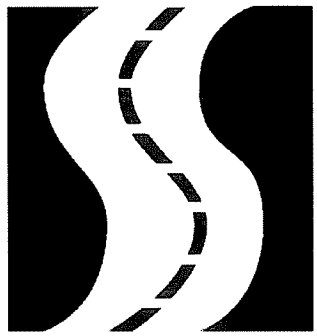

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Analysis and report on drink driving cases in the ACT Magistrate's Court, 2006–07

Report to the NRMA-ACT Road Safety Trust

Smithworks Consulting

January 2009

INTRODUCTION

This is the report of an analysis of persons appearing before the ACT Magistrate's Court on drink driving charges between 1 July 2006 and 30 June 2007. The study was commissioned by the NRMA-ACT Road Safety Trust and aimed to update a similar study done in 2003 using 2001–02 data[1]. Where possible, findings in this report are compared with the 2003 report.

This study was carried out by analysing the ACT Magistrate's Court files (see below for the description of the data set).

After the study was commenced it was realised that some persons coming before the ACT court had Queanbeyan addresses, as might be expected because of proximity. Accordingly funding was sought for a similar study of Queanbeyan Local Court cases, in order to present a complete picture for both jurisdictions. That study has been reported on separately in a joint report to the NRMA-ACT Road Safety Trust and the Greater Southern Area Health Service, Queanbeyan.

DISCLAIMER

All possible care has been taken in the collection and analysis of data and the preparation of this report. However, Smithworks Consulting accepts no responsibility for conclusions drawn from the data, or action that might be taken as a result of using it.

DEFINITIONS AND DESCRIPTION OF THE DATA SET

Each case coming before the court has a unique file, which consists of a cover sheet detailing the charge, details of previous court appearances if any, a sheet detailing sentences and fines imposed, the police report of the incident that resulted in an arrest for drink driving, a report on previous convictions, and other material such as testimonials, reports of attendance at alcohol awareness courses, and the like. A data capture sheet (Attachment A) was drawn up to record data in a systematic way.

I cannot tell how comparable this data set is with that in the 2003 report. That report says '[t]he data used for the analysis was derived from public records' but does not specify them and I could not find comparable data in publicly available sources. For this study permission was obtained from the ACT Magistrate's Court to go through individual case files, which are decidedly not public. With access to that source this report includes data that was not analysed in the 2003 study, in part because the additional data elements were considered to be of interest and in part because with the data capture sheet, collecting an additional data item or two did not add materially to the task. On the other hand, a small amount of data on male-female differences analysed in the 2003 report is not reflected in this report. There were too few females in some categories to allow meaningful analysis so this was dropped.

The report is not a full and exclusive enumeration of persons arrested in 2006–07. Some cases were adjourned beyond 30 June 2007 and are therefore not included, and correspondingly the data set includes cases adjourned from before 1 July 2006. Cases are often adjourned and this can be for a range of reasons. Amongst the cases in this data set are several that had been adjourned from about 2005 because of a court challenge to the validity of RBT equipment. This was resolved and pending cases came back before the court for hearing and sentence in 2006–07. I do not know whether this has any effect on the representativeness of the data set compared to other years.

These things mean that the data set cannot be compared with ACT Policing figures on persons charged for BAC offences in 2006–07.

In all 1278 court case files were examined. 53 of these were discarded because of data problems, usually lack of some critical document or item of information (such as the police report that detailed

[1] Trade and Management Consultants Pty Ltd, 2003. References are listed in full at the end of this report

how a person was arrested), or information on the BAC for which the person was charged. There are some minor discrepancies between totals in different tables in this report.

Comparisons with the 2003 report

Some data items in this report cannot be compared with the 2003 report because they were not included in the 2001–02 data set. These are noted as the occasion arises. As well, comparison with data items that are equivalent is made difficult because the 2003 report only reported data as percentages. Apart from RBT and population data there are no actual numbers in the 2003 report. I have derived percentages in this report for comparison purposes but in some tables because of the way the data is set out, comparisons are approximate at best. Therefore the findings of this study are so presented that they largely stand alone, with comparisons with the previous report where possible but with the caveat that the two data sets are not completely equivalent.

Drink driving penalties in the ACT

Penalties for drink driving in the ACT, and the levels for charge purposes, are set out in the attached table from the ACT Department of Territory and Municipal Services (TAMS) web site. Although labelled differently, these are the same as those in NSW.

Penalties for drink driving in the ACT

	Blood alcohol level	Penalty	Minimum disqualification period	Default disqualification period
SPECIAL DRIVERS	Level 1 .02 grams or more but less than .05 grams	First offence - Fine not exceeding $500 Repeat offence - Fine not exceeding $1000	*First offence - 1 month Repeat offence - 3 months*	*First offence* - 3 months *Repeat offence* - 12 months
ALL DRIVERS	*Level 2* .05 grams or more but less than .08 grams	*First offence* - Fine not exceeding $500 *Repeat offence* - Fine not exceeding $1000	*First offence* - 2 months *Repeat offence* - 3 months	*First offence* - 6 months *Repeat offence* - 12 months
	Level 3 .08 grams or more but less than .15 grams	*First offence* - Fine not exceeding $1000 or imprisonment for a period not exceeding 6 months, or both *Repeat offence* - Fine not exceeding $1000 or imprisonment for a period not exceeding 6 months, or both	*First offence* - 3 months *Repeat offence* - 6 months	*First offence* - 12 months *Repeat offence* - 3 years
	Level 4 .15 grams or more	*First offence* - Fine not exceeding $1500 or imprisonment for a period not exceeding 9 months, or both *Repeat offence* - Fine not exceeding $2000 or imprisonment for a period not exceeding 12 months, or both	*First offence* - 6 months *Repeat offence* - 12 months	First offence - 3 years Repeat offence - 5 years

Note: Level 1 Blood Alcohol Level only applies to Special Drivers, such as taxi, bus, learner, provisional, restricted, heavy vehicle etc.

In this report, only licence penalties are recorded (see Table 3). The Court imposed other penalties such as fines, good behaviour bonds, community service orders and custodial or periodic detention sentences, but these were ignored for the purpose of this study.

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank ACT Chief Magistrate Ron Cahill, who willingly gave his support to the project and permission to read the court case files and extract the data from them, and Judy Talevich, Anne Barr and Joshua Jones of the Court staff who provided working facilities and pulled out around 1300 case files for me to work on.

My thanks also to Eddie Wheeler, Secretary-Manager of the NRMA-ACT Road Safety Trust, who first suggested the project and gave it his support.

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FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

The following sections of this report present the findings, commenting on the data and where possible making comparisons with the 2003 report. Where possible tables are presented in the same order and in approximately the same way as the 2003 report. Difficulties in making comparisons with the 2003 report have been noted above.

Summary

Based on this data set, we can make the following generalisations about ACT drink drivers in 2006–07.

About one in every 266 persons in the Canberra population was arrested for drink driving in 2006–07. If we eliminate those suburbs in Canberra where nobody lived who was arrested for drink driving, the figure is one in every 263. There is some variation between suburbs, but remarkable uniformity across the Canberra regions of Gungahlin, Belconnen, North and South Canberra, Woden, Weston, Tuggeranong and Gordon.

If we shift the focus to where people were arrested rather than where they lived, the figures are similar: about one in every 267 for the Canberra population as a whole and one in every 264 for those suburbs where anyone was arrested. There is more variation in individual suburbs and between the Canberra regions than there is in where people lived, but this is probably largely to do with 'hot spots' of police activity in the entertainment precincts and on arterial roads. This is demonstrated in the relevant tables and discussed in more detail in the body of the report.

About 31% of the ACT population was breath tested in 2006–07, compared to 55% of the NSW population and 51% of Victorians (68% if all breath tests are included). Of those, 0.42% of the ACT population or one in every 240 persons were charged following breath tests, compared with 0.45% of NSW residents (one in every 252) and 0.51% of Victorians (one in every 197). The breath test and charge after breath test figures are not equivalent across the three jurisdictions and the reader should refer to Tables 6 and 7 for notes on the differences.

The typical young driver aged 18-25 years has probably been arrested for a blood alcohol level of 2 or 3, with about one in six arrested for Level 4. He (mostly) has been picked up through a random breath test, but many were also caught when doing burnouts. More than half the young drivers lost their licences for between three and six months, but almost a third lost them for more than six months, as well as incurring fines and other penalties.

For all older age groups the penalties imposed shift towards the more severe, with nearly half being disqualified for more than nine months. Older drivers are more likely to be convicted of higher range offences (Level 3 and above). Older drivers too are more likely to be repeated drink drivers, often with a history going back decades.

At the same time it is older drivers who are more likely to escape conviction. The person whose offence is found proven but no conviction recorded is slightly more likely to be female, more than 35 years old with an offence free record or an interval of several years since the last offence, and will most likely have been arrested as a result of a random breath test. People breath tested after a crash or some other incident, such as speeding, are strongly likely to be convicted for the offence and suffer the appropriate penalty.

Demographic breakdown of the data set

Table 1Gender and age group of drink drivers dealt with in the ACT Magistrate's Court, 2006–07

Age group	Male		Female		Unknown		Total		2003 %	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	*M*	*F*
18-25 years	441	*83.4*	85	*16.0*	3	*0.6*	529	*43.2*	*81.3*	*19.7*
26-35 years	284	*85.3*	48	*14.4*	1	-	333	*27.2*	*86.2*	*13.8*
36-45 years	132	*74.6*	43	*24.3*	2	*1.1*	177	*14.4*	*83.6*	*16.3*
46-55 years	105	*82.0*	23	*18.0*	0	-	128	*10.4*	*77.9*	*22.1*
56-65 years	37	*80.4*	8	*17.4*	1	*2.3*	46	*3.8*	*82.1*	*17.9*
> 65 years	12	*100.0*	0	-	0	-	12	*1.0*	*100*	-
Total	1011	*82.5*	207	*16.9*	7	*0.6*	1225	*100*	*82.77*	*17.23*

Commentary

Proportions of male to female offenders correspond fairly closely to those in the 2003 study. In 2006–07 there were more 18-25 year olds (43.2% compared to 38.4%); more aged 56-65 (3.8%/3%); and fewer in the 36-45 and 46-55 age groups (14.4%/17.3% and 10.4%/12.9%). If there were no other changes in the intervening years between the two data sets, this might show either that more young drivers were drinking and driving than five years earlier, or that police were arresting more of them in 2006–07 than they were in 2001–02.

If in 2006–07 five per cent or so more 18 to 25 year olds than in 2001–02, amounting to 60 or so young drivers, were charged with drink driving offences because there were more of them out drinking and driving, then this is a matter for concern. It is not possible to say whether this is a single instance result or whether it indicates a trend. It is undisputable however that the drinking and driving picture for young drivers is at least as bad as it was in 2001–02.

Offenders and penalties

Table 2 Age group and blood alcohol level for which convicted

Age group	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Other	Total
18-25 years	77	136	235	76	5	529
26-35 years	6	90	176	53	8	333
36-45 years	8	42	75	46	6	177
46-55 years	1	31	55	38	3	128
56-65 years	1	18	13	14	0	46
> 65 years	0	1	8	2	1	12
Total	93	318	562	229	23	1225

Note

Alcohol levels are derived from the court charge documents and correspond with the TAMS table in the Introduction (page 3). 'Other' includes refusing to or unable to provide a breath test, or incapable of maintaining proper control of a vehicle.

Commentary

Nearly 59% (311) of 18-25 year olds were charged for blood alcohol readings above 0.08, which is disturbing. Reading this table another way, 18-25 year olds accounted for 41% (235) of level 3

readings and 33% (76) level 4 readings, although both of these proportions are less than the proportion of 18-25 year olds in the data set (43%).

In the 2003 report, 18-25 year olds represented about 38% of the data set (males and females combined) (see Report p.15). Recalculating the percentage data in the age tables in the 2003 report shows that 18-25 year olds had 40 and 32 per cent respectively of all level 3 and level 4 convictions in that year. If 18-25 year olds represented 38% of the 2001–02 data set but accounted for more than that percentage of level 3 and level 4 convictions, then it could be that they were being arrested for higher BAC levels in 2001–02 than in 2006–07, even though more of them were being arrested in 2006–07 (see Table 1).

Table 3 Age group and licence disqualification penalty imposed

BAC	1 mo	2 mo	3-6 mo	>6-9 mo	>9-12 mo	>1-2 yr	>2 yr	Other	Total
18-25	27	56	258	63	52	45	11	7	519
26-35	2	39	149	37	41	43	9	1	321
36-45		7	53	11	31	20	8	2	132
46-55		5	25	9	23	11	12		82
56-65		2	11	5	6	4	2		30
> 65			4	2	1	1			8
Total	29	109	500	127	151	124	42	10	1092

Notes

1. Excludes cases where no conviction recorded (see table 6)
2. For disqualifications above six months the penalty scales are, more than six months and up to and including nine months; more than nine and up to and including 12 months, etc.
3. 'Other' is 'not stated'; i.e. not in the court documents.

Commentary

This is new information in 2006–07: licence penalty information was not collected in the 2003 study. The court also imposes other penalties: fines, good behaviour bonds, community service orders, and custodial sentences. These were not recorded in this study.

This shows that almost half the licence disqualification penalties imposed in 2006–07 were for three and up to six months. Most disqualifications of less than three months were for the younger age groups; the heaviest penalties, say of more than nine months, were handed out in increasing proportions to persons in the older age groups, and usually reflected a bad drink driving record.

Table 4 BAC level for which convicted and previous offences

BAC level	One previous		Two previous		Three previous		Four previous		More	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Level 1	14	*6*	2	*2*	1	*3*	2	*7*	1	*6*
Level 2	56	*24*	19	*18*	3	*10*	3	*10*	1	*6*
Level 3	103	*44*	50	*48*	11	*36*	12	*41*	4	*22*
Level 4	60	*25*	30	*29*	14	*45*	9	*31*	11	*61*
Refused breath test	3	*1*	3	*3*	2	*6*	3	*10*	1	*6*
Total	236	*100*	104	*100*	31	*100*	29	*100*	18	*100*

Note
'Refused breath test' includes unable to provide a breath test and incapable of maintaining proper control.

Commentary
In this study the case file was checked for any previous drink driving offences. These were recorded on the data capture sheet regardless of how long ago previous convictions were or the outcome of the 2006–07 offence (i.e. they were recorded even if the result in 2006–07 was offence found proven but no conviction recorded). This data was linked with the BAC level of the 2006–07 case to produce this table. The BAC level for previous offences was recorded where available, but I think it unreliable and it has not been used. It was frequently not recorded for offences prior to 1 March 2000.

The table shows, for each BAC level, the number of persons who had, as well as the offence for which they were appearing in court, one, two, three, four or more previous drink driving offences. It is clear that there is a link between BAC level of the 2006–07 court case and the likelihood of a previous drink driving record, including in the small number of cases of refused and unable to provide a breath test, and incapable. This is made clearer by the column percentages. These relationships while very interesting should perhaps be seen as indicative and treated with a little caution because of the very small numbers in some cells.

In the 2003 report (p.22) there is a single table showing a total of 49 second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth offences, but the report notes that the data was incomplete. The two data sets cannot be compared in any way.

Table 5 Reason arrested for drink driving

Reason	Number	Per cent
Random breath test	354	*29*
Crash	186	*15*
Other	685	*56*
Total	1225	*100*

Commentary
This information was also collected for the first time in 2006–07, and was only possible because of the method of collecting data, since it required the police report of the arrest that forms part of the court documents.

'Random breath test' is noted where the police report indicated that the police had stopped a vehicle specifically for the purpose of conducting a breath test. Where there was doubt, the case was assigned to the 'other' category. 'Crash' is self-explanatory and was recorded where the police breath tested a driver after having been called to a crash, or in some cases after observing a crash or crashed vehicle. Most 'Other' cases were for drivers breath tested after being stopped for speeding, erratic driving or some other driving offence or (frequently in the case of young males) observed doing burnouts. In a small number of cases the police breath tested and charged a person in a vehicle in the course of attending to an unrelated matter, such as a domestic incident.

This data is indicative but possibly not fully reliable. The ACT police incident report is a pro-forma where the reporting officer ticks or completes boxes, with alternatives for different circumstances. There were cases where there was some doubt about whether in fact it was a random breath test (mobile or stationary) or whether in fact the driver was breath tested after some other incident. Sometimes other information in the police report suggested that it might not have been a 'random breath test'. Doubtful instances were assigned to the 'other' category. A small alteration to the police report form would remove the ambiguity and eliminate the need for the researcher to make judgments.

The proportions in this table are very different from those found in the Queanbeyan study (57%, 6% and 37% respectively). I do not know whether they represent a real difference arising from, say, differences in police practice or different conditions arising from the fact that Queanbeyan is smaller than Canberra, or whether they arise because the data is not accurate.

Selected population, breath test and charge information

Table 6 Population and breath tests, ACT and selected jurisdictions

Jurisdiction	Population	breath tests	per cent
ACT	324,034	100,883[1]	*31.13 (1:3.21)*
NSW	6,549,177	3,575,270	*54.59 (1:1.83)*
Victoria	4,932,422	2,520.249[2]	*51.10 (1:1.96)*
Victoria (all breath tests)	4,932,422	3,363.985[3]	*68.20 (1:1.47)*

Notes

[1] All breath tests, not differentiated as to reason. Data supplied by ACT Policing.

[2] Car and bus RBT only. With breath tests for 'collision' and 'other' the total is 3,363,985.

[3] All breath tests in Victoria

Commentary

In 2006–07 about 31% of the ACT population was breath tested. This is higher than in 2001, when the figure was 23% (2003 report, p.10). The table also shows that the ACT conducts fewer breath tests per head than do NSW and Victoria. Similar information for other jurisdictions was sought but not obtained.

Table 7 Population and charges from breath tests, ACT and selected jurisdictions

Jurisdiction	Population	Charges	*per cent*
ACT	324,034	1,353[1]	*0.42 (1: 240)*
NSW	6,549,177	25,976[2]	*0.45 (1: 252)*
Victoria	4,932,422	25,021	*0.51 (1:197)*

Notes

[1] Does not include charges that may have resulted from blood tests conducted at ACT hospitals following motor vehicle collisions

[2] All PCAs regardless of reason for breath test (i.e. includes charges that may have been made following collision or breath testing for reasons other than RBT or collision)

Commentary

This table seems to show that the ACT has a slightly lower rate of charges compared to the population than do NSW and Victoria.

Table 8 Offence found proven and no conviction recorded

Age range	Number	Per cent
18-25	13	*10*
26-35	10	*8*
36-45	42	*32*
46-55	40	*30*
56-65	23	*17*
> 65	4	*3*
Total	132	*100*

Commentary

This information was collected for the first time in this study, and there is no comparable information in the 2003 report. These cases represent about 11% of all 2006–07 cases.

The age group distribution of cases is about what one might expect. Older persons for whom this is a first offence or for whom it is several years since a previous offence, are more likely to escape conviction. The court often imposed good behaviour bonds as well (see note in the Introduction). I noticed when tallying the court case data that a 'no conviction' only resulted if the person was arrested after a random breath test, and almost never when the breath test followed a collision or being pulled up for speeding or some other offence.

This information is also very different from that in the Queanbeyan data set, where nearly one quarter of persons before the court were discharged with no conviction recorded.

Time distribution of drink driving

Table 9 Month arrested for drink driving, 2006–07

Month	Number
January	110
February	79
March	112
April	105
May	83
June	126
July	88
August	106
September	81
October	103
November	109
December	123
Total	1225

Table 10 Day of week arrested

Day	Number
Monday	76
Tuesday	90
Wednesday	131
Thursday	204
Friday	248
Saturday	273
Sunday	203
Total	1225

Table 11 Time of day arrested

Hour range	Number	Arrests per hour
0000-0600	510	85.0
0600-1000	34	8.5
1000-1400	47	11.75
1400-1800	106	26.5
1800-2200	284	71.0
2200-2400	243	121.5
Not stated	1	-
Total	1225	51.0

Commentary

All of these temporal statistics follow expected paths: There is a relatively even distribution throughout the year with June and December the highest months, higher numbers arrested later in the week and in the late hours of the night rather than during the day, and with the morning and midday hours being lowest. The data broadly reflects the findings of the 2003 study.

Where they lived and where they were arrested

Table 12 Residence of drink driving offenders, by grouped Canberra suburbs

Residence region	Number	*Per cent*	*2003 per cent*
Gungahlin	129	*11*	*5.66*
Belconnen	266	*22*	*29.39*
North Canberra	138	*11*	*10.46*
South Canberra	78	*6*	*7.85*
Woden	108	*9*	*7.11*
Weston Creek	69	*6*	*6.90*
Tuggeranong	233	*19*	*25.73*
Gordon	96	*8*	
Queanbeyan and environs	42	*3*	
Rural, no fixed abode, not stated	12	*1*	
Elsewhere	46	*4*	
Total	1217	*100*	

Commentary

This table closely replicates the similar table in the 2003 report (p.17) except that in this report offenders with Queanbeyan addresses are identified, rural ACT and other miscellaneous are included, and NSW and other states are grouped together as 'Elsewhere'. There are 8 cases more in the full data set (see Tables 1 and 2).

Detailed tables setting out the figures suburb by suburb are in Attachment B.

There are some demographic differences between the two reports. Gordon was not recorded as an entity in 2001; any residences there at the time were probably grouped with Tuggeranong. Gungahlin has developed significantly since 2001.

Even noting the population changes there are some differences, with proportionally fewer residents from Belconnen and Tuggeranong in than in 2001. I have no explanation for these differences.

A set of companion tables below (17 and 18) compare these figures with ACT population data from the 2006 Census.

Table 13 Ranking of Canberra regions by residence of drink driving offenders

Region	No of suburbs	Highest suburb	No	Av per suburb
Belconnen	25	Kaleen	28	11
Tuggeranong	13	Kambah	53	18
North Canberra	16	Campbell	16	9
Gungahlin	8	Dunlop	36	16
Woden	13	Mawson	16	8
Gordon	5	Gordon, Theodore	23	19
South Canberra	9	Narrabundah	31	9
Weston Creek	7	Fisher	13	10

Note
The 'number of suburbs' represents only the suburbs in which one or more offenders lived. It is not a full enumeration of the suburbs in each region.

Commentary
There are no particular conclusions to be drawn from this information. The number of offenders resident in each Canberra region roughly reflects the size of the region in terms of the number of suburbs.

Table 14 where offenders were arrested, grouped by Canberra regions

Region	Number	*per cent*	*2003 per cent*
Gungahlin	57	*5*	*2.97*
Belconnen	222	*18*	*22.56*
North Canberra	367	*30*	*25.95*
South Canberra	174	*14*	*15.26*
Woden	92	*7*	*6.99*
Weston Creek	43	*4*	*4.87*
Tuggeranong	205	*17*	*21.40*
Gordon	43	*4*	-
Rural and not stated	13	*1*	
Total	1216	*100*	

Commentary
Arrest locations are drawn from police reports of the arrest found in the Court documents. This table is heavily influenced by police activity in certain locations, for obvious reasons. For example, 'North Canberra' includes Canberra City which alone accounts for 97 arrests and Braddon which accounts for another 39, and reflects police patrolling of the entertainment precinct. In many areas there is clustering because of the presence of an arterial road such as Belconnen Way, Drakeford Drive, Tuggeranong Parkway, Monaro Highway and others where random breath tests are carried out frequently. This means that the adjacent suburbs (recorded in the police report to identify location) are only incidentally associated with the arrest.

On the other hand, as shown by Table 16 below, significant numbers of people are arrested in their home suburb.

This table also has a counterpart in 2001–02, and as with the residence table there are differences between 2001–02 and 2006–07 data. However, differences between the two years are reflected in both tables: where for example Belconnen and Tuggeranong had more offenders resident in 2001–02, they also had more arrests.

Table 15 Ranking of Canberra regions by arrest location

Region	No of suburbs	Highest suburb	No	Av per suburb
North Canberra	17	Canberra City[1]	97	22
Belconnen	27	Belconnen	36	8
Tuggeranong	14	Kambah	39	15
South Canberra	15	Deakin	30	12
Woden	13	Phillip	22	12
Gungahlin	7	Gungahlin	20	8
Weston Creek	8	Weston	19	5
Gordon	5	Gordon	15	8

Notes
(1) Includes Acton; also see commentary under previous table

Commentary
This table shows particularly strongly the influence of centres of police activity, with arrests in Canberra City associated with police patrols in the entertainment precinct. Numbers in Belconnen probably largely represent the same thing, but some there and in Kambah, Deakin and Phillip reflect police patrols and random breath testing on the associated arterial routes: Drakeford Drive, Yarra Glen and so on. The differences are evident in the detailed tables in Attachment B (see Tables B12ff).

Table 16 Arrest and residence: persons arrested in their home suburb

Residence (by region)	Arrested home suburb	Arrested elsewhere	Total
Gungahlin	16	41	57
Belconnen	38	184	222
North Canberra	25	342	367
South Canberra	13	157	170
Woden	10	82	92
Weston Creek	11	32	43
Tuggeranong	41	164	205
Gordon	17	26	43

Note
This table sets out grouped Canberra regions, not individual suburbs. In most cases the numbers for individual suburbs are too small to be meaningful. The data are fully enumerated in Attachment B. The table excludes persons living in rural parts of the ACT, Queanbeyan or elsewhere.

Population and arrest information

Table 17 Residence of drink driving offenders, grouped by Canberra region and population

Residence region	Number	Population	*Per cent*
Gungahlin	129	37,154	*0.35*
Belconnen	274	78,839	*0.35*
North Canberra	130	40,249	*0.34*
South Canberra	78	23,140	*0.34*
Woden	108	34,523	*0.31*
Weston Creek	69	19,509	*0.35*
Tuggeranong	233	61,762	*0.38*
Gordon	96	25,299	*0.38*
Total	**1217**	**320,475**	***0.35***
Queanbeyan and environs	42	Excluded	
Rural, no fixed abode, not stated	12	"	
Elsewhere	46	"	

Notes

All tables comparing 2006 Australian Census data with 2006–07 drink driving cases are approximate because the two measures are not equivalent: the drink driving data refers to the whole of 2006–07 where the population data is that on Census night in August 2006.

Commentary

This table compares offender residence data with population figures for the same suburbs, i.e. 'Gungahlin' is not the total population of Gungahlin, only of those suburbs with resident drink driving offenders. For the same reason the total population figure is not the same as in Tables 6 and 7.

While there is some variation in individual suburbs as shown in Tables B1-B9, there is remarkably little variation across Canberra regions, with a range between 0.31 and 0.38 drink drivers across all regions. Expressing the total figures in another way, this is equivalent to one drink driver for every 263, in those suburbs for which there were any drink drivers. For the Canberra population as a whole, the figure is one in every 266 persons (not part of the table).

Table 18 Where drink drivers were arrested, grouped by Canberra region and population

Region	Number	Population	*per cent*
Gungahlin	57	37,154	*0.15*
Belconnen	222	78,839	*0.28*
North Canberra	367	42,061	*0.87*
South Canberra	170	23,442	*0.73*
Woden	92	31,988	*0.29*
Weston Creek	43	19,102	*0.23*
Tuggeranong	205	61,762	*0.33*
Gordon	43	25,299	*0.17*
Total	**1212**	**319,647**	***0.38***
Rural and not stated	13	Excluded	

Notes

Same notes and caveats as for Table 17. The suburb and population figures in this table reflect the fact that suburbs in which people were arrested were not the same as those in which people lived. See Tables B1-B17.

Commentary

This table shows more variation across Canberra regions, which I think largely reflects the concentration in some locations arising from 'hot spots' in police activity, stemming from patrolling in entertainment centres and on arterial roads (see Tables 14 and 15 above and the associated notes). Tables B10 to B17 show the detail. Expressing the total line in this table in another way, one person in every 264 was arrested for those suburbs where anyone was arrested for drink driving. For the whole of Canberra the figure was one in every 267 (not part of the table).

It is interesting that there is such a close correspondence across affected suburbs and across the Canberra population as a whole between persons resident and persons arrested. While there do not appear to be many 'standout' suburbs where people who are arrested for drink driving live, there is more variation for the reasons already explained in the places where people are arrested.

REFERENCES

Trade and Management Consultants Australia Pty Ltd (2003) *A statistical analysis and report on drink driving offences in the Australian Capital Territory 2001/02*, Report to the NRMA-Act Road Safety Trust

http://www.censusdata.abs.gov.au/ABSNavigation/prenav/LocationList?newgeography=State+Suburb&level1=8&level2=SSC81491&mapdisplay=on&collection=Census&period=2006&areacode=8%7ESSC81381&geography=State+Suburb&method=Place+of+Usual+Residence&productlabel=&producttype=QuickStats&topic=&navmapdisplayed=true&javascript=true&breadcrumb=PL&topholder=0&lefthholder=0&currentaction=102&action=102&textversion=false&subaction=2

ATTACHMENT A

DRINK DRIVING CONVICTIONS PROJECT DATA CAPTURE SHEET

Case No...ACT..... ***File***..... ***Date***.....

Gender M☐ F☐ U☐

Age U18☐ 18-25☐ 26-35☐ 36-45☐ 46-55☐ 56-65☐ 65+☐

BAC Level One ☐ Two ☐ Three ☐ Four ☐

Where occurred..... RBT ☐ Crash ☐ Other ☐

Suburb of residence.....

Time of day..... ***Day***..... ***Month***..... ***Year***.....

Previous

None ☐ Second ☐ Third ☐ Fourth ☐ Fifth ☐ More ☐

BAC Level ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Outcome Conviction☐ Proven/no conviction ☐ Other ☐.....

.....

ATTACHMENT B

Detailed data on residence of drink driving offenders in the ACT by regions, 2006–07

Table B1 Gungahlin

Region	Suburb	Same[1]	Different[2]	Total	Population	*Per cent*
Gungahlin	Dunlop	5	31	36	5,851	*0.62*
	Palmerston	3	18	21	5,711	*0.37*
	Nicholls	2	11	13	6,990	*0.19*
	Gungahlin	1	10	11	3,857	*0.29*
	Amaroo	2	12	14	5,502	*0.25*
	Ngunnawal	2	31	33	8,939	*0.37*
	Harrison	1	0	1	304	*0.33*
	7 suburbs	16	113	129	37,154	*0.35*

Notes

[1] Lived and arrested in same suburb

[2] Lived in this suburb but arrested elsewhere

Commentary

For example, 36 persons lived in Dunlop; five were arrested there and 31 were arrested elsewhere.

Table B2 Belconnen

Region	Suburb	Same	Different	Total	Population	*Per cent*
Belconnen	Hawker	0	11	11	2,826	*0.39*
	Macgregor	2	13	15	3,488	*0.43*
	Cook	0	7	7	2,817	*0.25*
	Kaleen	5	23	38	7,586	*0.50*
	Melba	1	8	9	3,267	*0.28*
	Latham	1	11	12	3,688	*0.33*
	Flynn	1	10	11	3,549	*0.31*
	Page	3	7	10	2,695	*0.37*
	Belconnen	2	10	12	3,057	*0.39*
	Scullin	2	14	16	2,794	*0.57*
	Florey	0	12	12	5,105	*0.24*
	Bruce	2	7	9	3,387	*0.27*
	Macquarie	1	11	12	2,385	*0.50*
	Evatt	2	20	22	5,497	*0.40*
	Hall	1	1	2	338	*0.59*
	Holt	3	8	11	4,698	*0.23*
	Mitchell	0	2	2	4	*50.00*

	Charnwood	2	11	13	3,017	*0.43*
	Fraser	2	8	10	2,156	*0.46*
	Weetangera	0	5	5	2,544	*0.20*
	MacKellar	1	7	8	2,604	*0.31*
	Aranda	3	6	9	2,412	*0.37*
	Higgins	2	5	7	3,025	*0.23*
	Giralang	2	11	13	3,304	*0.39*
	Spence	0	8	8	2,596	*0.31*
	26 suburbs	38	236	274	78839	*0.35*

Table B3 North Canberra

Region	Suburb	Same	Different	Total	Population	*Per cent*
North Canberra	Campbell	0	16	16	4,797	*0.33*
	Dickson	3	6	9	1,947	*0.46*
	Ainslie	3	8	11	4,815	*0.23*
	Majura	0	1	1	-*	-
	Lyneham	3	12	15	4,318	*0.35*
	Braddon	2	14	16	3,574	*0.45*
	O'Connor	1	10	11	4,911	*0.22*
	Pialligo	2	2	4	113	*3.54*
	Turner	2	9	11	3,010	*0.37*
	Downer	3	11	14	3,370	*0.42*
	Hackett	3	4	7	2,881	*0.24*
	Watson	0	9	9	4,188	*0.21*
	Reid	2	2	4	1,602	*0.25*
	Duntroon	0	1	1	-*	-
	City	0	1	1	723	*0.14*
	15 suburbs	24	106	130	40,249	*0.32*

* Not listed as a locality in 2006 Census tables

Table B4 South Canberra

Region	Suburb	Same	Different	Total	Population	*Per cent*
South Canberra	Barton	1	1	2	940	*0.21*
	Griffith	2	4	6	3,905	*0.15*
	Forrest	0	2	2	1,191	*0.10*
	Deakin	2	4	6	2,606	*0.23*
	Kingston	1	6	7	2,450	*0.29*
	Narrabundah	3	28	31	5,528	*0.56*

	Yarralumla	1	11	12	2,907	*0.41*
	Red Hill	3	8	11	3,143	*0.35*
	Symonston	0	1	1	470	*0.21*
	9 suburbs	13	65	78	23,140	*0.34*

Table B5 Woden

Region	Suburb	Same	Different	Total	Population	*Per cent*
Woden	Waramanga	0	6	6	2,535	*0.24*
	Hughes	0	15	15	2,898	*0.52*
	Pearce	1	7	8	2,509	*0.32*
	Isaacs	1	2	3	2,424	*0.12*
	Garran	1	7	8	3,175	*0.25*
	Curtin	1	10	11	5,133	*0.21*
	Phillip	2	7	9	1,910	*0.47*
	Mawson	4	12	16	2,861	*0.56*
	Farrer	0	6	6	3,360	*0.18*
	O'Malley	0	2	2	684	*0.29*
	Torrens	0	5	5	2,265	*0.22*
	Chifley	0	9	9	2,325	*0.39*
	Lyons	1	9	10	2,444	*0.41*
	13 suburbs	11	97	108	34,523	*0.31*

Table B6 Weston Creek

Region	Suburb	Same	Different	Total	Population	*Per cent*
Weston Creek	Rivett	2	8	10	3,069	*0.33*
	Stirling	2	6	8	2,043	*0.39*
	Weston	6	6	12	3,176	*0.38*
	Holder	0	8	8	2,609	*0.31*
	Duffy	0	10	10	2,942	*0.34*
	Fisher	1	12	13	2,978	*0.44*
	Chapman	0	8	8	2,692	*0.30*
	7 suburbs	11	58	69	19,509	*0.35*

Table B8 Tuggeranong

Region	Suburb	Same	Different	Total	Population	*Per cent*
Tuggeranong	Gowrie	1	9	10	3,226	*0.31*
	Calwell	2	16	18	5,929	*0.30*
	Richardson	3	16	19	3,232	*0.59*
	Monash	0	17	17	5,549	*0.31*
	Wanniassa	8	26	34	7,933	*0.43*
	Oxley	1	4	5	1,788	*0.28*
	Greenway	2	3	5	1,130	*0.44*
	Isabella Plains	3	7	10	4,317	*0.23*
	Kambah	13	40	53	15,579	*0.34*
	Gilmore	4	19	23	2,905	*0.79*
	Chisholm	3	24	27	5,378	*0.50*
	Macarthur	0	3	3	1,582	*0.19*
	Fadden	0	9	9	3,214	*0.28*
	13 suburbs	40	193	233	61,762	*0.38*

Table B9 Gordon

Region	Suburb	Same	Different	Total	Population	*Per cent*
Gordon	Banks	1	17	18	4,907	*0.37*
	Theodore	1	22	23	4,109	*0.56*
	Bonython	5	10	15	3,363	*0.45*
	Conder	5	12	17	5,051	*0.34*
	Gordon	5	18	23	7,869	*0.29*
	5 suburbs	17	79	96	25,299	*0.38*

Detailed data on location of arrest for drink driving offenders in ACT by region, 2006–07

Table B10 Gungahlin

Region	Suburb	Same[1]	Different[2]	Total	Population	*Per cent*
Gungahlin	Gungahlin	1	19	20	3,857	*0.52*
	Nicholls	2	11	13	6,990	*0.19*
	Amaroo	2	2	4	5,502	*0.07*
	Palmerston	3	1	4	5,711	*0.07*
	Dunlop	5	5	10	5,851	*0.17*
	Ngunnawal	2	3	5	8,939	*0.06*
	Harrison	1	0	1	304	*0.33*
	7 suburbs	16	41	57	37,154	*0.15*

Notes

[1] Lived and arrested in this suburb

[2] Arrested in this suburb but lived elsewhere

Commentary

For example, 20 persons were arrested in Gungahlin; one lived there and 19 lived elsewhere. As indicated in the main report, the relationship between suburb and number of arrests is really meaningless. Often the location given in the police report refers to the adjacent arterial road where the arrest took place, and the suburb is involved only incidentally. This applies especially to (for example) Bruce, Mitchell, Aranda (see next table) and corresponding suburbs in other regions.

Table B11 Belconnen

Region	Suburb	Same	Different	Total	Population	*Per cent*
Belconnen	Giralang	2	5	7	3,304	*0.21*
	Higgins	2	8	10	3,025	*0.33*
	Bruce	2	8	10	3,387	*0.30*
	Macgregor	2	3	5	3,488	*0.14*
	Charnwood	2	8	10	3,017	*0.33*
	Mitchell	0	12	12	4	-
	Aranda	3	32	35	2,412	*1.45*
	Page	3	7	10	2,695	*0.37*
	Lawson	0	3	3	-*	-
	Evatt	2	5	7	5,497	*0.13*
	Holt	3	11	14	4,698	*0.30*
	Belconnen	2	34	36	3,057	*1.18*
	Kaleen	5	2	7	7,586	*0.09*
	Scullin	2	1	3	2,794	*0.11*
	Cook	0	7	7	2,817	*0.25*

	Crace	0	1	1	-*	-
	Florey	0	10	10	5,105	*0.20*
	Hawker	0	3	3	2,826	*0.11*
	MacKellar	1	4	5	2,604	*0.19*
	Hall	1	3	4	338	*1.18*
	Macquarie	1	4	5	2,385	*0.21*
	Latham	1	2	3	3,688	*0.08*
	Fraser	2	2	4	2,156	*0.19*
	Spence	0	6	6	2,596	*0.23*
	Weetangera	0	2	2	2,544	*0.08*
	Flynn	1	1	2	3,549	*0.06*
	Melba	1	0	1	3,267	*0.03*
	27 suburbs	38	184	222	78,839	*0.28*

* Very low population count and no statistics available (ABS Census tables)

Table B12 North Canberra

Region	Suburb	Same	Different	Total	Population	*Per cent*
North Canberra	Russell	0	18	18	-*	-
	City	0	97	97	723	*13.42*
	Parkes	0	24	24	4	-
	Ainslie	3	8	11	4,815	*0.23*
	Reid	2	13	15	1,602	*0.94*
	Dickson	3	29	32	1,947	*1.64*
	Pialligo	3	5	8	113	*7.08*
	O'Connor	1	21	22	4,911	*0.45*
	Watson	0	6	6	4,188	*0.14*
	Acton	0	32	32	1,808	*1.77*
	Braddon	2	37	39	3,574	*1.09*
	Campbell	0	6	6	4,797	*0.13*
	Downer	3	13	16	3,370	*0.47*
	Lyneham	3	19	22	4,318	*0.51*
	Turner	2	13	15	3,010	*0.50*
	Hackett	3	0	3	2,881	*0.10*
	Majura	0	1	1	-**	-
	17 Suburbs	25	342	367	42,061	*0.87*

* Very low population count and no statistics available (ABS Census tables)

** Not listed in Census tables as a locality

Table B13 South Canberra

Region	Suburb	Same	Different	Total	Population	*Per cent*
South Canberra	Deakin	2	28	30	2,606	*1.15*
	Narrabundah	3	5	8	5,528	*0.14*
	Fyshwick	0	21	21	54	*38.89*
	Griffith	2	22	24	3,905	*0.61*
	Hume	0	10	10	6	-
	Manuka	0	4	4	-*	-
	Barton	1	3	4	940	*0.43*
	Yarralumla	1	12	13	2,907	*0.45*
	Red Hill	3	10	13	3,143	*0.41*
	Kingston	1	20	21	2,450	*0.86*
	Forrest	0	9	9	1,191	*0.76*
	Symonston	0	10	10	470	*2.13*
	Harman	0	2	2	-*	-
	Oaks Estate	0	1	1	242	*0.41*
	14 Suburbs	13	157	170	23,442	*0.73*

* Not listed in Census tables as a locality

Table B14 Woden

Region	Suburb	Same	Different	Total	Population	*Per cent*
Woden	Garran	1	6	7	3,175	*0.22*
	Curtin	1	18	19	5,133	*0.37*
	Phillip	2	20	22	1,910	*1.15*
	Chifley	0	7	7	2,325	*0.30*
	Mawson	4	9	13	2,861	*0.45*
	Isaacs	1	4	5	2,424	*0.21*
	Pearce	1	3	4	2,509	*0.16*
	Torrens	0	4	4	2,265	*0.18*
	Woden	0	1	1	-*	-
	Farrer	0	3	3	3,360	*0.09*
	Hughes	0	5	5	2,898	*0.17*
	Lyons	0	1	1	2,444	*0.04*
	O'Malley	0	1	1	684	*0.15*
	13 Suburbs	10	82	92	31,988	*0.29*

* Not listed in Census tables as a locality

Table B15 Weston Creek

Region	Suburb	Same	Different	Total	Population	*Per cent*
Weston Creek	Rivett	2	2	4	3,069	*0.13*
	Weston	6	13	19	3,176	*0.60*
	Waramanga	0	7	7	2,535	*0.28*
	Stirling	2	5	7	2,043	*0.34*
	Chapman	0	2	2	2,692	*0.07*
	Stromlo	0	1	1	-*	-
	Fisher	1	1	2	2,978	*0.07*
	Holder	0	1	1	2,609	*0.04*
	8 Suburbs	11	32	43	19,102	*0.23*

* Not listed in Census tables as a locality

Table B16 Tuggeranong

Region	Suburb	Same	Different	Total	Population	*Per cent*
Tuggeranong	Greenway	2	31	33	1,130	*2.92*
	Kambah	13	26	39	15,579	*0.25*
	Chisholm	3	7	10	5,378	*0.19*
	Isabella Plains	3	18	21	4,317	*0.49*
	Wanniassa	9	17	26	7,933	*0.33*
	Monash	0	8	8	5,549	*0.14*
	Calwell	2	15	17	5,929	*0.29*
	Tuggeranong	0	3	3	-*	-
	Richardson	3	9	12	3,232	*0.37*
	Gowrie	1	12	13	3,226	*0.40*
	Oxley	1	2	3	1,788	*0.17*
	Fadden	0	12	12	3,214	*0.37*
	Gilmore	4	2	6	2,905	*0.21*
	Macarthur	0	2	2	1,582	*0.13*
	14 Suburbs	41	164	205	61,762	*0.33*

* Not listed in Census tables as a locality

Table B17 Gordon

Region	Suburb	Same	Different	Total	Population	*Per cent*
Gordon	Conder	5	7	12	5,051	*0.24*
	Bonython	5	7	12	3,363	*0.36*
	Banks	1	2	3	4,907	*0.06*
	Gordon	5	10	15	7,869	*0.19*
	Theodore	1	0	1	4,109	*0.02*
	5 Suburbs	17	26	43	25,299	*0.17*

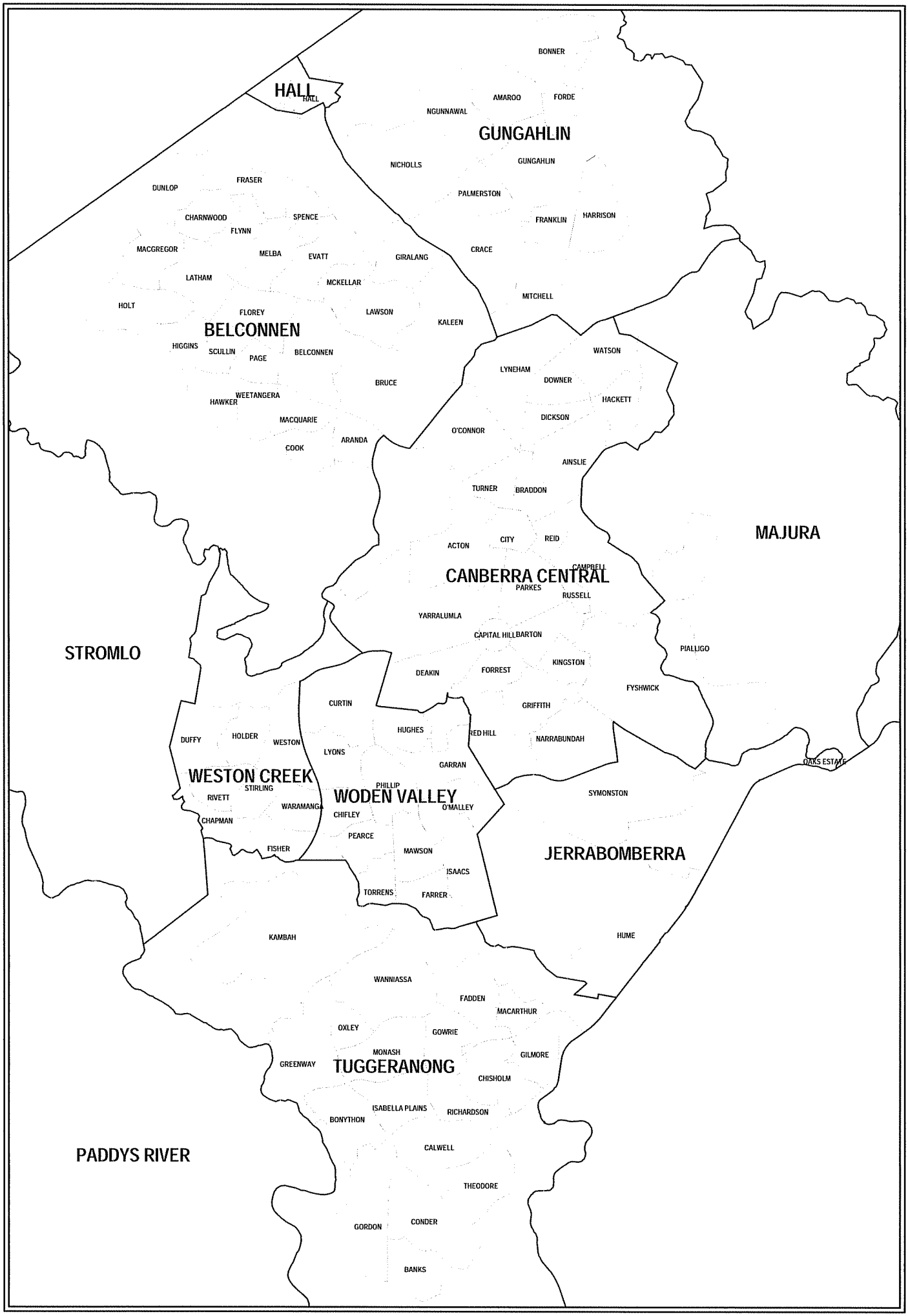
ATTACHMENT C MAP OF THE ACT SHOWING REGIONS

Map of Canberra by region and suburbs (next page)

On this map, regional divisions referred to in the report are reflected in the map, with the following exceptions:

In the portion of the map designated Central Canberra, *North Canberra* in this report refers to the suburbs from the northernmost point south to and including Capitol Hill, and including Majura; *South Canberra* refers to all suburbs south of that point and including Barton, Fyshwick Symonston, Hume, Harman and Oaks Estate.

In the portion of the map designated Tuggeranong; *Gordon* in this report refers to the suburbs Banks, Bonython, Conder, Gordon and Theodore. All other suburbs are in *Tuggeranong*.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AMAROO
FORDE
NGUNNAWAL
GUNGAHLIN
NICHOLLS
GUNGAHLIN
FRASER
DUNLOP
PALMERSTON
CHARNWOOD
SPENCE
FRANKLIN
HARRISON
FLYNN
MACGREGOR
MELBA
EVATT
GIRALANG
CRACE
LATHAM
MCKELLAR
MITCHELL
HOLT
FLOREY
LAWSON
KALEEN
BELCONNEN
HIGGINS
SCULLIN
PAGE
BELCONNEN
WATSON
LYNEHAM
DOWNER
BRUCE
WEETANGERA
HAWKER
HACKETT
DICKSON
MACQUARIE
O'CONNOR
ARANDA
COOK
AINSLIE
TURNER
BRADDON
MAJURA
ACTON
CITY
REID
CAMPBELL
CANBERRA CENTRAL
PARKES
RUSSELL
YARRALUMLA
CAPITAL HILL
BARTON
PIALLIGO
STROMLO
KINGSTON
DEAKIN
FORREST
FYSHWICK
CURTIN
GRIFFITH
HUGHES
RED HILL
NARRABUNDAH
DUFFY
HOLDER
WESTON
LYONS
OAKS ESTATE
GARRAN
WESTON CREEK
STIRLING
PHILLIP
SYMONSTON
RIVETT
WODEN VALLEY
O'MALLEY
WARAMANGA
CHIFLEY
CHAPMAN
PEARCE
FISHER
MAWSON
JERRABOMBERRA
ISAACS
TORRENS
FARRER
KAMBAH
HUME
WANNIASSA
FADDEN
MACARTHUR
OXLEY
GOWRIE
MONASH
GILMORE
GREENWAY
TUGGERANONG
CHISHOLM
ISABELLA PLAINS
RICHARDSON
BONYTHON
PADDYS RIVER
CALWELL
THEODORE
GORDON
CONDER
BANKS