention or law enforcement, and is the responsibility of the whole community. Personal safety is integral to community health, wellbeing and connectedness.

Safety is a dynamic state and “is not merely reflected by the absence of injuries and threat” (Welander et al, 2004: 87). Safety is highly subjective, and further influenced by individual and collective experiences.

A shift away from the term ‘crime prevention’ to the more holistic ‘community safety’ is an important shift. It highlights the need to rely on health, education, community development and infrastructure systems which are important for addressing some of the underlying drivers of crime and social disorder.

The Shire recognises the need for both long-term action to address complex, entrenched social problems that affect feelings or experiences of safety, and more immediate action to address situational and environmental elements of community safety.

Background to the Plan

The Community Safety Plan (2016 - 2018) was developed as part of a broader Community

Safety Identification Study undertaken by the Shire in 2014 - 2015. The Study examined the needs and options for investing in infrastructure and programs to improve the standard and level of personal safety in the Shire. Two key outputs are relevant to the Study:

- Community Safety Profile - overviewed in Section 4 of this Plan and detailed in Appendix One.
- Community Safety Action Plan - brings together the key safety focus areas and actions for the Shire and key stakeholders (Section 6 of this document)

Individual Project Plans have also been developed and provided to the Shire to accompany these plans. These plans detail actions and estimated budgets, and have been provided to enable Shire staff to obtain key project information quickly and apply for funding as needed.

3 Methodology

Research and desktop review

A review of best practice research was undertaken to identify key facets of successful community safety programs.

Stakeholder input and consultation

There has been considerable stakeholder and community consultation in the East Pilbara over the last five years, in relation to community wellbeing, health, safety and development. A review of community safety themes and issues arising from these plans and associated community consultations was undertaken to help identify key local safety issues. These include:

Table 1 Recent planning and consultation in the East Pilbara

Plan / Strategy name	Lead organisation
Family, Youth and Children's Services Project (2013/14)	Shire of East Pilbara
Public Health Plan (2014)	Shire of East Pilbara
Community Strategic Plan (2012)	Shire of East Pilbara
Newman Community Survey (2012 and 2015)	Shire of East Pilbara
Newman Tomorrow: 2030 vision (2012)	Shire of East Pilbara
Community Wellbeing Strategy (2012)	Shire of East Pilbara
Community Alcohol and Substance Plan (Breaking the Cycle Funding) (2013)	Department of Health (Drug and Alcohol Office)
VSU Strategy for the East Pilbara (2012)	VSU Working Group ¹
Status of the Martu Community of the Pilbara - Moving Forward (2010)	Newman Women's Shelter on behalf of the Martu Community of Parnpajinya & Newman)

Selected consultation with service providers and agency representatives, and a consolidation of recent community consultations was undertaken for this Study.

Key stakeholders providing input to the project included Shire staff and Councillors, local service providers, local businesses, state and federal government agencies and local community members:

- Newman Police (Senior Sergeant Larry Miller; Mark McKenzie)
- BHP Billiton (Senior Community Advisor Megan Alchin)
- KJ Rangers (Chief Executive Officer, Peter Johnson)
- East Pilbara Volatile Substance Use (VSU) Working Group (no longer meeting - refer to Community Alcohol and Substance Plan Working Group and the East Pilbara Interagency Group)
- Ashburton Aboriginal Corporation (Team Leader, Brooke Johnson)
- Newman Women's Shelter (Maggie Lewis, Executive Officer)

¹ This group had ceased meeting at the time of project completion.

- BHP Billiton (Adrian Brahim, Principal - Indigenous Affairs; Megan Alchin, Senior Community Relations Advisor)
- St John Ambulance (Newman) (Luke Fowles, Community Paramedic)
- Newman Hospital (Sharon Boggetti, Operations Manager)
- LandCorp (Ben Killigrew, Senior Development Manager and Project Manager, Newman Town Centre Revitalisation)
- WA Local Government Association (Melissa Pickering, Roadwise Coordinator)
- Newman Youth Services (Jacqui Bickendorf, Manager)
- Shire of East Pilbara (Allen Cooper (CEO), Sian Appleton (Deputy CEO), Sue Mischoff, Pip Parenson (Community Wellbeing Managers), Paul Dickson (Community Safety Manager) and Lynne Craigie (Shire President))
- Pilbara Population Health (Deanna Exeter, Public Health Manager)
- Melissa Stoneham (consultant developing Public Health Plan).

An Issues and Projects Register was developed during the project to capture the emerging issues and ideas for projects. This was reviewed together by the consultant, the Manager for Community Wellbeing and the Manager for Community Safety in April 2014. This helped to determine a direction that was relevant for the region and connected to other initiatives (lead by the Shire as well as other stakeholders).

From there, a report and series of action plans were developed and once more reviewed by the Shire.

4 Community Safety in the East Pilbara

Overall, community perceptions of crime and safety have received mixed views in recent consultations in the Shire, and depend on a

range of factorsⁱⁱ. In the key town of Newman for example, whilst the parts of the town are considered relatively safe, there are clearly specific locations or situations in which people feel less safe out in the community.

Key safety issues are summarised below and a more details Community Safety Profile can be found in Appendix One.

Anti-social activity and behaviour

Vandalism of Miner's Promise playground and other hotspots has shown to be an ongoing issue. Visible public drunkenness at the town centre and other key areas is regularly reported as an issue, and potentially affects the safety of visitors, residents and the individuals themselves.

The Newman Community Survey (2015) identified improvements to the overall look, character, and cleanliness of the Shire and facilities as a key area for improvement. There were less concerns raised about anti-social behaviour, however the 2012 Survey identified such concerns associated with 'physical disorder' such as rubbish, lack of amenity, run-down houses and smashed glass on footpaths.

Some of these present a direct safety hazard to a person (e.g. smashed glass, houses in disrepair to the extent they are unstable). However, they often lead to perceptions of crime or feelings of being unsafe in the community (even in low crime areas or where there is little or no real threat)ⁱⁱⁱ.

Alcohol and other drugs

Alcohol is seen as the leading source of either anti-social or criminal behavior, and the root cause of significant threats to individual, family and community safety. The harmful impact of widespread alcohol abuse within the East Pilbara region cannot be overstated, and is well documented elsewhere^{iv}.

WA Police reports that in 2009 to 2010, alcohol was a factor in 69% of assaults, a proportion higher than the Pilbara statistical division (63%) and significantly higher than Western Australia (45%). Domestic assaults

accounted for 58% of total reported assaults in the Shire, well above rates recorded in the Pilbara (47% and the state (38%). In 2014, local police report that as high as 90% of domestic assaults in Newman are alcohol-related^v.

Priority crimes

The most common crimes affecting people in the three major towns of the East Pilbara are assaults, particularly domestic assaults and theft (from vehicles, property and outdoor fridges)^{vi}.

In 2015², there were 139 reported assaults in Newman; Marble Bar and Nullagine reported five and 20 assaults respectively³. Newman assaults are slightly down from 180 in 2013 and 184 in 2014, though December 2015 assault reports are not yet available. There were 43 reported stolen motor vehicles in 2013. There were 43 reported dwelling burglaries and 27 burglaries (other), similar to the previous two years. Over the last five years (2010 to 2015), dwelling burglaries have decreased (33%) and reported assaults have increased slightly. Dwelling burglaries have gone down significantly from 86 in 2012 to 43 in 2015.

Recent crime statistics from WA Police show incidences of stolen motor vehicles are the same for 2014 and 2015, and have decreased from 68 in 2013 to 43 in 2015.

Road safety

Fatigue, distraction, long-distance driving on regional and remote roads and drink driving are consistently a problem in East Pilbara. Whilst data is not available specific to the East Pilbara, the Office of Road Safety (ORS) collates data for the Pilbara region as a whole.

There were a total of 55 fatalities from 2008 to 2012 in the Pilbara, and 397 serious

injuries. In 2013, 82 people were killed or seriously injured. Over the last 10 years, seat belts were not worn by 25% of vehicle occupants killed or seriously injured^{vii}.

A section of the Great Northern Highway at Newman was recently identified as the 'worst stretch of WA's deadliest road'. Of the 82 fatal crashes along the Highway in the past five years, 11 have happened close to Newman^{viii}.

The Office of Road Safety (ORS) report that run off road crashes are the major crash type for the Pilbara region - accounting for 34% of crashes in which people were killed or seriously injured from 2008 to 2012^{ix}. These fatal and serious crashes usually involve one car and collision with an object or roll-overs. Location maps of major crashes indicate at least 30 of these crashes occur within Shire boundaries⁴.

83% of respondents to the 2015 Community Survey identify improving pedestrian cross overs/walkways as a priority for the Shire⁵.

5 Key focus areas

Based on analysis of key problems and issues (see East Pilbara Community Safety Profile), four key focus areas for action on community safety have been identified.

Three of these relate to specific issues, and one to the approach required for a coordinated response to create safer communities:

1. **Overarching strategies:** Build on existing partnerships and work to implement the Plan and achieve outcomes for safer communities
2. **Crime and Anti-social behaviour:** Create safe public spaces and reduce crime and anti-social behaviour
3. **Alcohol and other drugs:** Address alcohol- and drug-related violence & impact
4. **Road safety:** Promote safer roads and road use in the East Pilbara.

² Results available up to and including November 2015.

³ Note the WA Police no longer collates information into detailed community safety and crime prevention profiles. Information is obtained from reported crimes via WA Police website. The crimes of most importance to the general community are searchable - see <https://www.police.wa.gov.au/Crime/Statistics>

⁴ See <http://rsc.wa.gov.au/Stats/Pilbara/ors-stats-pilbara-nature.aspx>

⁵ AEC Group (2015)

Best practice research reveals the following characteristics of effective strategies:

- Specific to the local context and situation
- Targeted at relatively small or well-defined problem areas
- Implement multi-faceted approaches
- Capacity to monitor progress and evaluate success
- Community involvement and commitment
- Culturally appropriate
- Use interagency partnerships (though these can often present significant operational challenges)^x.

The Shire has developed this Plan with these principles in mind, and in such a way that reflects the resources and options available.

To help bring together the various strategies and actions detailed in Section Four of this document, a one-page summary of the East Pilbara Community Safety Plan is provided on the following page.

5.1 Shire roles and responsibilities

This plan identifies the activities for which the Shire is responsible for implementing and overseeing, and those which the Shire must support or advocate for on behalf of other service providers.

Two key Shire roles are identified:

- **Lead agency:** Shire has a lead responsibility to implement
- **Strategic partner:** Shire has a responsibility to support and enhance specific activities lead by other stakeholders, through promoting or advocating on behalf of others.

Table 2 identifies the practical actions for the Shire to take to support these roles.

Table 2 Key roles of the Shire

Shire as LEAD	Shire as SUPPORT / PARTNER
<u>Asset Manager:</u> Provide & maintain recreation facilities and public open space, & other infrastructure to create safer places	<u>Promoter / supporter:</u> Promote the progress & success of partner programs and activities through events, local community newspapers, social media
<u>Service provider:</u> Fully or partially fund & provide a program or service	<u>Program partner:</u> identify and share potential funding sources for community safety activities, & provide in-kind support to community groups & organisations
<u>Compliance manager:</u> Monitor & enforce compliance with local laws and policies	<u>Advocate:</u> advocacy & lobbying to State and Federal government, & the private sector, for support in addressing the root causes of crime (and which address other local social priorities & goals)
	<u>Educator / information provider:</u> develop and/or distribute information & resources to educate & inform the community about safety issues, partner programs or Shire programs.

Figure 1 East Pilbara Community Safety Plan: Summary

		KEY SAFETY DIRECTIONS		
		1. Anti-social behaviour & crime	2. Alcohol & other drugs	3. Road safety
Overarching strategies	Advocacy and policy development to state & federal governments			
	Support & promote local services, supplement where necessary with events & information			
	Host events & participate in state, national & global programs to promote Community Safety			
	Provide expertise & connectivity between & across local programs to add value			
Design & infrastructure	CCTV installation & monitoring			
	Lighting upgrades & audit			
	Designing Out Crime in the new town centre		Road Safety Audit & Black Spot nomination	
	Miner's Promise review			
	Events & planning policy review			
	Safe transport to remote communities			
Designing Out Crime Policy				
Community connection & involvement	'Lock It Up' campaign			
	Safe Communities Kiosk			
	Newman Liquor Accord			
	Safe transport to remote communities*			
	YMCA Newman activities / Youth Centre / Mission Australia Drug & Alcohol counselling			
	WALGA Roadwise			
	Town Centre redevelopment - test case & community projects	Anti-alcohol and drug messages streaming during events	WALGA Roadwise	
Litter Prevention Partnership - review & revive	Community Alcohol & Substance Plan	Targeted road safety messages through film & multimedia projects		
Personal, social & leadership development	Practical support & participation in leadership development programs			
	Undertake cross cultural awareness training & development			
	Horsemanship Program / KJ Rangers Leadership Program / EPYP Schools Engagement program			
	YMCA Newman / Pilbara Joblink			

6 Community Safety Plan

* Grey shading = proposed new projects. Actions not highlighted can be accommodated within existing work roles and/or partnerships.

6.1 Overarching strategies and actions

STRATEGY RESPONSE	ACTIONS or PROJECTS		WHO		TIMEFRAME	COST & RESOURCES
			Lead	Partner		
Advocate for the system support & change required to support better safety outcomes for the East Pilbara	1.1	<p>Provide advocacy and recommendations/requests to Federal and State Government agencies (and others as required) on key issues that require greater political and practical support, including but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing affordability and stress • Volatile Substance Use • Road safety • Community Alcohol and Substance Use Plan (CASP) • Vulnerable and disadvantaged children • Support for domestic violence victims <p>Where relevant, identify areas for joint action with other agencies.</p>	SOEP (CEO, Mayor and relevant department directors)	Various	2016 - 2018	Existing budget & staff
Provide Shire Community Safety representation at key interagency stakeholder groups in the region	1.2	<p>Build, participate in and support the growth of interagency networks and community collaborations to use shared knowledge & resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Referrals of individuals to local service providers • Support & assistance to local organisations implementing strategies (e.g. funding ideas, project connections with Shire initiatives etc) • Consolidation of groups/networks as required to reduce duplication (currently an issue) • Attend regular meetings (or send a proxy) or maintain regular contact with community and the following (not limited to): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ East Pilbara Youth Engagement Partnership (SOEP) ○ East Pilbara Interagency Group (SoEP) ○ Community Alcohol & Substance Plan (Dept. Health) ○ Northern and Remote Country Governing Council (WA CHS) ○ Community Consultative Group (BHP Billiton) ○ Newman Early Years Network (SOEP) ○ Newman Liquor Accord (Newman Police) ○ Child Safety Group (Department of Child Protection) <p>and any other groups that arise/change over the life of this Plan.</p>	SoEP (Managers, Community Safety & Wellbeing)	Various	Immediate & Ongoing	Existing budget & staff

STRATEGY RESPONSE	ACTIONS or PROJECTS		WHO		TIMEFRAME	COST & RESOURCES
			Lead	Partner		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to participate, to the extent resources allow, in existing initiatives to address key safety and crime priorities. 				
Ensure relevant Shire policies reflect community safety direction & outcomes	1.3	<p>Review current events planning policies and consider updates to proactively address community safety, with particular attention to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Events that occur regularly but are not subject to events applications or risk assessments from the Shire Sporting clubs and sporting events 	SOEP (Manager, Community Safety; Manager, Events & Recreation)	Sports Clubs Community Groups	Review by December 2016	Coordination & update by existing staff
Work with others to endorse and/or expand participation in existing programs and projects	1.4	<p>Support selected partner community safety campaigns through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing a Calendar of key safety events each year, aligned with most relevance for local towns and communities Promotion amongst and participation of Shire staff and Councillors Dedicated community events where it directly addresses a community priority. <p>Campaigns to partner with may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> White Ribbon Day (domestic violence - annually, November) White Ribbons for Road Safety (annually, November) Community Safety / Safe Work (annually, October) KidSafe Seasonal Safety Campaigns (Summer and Winter) International FASD Awareness Day (Foetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder) <p>Integrate community safety messages & actions as required into aligned campaigns, including but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Youth Week NAIDOC Week International Women's Day 	SOEP (Manager, Community Wellbeing) (Manager, Community Safety)	White Ribbon WA Police (Community Engagement division) WALGA Injury Control Council of WA Road Safety Council Reconciliation Australia NAIDOC KidSafe WA UN Women	Immediate and Ongoing	Existing budget & staff, plus additional budget for one-off events
Promote community safety actions, messages and achievements	1.5	Update and regularly review the Shire's website for relevant community safety information & resources, including opportunities for participation, reporting anti-social behaviours and crime and upcoming events	SOEP (Manager, Community Safety)	-	Update by June 2016 and thereafter as new information is available	Existing staff and budget
	1.6	Publicise community safety principles, approach and key actions regularly in Newman News and other relevant publications.	SOEP (Manager, Community Wellbeing,	Various local media outlets (online & print)	Ongoing, as required	Existing budget & staff

STRATEGY RESPONSE	ACTIONS or PROJECTS		WHO		TIMEFRAME	COST & RESOURCES
			Lead	Partner		
			Safety)			
	1.7	<p>Consider whether projects are eligible for awards, including but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Government Road Safety Awards (WA Local Government Association, Roadwise and Institute of Public Works Engineering Australasia (IPWEA)) Injury Prevention and Safety Excellence Awards (Injury Control Council of WA) Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards (Heads of Australian Governments, state and territory) WA Constable Care Child Safety Awards (Constable Care Foundation) 	SOEP (Manager, Community Wellbeing) (Manager, Community Safety)	Implementation partners, as relevant	Ongoing, as required	Existing budget & staff
Support and actively promote partnerships with local police	1.8	Continue working with Newman Police to identify key safety issues requiring targeted education and operational initiatives	SOEP (Manager, Community Safety) + Newman, Marble Bar and Nullagine Police		Ongoing	<p>Identification of issues - existing budget & staff</p> <p>Implementation of any targeted actions / operations may require new funding</p>

6.2 Key Safety Direction: Create safe spaces and reduce crime and anti-social behaviour

STRATEGY RESPONSE	ACTIONS or PROJECTS		WHO		TIMEFRAME	COST & RESOURCES
			Lead	Partner		
Apply 'Designing Out Crime' principles internally & externally	2.1	Enforce Provide crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED) or Designing Out Crime (DOC) training to selected Shire planning staff	SOEP (Manager, Development Services - Planning, and Building)	WA Planning Institute	Training completed by June 2017	New project
	2.2	Use the Newman Town Centre redevelopment as a showcase for the development, implementation and effectiveness of Designing Out Crime and promoting community safety, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design of public spaces • Guidelines for tenants on safety • Community involvement in creating safe spaces and generating activity / active spaces 	SOEP (Managers, Development Services - Planning & Community Safety)	LandCorp	Confirm baseline statistics by March 2016 Case Study completed at opening of Town Centre	New project - staff & consultant expertise
	2.3	Investigate changes and improvements at Miner's Promise playground, particularly to address anti-social behaviours relating to vandalism of (subject to risk assessment against further unintended consequences)	SOEP (Manager, Community Safety)	YMCA + youth service providers	Complete investigation and risk assessment by June 2016 Decision made and funding investigated by December 2016	New project*
Improve lighting and/or repair malfunctioning lighting in identified priority areas	2.4	Install lighting to Welsh Drive and Newman Drive, around exercise nodes	SOEP (Manager, Community Safety)	BHP Billiton Power	Commenced installation in 2015	New project - infrastructure
	2.5	Conduct a lighting audit in Newman to identify lighting needs and address key areas of poor lighting, including reporting mechanisms for residents	SOEP (Manager, Community Safety)	BHP Billiton Power	Trial commenced July 2016 Commence audit January 2017	New project - expertise & infrastructure
Improve CCTV capability and effectiveness	2.6	Connect Shire CCTVs around Newman to Newman Police Station	SOEP (Manager, Community Safety)	Newman Police	Completed in Q1 2014/15	Existing budget & staff
	2.7	Assess additional CCTV requirements in other key 'hotspots' of Newman, and implement where required (note this is also identified in the	SOEP (Manager,	Newman Police	Completed by Q4 2014/15	New project - staff &

STRATEGY RESPONSE	ACTIONS or PROJECTS		WHO		TIMEFRAME	COST & RESOURCES
			Lead	Partner		
		Community Alcohol and Substance Plan, Priority 3, Strategy 1)	Community Safety)		New areas	infrastructure
Reduce alcohol and other drug related crime and violence in the region	2.8	<i>Refer to Key Safety Focus 2 (Alcohol and other drugs)</i>				
Promote greater community participation in keeping public spaces clean and tidy	2.9	Consult with local community groups and grant recipients to consider ways they can expand commitment as part of the Sustainability Litter Prevention Partnership grant, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shift towards more active safe community projects, within the parameters of what is possible for each group Extend the project to Nullagine and Marble Bar 	SOEP (Manager, Community Wellbeing)	Participating or prospective local community groups	Liaison with community groups during 2016/17 financial year Finalise requirements 2017/18 and beyond	Investigation - existing budget and staff Implementation - new project*
	2.10	Continue participation in Keep Australia Beautiful 'Tidy Towns' competition	SOEP (Manager, Community Wellbeing)	Keep Australia Beautiful	2016 - 2018	New projects under 'Tidy Towns' may require new funding
Involve the community in creating safe spaces and initiatives	2.11	Encourage and support the establishment of a Newman Neighbourhood Watch (NW) group as part of the Newman Neighbourhood Resource centre to help promote community safety (Note: NW was identified as an action from community wellbeing strategy)	SOEP (Manager, Community Wellbeing)	Newman Police Newman Neighbourhood Centre Neighbourhood Watch WA WA Police - Community Engagement Division	2017	Existing budget & staff
	2.12	Work closely with LandCorp to develop community involvement and interaction to bring people into the redesigned Newman Town Centre, upon completion. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working with local schools and young people to develop a Newman Town Centre Safety Project - develop community safety messages for display (i.e. rather than standard signage) and identify actions that could be taken outside of design to feel safe. 	SOEP (Managers, Community Wellbeing & Community Safety)	LandCorp Local service providers + community groups	2016/17 onwards	Coordination - existing budget & staff New initiatives may require additional funding

STRATEGY RESPONSE	ACTIONS or PROJECTS		WHO		TIMEFRAME	COST & RESOURCES
			Lead	Partner		
	2.13	Review and update Recognised Events of Community Interest policy to provide formal in-kind support to programs that include positive engagement, safety and social development initiatives.	SOEP (Manager, Community Events)	Various	Update & sign-off by December 2016	Existing staff & budget
Promote social interaction, information sharing & connection in local neighbourhoods and communities	2.14	Provide a mobile resource (e.g. 'Safe Communities Kiosk) for local communities to use in community gatherings, with provision of community safety information and events services through a mobile trailer service, modelled on the City of Melville's Friendly Neighbourhoods Trailer	SOEP (Managers, Community Wellbeing & Safety)	Potential to partner with health services	Scope services by June 2017 Implement service by January 2018	New project*
Support leadership development and diversionary activities for at-risk youth	2.15	Provide linkages and referrals as required to local diversionary, leadership and development programs, particularly those targeting at-risk individuals and groups.	SOEP (Community Wellbeing Manager, Community Safety Manager)	KJ Rangers CASP Working Group Others as required	Immediate and ongoing	Coordination - existing budget & staff
	2.16	Seek opportunities for greater participation and connection of Shire staff to the program, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Speaking about local government / the role of local government • Providing short work experience opportunities for participants • Attending opening day or key events (such as graduation/closing celebrations, where those exist) 	SOEP (Community Safety manager)	Various (implementation and service providers)	Immediate and ongoing	New initiatives may require additional funding

6.3 Key safety direction: Address alcohol- and drug-related violence & impact

STRATEGY RESPONSE	ACTIONS or PROJECTS		WHO		TIMEFRAME	COST & RESOURCES
			Lead	Partner		
Endorse and participate in implementing the Volatile Substance Use (VSU) Strategy	3.1	Support implementation of the 'Lock-It-Up' campaign or similar to promote positive safety behaviours relating to securing cars, property and volatile substances.	SOEP + CASP Working Group	CASP Working Group Local business	Immediate and ongoing	Existing staff and resources
Endorse and participate in implementing the Community Alcohol and Substance Plan	3.2	Identify areas within the Community Alcohol and Substance Plan (CASP) that require ongoing funding at the completion of the 2014-15 Action Plan. Support funding security and project longevity with input, expertise and referrals as required.	Department of Health	SOEP CASP implementation partners	2016/17 and onwards as/when CASP is updated	Coordination - by existing staff
Address anti-social behaviour in licensed establishments, outside liquor outlets and any event where alcohol is sold/consumed	3.3	Support the renewed focus on the Newman Liquor Accord through regular attendance at meetings and providing administrative and governance support as required	SOEP (Manager, Community Safety)	Newman Police Licensed establishments & liquor outlets Mission Australia Purntukuru Aboriginal Medical Service (PAMS)	2016 - 2018	Coordination & support by existing staff Potential for new projects to be implemented & owned by the NLA
	3.4	Investigate options for safe or emergency accommodation for young people in Newman (Note: key direction in relation to Safety from the preliminary Youth, Family and Children's services report)	SOEP (Managers, Community Wellbeing & Safety)	YMCA EP Youth Engagement Partnership Department of Housing Department of Child Protection	Commence investigation January 2017	New project
Address impact of itinerant visitors from remote communities staying in Newman	3.5	Liaise with relevant partners to understand status and plans for remote Aboriginal communities bus service (historic proposal, currently not implemented). Identify key areas for Shire support, including trial and options for operational support.	SOEP (Managers, Community Wellbeing & Safety)	KJ Rangers Western Desert Lands Aboriginal Corporation (WDLAC) PAMS	Commence investigation January 2017	Coordination / Liaison - within existing staff & budget New project - potential to expand in partnership
Support personal & leadership	3.6	Refer to <i>Actions 2.14 and 2.15 (Key Safety Direction 1: Crime & anti-social behaviour)</i>				

STRATEGY RESPONSE	ACTIONS or PROJECTS		WHO		TIMEFRAME	COST & RESOURCES
			Lead	Partner		
development for at-risk youth						
Improve understanding of cultural differences & experiences of safety	3.7	<p>Support and enhance implementation of the Shire's Reconciliation Action Plan and Aboriginal Affairs Policy through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural awareness training to continue building shared cultural understanding across western & Aboriginal cultures Partnerships with local agencies and participation and support for programs 	SOEP (Managers, Community Safety & Wellbeing)	<p>KJ Rangers</p> <p>Wangka Maya Pilbara Aboriginal Language Centre</p> <p>Western Desert Lands Aboriginal Corporation</p> <p>Wangka Maya Pilbara</p>	<p>Councillors and senior staff in first half 2016</p> <p>Managers & remaining staff second half 2016</p>	New project
	3.8	Ensure that safety needs of culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) communities are monitored and understood as required, particularly language and information access needs	SOEP (Managers, Community Safety & Wellbeing)	CALD community networks & groups	2016/17, Ongoing	Existing staff

6.4 Key safety direction: Safer roads and road use in the East Pilbara

STRATEGY RESPONSE	ACTIONS or PROJECTS		WHO		TIMEFRAME	COST & RESOURCES
			Lead	Partner		
Improve road conditions at identified priority areas (WA Towards Zero Strategy: Safe Roads and Roadsides & Safe Speeds)	4.1	<p>Liaise with Main Roads WA to investigate possibility of a road safety audit of the crossing from Parnpajinya at Great Northern Highway and implement key infrastructure solutions to address pedestrian safety issues, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liaison with Main Roads to reduce speed limit from 90km per hour to 80km per hour • Provision of adequate lighting to make pedestrians more visible • Improvement of signage and visibility of community to oncoming traffic • Consider a road crossing for Parnpajinya residents and a lit up footpath connecting them into town. 	SoEP (Manager, Community Safety)	Main Roads WA	<p>Decision made by June 2016 as to whether audit is possible</p> <p>Implement measures by June 2017</p>	New project
	4.2	Following completion of a safety audit, nominate the Great Northern Highway at Newman (11 deaths over 5 years) for registration and funding under the Black Spot program	SoEP (Manager, Community Safety)	<p>Office of Road Safety</p> <p>WALGA Roadwise</p>	<p>Complete nomination by September 2016</p> <p>Implement measures using funding by June 2017</p>	Existing budget & staff (& covered under existing new project, 4.1)
Improve road safety behaviour (WA Towards Zero Strategy: Safe Road Use)	4.3	<p>Investigate the creation of targeted film and print safety messages related to fatigue for display at Newman Airport and car hire places in Newman, and relevant community events.</p> <p>Invite participation in the project from local people and road users, particularly school children.</p>	SoEP (Manager, Community Safety and Manager, Community Wellbeing)	<p>Hire car companies</p> <p>Chamber of Commerce</p>	<p>Prepare project plan by December 2016</p> <p>Complete project by December 2017</p>	New project
	4.4	Respond to priority road safety issues as required using WA Local Government Associations Road Safety Display trailers ^{xi} (available for hire free of charge and available to the Pilbara region). Materials can be tailored to suit particular road safety messages and campaigns.	SoEP (Manager, Community Safety)	WALGA Roadwise team (Road Safety Advisor, Pilbara region)	Aim for one key campaign per year	Existing budget & staff
	4.5	<p>Liaise regularly with Pilbara Industry Road Safety Alliance to align with priorities through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular updates with Chair and with local government representative, WALGA (at least four per year) • Minutes recipients list 	SoEP (Manager, Community Safety)	Pilbara Industry Road Safety Alliance	Immediate & ongoing	Existing budget & staff

7 Monitoring and evaluation

The Monitoring and evaluation plan should be reviewed at least quarterly to track progress, and strengthen relevant and timely evaluations.

Research into leading practice suggests that evaluation of both process and impact is an important part of community safety (Morgan and Homel, 2013). There are then two key aspects to monitoring and evaluation:

- Monitoring actions and projects by regularly reviewing the Plan and tracking what/how actions are implemented
- Monitoring achievement of outcomes by working with others to look at what changes or improvements are happening in specific priority areas.

The latter is more complex and to assist in a more rigorous evaluation with the resources available, a more targeted approach is suggested. In practice, this means selecting one or two key areas for more detailed monitoring and evaluation, as follows:

- Identify a common project which could achieve outcomes identified for several plans/strategies. Choose a project/s of significant value to the region - such as those designed to address alcohol misuse.
- Pick a long-term outcome to measure from the outset - allocate 10% of overall CSP budget to evaluating every year.
- Determine early (Year One) which projects are going to be subject to more rigorous evaluation.
- Allocate a dedicated project budget (e.g. 10% of total project budget) to enable rigorous evaluation.

To assist in measuring progress against key actions in the Plan (as distinct from the above outcomes, which are generally longer-term), it is suggested that the Community Safety Manager and Community Wellbeing Manager lead a twice-annual self-assessment to measure progress against identified actions. Participation from other key individuals within the Shire (and partners, where relevant) is strongly recommended and would help to encourage wider ownership of the Plan.

7.1 Measuring outcomes

The ultimate outcome of the Community Safety Plan is to create and sustain safer, more attractive and livable places in the East Pilbara. The success of this Plan will be measured against eight key outcomes.

#	Outcome	Specific indicators & evaluation	Data source / collection method
	Overall Community Safety Plan		
1	Increased community participation in and knowledge of community safety and crime prevention in the region	1.1 Increased number of people or community groups participating every year	Participation numbers (counted/tracked)
		1.2 Number of groups participating in community safety projects	Participation numbers (counted/tracked)
		1.3 Number and proportion of residents that report having participated in or attended a community safety event or activity	Shire of East Pilbara Annual Community Survey - dedicated safety & security questions
2	Improved feelings and perception of safety and security in major towns in the EP, particularly in key 'hotspot' areas	2.1 Increased number and proportion of people who report feeling safe or very safe during the day and after dark, at key identified hotspots & areas	Shire of East Pilbara Annual Community Survey - dedicated safety & security questions
3	Increased development & effectiveness of multi-stakeholder partnerships and collaboration to support safer communities	3.1 Number of new partnerships & trends in participation rates	Feedback & reports from partners
	Create safe spaces and reduce crime and anti-social behaviour		
4	Reduction in crime & anti-social problems of greatest concern to the community	4.1 Number, rate and trend of personal & property offences recorded by police	WA Police (collated statistics). Report & feedback from Newman, Nullagine & Marble Bar police for local trends.
		4.2 Extent to which Designing Out Crime (DOC) principles are routinely considered as part of planning projects	Self-assessment and report by Shire
	Address alcohol- and drug-related violence & impact		
5	Decrease in problem drinking amongst at-risk or vulnerable population	5.1 Decreased number of police and/or Shire callouts / complaints	WA Police - Statistics and reports from Newman, Nullagine & Marble Bar Police
6	Decrease in alcohol-related anti-social behavior	6.1 Decreased number of police and/or Shire callouts /	Project administrative records

#	Outcome	Specific indicators & evaluation	Data source / collection method
		complaints	
7	Reduced impact of substance & alcohol abuse on families, children and lifestyle	7.1 Increased use of VSU reporting procedures & associated follow-up*	Collated reports by East Pilbara Interagency Group compared to 2014 baseline
		7.2 Decreased number of police callouts for alcohol related domestic problems	WA Police - Statistics and reports from Newman, Nullagine & Marble Bar Police
	Safer roads and use of roads in the East Pilbara		
8	Reduced fatalities at key crash spots, particularly GNH in Newman	8.1 Reduced number of reported serious injuries & fatalities for the East Pilbara	Main Roads WA and Office of Road Safety - statistics

* Note - Indicator is the same as in the CASP - needs to be updated upon review of the CASP.

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9 Appendix one: Community Safety Profile

9.1 Overview of the Shire of East Pilbara

The Shire of East Pilbara (the Shire) has the fastest rate of growth in Australia. The 2011 census estimated a current population of 17,148 (up from 10,716 in 2006). More recent estimates are at 11,950, with a significantly high proportion of males to females from ages 20 through to 60 years of age with just over 8,000 males and almost 4,000 females (Stoneham and Associates, 2014).

Fly-In, Fly-Out (FIFO) workforces are a fundamental aspect of the Shire's economy, and furthermore the social fabric of its communities. A high proportion of the Shire's population are Fly-In, Fly-out workers, estimated at 5,072 people or 30 per cent, though this number has been declining recently.

The main towns are Newman, Marble Bar and Nullagine, with a number of Aboriginal communities include Jigalong, Punmu, Parnngurr, Irrungadgi, Parnpajinya and others. In addition to the Indigenous population, Newman is currently home to an estimated 29 different cultural groups.

Newman is the largest town in the Shire and has a population of 9,000 (which includes a proportion of FIFO workers). According to ABS Remoteness Area Boundaries, the East Pilbara region is categorised as 'very remote'.

Approximately 17% of the Shire of East Pilbara's population identify themselves as Aboriginal (largely Martu people), compared to 12% for the Pilbara Statistical Division and 3.1% for Western Australia. The number of Martu People in Newman has been steadily increasing⁶. Some of the increase is for access to medical services and facilities, particularly for elderly people.

⁶ Note that 17% was reported in the *Community Wellbeing Strategy* (SGS Economics and Planning, 2012:19), which is different to the 10% identified in the *Community Strategic Plan*, based on ABS data (Shire of East Pilbara, 2012:8)

The East Pilbara is considered relatively disadvantaged compared to other LGA's in Australia^{xii}. In terms of socio-economic disadvantage, the Shire was ranked 22 out of 142 LGAs in Western Australia at the time of the 2006 Census.

9.2 Perceptions of Community Safety

Feelings of safety and security are important determinants in the wellbeing of individuals and communities. The Shire acknowledges that many factors affect community experiences and perceptions of safety and that it is more than just crime prevention. Community members will experience and perceive safety differently depending on their stage of life, gender, cultural or Indigenous status or experience of disability. In addition, the look, feel and access of public places are critically important.

Overall, community perceptions of crime and safety have received mixed views in recent consultations in the Shire⁷. In Newman, whilst the parts of the town are considered relatively safe, there are clearly specific locations or situations in which people feel less safe out in the community.

The Community Wellbeing Strategy (draft report 2012) reported that very few participants noted any safety fears in relation to transient (non-residential) workers, with the exception of young women who felt targeted or preyed upon by men⁸. Local police have also reported some complaints from women regarding anti-social behaviour and unwanted attention from some men. Anti-social and violent behaviour by some patrons at pubs and licensed premises in Newman - particularly by some contractors on FIFO rosters in town - has drawn negative attention and leads to many people avoiding these establishments.

The Newman Community Survey (2015 and 2012) identified cleanliness and litter, and a number of issues associated with 'physical disorder' such as rubbish, lack of amenity, run-down houses and smashed glass on footpaths. Some of these

⁷ Reported during consultations for Community Wellbeing Strategy (SGS Economics and Planning, 2012:35) and further supported by mixed views noted for Community Survey (2012)

⁸ Reported during consultations for Community Wellbeing Strategy (SGS Economics and Planning, 2012:35)

present a direct safety hazard to a person (e.g. smashed glass, houses in disrepair to the extent they are unstable). They often lead to perceptions of crime or feelings of being unsafe in the community (even in low crime areas or where there is little or no real threat)^{xiii}. Recent consultations undertaken for the Shire's Public Health Plan also indicated a number of people concerned about lack of cleanliness and vandalism in parks and public areas. Parents are concerned about letting their children play in parks and playgrounds which are fouled by human excrement, litter and broken bottles.

Research globally has shown that in the absence of direct experience of crime, people may get their cues about crime from the state of the surrounding physical environment⁹. Whilst there is extensive global research showing that public perceptions of trends in crime do not often align with actual crime trends, direct consultation with the Shire and results from the Newman Community Survey indicate that these physical disorder issues lead to feelings of unease and discomfort. So, whilst residents may not perceive Newman to be a high-crime area, some feel unsafe and uncomfortable in their communities.

A number of areas in particular around Newman have been identified as either unsafe or perception of being unsafe:

- Lack of lighting or malfunctioning lighting:
 - Footpaths along Welsh Drive and Newman Drive are poorly lit, particularly around the exercise nodes. This leads to limited accessibility and perceptions of reduced safety.
 - Without direct feedback from residents, it is difficult to identify every area where lighting is broken or ineffective.
- Rubbish and associated a lack of general amenity in selected parts of town.
- Smashed glass on footpaths damages tyres (of prams, bikes etc) and makes them less attractive for use by the wider community. In addition, local emergency services

⁹ See for example Northern Crime Consortium (2004) <http://extra.shu.ac.uk/ndc/downloads/reports/RR35.pdf>

volunteers have indicated that roads in Parnpajinya are constantly covered in glass and ambulance vehicles are being damaged (tyres regularly being replaced) due to these roads¹⁰.

- East Newman, Capricorn Oval surrounds and hotels/clubs were all identified as unsafe areas for youth in town¹¹.

9.3 Priority crimes - recorded assaults, theft and family violence

The most common crimes affecting people in the three major towns of the East Pilbara are assaults, particularly domestic assaults and theft (from vehicles, property and outdoor fridges)^{xiv}.

In 2015, there were 139 reported assaults in Newman; Marble Bar and Nullagine reported five and 20 assaults respectively¹². Newman assaults are slightly down from 180 in 2013 and 184 in 2014. There were 43 reported dwelling burglaries and 27 burglaries (other), similar to the previous two years. Over the last five years (2010 to 2015), dwelling burglaries have decreased (33%) and reported assaults have increased slightly. Dwelling burglaries have gone down significantly from 86 in 2012 to 43 in 2015.

Incidences of stolen motor vehicles remained steady for 2014 and 2015 (36 each year), decreasing from 68 in 2013.

For the Pilbara region as a whole, in the five years from 2009 to 2013, 74.9 per cent of all verified domestic assault offences in the Pilbara were alcohol-related compared with 48 per cent across WA¹³. Although these reports do not provide specific data for the East Pilbara, in

¹⁰ Raised through Local Emergency Management Committee meeting (meeting minutes, 27 February 2014)

¹¹ Consultation conducted by Community Wellbeing Manager with Newman High School (upper and lower high school students; as well as young people who have left school and are either working or not working).

¹² Note the WA Police no longer collates information into detailed community safety and crime prevention profiles. Information is obtained from reported crimes via WA Police website. The crimes of most importance to the general community are searchable - see <https://www.police.wa.gov.au/Crime/Statistics>

¹³ Drug and Alcohol Office (2015)

2014, local police report that as high as 90% of domestic assaults in Newman alone are alcohol-related¹⁴.

In 2009-2010, a total of 397 people were arrested in East Pilbara, with the age, sex and Indigenous status obtained for 392 offenders.

Of these, 285 were male (73%) and just over three-quarters of offenders (296 or 75.5% were Indigenous). The majority of unique offenders were aged 20-39 years.

Therefore, despite Indigenous persons comprising approximately 17% of the Shire's total resident population, they comprise nearly 75% of offenders within the region. Although these statistics are now a few years old, local police confirm that the proportion today is similar.

Anecdotally, a higher proportion of the most recent (last two years) community grants to BHP Billiton indicated safety and security improvement projects for facilities and property (e.g. sports clubs looking to protect against property damage)¹⁵. This aligns with the higher statistically reported incidents of burglaries and theft from non-dwellings.

In terms of theft, there are often common elements existing in most burglaries, motor vehicle and general thefts. The elements involve a failure to lock houses and motor vehicles and a further failure to ensure valuables - such as car keys, wallets/purses, portable phones and computers - are suitably hidden.

9.4 Alcohol and other Drugs

Alcohol is seen as the leading source of either anti-social or criminal behavior, and the root cause of significant threats to individual, family and community safety. The harmful impact of widespread alcohol abuse within the East Pilbara region cannot be overstated, and is well documented elsewhere¹⁶. Many Aboriginal people, particularly Martu people, have been severely impacted. One service provider from the Non-Government Organisation (NGO) sector

¹⁴ Mark McKenzie, personal communication, 20 May 2014 and Larry Miller

¹⁵ Megan Alchin (personal communication, 19 March 2014, Project kick-off meeting)

¹⁶ See for example - Community Alcohol and Substance Plan (CASP) 2013 - 2014.

described alcohol as the 'root cause; of all problems for Martu people - "everything comes back to alcohol. Any plan that doesn't address that will fail"¹⁷.

The impact of alcohol restrictions in remote Aboriginal communities has led to an increased number of people coming into Newman to drink¹⁸. There is significant abuse and misuse of alcohol and Volatile Organic Substances, with the great majority among Aboriginal people. The related theft (of materials and substances) is also an issue. This has been well documented by the Volatile Substance Use (VSU) Working Group, and addressed through their comprehensive 3-year strategy¹⁹.

9.5 Anti-social activity and behaviours

Vandalism of Miner's Promise playground and other hotspots has shown to be an ongoing issue. It was reported that there are two key groups that use this area - young children seeking refuge from overcrowded houses (around from 6 - 12 years old) and young adults (approximately 15-25 years olds)²⁰. Vandalism of equipment and defecation are common signs of physical disorder.

As a result, children rarely play there, and in general the East Newman area has become a haven for vandalism and is widely viewed as unsafe. Visible public drunkenness at specific locations in Newman town centre, particularly the Coles car park and Cellarbrations liquor store. This may be intimidating or off-putting for visitors and tourists in particular, as well as unpleasant for locals.

9.6 Road and vehicle safety

Fatigue, distraction, long-distance driving on regional and remote roads and drink driving are consistently a problem in East Pilbara. Whilst data is not available specific to the East Pilbara,

¹⁷ Peter Johnson, CEO KJ Rangers, personal communication 1 April 2014.

¹⁸ These were documented in the Shire's submission on alcohol restrictions in remote communities - get from Sue.
¹⁹ VSU Working Group (2012) Strategies for Responding to VSU in the East Pilbara (edited 23 April 2012)

²⁰ High number of complaints received by local police, and further discussion within CCG meetings. Youth organisations consulted as part of this project also confirmed Miner's Promise as a place of refuge.

the Office of Road Safety (ORS) collates data for the Pilbara region as a whole.

There were a total of 875 fatalities from 2004 to 2013 in the Pilbara, and 397 serious injuries. In 2013, 82 people were killed or seriously injured, slightly lower than previous years. Over the last 10 years, seat belts were not worn by 25% of vehicle occupants killed or seriously injured²¹.

A section of the Great Northern Highway at Newman was recently identified as the 'worst stretch of WA's deadliest road'. Of the 82 fatal crashes along the Highway in the past five years, 11 have happened close to Newman²².

Most of the fatal and serious crashes that occur in the regional areas of Western Australia involve only one vehicle which has either run off the road and/or collided with an object or rolled over²³. The Office of Road Safety (ORS) report that run off road crashes are the major crash type for the Pilbara region - accounting for 34% of crashes in which people were killed or seriously injured from 2008 to 2012²⁴.

The ORS estimates that fatigue could be responsible for up to 30% of deaths and a bigger percentage of serious injury crashes. Because fatigue is difficult to measure, it is under-represented in police crash data; however research indicates that up to 30% of crashes involve fatigue.

Two specific problem areas for the East Pilbara have been identified through consultation for this Study:

- The Newman Local Emergency Management Committee has raised concerns about the safety of road users in Newman as they approach the Marble Bar/Great Northern Highway intersection, particularly at night.
- Local police and Shire staff have raised the issue of individuals crossing Great Northern Highway from Parnpajinya to the Newman town centre (and back again) has a significant risk. Individuals are usually

drunk, posing a heightened safety risk. This affects both personal safety of the individuals, and drivers.

The 2015 Community Survey (AEC Group, 2015) reported that respondents noted improvements in pedestrian crossings were needed, although they were not specific as to which particular areas.

A high number of car thefts in the area occur because people are accustomed to leaving keys in car. Most recently the airport car park was a major target. Whilst local police acted quickly and comprehensively (confiscating keys and returning them to owners with a warning), it is likely to be an ongoing problem due to the commonplace habit of leaving keys in cars. Statistics do note a decrease in car theft however, suggesting success with focused campaigns in 2014 / 15.

9.7 Vulnerable and at-risk groups

Injury data²⁵ reveals that:

- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people experience violence at rates that are typically double or more than the general population and this can be much higher in some remote communities. In WA, the age-standardised hospitalisation rate due to interpersonal violence was 11 and 0.7 per 100 000 for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and the general population respectively (Ballestas et al., 2011).
- Furthermore, the rates of both death and hospitalisations due to interpersonal violence were significantly higher in the Kimberley, the Pilbara and Goldfields regions of WA (Ballestas et al., 2011).
- Fall injuries were in the top five alcohol-related hospital admissions between 1997 and 2006, while suicide and vehicle-related road injuries were among the top five alcohol-related deaths (Collins & Lapsley, 2008). The Kimberley and Pilbara regions had the highest hospitalisation rates due to alcohol consumption.

²¹ Note that statistics are restricted to KSI or serious crashes that are attended by the WA Police

²² Perth Now (2014)

²³ ORS, Pilbara -

<http://www.ors.wa.gov.au/Statistics/Pilbara>

²⁴ Statistics from Office of Road Safety via WALGA Roadwise representatives.

²⁵ Obtained in collaboration with the preparation of the East Pilbara Public Health Plan, currently being prepared by Melissa Stoneham and Associates.

Martu people and young people (including but not restricted to Martu young people) are identified as the groups most vulnerable and at-risk of either victimisation (from crime) or compromised community safety. Past trauma associated with the intergenerational impacts of first contact with European culture, combined with widespread unemployment and a high proportion of people receiving social welfare has led to a significant proportion of Martu people dependent on drugs and alcohol²⁶.

The Shire's Aboriginal population is overwhelmingly represented in both reported crime statistics (victims and offenders, noted earlier) and as reported during key stakeholder consultations, including by local police and NGO service providers. Specific age groups are at-risk in different ways:

- Children (0-14 years): The Community Wellbeing Strategy²⁷ noted the prevalence of 'latch key kids', referring to children returning home from school to an empty home due to parents or guardian's working. This scenario is exacerbated by long hours associated with working in or with the mining industry, and a lack of structured or supervised recreational activities, beyond sporting activities. This is not unique to Aboriginal children, and is experienced across all cultural groups.
- Young people (15-19 years): direct and indirect impacts from drug and alcohol use are shown to impact young people significantly (Drug and Alcohol Office, 2012²⁸).
- Women - the most recent collated crime statistics indicate that females account for 64.8% of victims in 2009-2010, a high proportion of which were identified as Indigenous (68%). This matches anecdotal local evidence supplied by Newman Police and Newman Women's Shelter.
- For the Pilbara region as a whole, men made up 58% of those killed or seriously injured in road crashes and 17 to 24 year olds made up

24% of people killed or seriously injured (2003 - 2012)²⁹.

- Aboriginal elders (50 years +) were highlighted during consultations as particularly vulnerable to threats against personal safety³⁰. Many are receiving treatment for illness or disease, and are living in overcrowded houses, often with intoxicated family members present without capacity to care for elders.
- Residents living in identified 'hot spots' - such as East Newman - are susceptible to feeling unsafe, and some have reported fears of walking alone in their neighbourhood.

Risk factors:

- Drug and alcohol abuse
- Poverty, illiteracy and unemployment
- Unemployment
- Lack of positive role models
- Poor understanding of self and cultural context.

²⁶ This is well documented and addressed by the Newman Reference Group (see Newman Women's Shelter, 2010)

²⁷ SGS Economics and Planning (2012:34)

²⁸ Western Australian Drug and Alcohol Authority (2011)

²⁹ Office of Road Safety (2014) - Pilbara Statistics
<http://www.ors.wa.gov.au/Statistics/Pilbara>

³⁰ This was raised during consultations with East Pilbara Independent Service (EPIS) in 2013 (for the Community Safety and Crime Prevention Review), and also at the CCG meeting on 21 May 2014.

Endnotes

ⁱ Note a number of other local government community safety and crime prevention strategies were reviewed to help develop this definition. This includes the City of Mandurah, City of Casey, City of Brimbank, City of Townsville and City of Greater Dandenong.

ⁱⁱ Reported during consultations for Community Wellbeing Strategy (SGS Economics and Planning, 2012:35) and further supported by mixed views noted for Community Survey (2012)

ⁱⁱⁱ Perception of crime studies around the world have frequently shown that are in fact large misperceptions of crime in the general community. This has important implications for law enforcement but also social policy making and responses to crime. It is a complex area of study beyond the scope of this report but worth noting in the context of perceptions of safety in the East Pilbara. See Australian Institute of Criminology report on perceptions of crime (AIC, 2010). For example, despite a decreasing trend in the aggregate crime rate over the past 10 years in Australia, the majority of the public continues to perceive that crime is increasing. The media, family attitudes, limited education and old age are significant influencing factors in relation to people's misperceptions of the crime rate (National Cannabis Prevention and Information Centre, 2010)

^{iv} See for example - Newman Reference Group (get reference) and Community Alcohol and Substance Plan (CASP) 2013 - 2014.

^v Mark McKenzie, personal communication, 20 May 2014 and Larry Miller, personal communication 2013

^{vi} For detailed crime offence descriptions, refer to WA Police:
<http://www.police.wa.gov.au/ABOUTUS/Statistics/CrimeOffenceDescriptions/tabid/1213/Default.aspx>

^{vii} Note that statistics are restricted to KSI or serious crashes that are attended by the WA Police

^{viii} Perth Now (2014) Great Northern Highway at Newman worst WA road for deadly crashes', available online at (April 19, 2014). Available online at: <http://www.perthnow.com.au/news/western-australia/great-northern-hwy-at-newman-worst-wa-road-for-deadly-crashes/story-fnhocxo3-1226889999315> (accessed 22 April 2014)

^{ix} Obtained from Office of Road Safety via Public Health Plan (2014)

^x Adapted from Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC) (2012b)

^{xi} More information:
<http://www.roadwise.asn.au/road-safety-display-trailers.aspx>

^{xii} The ABS has developed four indexes to rank the level of social and economic wellbeing, or disadvantage, of a region. The Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas or 'SEIFA' combines a number of variables such as income, education and unemployment within an area, and ranks these areas on a scale of relative disadvantage. As per Australian Bureau of Statistics' (ABS) Socio-Economic Indices for Areas (SEIRA). Refer to *Community Wellbeing Strategy* (SGS Economics and Planning, 2012, page 35) for details.

^{xiii} See endnote iii

^{xiv} For detailed crime offence descriptions, refer to WA Police:

<http://www.police.wa.gov.au/ABOUTUS/Statistics/CrimeOffenceDescriptions/tabid/1213/Default.aspx>