



Kimberley Regional Group

Securing our Communities

Community Safety and Crime Prevention

Investment Package



FEBRUARY 2025

DOCUMENT PURPOSE

This document presents a Community Safety and Crime Prevention Investment Package.

The project was commissioned to NAJA Business Consulting Services by the Kimberley Regional Group (KRG).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

NAJA Business Consulting Services (NAJA) have developed this report for the KRG. NAJA would like to acknowledge and thank the KRG members, stakeholders, politicians, government departmental staff, residents and community members who provided valuable input into this project.

CULTURALLY APPROPRIATE LANGUAGE

The authors of this report recognise that First Nations people is the appropriate title to be used, however have also included Indigenous and Aboriginal as required when discussing specific organisations or when quoting from reports.

DISCLAIMER

This report has been developed on behalf of the KRG by NAJA Business Consulting Services, in partnership with Mira Consulting and Swan Professional Services. Recommendations provided in this report are based on the information provided by the KRG and community representatives, along with research into industry best practice and case studies of similar projects.

This report is supplied in good faith and reflects the knowledge, expertise and experience of the consultants involved at the time of providing the report. The matters dealt with in this report are limited to those requested by the client and those matters considered by the contractor to be relevant for the purpose.

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A photograph of a person in a vibrant, patterned blue and yellow shirt and jeans, bending over a large, rusted metal barrel. The barrel is filled with green branches and is emitting a thick plume of white smoke that rises into the air. In the background, several other people are seated on white plastic chairs, watching the activity. The scene is set outdoors on a grassy area with trees in the background.

Acknowledgment of Country

The Kimberley Regional Group acknowledges the traditional custodians throughout Western Australia and their continuing connection to the land, waters and community.

We pay our respects to all members of Western Australia's Aboriginal communities and their cultures; and to Elders both past and present.

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1 Executive Summary

To unlock the social and economic potential of the Kimberley we need communities where residents feel safe, connected and can enjoy a good quality life. We need communities where businesses can attract and retain staff and have the confidence to invest, creating new jobs and driving economic growth. We need communities where trust is strong, creating strong social bonds and a sense of belonging.

Due to high rates of crime across the Kimberley, many residents and visitors do not feel safe at home, or at work or when travelling out and about in the community. Businesses are closing and residents are leaving. This is having a negative impact across the region, not only on the victims of crime but on the broader social and economic fabric of the community.

Kimberley local governments spend considerable time and resources addressing community safety and crime prevention issues. There is an opportunity cost to the community, not only through reduced access to services facilities, but by funding for critical services and facilities being diverted in response to crime. Local government expenditure due to crime is increasing. For example, in 2022/23 the Shire of Broome spent over \$1.3M of its own source funding on community safety and crime prevention initiatives. Over 50 percent of this expenditure was on energy expenditure for street lighting in order to keep the community safe.

Securing our Communities, a Kimberley Community Safety and Crime Prevention Package, is designed to leverage investment and to accelerate successful local, State, Federal and community-based initiatives to make Kimberley communities safer. It complements government investment such as the Kimberley Juvenile Justice and Federal Justice Reinvestment Strategies which aim to divert young people from contact with the criminal justice system.

This Package is evidence-based, focussing on targeted initiatives that work. It was informed through research, including the findings of crime and youth justice reports in the Kimberley by government and non-government agencies. Also, through engagement with key stakeholders including the business community, residents and the police.



Kimberley crime statistics enables our communities to understand the type and frequency of crime. Kimberley police stress that different crimes require a different preventative approach and response. Through engagement they advised what local government initiatives would support their work. This has informed this package.

This package addresses criminogenic needs which will reduce offending and reoffending, supporting key protective factors that contribute to greater social and community cohesion. Also, it is based on Community Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles with a focus on active and passive surveillance to prevent crime and to keep the community safe.

In line with State and Federal initiatives the package is based on partnerships, leveraging place-based skills, expertise and funding, with a focus on working in partnership with the Aboriginal community controlled sector. This package is designed to -

- Leverage investment to support community led community safety and crime prevention initiatives
- Increase Public CCTV coverage to support police enforcement efforts.
- Improve street lighting to keep people safer on the streets and to utilise new technologies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions
- Increase investment to divert young people from the criminal justice system
- Increase investment in community safety officers supporting community and police efforts
- Support local businesses and residents to install security measures
- Strengthen by-laws on Aboriginal communities to keep communities safer

2 Investment Package Summary

Securing our Communities, a Kimberley Community Safety and Crime Prevention Package, is proposing \$51.417.5M of new investment over three years in the following initiatives;

- \$5.5M – Kimberley Community Action Fund
- \$3.478M – Improved Street Lighting
- \$11.512M – Public CCTV Infrastructure
- \$3.282.5M – Community safety and crime prevention officers
- \$3M – A review of Aboriginal Community By-Laws and Constitutions
- \$23.425M – A suite of place-based youth diversionary programs
- \$600K – A Sharps Collection and Clean-up program
- \$250K – Vandalism initiatives
- \$270K – Security Rebates for residents and businesses

An overview of these initiatives is provided in Table One. The breakdown of these initiatives equates to funding allocated to each Kimberley local government -

- 5.5M – Whole of Kimberley
- 5.930.5M – Shire of Broome
- 9.7M – Shire of Derby West Kimberley
- 16.9M – Shire of Halls Creek
- 14.057M – Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley

Table 1 Securing our Communities, Kimberley Community Safety and Crime Prevention Package

Activity	Amount
Kimberley Community Action Fund - 3 years	\$5,500,000
Street Lighting Bright Lights Program (entire Broome Townsite) Upgraded street lighting at crime hotspots, Kununurra	\$2,278,000 \$1,200,000
Street Lighting Sub Total	3,478,000
Public CCTV Broome Public Infrastructure CCTV (five-year annual upgrade and maintenance cost totalling \$866,000, along with \$250,000 for the installation of CCTV infrastructure at Cable Beach) Derby Public Infrastructure CCTV - 14 new cameras and system upgrade Derby Public Infrastructure CCTV - five-year annual upgrade and maintenance costs Fitzroy Crossing Public Infrastructure CCTV - 7 new cameras Fitzroy Crossing Public Infrastructure CCTV - five-year annual upgrade and maintenance costs Public Infrastructure CCTV - 20 new cameras and system upgrade Halls Creek Public Infrastructure CCTV - five-year annual upgrade and maintenance costs Halls Creek Public Infrastructure CCTV - expansion of network to include WAPOL priorities such as entrances to town, new locations for camera's, Kununurra Public Infrastructure CCTV - support of current system, operating costs and planned renewals on average per year. (3 years), Kununurra and Wyndham Public Infrastructure CCTV - expansion of network and include monitor access in police station, Wyndham	\$1,410,000 \$1,100,000 \$1,000,000 \$400,000 \$600,000 \$1,500,000 \$750,000 \$3,000,000 \$252,000 \$1,500,000
Public CCTV Sub Total	11,512,000
Community Safety and Crime Prevention Officers Additional 2 FTE Community Safety Officers (\$210,000 per year) Broome Light vehicle running costs associated with Community Safety Officer Position (\$17,500 per year) Broome Purchase of Dual Cab 4x4 Ute for Community Safety Officer Position Broome Community Safety Officers x 4 (3 years) Halls Creek Purchase of 2 Troop Carriers for Community Safety Officer positions Halls Creek Security Patrols to assist with prevention of anti-social behaviour in town centre - includes public drinking, littering, aggressive behaviour, Kununurra	\$630,000 \$52,500 \$60,000 \$800,000 \$240,000 \$1,500,000
Community Safety and Crime Prevention Officers Subtotal	\$3,282,500
Review of remote Aboriginal community By-Laws and Corporation Constitutions to embed community safety and crime prevention	\$3,000,000

Activity	Amount
Youth diversionary activities A Sporting Chance (3 year funding request \$250,000 per year) \$750,000 Immediate Response Youth Night Space and patrol Derby \$6,000,000 Youth sport and recreation co-ordinator Fitzroy Crossing (3 years) \$600,000 Halls Creek Immediate Response Youth Night Space and patrol (3 years) \$6,000,000 Youth sport and recreation co-ordinator (3 years) and afternoon programs Halls Creek \$600,000 Youth and Recreation Officers x 2 (3 years) Halls Creek \$600,000 Purchase of 2 Troop Carriers for Youth Officer positions Halls Creek \$240,000 Establishment of PCYC, staffing and oncosts Halls Creek \$2,500,000 Immediate Response Youth Night Space and patrol (3 years) Kununurra \$6,000,000 Youth recreation officer and afternoon programs Wyndham \$135,000	
Youth diversionary activities Subtotal	\$23,425,000
Sharps collection and clean up (\$200,000 per year)	\$600,000
Vandalism Initiatives	\$350,000
Security Rebate Scheme 3 year program Broome \$150,000 3 year program Kununurra \$120,000	
Security Rebate Scheme Sub total	\$270,000
TOTAL INVESTMENT	\$51,417,500

This package is focussed on core community safety and crime prevention activities. Whilst local government performs a suite of roles contributing to safer communities the following community safety initiatives are not the focus of this package:

- Public health - services, infrastructure and roles relating to community wellbeing and welfare such as building inspections, litter control, and food outlet licensing
- Animal management – services infrastructure and roles relating to dog control, animal shelters
- Emergency management - services infrastructure and roles relating to fire control, fire management, and hazard reduction
- Road safety – services infrastructure and roles vehicle parking, off road management
- Waste management - services infrastructure and roles relating to household waste collection, recycling services, and the operation of waste facilities

The outcomes from this package

The outcomes sought from this package are:

- A prevention of and reduction in crime that are of greatest risk to the community.
- Increased community safety, security, and cohesion, including a reduction in the actual and perceived risk of crime.
- A reduction in repeat offending amongst people who have already engaged in criminal or anti-social behaviour.

These outcomes align with a range of Federal, State and local policies and strategies, which are outlined in Section 5.2. Also, they align with the principles contained within the KRG's Position Paper on Community Safety and Crime Prevention. This Position Paper is built on the following guiding principles -

- An integrated strategy that has a balance between a 'tough on crime' and personal accountability whilst addressing systemic local issues that lead to offending
- Engagement with local government
- A focus on prevention, rehabilitation and reintegration
- Local services that are culturally informed and culturally led
- Rights based approach
- Restorative action model
- Place based responses

Also, this package aligns with the KRG Position Paper on Juvenile Justice. This Position Paper is built on the following guiding principles -

- An integrated strategy that has a balance between a 'tough on crime' and personal accountability whilst addressing systemic local issues that lead to youth offending.
- Culturally informed and culturally led.
- Engagement with local government.
- Quality therapeutic models of help and care that focus on - prevention, rehabilitation and reintegration.
- Trauma informed approach responding to young people's needs.
- Rights based approach.
- Restorative action approach: justice reinvestment; alternative sentencing and support for people to understand justice system.
- Place based and on country responses

These two position papers can be found on the KRG website at <https://kimberleyrg.com.au>.



3 Community Safety and Crime Prevention Frameworks

To understand the benefits of this investment package, a clear definition of community safety and crime prevention is needed. Also, an understanding of what is seen as effective interventions to prevent crime and keep communities safe and the most effective role for local government. This section explores definitions of community safety and crime prevention, the drivers of crime and how an understanding of criminogenic needs and Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles are used to both prevent and deter crime.

3.1 Defining community safety and crime prevention

Perceptions of safety, real or perceived, can often impact how safe a person feels and also how they interact within their community. Community safety is defined as people feeling and being safe¹. People feel safer when they are connected with their community; when they have confidence in laws and policing; and when they are well informed, engaged in making their own choices and confident in their own abilities and actions².

Crime prevention focuses on deterring criminal activity and reducing crime. It aims to eliminate factors that lead to a crime occurring. Crime prevention focusses on keeping individuals and communities safe by addressing the root causes of offending, aiming to reduce and deter crime from happening by the anticipation, recognition and appraisal of crime risk and the initiation of some action to remove or reduce it³.

The National Crime Prevention Framework, prepared by the Australian Institute of Criminology, states that crime prevention can reduce the long term costs associated with the criminal justice system and the costs of crime, both economic and social, and can achieve a significant return on investment in terms of savings in justice, welfare, health care, and the protection of social and human capital⁴.

The Framework states that, *A safe and secure society is an important foundation for the delivery of other key services. Community safety and security is a prerequisite for sound economic growth through continuing business investment as well as community well-being and cohesion. International experience has shown that effective crime prevention can both maintain and reinforce the social cohesion of communities and assist them to act collectively to improve their quality of life*⁵.

The Strategy references the 2002 UN Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime which outline eight principles on which prevention should be based⁶: These are:

1. Government leadership: at all levels to create and maintain an institutional framework for effective crime prevention.
2. Socio-economic development and inclusion: integration of crime prevention into relevant social and economic policies, focus on integration of at-risk communities, children, families and youth.
3. Cooperation and partnerships: between government organisations, civil society, business sector.

¹ Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley Draft Community Safety and Crime Prevention Plan, 2018

² Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley Draft Community Safety and Crime Prevention Plan, 2018

³ Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley Draft Community Safety and Crime Prevention Plan, 2018

⁴ National Crime Prevention Framework, p 5

⁵ National Crime Prevention Framework, p3 <https://www.aic.gov.au/sites/default/files/2020-05/national-crime-prevention-framework.pdf>

⁶ National Crime Prevention Framework

4. Sustainability and accountability: adequate funding to establish and sustain programs and evaluation, and clear accountability for funding.
5. Use of a knowledge base: using evidence of proven practices as the basis for policies and programs.
6. Human rights/rule of law/culture of lawfulness: respect for human rights and promotion of a culture of lawfulness.
7. Interdependency: take account of links between local crime problems and international organised crime.
8. Differentiation: respecting different needs of men and women and vulnerable members of society.

The National Crime Prevention Framework, outlines the following strategies to preventing crime;

- addressing the environmental conditions that promote and sustain crime;
- eliminating risk factors and enhancing protective factors to reduce the likelihood that individuals will engage in offending behaviour;
- strengthening communities by addressing social exclusion and promoting community cohesiveness; and
- enhancing the capacity of criminal justice agencies to prevent crime and reoffending⁷.

Crime prevention is seen as a shared responsibility with individuals and communities, along with all levels of government having a role to play.

The Commonwealth Government has responsibility for the Federal police and for securing and protecting Australia's borders. Also, it undertakes guiding policy implementation for crime and justice and allocates funds to support research projects and programs.

The primary responsibility for law enforcement rest with State Government agencies. The State Government plays a key role in the funding and delivery of crime prevention and community safety services and initiatives. Along with the police these include emergency services, justice services as well as social housing, education, health and mental health services.

Local government, as the sphere of government closest to the community is but one part of the broader social response to keeping communities safe and preventing crime. Further information on this role will be outlined through this report.

3.2 Addressing criminogenic needs

A small number of repeat offenders commit a significant portion of crimes. Around 10% of the population is responsible for 66% of all crime, and within the offender group, the most active 10% commit over 40% of the crime⁸.

Research shows that deep-seeded social issues such as inter-generational trauma and entrenched poverty are underlying causes to offending⁹. Also, that youth offending is often underscored by complex social, cultural, historical, and political factors, in conjunction with individual experience and personal circumstances. A young person's family life can contribute or safeguard young people from these factors¹⁰.

⁷ National Crime Prevention Framework, p5 <https://www.aic.gov.au/sites/default/files/2020-05/national-crime-prevention-framework.pdf>

⁸ <https://www.porthedland.wa.gov.au/documents/4156/town-of-port-hedland-community-safety-plan>

⁹ <https://www.socialreinvestmentwa.org.au/the-issue>.

¹⁰ Target 120 Evaluation Progress Report, Department of Communities, March 2020, p 8.

Also, research shows that only 3.7 percent of the Kimberley youth population are juvenile offenders¹¹. Poverty and disadvantage are a key driver of youth offending in the Kimberley¹². Many young offenders suffer psychological distress, neuro-disabilities and Foetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD)¹³ and need greater health and mental health support¹⁴. Research suggests these injuries may affect an individual's ability to understand cause and effect, potentially influencing their involvement in criminal activities¹⁵. Children in care have a higher risk of ending up in the youth justice system. A significant proportion of young people under youth justice supervision were also in the child protection system. These children are also disproportionately likely to be Aboriginal.

Research shows that detention is costly and not effective¹⁶. Data indicates that a justice reinvestment approach that focuses on prevention, rehabilitation and reintegration, along with greater access to Kimberley based services will better support the wellbeing of at-risk children and their families¹⁷.

Criminogenic needs are identified as needs that can be addressed to reduce reoffending. Research indicates that one of the more effective mechanisms for reducing crime is addressing criminogenic needs – that is the key protective factors that support people not to offend or re-offend¹⁸.

Figure 1 developed by the Foundations for Justice Reinvestment in Kununurra, shows a breakdown in key protective factors which is driving crime in the Kimberley, including youth crime. It can be seen from Figure 1 that the range of protective factors include strong family and culture, along with access to infrastructure and services that are generally provided by government.

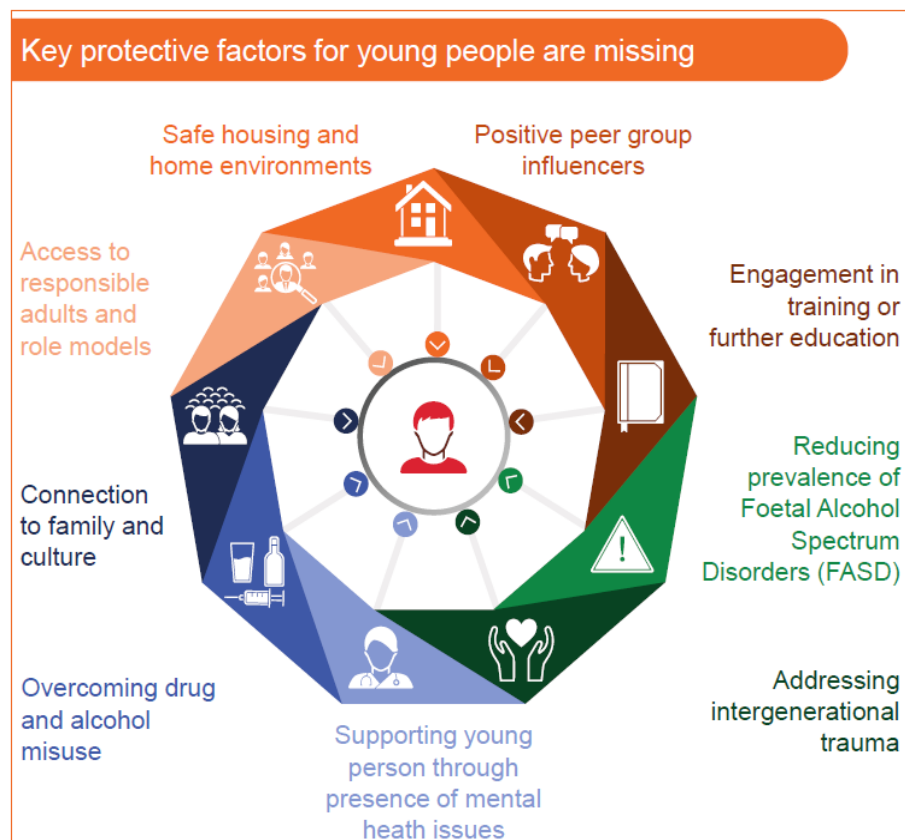


Figure 1 Key protective factors for young people in the Kimberley¹⁹

¹¹ <https://www.abc.net.au/news/2022-06-16/youth-crime-figures-in-the-kimberley/101158086>.

¹² Target 120 Evaluation Progress Report, Department of Communities, March 2020, p 8.

¹³ <https://www.socialreinvestmentwa.org.au/the-issue>.

¹⁴ <https://www.socialreinvestmentwa.org.au/the-issue>.

¹⁵ <https://www.porthedland.wa.gov.au/documents/4156/town-of-port-hedland-community-safety-plan>

¹⁶ 45 P. Armytage and J. Ogloff, 'Meeting needs and reducing reoffending', Department of Justice, Melbourne, VIC, Government of Victoria, 2017, <https://www.justice.vic.gov.au/justice-system/youth-justice/youth-justice-review-and-strategy-meeting-needs-and-reducing-offending>.

¹⁷ <https://www.socialreinvestmentwa.org.au/the-issue>.

¹⁸ Bonta, James, and D. A. Andrews. 2007. Risk-Need-Responsivity Model for Offender Assessment and Rehabilitation. Ottawa: Public Safety Canada

¹⁹ Foundations for Justice Reinvestment in Kununurra, Addressing Youth Crime in Kununurra, March 2024, Unpublished.

Researchers have formulated the principles for effective intervention strategies for offenders. Many researchers support the risk-need-responsivity (RNR) model, which states that the risk and needs of offenders should determine the strategies for addressing individual's criminogenic factors before and after release. According to Don Andrews and James Bonta, leading scholars in this field, this model is based on three principles:

1. **Risk:** The probability that an offender will commit additional offenses
2. **Criminogenic Need:** Factors that research has shown have a direct link to offending and can be changed.
3. **Responsivity:** Matching an offender's personality and learning style with appropriate program settings and approaches²⁰

According to this model, the adherence to the need principle has a significant impact on the effectiveness of offender's treatment. For treatment to be effective in reducing recidivism, the intervention targets should be matched with criminogenic needs, sequenced in the right order, and involve the offender in the decision-making process. They advised that there is no "one size fit all" program and offenders' treatment readiness should be considered to enhance their level of engagement²¹.

Table Two outlines the major risk or need factor, the indicators of this and the intervention goals to reduce offending developed by Don Andrews and James Bonta.

Table 2 The Seven Major Risk/Need Factors and Minor Risk Need Factors²²

Major Risk / Need Factor	Indicators	Intervention goals
Antisocial personability patterns	Impulsive, adventurous pleasure seeking restlessly aggressive and irritable	Build self-management skills, teach anger management
Pro criminal attitudes	Rationalisation for crime, negative attitudes towards the law	Counter rationalisations with prosocial attitudes, build up a prosocial identity
Social supports for crime	Criminal friends, isolation from prosocial others	Replace pro-criminal friends and associates with prosocial friends and associates
Substance abuse	Abuse of alcohol or drugs	Reduce substance abuse, enhance alternatives to substance use
Family/Marital relationships	In appropriate parental monitoring and disciplining, poor family relationships	Teach parenting skills, enhance warmth and caring
School / work	Poor performance, low levels of satisfaction	Enhanced work/study skills, nurture interpersonal relationships within the context of work and school
Prosocial recreational activities	Lack of involvement in prosocial recreational/leisure activities	Encourage participation in prosocial recreational activities, teach prosocial hobbies and sports

²⁰ <https://info.nicic.gov/transition-jail-community/module-5-targeted-intervention-strategies/section-2-risk-need>

²¹ <https://correctiveservices.dcj.nsw.gov.au/documents/csnsf-fact-sheets/Fact-sheet-Needs--accessible.pdf>

²² <https://www.researchgate.net/profile/James-Bonta-3/publication/310747116/figure/tbl1/AS:668656459599906@1536431531780/The-seven-major-risk-need-factors-along-with-some-minor-risk-need-factors.png> Bonta, James, and D. A. Andrews. 2007. *Risk-Need-Responsivity Model for Offender Assessment and Rehabilitation*. Ottawa: Public Safety Canada

Major Risk / Need Factor	Indicators	Intervention goals
Non-Criminogenic, minor needs		
Self esteem	Poor feelings of self-esteem, self-worth	
Vague feelings of personal distress	Anxious, feeling blue	
Major mental health disorder	Mental health conditions	
Physical health	Physical health, poor nutrition	

There are other models in place for effective intervention strategies. For example. Corrective Services New South Wales uses the Level of Service Inventory–Revised (LSI-R) as their primary risk/need assessment to identify factors associated with an offender’s criminal behaviour. The needs examined by the LSI-R are outlined in Table Three.

Table 3 Level of Service Inventory– Revised

Need Factors / risk associated with criminal behaviour	Measurements
Education/Employment	deficits, stability, or rewards provided by schooling and work
Financial	measures financial stress and/or stability and self sufficiency
Family/Marital	pro-social or antisocial family history and their influences on the offender
Accommodation	lack of secure housing and prosocial bonds can lead to increased risk
Leisure/Recreation	opportunities for community integration through leisure activities
Companions	extent of peer relationships being pro or antisocial
Alcohol/Drug Problems	drug/alcohol abuse history and negative effects
Emotional/Personal	personal difficulties and stressors related to offending
Attitude/Orientation	measures conventional or criminal attitudes held by offenders

A criminogenic approach to understanding community safety and crime prevention provides the context for crime and its underlying factors. This understanding can be used to inform the development of strategies to address and deter criminal behaviour, including effective strategies that local governments can undertake in community safety and crime prevention.

3.3 Crime prevention through environmental design

Research found that crime is concentrated in specific areas: approximately 80 percent of crimes occur at just 10 percent of the locations where police respond. This pattern has been termed by Criminologists to be the Law of Crime Concentration at Place²³.

Research identified crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED) as an effective strategy to address community safety and crime prevention. Crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED) is the application of best practice principles and processes to the design of the built environment to minimise crime and fear of crime for enhanced community safety. The use of CPTED supports high quality design outcomes to create safer environments, and great places for community enjoyment. Local government through its urban planning, ranger services and other functions can play a key role in implementing these principles to deter and prevent crime.

²³ <https://www.porthedland.wa.gov.au/documents/4156/town-of-port-hedland-community-safety-plan>

The Active in Force Safer Places by Design Crime Prevention through Environmental Design Planning Guidelines, 2023, developed by the WA Department of Planning Lands and Heritage and the WA Planning Commission supports the creation of well-designed built environments through the principles of 'crime prevention through environmental design' (CPTED)²⁴. In these guidelines, CPTED is organised into four principles that support well-designed, safer places. This is outlined in Figure 2.

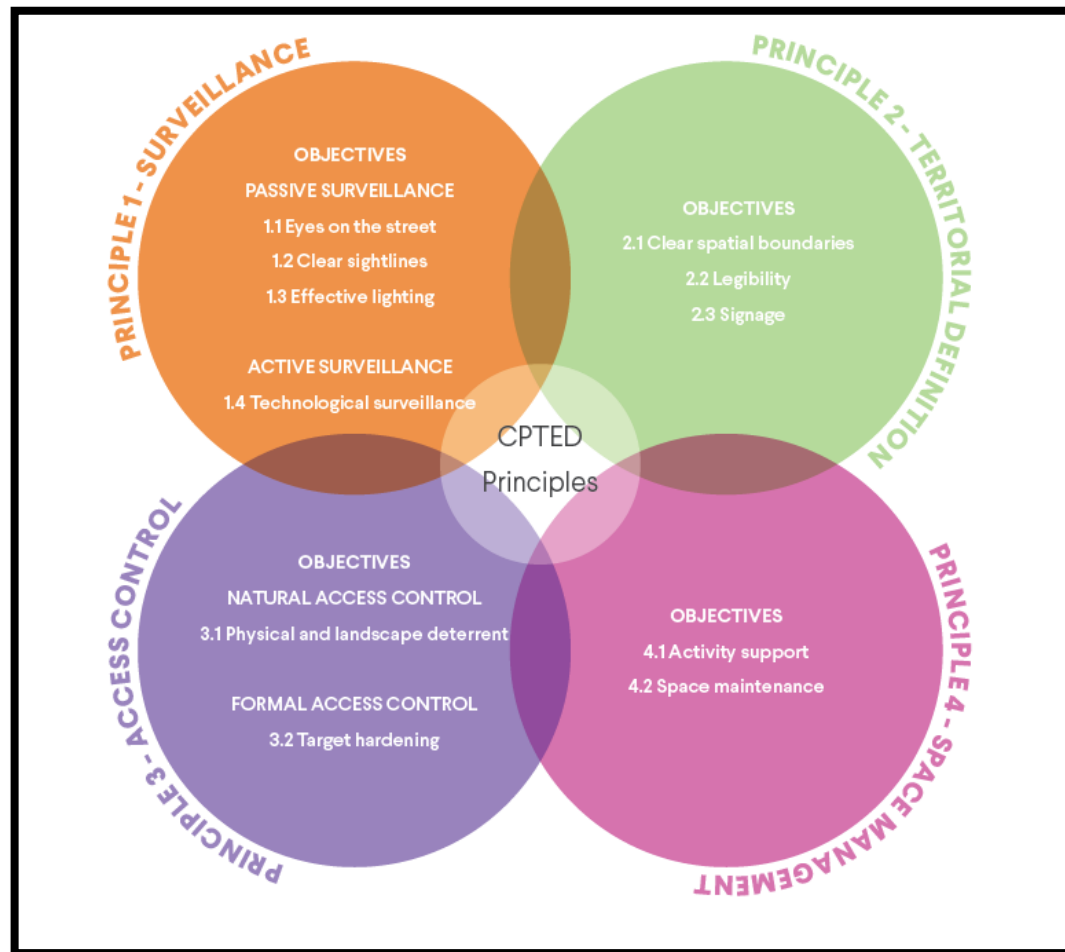


Figure 2 CPTED Principles

The CPTED Principle 1, Surveillance, is based on the intent of, 'To see and be seen.' This is based on the premise that criminals do not want to be observed. Objectives in this principle include passive surveillance by maximising the number of people using a space and effective lighting and having eyes on the street such as community patrols. Also, active surveillance by the installation of active, technological systems, like CCTV and electronic monitoring.

The CCTV or Closed-Circuit Television is defined as a television system that transmits images on a 'closed loop' basis, where images are only available to those directly connected to the transmission system. The guidelines state that Effective CCTV depends on: Complete visual coverage of the area (saturation cover); Clear sightlines from the cameras (no blind spots); 24/7 monitoring; and Fast guardianship response. Also, in addition to the above, additional measures supplemented by an organisational security response such as regular patrols.

Another surveillance strategy is effective lighting design which support good surveillance, raises perceptions of safety and deters offending. This includes lighting pedestrian routes and spaces, areas intended for night-time uses, reducing shadow to avoid hiding places.

²⁴ <https://www.wa.gov.au/system/files/2023-07/safer-places-by-design-cpted-guidelines.pdf>

An increase in CCTV cameras were requested in all towns by all the Officers in Charge at the town-based police stations. In a 2019 Australian Local Government Association (ALGA) survey 82% of local governments reported having CCTV systems²⁵. The majority of councils reporting them to be effective in the following key areas:

- Enhancing public safety and security through increasing a sense of community safety, and by deterring and detecting criminal activity
- Traffic management and enforcement: By monitoring congestion and accidents, contribute to better traffic management.
- Emergency response and disaster management: CCTV can provide emergency services with real-time awareness to inform response.
- Event management and crowd control: monitoring crowd attendance, behaviour, and movements, with information supporting future event planning.
- Economic development and tourism: attracting visitors and investors who wish to benefit from a safer and more secure community.
- Urban planning and design: better understand pedestrian and vehicle flows, land use, and environmental conditions, to support informed decision-making.

Research into Effective Crime Prevention Interventions for Implementation by Local Government²⁶, by the Australian Institute of Criminology, looked at interventions for non-domestic violence related assault, residential burglary, stealing from motor vehicles, malicious damage, stealing for persons, stealing from retail stores.

This research identified interventions that were supported by evidence of effectiveness. The review process then sought to determine which of these interventions would be suitable for local government to implement. It focussed on situational crime prevention, based upon the premise that crime is often opportunistic and aims to modify contextual factors to limit the opportunities for offenders to engage in criminal behaviour.

Urban design and planning, and broader planning initiatives including CPTED and urban renewal projects, were identified as important to seek to reduce the opportunities for crime through the design and management of the built and landscaped environment.

Effective interventions for non-domestic violence related assault identified for local government included effective liquor licensing, building resilience to offending, and improved street lighting. The research found that improved lighting may act as a catalyst for further changes in the community, leading to an increase in community pride and additional changes to the physical environment.

Effective local government interventions for residential burglary included community patrols incidents Improved lighting and implementing CPTED. To address stealing from motor vehicles CPTED, CCTV, lighting, community patrols and diversionary activities were identified as interventions local government could take. For malicious damage, stealing for a person, and from a store Community patrols, Diversionary activities, lighting, CPTED and CCTV were identified as effective interventions by local government.

This research into what are effective strategies for local government to employ to increase community safety and prevent crime has informed the development of this investment package.

²⁵ <https://www.ericom.com.au/leveraging-video-data-for-local-government/>

²⁶ <https://www.aic.gov.au/publications/rpp/rpp120>

4 Local Government Context

Given the broad range of functions that local government undertakes and its close relationship with the local community, local government plays a crucial role in leading, facilitating and contributing to targeted community safety and crime prevention strategies, planning and responses at a local level.

4.1 WA local government

Western Australian Local Governments provide a number of services that influence perceived and actual community safety concerns. This is undertaken through its designated role in a range of Western Australia State legislation as follows:

- Public Health Act (2016)
- Bush Fires Act (1954)
- Dog Act (1976)
- Control of Vehicles (Off-Road Areas) Act (1978)
- Litter Act (1979)
- Environmental Protection Act (1986)
- Liquor Control Act (1988)
- Caravan Parks and Camping Grounds Act (1995)
- Emergency Management Act (2005)
- Tobacco Products Control Act (2006)
- Food Act (2008)
- Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act (2007)
- Cat Act (2011)
- Building Act (2011)
- Waste Avoidance and Recovery Act (2007)

An examination of sample of WA Local Government Community safety and crime prevention plans shows that local governments tend to take a community development approach to community safety and crime prevention. This approach seeks to build social cohesion and community connections to enhance the community's sense of safety. Also, that there is a range of common themes and roles developed by WA local governments²⁷. These include -

1. Advocate – be a voice for their community about community safety issues
2. Facilitate – bring people together to develop strategies and initiatives
3. Fund – provide funding to external agencies to deliver services, fund initiatives in the communities or fund in house initiatives
4. Partner – work in partnership with key agencies such as the WA Police, local businesses, and non-government agencies
5. Provide – provide community infrastructure and services
6. Regulate – compliance with local laws

In addition, the plans which were reviewed as part of the research for this report show a focus on evidence-based decision making and monitoring and evaluation activities to ensure the desired outcomes of initiatives are achieved.

²⁷ The Community Safety and Crime Prevention Plans were reviewed from the following local governments - City of Cockburn, City of South Perth, Shire of Broome, Town of Porth Hedland, City of Kalgoorlie Boulder, and the City of Karratha.

Table Four outlines a range of activities that local governments in Western Australia perform in relation to community safety and crime prevention.

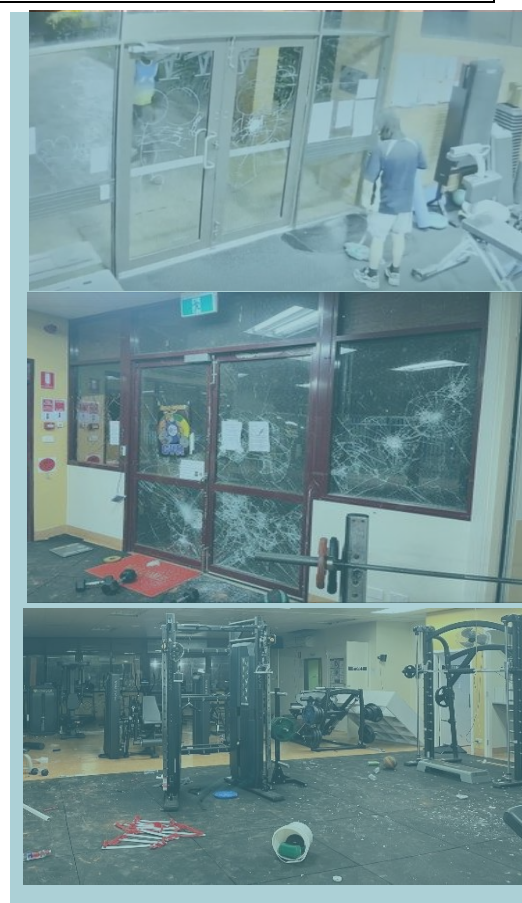
Table 4 A sample of local government community safety and crime prevention initiatives.

Area	Description
Ranger services	Targeted ranger patrols in crime hot spots. Attending to complaints relating to animals, litter, parking, and off-road vehicles. Work to resolve neighbourhood disputes by acting as an intermediary.
Community Development	Collaborate with other spheres of government, the community and not-for-profit organisations to support and contribute to a sense of belonging and connection.
Recreation services	Provide access to recreation infrastructure including aquatic facilities, outdoor sporting facilities and recreation centres Investment in youth activities
Urban planning and built form design	Using Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) strategies in the design of buildings and public open space contributing to community safety and crime prevention through passive surveillance.
Funding surveillance measure and improved lighting	Funding Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) and improved street lighting in parks and public places Funding subsidies for home owners to install security measures Funding Community Safety patrols
Community education	Education about community safety and crime prevention
Advocacy	For increased police presence and appropriate alcohol management strategies For Investment in youth services and activities, CCTVs and improved street lighting
Regulate	Enact and enforce local laws and legislation.

Whilst acknowledging that local government performs a suite of roles contributing to safer communities this package is focussed on the common themes and roles performed by local government in community safety and crime prevention. The following community safety initiatives, undertake by local governments, are not the focus of this package:

- Public health - services, infrastructure and roles relating to community wellbeing and welfare such as building inspections, litter control, and food outlet licensing
- Animal management – services infrastructure and roles relating to dog control, animal shelters
- Emergency management - services infrastructure and roles relating to fire control, fire management, and hazard reduction
- Road safety – services infrastructure and roles vehicle parking, off road management
- Waste management - services infrastructure and roles relating to household waste collection, recycling services, and the operation of waste facilities

Figure 3 CCTV Footage damage Kununurra and Halls Creek. Photo credit ABC and Police Twitter



5 Kimberley Context

This package is informed by an understanding of the types of crime which are most prevalent in the Kimberley and their location. The following provides an overview of key crime statistics in the Kimberley.

5.1 Kimberley Crime Statistics

Despite having the lowest population of all WA's regions, the Kimberley has experienced a significant rise in crime over the last ten years, surpassing all other regions including the South West (pop 197,587²⁸) which has five times the population of the Kimberley (pop 39,389). The most available public police data has been used which was to the end of 2024.

In 2024, the number of crime offences reported by WA Police in the Kimberley region was 16,157²⁹. This was over four times higher than that of the Wheatbelt region (4,014). This is outlined in Figure 3.

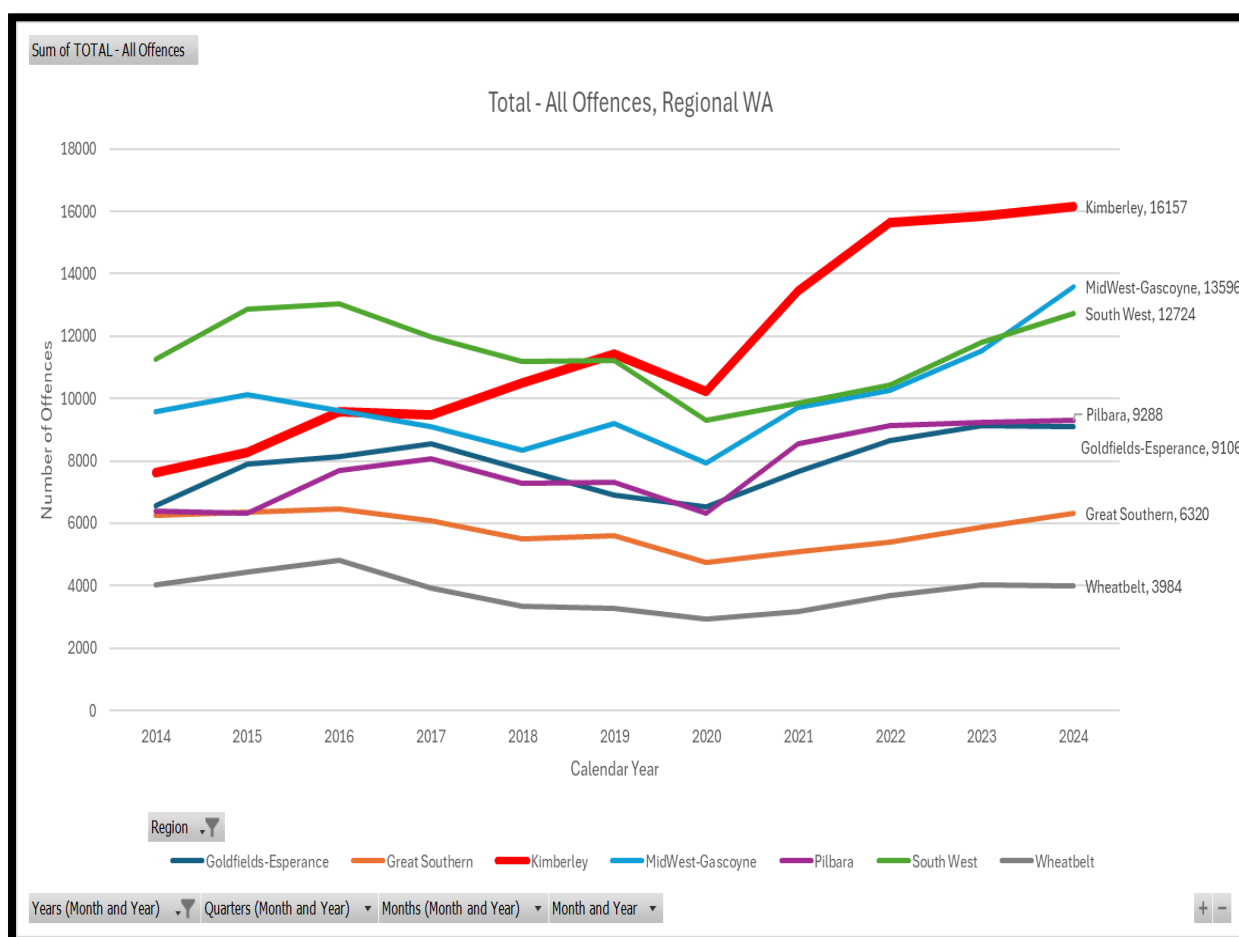


Figure 4 Crime trends by region, Western Australia

²⁸ Population figures extracted from REMPLAN, source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Regional Population, 2022-23 data accessed 7 January 2025

²⁹ WA Police Crime Time Series Data, extracted 7 January 2025

The highest number of offences committed in the Kimberley region is Assault (Family), with a 80% increase from 2019 to 2024. Since the introduction of the Banned Drinkers Register, this plateaued from 2022 to 2023, but is now on the rise again. Drug Offences have significantly increased 2022 to 2024, increasing by 81%. Figure 5 is trend data by offence across the Kimberley. A breakdown of this data for the five Kimberley towns is provided in Appendix A.1.

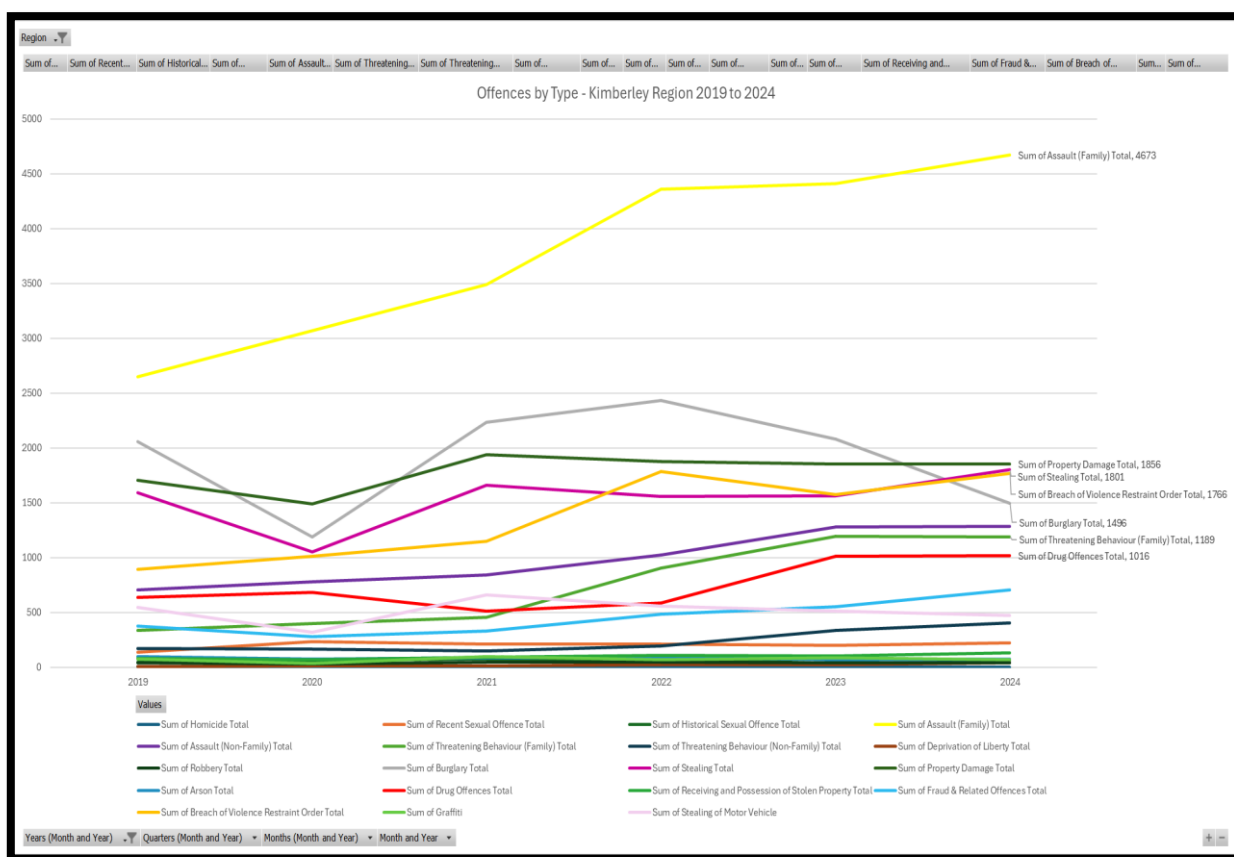


Figure 5 Trend by offence, Kimberley Region

Family and Domestic Violence

As seen from Figure 5, family assault is by far the highest offence committed in the Kimberley. Family assault includes incidents of family and domestic violence (FDV). Reported police statistics show 1,702 family and domestic violence offences in the Kimberley between January and March 2024. The Kimberley has the highest rates of FDV offences across the state. FDV spiked to a five-year high in the region with offences jumping 50 per cent and an average of 19 incidents being reported every day³⁰. This is shown in Figure 6.



Figure 6 FDV offences across the Kimberley 2020-2024

³⁰ <https://www.abc.net.au/news/2024-05-11/crime-stats-kimberley-family-and-domestic-violence/103815248>

Figure 7 shows the total offences for each of the five Kimberley towns³¹. Note: this data does not include statistics for remote communities or pastoral stations. From this data it can be seen that despite a decrease in crime during 2020, which likely correlates to the COVID-19 pandemic, crime has increased across all towns.

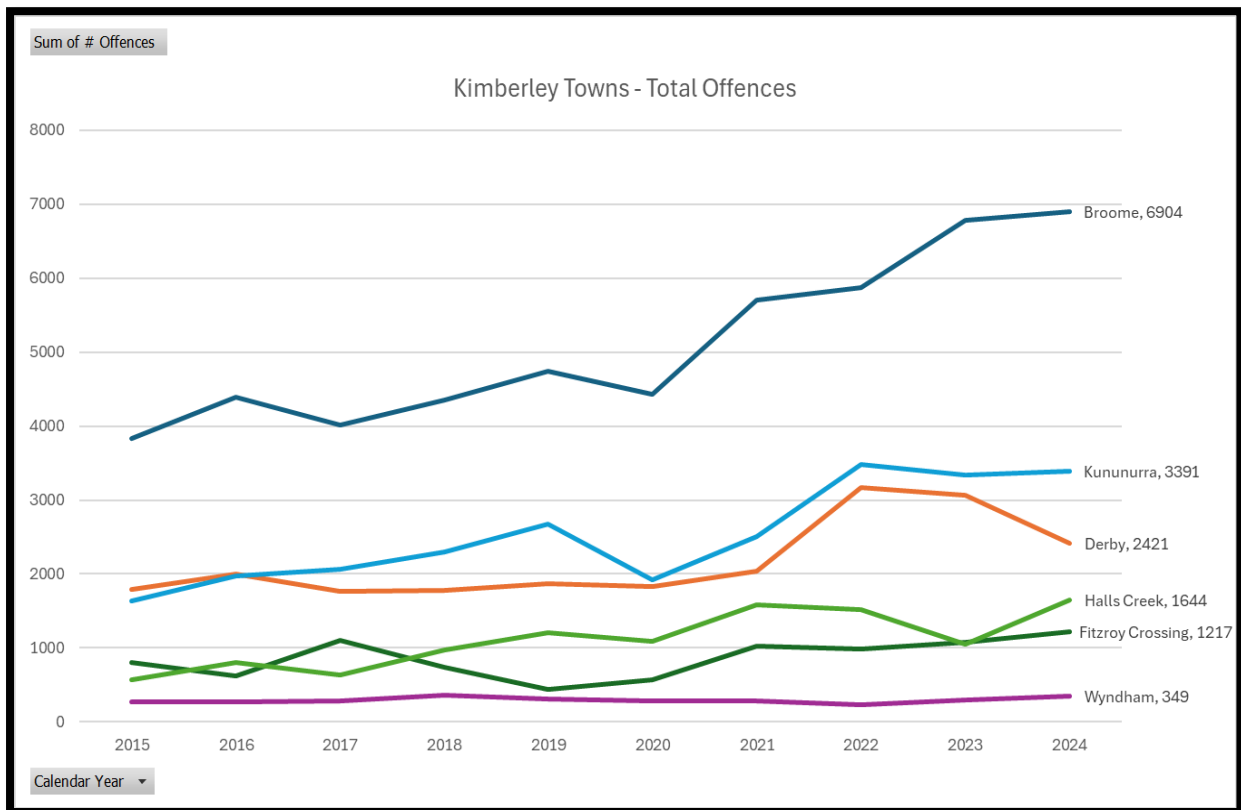


Figure 7 Total offences trend data by Kimberley town

Figure 8 shows the crime rate per 100 people in each of the Kimberley towns to provide a comparison that accounts for the differences in population size³². This data has the rate of crime per 100 people increasing for all Kimberley towns since 2015, particularly at Fitzroy Crossing, Halls Creek and Kununurra.

Advice from police in relation to the decrease in Halls Creek is that the decrease in 2023 was in part due to a new Officer in Charge at the station. Also, police in Halls Creek had a strong focus on reducing sly grogging which had a flow on effect to other crimes. Police advised that the ending of a Tik-Tok challenge, whereby youth undertook criminal activities including property damage, burglary and stealing, and filmed this, uploading the footage onto Tik-Tok. This Tik-Tok challenge, which had increased youth crime activities, ended at this time due to harsher sentencing. In 2024 this result reverted to an upward trend, due to a significant increase in family assault and property damage.

³¹ Source: <https://www.wa.gov.au/organisation/western-australia-police-force/crime-statistics>

³² Population data source: ABS, 2021 Census, All persons Quick Stats for Urban Centres and Localities

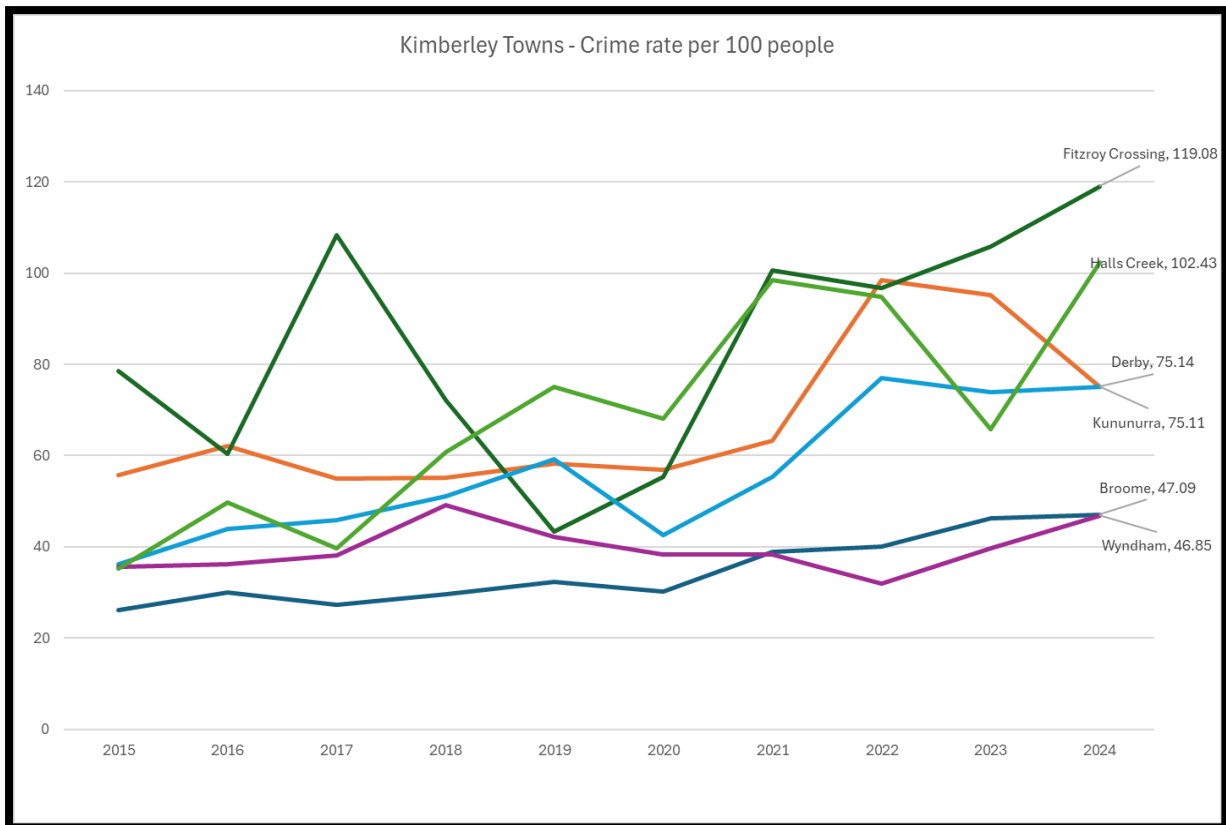


Figure 8 Crime rate per 100 people by Kimberley town

Crime Comparisons

Table five provides a comparison of how crime compares in each Kimberley town to the West Australian and national crime average. This data is sourced from Red Suburbs which provides an overview of crime information based on police data, including comparing crime rates between a local government with the state and national average³³.

It can be seen from this data that the crimes per 1000 people in every Kimberley town is significantly higher than the West Australian and national average. So too is the chance of becoming a victim of a violent crime or property crime in the Kimberley .

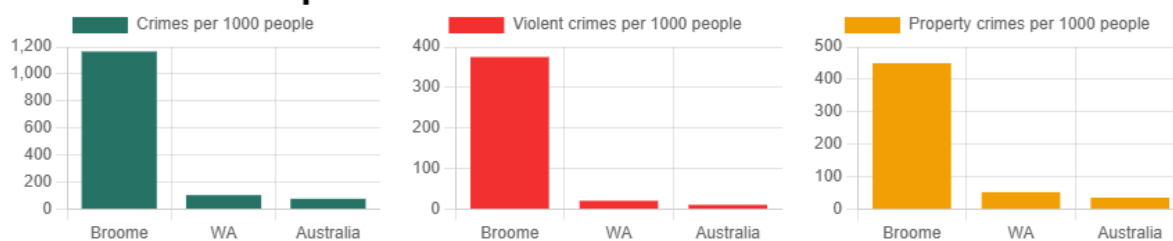
It can be seen from Table 5 that the crime per 1000 people in Wyndham is less than the other Kimberley towns. Discussions with the previous Officer in Charge of the Wyndham Police station believes that this is due to the smaller size of the town relative to other Kimberley towns. Also, that there is a strong sense of community in Wyndham who have adopted a set of positive social norms. These social norms are widely understood, actively promoted across Wyndham and promote positive behaviours. The promotion of social norms is having a positive impact on young people. Also, that there is a very strong focus in Wyndham on supporting young people. This is done through a range of recreational activities, led by an Aboriginal community-controlled youth organisation, who work in close partnership with other agencies in the town.

³³ <https://redsuburbs.com.au/?lat=-30.83621462606483&lng=117.16918945312501&zoom=6>

Table 5 Crime Comparisons for each Kimberley town, and the WA and national average

Broome

Broome crime compared



Chances of becoming a victim of a Violent crime

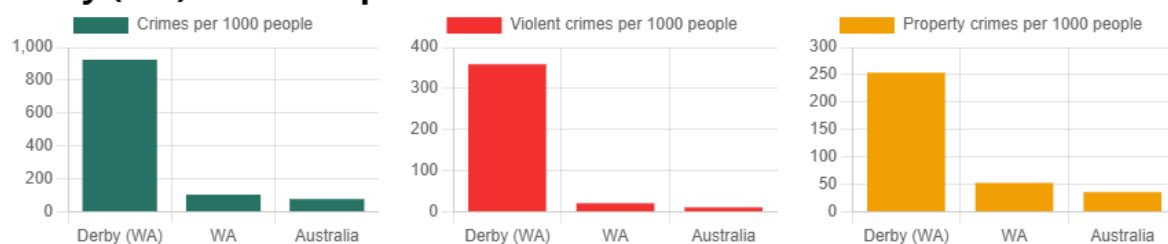


Chances of becoming a victim of a Property crime



Derby

Derby (WA) crime compared



Chances of becoming a victim of a Violent crime

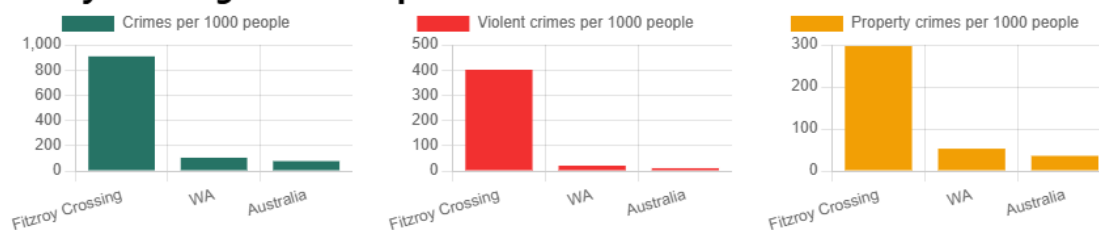


Chances of becoming a victim of a Property crime

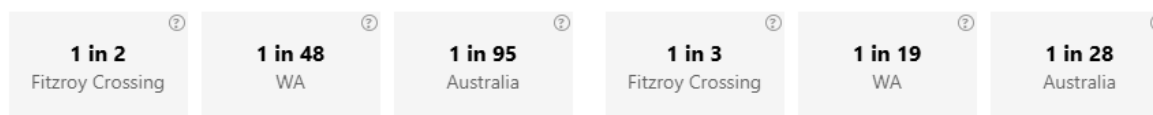


Fitzroy Crossing

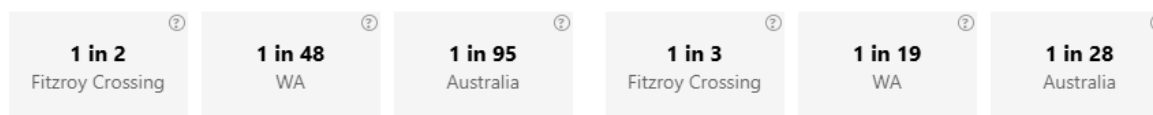
Fitzroy Crossing crime compared



Chances of becoming a victim of a Violent crime

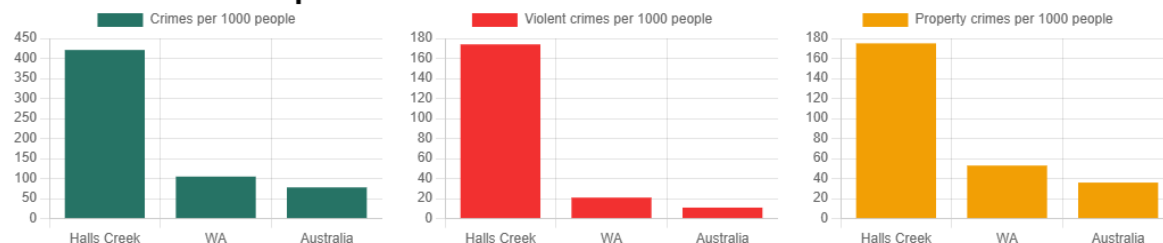


Chances of becoming a victim of a Property crime

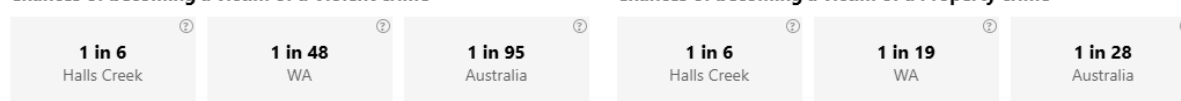


Halls Creek

Halls Creek crime compared



Chances of becoming a victim of a Violent crime

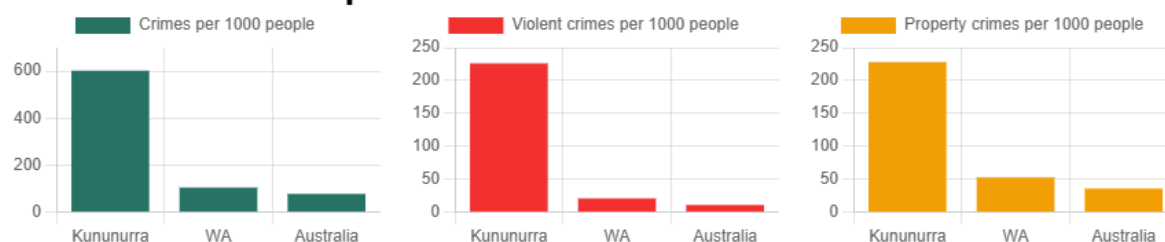


Chances of becoming a victim of a Property crime

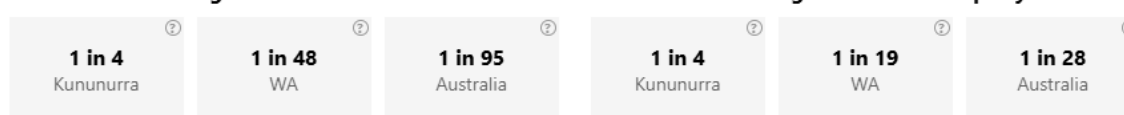


Kununurra

Kununurra crime compared



Chances of becoming a victim of a Violent crime



Chances of becoming a victim of a Property crime

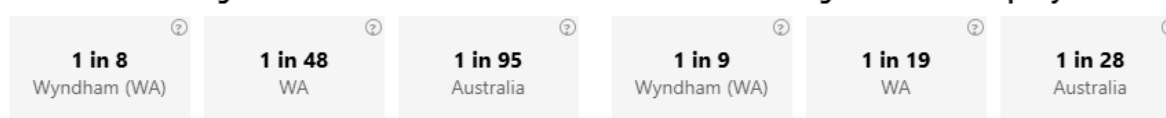


Wyndham

Wyndham (WA) crime compared



Chances of becoming a victim of a Violent crime



Chances of becoming a victim of a Property crime



5.2 Social and economic disadvantage in the Kimberley

As shown in Section 3.2, research shows that deep-seeded social issues such as inter-generational trauma and entrenched poverty are underlying causes to offending³⁴. Also, that youth offending is often underscored by complex social, cultural, historical, and political factors, in conjunction with individual experience and personal circumstances. A young person's family life can contribute or safeguard young people from these factors.

Table six outlines SEIFA data, developed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics for each of the four Kimberley Local Government Areas. SEIFA refers to the Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage and is used to measure the relative socio-economic conditions of people in different areas of Australia. The SEIFA disadvantage index is used to rank local government areas by their level of disadvantage.

The Kimberley Shires of Halls Creek and Derby-West Kimberley are in the 10% of the most disadvantaged local government areas in Australia and in Western Australia. Halls Creek is ranked the second most disadvantaged local government area in WA (behind the Shire of Ngaanyatjaraku) and Derby-West Kimberley as the third most disadvantaged in WA. This is shown in Table six.

Table 6 SEIFA score and ranking for each Kimberley Shire

2021 Local Government Area	Score	Ranking within Australia			Ranking within WA		
	Score	Rank	Decile	Percentile	Rank	Decile	Percentile
Broome	962	206	4	38	41	3	30
Derby-West Kimberley	734	31	1	6	3	1	3
Halls Creek	540	16	1	3	2	1	2
Wyndham-East Kimberley	899	64	2	12	15	2	11

Residents of areas with lower SEIFA face challenges such as low income, low education attainment, high unemployment or lack of access to services (characteristics of disadvantaged areas). Due to criminogenic factors, these areas often experience higher rates of crime, particularly in property and violent crimes.

³⁴ <https://www.socialreinvestmentwa.org.au/the-issue>.

6 Strategic Alignment State, Federal and local strategies

The package is designed to complement and build on successful local, State Federal and community-based initiatives such as the Kimberley Juvenile Justice and Federal Justice Reinvestment Strategies and findings of the Kimberley Aboriginal Youth Wellbeing Steering Committee (KAYWBSC). It is designed to accelerate the pace of positive change across the Kimberley through investment into targeted initiatives that address criminogenic needs thereby reducing offending and reoffending. Also to use CPTED principles to deter crime and keep people safe.

In line with State and Federal initiatives the package is based on partnerships, leveraging place-based skills, expertise and funding, with a focus on working in partnership with the community, businesses, government, police and the Aboriginal community-controlled sector. This is done through:

- Increased CCTV coverage to support police enforcement efforts.
- Improved street lighting to keep Kimberley streets safe
- Increased investment to divert young people from the criminal justice system
- Increased investment in community safety officers supporting police efforts
- Investment to strengthen by-laws on Aboriginal communities for safer communities
- Investment to supporting local businesses and community to install safety measures

The State government initiatives that the of outcomes of this package support include;

- Kimberley Juvenile Justice Strategy
- Target 120
- Closing the Gap Jurisdictional Implementation Plan Western Australia 2021
- At Risk Youth Strategy 2022-2027
- Path to Safety Western Australia's Strategy to Reduce Family and Domestic Violence 2020-2030
- WA Suicide Action Prevention Plan 2021-2025
- Operation Regional Shield
- *Liquor Control Act 1988*
- *Liquor Control Amendment (Banned Drinkers Register) Bill 2023*
- Strong Spirit Strong Mind - Aboriginal Drug and Alcohol Framework for Western Australia 2011-2015
- Western Australian Mental Health, Alcohol and Other Drug Services Plan 2015-2025
- West Australian Alcohol and Drug Interagency Strategy 2018-2022
- WA Methamphetamine Action Plan
- Working together for Western Australia to Reform our Criminal Justice System
- Kimberley Development Commission Strategic Plan 2024-2026
- WA Climate Change Police, A plan to position Western Australia for a prosperous and resilient low-carbon future, November 2020.

Federal government initiatives that the outcomes of this package support include

- National Agreement on Closing the Gap
- White Paper Developing the North Office of Northern Australia (ONA)
- National Crime Prevention Framework (2020) - Australian Institute of Criminology
- National Drug Strategy 2017-2026
- National Justice Reinvestment Program

The package aligns with the outcomes sought from community safety and crime prevention initiatives of the Kimberley Shires including the;

- Shire of Broome Community Safety Plan
- Shire of Broome Strategic Community Plan
- Shire of Broome Economic Development Strategy
- Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley Economic Development Strategy
- Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley Strategic Community Plan
- Shire of Derby West Kimberley Strategic Community Plan
- Shire of Halls Creek Strategic Community Plan

It also supports a number of non-government initiatives including:

- Empowered Communities (Binarri-binyja Yarrowoo) East Kimberley Regional Development Agenda 2023
- Empowered Communities West Kimberley Strategic Plan 2024-2028
- Kimberley Aboriginal Suicide Prevention Plan 2021-2025, Kimberley Aboriginal Medical Services (KAMS)
- Kimberley Aboriginal Youth Well Being Steering Committee
- Regional Development Australia Kimberley, Strategic Regional Plan 2022-25

6.1 Government initiatives

6.1.1 State government

The following is an overview of some key State government initiatives that this package supports. Investment will support and accelerate the outcomes sought through these initiatives.

Kimberley Juvenile Justice Strategy

This package complements the Kimberley Juvenile Justice Strategy (KJJS), a suite of government initiatives led by the WA Department of Justice (in partnership with Kimberley communities) to support community-led place-based initiatives to engage Aboriginal young people in culturally safe activities to steer them away from the criminal justice system³⁵.

The KJJS commenced in 2019 with funding of \$900K over three years for consultation and initial place-based activities. The KJJS has been allocated \$26.7 million funding over four state budgets from July 2019 totalling \$4.45m per year. The KJJS is expected to have been \$35M between February 2022 to 2025³⁶. Most initiatives are led by Aboriginal Community Controlled Organisations with the WA Government leading some strategic initiatives. Appendix A.2 contains initiatives funded in the Kimberley through the KJJS small grants program.

³⁵ <https://www.wa.gov.au/organisation/department-of-justice/kimberley-juvenile-justice-strategy>

³⁶ <https://www.abc.net.au/news/2022-12-01/police-union-questions-operation-regional-shield/101716212?form=MG0AV3>

Kimberley response initiatives

The WA Government has a number of response initiatives to support community safety and crime prevention in the Kimberley. This includes:

- Marlamanu on-country Residential Youth Facilities as an alternative to detention, led by the Kimberley Development Commission and to be operated by Marlamanu Pty Ltd, a subsidiary of KRED Enterprises.
- Target 120, led by the Department of Communities and operated by ACCOs
- Operational Regional Shield, led by the WA Police

The following provides an overview of the cost of initiatives in the Kimberley.

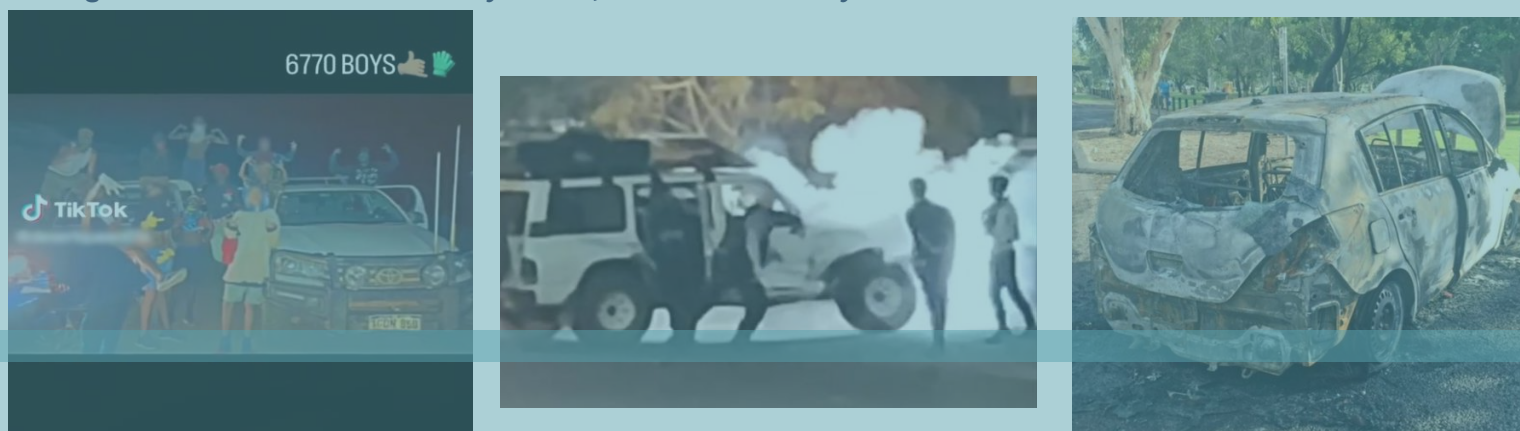
- \$15M towards Marlamanu on-country Residential Youth Facilities
- \$4M for a two year for Broome safe night space pilot³⁷ (May 2024)
- \$1.2M for the North Regional TAFE alternative education program³⁸.
- \$750K Target 120 Broome – 2 years Broome Youth and Families Hub

Statewide initiative - \$4M Police Community Services fund

This package supports the outcomes support from the Police Community Services fund. This \$4M per year fund is based on partnerships with Officers in Charge (OICs) to address local issues. There are no funding rounds with applications through invitation. Projects must address a project scope based on community need identified by the WA Police or alternatively be a project that can be piloted for 12 months via the Emerging Crime Program (ECP).

If a project funded through the ECP demonstrates success through addressing the evaluation criteria or is supported through Police data, projects can be progressed through to the CPP for a longer-term contract. The fund's focus is youth engagement, Family and Domestic Violence, Alcohol and other drugs, and community safety, along with other needs identified by local police and community. Examples of Kimberley funded projects include Repatriation to Country, Night patrols and youth services with wrap around support in Broome, a safe night space program in Fitzroy Crossing, and Talent Pool Academy in the East Kimberley operated by Royal Life Saving WA and the Wunan Foundation, which equips youth to secure a first-time job in the aquatic industry.

Figure 9 Instances of Kimberley Crime, source Kimberley Echo



³⁷ <https://www.wa.gov.au/government/media-statements/Cook%20Labor%20Government/Broome-Night-Space-helping-community-and-youth-stay-safe-20240710>

³⁸ Correspondence to the KRG from the Director General, WA Department of Justice, February 2023

Aboriginal Community Connectors Program (Formerly known as the Aboriginal Community Patrols Program)

This package supports the Aboriginal Community Connectors Program (ACCP) which operates in regional Western Australia including Kununurra, Wyndham, Broome, Derby, and Halls Creek. The ACCP aims to reduce the number of Aboriginal people who come into contact with the justice system, prevent crime and victimisation, and ensure coordination with other community support and law enforcement services.

It does this by providing transport to a safe place, diversion from unsafe situations, referrals to complementary services, mediation or de-escalation to intervene for people who are at risk of harm and assistance to community members to attend local events and activities in the regions. The government has \$31.1M allocated over four years (average of \$590K per year per location) for the ACCP in 13 regional locations.

Safe Night Space Broome

This builds on and expands the success shown through Broome's Ngurra Buru/Immediate Response Night Space for young people, which commenced in May 2024. This \$4 million 2-year pilot program is run by the Kullarri Regional Communities Indigenous Corporation (KRCIC) under a grant agreement with the Department of Justice. West Kimberley Futures – Empowered Communities is the backbone Aboriginal community organisation for the program. The program is for children aged 10-17 and it operates four nights a week from 10pm to 5am. The program provides a safe space, meals and outreach services along with family follow up. The Police Minister stated

"The Night Space program has filled what had been a significant gap in service delivery overnight when only the Western Australia Police Force and Broome Hospital were previously available. Before it began, these young people would have stayed on the streets or have spent hours with WA Police while officers tried to locate a responsible and appropriate carer. In eight weeks since beginning operations, the program had 424 interactions with young people, gave night space access to 157 and provided 355 meals³⁹.

Figure 12 Safe Night Space, Broome, Source WAMC News

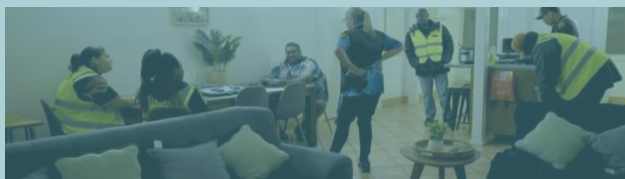


Figure 10 Kimberley crime, source Kimberley Echo

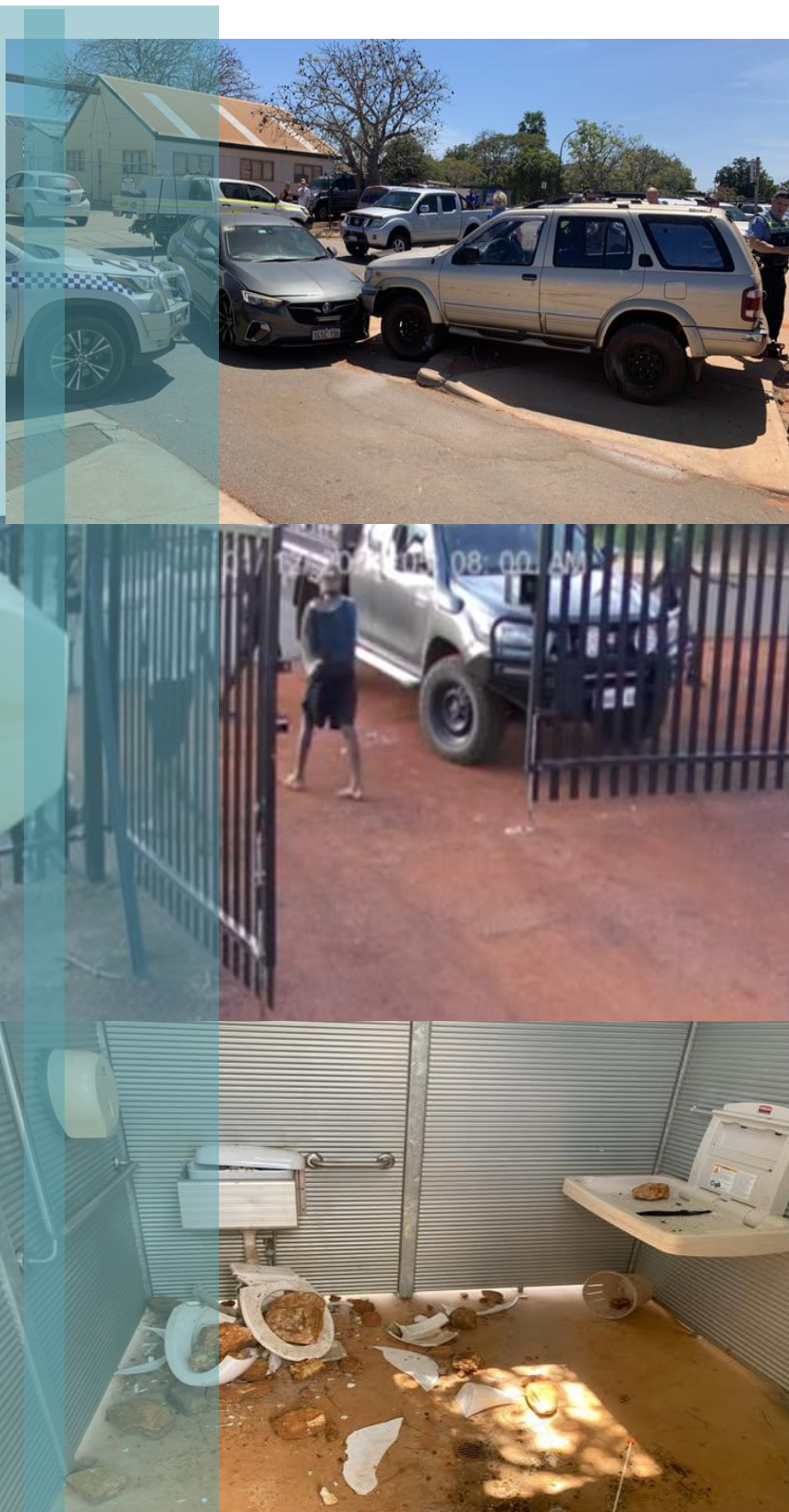


Figure 11 Kullarri patrol Broome Source Mamabulanjin Aboriginal Corporation and Night Patrol Halls Creek Source the West Australian



³⁹ <https://www.wa.gov.au/government/media-statements/Cook%20Labor%20Government/Broome-Night-Space-helping-community-and-youth-stay-safe-20240710>

Figure 13 Kimberley crime and vandalism. Source Kimberley Echo and Shire of Halls Creek Facebook



Target 120

This package supports the outcomes sought from the Target 120 program. Target 120 is designed to provide support to families through early intervention strategies for at-risk young people aged 10 to 14 and their families, with the aim of reducing juvenile reoffending rates by bringing together resources from agencies. Through Individual Support Plans, Target 120 addresses criminogenic risk factors that may contribute to a young person's offending behaviour.

An evaluation of Target 120 found that the insight and representation provided by Aboriginal project staff has been a key strength of Target 120 and has contributed to the positive achievements to date⁴⁰.

Kimberley Target 120 is delivered by: MG Corporation in Kununurra; Wunan in Halls Creek; Kimberley Aboriginal Law and Cultural Centre in Fitzroy Crossing; Emama Nguda Aboriginal Corporation in Derby; and the Broome Youth and Families Hub in Broome.

Liquor Control Measures

This package supports enforcement of liquor control restrictions across the Kimberley. Police have advised that CCTV footage has been critical supporting police efforts to manage liquor restrictions and alcohol related harm. Kimberley towns are subject to legislation that heavily restrict the sale of alcohol, including trading hour reductions and personal purchase limits.

⁴⁰ [https://www.parliament.wa.gov.au/publications/tailedpapers.nsf/displaypaper/4014690caaf3fd67415bc53c4825862d00061cdeb/\\$file/tp-4690.pdf](https://www.parliament.wa.gov.au/publications/tailedpapers.nsf/displaypaper/4014690caaf3fd67415bc53c4825862d00061cdeb/$file/tp-4690.pdf)

In 2023 changes to the Banned Drinkers Register, a register of people prohibited from purchasing and possessing packaged (takeaway) liquor were implemented to improve its effectiveness in reduce alcohol related harm⁴¹.

In 2024 tougher liquor restrictions were introduced in Broome and Derby, similar to restrictions in Wyndham and Kununurra. Halls Creek and Fitzroy Crossing have the harshest restrictions where the sale of takeaway liquor, containing more than 2.7% alcohol cannot be sold to anyone other than a permanent or casual lodger at a hotel or a liquor merchant. In August 2024 the WA Police Force reported a 42 per cent decrease in the number of alcohol and domestic violence-related offences, such as assault and threatening behaviour, in Derby, Broome and Fitzroy Crossing when comparing 15 July 2024 to 15 August 2024 with the same period the previous year.⁴²

Figure 14 Seized alcohol, Halls Creek.
Source WA Police Facebook



WA Government Statement of Intent on Aboriginal youth suicide in WA, 2019⁴³.

This package aligns with government initiatives to address the high rate of youth suicide in the Kimberley through better facilities and services to support young people. This includes the recommendations from the WA Legislative Assembly Education and Health Standing Committee and Learnings from the Message Stick: The Report of the Inquiry into Aboriginal youth suicide in remote areas, 2016⁴⁴ and the WA Government Statement of intent on Aboriginal youth suicide in WA, 2018⁴⁵. Also, the WA State Coroner *Inquest into the deaths of 13 children and young persons in the Kimberley* 2019⁴⁶ and the WA Government Statement of Intent on Aboriginal youth suicide in WA, 2019⁴⁷.

⁴¹ <https://www.wa.gov.au/government/media-statements/Cook-Labor-Government/WA%27s-strengthened-Banned-Drinkers-Register-passes-Parliament--20231108>

⁴² <https://www.wa.gov.au/government/media-statements/Cook-Labor-Government/Reduction-in-crime-following-introduction-of-liquor-restrictions-20240824>

⁴³ <https://www.wa.gov.au/system/files/20105/Statement%20of%20Intent%20on%20Aboriginal%20youth%20suicide.pdf>

⁴⁴ <https://www.wa.gov.au/system/files/2019-05/Report%20of%20the%20Message%20Stick%20Inquiry.pdf>

⁴⁵ <https://www.wa.gov.au/system/files/2019-05/Message-Stick-Response-Final-4-July-2018.pdf>

⁴⁶ https://www.coronerscourt.wa.gov.au/inquest_into_the_13_deaths_of_children_and_young_persons_in_the_kimberley_region.aspx

⁴⁷ <https://www.wa.gov.au/system/files/20105/Statement%20of%20Intent%20on%20Aboriginal%20youth%20suicide.pdf>

Path to Safety Western Australia's Strategy to Reduce Family and Domestic Violence 2020-2030

This package aligns with Western Australia's strategy to address family and domestic violence. This strategy is based on a whole of community change over a ten-year period. It keeps survivors safe as well accountability for the damaging behaviour of perpetrators at an individual and systemic level⁴⁸. Improved data collects and information sharing to keep perpetrators visible and victim safe through risk informed precited, along with collaboration across the service system are priority actions in the plan.

WA police statistics show that the Kimberley has the highest rates of FDV offences across the state, with family violence rates up almost 50 per cent in five years. Increased public CCTV coverage will support this strategy. Often it is the same women who are victims of abuse. Kimberley police advised through engagement that CCTV vision has been critical in FDV cases in supporting women to report this crime.

Kimberley Development Commission (KDC) Strategic Plan 2024-2026

This package supports the outcomes sought from the KDC Strategic Plan, in particular for greater youth well-being and reduced youth offending. The KDC Plan outlines a number of priorities including to improve the liveability of towns and communities and to improve the wellbeing of young people⁴⁹.

The Plan references community safety and youth wellbeing acknowledging that community concerns about safety have increased markedly in recent years, as periodic surges in high-profile offending behaviour have afflicted towns and communities. The Plan acknowledges that whilst high youth offending threatens the quality of life in the region, it is an indicator of young lives not reaching their potential, and systemic failure of the social structures and institutions that are meant to help young people succeed⁵⁰.

WA Climate Change Policy

The installation of Light Emitting Diode (LED) streetlights supports the outcomes sought from the WA Climate Change Policy, A plan to position Western Australia for a prosperous and resilient low-carbon future, November 2020. This Policy draws together a suite of climate change actions underway and sets out new commitments to support our vision of a resilient, low-carbon future and references investments made under the WA Recovery Plan to accelerate energy and technology transformations.

This package, through the installation of LED streetlights, will reduce greenhouse gas emissions. LED street lights are more environmentally friendly as they have lower energy and maintenance costs, better diffuse light and don't contain hazardous substances present in older lights⁵¹.

⁴⁸ <https://www.wa.gov.au/system/files/2021-04/fdv-strategy-2020-2030.pdf>

⁴⁹ <https://www.kdc.wa.gov.au/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/KDC-Strategic-Plan-2024-26.pdf>

⁵⁰ KDC Strategic Plan, Page 19

⁵¹ <https://www.westernpower.com.au/resources-education/faqs/streetlights/>

6.1.2 Federal Government

The following is an overview of some key Federal government initiatives that this package supports. Investment will support and accelerate the pace of change sought through these initiatives.

National Agreement on Closing the Gap

This package will drive the outcomes sought from the National Agreement on Closing the Gap. The objective of this National Agreement is to enable Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and governments to work together to overcome the inequality experienced by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, and achieve life outcomes equal to all Australians⁵². The package's outcomes particularly align closely with the following outcomes and targets:

Target 11

Outcome: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people are not overrepresented in the criminal justice system.

Target: By 2031, reduce the rate of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people (10-17 years) in detention by at least 30 per cent.

Target 12

Outcome: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children are not overrepresented in the child protection system.

Target: By 2031, reduce the rate of over-representation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children in out-of-home care by 45 per cent.

Figure 15 Youth in detention



Figure 16 Wyndham Youth Aboriginal Corporation Source Kimberley Echo



⁵² <https://www.closingthegap.gov.au/national-agreement>

National Justice Reinvestment program

This package resonates with the outcomes sought from justice reinvestment with a focus culturally informed and culturally led services that address criminogenic needs, diverting young people from the criminal justice system.

The National Justice Reinvestment Program is a long-term, community-led approach to shifting people's interactions away from the justice system by investing in preventative and rehabilitation measures, informed by local stories, evidence and data. In the 2022–23 Federal Budget, the Australian Government committed \$69M over 4 years to establish the National Justice Reinvestment Program to support up to 30 community-led justice reinvestment initiatives. This competitive grant program is ongoing with \$20M per year from 2026–27⁵³. Two sites are in the Kimberley. One is managed by the Shire of Halls Creek and includes the remote Tjurabalan Aboriginal communities. The other Kimberley site is in Derby operated by the Emama Nguda Aboriginal Corporation.

Transition to Net Zero

This package supports Australia's transition to Net Zero. Installation of Light Emitting Diode (LED) lights will contribute to lowering Australia's greenhouse gas emissions supporting Australia's transition to a net zero economy by 2050, thus helping to reduce the major environmental, health and economic risks from the dangerous effects of climate change.⁵⁴

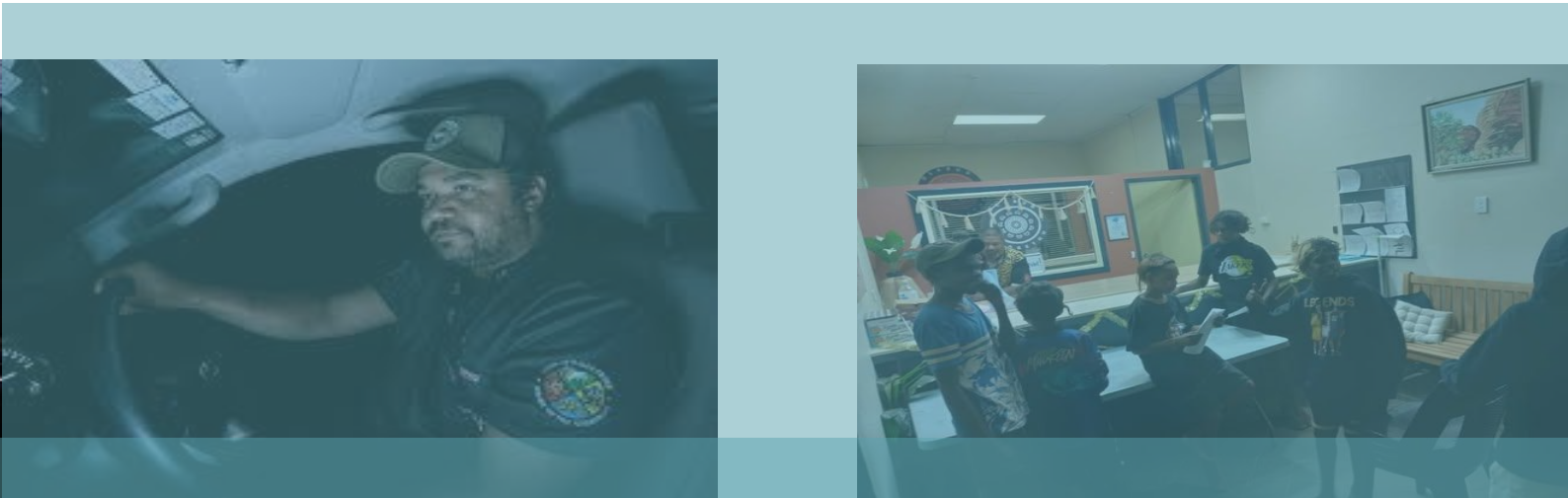


Figure 17 Olubud Dogethu. Source Halls Creek Facebook



⁵³<https://www.ag.gov.au/legal-system/justice-reinvestment#:~:text=In%20the%202022%E2%80%932023%20Budget,per%20year%20from%202026%E2%80%932027>

⁵⁴ <https://www.dcccew.gov.au/climate-change/emissions-reduction/net-zero>

6.2 Non-Government Organisations

Kimberley Aboriginal people have long-been advocating for Aboriginal-led, place-based strategies to promote Aboriginal youth wellbeing. This project aligns with place-based, Aboriginal community-controlled trauma informed, culturally appropriate programs by ensuring that investment builds on the priorities outlined by the Empowered Communities organisations in the Kimberley, with programs for Aboriginal people designed and led by Aboriginal Community-controlled organisations.

Empowered Communities (Binarri-binyja Yarrowoo), BBY East Kimberley Regional Development Agenda 2023⁵⁵.

This package aligns with actions in the Binari-binyja Yarrowoo (BBY) strategic plan. This includes empowering Aboriginal people and community-controlled organisations to lead local solutions. The package supports actions in their regional development agenda including youth diversion programs in Kununurra, Halls Creek and Wyndham.

Empowered Communities West Kimberley Strategic Plan 2024-2028

This package aligns with West Kimberley Futures – Empowered Communities (EC-West) vision to empower all West Kimberley Aboriginal People, both at the structural and individual level, to lead generational change⁵⁶. EC-West have a number of priorities including safe spaces for young people across the region.

Aboriginal Regional Governance Group (ARGG)

This package aligns with the priorities of the Aboriginal Regional Governance Group (ARGG). ARGG brings together seven leading Kimberley Aboriginal Community Controlled Organisations – the Kimberley Land Council, Kimberley Aboriginal Law and Culture Centre, Kimberley Language Resource Centre, Kimberley Aboriginal Medical Service, EC-West, BBY and the Empowered Young Leaders - to provide unified leadership in responding to the WA Government on four priorities: 1. Aboriginal Youth Wellbeing 2. Empowered Young Leaders 3. Kimberley Juvenile Justice Strategy; and 4. Kimberley Aboriginal Suicide Prevention.

Kimberley Empowered Young Leaders⁵⁷

The Empowered Young Leaders project exists in response to the significant rates of Aboriginal youth suicide in the Kimberley region. Their 2019 Report contains a suite of key recommendations from young people to support and empower them. Young people identified the need to increase funding and resources to improve the provision of adequate age-appropriate services for young Aboriginal people across the Kimberley region, especially with early intervention, prevention and diversion support services and programs. Also it called for increased funding for local youth response services to provide afterhours crisis support to at risk youth, along with funding for 24/7 Safe Houses.

⁵⁵<https://bby.org.au/>

⁵⁶ <https://wkfec.org/>

⁵⁷ <https://www.wapha.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/Empowered-Young-Leaders-Report-2019.pdf>

The Impact of Crime on Kimberley Business 2021/22 - Combined Chambers of Commerce

This package addresses the issues and solutions put forward by the combined Kimberley Chambers of Commerce. In 2021/22, chamber members reported 19,816 crimes. These crimes had negative impacts on staff safety and the cost of doing business.

The solutions put forward by the chambers focussed on addressing criminogenic issues with a particular focus on greater support for young people. The solutions to address crime in the Kimberley recommended by the chambers included - Night patrols, curfews for minors, more local activities: safe places for kids to go, sleep and be fed overnight and to support them to attend school.

Regional Development Australia Kimberley, Strategic Regional Plan 2022-25

This package aligns with the outcomes sought from the RDA Kimberley, Strategic Regional Plan 2022 -25. This plan provides direction for RDA Kimberley to deliver actions and initiatives that advance socio-economic outcomes for the Kimberley region⁵⁸. An objective of the plan is to encourage population growth and retention through supporting liveable communities. Strategies to address this include; Advocate for reform and service integration to improve community safety; and to encourage place-based projects that contribute to the National Agreement on Closing the Gap's socio-economic targets

**Figure 18 Break ins, Broome and
Fitzroy Crossing. Source ABC News**



**Figure 19 Fitzroy Crossing community
meeting. Source ABC News**

⁵⁸<https://www.rdakimberley.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/RDA-Kimberley-Strategic-Regional-Plan-2022-2025.pdf>

7 Stakeholder Engagement Insights

To inform this package, engagement was undertaken with targeted stakeholders. The aim was to understand community safety and crime prevention challenges from their perspective, and to hear from them what they believe will to prevent crime and help to keep Kimberley communities safe.

Engagement approach

A list of key stakeholders was developed based on input from the four Kimberley shires. Table 7 is a list of people who were engaged with for this project. Given the size of the Kimberley and distance from Perth, the majority of engagement was undertaken online or via phone. Where possible, engagement was undertaken in person. In person engagement occurred with the Superintendent Kimberley District – WA Police Fore and the Officers in Charge (OIC) of the Broome and Halls Creek stations. A list of interview questions was developed to guide engagement and to ensure a degree of consistency in terms of information received.

Table 7 Key stakeholders

Organisation	Who	Role	Location
WA Police Crime Prevention Community Liaison Unit	Mel Hewitt	Project Officer	Perth
WA Police Community Partnerships and Support Division	Kellie Maren	A/Assistant Director	Perth
WA Police	Spt. Steve Thompson	Kimberley District Police Superintendent	Broome
	Senior Sergeant Simon Womersley	OIC Halls Creek	Halls Creek
	Sergeant Simon Barnett	OIC Wyndham	Wyndham
	Senior Sergeant Steve Fairley	OIC Kununurra	Kununurra
	Sarah Clarke	OIC Derby	Derby
	Senior Sergeant Mark House	OIC Fitzroy Crossing	Fitzroy Crossing
	Detective Senior Sergeant Brian Beck	OIC Broome	Broome
WALGA	Rebecca Hicks	Policy Officer Community	Perth
Horizon Power	Alana Trew	Customer and Community Manager	Kununurra
Broome Chamber of Commerce and Industry	Sharni Foulkes	CEO	Broome
Binarri-Binyja Yarrawoo (BBY)	Peter Webster	CEO	Kununurra
West Kimberley Futures Empowered Communities (EC-West)	Mala Haji-Ali	Chief Operations Officer	Broome

7.1 Key findings from engagement

Western Australian Local Government Association (WALGA)

WALGA community safety staff advised that community safety trends differ across the State and reflect the diverse role that Local Governments play. Within the local government sector they advised that the term community safety can mean different things to different people. This includes falls prevention activities and education, through to road safety and environmental design. WALGA advised that there are a number of services that local governments generally provide including Community Safety teams, CCTV, Holiday Watch Patrols, and ranger services.

WA Police

Crime Prevention Community Liaison Unit

The Crime Prevention Community Liaison Unit provides central support for all police districts. They have a key role to assist local government with their Community Safety and Crime Prevention Plans, in terms of reviewing the plans and providing comment. Also, they provide resources for state wide programs such as Neighbourhood Watch and community-based crime stoppers, Bikelinc and Eyes on the Street. They indicated that the use of CPTED principles and CCTV are effective actions for local governments. They advised that high quality portable CCTVs work well. Also, Local Government rebates for business and residents to install security measures are useful to assist in crime prevention and to keep people safe.

WA Police - Community Partnerships and Support Division

The Community Partnerships and Support Division manage the Police Community Services Fund⁵⁹. This \$4M per year fund is based on a strong partnership with OICs to address their issues. Further information on this fund is contained in the State and Federal Strategies and Reports Chapter.

WA Police – Kimberley District

Engagement occurred with the Superintendent of Kimberley Police District and the Officers in Charge of Kimberley police stations in all towns except Derby. Table 8 is a summary of the feedback provided through this engagement. The information provided by the police has deeply informed this investment package.

⁵⁹ <https://www.wa.gov.au/service/community-services/grants-and-subsidies/police-community-services-fund>

Table 8 Summary of responses from Kimberley Police

Question	Amalgamated response
What do you think are the main drivers of crime in the Kimberley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People making poor decisions • Alcohol • Drugs • Itinerant nature of people in towns from remote communities • Nothing for kids to do • For the kids - Dysfunctional home life and homes aren't safe • Cultural disconnect • Hopelessness and no sense of purpose • Elders lack authority • Kids bringing themselves up
What do you think can be done to reduce crime / offending in your region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More facilities and services for young people • Something to motivate and provide responsibility for young people • Sustained funding for diversionary activities for youth – repeatable, reliable, relatable • Justice reinvestment programs • Education that engages and teaches youth • Employment • FDV Perpetrator services • Support for women through FDV Judicial process • More consistent approach to alcohol management • More CCTVs • CPTED approach • Build Aboriginal community leadership and ACCO capacity • Proactive interagency support and co-ordination – share info and do welfare check ins • Better wrap around support • Effective parenting - More support for parents • Address the symptoms not the problems – i.e. alcohol
What emerging crime issues do you see in the Kimberley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drugs • Increase in alcohol and sly grogging • Increase in family and domestic violence • Increase in unauthorised maritime arrivals
What recent initiatives – state / local / other support WAPOL to do their work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indigenous Ranger Services • Return to Country Funding • Increased police presence • Banned Drinkers Register and Take Away Alcohol Management System (TAMs) • Cashless Debit Card • Safe Night Space for kids

Question	Amalgamated response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Night Patrols for kids • Police presence at liquor outlets • Local employment – i.e. the Fitzroy Bridge Alliance • Crime stoppers social media campaign – i.e. report and reward • On Country Camps for youth • FDV planning on remote Aboriginal communities • Kids sports, comps and activities – after hours, school holidays – all year round
<p>What Local Government initiatives do you think are most effective in community safety and crime prevention</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of services and facilities – i.e. rec services and activities – after hours, school holidays, all year round • Youth engagement • Strong relationship with police and other services • CCTV and AMPR Cameras • Ranger services • Vehicle barriers • Advocacy • Creating pride in towns – i.e. events, good facilities, services
<p>What do you think local governments need to do support community safety and crime prevention initiatives.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hit the right balance re messaging – positive / negative re community safety and crime • Consistent, good, youth activities and services and youth spaces after hours, school holidays – all year round • CCTVs • Ranger Services • Better lighting at risky places • Increase public awareness re crime • Advocate for place-based services – i.e. sobering up shelters • Introduce social norms • CPTED approach • Vehicle barriers
<p>What do you need to better support your community safety and crime prevention efforts in the Kimberley?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preventative focus – stop drugs before they take focus • Better place-based services so police can focus on policing • Alcohol management • Services for FDV perpetrators • More police to cover shifts and staff leave and illness • Housing – can't increase staff without homes • Freshen up some of the stations • Kimberley OICs sharing success stories • Number plate recognition cameras • Stronger links with the Aboriginal community and leaders • Stronger links with local governments • Increased staff in Dept of Communities

Street lighting and CCTV – A Kimberley police perspective

Kimberley police engaged with for this project recommended better street lighting to support community safety and crime prevention. Also, they provided insights in relation to the use of footage from CCTVs.

The Officers in Charge of police stations all recommended an increase in CCTV cameras. This included the following insights

- Wyndham – the need for police to be able to access to CCTV footage from the Wyndham police station - currently they have to need to go to the Shire office to view footage
- Broome – more CCTVs across the town along with increased funding for them to be monitored and maintained
- Fitzroy Crossing – an increase in CCTVs and number plate recognition cameras
- Kununurra – an increase in CCTV cameras, along with increased funding for camera maintenance, upgrading and operating

Kimberley Police advised that CCTVs and Automatic Number Plate Recognition AMPR cameras are an excellent investigative tool for police as this footage captures what happens. They are particularly good for personal crime because people, when they are inflamed, are not thinking of cameras. The police advised that CCTV is critical for them in FDV cases. Camera footage enables them to support women who are victim-survivors.

At present there is no Western Australian CCTV strategy. However, there is an online system called Cam-Map WA which is a wide-ranging database of all voluntarily registered CCTV systems across Western Australia⁶⁰. This publicly accessed platform invites owners and operators of CCTV systems to self-register onto a secure database which is operated by the Western Australia Police Force. The knowledge obtained from the locations of CCTV systems supports WA Police in investigations and ultimately enhances public safety. Local government CCTV cameras are registered with Cam-Map WA helping to create a safer community environment.

Figure 20 CCTV footage of Kununurra retail theft. Source ABC News



Horizon Power Streetlighting

Local governments generally do not own or manage streetlight assets. However, they are responsible for paying the cost of streetlighting. The energy cost of streetlights is a significant component of a local government budget. For example, the Shire of Broome spent over \$1.6M on energy costs for streetlights between 2021 and 2023.

Light-emitting diodes (LED) lights are preferred by Councils as their energy and maintenance costs are lower. Also LED lights are more environmentally friendly, and they diffuse and distribute light more precisely supporting better community safety and crime prevention outcomes.

⁶⁰ <https://cam-mapwa.police.wa.gov.au/>

Discussion with Horizon Power indicated that The East Kimberley Streetlight Replacement project, which installed new streetlights lights in Halls Creek, Kununurra, Lake Argyle, Warmun and Wyndham, was a success. In addition to this program LED streetlights have been installed in: Fitzroy Crossing, Derby, Looma/Camballin and Yungngora and trialled in parts of Broome. They advised that as part of the smart PE cells installation, the streetlight luminaires were also being replaced with Broome's lights being replaced as they reach end of life.

7.2 Kimberley Business Community

In 2022 the four Kimberley Chambers of Commerce surveyed their members to better understand the impact of crime on local businesses. They received a representative response across East and West Kimberley with a representative split of businesses located in town centres, light industrial areas and rural areas.

An outcome of the survey is their report Impact of Crime on Kimberley Businesses 2021/2022. This Report found that:

- 84% of Kimberley Businesses Experienced Crime in 2021/22
- 50% of crimes were not reported
- 42% of businesses experienced vehicle theft
- 65% of businesses experienced break and entry
- 42% experience theft outside of business hours
- 60% experience vandalism
- The average number of times each business was a victim of crime was eight.

Figure 21 Exterior of Halls Creek Home and Electrical. Source West Australian



Business reported that crime impacted on staff attraction and retention. Also, it had a significant impact on their insurance premiums. The following two case studies are from this report. The survey was undertaken prior to the 2024 strengthening of liquor controls in the West Kimberley. However, during the survey there were liquor restrictions in the East Kimberley. Figure 22 outlines feedback from East Kimberley businesses in relation to crime in the towns.

Figure 22 Business comments on East Kimberley crime

*"Over the past 12 months we have experienced **break and enters, vehicle thefts, theft from our business, vandalism and aggressive behaviour towards staff.** More than half of these crimes were **not reported** as **nothing** seems to get **done** and by the time **understaffed police** would arrive, the **offenders** would be **gone**. The loss of property and time has taken a **massive toll** and we have even **lost valuable staff**, not to mention we are currently **\$50K plus out of pocket** from expenses incurred."*

Peter Tierney, Spinifex Contracting, Halls Creek





"We have been victims of **vandalism, vehicle theft and break & enters**, one of which only happened a week ago. **Smashed a window** to gain entry to the house, **located keys, stole and wrote off car**. It is not easy to get new cars so we are down a vehicle and we are now looking at **loosing staff members as they no longer feel safe**."

Melanie Gray, Ceres Farm, Kununurra

Discussion with the CEOs of the Chambers of Commerce indicate that the business community's suggestions for the prevention of crime ideas still hold true. These are outlined in Figure 9. This package has been informed by the solutions from the business community.

Figure 23
Kimberley
Business
Community,
Prevention
of Crime
Solutions.

"Community Service for perpetrators (all ages)- picking up rubbish, painting walls, working off their debt to society. Planting trees, cleaning up filth. Being made to work off their debt to the value of the crime they have committed. Teach them right from wrong. It is not ok to use your circumstances as a means to do the wrong thing. Break the cycle, get out of the mould. They need to want to change their lives."

"Advocate for an increase in mental health and parenting support services for youth and adults in the community. Not to develop proposals that further criminalise children and young people."

"Night patrols, curfew for minors, more local activities. Elders to help educate the younger generation on being proud of their community and where they live. Find influential people that these kids look up to and access them to help influence this generation in a positive manner."

"Local Government needs to be consulted and involved in assessing all funding issued to entities associated with family intervention/youth diversion/social programs. Kids need a safe place to go and sleep/be fed overnight; geared to getting them to school and out of harms way (on the street/broken homes)"

"Perhaps Stronger, or alternative disciplinary actions being available to justice/ court systems to particularly young offenders to discourage re-offending. Potential action against parents/carers when repeated re-offending occurs. Rather than having to phone police, some sort of other hotline or similar to report minor criminal acts to property/abuse so as to further have a more accurate report of occurrences and therefore potentially have more funding to increase assistance to police and other departments in endeavours to reduce crime rates."

"A youth centre where all children seen loitering around are picked up, taken in, fed, bathed and clothed for the night"

7.3 Community insights

To ensure community insights informed this package, information was sought from each of the Shire's Strategic Community Plans. These plans are a long-term overarching document, informed through consultation with local communities, that set out the community's vision and aspirations for the future.

Each of the four Shire's Strategic Community Plans have community safety and crime prevention as a key goal. They focus on creating public spaces that reduce safety hazards and opportunities for criminal activities, that provide safe, clean and well-lit streets and public spaces, and support increased services for youth to divert them from the criminal justice system. This package supports these community goals.

A deep dive into community sentiment to community safety and crime prevention can be found in the Shire of Broome independent Community Scorecard. This Scorecard was completed in 2024 by 1,190 community members⁶¹. Along with determining key issues, this scorecard benchmarks the Shire against other local governments.

The number one priority for Broome residents was safety and crime prevention. In relation to community safety and crime prevention, Broome had a performance score which is much lower than the local government industry average. Trend data indicates that the performance score has dropped significantly between 2015 and 2024.

In relation to the question, *I feel safe in the Shire of Broome*, only 21% of residents agreed or strongly agreed that they felt safe. This compares to the local government industry average of 53%. Copies of the Broome Scorecard in relation to community safety and crime prevention is contained in Appendix A.3 The following actions were requested by participants of the survey:

- Collaborate with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander leaders, police, government agencies and community groups to address youth crime with counselling, training programs, safe spaces and crisis accommodation.
- Provide improved support for families including parenting education and support, and drug and alcohol rehabilitation services.
- Provide more security patrols to manage antisocial behaviour, loitering and petty crime.
- Provide improved lighting and CCTV cameras in streets, parks and known hotspots.
- Many residents have called for night curfews for children and alcohol restrictions or bans.

These actions are reflected in the package. The following are quotes from Broome residents who participated in the survey on what they would like to do to make their community safer and to prevent crime:

"Improvement of street lighting. (Doesn't feel safe to walk at night). More programs (drug prevention, emotional support, employment opportunities). Rehabilitation instead of juvenile jail."

Security patrols (stronger presence), more engagement, opportunity for youth, faster police call out times, cameras and signage in public spaces."

⁶¹ <https://www.broome.wa.gov.au/Community/Community-Scorecards/Community-Scorecard-2024>

“Crime is out of control. There needs to be more lighting and cameras installed in public areas and someone to manage the cameras and interact with the police.”

“Funding for youth crisis accommodation and meaningful programs to divert youth away from the justice system. Including lobbying to state govt to create a judicial pathway to on-country rehabilitation. “

"Eliminating drugs in town. Targeted support for families with drug alcohol and violence issues. Trauma informed safe spaces for youth with 24/7 access."

“Parents of juvenile offenders need help. The government must provide incentives and mentoring to foster better parenting to those with mental health issues and drug and alcohol addictions.”

Lighting and streets and public places

The Shire of Broome Community Scorecard asked a question about the lighting of streets and public places. In relation to lighting of streets and public places Broome had a significantly lower performance score than the industry average. The following actions were requested by participants of the survey:

- Install better, brighter street lights in dark residential areas (especially Old Broome) so residents feel safer walking and driving at night.
- Ensure street lights are maintained in working order with vegetation cleared, globes replaced etc.
- Provide more lighting in public areas such as foreshore footpaths, parks and trails to allow people to exercise safely after dark.
- Provide more lighting in car parks, ovals and known hotspots to deter loitering and criminal activity.

These actions are reflected in the package. The following are quotes from Broome residents who participated in the survey on what they would like to do to make their community safer and to prevent crime:

"Hard to walk around at night as dark and unsafe. Nowhere safe to ride bikes and scooters either"

"Still missing a lot of lighting opportunities in Broome where it can be dangerous for solo running/ walking/ biking particularly for women. E.g. Cable Beach East Road is very dark on the footpath and considering right alongside bush it's a safety risk for solo women. I tend to run on the edge of the road due to this reason, which is not a safe practice. “

“Any dark areas that are high crime or traffic areas should be well lit or have CCTV monitored 24/7.”

8 Case Studies

Two case studies are presented to capture learnings to inform this investment package. The summary of learnings across the case studies are

- Consultation with community is key
- Partnerships and collaboration are critical to deliver shared outcomes
- The need for sustained investment to build on success.

8.1 A Sporting Chance, Shire of Broome

Overview

A Sporting Chance was introduced by the Shire of Broome to address the issue of weekend night-time youth offending in Broome. It offered a safe environment for young people to engage in popular sports while diverting them from offending and at-risk behaviours.

A Sporting Chance program provided young people with free access to the Broome Recreation and Aquatic Centre (BRAC) outdoor facilities along with a range of engaging activities on a Friday night. The program served as a diversionary activity to keep youth off the streets in order to keep them safe and to reduce crime. Staff were available during this time to provide assistance and information to young people on local youth services, employment opportunities, organised sports, school supplies along with other information that they required.

Whilst the program primarily focused on at-risk youth, all young people aged 5 to 18 were able to participate. Whilst no registration was required, children aged five to eight has to be accompanied by a parent or guardian.

The program was funded for three years through grant funding, from the Department of Justice, the Department of Local Government Sport and Cultural Industries, and Kimberley Development Commission. Unfortunately, when the grant funding ceased so did the program.

Program Success

This program was a success. This is seen through the following indicators -

- 1,897 participants
- Over 50 active sessions:
- 50 % of attendees were girls
- Youth of all ages and stages were engaged.
- Strong partnerships were developed between the Shire, police and community service providers
- Reduction in youth crime

Figure 24 A sporting chance flyer



A key part of the program's success was taking a strengths-based and asset approach. Also its holistic approach, The program fostered personal growth and built trust, allowing youth to explore new opportunities.

A key to its success was a simple service model, which was providing a safe and engaging environment with healthy food, activities and youth support.

"It was definitely a very successful program. We always had great attendance, and it was good to see the kids enjoy the structure we provided."

"You could see some kids shining in sports and other activities. It was a big success."

Importance of Community Engagement

The program highlighted the importance of community engagement, not just in program design but in ongoing program delivery. The program supported community bonding and skill-building as:

- Participants learnt new skills and connected with peers.
- It provided a safe and welcoming space for parents and guardians: Support their children; Share meals; and Discuss community issues in an environment of trust.

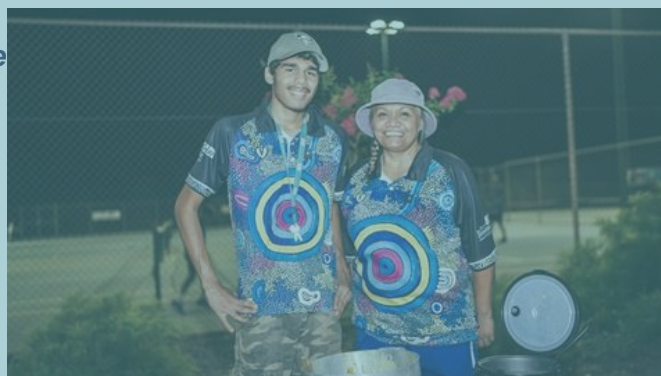
"It's a safe space for kids to hang out, learn, and stay off the streets. It gives them something positive to do rather than wandering or getting into trouble."

"It's more than a youth initiative—it's a community. It's where individuals grow, develop, and discover new opportunities."

"By earning their trust, we can guide them toward other programs and help them find their path."



Figure 25 A Sporting Chance program



8.2 East Kimberley Streetlight Replacement project

The East Kimberley Streetlight Replacement project, completed in 2021, converted traditional streetlights into energy-efficient smart LED streetlights. The project was delivered as part of Horizon Power's \$75 million *Renew the Regions* Program, a WA COVID Recovery Plan which aimed at creating jobs and improving services in the regions⁶². This program installed:

- 262 smart LED streetlights in Halls Creek
- 878 smart LED streetlights in Kununurra
- 16 smart LED streetlights in Lake Argyle
- 49 smart LED streetlights in Warmun
- 245 smart LED streetlights in Wyndham

Importantly Horizon Power engaged local businesses and suitably qualified local contractors to deliver the scope of work and stimulate the Kimberley economy.

Owning and managing streetlighting assets is generally not core business for local governments. However local governments pay the energy cost of streetlighting. The cost of streetlights is a significant component in a local government budget. For example, some metropolitan Councils can pay between \$1M to 2M per year for the cost of operating streetlights. Charges for street lighting is determined by what type of lamp is installed i.e. Mercury Vapour, Fluorescent, High-Pressure Sodium etc), the bulb wattage installed with that lamp (50, 80, 125 kw) and what 'switch-off' time the streetlight asset is set at (midnight, 1:15 am and dawn⁶³) Street lighting tariffs are set by the State Government.

Light-emitting diodes (LED) lights are seen as a better street light from a community safety and crime prevention perspective as the lights appear to be brighter than older forms of street lights in many cases due to different light colour and the age of older light fittings. Also, they are more environmentally friendly and less expensive to run. Some of the benefits of LED Street lighting outlined by Western Power include:

- Energy and maintenance costs are lowered substantially because they have a life up to 100,000 hours
- The light diffuses and distributes more precisely
- They reduce glare and light only targeted areas
- They are more environmentally friendly because they don't contain the hazardous substances present in older lights⁶⁴.

In addition, feedback from Councils is that LED lighting is preferred as they

- require less maintenance and last a lot longer than standard lighting with an estimated life of 15,000 to 50,000 hours;
- use about 30% less energy than standard streetlighting technology currently, with consequential savings on tariff charges and overall electrical usage charges;
- reach full brightness instantly;
- contain no mercury or lead which is better for the environment;
- emit no UV rays or infrared radiation;
- operate at a much cooler temperature, making them a safer option;
- cut greenhouse gas emissions and reduce landfill;
- are able to be smart connected allowing dimming capabilities and more.

⁶² <https://www.horizonpower.com.au/your-community/getting-future-ready/renew-the-regions/kimberley-streetlight-replacement/>

⁶³ <https://www.parliament.wa.gov.au/parliament/pquest.nsf/viewLAPQuestByDate/B97450A914A70B7348257D720017A2BD?opendocument>

⁶⁴ <https://www.westernpower.com.au/resources-education/faqs/streetlights/>

Project success

- Improved night time visibility leading to safer streets
- Enabled Horizon Power to monitor outages,
- Decreased electricity costs for local shires
- Reduced greenhouse gas emissions.
- New opportunities for local businesses

Figure 26 East Kimberley LED Replacement, Source Horizon Power⁶⁵



⁶⁵ <https://www.horizonpower.com.au/your-community/getting-future-ready/renew-the-regions/kimberley-streetlight-replacement/>

9 Investment package

Local governments across the Kimberley spend considerable time and money addressing community safety and crime prevention issues and this expenditure is increasing. For example, in 2022/23 the Shire of Broome spent over \$1.3M of its own source funding on community safety and crime prevention initiatives including ranger services, CCTVs, public lighting improvements, and youth engagement programs. The biggest expenditure undertaken by the Shire was energy expenditure of streeting. This contributed to around 50 percent of expenditure.

This Local Government Kimberley Community Safety and Crime Prevention package is designed to leverage current Shire initiatives and deliver a range of activities that address criminogenic needs and reduce crime through CPTED principles. The package is evidence based, delivering targeted initiatives that work. The package is focussed on delivering the following activities -

- Leveraging investment to support community led community safety and crime prevention initiatives
- Greater CCTV coverage to support police enforcement efforts.
- Improved street lighting to keep people safer on the streets
- Increased investment to divert young people from the criminal justice system
- Increased investment in community safety officers supporting police efforts
- Investment to supporting local businesses and residents to install security measures
- Investment to strengthen by-laws on Aboriginal communities to keep communities safer

9.2 Investment Package Overview

\$51.417.5M is being sought over three years for this investment in security rebates, security patrols, CCTV, lighting and youth diversionary activities. Table 9 is an overview of the Kimberley Community Safety and Crime Prevention Investment Package. This is for activities as follows:

- \$5.5M – Kimberley Community Action Fund
- \$3.478M – Improved Lighting
- \$11.512M – CCTV Infrastructure
- \$3.282.5M – Community safety and crime prevention officers
- \$3M – Review of Aboriginal Community by-Laws and Constitutions
- \$23.425M – Youth Diversionary Programs
- \$600K – Sharps Collection and Clean up
- \$250K – Vandalism repairs
- \$270K – Security Rebates

The request per local government is as follows:

- 5.5M – whole of Kimberley
- 5.930.5M – Shire of Broome
- 9.7M – Shire of Derby West Kimberley
- 16.9M – Shire of Halls Creek
- 14.057M – Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley

Table 9 Overview of the Kimberley Community Safety and Crime Prevention Investment Package

Activity	Amount
Kimberley Community Action Fund - 3 years	\$5,500,000
Street Lighting Bright Lights Program (entire Broome Townsite) Upgraded street lighting at crime hotspots, Kununurra	\$2,278,000 \$1,200,000
Street Lighting Sub Total	3,478,000
Public CCTV Broome Public Infrastructure CCTV (five-year annual upgrade and maintenance cost totalling \$866,000, along with \$250,000 for the installation of CCTV infrastructure at Cable Beach) Derby Public Infrastructure CCTV - 14 new cameras and system upgrade Derby Public Infrastructure CCTV - five-year annual upgrade and maintenance costs Fitzroy Crossing Public Infrastructure CCTV - 7 new cameras Fitzroy Crossing Public Infrastructure CCTV - five-year annual upgrade and maintenance costs Public Infrastructure CCTV - 20 new cameras and system upgrade Halls Creek Public Infrastructure CCTV - five-year annual upgrade and maintenance costs Halls Creek Public Infrastructure CCTV - expansion of network to include WAPOL priorities such as entrances to town, new locations for camera's, Kununurra Public Infrastructure CCTV - support of current system, operating costs and planned renewals on average per year. (3 years), Kununurra and Wyndham Public Infrastructure CCTV - expansion of network and include monitor access in police station, Wyndham	\$1,410,000 \$1,100,000 \$1,000,000 \$400,000 \$600,000 \$1,500,000 \$750,000 \$3,000,000 \$252,000 \$1,500,000
Public CCTV Sub Total	11,512,000
Community Safety and Crime Prevention Officers Additional 2 FTE Community Safety Officers (\$210,000 per year) Broome Light vehicle running costs associated with Community Safety Officer Position (\$17,500 per year) Broome Purchase of Dual Cab 4x4 Ute for Community Safety Officer Position Broome Community Safety Officers x 4 (3 years) Halls Creek Purchase of 2 Troop Carriers for Community Safety Officer positions Halls Creek Security Patrols to assist with prevention of anti-social behaviour in town centre - includes public drinking, littering, aggressive behaviour, Kununurra	\$630,000 \$52,500 \$60,000 \$800,000 \$240,000 \$1,500,000
Community Safety and Crime Prevention Officers Subtotal	\$3,282,500
Review of remote Aboriginal community By-Laws and Corporation Constitutions to embed community safety and crime prevention	\$3,000,000

Activity	Amount
Youth diversionary activities A Sporting Chance (3 year funding request \$250,000 per year) \$750,000 Immediate Response Youth Night Space and patrol Derby \$6,000,000 Youth sport and recreation co-ordinator Fitzroy Crossing (3 years) \$600,000 Halls Creek Immediate Response Youth Night Space and patrol (3 years) \$6,000,000 Youth sport and recreation co-ordinator (3 years) and afternoon programs Halls Creek \$600,000 Youth and Recreation Officers x 2 (3 years) Halls Creek \$600,000 Purchase of 2 Troop Carriers for Youth Officer positions Halls Creek \$240,000 Establishment of PCYC, staffing and oncosts Halls Creek \$2,500,000 Immediate Response Youth Night Space and patrol (3 years) Kununurra \$6,000,000 Youth recreation officer and afternoon programs Wyndham \$135,000	
Youth diversionary activities Subtotal	\$23,425,000
Sharps collection and clean up (\$200,000 per year)	\$600,000
Vandalism Initiatives	\$350,000
Security Rebate Scheme 3 year program Broome \$150,000 3 year program Kununurra \$120,000	
Security Rebate Scheme Sub total	\$270,000
TOTAL INVESTMENT	\$51,417,500

9.3 Investment package details

9.3.1 Kimberley Community Action Fund

Investment required - \$5.5M

The Kimberley Community Action Fund (KCAF) supported a range of positive place-based community safety and crime prevention initiatives. It is no longer operational. The KCAF commenced in 2022, as a \$2 million two-year grant program. Up to \$100,000 was available for individual projects that: reduced crime, improved community safety and security, provided engaging activities and places for young people at risk of offending, and enhanced community empowerment. Round one attracted 24 applications seeking \$1,859,823 in funding. Round 2 attracted 24 applications seeking \$1,405,936. Appendix A.4 outlines all recipients of the KCAF. With the fund no longer operational there is a need for new investment so that this fund be reinstated to invest in community-based initiatives.

This package is seeking \$2.75M per year over two years. Funding is to support place-based initiatives and to support grant management within the Kimberley Development Commission.

Project benefits

- Support community initiated and led place-based community safety and crime prevention initiatives
- Increased partnerships between State and local government and the non-government sector
- Reduced crime
- Increased community safety.

9.3.2 Improved Lighting

Investment Required - \$3.478M:

- Broome Town Centre Bright Lights smart streetlight upgrade program (\$2.278M)
- Kununurra Oval Upgraded Street Light program (\$1.2M)

The cost of energy for street and public lighting costs are significant for Kimberley Shires. For example, while streetlighting is the responsibility of Horizon Power, the Shire of Broome has invested more than \$600,000 since 2019 for the company to install almost 200 LED lights on new or existing street poles. The Shire of Broome has provided \$105,000 in its 2024-25 Annual Budget for continued public lighting upgrades⁶⁶. Most of the outdoor lighting in Broome is installed and maintained by Horizon Power, however, more than 450 light poles are along paths and car parks in Shire precincts such as Chinatown, Town Beach, and local parks and reserves. In addition, the Shire spent over \$656K in 2022/23 on energy expenditure for streeting lighting.

Western Power research indicates that the use of LED lights saves 30% on energy costs. Reduced expenditure in energy will enable funds to be diverted to other community activities. This package will replace LED lighting in the Broome townsite and upgrade street lighting in Kununurra.

Project Benefits

- Reduction in greenhouse gases through reduced energy consumption
- Reduction in vandalism
- Reduced crime
- Improved road safety
- More attractive and vibrant town, increasing passive surveillance
- Improved safety for local businesses
- Reduced electricity costs for local government
- Free up current expenditure on energy to be allocated to other community initiatives.
- Greater sense of community through increased participation in recreation and sport

⁶⁶ <https://www.broome.wa.gov.au/News-articles/streetlight-program>

9.3.3 Public CCTV Infrastructure

Investment Required - \$11.512M:

- \$1.410M, Broome
- \$2.1M, Derby
- \$1M, Fitzroy Crossing
- \$3.252M Kununurra
- \$1.5M Wyndham
- \$2.250M Halls Creek

This package will deliver

- 56 new CCTV Cameras
- Over 80 (est) out of order cameras re-operationalised
- Annual and five-year upgrades and maintenance to cameras, ensuring ongoing effectiveness
- Camera access for police at all Kimberley police stations.

Each local government has a range of public CCTV Infrastructure. They have policies in procedures in place to ensure the privacy of community members is maintained and protected in line with Australian Standards and legislative requirements.

There are around 210 public CCTVs across the Kimberley which comprise of various technological components along with the actual cameras.

For example, the Shire of Broome's public CCTV infrastructure comprises various technological components. There are around 110 cameras in the town, 53 of which are out of order. The core software for capturing and recording footage is outdated, and there are connectivity issues.

There are 18 cameras in Derby. Only one is operational with six due to be repaired. There are 7 cameras in Fitzroy Crossing. In Halls Creek there are six public CCTVs which the police have access. The other 21 public cameras are predominantly located on Shire infrastructure. The Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley has a network of 45 cameras in Kununurra which are connected to Kununurra police station. There are 12 cameras in Wyndham which only connect to the Shire offices. There is no connection of the cameras to the Wyndham police station, with police officers having to travel to the Shire office to view camera footage.

Tasks to needed to better utilise public CCTV infrastructure include:

- Upgrade cameras to align with new Australian government regulations.
- Upgrade software and undertake repairs and maintenance activities to ensure all cameras are operational.
- Update Basic Network overlay of sites.
- Implement resilience measures to establish alternative connectivity between locations, particularly the Shire's CCTV database and WA Police.
- Investigate options for future maintenance and monitoring

Project Benefits

- Asset renewal fixing current CCTVs which are not operational
- Deter criminal activities such as vandalism, theft and assault.
- Deter, detect and respond to criminal offences against person or property.
- Better protect Shire and community assets
- Facilitate and support an effective response by Authorised Officers, WA Police Officers or other emergency services personnel to situations of concern or interest.
- Aids WA Police in identifying suspects and reconstructing events leading up to a crime
- Manage and maintain community safety for residents, traders, workers, visitors and Shire staff.

9.3.4 Community Safety and Crime Prevention Officers

Investment required \$3.282.5M:

- **Shire of Broome**
 - Additional 2 FTE Community Safety Officers - \$630K
 - Light vehicle running costs - \$52,500
 - Purchase of a Dual Cab 4.x.4 utility vehicle - \$60,000
- **Shire of Halls Creek**
 - 4 Safety Officers - \$800K
 - Purchase of 2 troop carriers - \$240K
- **Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley**
 - Security Patrols - \$1.5M

This package will deliver:

- Six community safety and crime prevention officers for three years
- Community safety and crime prevention vehicles and running costs for three years

Project Benefits

- Active community surveillance
- Increased community safety
- Reduction in crime
- De-escalation of events
- Strong links with community
- Increased support for police
- New employment opportunities

9.3.5 Review of Aboriginal community By-Laws and Corporation Constitutions

Investment required - \$3M

This package will deliver:

- Review of community by-laws, constitution and governance on six Aboriginal communities

The Aboriginal Communities Act 1979 gives Aboriginal communities defined under the Aboriginal Affairs Planning Authority the authority to control their own affairs on community land. The by-laws aim to enhance the cultural authority of Elders and respected community members while ensuring that they legal systems supports and respects Aboriginal people. By-laws generally include permission to enter community land, traffic, alcohol regulation, damage to property and disorderly behaviours, and enforcement provisions, police powers and penalties.

There is the capacity under the by-laws to strengthen the focus on community safety and crime prevention. For example, through the establishment of community justice groups to handle minor disputes and conflicts within the community. Also, for communities to review their Rule Book, or Constitution, to make sure that the way that they manage their affairs ensure that residents are safe.

Given the strong relationships across the Kimberley, in some cases conflict from remote communities' spills over into towns in the Kimberley. This causes harm to people who live off community.

This project will work with 6 Aboriginal communities to build capacity in governance through a review of the community constitutions and their by-laws, with a focus on making communities safer for residents.

Project benefits

- Strengthened governance on remote communities embedding community safety and crime prevention
- More effective enforcement of community safety on remote communities
- Better safety outcomes for people living on remote communities

9.3.6 Youth Diversionary Programs

Investment required - \$23.425M

- \$750,000, Sporting Chance Broome
- \$6M, Immediate Response Youth Night Space and Patrol Derby
- \$6M, Immediate Response Youth Night Space and Patrol Wyndham
- \$6M, Immediate Response Youth Night Space and Patrol Halls Creek
- \$600K, Youth sport and recreation co-ordinator Fitzroy Crossing
- \$600K, Youth sport and recreation co-ordinator Halls Creek
- \$600K, Youth and recreation officers Halls Creek
- \$240K, Purchase of troop carriers for recreation officers, Halls Creek
- \$2.5M, Establishment of a PCYC in Halls Creek
- \$135K, Youth recreation co-ordinator Wyndham

This package will deliver

- youth night spaces and night patrols over 3 years
- 7 youth and recreation officers over 3 years
- 2 youth and recreation vehicles
- 1 youth Sporting Chance Program
- Establishment of a PCYC program

The Kimberley Shires invest considerable resources in youth activities. For example, the Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley continues to support youth service providers in Kununurra and Wyndham through waiving over \$30K of fees per year for the use of Shire facilities. Also, they support youth service providers through funding a Youth Partnership Facilitators based at an Aboriginal Community Controlled Organisations. This Co-ordinator, funded by the Shire but located in and managed by an ACCO, is responsible for establishing partnerships and providing a central co-ordination point for police and youth justice to identify individual needs and determine appropriate diversionary activities.

The Shire of Broome invests in a range of youth diversionary activities at their facilities and supports community initiatives through their annual grants program.

The Shire of Derby West Kimberley runs youth programs in both Derby and Fitzroy Crossing which are critical to provide a safe and supportive environment for young people. So does the Shire of Halls Creek.

This investment package builds on and complements current initiatives supported by the Shires, by government and the non-government sector.

Project Benefits

- Young people are safer and less likely to be victims of crime.
- Reduction in youth crime
- Reduction in recidivism
- Reduced contact with the criminal justice system by youth
- Increased health and mental health amongst young people and positive social networks
- Greater wrap around support for young people and their families, linking them with service support
- Stronger partnerships between police, local government and Aboriginal community-controlled organisations

Figure 27 Inter-shire Basketball competition, Broome Recreation and Aquatic Centre



9.3.7 Sharps Collection and Clean up

Investment required \$600K

- \$200K per year over 3 years

In 2024 health workers in Broome raised the alarm that the number of needles handed out to patients doubled in 12 months from 76,800 to 144,000. Members of the community noticed a surge in needles discarded on the streets. This included needles being found discarded next to schools, with one child being pierced by a needle found on the ground. Residents remain fearful that more children or members of the public may be seriously injured by a discarded needle. The Shire of Broome doesn't have a dedicated team to pick up needles. In October 2024, the Minister for Health committed to:

- Commencing a Needle Exchange Program in Broome (replacing the existing Needle and Syringe Program) to reduce drug-related harm and the rate of discarded drug use paraphernalia
- Providing funding to increase needle disposal units around the Broome townsite and additional staff to pick up discarded needles

Project Benefits

- Reduced public health risk and risk of harm through a dedicated team to clean up and collect needles
- Increased community safety

9.3.8 Vandalism initiatives

Investment required \$350K

The Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley spends considerable time and resources responding to the impact of vandalism on community facilities. This includes damage to local recreation and sporting facilities, Shire buildings, and local parks. The Shire will introduce a targeted initiative responding to vandalism with a view to reducing vandalism and its impact within the community.

Project Benefits

- Reduced criminal damage and destruction of property
- Improved response times to address vandalism
- Reduced closure times for community facilities
- Reduced expenditure on repairs and maintenance which can be redirected to positive community projects.
- Improved business environment
- Cleaner and safer public spaces

9.3.9 Security Rebate Scheme

Investment Required \$270K

- \$90K per year over three years

The Shire of Broome initiated a rebate scheme in 2021 to encourage residents to purchase home security products. It was highly successful with 40 applications received in less than 24 hours after it opened. This Security Rebate Scheme will provide residents with rebates that cover 50 % of the cost of purchasing security products (up to a maximum per household of \$275).

Eligible items include CCTVs, home intruder alarms, security sensor lights, and window/door security screens. The scheme will leverage private investment while improving safety and the perception of safety for residents. The following improvements will be made based on the experience of the previous scheme to enhance community safety and economic outcomes:

- Applicants must register their CCTV devices on the WA Police State-wide CCTV database 'Cam-Map'.
- Applicants must purchase approved security devices from local Broome suppliers

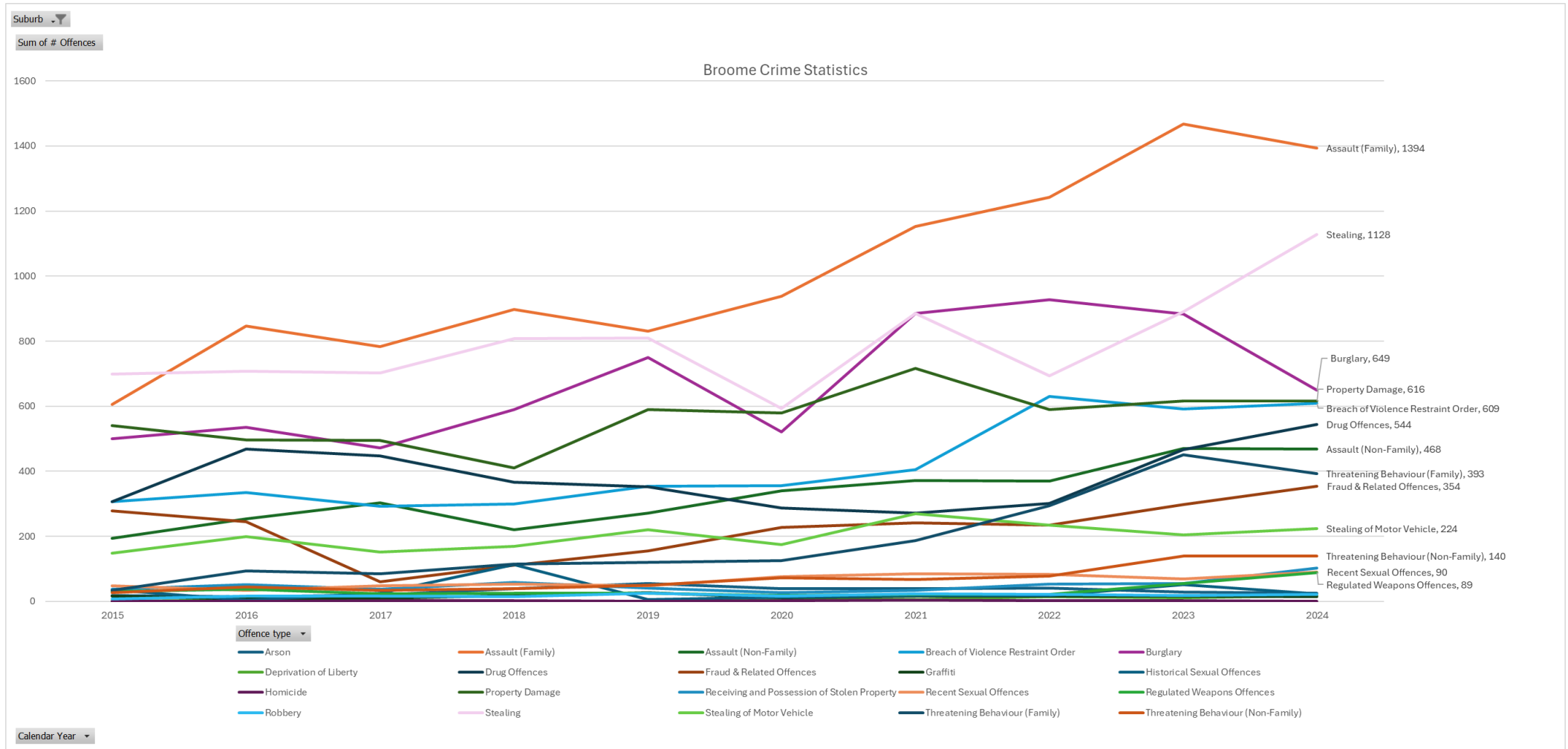
The Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley, to support residents and businesses to purchase security products to prevent and to reduce crime, would also like to introduce a rebate scheme.

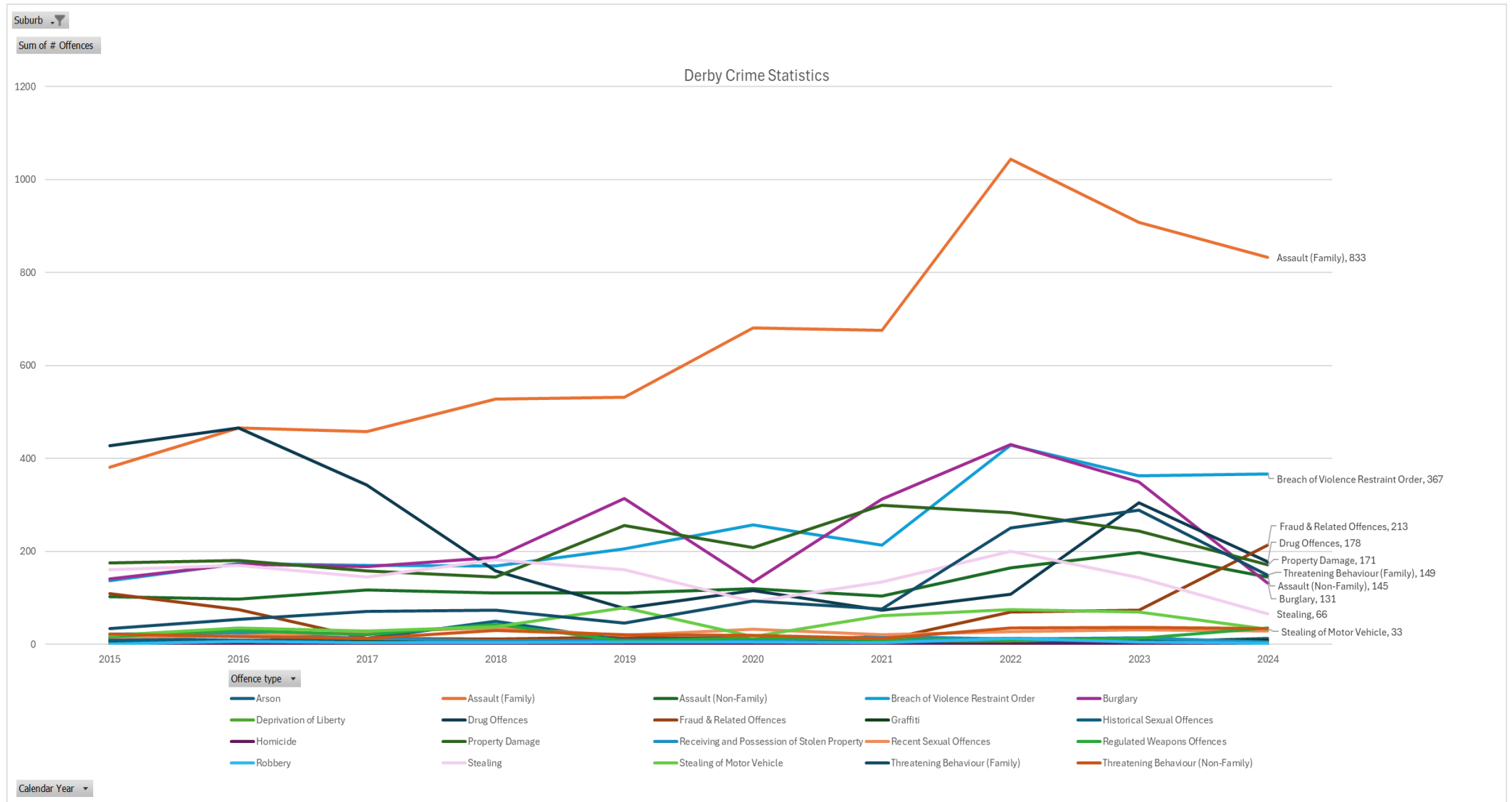
Project benefits

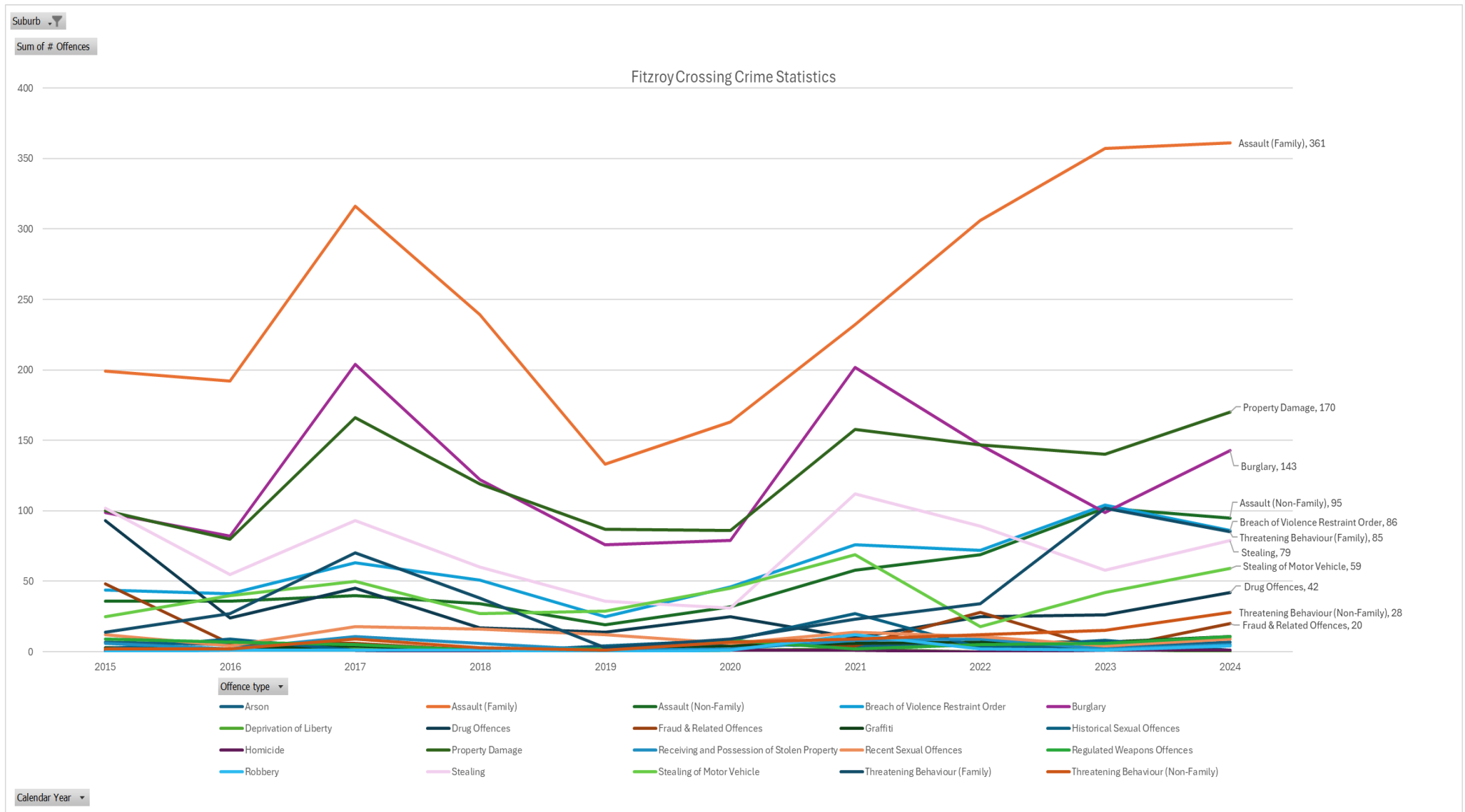
- Increase in community safety and crime prevention
- Leverage private investment
- Increased personal responsibility for crime prevention initiatives
- Support local businesses
- Support police efforts

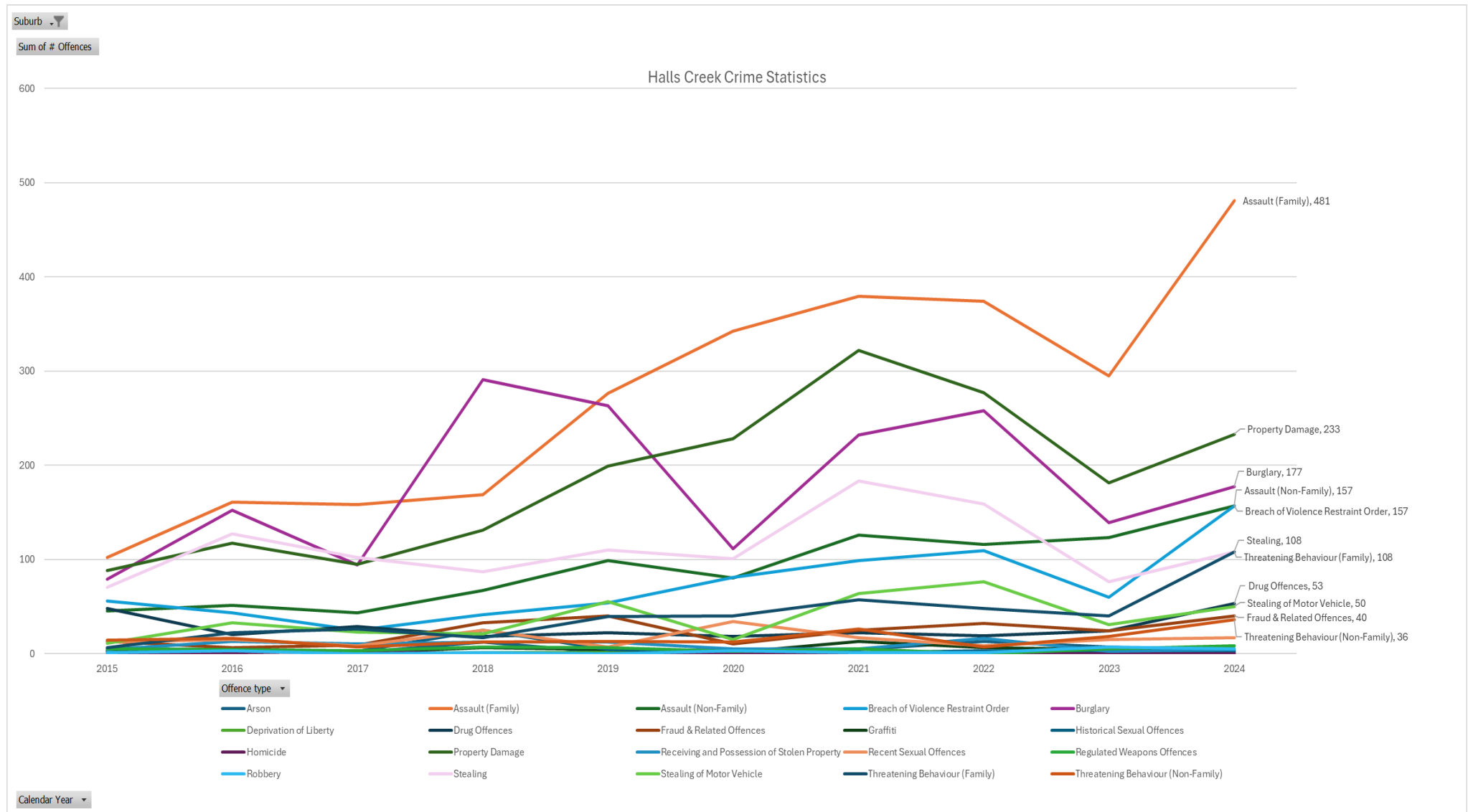
Appendix A.

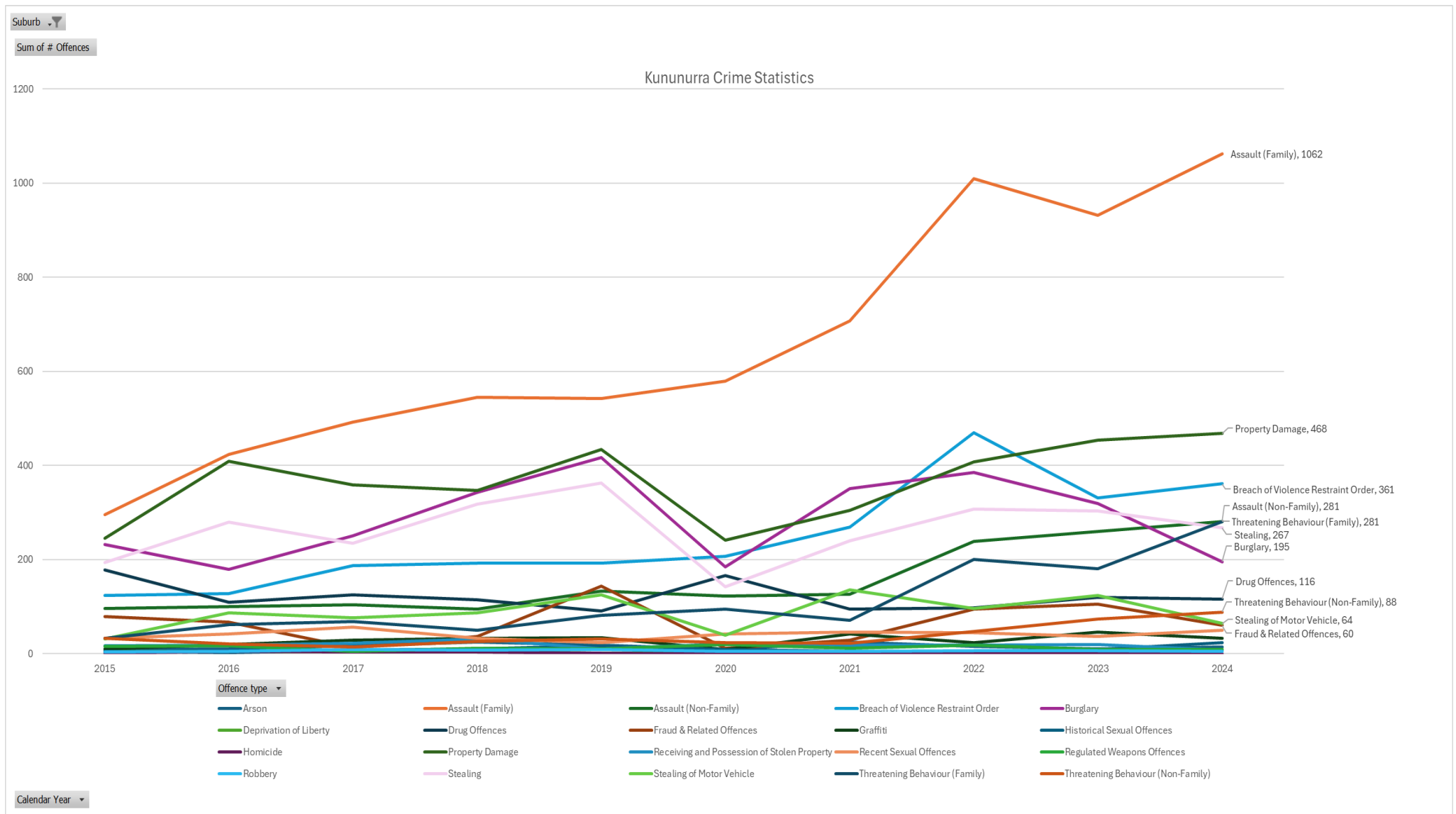
A.1 Crime Statistics by Kimberley Town

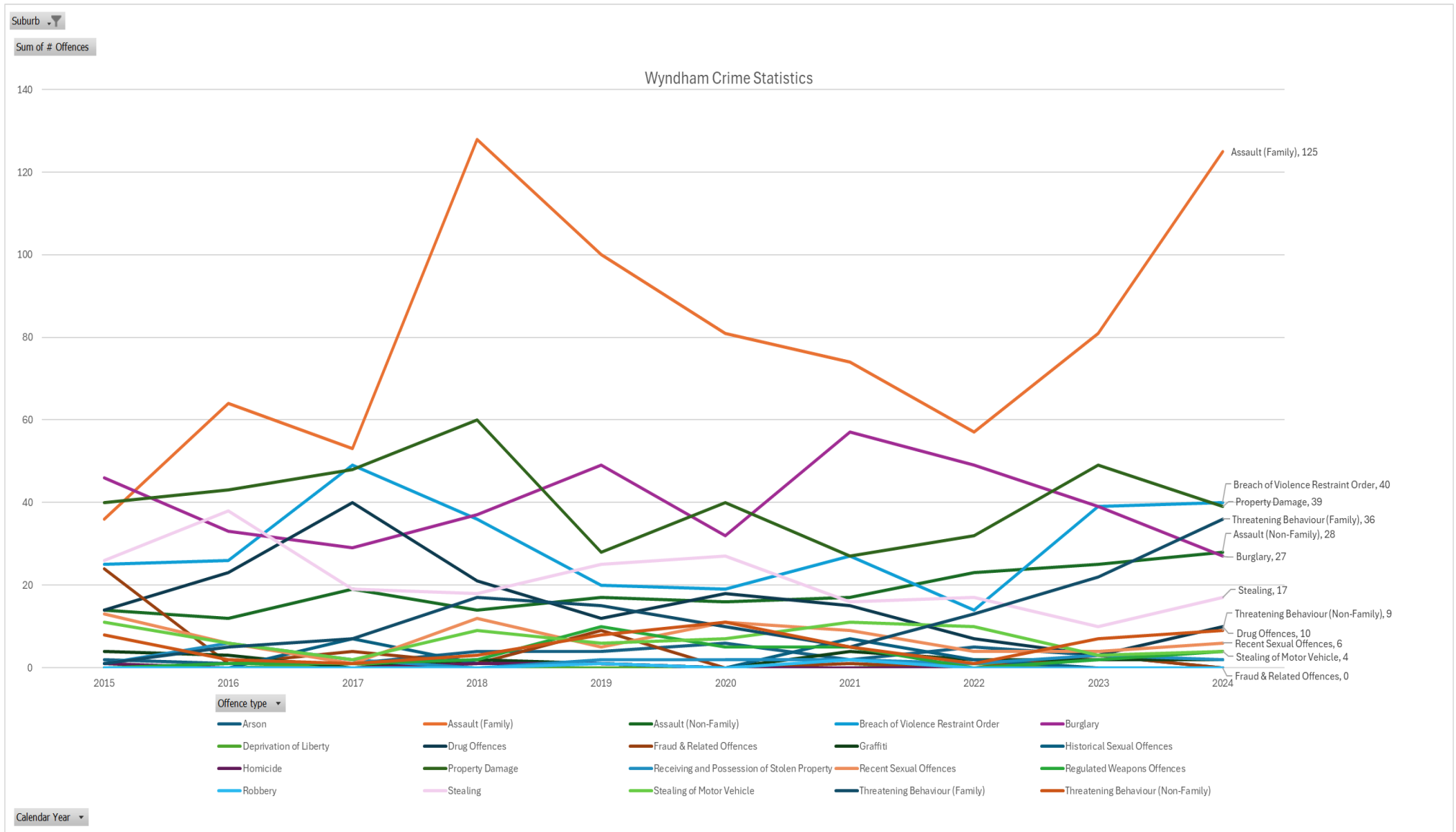












A.2 KJJS funded initiatives, East and West Kimberley and small grants⁶⁷

East Kimberley Provider and Program	Location/s	Activity Type
North Regional TAFE Munga Deadly Girls Alternative Learning Program	Kununurra	Culturally responsive 10-week program for young people referred by Youth Justice Services (aged 14 years and 9 months to 17 years and 11 months).
Shire of Halls Creek / Olabud Doogethu Aboriginal Corporation On Track Program	Halls Creek	The Shire of Halls Creek, as part of a suite of Olabud Doogethu programs deliver the On Track Program: Certificate II Mibala On-Country Cultural Learning incorporating culturally appropriate alcohol and drug services and diversionary options in pre-sentence orders.
Shire of Halls Creek / Olabud Doogethu Aboriginal Corporation Youth Engagement Night Officers	Halls Creek	Night patrol service to engage young people who are street present and re-direct them to home or a safe place.
Wyndham Youth Aboriginal Corporation Youth Diversionary Program: New Way-Right Way	Wyndham	Youth activities, case management and night patrol service.

⁶⁷ <https://www.wa.gov.au/organisation/departments-of-justice/kimberley-juvenile-justice-strategy>

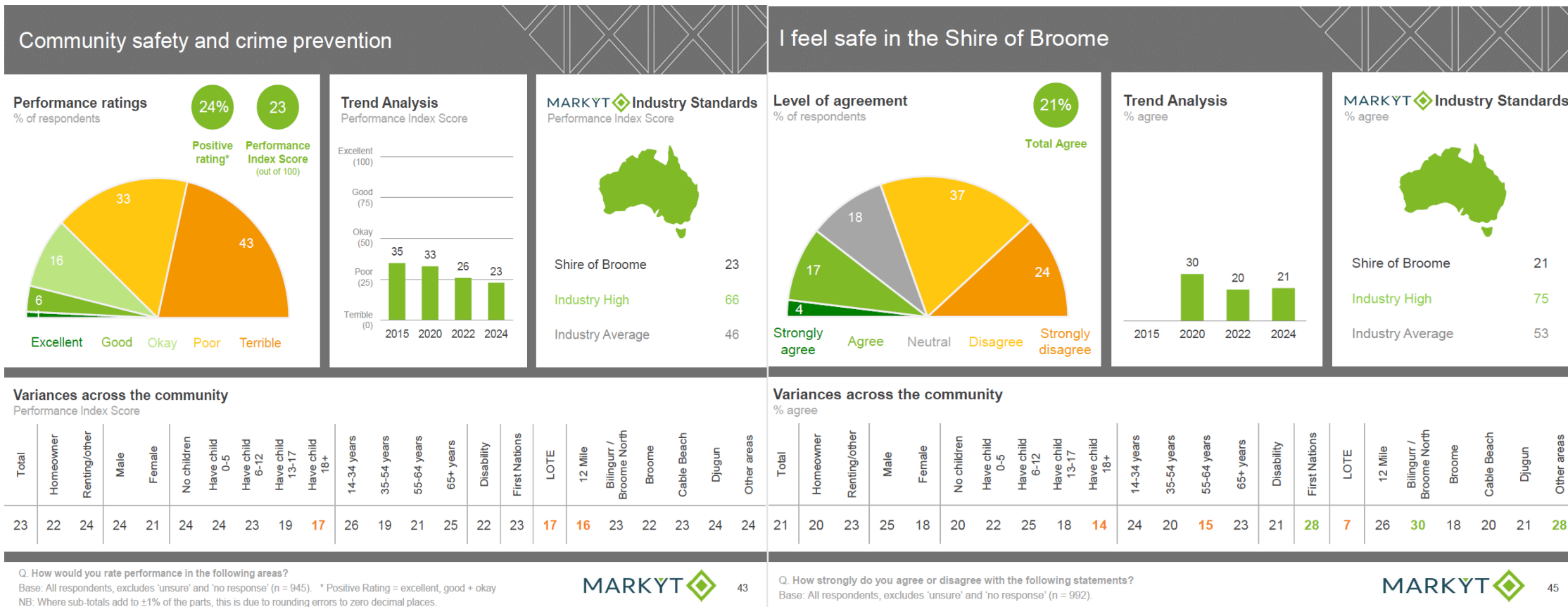
West Kimberley Provider and Program	Location/s	Activity Type
Aboriginal Legal Service WA Youth Engagement Program – West Kimberley	Broome Derby	Culturally competent, holistic, individualised, and flexible mentoring support to young people to assist them to comply with the requirements of their bail and Court orders.
Broome Youth and Families Hub Youth Space	Broome	Youth space for structured/unstructured activities, outreach support and school holiday programs.
Emama Nguda Aboriginal Corporation Youth Engagement Night Patrol and Hoops after Dark	Derby	Youth Engagement Night Patrol with a follow-up service during business hours and the Hoops after Dark basketball program.
Kimberley Aboriginal Law and Cultural Centre Yiriman Young Men's Project	Fitzroy Crossing	Culturally appropriate On-Country camps for young people to reconnect with their Culture, Elders, and Country.
Kullarri Regional Communities Indigenous Corporation Immediate Response Night Space pilot project	Broome	Implementation of the Immediate Response Night Space pilot project.
Marra Worra Worra Aboriginal Corporation Youth Connexion	Fitzroy Crossing	Youth Connexion Night Patrol and Night Place operates seven nights per week from 7pm to 10pm with a follow-up service during daytime hours
North Regional TAFE Young and Deadly Alternative Learning Program	Broome	Culturally responsive 10-week program for young people referred by Youth Justice Services (aged 14 years and 9 months to 17 years and 11 months).

West Kimberley Provider and Program	Location/s	Activity Type
West Kimberley Futures – Empowered Communities Immediate Response Night Space pilot project	Broome	Co-design and project management of the Immediate Response Night Space pilot project.

Small Grants program 2024 Provider and Program	Location/s	Activity Type
Emama Nguda Aboriginal Corporation Budulah Binar Cultural Sporting Exchange	Derby	Cultural sporting exchange, basketball umpiring training and leadership development for at risk children in Derby.
Kimberley Language Resource Centre Nawarrawoo Dreaming	Halls Creek	16-week on-Country learning program for female year 8 and 9 Halls Creek students with a focus on language building.
Marra Worra Worra Aboriginal Corporation Night Hoops Program	Fitzroy Crossing	Structured basketball competition, mentoring and short education workshops for young people in Fitzroy Crossing.
Broome Youth and Families Hub Skillz 4 Life: Camping, Country and Culture	Broome	On-Country camps for young people in Broome over the April 2024 school holidays to build independent living skills and support connection to Country and culture.

A.3 Shire of Broome Community Scorecard 2024

The following are the dashboards from the 2024 Broome Community Scorecard for Community Safety and Crime Prevention, I feel Safe in the Shire of Broome and Lighting of Streets and Public Places.



Variances across the community

Performance Index Score

Total	Homeowner	Renting/other	Male	Female	No children	Have child 0-5	Have child 6-12	Have child 13-17	Have child 18+	14-34 years	35-54 years	55-64 years	65+ years	Disability	First Nations	LOTE	12 Mile	Bilingurr / Broome North	Broome	Cable Beach	Djugun	Other areas
23	22	24	24	21	24	24	23	19	17	26	19	21	25	22	23	17	16	23	22	23	24	24

Variances across the community

% agree

Total	Homeowner	Renting/other	Male	Female	No children	Have child 0-5	Have child 6-12	Have child 13-17	Have child 18+	14-34 years	35-54 years	55-64 years	65+ years	Disability	First Nations	LOTE	12 Mile	Bilingurr / Broome North	Broome	Cable Beach	Djugun	Other areas
21	20	23	25	18	20	22	25	18	14	24	20	15	23	21	28	7	26	30	18	20	21	28

Q. How would you rate performance in the following areas?
Base: All respondents, excludes 'unsure' and 'no response' (n = 945). * Positive Rating = excellent, good + okay
NB: Where sub-totals add to ±1% of the parts, this is due to rounding errors to zero decimal places.

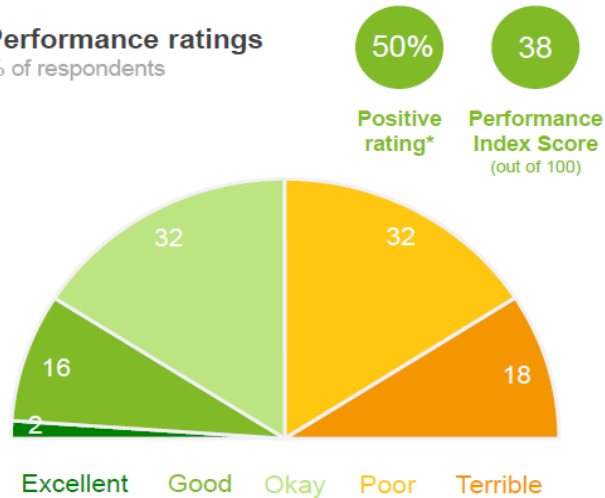
MARKYT 43

Q. How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements?
Base: All respondents, excludes 'unsure' and 'no response' (n = 992).

MARKYT 45

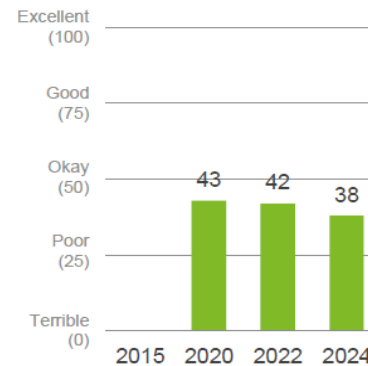
Lighting of streets and public places

Performance ratings % of respondents



Trend Analysis

Performance Index Score



MARKYT Industry Standards Performance Index Score



Shire of Broome	38
Industry High	65
Industry Average	51

Variances across the community

Performance Index Score

Total	Homeowner	Renting/other	Male	Female	No children	Have child 0-5	Have child 6-12	Have child 13-17	Have child 18+	14-34 years	35-54 years	55-64 years	65+ years	Disability	First Nations	LOTE	12 Mile	Bilingurr / Broome North	Broome	Cable Beach	Djugun	Other areas
38	39	36	44	34	38	43	38	34	31	41	35	37	41	37	38	24	32	39	36	38	41	29

Q. How would you rate performance in the following areas?

Base: All respondents, excludes 'unsure' and 'no response' (n = 959). * Positive Rating = excellent, good + okay

MARKYT

44

A.4 Kimberley Community Action Fund (KCAF) grants program

The Kimberley Community Action Fund (KCAF) program was a WA Government \$2 million (over two years) grant program supporting local solutions to reduce crime in the Kimberley Region⁶⁸.

Delivered by the Kimberley Development Commission, up to \$100,000 is available for individual projects that:

- reduce crime;
- improve community safety and security;
- provide engaging activities and places for young people at risk of offending; and
- enhance community empowerment.

Round 1 Kimberley Community Action Fund (KCAF) Grants

Round 1: Opened 31 May 2022 and closed 30 June 2022. The KCAF Grants attracted 24 applications seeking \$1,859,823 in funding. The following projects were successful:

Organisation	Project	Description	Funding
Shire of Broome	A Sporting Chance	A youth diversionary program offering a safe environment for young people to engage in popular sports, job training and professional development workshops will be provided. Local and State sporting identities will hold skills clinics and police participation will enable the building of positive relationships with participants.	\$86,034

⁶⁸ <https://www.kdc.wa.gov.au/our-focus/grants/kimberley-community-action-fund/>.

Organisation	Project	Description	Funding
Djarindjin Aboriginal Corp	Development of Family Empowerment Program	The program focuses on decreasing crime and increasing community engagement by providing youth sports programs, increased engagement with neighbouring communities, and improved youth centre facilities. A whole of community approach will be implemented.	\$78,000
Nyamba Buru Yawuru Ltd	Mayingan Manja (plenty food) for Elders	A culturally informed on-country program will be delivered to at-risk and justice system involved youth. Youth will be equipped with the skills, tools and knowledge to ensure that 'right-way' customary hunting practices are practiced and passed onto the next generation and all mayi (bush foods) will be given back to community elders.	\$100,000
Wunan Foundation Inc	Swimming the River on Horseback (SRH)	The project aims to reduce crime by building the capacity of agencies in Kununurra with the focus on fostering trusting relationships between frontline support workers and at-risk youth. Key components include an intensive workshop, trust building, coaching, family and community engagement, and building support structures around each participating young person at-risk to sustain positive change.	\$100,000
Shire of Wyndham East Kimberly	Kununurra Disruptive and Protective Hardcover installations	Barriers will be installed in strategic locations to enable police officers to deploy mitigation strategies safely in stolen vehicle events and potentially prevent the vehicles entering the township. The project is designed in conjunction with Kununurra police and will also be an attempt to reverse reputation risk to the community as a result of stolen vehicles.	\$49,500
Shire of Wyndham East Kimberly	Wyndham Oval Changerooms	The project is to construct adequate change rooms at Clarrie Cassidy Oval (Wyndham Oval) to allow for a safe space for participants, particularly females, to change enabling them to engage in diversionary activities and better cater for community sport for both men and women.	\$100,000

Organisation	Project	Description	Funding
Shire of Wyndham East Kimberly	Kununurra CCTV Upgrade	The project will improve the CCTV system in Kununurra and has been developed in partnership with Kununurra Police to best support policing and community crime prevention measures. The project will enhance the ability to identify persons and number plates, enable longer retention of images for use by police and the justice system, and provide analysis of criminal behaviour.	\$26,530
Broome Lotteries House Inc	Centre Security Project	The project is to upgrade the existing security system for this busy hub for community groups and not for profit tenants. These upgrades will bring back a sense of safety and security by providing the hub with CCTV coverage which will assist local police with increased CCTV angles.	\$31,454
Purnululu Aboriginal Corporation	School Security and Community Safety	The project is to install an intruder alarm system including motion sensors at the school after break ins and the theft of a motor vehicle. The local community fully supports this project.	\$11,333
Fair Game Australia Ltd	Fit and Healthy in the Kimberley with Fair Game	The project encompasses afterschool programs in Broome and Kununurra and the continuation of the proven model of week-long outreach trips to remote communities during the school holidays. Feedback from the WA Police reports success in reducing involvement in criminal behaviour.	\$82,095

Round 2 Kimberley Community Action Fund (KCAF) Grants

Round 2: Opened 3 July 2023 and closed 31 August 2023. The KCAF Grants attracted 24 applications seeking \$1,405,936 in funding. The following projects were successful:

Organisation	Project	Description	Funding
Wunan Foundation	LifeChanger	To deliver workshops in mentorship, life skills, and personal growth with youth at-risk alongside mentors.	\$100,000
Yawoorroong Miriuwung Gajerrong Yirrgeb Noong Dawang Aboriginal (MG) Corporation	MG Corporation Youth Patrol Project	To provide a Youth Night Patrol service 3 nights a week in Kununurra	\$100,000
Shire of Broome	A Sporting Chance	To enable youth from remote communities to participate in existing diversionary activities in Broome.	\$93,600
The Skill Engineer Ltd	Roots and Brew Studios	To support vocational learning for at-risk young people in horticulture, hair styling, music creation, metal sculpturing and hospitality.	\$99,145
Wirrimanu Aboriginal Corporation	Tjiitjuku Ngurra	To improve safety, security, and amenity at the Balgo Youth Centre through capital upgrades and minor equipment purchases.	\$93,470
Marra Worra Worra	FX Safe Place	To establish a 'safe place' for street present youth in Fitzroy in circumstances where it's not safe for youth to return home	\$87,603

Organisation	Project	Description	Funding
Aboriginal Corporation			
Waringarri Arts Aboriginal Corporation	Family & Community Empowerment & Well-being Project	To deliver cultural activities for children and their families to empower and build resilience.	\$95,736
Shire of Halls Creek	Halls Creek CCTV Safety Project	To upgrade CCTV infrastructure in Halls Creek township	\$100,000
Kununurra Neighbourhood House	Neighbourhood Centre Security Project	To upgrade CCTV and security alarm infrastructure.	40,239
Wyndham Youth Aboriginal Corporation	Wyndham Farm and Horse Skills Development for disengaged Local Youth.	To establish an agricultural property and short-term horse skills program for at-risk youth	\$95,651
Fair Game Australia Ltd	Fit and Healthy in the Kimberley with Fair Game	To deliver diversionary sport and recreation activities, and health education, alongside mentorship of Kimberley youth workers	\$100,000

For further information:

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