**Brisbane Datasets**

**SAL / QPS Extracts**

Data Extracts from the Social Analytics Lab (SAL), Griffiths University included QPS data, Offence Lookup and spatial SHP files. These are described below.

**Queensland Police Data**

**190214\_Extract\_File\_Violent\_Crime**

**190214\_Extract\_File\_Property\_Crime**

The above files are structure as follows

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Field** | **Field description** | **Notes** |
| Year | Calendar year | Between 2007 (31/12/07) and 2018 (08/07/2018 22:03:06) |
| Selection | Either Property or Violence | Selection field |
| StatsArea | Pre-defined stats area | \*did not use, because did not link to 2016 boundaries (assumption is 2011) |
| SA1\_16PPID | SA1 GIS code |  |
| SA1\_16PID | SA1 code - full | e.g. S11631301136329 –  remove “S116” to leave SA1 2016 location code |
| LOC\_PID | Suburb GIS code (1) | These link to the SHP file – more work required to match SEIFA etc. |
| LC\_PLY\_PID | Suburb GIS code (2) | These link to the SHP file – more work required to match SEIFA etc. |
| ASOCGroup | Offence Group | ASOC lookup Link to Offence type lookup file (see below) |
| OffenceCode | Offence Code | QPS lookup\* Link to Offence type lookup file (see below) |

**ASOC\_Offence\_Type\_Lookup\_Edited**

This is a Queensland Police (QPS) lookup file using the ANZSOC classification. However, the ASOC and QPS lookup have a different code structure – and the seems to be more detail in the QPS (Offence Code)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Field** | **Field description** | **Notes** |
| OffenceCode | QPS Offence Code |  |
| OffenceDescription | QPS Offence Description |  |
| ASOCDivision | ASOC Division code | ASOC hierarchy (level 1) |
| ASOCDivisionDescription | ASOC Division Description |  |
| ASOCSubDivision | ASOC Sub-division code | ASOC hierarchy (level 2) |
| ASOCSubDivisionDescription | ASOC Sub-division Description |  |
| ASOCGroup | ASOC Group code | ASOC hierarchy (level 3) |
| ASOCGroupDescription | ASOC Group Description |  |
| Selection | My Selection for either Violence or Property | My self-defined field |
| Sub-Categories | My self-defined sub-categories | These need more work |
| Sub\_Category\_Residential | My self-defined residential category for property crime | These need more work |

**Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification (ANZSOC), 2011**

<https://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/1234.0>

**Spatial Files**

Spatial includes a number of GIS Spatial files covering:

- Greater Brisbane SA1

- Greater Brisbane Suburbs

- Broader Brisbane SA1 - i.e. the 7 Local Authorities

- Broader Brisbane Suburbs - i.e. the 7 Local Authorities​

Broader Brisbane – is my self-defined area covering the seven local authorities around Brisbane. After consultation with various staff regarding the actual extent of Brisbane, there were a variety of views, but not a definitive answer. I also identified Greater Brisbane – as defined by the Greater Capital City Statistical Area Name (ASGS 2016).

There was no Policing Geographies SHP files within the SAL.

**Additional files**

There are additional files which required to be built to provide lookups and residential population counts.

**Population datasets**

The Meshblock correspondence file (ZIP 18MB)  <http://www.qgso.qld.gov.au/subjects/society/government/maps/meshblock-correspondence-file-asgs-2016/index.php>​

Estimated resident population by statistical area level 1 (SA1)  <https://data.qld.gov.au/dataset/erp-sa1-aus-consult/resource/9939f74e-46f5-4d04-b59c-155091a0a47f>​

Estimating population prior to 2011 using 2006 Mesh blocks – advice from Kirsten Besemer

<http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/D3310114.nsf/4a256353001af3ed4b2562bb00121564/66d7c6ca64345e1aca2572aa0080e199>

*“In response to your question, you can get populations for 2006 at SA 1 level by using the shapefile provided by the ABS at the mesh block level, which includes enumerated populations in the data table. Mesh blocks are directly convertible to SA1 for the same time period, so all you would need to do is to compute the sum of mesh block populations to SA1. SA1 boundaries are relatively consistent over time, though some SA1s get broken up into smaller ones over time, as a result of population increases in that local area. If this applies to your study area, these can be combined back to match up to older geographies”.*

**SEIFA (Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA), Australia, 2016)**

Statistical Area Level 1, Indexes, SEIFA 2016

Statistical Area Level 2, Indexes, SEIFA 2016

Local Government Area, Indexes, SEIFA 2016

State Suburb, Indexes, SEIFA 2016

<http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/Lookup/2033.0.55.001Main+Features12016?OpenDocument>​

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A.   I will continue to abide by all policy and procedures described in the **Social Analytics Lab (SAL) Researcher Agreement**.

B.  I will provide the SAL Management Committee with **copies of any research outputs (both final drafts prior to publication and publisher versions)**.

C.  Any publications resulting from use of the SAL will include an acknowledgment of the SAL.

This acknowledgement will read:

*"The authors gratefully acknowledge use of the services and facilities of the Griffith Criminology Institute's Social Analytics Lab at Griffith University."*