



**AFP**

AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL POLICE

# ACT POLICING ANNUAL REPORT 2019–20



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For an electronic version of this annual report and previous annual reports go to [police.act.gov.au/about-us/publications/annual-reports](https://police.act.gov.au/about-us/publications/annual-reports)

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29 October 2020

Minister for Police and Emergency Services  
ACT Legislative Assembly  
London Circuit  
CANBERRA ACT 2600

Dear Minister

I am pleased to submit ACT Policing's annual report for the financial year 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020.

The report has been prepared in accordance with:

- section 10 of the *Policing Arrangement between the Commonwealth and the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) Government for the provision of police services in the ACT*.
- section 17 of the *Agreement between the ACT Minister for Police and Emergency Services, Australian Federal Police Commissioner and the Chief Police Officer for the ACT for the provision of policing services to the ACT, 2017-2021*.
- The *Australian Federal Police Act 1979 (Cth)* and the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013 (Cth)*.

In accordance with section 10 of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Rule 2014 (Cth)*, I hereby certify that ACT Policing, operating under the Australian Federal Police, has prepared fraud risk assessments and fraud control plans and has in place appropriate fraud prevention, detection investigation and reporting mechanisms. As an arm of the Australian Federal Police, ACT Policing is encompassed in all reasonable measures made by the Australian Federal Police to minimise the incidence of fraud in the agency and to investigate and recover proceeds of fraud against the agency.

I certify that the report is an honest and accurate account and that all material information in relation to section 17 of the *Purchase Agreement for ACT Policing* during the period 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020 has been included.

In line with section 13 of the *Annual Reports (Government Agencies) Act 2004 (ACT)*, I understand that the report is to be tabled in the ACT Legislative Assembly within 15 weeks of the end of the 2019-20 financial year. However, under section 14, the Chief Minister has granted an extension of the time when the report must be presented by you to the Legislative Assembly. The Chief Minister has granted the extension to 18 December 2020.

The annual report must be provided to the Speaker on 18 December 2020 for distribution to each Member of the Legislative Assembly. The annual report must then be tabled in the Legislative Assembly on the next sitting day.

Yours sincerely

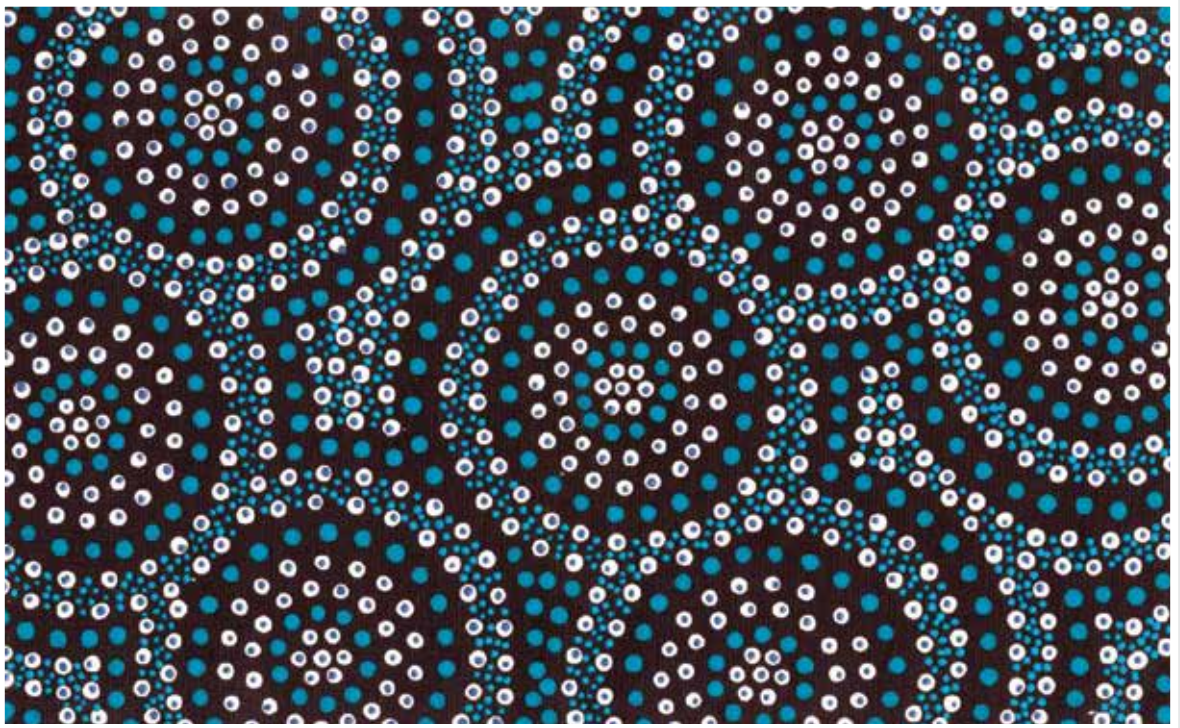
Deputy Commissioner Neil Gaughan APM  
Chief Police Officer for the ACT

# Contents

<b>1 Chief Police Officer’s Foreword</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2 Ministerial Direction</b>	<b>5</b>
Minister for Police and Emergency Services Ministerial Direction	6
<b>3 ACT Policing at a glance</b>	<b>9</b>
Our Role	10
Our Mission	10
Our Governance	10
Our Intent	11
Our Values	11
Our Budget	12
Our Approach	12
Our Performance	14
Our Challenges	15
Our People	16
Our Future	18
<b>4 Performance analysis</b>	<b>25</b>
Performance Measures	29
Indicators of Effectiveness	29
<b>5 Professional standards</b>	<b>67</b>
AFP Professional Standards Framework	68
ACT Policing Complaint Statistics	70
Trends Analysis	73
Finalised Conduct Issues	75

<b>6 Use of force</b>	<b>77</b>
<b>7 Staffing profile</b>	<b>81</b>
<b>8 Financials</b>	<b>89</b>
Financial Performance	90
Financial Analysis	90
Asset Management	91
Capital Works	93
Government Contracting	97
<b>Appendices</b>	<b>99</b>
Appendix 1: Financial Statements	100
Appendix 2: Statement of Performance	107
Appendix 3: Number of Offences Reported or Becoming Known in Australian Capital Territory 2014–15 to 2018–19	115
Appendix 4: Offences Cleared by ACT Policing in the Australian Capital Territory 2014–15 to 2018–19	119
Appendix 5: Percentage of Offences Cleared by ACT Policing 2014–15 to 2018–19	123
Appendix 6: Proceedings Against Offenders by ACT Policing (Charges) 2014–15 to 2018–19	127
<b>Index</b>	<b>131</b>

Chief Police Officer's Foreword	<b>1</b>
Ministerial Direction	<b>2</b>
ACT Policing at a glance	<b>3</b>
Performance analysis	<b>4</b>
Professional standards	<b>5</b>
Use of force	<b>6</b>
Staffing profile	<b>7</b>
Financials	<b>8</b>
Appendices	
Index	



**Artist:** Anthony Bean

The Connection of the circles represents collaboration and the coming together of ideas.

*The Australian Federal Police acknowledges the traditional owners and custodians of country throughout Australia and acknowledges their continuing connection to land, sea and community.*

*We pay our respects to the people, the cultures and the elders past, present and emerging.*



# 1 Chief Police Officer's Foreword



*Chief Police Officer  
for the ACT  
Neil Gaughan APM*

**It is a privilege to present ACT Policing's Annual Report for 2019–20 following my appointment as the Chief Police Officer in May 2020. I commenced my policing career in ACT Policing more than 30 years ago and I am immensely proud to be leading a team of highly professional members who are deeply committed to the safety and protection of the Canberra community.**

ACT Policing received an investment of \$33.9 million from the ACT Government (over four years) in support of our transition to a new Police Services Model (PSM). Funding for this transition commenced in 2019–20 and has resulted in the recruitment and concept development of the Operationalised Intelligence and community focused proactive teams.

The PSM comprises targeted investments in technology, equipment and resources to deliver a more visible, proactive and connected police service. The PSM is aimed at moving from a response focus to a community focused model that is more mobile and agile. It is a long-term strategic investment that will benefit both ACT Policing and our community.

Operationalised intelligence will enable ACT Policing to better understand crime occurring in Canberra and proactively use appropriate resources in a targeted way. Our focus will also be on implementing strategies in a collaborative effort across the ACT Government in support of the most vulnerable people in our community. We will continue to work with partner agencies to address the complex social issues that contribute to criminal activity.

The introduction of a tri-service response team, known as PACER (Police, Ambulance and Clinician Early Response), is an example of how partnerships can achieve great results for the community. The PACER proof of concept between ACT Policing, ACT Ambulance Service and ACT Health was launched in December 2019 to address mental health crisis incidents. Since its commencement, 80 per cent of patients serviced by the PACER team have been diverted from hospital. The PACER team works together to intervene and de-escalate incidents, diverting people from emergency apprehension. This ultimately benefits the community, the individual suffering the mental health crisis incident and takes the pressure off the frontline and hospital system.

2019–20 has been an extraordinary year resulting in a very challenging and dynamic environment, with ACT Policing achieving 15 of the 21 Performance Measures and 9 of 17 Indicators of Effectiveness. When I reflect on the activities ACT Policing has undertaken the list of achievements is highly commendable and spans crime reduction, public safety and community engagement. Specifically, I would like to highlight the following operations that have helped ACT Policing contribute to a safer Canberra community:

- ▶ In mid-2019 ACT Policing seized 384 kilograms of cocaine, valued at \$144 million. Led by ACT Policing, and supported by the Australian Border Force, Australian Federal Police (AFP) National Anti-Gangs Squad, and NSW Police Force, this investigation not only stopped the supply of drugs reaching the community, but dismantled a major transnational organised crime syndicate operating in the region.
- ▶ During January 2020, the ACT Community faced natural disasters on a scale not witnessed for some time. The catastrophic bushfires on the NSW South Coast over the new year period were the start of an intensely busy planning and response time for ACT Policing and in particular the ACT Policing Emergency Management and Operations teams. In partnership with the ACT Emergency Services Agency (ESA), the State Emergency Services (SES) and Australian Defence Force (ADF), ACT Policing assisted in protecting and supporting the ACT community when the Beard and Orroral Valley fires posed a significant threat to the ACT and surrounding regional communities.  
ACT Policing embedded officers in the Emergency Command Centre and undertook a range of activities within the community including conducting over 8,000 door knocks, building evacuations, and road closures. Members from across ACT Policing and the AFP worked tirelessly, reaching out to vulnerable members in the community whilst working in extreme and hazardous conditions. In some circumstances members supported the ACT community whilst their own properties were under threat.



During this time, an intense hail storm hit Canberra and left a trail of destruction that resulted in major damage, localised flooding, and power outages to many homes and businesses. ACT Policing was also impacted by the hail with major damage to Winchester Police Centre, the Traffic Operations Centre and half of its fleet of police vehicles.

All members from ACT Policing and the AFP who provided support during these challenging times demonstrated not only their commitment to their jobs but their compassion and professionalism when helping the community.

- ▶ Along with the rest of the country, in March 2020, ACT Policing's focus shifted to the COVID-19 pandemic. Our taskforce joined the ACT Whole-of- Government response, and will continue to work closely with ACT Health and partner agencies in regards to the ACT Health Directions and ACT's response to COVID-19. I am pleased to report that all members of ACT Policing on the frontline who engage daily within the community have done so safely through adaptable work practices and additional work, health and safety measures. The Canberra community has followed the health directions and no infringement notices were issued for non- compliance with health directions as at 30 June 2020.

I recognise that the economic impact of COVID-19 on the community will not be comprehensively understood for some time, and the resilience of the ACT community will be tested in the years ahead. ACT Policing will continue to support the Canberra community through these challenging times and I thank my members for their commitment and dedication.



## 2 Ministerial Direction



Ministerial Direction

2

Minister for Police and  
Emergency Services  
Ministerial Direction

6

## Minister for Police and Emergency Services Ministerial Direction

This Direction is issued under section 7 of the Policing Arrangement between the Commonwealth and Australian Capital Territory (ACT) Governments and outlines the Government's priorities and expectations for the Australian Federal Police (AFP) and more specifically the Chief Police Officer (CPO) for the ACT. This Direction is to be read in conjunction with the 2017–2021 Purchase Agreement between the ACT Minister for Police and Emergency Services, the AFP Commissioner and the CPO. It supersedes and revokes the Direction issued on 10 July 2017.

My primary expectation is that ACT Policing will continue to provide a professional, effective and efficient policing service to the ACT community. This should be achieved through evidence-based and innovative strategies to meet the outcomes of the 2017–2021 Purchase Agreement to reduce crime, increase public safety and engage with community and partners locally and nationally.

Through collaborative work with the Government and other stakeholders, I expect ACT Policing to play a key role in implementing ACT Government initiatives that improve community safety; reduce harm and trauma; and help prevent, divert and improve outcomes for those in contact with the justice system. This includes being transparent and responsive, as well as working with partner agencies on holistic approaches to complex social issues and providing policing and law enforcement advice to inform Government decision making.

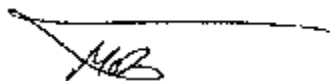
### Special Areas of Focus

In this context, the ACT Government expects ACT Policing will give special focus to the following priorities:

- ▶ **Transitioning to a new policing service model** that sees ACT Policing evolving in line with population growth and community expectations by providing a proactive, community focused policing service, centred on the disruption and prevention of crime.
- ▶ In support of Government's overall efforts to reduce recidivism by 25 percent by 2025, **increase early intervention and diversion strategies** and continue to work with the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community to identify ways to reduce the over-representation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in the criminal justice system.
- ▶ **Contribute to Canberra as a restorative city** and continue to improve responses to vulnerable groups including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, young people, people experiencing mental health issues, people with a disability, culturally and linguistically diverse people and victims of crime.

- ▶ **Strengthening the ACT's response to domestic and family violence** in appropriate and culturally sensitive ways and supporting the efforts of the Coordinator-General for Family Safety.
- ▶ Working proactively and innovatively with Government to **reduce and prevent alcohol-fuelled violence**, including enforcing liquor laws, maintaining a presence in night entertainment precincts and responding to alcohol related violent incidents.
- ▶ **Improving road safety**, with emphasis on reducing road trauma experienced by vulnerable road users and combating anti-social and dangerous behaviours including speeding, driving while impaired or distracted.
- ▶ **Disrupting serious and organised crime**, including criminal gangs, drug trafficking and supply; and economic disruption to target the proceeds of crime, in addition to working with the Government to identify and implement legislative measures to target serious and organised crime.
- ▶ **Drug harm minimisation** by continuing to focus on diverting lower level drug offenders from the criminal justice process in accordance with the National Drug Strategy and the Government's policy settings such as the ACT Drug Strategy Action Plan.
- ▶ **Countering the threat of terrorism and violent extremism** by continuing to strengthen the safety of the ACT's public places in line with national strategies and best practice; and developing a fixated threat capability to meet the Government's obligations under the October 2017 Council of Australian Governments agreement.

I encourage ACT Policing to maintain a diverse and inclusive workforce that is committed to the wellbeing and health of its people so that it can continue to deliver a professional, innovative and effective policing service in a dynamic environment for the ACT community. This will include enhanced digital engagement to ensure ACT Policing continues to evolve in line with community expectations. In support of this, I will continue to work with ACT Policing, the Justice and Community Safety Directorate and the community to support a smooth transition to a new policing service model that will see more police working in a more connected and effective way to disrupt and prevent crime.



**Mick Gentleman, MLA**

*Minister for Police and Emergency Services*

*28 October 2019*







### 3 ACT Policing at a glance



ACT Policing at a glance

**3**

Our Role	10
Our Mission	10
Our Governance	10
Our Intent	11
Our Values	11
Our Budget	12
Our Approach	12
Our Performance	14
Our Challenges	15
Our People	16
Our Future	18

## Our Role

Through a Purchase Agreement with the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) Government, the Australian Federal Police (AFP), through ACT Policing, is responsible for providing quality and effective policing services to the people of the ACT. We do this in partnership with the community and the ACT Government.

## Our Mission

Our mission is to keep the peace and preserve public safety within the ACT.

## Our Governance

The key documents which govern the delivery of policing services to the ACT are the Policing Arrangement, Purchase Agreement and Ministerial Direction.

### Policing Arrangement

The AFP is a statutory authority established by the Federal Parliament under the *Australian Federal Police Act 1979*. The AFP delivers policing services to the ACT as a separate outcome under a contractual arrangement between the Commonwealth and ACT Governments.

### Purchase Agreement

The Policing Arrangement provides for the negotiation of a Purchase Agreement between the AFP and the ACT Government. The Agreement details the outputs, performance measures, targets, facilities and outcomes to be provided, as well as the powers and obligations of the Minister for Police and Emergency Services, and the Chief Police Officer of the ACT, along with associated administrative arrangements.

## Our Intent

We strive to deliver a professional, innovative and effective policing service in an ever-changing environment for the ACT community.

## Our Values

We pride ourselves on being a values-driven organisation. Our core values of **integrity, commitment, excellence, accountability, fairness, respect** and **trust** represent our principles and standards — the values we uphold in performing our professional duties.

The Purchase Agreement defines the three main outcomes against which ACT Policing's performance is measured:

1. Reduce Crime
2. Public Safety
3. Community and Partner Engagement.

### Ministerial Direction

The Ministerial Direction outlines the ACT Government's priorities for, and expectations of, the Australian Federal Police and the Chief Police Officer of the ACT (*see Chapter 2: Ministerial Direction*).

Further details of the Policing Arrangement, the Purchase Agreement and the Ministerial Direction are available via ACT Policing's website at:

[police.act.gov.au/about-us/government-directions](https://police.act.gov.au/about-us/government-directions)

## Our Budget

**Under the Purchase Agreement, the funding provided by the ACT Government to the AFP for delivery of policing services in 2019–20 was \$170.195 million.**

The total price includes enabling costs and direct funding from the Justice and Community Safety Directorate (JaCS) for crime prevention initiatives (see *Chapter 8: Financial Management Reporting*).

## Our Approach

**Our approach is underpinned by a series of strategies and initiatives that support the outcomes set out in the Performance Measure Framework:**

### Reduce Crime

- ▶ Continued support against the ACT Property Crime Prevention Strategy 2016–2020, by promoting innovative and enduring crime prevention strategies, and reducing the opportunities for crime to occur or recur.
- ▶ Enhancing our response to, and the investigation of, offences by forging strong relationships with stakeholders to facilitate Whole-of-Government and cross-jurisdictional information sharing and collaboration.
- ▶ Applying technology and forensic science capabilities and effectively using intelligence from a wide range of sources.
- ▶ Providing effective and efficient support to the judicial process by maintaining a robust partnership with the ACT Director of Public Prosecutions and delivering high standard briefs in a timely manner.
- ▶ Facilitating a more efficient criminal justice system with emphasis on timely preventive justice measures and judicial processes.

## Public Safety

- ▶ Responding in accordance with community expectations, ensuring resources meet demands and enhancing police responsiveness through mobility solutions.
- ▶ Effectively planning and managing major events and public demonstrations by reviewing and improving existing arrangements, working with the community and relevant agencies, and conducting post-operational assessments for continuous improvement and better practice.
- ▶ Working with partners to develop and maintain preparedness in response to emergencies and disasters.
- ▶ Improving and promoting road safety through education, innovation and targeted enforcement by working with partner agencies, supporting the ACT Road Safety Strategy and Action Plan and maintaining targets to align with the ACT Road Safety Calendar.

## Community and Partner Engagement

- ▶ Increasing community trust and confidence in police by communicating in innovative ways with the community, maintaining a social media presence and collaborating with partner agencies, business and community groups to support community events.
- ▶ Increasing support for early intervention and diversion by working with partner agencies and community groups to prevent and reduce recidivism.
- ▶ Continuing support and delivery of the ACT Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Agreement 2019–2028 to prevent and reduce the number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people coming into contact with the criminal justice system.
- ▶ Supporting the National Plan to Reduce Violence against Women and their Children 2010–2022 and further initiatives that deter, detect and prevent violence against women and children.
- ▶ Enhancing and strengthening the resilience of communities through safety and security initiatives and building relationships with vulnerable community groups.

## Our Performance

**ACT Policing’s performance is measured by the Performance Measure Framework, which incorporates three major outcomes and a series of strategies, initiatives and targets, as articulated in the 2017–21 Purchase Agreement.**

The overarching budgetary outcome of the Purchase Agreement is to work in partnership with the community to create a safer and more secure ACT through the provision of quality policing services. The Performance Measure Framework aims to enhance accountability for the delivery of services, and provide clear links between ACT Policing’s outcomes, outputs, strategies and individual measures.

ACT Policing’s three outcomes (Reduce Crime, Public Safety, Community and Partner Engagement) are supported by 21 Performance Measures and 17 Indicators of Effectiveness.

*Additional information and results on Performance Measures and the Indicators of Effectiveness (IoE) are further described in Chapter 4: Performance Analysis.*



## Our Challenges

Major challenges and demands presented to ACT Policing during 2019–20 included:

- ▶ **Challenging bushfire season** — Increased planning and response to assist partner agencies and the community in managing the bushfire threat to the ACT.
- ▶ **Evolving COVID-19 environment** — Continually adapting to the changing role police play in supporting the community to ensure their safety during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- ▶ **Crime and recidivism** — The targeting of recidivism through early intervention and community engagement in an overall approach to reduce crime in the ACT.
- ▶ **Family violence** — Taking a collaborative approach with the ACT Government and our partner agencies to combat family violence and strengthen the support services available to victims.
- ▶ **Serious and organised crime** — The prevention and disruption of serious and organised crime through targeting, disrupting and apprehending members of criminal gangs, and seizing wealth derived from criminal activity.
- ▶ **Reducing the over-representation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples in the justice system** — Ongoing engagement with the local Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community to further develop solid, trusting relationships through open dialogue, and enhancing our understanding of the challenges faced by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.
- ▶ **Ensuring safety of ACT Policing members** — Increasing the protection for ACT Policing members who are regularly exposed to the risk of assault and injury while on duty.
- ▶ **Increased demand** — In the last five years there has been a more than 30 per cent increase in critical and time-sensitive calls requiring urgent police attendance, increasing the demand on policing services.
- ▶ **Mental health and wellbeing of our members** — Increasing access to support services to ensure the health and wellbeing of members across ACT Policing.
- ▶ **Preparing ACT Policing for the future** — In order to address the needs of the growing ACT community, we are transitioning to a more community-focused model of police service, to meet the current and long-term needs of the ACT community.

## Our People

The Chief Police Officer (CPO) is accountable to the ACT Minister for Police and Emergency Services for the achievements and outcomes set out in the Purchase Agreement and Ministerial Direction.

The CPO is also responsible for the management of personnel and resources used to deliver policing services to the ACT community. The CPO is supported by three functional streams: Capability and Community Safety, Response, and Corporate Services.

*Information about ACT Policing personnel can be found at Chapter 7: Staffing Profile.*

**FIGURE 3.1:** ACT POLICING ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE AS AT 30 JUNE 2020

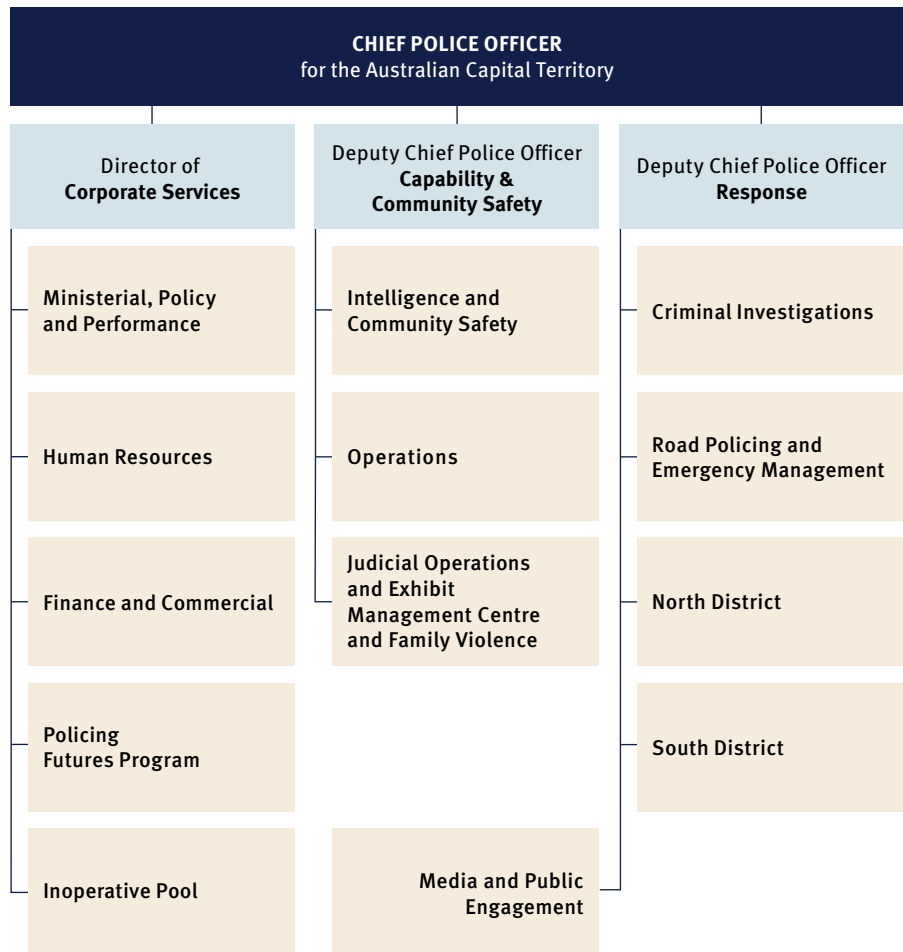
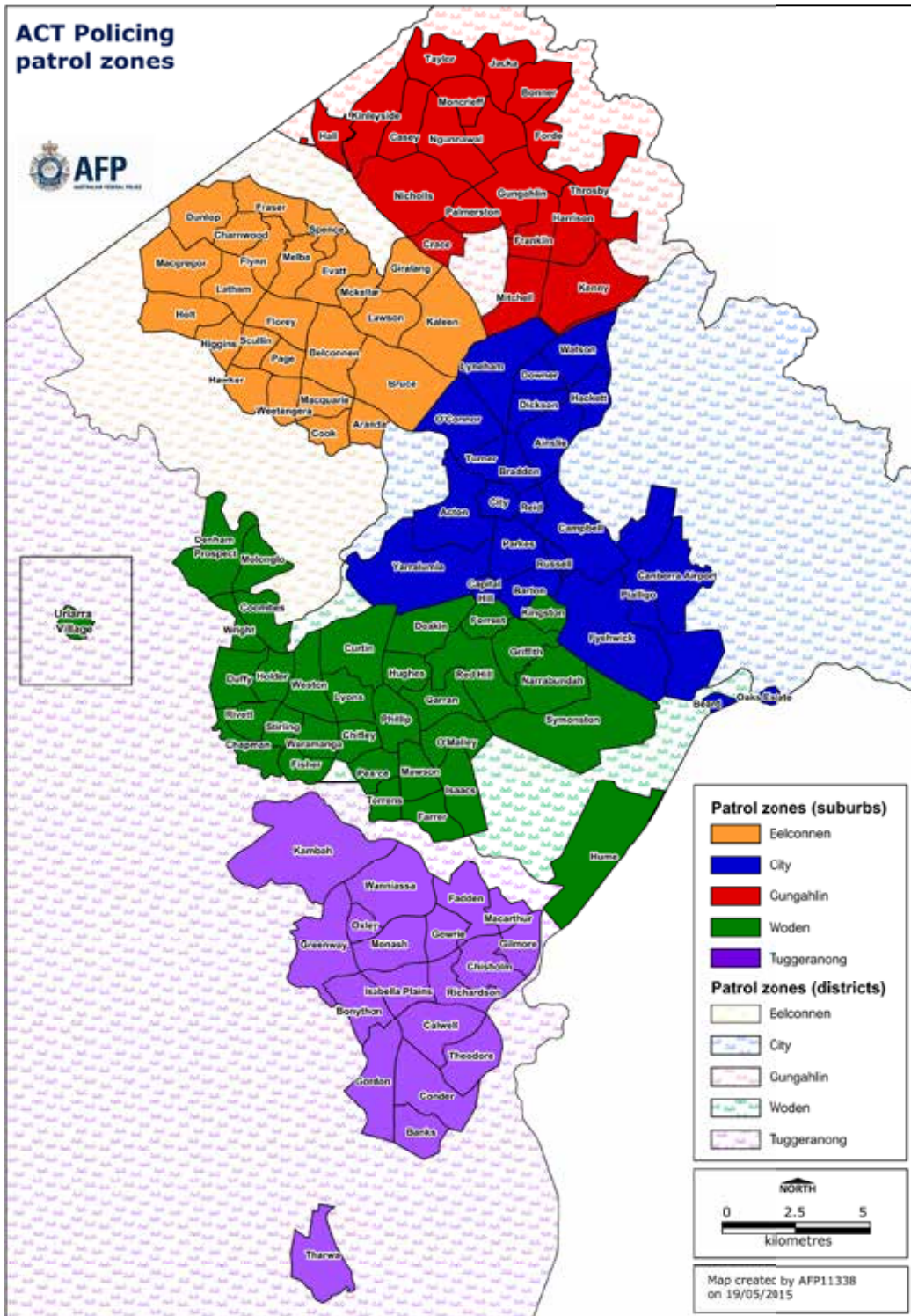


FIGURE 3.2: ACT POLICING PATROL ZONES AS AT 30 JUNE 2020



## Our Future

**ACT Policing is working to evolve with our community to create an even safer Canberra.**

The ACT Policing Futures Program was established in 2017 with a vision to deliver a more sustainable, efficient and effective policing service to meet the current and long-term needs of the ACT community.

The Police Services Model (PSM) was funded with a \$33.9m investment by the ACT Government over four years with the 2019–20 financial year being year one. The model enables ACT Policing to direct resources where they are most effective, conduct focused crime prevention activities and contribute to a more effective justice system that is focused on addressing the root causes of crime.

To date, 32 projects have been identified under the four pillars of the PSM, to be rolled out over the next four years through. These are:

- ▶ **Systematic Approach** — Collaborate with government agencies to share information and identify intervention opportunities. Establish more effective processes to encourage greater collaboration with other agencies.
- ▶ **Intelligence Led** — Using intelligence to inform systematic decision making at both the tactical and strategic levels. Provide members access to the right information to most effectively address and prevent crime.
- ▶ **Evidence-Based** — Generate and use data, research and evidence to inform and challenge policing practices and decisions. Provide the right training and technology to inform evidence-based policing practices and decision making.
- ▶ **Mobility Driven** — Increasing responsiveness and efficiency through technology, governance and processes. Better systems will ensure members can spend more time in the field, while demand rostering will allow effort to be directed to where it is most needed.

Some of the projects commenced during the 2019–20 financial year under the Futures Program include:

- ▶ The recruitment, training and trial for the Operational Intelligence team to deliver real-time intelligence products to frontline members, providing improved situational awareness and tactical assistance.
- ▶ The recruitment and governance for the first of four Proactive Policing teams to undertake community-centric engagement, crime diversion and engagement with community-sector partners.
- ▶ Scoping and early development for a new Online Crime Reporting Tool to allow the ACT community to report non-urgent crimes directly to ACT Policing online, instead of calling 131 444.



## Case study

### **ACT Policing Futures Program – Body worn cameras delivering benefits for ACT Policing**

Thanks to an investment from the ACT Government of \$2.695m over four years, ACT Policing frontline members have been provided with body worn cameras. This new capability is having positive impacts on the work we do and the day-to-day experiences of our members.

The cameras help to create an objective record of events, notable incidents and interactions our members have with the community. The technology has had a noted effect on reducing behavioural escalations when speaking with possible offenders who know they are being recorded.

Body worn cameras support and provide assurance for the critical decision making of members on the road. AFP Professional Standards has seen a considerable reduction in the time it has taken to assess excessive use of force complaints from the public.

AFP Professional Standards has attributed this improvement in assessment and investigation times to the factual evidence provided by body worn camera footage. This reduction in time also ensures we are not subjecting members to drawn-out investigation processes and reduces the impact this can have on members.

Body worn cameras are also critical investigation tools to assist with obtaining evidence while reducing the impact on resources, and creating efficiencies for the court process.



In 2019–20 the ACT Policing Sexual Assault and Child Abuse Team attended an incident in response to an alleged sexual assault. During the course of the initial investigation members obtained information that led to the discovery of a possible crime scene in nearby parkland. Immediate preservation of potential evidence and identifying the potential size of the crime scene were critical. During the initial patrol response, members were able to use the body worn camera application to conduct a video walk-through of the area and crime scene. Captured metadata, including the GPS coordinates for the crime scene, was then immediately remotely shared with other investigating officers who were working off-site with the victim without them needing access to the crime scene.



## Case Study

### Mobile Responder

Technology plays an important role in policing. ACT Policing utilises advances in tools and technology to drive continuous improvement, allowing for innovative policing approaches.

Mobile Responder is an app on AFP issued mobile phones that provides operational members real-time access to details of incidents and deployed resources while in the field.

ACT Policing members commenced using Mobile Responder in March 2019 with the majority of members trained and currently utilising the application.

Within the 2019–20 financial year, Mobile Responder reduced approximately 1.53 million routine radio transmissions to ACT Policing Operations, leaving the radio channels clear for more urgent incidents.

ACT Policing has seen multiple benefits with the use of Mobile Responder. For instance:

- ▶ A reduction in radio traffic.
- ▶ Multiple members in the field are able to communicate with ACT Policing Operations at the same time, increasing situational awareness.
- ▶ Real-time information can be viewed by all members as it becomes available.
- ▶ Officer safety has been improved through unit location mapping.

There was an incident where an ACT Policing member followed a motorcycle into an isolated location. The rider fell off the motorcycle and when the member arrived at the scene, the person was recognised to be a known violent and dangerous offender who was under the influence of illicit substances.

The member advised ACT Policing Operations of the situation and stressed that his exact location was unknown. Due to Mobile Responder's GPS connectivity, ACT Policing Operations were able to pinpoint the member's exact location within seconds, and send additional patrols to assist.





## 4 Performance analysis



Performance analysis

4

Performance Measures 29

Indicators of Effectiveness 29

# 2019–20



## COMMUNITY POLICING

4336  
arrests made

2811  
family violence incidents attended

2000  
summons

837  
intoxicated persons lodged in custody

406  
cautions issued



## INTERVENTION

6090  
referrals to community support agencies

1455  
drug seizures

166  
people diverted into Early Intervention and Drug Diversion Program

124  
number of diversionary conferences



## ORDERS AND BRIEFS

1247  
Family Violence Orders

953  
Personal Protection Orders

1131  
hearing briefs delivered to DPP





### MEDIA

**892**  
media enquiry  
responses provided

**490**  
media releases issued

### ACT POLICING WEBSITE

**443K**  
unique page views for  
police.act.gov.au

**1.4M**  
unique page views for  
policenews.act.gov.au

**2659**  
Media  
subscribers

**1026**  
News  
subscribers

**1135**  
Community  
blog  
subscribers



### SOCIAL MEDIA

**129,476**  
followers on Facebook

**66,083**  
followers on all  
Twitter channels  
(ACT Policing, CKK,  
CPO ACT, ACT\_Pol Traffic)

**12,710**  
Instagram followers

**47.7M**  
impressions on  
Facebook

**8.9M**  
impressions on all  
Twitter channels



### CONSTABLE KENNY KOALA PROGRAM

**946**  
classrooms visited

**19,618**  
students visited

**19**  
community events  
attended

**312,214**  
impressions on  
Constable Kenny Twitter

Note: Impressions are the number of times a post from a page is displayed, no matter if it was clicked on/engaged with or not. For example, if someone sees a page update in their Facebook newsfeed and then sees that same update when a friend shares it that would count as two impressions.



**ACT Policing, in partnership with the ACT Government and the community, aims to create a safer and more secure ACT through the provision of a quality community policing service.**

The Purchase Agreement outlines 21 Performance Measures under three main outcomes, against which ACT Policing's performance is measured.

<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Outputs</b>
<b>Reduce Crime</b>	<b>Crime Prevention and Reduction</b>
	<b>Criminal Investigations and Prosecutions</b>
<b>Public Safety</b>	<b>Police Response</b>
	<b>Public Order and Emergency Management</b>
	<b>Road Safety and Traffic Management</b>
<b>Community and Partner Engagement</b>	<b>Community Support and Whole of Government Collaboration</b>

The Purchase Agreement also outlines 17 Indicators of Effectiveness (IoE) that measure public perceptions of crime, public confidence in police, road safety, and crime prevention through the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing.

*A full summary of all offences reported and cleared by ACT Policing, in addition to the number of proceedings against offenders by ACT Policing, can be found in Appendices 3 to 6.*

## Performance Measures

ACT Policing achieved or exceeded 15\* of the 21 Performance Measures, and 9 of the 17 IoE as outlined in the Purchase Agreement.

*\*Performance measure 11a) and b) Percentage of Triple (000) calls answered on first or second presentation is unable to be measured and has been counted amongst those not achieved.*

## Indicators of Effectiveness

The IoE framework was introduced in the 2014–15 Purchase Agreement to separate the indicators contained within the framework from the Performance Measure framework. This recognises that the performance outcomes for these indicators are not fully within ACT Policing's control. There are a number of public and private institutions and individuals who contribute to the overall results and standings in these indicators.

The National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing (NSCSP) is a telephone survey (landline and mobile telephone numbers) which measures community perceptions of a range of policing-related issues. These issues include satisfaction with policing services, feelings of safety, concern about potential victimisation and beliefs about police behaviour. During 2019–20, 2400 ACT residents participated in the survey, with 27,919 participating nationally. This survey relates to 17 IoE and two Performance Measures.

The survey monitors community concern about becoming a victim of certain crime types. While the series of questions can elicit a variety of interpretations, they are the best indicators available for fear of crime.

It is important to note that while we aim to reduce the level of fear of crime in the community, there are some positive aspects to the community having awareness of crime in their neighbourhood. A level of awareness can contribute to crime prevention behaviours and potentially lower the chances of victimisation.

ACT Policing undertakes education and prevention strategies. We work with partner organisations to educate members of the community on personal and property safety, and measures that can be put in place to mitigate the risk of becoming a victim of crime. This, in turn, provides reassurance and reduces the level of fear in the community.

*The NSCSP results relevant to the IoE for 2019–20 can be found in Appendix 2.*

The following data provides an overview of each performance measure against the 2019–20 target, the achieved result, and the reason for variation, if any.

Data for the selected performance measures and comparison tables was extracted from ACT Policing's case management system (PROMIS) on 2 July 2019. It is important to note that ACT Policing's database is live and crime data is continually revised, therefore crime statistics may differ depending on the date of extraction.



## Outcome: Reduce Crime

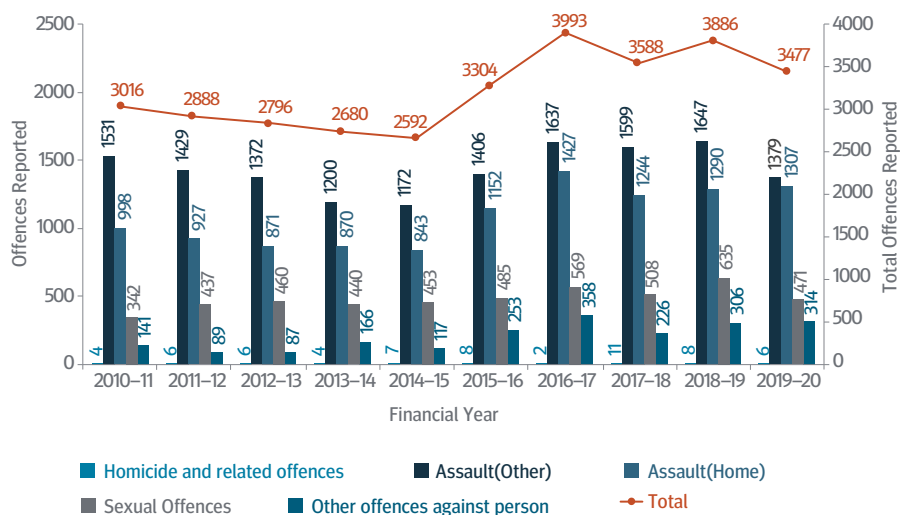
### Crime Prevention and Reduction

#### **Performance Measure 1 — Number of offences against the person reported or becoming known per 100,000 population.**

The COVID-19 pandemic has deeply impacted the ACT community. Local services have faced unprecedented challenges and demands, which have been coupled with increased financial insecurity and stress for a large proportion of Canberrans. At the same time community movement has been curtailed dramatically by changing social norms, lockdowns and restrictions. Collectively, these conditions influence behaviours in the community, and may create an environment where the types of criminal offending change in response. As the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic were not felt until late in the 2019–20 financial year, the extent of these events on crime rates will not be quantifiable or fully understood until the years to come.

Offences against the person include but are not limited to, homicide and related offences, sexual assault offences, assault offences and other offences against the person (other offences against the person include kidnapping and abduction, threatening behaviour and other dangerous and negligent acts).

The target for this measure was 800 or less offences against the person reported or becoming known per 100,000 population. ACT Policing did not meet the target for this measure, recording a result of 826 offences per 100,000 population, which was over the target by 3.2 per cent.

**FIGURE 4.1: OFFENCES REPORTED AGAINST THE PERSON 2010–11 TO 2019–20**

Source: PROMIS as at 2 July 2020

During 2019–20 there were 3477 offences against the person reported to ACT Policing. This represents a decrease of 10.5 per cent (or 409 offences) compared to 2018–19.

**TABLE 4.1: OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON BY OFFENCE TYPE – FINANCIAL YEAR COMPARISON**

Offences type	2018–19	2019–20	Change
Homicide and related offences	8	6	-25.0%
Assault (Other)	1647	1379	-16.3%
Assault (Home)	1290	1307	1.3%
Sexual Offences	635	471	-25.8%
Assault	2937	2686	-8.5%
Other offences against person*	306	314	2.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3886</b>	<b>3477</b>	<b>-10.5%</b>

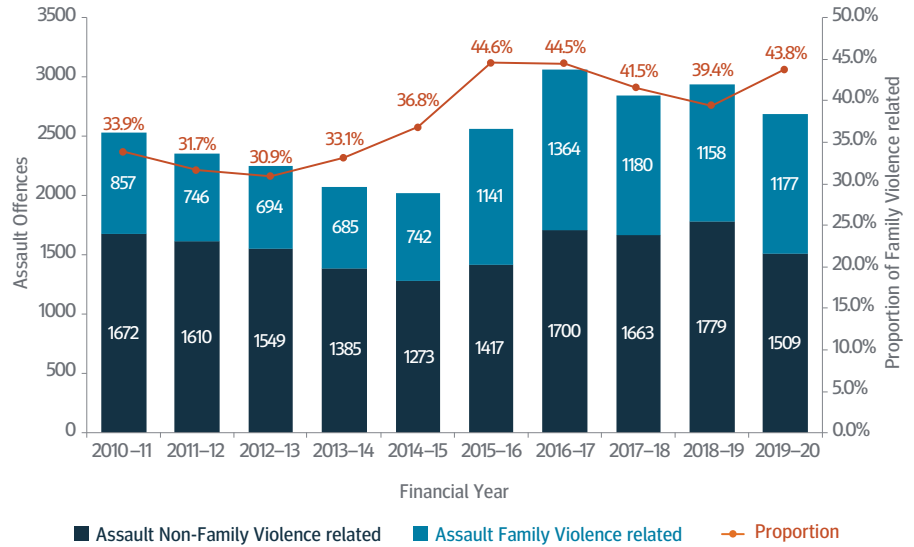
Source: PROMIS as at 2 July 2020

\*Other offences against the person include kidnapping and abduction, threatening behaviour and other dangerous and negligent acts.

During 2019–20, overall assault offences decreased by 8.5 per cent when compared to 2018–19.

43.8 per cent of all assaults reported to ACT Policing were family violence related, as demonstrated in Figure 4.2.

**FIGURE 4.2: PROPORTION OF FAMILY VIOLENCE RELATED ASSAULTS 2010–11 TO 2019–20**



Source: PROMIS as at 2 July 2020

Family violence related assaults have increased by 1.6 per cent over the past 12 months. Long term trends over 10 years show an increase of 37.3 per cent. Traditionally, incidents of family violence are under reported. The increase of 37.3 per cent may demonstrate a cultural shift in willingness to report.



ACT Policing has maintained a strong focus on improving approaches to family violence. For example, during 2019–20 a comprehensive review of the Family Violence Risk Assessment Tool (FVRAT) was undertaken by the Australian Institute of Criminology and a new FVRAT was developed. This improved FVRAT has since been approved and has been operational within ACT Policing since December 2019.

ACT Policing members who work in the Family Violence Unit (FVU) attend regular meetings and engagement programs with stakeholders in all jurisdictions. These engagement programs enable members from the FVU to liaise with external agencies and police services to improve knowledge and methods used to combat family violence in the community.

During November and December 2019, the FVU facilitated education sessions to the majority of ACT Policing operational members, as well as staff within Child and Youth Protection Services (CYPS). These education sessions focused on information and advice given to the public in relation to Family Violence Orders (FVOs). ACT Policing Operations receives thousands of calls each year in relation to FVOs. It is extremely important that correct and consistent information is given to the public from all areas of ACT Policing.

The FVU continues to work with the Office of Family Safety and Chief Digital Officer in the Chief Minister Treasury and Economic Development Directorate to identify and progress technology enhancements for information sharing processes in Family Violence Case Tracking under the Family Violence Intervention Program Coordination Committee.

Disrupting the cycle of family violence offending will remain a priority for ACT Policing into the new reporting period, with a particular focus on protecting vulnerable groups within our community.

## Case Study

### Strengthening ACT's response to domestic and family violence in appropriate and culturally sensitive ways, and supporting the efforts of the Coordinator-General for Family Safety

#### Family Violence Unit

ACT Policing's dedicated Family Violence Unit (FVU) continues to collaborate with partner agencies to combat family violence and provide ongoing support to victims. The FVU:

- ▶ Provides support to frontline responders and investigators that focuses on ensuring victim safety and offender accountability.
- ▶ Coordinates cross-government and non-government interventions that support frontline response and support services for victims of family violence.
- ▶ Provides training to police, focused on continual improvement responses to family violence incidents.

ACT Policing was contacted by Child and Youth Protection Services (CYPS) in relation to concerns of family violence between an adult male and his elderly mother. The adult male was the sole carer of his two children. CYPS was concerned about his ability to care for the children adequately and the violent behaviour exhibited towards his mother in their presence.

ACT Policing encouraged the victim to provide information to police in order to pursue charges against the offender. The victim was unwilling to initiate proceedings for fear the offender would flee with the young children. This contributed to the victim's reluctance to consider a Family Violence Order (FVO) or provide a statement to police.

Through careful contact and encouragement, ACT Policing and the FVU liaised with the victim, CYPS, and the Protection Unit at the courts to obtain the FVOs. The victim and the children were placed in a safe place with the arrest of the offender occurring at an arranged time. The FVU arrested the offender, served the FVOs on him and successfully objected to his bail. This allowed the victim and children to relocate to a safe place with the support of CYPS.

Whilst the offender was incarcerated, he participated in offender support programs to enable him to eventually take on a greater role in his children's lives.

Without regular contact and encouragement from the FVU, the victim would have been unlikely to report acts of family violence as she felt that the risk of repercussion outweighed the benefit.



## Case Study

### **Joint Anti-Child Exploitation Teams (JACET)**

The Joint Anti Child Exploitation Teams (JACET) are joint AFP, State and Territory police teams located in all capital cities to collaboratively share the responsibility of combatting child sexual exploitation. The ACT JACET was established this financial year.

The JACET work cooperatively with the Australian Centre for Countering Child Exploitation to assist in the prevention, identification and investigation into exploited children in a coordinated effort across jurisdictional boundaries. The JACET combat online child sexual exploitation in partnership with State, Territory and international law enforcement agencies, government organisations and industry.

The JACET's responsibilities include:

- ▶ Investigating offences under Commonwealth and State law.
- ▶ Preventing the commission of offences.
- ▶ Detecting, disrupting and apprehending offenders.
- ▶ Rescuing or recovering children from harm.

The JACET investigate and target offenders who travel offshore and commit sexual offences or sexual exploitation against children. These investigations involve close partnerships with foreign law enforcement agencies to prosecute offenders domestically or internationally utilising geographical nexus provisions.

The JACET also conduct proactive investigations of persons utilising the internet to groom and procure children for sexual exploitation, or who produce, disseminate or possess images and videos of child sexual exploitation.

Since the ACT JACET was established, 12 people have been charged with 29 child exploitation offences. These offenders have ranged from 19 to 66 years of age and the matters have involved offending that occurred in multiple jurisdictions and countries. An offender may reside locally, however criminal associates may reside anywhere in the world.

The ACT JACET will continue to tirelessly target those who would seek to exploit children who are vulnerable members of our community.

Performance Measure 1 also considers other assaults, occurring in public places. There has been a 16.3 per cent decrease during 2019–20 (268 offences reported down from 2018–19).

Anti-social behaviour and alcohol-fuelled violence are often contributing factors to assaults occurring in public places. ACT Policing is continuing to work with partner agencies on preventing alcohol-fuelled violence through a range of strategies, including media campaigns. In December 2019, ACT Policing modified the *Safe Summer* campaign, and renamed it *What Would They Think?*. The renewed campaign focuses on alcohol and drug safety all year around and encourages members of the community to think about their decisions and consequences, including the potential impacts on family members, friends and colleagues.

ACT Policing also reminded licensees and patrons of licensed premises of their obligations to supply and consume alcohol responsibly during the Christmas and New Year period. Members of ACT Policing's Territory Targeting Team conducted compliance checks on licensed venues across the ACT during the holiday period. ACT Policing maintained a visible presence around Canberra entertainment precincts, routinely patrolling licensed premises to identify any problem areas or people.

ACT Policing continues to work proactively with government and partner agencies to support the overall approach to reducing alcohol-fuelled violence.

ACT Policing has also been working with partner agencies to combat activities of criminal gangs and organised crime in the ACT. Through Taskforce Nemesis, the 2019–20 period saw 38 members of criminal motorcycle gangs arrested, the execution of 18 search warrants, the seizure of four firearms, and the laying of 113 charges relating to criminal gang activity.

ACT Policing has continued work with the ACT Government to identify appropriate legislative mechanisms through which to target criminal gangs. In late 2019, the *Crimes (Disrupting Criminal Gangs) Legislation Amendment Bill 2019* was passed which will assist ACT Policing in combatting the activities of criminal gangs and organised crime in the ACT. The Bill introduced:

- ▶ new tiered offences of serious affray; and
- ▶ the cancellation of a license under the *Liquor Act 2010* or the *Construction Occupations (Licensing) Act 2004* on the basis of a person's criminal activities.

The construction and liquor industries are particularly vulnerable to organised crime and this legislation will assist in removing criminals from these industries. ACT Policing will continue to support laws that make it harder for organised crime groups to operate in the ACT.

## Case Study

### **384kg cocaine seizure destined for our streets**

A joint operation involving ACT Policing, NSW Police Force, AFP and Australian Border Force saw the interception of a second-hand earth moving machine shipped from South Africa in mid-2019.

The excavator intercepted at Port Botany, NSW, revealed after an X-ray examination and physical inspection of the excavator, a sophisticated concealment of 384 one-kilogram packages of cocaine. With an estimated street value of \$144 million, the seizure is the largest ever drug interception operation coordinated by ACT Policing.

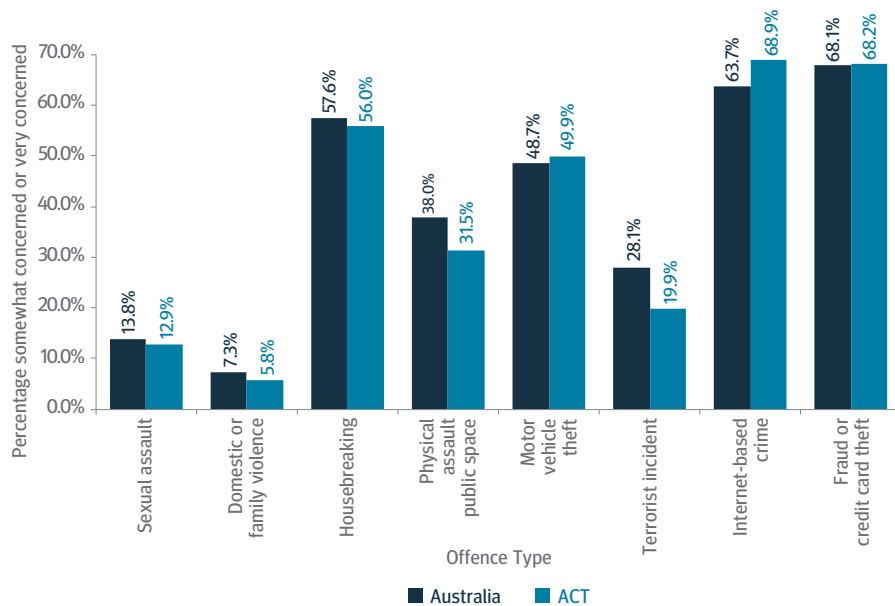
Following a controlled delivery of the excavator, two men were arrested by investigators and charged with drug importation offences.

Combating complex and varying crime types requires the collaborative work of many agencies. ACT Policing works closely with interstate policing partners, law enforcement, intelligence agencies and other stakeholders across the country and internationally, to maximise the impact that we have on criminal gangs and their illicit profit-making enterprises. The collaborative works of ACT Policing and partner agencies saw a record 384kg of cocaine removed from our streets and a potential \$144 million removed from the illicit reserves of criminal gangs.



Figure 4.3 illustrates the percentage of people in the ACT somewhat concerned or very concerned about becoming a victim of certain crime types compared to the national average.

**FIGURE 4.3: PERCEPTION OF CRIME BY OFFENCE TYPE 2019–20**



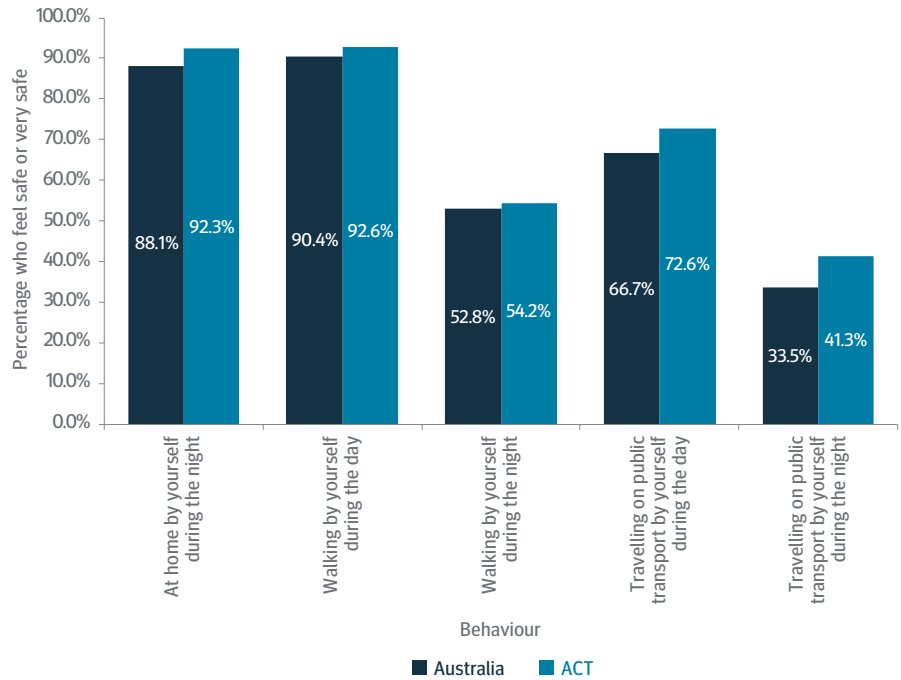
Source: National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 2 July 2020

Figure 4.3 shows promising results with the ACT demonstrating a lower percentage of people concerned about being victims of domestic or family violence, sexual assault, a terrorist incident, housebreaking and physical assault in a public place.



Figure 4.4 depicts the percentage of people who feel safe by location and time of day. The ACT had positive results, with higher percentages of people who feel safe travelling on public transport and feel safe walking alone during the day and night.

**FIGURE 4.4: FEELINGS OF SAFETY BY LOCATION AND TIME OF DAY 2019–20**

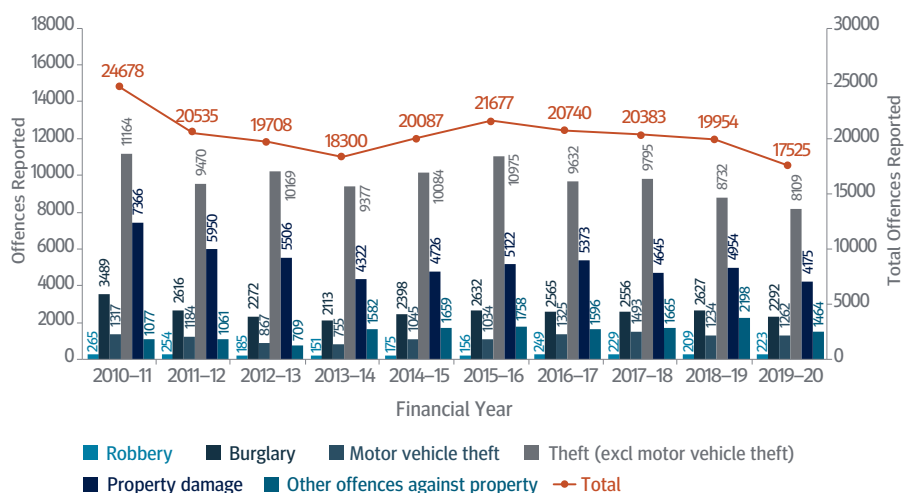


Source: National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 2 July 2020

**Performance Measure 2 — Number of offences against property reported or becoming known per 100,000 population.**

Offences against property include but are not limited to robbery, burglary, motor vehicle thefts, property damage and other offences against property (which include fraud, traffic, drug and weapon offences and other offences not elsewhere classified).

The target for this measure was 8300 or less offences against property reported or becoming known per 100,000 population. ACT Policing achieved the target for this measure with a result of 4163.1 offences per 100,000 population.

**FIGURE 4.5: OFFENCES REPORTED AGAINST PROPERTY 2010–11 TO 2019–20**

Source: PROMIS as at 2 July 2020

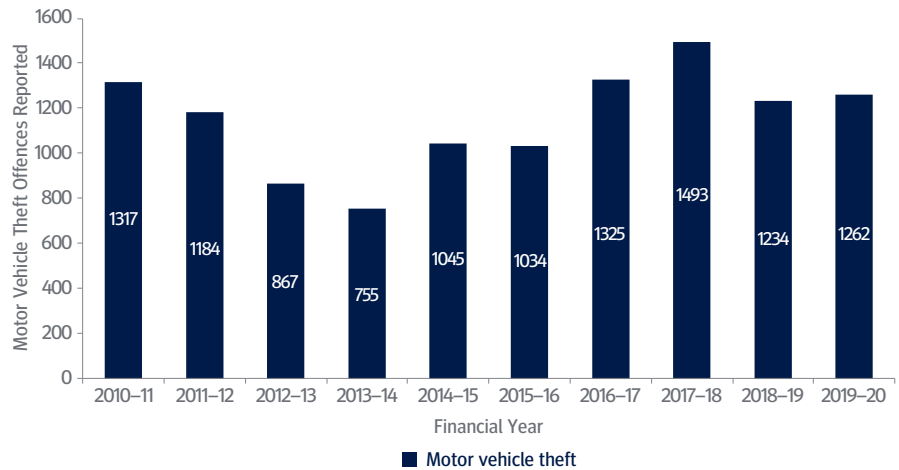
During 2019–20 there were a total of 17,525 offences against property reported to ACT Policing. This represents a decrease of 12.2 per cent (or 2429 offences) when compared to 2018–19.

**TABLE 4.2: OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY BY OFFENCE TYPE – FINANCIAL YEAR COMPARISON**

Offence type	2018–19	2019–20	Change (%)
Robbery	209	223	6.7%
Armed robbery	104	103	-1.0%
Unarmed robbery	105	120	14.3%
Burglary	2627	2292	-12.8%
Burglary dwellings	1659	1363	-17.8%
Burglary shops	419	370	-11.7%
Burglary other	549	559	1.8%
Motor Vehicle Theft	1234	1262	2.3%
Theft (excl motor vehicle theft)	8732	8109	-7.1%
Property damage	4954	4175	-15.7%
Other offences against property*	2198	1464	-33.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,954</b>	<b>17,525</b>	<b>-12.2%</b>

Source: PROMIS as at 2 July 2020

\*Other offences against property include fraud, traffic, drug and weapon offences and other offences not elsewhere classified

**FIGURE 4.6:** MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT OFFENCES REPORTED 2010–11 TO 2019–20

Source: PROMIS as at 2 July 2020

In October 2019, the ACT Government and ACT Policing, with the support of ACT Neighbourhood Watch and ACT Crime Stoppers, launched the Property Crime Prevention campaign ‘Outsmart the Offender’. The campaign provides useful advice and tips on how to prevent property crime from occurring. This campaign focused on a number of different themes in the 2019–20 financial year, including motor vehicle theft, home burglary, apartment theft, bicycle theft and small business theft. These campaigns were delivered as part of the Property Crime Prevention Strategy 2016–2020 which focuses on preventing crime from occurring.

ACT Policing’s Crime Disruption Team has continued to target persons involved in recidivist criminal activity through intelligence-led policing. This has enabled core groups to be identified as being directly involved in the theft of motor vehicles and has provided police with opportunities to detect, disrupt and prosecute persons involved in the commission of such offences.

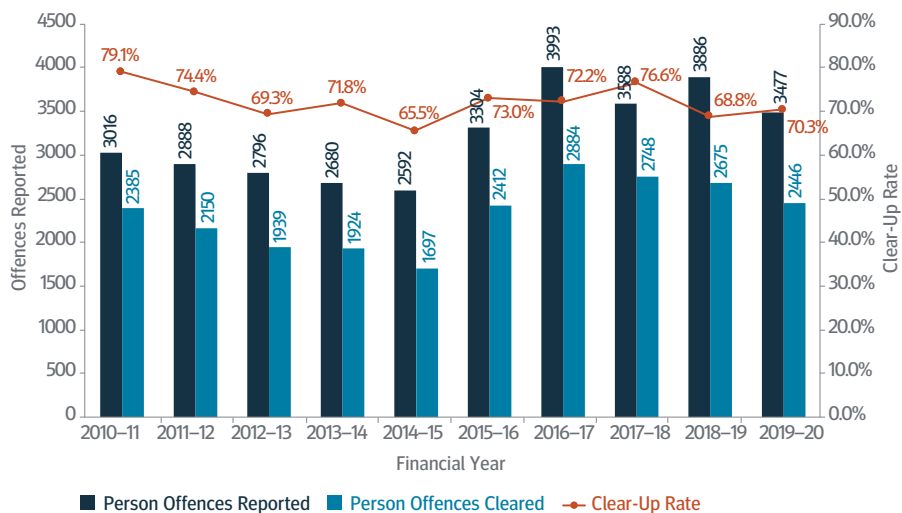
## Criminal Investigations and Prosecutions

### Performance Measure 3 — Percentage of offences against the person cleared.

Offences cleared relates to offences where there is an outcome during 2019–20. These outcomes include the identification of an offender (through an arrest or some other form of proceeding such as a summons or a caution), withdrawal of the complaint or the determination that the offence was unsubstantiated. It is important to note the clearance of the offence may not necessarily occur in the same period in which it was reported.

The target for this measure required a clearance rate of 72 per cent or more for all offences against the person. ACT Policing did not meet the target for this measure recording a clearance rate of 70.3 per cent.

**FIGURE 4.7:** OFFENCES REPORTED AGAINST THE PERSON CLEARED 2010–11 TO 2019–20



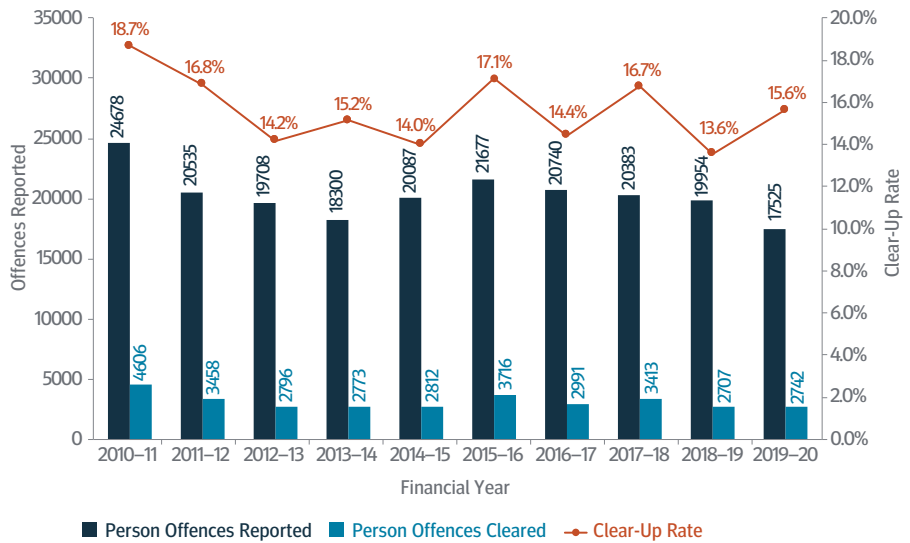
Source: PROMIS as at 2 July 2020

**Performance Measure 4 – Percentage of offences against property cleared.**

Offences cleared against property relates to offences where there is an outcome during 2019–20. These outcomes include the identification of an offender (through an arrest or some other form of proceeding such as a summons or a caution), withdrawal of the complaint, or the determination that the offence was unsubstantiated. These offences include robbery, burglary, motor vehicle theft, other theft, property damage and other offences against property.

Property crime is often opportunistic in nature. Many property offences occur without a victim being present. This creates additional challenges involved in identifying an offender. The target for this performance measure was 15 per cent or more offences against property cleared. In 2019–20, ACT Policing met the target for this measure achieving a clearance rate of 15.6 per cent of total property offences.

**FIGURE 4.8: OFFENCES REPORTED AGAINST PROPERTY CLEARED 2010–11 TO 2019–20**



Source: PROMIS as at 2 July 2020

**Performance Measure 5 — Percentage of briefs delivered to the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP) within the designated timeframe.**

The target for this measure is to deliver 75 per cent or more briefs to the DPP within the designated timeframe. The designated timeframe commences from the date of the plea to the date disclosed by the DPP.

The designated timeframes are dependent on the matter and are subject to change by the DPP. Time frames are classified as follows:

- ▶ Adult matters: 42 days
- ▶ Family violence matters: 23 days
- ▶ Child matters: 30 days.

ACT Policing met the target for this measure achieving a result of 84 per cent of briefs delivered to the DPP within the designated timeframe.

In collaboration with the ACT DPP and ACT Courts, ACT Policing is continuing work to identify and create efficiencies in processes and reduce time, cost and resource strains on the judicial system.

**Performance Measure 6 — Percentage of cases finalised by offence proved in court.**

The target for this measure was 82 per cent or more cases to be finalised by offence being proven in court. ACT Policing continues to perform well against this measure and achieved a result of 95.8 per cent.

As of June 2020, 483 Body Worn Cameras (BWC) and training have been provided to ACT Policing members. One of the benefits of the BWC footage is that it provides an objective record to support and provide assurance for the critical decision making of frontline members when interacting with the community. The video footage serves as strong supporting evidence in legal proceedings, and will support the number of cases proven in court.

**Performance Measure 7 — Percentage of cases otherwise resolved.**

This measure relates to incidents where defendants are found unfit to plea due to mental illness. The target for this measure was to ensure 5 per cent or less of cases were otherwise resolved (other than by court, a not-guilty verdict or otherwise withdrawn). ACT Policing achieved the target recording 1.5 per cent of cases otherwise resolved.

ACT Policing continues to work closely with the ACT Government and our support services to ensure that the best possible approach is applied when dealing with mental health consumers. In 2019 ACT Policing deployed a tri-service mental health co-response capability, Police, Ambulance, Clinician Early Response (PACER) as a proof-of-concept in partnership with ACT Ambulance Service and ACT Health.

Where police would traditionally be the first responders to a mental health call-out, the PACER capability provides a more holistic response consisting of a paramedic, clinician and police officer working together to attend call-outs requiring a specialist mental health response. The collaboration is acknowledged for its achievements in inter-agency cooperation and favourable outcomes for people experiencing mental health crises.



## Case Study

### **Police, Ambulance and Clinician Early Response (PACER) A multi-disciplinary patient-centred approach to mental health crises**

In December 2019, the Police, Ambulance, Clinician Early Response (PACER) program proof-of-concept was launched to improve overall response to mental health incidents. This tri-service mental health co-response capability consists of:

- ▶ ACT Policing
- ▶ ACT Ambulance Service
- ▶ Mental Health, Justice Health and Alcohol & Drug Services (MHJHADS) portfolio of Canberra Health Services (CHS).

Responding to mental health incidents is one of the most regular jobs police attend, equating to about 10 per cent of service demand. The aim of PACER is to provide mental health assessment, treatment and care for acute mental health related incidents on the frontline. The success of PACER has been in reducing the number of vulnerable people who attend the hospital environment, allowing them to remain in the community.

During Phase 1\* of the pilot, the first 17 weeks, PACER attended approximately 300 cases. In 47.5 per cent of these cases PACER was the first responder. 81 per cent of patients treated were not admitted to hospital and remained in the community, reducing the burden on the Canberra Hospital.

The proof-of-concept has so far proven to be a success and has meant that mental health incidents are dealt with in the most effective and appropriate way possible. PACER has resulted in fewer involuntary apprehensions/presentations to hospital and an increase in the number of people getting the help they need on the front line. PACER's proof-of-concept has been expanded and extended to continue through to November 2020.

\*From 12 December 2020 to 5 April 2020, including 68 shifts. Phase 2 commenced from 6 April 2020 onwards.

## Outcome: Public Safety

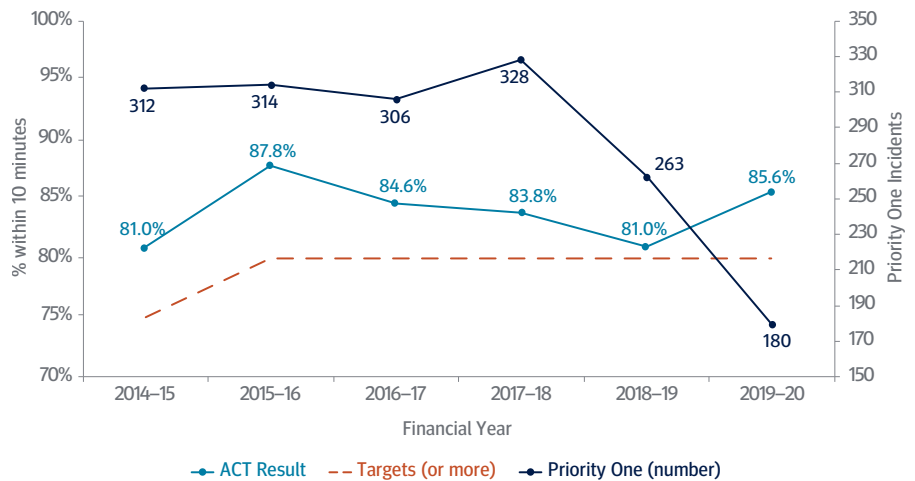
### Police Response

#### Performance Measure 8 — Response times for Priority One incidents within 10 minutes.

The target for Priority One (life threatening or critical) incidents is a response time of ten minutes or less for 80 per cent of incidents. ACT Policing achieved this target by responding to 85.6 per cent of Priority One incidents within 10 minutes.

Data in Figure 4.9 shows results against this measure since 2014–15.

**FIGURE 4.9: RESPONSE TIMES FOR PRIORITY ONE INCIDENTS 2014–15 TO 2019–20**



Source: PROMIS as at 2 July 2020

#### Performance Measure 9 — Response times for Priority Two incidents within 20 minutes.

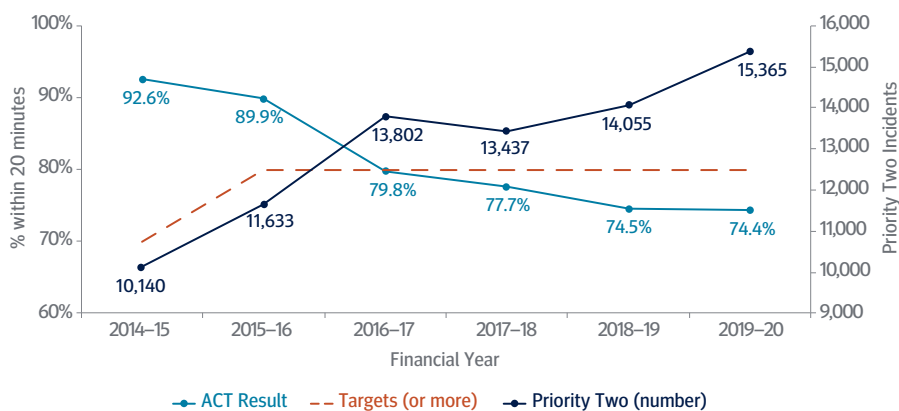
The target for Priority Two incidents is 80 per cent or more incidents responded to within twenty minutes. ACT Policing did not achieve the target, recording a result of 74.4 per cent.

Over the past six years, ACT Policing experienced a 51.5 per cent increase in calls relating to Priority Two matters, including a 16 per cent increase from 2018–19. In 2019–20, ACT Policing failed to meet this measure by 5.6 per cent. With the increased demand on ACT Policing through calls for service, ACT Policing continues to deal with more resource-intensive matters that require police attendance.

Led by ACT Policing Futures Program, there are a number of measures underway that will help reduce calls for police assistance in the long term. Since July 2019 ACT Policing has established the foundation of the new proactive, community-focused model of police service. This includes commencing foundational project work such as the first stages of piloting new operational intelligence capabilities, introducing new technologies and recruiting and training the first of the new Proactive Policing teams.

Working closely with ACT Government and community service partners, the Proactive Policing teams will employ a variety of problem-solving techniques to reduce repeat calls for service and assist the most vulnerable members of our community. The first Proactive Policing team is scheduled to commence as a full pilot in the ACT community in the 2020–21 financial year. It is important to recognise that it will take time before these changes are visible to the community.

**FIGURE 4.10: NUMBER OF PRIORITY TWO INCIDENTS 2014–15 TO 2019–20**



Source: PROMIS as at 2 July 2020

#### **Performance Measure 10 — Response times for Priority Three incidents, no later than 48 hours from initial contact.**

The target for this measure is 90 per cent or more incidents where police attended or responded no later than 48 hours from the initial contact by the complainant, or within a time determined in consultation with the complainant. ACT Policing achieved the target, recording a result of 95.1 per cent.

#### **Performance Measures 11 a) — Percentage of Triple Zero (000) calls answered on first or second presentation and 11 b) — Percentage of Triple Zero (000) calls answered on second presentation.**

During the reporting period Telstra, who provides the Triple Zero function for ACT Policing, underwent major changes to its infrastructure. As a result Telstra no longer have the capability to capture statistics on the number of Triple Zero calls answered by ACT Policing. While ACT Policing continues to answer and respond to all Triple Zero calls, the absence of statistical data capture has resulted in an inability to quantify the exact number of Triple Zero calls that have been answered on a particular presentation. For this reason, ACT Policing is unable to measure or report against Performance Measure 11.

## Public Order and Emergency Management

### **Performance Measure 12 — Percentage of the community satisfied with police in dealing with public order problems.**

The target for this measure is the national average or more as determined by the NSCSP. The national average for 2019–20 was 70.5 per cent, while the ACT result was 72 per cent.

### **Performance Measure 13 — Review and testing of arrangement for responding to and recovering from emergencies and disasters.**

This Performance Measure has no corresponding numerical figures for ACT Policing to report against.

The bushfire season of 2019–2020 was one of Australia’s worst on record. However, the use of careful planning, training and management made a significant impact on how frontline emergency service agencies responded to these disasters to protect the Australian community.

In December 2019 ACT Policing’s Regional Training Team coordinated the delivery of fire training through the ACT Rural Fire Brigade and ACT Fire & Rescue prior to the start of the bushfire season. This was beneficial for members as it gave them an understanding on how to respond to a potential bushfire situation. In addition, ACT Policing distributed bushfire kits across several operational areas to ensure members were supplied with equipment to respond to a bushfire situation.

When the ACT Government enacted a State of Alert for the bushfire threat, ACT Policing Emergency Management and Planning (EM&P) developed a structured evacuation plan in consultation with the Emergency Services Agency (ESA). In addition to the bushfire kits, further Protective Personal Equipment (PPE), including fire retardant overalls, were distributed to operational areas to help protect members.

As conditions intensified the ACT Government announced a State of Emergency, enabling the mobilisation and positioning of ACT Policing members and resources to priority areas. On 30 January 2020, ACT Policing established a unified command post in Tuggeranong which operated throughout the emergency period. During this time, duties consisted of unified teams of ACT Policing, Australian Defence Force (ADF) soldiers and State Emergency Service (SES) personnel conducting door-knocking, patrols, road and traffic management operations, and public engagement during blistering heat and smoke conditions.

The previous planning and training undertaken by ACT Policing prior to the bushfire crisis benefited all operational members and teams in terms of the organisation’s ability to respond to the evolving bushfire threat over a sustained timeframe.

Alongside the bushfire preparation efforts, ACT Policing continued to work collaboratively with partners in National, State and Territory law enforcement agencies to respond to the threat of terrorism and violent extremism. Throughout the year ACT Policing:

- ▶ Invited leaders from Places of Worship in the ACT to participate in discussions on the current threat environment, breaking down barriers between the community and police, discussing layered security approaches, protective security issues and trends for Places of Worship.
- ▶ Invited representatives from the hotel and hospitality industry to participate in discussions on the current threat environment, encouraging communication between hotel and hospitality workforces and police, while also discussing layered security approaches, protective security issues and trends.
- ▶ Conducted the Capital 3 exercise, which was part of the Capital exercise program. This is a series of desktop and drill style exercises to assist ACT Policing and the ACT Government in discussing our preparedness for, and response to, a terrorism incident occurring in the ACT. The Capital 3 exercise was well received. It facilitated cross agency collaboration between ACT Policing, the AFP, the Chief Minister, Treasury and Economic Development Directorate, and Australian New Zealand Counter Terrorism Committee.

ACT Policing will continue to work with event organisers to contribute to protective security measures for crowded places in line with *Australia's Strategy for Protecting Crowded Places from Terrorism*.

The first half of 2020 saw another challenge for our community when the COVID-19 pandemic recorded its first case in the ACT. ACT Policing responded to the public health emergency which saw the formation of a dedicated taskforce, and the diversion of the Territory Targeting Teams to focus on education and compliance with public health restrictions. ACT Policing will continue to deploy resources flexibly to adapt to the evolving COVID-19 environment.

## Case Study

### **COVID-19 pandemic and Territory Targeting Team (TTT)**

ACT Policing prides itself on being an agile policing service capable of adapting its operations during any crisis. In 2020, police members relied on their training to continue our commitment to supporting the community during the global pandemic of COVID-19. The ACT recorded its first case of COVID-19 on 12 March 2020, triggering the ACT Minister for Health to declare a Public Health Emergency on 16 March 2020.

ACT Policing responded quickly ensuring that its members were trained and equipped with Personal Protective Equipment such as sanitiser, gloves, protective eyewear and P2/N95 masks. This enabled members to safely interact with the public and each other. A planning taskforce was also established to ensure frontline members remained well positioned and able to continue to provide a 24/7 policing response to the community.

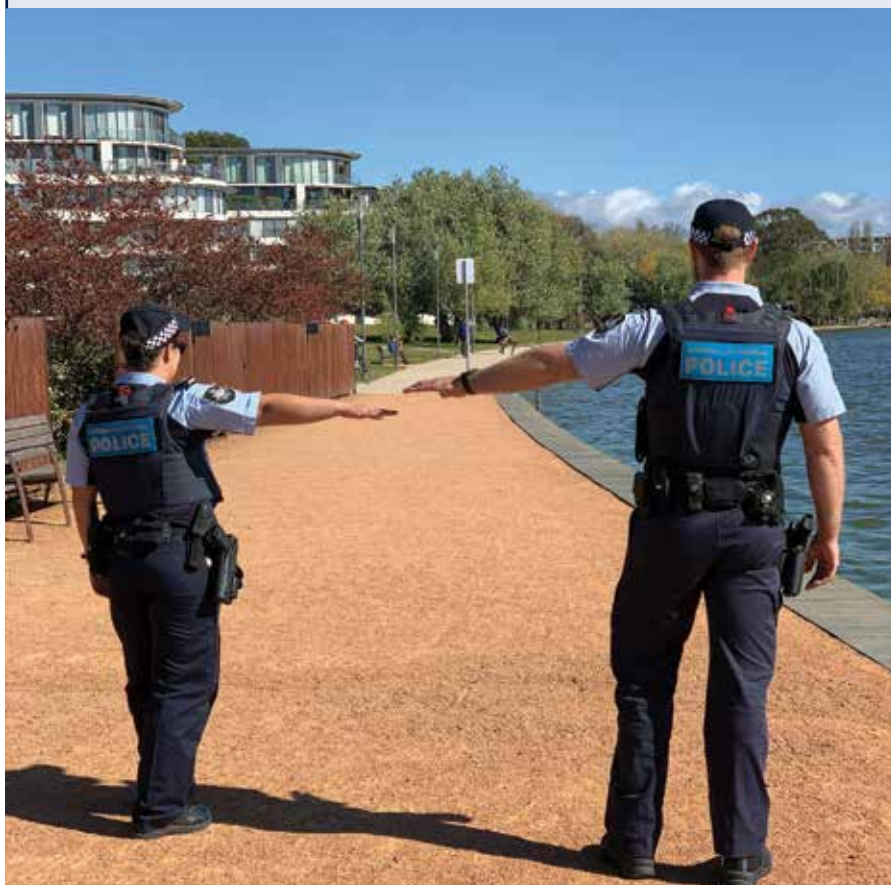
ACT Policing focused on engaging with the community and adopted an educative approach to maintaining public safety. General Duties officers, Road Policing and more specifically the TTT utilised interactions with the community as an opportunity to provide education on social distancing, compliance measures and explain potential direction breaches.

For the TTT, its day-to-day business completely changed.

The TTT's role of combating alcohol-fuelled violence around nightclubs and pubs ceased to exist with COVID-19 resulting in the shutdown of licensed premises, public gatherings and parties. This made the team uniquely available to adjust its focus towards the new laws around social distancing. TTT members saw their roles change from primarily interacting with a narrow cross-section of the community who are often intoxicated and sometimes violent, to interacting with Canberrans from all backgrounds and demographics at any given time of the day.

The TTT also worked with ACT Government inspectors to ensure compliance with the public health directions around gatherings, businesses and self-quarantine measures. Additionally, bottle shops were still trading so the TTT ensured these businesses continued to comply with liquor laws.

The educative approach was well received by the community, with most heeding the advice and appreciating ACT Policing's assistance in keeping them safe during the unprecedented times.



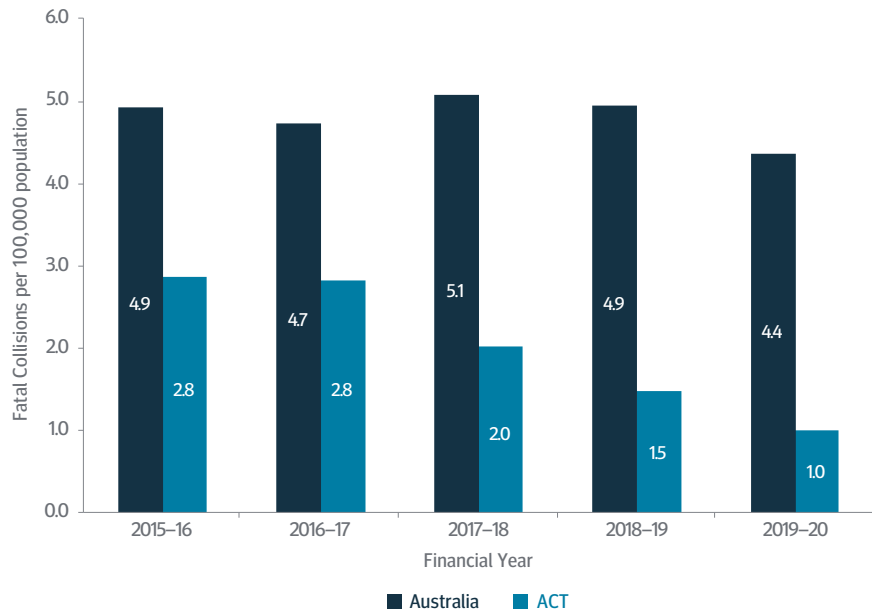
## Road Safety and Traffic Management

### Performance Measure 14 — Number of road crashes resulting in death per 100,000 population.

The target for this performance measure was 4.2 or less road crashes resulting in death per 100,000 population. ACT Policing achieved the target, recording a result of 1 fatal road crash per 100,000 population during 2019–20.

As presented in Figure 4.11 the number of fatal collisions per 100,000 population in the ACT remains consistently below the national average.

**FIGURE 4.11: ROAD CRASHES RESULTING IN DEATH PER 100,000 POPULATION 2015–16 TO 2019–20**



Source: Australian Road Deaths Database as at 30 June 2020



ACT Policing continues to target anti-social and dangerous driving behaviours in an effort to reduce road trauma through high-visibility patrols and education campaigns. On 27 August 2019, ACT Policing participated in the National Day of Action on rural road safety. As a part of this Day of Action, ACT Policing social media messaging was 'enough is enough', a nationally consistent message shared by other police jurisdictions in Australia. On this day, a total of 46 motorists were issued with infringements by ACT Policing, with 33 relating specifically to speeding.

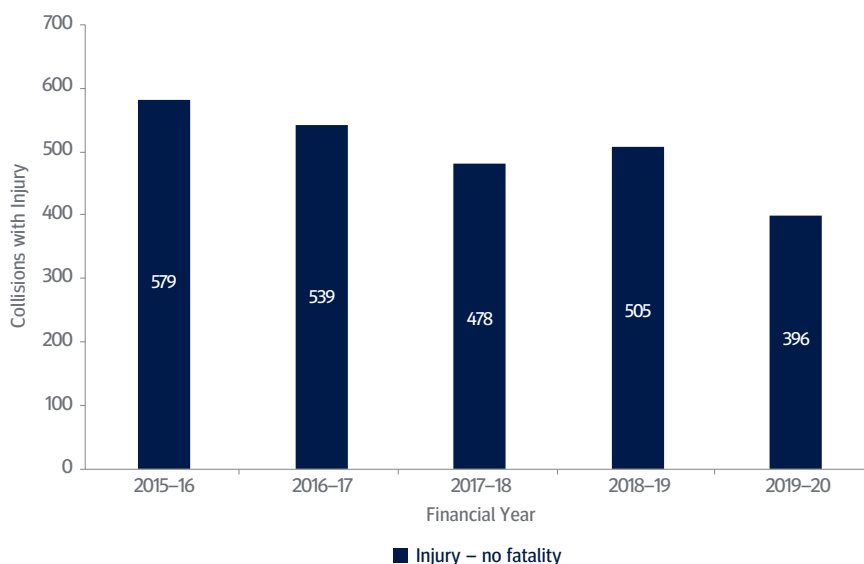
In December 2019 ACT Policing and NSW Police launched the 2019–20 Kings Highway Road Safety Campaign at the Brooks Hill Rest Area on the ACT–NSW border. The campaign reminded drivers to obey the speed limits, take regular breaks and remain patient and alert when driving in heavy traffic on the Kings Highway over the holiday season. Drivers were also reminded of the additional challenges due to the impacts of the bushfire season, resulting in several lengthy closures and damaged infrastructure to parts of the Kings Highway.

ACT Policing will continue efforts to reduce road trauma and improve road safety, in line with Vision Zero, the ACT Road Safety Strategy 2011–2020 and the ACT Road Safety Action Plan 2016–2020.

### Performance Measure 15 — Number of road crashes resulting in injury per 100,000 population.

The target for this measure was 180 or less road crashes resulting in injury per 100,000 population. ACT Policing achieved this measure with the number of road collisions resulting in injury recorded at 94.1 per 100,000 population.

**FIGURE 4.12: MOTOR VEHICLE COLLISIONS WITH INJURY 2014–15 TO 2019–20**



Source: PROMIS as at 2 July 2020

ACT Policing continues to educate Canberra drivers regarding the dangers of speeding and the need to drive to weather conditions through a schedule of regular media engagements, social media posts and other activities.

Road Policing (formerly Traffic Operations) also continues to work closely with the Road Transport Authority to improve public safety by identifying road design faults, contributing factors in collisions, and ensuring vehicles driven on ACT roads are safe and comply with road standards.

With two long weekends for Easter and Anzac Day during April, Road Policing was kept busy with reckless drivers exceeding speed limits within the Territory. A speed enforcement operation over the ANZAC Day long weekend saw more than 250 drivers issued infringement notices. The operation was established to reinforce the importance of observing speed limits for all road users' safety and supports the ACT's Road Safety Strategy 2011–2020.

## Case Study

### Speeding Case Study

Speeding is considered one of the ‘Fatal Five’ contributing factors to deaths on ACT roads. Road Policing (formerly Traffic Operations) manages road safety by enforcing the ACT Road Rules, and by promoting safer driving to reduce road trauma and the ACT road toll. Road Policing works in partnership with ACT Government agencies such as the Justice and Community Safety (JaCS) Directorate to support the ACT Government’s Road Safety Strategy 2011–2020.

ACT Policing can conduct speed checks anywhere, at any time. Despite the global pandemic, ACT Policing continued to be highly visible on Canberra’s roads resulting in a notable increase in the number of Traffic Infringement Notices (TINS) issued to drivers caught exceeding the speed limit.

Overall, the number of TINS issued in the ACT for speeding has increased over the last five years by 14.8 per cent.

In 2019–20 ACT Policing issued:

- ▶ 10,027 TINS
- ▶ Of these, 5028 TINS related to speeding
  - » 3290 TINS for exceeding speed limit by 15km/h but less than 30km/h
  - » 347 TINS for exceeding speed limit by 30km/h
  - » 99 TINS for high range speeding (more than 45km/h).

ACT Policing has seen an alarming number of high range speeding incidents in the first half of 2020. One notable example included detecting a driver travelling in Higgins at 177km/h in an 80km/h zone in late June 2020.

The driver was issued an Immediate Suspension Notice and faced Court on various charges relating to high range speeding, drink and drug driving.



## Outcome: Community and Partner Engagement

### Community Support and Whole-of-Government Engagement

**Performance Measure 16 — Percentage of the community satisfied in general with services provided by police.**

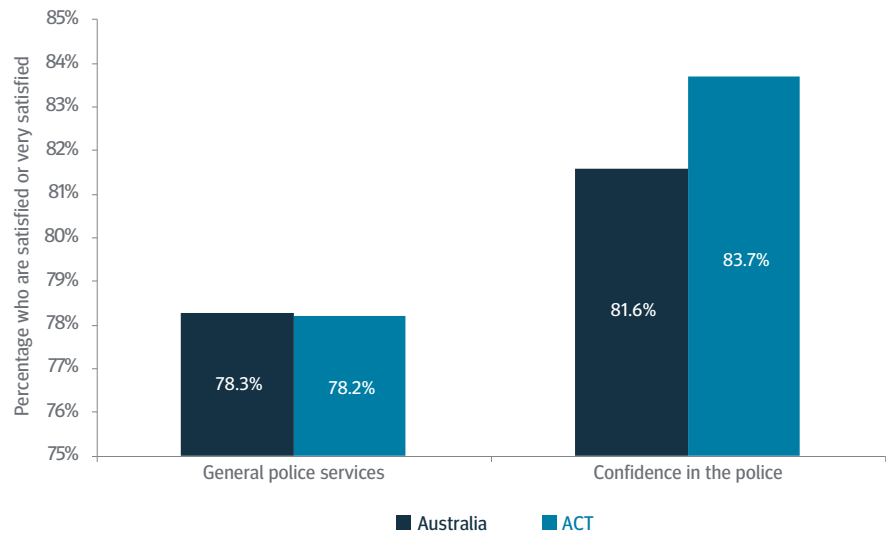
The target for this performance measure is the national average or more as determined by the NSCSP. The national average for 2019–20 was 78.3 per cent, while the ACT result was 78.2 per cent.

**Performance Measure 17 — Percentage of the community who have confidence in police.**

The target for this performance measure is the national average or more as determined by the NSCSP. The national average for 2019–20 was 81.6 per cent, while the ACT result was 83.7 per cent.

Figure 4.13 shows ACT Policing’s performance against measures relating to community satisfaction and confidence.

**FIGURE 4.13: SATISFACTION AND CONFIDENCE IN POLICE 2019–20**



Source: National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 2 July 2020

During 2019–20 ACT Policing focused more efforts on community engagement through initiatives such as ‘Coffee with a Cop’ which commenced in August 2019. Often the community’s primary interaction with ACT Policing is in high stress situations. ACT Policing ran a number of ‘Coffee with a Cop’ events during the reporting period which enabled police to engage with the public in a relaxed environment to build trust and help break down barriers. The community were able to meet police in their area, ask questions and voice any concerns that they had which also enabled ACT Policing to gain a greater insight into issues affecting the community.

This initiative helps to build public confidence in police and provides an opportunity for ACT Policing to foster positive relationships with the community.

### **Performance Measure 18 — Percentage of eligible young people referred to restorative justice.**

The target for this performance measure is for ACT Policing to refer 100 per cent of eligible young offenders to restorative justice.

Results for 2019–20 show ACT Policing did not meet the target for this Performance Measure, with 88.5 per cent of eligible young offenders referred to restorative justice. ACT Policing failed to meet this target by 11.5 per cent which equates to 11 individuals.

ACT Policing is committed to meeting the target for the Performance Measure and is working with Government and non-government partners to identify options for increased diversion and community-based referrals.

ACT Policing is committed to the diversion targets outlined in the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Agreement 2019–2028, in diverting at least 25 per cent of all eligible 18 to 25-year-old Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples to restorative justice. Under the new Agreement and Action Plan, ACT Policing will focus on equitable access and culturally-safe restorative justice, including prevention and diversion programs for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

There have been positive steps in exploring alternatives to criminal prosecution, particularly the expansion of the formal cautioning framework for youth and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. These alternatives were developed in consultation with stakeholders and the community, such as input from the Chief Police Officer’s Advisory Board, to include culturally appropriate diversion options and reforming internal thresholds for cautioning.

In support of this, ACT Policing attended the Warrumbul Circle Sentencing Court Opening on 6 December 2019. This is a specialised court within the ACT Children’s Court, where Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples can have their sentencing matters heard by a Magistrate, alongside a panel of respected Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Elders. ACT Policing have been involved in the Warrumbul Court to increase police engagement with young offenders going through the court process. The Warrumbul Court provides another avenue for ACT Policing to recommend available and appropriate diversionary programs for young people.

## Case Study

### **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Liaison Officers**

ACT Policing is transitioning to a new community-focused model of police service which includes a greater focus on improving engagement with the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community to improve life outcomes and reduce representation in the criminal justice system. To support this, the ACT Government has provided funding for an additional Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Liaison Officer (ALO) for ACT Policing.

ACT Policing recognises that this role is an important link and service provided by police to the community. ACT Policing's ALOs directly work with the local Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community and local stakeholders that represent the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. Through the connections the ALOs have in the community, ACT Policing has increased the ability to identify families at risk, to engage with them, gain trust and refer to relevant and culturally appropriate support and education services.

This financial year, the ALOs delivered specialised Cultural Connections Training (formerly known as Cultural Competency Training) to 180\* ACT Policing front line members, to help members understand and identify the effects that cultural differences can have upon the police-community relationship. This training covers a number of topics including:

- ▶ Protocols when attending the Aboriginal Tent Embassy
- ▶ The importance of using appropriate terminology
- ▶ The role of the ALOs
- ▶ How to achieve effective communication with community
- ▶ Interviews and discussions (interview friends).

The ALOs sit within the Community Engagement Team (CET) who represent ACT Policing at a variety of multicultural events and venues, to engage and build relationships with Canberra’s multicultural community. ACT Policing members and our ALOs attend a range of community events, including NAIDOC Week events, in order to boost positive engagement and to strengthen respectful relationships with the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community.

During 2019–20 ACT Policing CET team and ALOs supported a number of literacy events with the community, including the Great Book Swap at the University of Canberra. The Great Book Swap supports Indigenous Literacy Day and the Indigenous Literacy Foundation. This was the first time ACT Policing’s ALOs had been involved, and saw ACT Policing engaging with highly regarded authors, students and members of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community.

ACT Policing’s ALOs, the Multicultural Liaison Officer, Constable Kenny Koala and other CET team members also attended the Gungahlin Library’s Story Time session with ACT’s multi-cultural community. For ACT Policing it was a great opportunity to engage with the local community and their parents in a fun, interactive environment. It was also a chance for our members to explain how police officers support the community and to discuss the diverse role of Australian law enforcement.

\*as at 30 June 2020

**Performance Measure 19 — Number of persons referred to community support agencies.**

The annual target for this measure is 5500 or more persons referred to community support agencies. Results for 2019–20 show ACT Policing met this target with 6090 referrals to SupportLink, which is 10.7 per cent above the target. ACT Policing will continue to refer people to appropriate support agencies.

**Performance Measure 20 — Number of referrals to drug diversion programs (drug demand reduction effort).**

The annual target for this measure was 80 or more referrals to drug diversion programs.

Results for 2019–20 show ACT Policing met this target with 166 people diverted into the Early Intervention and Drug Diversion Program. ACT Policing continues to focus on drug harm minimisation through these referrals. Given that the majority of these persons would have otherwise entered a formal court process, this reduces the overall burden on the justice system and minimises the harm caused by illicit drugs.

**Performance Measure 21 — ACT Policing Victim Liaison Officers providing contact with victims of indictable crime reported to police.**

The target for this measure was 80 per cent or more. ACT Policing achieved this target with 83.6 per cent of victims contacted by our Victim Liaison Officers (VLOs) during 2019–20. Providing assistance to victims of crime through VLO contact has the potential to reduce further victimisation, stop the escalation of crime and provide victims with appropriate support.







# 5 Professional standards



Professional standards

5

AFP Professional Standards Framework	68
ACT Policing Complaint Statistics	70
Trends Analysis	73
Finalised Conduct Issues	75

**The term professional standards relates to the Commissioner's expectation that all AFP appointees will serve with integrity. This includes those in ACT Policing.**

AFP Professional Standards, which sits within the AFP's Chief of Staff Command, is responsible for developing and maintaining the highest professional standards throughout the organisation, as well as overseeing and investigating complaints about the conduct of AFP appointees.

The AFP's professional standards are underpinned by the AFP Core Values (*see Chapter 3: Our Values*) and the AFP Code of Conduct. Further information on the AFP Values and the AFP Code of Conduct is available on the AFP website ([www.afp.gov.au](http://www.afp.gov.au)).

## AFP Professional Standards Framework

The AFP's professional standards framework is governed by Part V of the *Australian Federal Police Act 1979* (Cth) and the Australian Federal Police Regulations 1979 (Cth).

This framework is further supported by internal governance such as the Commissioner's Order on Professional Standards and the National Guideline on Complaint Management. The Commonwealth Ombudsman and the Australian Commission for Law Enforcement Integrity (ACLEI) oversee the framework.

The AFP is committed to managing fraud and corruption risks as part of its everyday business, and complies with the Australian National Audit Office Better Practice Guide on Fraud Control in Australian Government Entities. As a Commonwealth entity, the AFP has a Fraud Control and Anti-corruption Plan which ensures compliance with the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Rule 2014* (Cth).

Relevant ACT Government Ministers can be informed about ACLEI's activities when investigating serious corruption as defined by the *Law Enforcement Integrity Commissioner Act 2006* (Cth).

The AFP's Professional Standards framework adopts a tiered approach according to the seriousness of the breach:

- ▶ Category 1 conduct — customer service matters
- ▶ Category 2 conduct — minor misconduct
- ▶ Category 3 conduct — serious misconduct including breaches of the criminal law or serious neglect of duty
- ▶ Corruption issues (also referred to as Category 4).

Complaints dealing with Categories 1 and 2 of the AFP's Professional Standards Framework are managed by line managers through the ACT Policing Complaint Management Team.

Serious misconduct matters that may result in employment suitability consideration (Category 3) are investigated by AFP Professional Standards. Every Category 3 matter is also reported to the Commonwealth Ombudsman for additional oversight.

Complaints and information about corrupt conduct of AFP appointees are immediately referred to ACLEI. Pursuant to section 26 of the *Law Enforcement Integrity Commissioner Act 2006* (Cth), the Integrity Commissioner will determine whether a matter is investigated jointly with AFP Professional Standards, solely by ACLEI or as an AFP-only investigation.

## ACT Policing Complaint Statistics

### Financial Year 2019–20

During the financial year 2019–20, AFP's Professional Standard received **110** complaints relating to ACT Policing, resulting in **168** alleged conduct breaches<sup>1</sup> being recorded.

**TABLE 5.1: ALLEGED CONDUCT BREACHES RECORDED DURING LAST FOUR YEARS, BY CATEGORY**<sup>2</sup>

All ACT Policing Breaches	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20
Category 1	67	66	82	68
Category 2	120	143	69	42
Category 3	55	48	49	47
Corruption issues	9	19	16	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>168</b>

**TABLE 5.2: ALLEGED COMPLAINTS RECORDED DURING 2019–20, BY SOURCE**

Source	Total breaches	Percentage
Anonymous member of the public	2	1.82%
Member of the public	65	59.09%
Reporting another AFP member	35	31.82%
Self-reported	8	7.27%
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100%</b>

**TABLE 5.3: FINALISED CONDUCT BREACHES DURING 2019–20, BY CATEGORY**<sup>3</sup>

All ACT policing breaches	Established	Not established	Discretion not to proceed	Withdrawn
Category 1	5	65	11	3
Category 2	24	35	7	3
Category 3	14	51	9	-
Corruption issues	-	5	2	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>6</b>

<sup>1</sup> Multiple breaches can result from one complaint.

<sup>2</sup> Part V of the Australian Federal Police Act 1979 defines the categories of conduct. Category 1 is the least serious category and predominantly relates to customer service breaches. Category 2 is minor misconduct and Category 3 is serious misconduct. Corruption issues are referred to the Australian Commission for Law Enforcement Integrity (ACLEI).

<sup>3</sup> This table only includes matters where the case was finalised. This table includes matters reported before 1 July 2019.

**TABLE 5.4:** ESTABLISHED CONDUCT BREACHES DURING 2019–20

Conduct breach	Number established
Property accounting failure	6
Information access	5
Inappropriate behaviour/conduct — serious	4
Property holding failure	3
Inadequate service	3
Breach of Commissioner’s Order 3— non-serious nature	3
Supervision failure	2
Breach of Commissioner’s Order 3— with injury	2
Unauthorised discharge of conducted electrical weapon	2
Misuse of authority	2
Inappropriate behaviour/conduct	2
False information/statement	1
Unreasonable delay	1
Breach of Commissioner’s Order 3— fail secure ammo/accoutrements	1
Fail to record and report	1
Information release	1
Discourtesy	1
Fail to comply with procedure	1
Driving misconduct	1
Fail to declare association	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>

Timeliness benchmarks are applied to each category, with a target of 90 per cent to be finalised within the specified number of days. The benchmarks are:

- ▶ 42 days for Category 1 matters
- ▶ 66 days for Category 2 matters
- ▶ 256 days for Category 3 matters.

Corruption issues fall under the *Law Enforcement Integrity Commissioner Act 2006* (Cth) and are not subject to a timeliness benchmark.

**TABLE 5.5: COMPLAINTS ON HAND, AS OF 1 JULY 2020**

All ongoing ACT policing complaints	Complaints ongoing	Number of complaints overdue	Exceeds 30 days over benchmark	Exceeds 90 days over benchmark
Category 1	11	5	4	1
Category 2	8	4	3	1
Category 3	15	2	-	2
Corruption issues	13	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>

### Complaint data

The complaint data contained in this report was extracted from the AFP's SAS Visual Analytics, which is a live system and is updated on a daily basis. This report is reflective of Category 1–4 complaints that relate to members of ACT Policing. The data for this report was extracted and accurate as at 1 July 2020.



## Trends Analysis

### Alleged Conduct Breaches Submitted

Compared to 2018–19, ACT Policing has seen a 22.22 per cent decrease in total alleged conduct breaches (216 to 168) during 2019–20 and a 33.06 per cent decrease since the 2016–17 financial year (Table 5.1).

In relation to the source of the complaints, for the 2019–20 financial year, there was an increase of two complaints where an AFP member reported themselves compared to the 2018–19 financial year. The source of the complaints received in 2019–20 from an anonymous member of the public, member of the public and reporting another AFP member remained relatively consistent with the 2018–19 financial year.

**Category 1** — ACT Policing saw a decrease of 17.07 per cent in 2019–20 of Category 1 breaches compared to the previous 2018–19 financial year. The 68 alleged breaches submitted in the 2019–20 financial year is consistent with figures from 2016–17 (67) and 2017–18 (66) financial years.

**Category 2** — Compared to the 2018–19 financial year, there has been a 39.13 per cent decrease in alleged Category 2 breaches. Since the 2016–17 financial year, there has been a 65 per cent decrease in alleged Category 2 breaches.

**Category 3** — Alleged Category 3 breaches submitted have remained relatively consistent across the 2017–18, 2018–19 and 2019–20 financial years. There has been 14.54 per cent decrease in alleged Category 3 breaches since the 2016–17 financial year.

**Corruption Issues** — Compared to the 2018–19 financial year there has been a decrease of 31.25 per cent in reports of alleged corruption.

The top most reported alleged breaches submitted against ACT Policing members were:

**Category 1**

- ▶ Discourtesy
- ▶ Inadequate service
- ▶ Failure to act.

**Category 2**

- ▶ Inappropriate behaviour/conduct
- ▶ Information release
- ▶ Property holding failure.

**Category 3**

- ▶ Breach of Commissioner's Order 3 — with injury
- ▶ Inappropriate behaviour/conduct — serious
- ▶ Neglect of duty
- ▶ Information misuse
- ▶ Inappropriate behaviour/conduct.

## Finalised Conduct Issues

In 2019–20, 137 complaints (235 conduct breaches) were finalised, an increase of 10 complaints compared to the number finalised in the 2018–19 financial year.

The percentage of Established and Not Established Category 1–4 conduct breaches finalised in the 2019–20 financial year is consistent with the 2018–19 financial year. There was a 34.09 per cent decrease (44 to 29) in the number of conduct breaches finalised with a finding of ‘Discretion not to proceed’ compared to the 2018–19 financial year.

To maintain proper oversight and ensure AFP complaint investigations maintain integrity and fairness in practice and process, the Commonwealth Law Enforcement Ombudsman undertakes a review of randomly selected complaint investigations every year. ACT Policing and the AFP work closely with the Commonwealth Law Enforcement Ombudsman to adopt the principles of best practice for complaint management.

### Established Matters

The number of conduct breaches established in the 2018–19 and 2019–20 financial years was consistent with 43 established in each financial year. In the 2019–20 financial year, 34.78 per cent of Category 2 conduct breaches finalised were established compared to 21.05 per cent in the 2018–19 financial year. The opposite was seen with Category 3 conduct breaches finalised, where 18.92 per cent were established in the 2019–20 financial year compared to 32.76 per cent established in the 2018–19 financial year.

In the 2019–20 financial year there were six established conduct breaches related to property accounting failure. Three of the six established conduct breaches involved an AFP member self-reporting.

In April 2019, new software features were installed in the AFP’s operational recording systems. The new interactive features identify potential improper access to data prior to access, and are intended to reduce instances of unauthorised information access. This could be a contributing factor to the decrease seen in established information access conduct breaches from eight in the 2018–19 financial year to five in the 2019–20 financial year.





## 6 Use of force



Use of force

**All AFP members including those in ACT Policing are governed by AFP Commissioner’s Order 3 (CO3) in the application of use of force principles. CO3 articulates mandatory compliance requirements in reporting and training.**

All police members receive use of force training, during which the principles of communication and conflict de-escalation are emphasised as alternatives to the use of physical force. Police members are required to complete use of force qualifications annually.

In all cases where members use force that is not a routine use of force the officer must, as soon as practical, submit a use of force report. ‘Use’ is defined with respect to the type of force used, which is as follows:

- ▶ Firearm, conducted electrical weapon (CEW) or chemical agent (OC Spray) or extended range impact weapon:
  - » drawing
  - » aiming
  - » discharging.
- ▶ Baton:
  - » raising with the intention to strike or gain compliance
  - » striking a person.
- ▶ Shield:
  - » striking a person with any part of the shield.
- ▶ Police dog:
  - » directed intentional deployment at a person with the intention to gain compliance whether or not the police dog bites the subject
  - » defence of itself, handler or any other person.
- ▶ Pyrotechnic device:\*
  - » discharging the device so that concussive force, light, sound or any combination of these is emitted against another person.

\* This use of force option is available to Specialist Protective Services only.

- ▶ Long range audio device:\*

- » Emitting sound from the device against another person to gain subject control.

\* This use of force option is available to Specialist Protective Services only.

Routine use of force means the following uses of force performed as part of an AFP appointee's operational duties:

- ▶ compliant escort or restraint holds (including to effect an arrest)
- ▶ compliant handcuffing
- ▶ compliant search of a person
- ▶ force to enter a building, vehicle, vessel, or other secured area to search, recover, seize or arrest, where there is no application of force against a person.

Routine uses of force or verbal commands which do not involve the application of use of force options are not reportable. The circumstances of each routine use of force incident event must be recorded within the relevant PROMIS case.

All use of force reports are assessed for compliance with CO3 by the respective business areas. In addition, the Ombudsman can, and does, enquire as to use of force incidents and is empowered to make recommendations for the ongoing transparency of use of force recording and reporting processes.

The principles of negotiation, communication and de-escalation are always emphasised as being primary considerations prior to using physical force. Governance and oversight arrangements are in place to assure the community that any use of force is applied appropriately.

Table 6.1 summarises the number of use of force reports submitted by ACT Policing. During the 2019–20 reporting year, the number of use of force reports submitted by ACT Policing increased 11.3 per cent when compared to the previous year.

**TABLE 6.1: USE OF FORCE REPORTS SUBMITTED BY ACT POLICING**

	2018–19	2019–20	Percentage change (%)
Baton	25	32	28.0%
Chemical Agent	120	117	-2.5%
Conducted Electrical Weapons	215	347	61.4%
Firearm	78	60	-23.1%
Handcuffs	829	854	3.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1267</b>	<b>1410</b>	<b>11.3%</b>

Source: SAS Firefly as at 10 July 2020

There has been an increase in the use of CEWs in the 2019–20 financial year. This may possibly be attributed to an increase in members receiving training and being issued with CEWs. The use of CEWs offers members an alternative method of conflict resolution and this may reduce the use of other use of force options such as firearm related reports.







## 7 Staffing profile



Staffing profile

7

**As first responders, ACT Policing members assist people at their most vulnerable, regularly experience confronting situations and have a high potential of exposure to trauma. In acknowledgement of this, ACT Policing continues to explore new ways to equip its members with strategies and tools to identify and address health concerns earlier. In support of our members, ACT Policing increased its Early Access scheme and increased resources in the Injury Prevention, Management and Welfare teams including the recruitment of an additional psychologist.**

ACT Policing's workforce has remained fairly consistent with other years. Approximately three recruit courses joined ACT Policing following their graduation this financial year, with 37 per cent of new recruits being female.

In line with the Purchase Agreement, ACT Policing's FTE is supplemented by the enabling services of the AFP. In 2019–20, 107 nominal FTE were afforded to ACT Policing under the enabling services model. This notional FTE of sworn and professional members represents the services provided by the broader AFP in the delivery of community policing services to the ACT. Examples of such services include the Specialist Protective Services (formerly Specialist Response Group), Forensics and Professional Standards. The enabling FTE of 107 excludes ACT Policing members conducting Commonwealth-funded duties and is not reflected in any of the reported headcount figures.<sup>4</sup>

Employees aged between 25 and 44 account for 66.1 per cent of ACT Policing's workforce, with employees aged over 50 accounting for 17.4 per cent of the workforce.

ACT Policing's diversity statistics improved in 2019–20, despite a minor decline in representation of people with a disability at 0.65 per cent compared to 0.76 per cent in 2018–19.

As at 30 June 2020, there were a total of 923 members within ACT Policing, of which 3.38 per cent identify as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander peoples, an increase from 2.48 per cent in 2018–19. This is in line with ACT Policing's commitment to increasing its Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples workforce, in accordance with the AFP Reconciliation Action Plan 2018–2020 and to achieve greater workforce diversity that is reflective of the community we serve.

<sup>4</sup> Reported FTE figures are higher than the reported headcount due to the inclusion of these enabling FTE.

Over a third of the ACT Policing workforce were female (38.5 per cent), with females representing 29.7 per cent of the 697 sworn members in ACT Policing. This is an increase of 0.4 per cent from 29.3 per cent 2018–19.

20.37 per cent of members identified as Culturally and Linguistically Diverse, which is a slight increase from 20.28 per cent last year.

**TABLE 7.1: AVERAGE FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT AND HEADCOUNT<sup>5</sup> FOR 2019–20**

	Police	PSO	Unsworn	Other	Total
Average Full Time Equivalent (FTE) for 2019–20 <sup>6</sup>	654.12	0.97	205.07	107 <sup>7</sup>	967.17 <sup>8</sup>
Headcount at 30 June 2020	697	1.00	225	-	923

**TABLE 7.2: HEADCOUNT AS AT 30 JUNE 2020 BY GENDER**

	Female	Male	Total
Police	207	490	697
PSO	1	0	1
Unsworn	147	78	225
<b>Percentage of workforce (based on headcount)</b>	<b>38.5%</b>	<b>61.5%</b>	<b>100%</b>

<sup>5</sup> Headcount is the number of ACT Policing members as at 30 June 2020. FTE figures are reported as an average over the full financial year and exclude members who are classified 'inoperative unpaid' (members who are on leave and not being paid by ACT Policing). The reporting of average FTE provides the most accurate reporting of resourcing across the year.

<sup>6</sup> Prior to 2018–19, ACT Policing reported FTE as an actual figure as at 30 June.

<sup>7</sup> AFP Enabling capability less Commonwealth funded FTE. This nominal FTE is comprised of a mix of sworn and professional roles.

<sup>8</sup> This figure represents ACT Government funded positions which includes capability provided by the AFP.

**TABLE 7.3: ACT POLICING WORKFORCE COMPOSITION HEADCOUNT AS AT 30 JUNE 2020<sup>9</sup>**

Base Salary Group	Casual	Band 2	Band 3	Band 4	Band 5	Band 6	Band 7	Band 8 <sup>10</sup>	Executive Level <sup>11</sup>	SES <sup>12</sup>	Total
SWORN POLICE OFFICER											
Female	0	60	44	50	28	6	14	3	1	1	207
Male	0	90	103	133	55	19	70	11	7	2	490
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>697</b>
UNSWORN STAFF											
Female	2	1	62	35	14	16	12	2	2	1	147
Male	2	3	34	16	6	7	8	0	2	0	78
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>225</b>
PSO STAFF											
Female	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>923</b>

**TABLE 7.4: HEADCOUNT AS AT 30 JUNE 2020 BY EMPLOYMENT CATEGORY AND GENDER**

Employment Category	Female	Male	Total
Ongoing Full time	286	552	838
Ongoing Part time	52	2	54
Non-Ongoing Full time	14	11	25
Non-Ongoing Part time	1	1	2
Casual	2	2	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>923</b>

**TABLE 7.5: AVERAGE LENGTH OF SERVICE BY GENDER**

	Female	Male	Total
Average years of service	9.4 years	10.4 years	10.0 years

<sup>9</sup> This table details substantive positions only.

<sup>10</sup> Inspector or Officer in Charge level.

<sup>11</sup> Superintendent or Coordinator level.

<sup>12</sup> Chief Police Officer, Deputy Chief Police Officers and Director of Corporate Services.

**TABLE 7.6:** HEADCOUNT AS AT 30 JUNE 2020 BY DIVISION/BRANCH

Division /Branch	Headcount
Office of the Chief Police Officer	3
Office of the Deputy Chief Police Officer — Capability & Community Safety	3
Intelligence & Community Safety	92
Judicial Operations & Exhibit Management Centre & Family Violence	94
Operations	101
Office of the Deputy Chief Police Officer — Response	3
Criminal Investigations	120
Media & Public Engagement	16
North District	210
Road Policing & Emergency Management	60
South District	132
Director Corporate Services	4
ACT Policing Futures Program	5
Finance & Commercial	13
Human Resources	19
Ministerial, Policy & Performance	15
Inoperative Pool	33
<b>Total</b>	<b>923</b>

**TABLE 7.7: HEADCOUNT AS AT 30 JUNE 2020 BY DIVISION/BRANCH AND EMPLOYMENT TYPE**

Division/Branch	Ongoing	Non-Ongoing <sup>13</sup>	Casual <sup>14</sup>	Total
Office of the Chief Police Officer	3	0	0	3
Office of the Deputy Chief Police Officer — Capability & Community Safety	3	0	0	3
Intelligence & Community Safety	91	1	0	92
Judicial Operations & Exhibit Management Centre & Family Violence	94	0	0	94
Operations	79	20	2	101
Office of the Deputy Chief Police Officer — Response	3	0	0	3
Criminal Investigations	119	1	0	120
Media & Public Engagement	12	2	2	16
North District	210	0	0	210
Road Policing & Emergency Management	60	0	0	60
South District	132	0	0	132
Director Corporate Services	4	0	0	4
ACT Policing Futures Program	4	1	0	5
Finance & Commercial	13	0	0	13
Human Resources	18	1	0	19
Ministerial, Policy & Performance	14	1	0	15
Inoperative Pool	33	0	0	33
<b>Total</b>	<b>892</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>923</b>

<sup>13</sup> A contract of employment that is made for a specific period of time

<sup>14</sup> Where an employee is engaged on a casual basis to do work that is intermittent or irregular in nature

**TABLE 7.8: HEADCOUNT AS AT 30 JUNE 2020 BY AGE GROUP AND GENDER**

Age Group	Female	Male	Total
Under 25	26	14	40
25 – 29	64	102	166
30 – 34	56	103	159
35 – 39	63	101	164
40 – 44	49	72	121
45 – 49	34	78	112
50 – 54	36	57	93
55 – 59	18	26	44
60+	9	15	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>923</b>

**TABLE 7.9: HEADCOUNT AS AT 30 JUNE 2020 BY DIVERSITY<sup>15</sup>**

	Headcount	Percentage of agency workforce (%)
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	31	3.36%
Culturally & linguistically diverse <sup>16</sup>	188	20.37%
People with disability	6	0.65%

<sup>15</sup> Note: This data has been captured using an optional self-reporting mechanism. As a result, the data may not accurately reflect the actual numbers of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander members, Culturally and Linguistically Diverse members, and people with disability within the organisation

<sup>16</sup> A culturally and linguistically diverse person is a person who was born overseas, has at least one parent born overseas or speaks a language other than English at home







# 8 Financials



## Financials

8

Financial Performance	90
Financial Analysis	90
Asset Management	91
Capital Works	93
Government Contracting	97

**Under the Purchase Agreement between the ACT Government, Australian Federal Police and the Chief Police Officer, ACT Policing was provided \$170.195 million to deliver community policing services to the ACT for the 2019–20 financial year.**

## Financial Performance

The following financial information is based on audited Financial Reports for 2018–19 and 2019–20. While our fiscal decisions supported a continued strong financial position during 2019–20, increased employee costs (particularly employee overtime) associated with operational activity and a series of unforeseeable events, being COVID-19 and ACT bushfires, have contributed to a loss of \$1.149 million, or a variance against total revenue of 0.6 per cent. These costs were unable to be offset within the financial year.

## Financial Analysis

Total revenue received by the AFP for the provision of policing services to the ACT was \$177.692 million (including base appropriation, resources received free of charge and other revenue). This represented an increase of \$4.238 million compared with the previous financial year (2018–19). The increase largely resulted from additional funding for initiatives which included:

- ▶ \$2.210 million for the new Police Services Model;
- ▶ \$0.101 million for a safer Canberra; and
- ▶ \$0.715 million support for increasing financial pressures for core policing functions relating to ACT Policing’s Forensic Medical Contract.

The remainder of the increase related to the re-profiling of funding of ongoing initiatives and some new smaller initiatives.

In addition to the payment under the Purchase Agreement (\$170.195 million), ACT Policing were also paid \$0.3 million by ACT Health to meet eligible COVID-19 expenses and reduce some of the overspend attributable to this ongoing occurrence.

Total expenses amounted to \$178.841 million which is an increase of \$0.881 million compared to the 2018–19 financial year. The increased expenditure relates to new and additional budget initiatives funded through the ACT Government budget process as well as higher than anticipated expenses related to COVID-19 and ACT bushfires. The increase in expenses was partly offset by a reduction in Enabling Expenses of \$0.792 million relative to 2018–19.

*Annual financial statements for the reporting period, accompanied by the Auditor-General’s independent audit report, can be found at Appendix 1: Financial statements.*

## Asset Management

### Assets Managed

Many of the facilities and infrastructure used by ACT Policing are owned by the ACT Government. Asset management for the facilities and infrastructure is the responsibility of the Justice and Community Safety Directorate, supported by ACT Policing.

Table 8.1 shows the assets managed by ACT Policing as at 30 June 2020, with a total value of \$13.059 million.

**TABLE 8.1: ASSETS MANAGED BY ACT POLICING**

<b>Total value of assets managed as at 30 June 2020</b>	\$13.059 million
<b>Built property assets</b>	ACT Policing is housed within nine facilities, seven of which are owned by the ACT Government. The remaining two facilities are leased by the AFP.
<b>Land</b>	N/A
<b>Infrastructure (e.g. roads, bridges, traffic signals)</b>	N/A
<b>Urban parks</b>	N/A
<b>Other</b>	For more information see annual reports of the Australian Federal Police and ACT Justice and Community Services Directorate.

### Asset Maintenance and Update

Separate to facilities, ACT Policing conducted a number of capability asset upgrades and replacements throughout 2019–20. These included CCTV enhancements (Winchester Police Centre and Exhibition Management Centre), radar speed measuring devices, 3D laser scanners for collision investigation and reconstruction, and upgrade of police equipment.

Capability replacement, upgrades and repairs and maintenance support positive outcomes for ACT Policing and the wider community through maintaining high standards of equipment, safety and technical advancement.

## Accommodation

In accordance with Policing Arrangement and Purchase Agreement (2017–2021) ACT Government is responsible for the provision of appropriate facilities and associated Infrastructure for the provision of policing services by the AFP. ACT Government provides 7 of the 10 sites occupied by ACT Policing which includes 5 police stations. Three sites are leased by the AFP with funding provided by ACT Government. ACT Policing employs 923 members (headcount) occupying 26,022 square metres as detailed in Table 8.2.

**TABLE 8.2: ASSET MAINTENANCE**

Building name/type	Area occupied (m <sup>2</sup> )
Winchester Police Centre	6,250
Belconnen Police Station	2,800
Traffic Operations Centre	1,600
Gungahlin Police Station	344
Tuggeranong Police Station	2,800
Woden Police Station	2,200
City Police Station	4,200
Specialist Protective Services (formerly SRG) complex (leased)	1,800
Exhibit Management Centre (leased)	4,028
Maritime Operations Facility	443

## Capital Works

Eight capital works projects were completed across ACT Policing sites during the reporting period. Details of the completed works are presented in the following tables.

**TABLE 8.3: COMPLETED WORKS PROJECTS 2019–20**

New Works Project 1	
Project	Winchester Police Centre
Description	Entry gates, fence and pedestrian access
Business unit	Winchester Police Centre
Estimated completion date	March 2020
Original project value	\$244,000
Current year expenditure	\$238,768
Prior year expenditure	Nil
Total expenditure to date	\$238,768
Financially completed	Yes
Comments	As part of the ACT Government Security upgrades of the Winchester Police Centre, new and upgraded pedestrian gates were installed along with the upgrade and strengthening of existing fence line and installation of new CCTV poles.

New Works Project 2	
Project	Winchester Police Centre
Description	Perimeter Lighting (Solar)
Business unit	Winchester Police Centre
Estimated completion date	February 2020
Original project value	\$45,450
Current year expenditure	\$37,400
Prior year expenditure	Nil
Total expenditure to date	\$37,400
Financially completed	Yes
Comments	As part of the ACT Government Security upgrades of the Winchester Police Centre, new and additional lighting was installed around the perimeter of the complex for greater visibility at night and to provide greater performance for the CCTV cameras.

New Works Project 3	
Project	Better Infrastructure Fund (BIF) — Territorial Projects
Description	Gungahlin Station Upgrade
Business unit	Gungahlin Police Station
Estimated completion date	June 2020
Original project value	\$151,000
Current year expenditure	\$151,000
Prior year expenditure	Nil
Total expenditure to date	\$151,000
Financially completed	Yes
Comments	Refurbishment of Police Station including painting, carpet, ceiling tiles and upgrade of security in public bathroom.

New Works Project 4	
Project	Better Infrastructure Fund (BIF) — Territorial Projects
Description	Gymnasium and adjacent change rooms upgrade
Business unit	City Police Station
Estimated completion date	June 2020
Original project value	\$127,000
Current year expenditure	\$127,500
Prior year expenditure	Nil
Total expenditure to date	\$127,500
Financially completed	Yes
Comments	Refurbishment of change rooms, bathrooms and gymnasium, including new tiles, paint, ceiling and gym flooring.

New Works Project 5	
Project	Better support when it matters — Enhanced protective security measures for ACT Policing
Description	JESC vehicle entry/exit gate replacement
Business unit	Gungahlin Police Station
Estimated completion date	August 2020
Original project value	\$45,450
Current year expenditure	\$17,600
Prior year expenditure	Nil
Total expenditure to date	\$17,600
Financially completed	No
Comments	Replacement of ageing gate at the facility.

New Works Project 6	
Project	More services for our suburbs — Upgrading ACT Policing facilities
Description	HVAC Tuggeranong
Business unit	Tuggeranong Police Station
Estimated completion date	November 2020
Original project value	\$2,029,000 + \$961,000 Zero Emissions Government funding Total \$2,990,000
Current year expenditure	\$925,518
Prior year expenditure	\$529,180
Total expenditure to date	\$1,454,698
Financially completed	No
Comments	HVAC Upgrade to electric heat pump with supporting high efficiency gas boiler, lighting upgrades and installation of solar PV with battery.

New Works Project 7	
Project	More services for our suburbs — Upgrading ACT Policing facilities
Description	Winchester Lift
Business unit	Winchester Police Centre
Estimated completion date	July 2020
Original project value	\$260,000
Current year expenditure	\$240,000
Prior year expenditure	Nil
Total expenditure to date	\$240,000
Financially completed	No
Comments	Installation of new lift to meet disability compliance.

New Works Project 8	
Project	Better support when it matters — Enhanced protective security measures for ACT Policing
Description	Winchester Doors and Swipes
Business unit	Winchester Police Centre
Estimated completion date	August 2019
Original project value	\$83,773
Current year expenditure	\$83,773
Prior year expenditure	Nil
Total expenditure to date	\$83,773
Financially completed	Yes
Comments	Replace all door hardware and install new electronic swipes (exit) at Winchester Police Centre.



## Government Contracting

As a Commonwealth agency, ACT Policing complies with the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (Cth). ACT Policing applies the Commonwealth Procurement Rules when procuring property and services, through the Commissioner's financial instructions.

### Government Procurement Policies

Under Commonwealth Procurement Rules, the AFP is required to undertake the following in relation to procurements:

- ▶ Publish all open approaches to the market on AusTender
- ▶ Require procurements valued at \$80,000 or more to be conducted through open approaches to the market (select tendering and direct sourcing for procurements valued at \$80,000 or more are only allowed in limited circumstances), and
- ▶ Report the details of all awarded procurement contracts and purchases valued at \$10,000 or more on AusTender within six weeks of the AFP entering into the arrangement.

The AusTender website can be accessed at [www.tenders.gov.au](http://www.tenders.gov.au).

### Procurements Exempted from Quotation and Tender Threshold

ACT Policing operates within the Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Framework. For more details please see the **AFP Annual Report** ([www.afp.gov.au](http://www.afp.gov.au)).

### Construction Grants and Social Procurement

ACT Policing did not issue any construction grants or engage in any social procurement activities during the 2019–20 reporting period.



# Appendices



Appendices

# Appendix 1: Financial Statements



## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

### To the Chief Police Officer for the Australian Capital Territory (ACT)

#### Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements of the Australian Federal Police for ACT Policing for the year ended 30 June 2020 give a true and fair view of its financial performance for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting policies described in Note 1 to the financial statements.

The financial statements of the Australian Federal Police for ACT Policing, which I have audited, comprise:

- Statement by the Chief Police Officer for the ACT and the Chief Financial Officer;
- Income Statement for the year ended 30 June 2020; and
- Notes to and forming part of the Income Statement, including a Summary of Significant Accounting Policies.

#### Basis for Opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with the Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of my report. I am independent of the ACT Policing in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements for financial statement audits conducted by the Auditor-General and his delegates. These include the relevant independence requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the Code) to the extent that they are not in conflict with the *Auditor-General Act 1997*. I have also fulfilled my other responsibilities in accordance with the Code. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

#### Emphasis of Matter - Basis of Accounting

Without modifying my opinion, I draw attention to Note 1 to the financial statements, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial statements have been prepared for the purpose of fulfilling the financial reporting responsibilities of the Chief Police Officer for the ACT under the terms of the Australian Federal Police's Policing Arrangement with the ACT Government. As a result, the financial report may not be suitable for another purpose.

#### Chief Police Officer for the ACT's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Chief Police Officer for the ACT is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view and that comply with Australian Accounting Standards to the extent described in Note 1. The Chief Police Officer for the ACT is also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view and that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Chief Police Officer for the ACT is responsible for assessing ACT Policing's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing matters related to going concern as applicable and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Chief Police Officer for the ACT either intends to liquidate the entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

My objective is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control;
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Chief Police Officer for the ACT;
- conclude on the appropriateness of the Chief of Police Officer for the ACT's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the entity to cease to continue as a going concern; and
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

I communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

Australian National Audit Office



Scott Sharp  
Executive Director  
Delegate of the Auditor-General  
Canberra  
17 September 2020

**AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL POLICE**

**ACT POLICING**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

**CONTENTS**

Certification of the Financial Statements

Income Statement

Notes to the Income Statement

**AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL POLICE****ACT POLICING 2019-2020****STATEMENT BY THE CHIEF POLICE OFFICER FOR THE ACT  
AND THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER*****CERTIFICATION***


In our opinion, the attached financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2020 are based on properly maintained financial records and give a true and fair view of the matters required by the Policing Arrangement between the Minister for Justice (now Minister for Home Affairs) of the Commonwealth and the Australian Capital Territory Minister for Police and Emergency Services for provision of Police Services to the ACT.

Signed

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date: 17<sup>th</sup> September 2020

**Neil Gaughan**  
Chief Police Officer for the ACT

Signed

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date: 17 September 2020

**Tarnya Gersbach**  
A/Chief Financial Officer

**ACT Policing  
Income Statement  
For the Year Ended 30 June 2020**

2018-19 Actual \$'000		Note	2019-20 Budget \$'000	2019-20 Actual \$'000
<b>REVENUE</b>				
		1d		
	Justice and Community Safety Directorate			
<b>166,279</b>	Base Appropriation		169,417	<b>170,195</b>
<b>5,859</b>	Resources Received Free of Charge	3	5,933	<b>5,904</b>
<b>1,316</b>	Other Revenue		1,419	<b>1,564</b>
<b>173,454</b>	<b>Total Revenue</b>		<b>176,769</b>	<b>177,663</b>
<b>EXPENSES</b>				
<b>116,915</b>	Employee Expenses	4	114,588	<b>116,075</b>
<b>29,419</b>	Enabling Expenses	5	28,667	<b>28,667</b>
<b>22,962</b>	Administrative Expenses	6	24,755	<b>25,031</b>
<b>2,805</b>	Depreciation and Amortisation	7	2,826	<b>3,135</b>
<b>5,859</b>	Resources Received Free of Charge	3	5,933	<b>5,904</b>
<b>177,960</b>	<b>Total Expenses</b>		<b>176,769</b>	<b>178,812</b>
<b>(4,506)</b>	<b>Operating (Deficit)/Surplus</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>(1,149)</b>



**NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES****(a) Basis of Preparation of the Financial Statements**

The Income Statement has been prepared in accordance with the format provided by ACT Justice and Community Safety Directorate. This is a special purpose statement and is prepared under the terms of the Policing Arrangement between the Minister for Justice (now Minister for Home Affairs) of the Commonwealth and the Australian Capital Territory Minister for Police and Emergency Services.

Revenue and Expenses have been extracted from the Financial Statements prepared by the Australian Federal Police (AFP) for the financial year 2019-20.

The Financial Statements of AFP have been prepared in accordance with:

- Public Governance, Performance and Accountability (Financial Reporting) Rule 2015;
- and
- Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board that apply for the reporting period.

The ACT Policing Income Statement is presented in Australian dollars and values have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars.

**(b) Enabling Expenses**

The AFP and ACT Justice and Community Safety Directorate (JaCS) undertook a joint review of enabling services. The methodology for the price of "Enabling Expenses" in Note 5 was agreed between the AFP and JaCS during 2019-20.

The enabling expenses shown in 2019-20 reflect the agreed rebased cost adjusted for increases in employee expenses.

**(c) Cost Allocation**

The methodology utilised in preparation of notes 4 and 6 was primarily Activity Based Costing which utilised statistical analysis of individual Cost Centre activities to apportion costs across outputs. Job Costing was used where a direct relationship between an activity and output could be established.

**(d) Revenue**

Unless alternative treatment is specifically required by an accounting standard, revenues and expenses are recognised in the Income Statement when and only when the flow, consumption or loss of economic benefits has occurred and can be reliably measured.

Gains from disposal of non-current assets are recognised when control of the asset has passed to the buyer.

Base Appropriation represents amounts paid by the ACT Government to the AFP and on certification for the provision of policing services.

Under Section 74 of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* certain receipts are deemed to be appropriated in accordance with that Act and can be applied to meet the costs of the associated activity. This includes the Policing Arrangement between the Minister for Home Affairs of the Commonwealth and the Australian Capital Territory.

Resources received free of charge (RRFOC) are recorded as a revenue and expense in the Income Statement at fair value. The revenue and expense are separately disclosed under resources received free of charge. Goods or services that are received free of charge are only recorded in the Income Statement if they can be reliably measured and would have been purchased if not provided free of charge.

**(e) Comparative Figures**

Comparative information has been disclosed in respect of the previous period for amounts reported in the Income Statement. Where the presentation or classification of items in the Income Statement are amended, the comparative amounts have been reclassified where practical. Where a reclassification occurs the nature, amount and reason for the reclassification is provided.

**NOTE 2. REMUNERATION OF AUDITORS**

The Australian National Audit Office undertakes the audit of the ACT Policing's annual Income Statement and Statement of Performance at a fee to the AFP. These audits are undertaken as special purpose audits by arrangement. The fee for the annual Income Statement audit for 2019-20 is \$34,000 GST exclusive (2018-19: \$32,000) and the fee for the Statement of Performance for 2019-20 is \$32,000 GST exclusive (2018-19: \$31,000).

**Australian Federal Police  
ACT Policing  
Notes to and Forming Part of the Income Statement  
For the Year Ended 30 June 2020**

2018-19 Actual \$'000	NOTE	2019-20 Budget \$'000	2019-20 Actual \$'000
	<b>3 Resources Received Free of Charge (RRFOC)</b>		
	<i>Revenue and Expense:</i>		
5,642	ACT Government provision of Police Stations	5,716	5,766
	ACT Government Solicitor (ACTGS) legal services to ACT Policing	217	138
<u>217</u>		<u>217</u>	<u>138</u>
<u>5,859</u>		<u>5,933</u>	<u>5,904</u>
	The above relates to Policing facilities provided free of charge by the ACT Government as per Clause 4.5 of the Policing Arrangement between the Minister for Home Affairs of the Commonwealth and the Australian Capital Territory. Fair value is measured by an independently determined rental estimation.		
	ACTGS provides legal services to ACT Policing as indicated under the Agreement between the ACT Minister for Police and Emergency Services, Australian Federal Police Commissioner and the Chief Police Officer for the ACT for the provision of policing services to the Australian Capital Territory 2017-2021 and associated arrangements. The value of services is calculated using the ACTGS hourly rates (based on cost recovery) for the lawyers who provided these services.		
	<b>4 Employee Expenses</b>		
88,636	Salaries	89,452	90,166
8,842	Overtime Expenses	7,366	8,661
14,022	Superannuation	14,960	14,399
767	Superannuation Productivity	774	739
4,494	Long Service Leave	1,878	1,606
154	Other Employee Expenses	158	504
<u>116,915</u>	<b>Total Employee Expenses</b>	<u>114,588</u>	<u>116,075</u>
	<b>5 Enabling Expenses</b>		
528	General Counsel	533	533
1,832	Finance & Commercial	1,853	1,853
5,571	Technology & Innovation	5,617	5,617
1,376	Support Capability	1,397	1,397
12,128	Specialist Operations	12,277	12,277
3,715	People, Safety & Security	3,768	3,768
2,767	Workforce & Development	2,805	2,805
1,502	National Projects (Mobility)	417	417
<u>29,419</u>	<b>Total Enabling Expenses</b>	<u>28,667</u>	<u>28,667</u>
	<b>6 Administrative Expenses</b>		
4,136	Accommodation (excluding RRFOC)	5,626	5,095
5,676	Insurance	5,736	5,545
3,191	Vehicle Costs	3,432	3,228
102	Repairs and Maintenance	111	128
9,858	Other Administrative Expenses	9,850	11,035
<u>27,962</u>	<b>Total Administrative Expenses</b>	<u>24,755</u>	<u>25,031</u>
	<b>7 Depreciation and Amortisation</b>		
2,693	Plant and Equipment	2,713	3,026
112	Other Depreciation	113	109
<u>2,805</u>	<b>Total Depreciation and Amortisation</b>	<u>2,826</u>	<u>3,135</u>

## Appendix 2: Statement of Performance



### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

#### To the Chief Police Officer for the Australian Capital Territory (ACT)

#### Qualified Conclusion

In my opinion, except for the effect of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Conclusion section of my report, the attached Statement of Performance for ACT Policing for the year ended 30 June 2020 is prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the ACT Policing Purchase Agreement and fairly represents the performance of ACT Policing for the year ended 30 June 2020.

I have audited the accompanying ACT Policing Statement of Performance for the year ended 30 June 2020. The Statement of Performance comprises a Statement by the Chief Police Officer for the ACT, and statements of Performance Measures and Indicators of Effectiveness and Notes to the Statement of Performance. The audit did not examine the notes to the Statement of Performance.

The Statement of Performance has been prepared under the 2017-21 Purchase Agreement between the ACT Minister for Police and Emergency Services, the Australian Federal Police Commissioner and the Chief Police Officer for the ACT for the provision of policing services to the ACT (the Purchase Agreement). The Agreement specifies the performance measures to be reported. No opinion has been expressed on the relevance or appropriateness of the reported measures for evaluating the effectiveness or efficiency of ACT Policing.

The Statement of Performance is prepared under the terms of the AFP's Policing Arrangement with the ACT Government. As a result, the Statement of Performance may not be suitable for another purpose.

#### Basis for Qualified Conclusion

As disclosed at footnote 1 to the Statement of Performance, ACT Policing is unable to measure or report against Performance Measure 11 'Percentage of 000 calls answered on first or second presentation' due to unavailability of data from a third party. ACT Policing has been unable to implement another method of measuring performance against Performance Measure 11. As a result of this omission, ACT Policing has not measured and reported against all of the required measures set out in the ACT Policing Purchase Agreement. My opinion is therefore qualified in respect of this non-compliance.

#### Responsibility of the Chief Police Officer for the ACT for the Statement of Performance

The Chief Police Officer for the ACT is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Statement of Performance and the information it contains. This responsibility includes developing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation of the Statement of Performance in accordance with the format and methodology provided in the Purchase Agreement.

#### Independence and Quality Control

I have complied with the independence requirements of the Australian National Audit Office, which incorporate the ethical requirements of the Australian accounting profession and applied Auditing Standard ASQC 1 *Quality Control for Firms that Perform Audits and Reviews of Financial Reports and Other Financial Information, Other Assurance Engagements and Related Services Engagements* in undertaking this assurance review.

#### Auditor's Responsibility

My responsibility is to express a reasonable assurance opinion on the Statement of Performance as required under the Purchase Agreement for policing services to the ACT. I have conducted an

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independent audit of the Statement of Performance in order to express an opinion on it to the Chief Police Officer for the ACT.

These standards require that I plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the Statement of Performance is free of material misstatement in accordance with the Purchase Agreement. The audit procedures included examination, on a test basis, of evidence supporting figures and other disclosures in the Statement of Performance. These procedures have been undertaken to form an opinion as to whether, in all material respects, the Statement of Performance has been prepared in accordance with the Purchase Agreement and fairly represents the performance in respect of ACT Policing for the year 2019-20 as measured under the Agreement.

The procedures selected depend on my professional judgement, including identifying areas where there is a risk of material misstatement.

The audit opinion on the ACT Policing Statement of Performance has been formed on the above basis.

Australian National Audit Office



Scott Sharp  
Executive Director  
Delegate of the Auditor-General  
Canberra  
22 October 2020

## AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL POLICE

### ACT POLICING 2019-2020

#### STATEMENT BY THE CHIEF POLICE OFFICER FOR THE ACT

#### *CERTIFICATION*

I certify that the ACT Policing Statement of Performance for the period 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020 is prepared in accordance with the format of the Purchase Agreement between the ACT Minister for Police and Emergency Services and the Chief Police Officer for the ACT for the Provision of Policing Services to the ACT and is based on the Australian Federal Police records and related sources.

Signed



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Date: 22 October 2020

**Neil Gaughan**

Chief Police Officer for the ACT

**STATEMENT OF PERFORMANCE**

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

In partnership with the community, create a safer and more secure Australian Capital Territory (ACT) through the provision of quality police services.

This will be achieved through three main areas of activity:

- Reduce Crime;
- Public Safety; and
- Community and Partner Engagement.

**OUTCOME: REDUCE CRIME****Output: Crime Prevention and Reduction**

- Prevent or reduce crime and violence.

**Output: Criminal Investigations and Prosecutions**

- Enhance response to and investigation of offences.
- Effective and efficient support to the judicial process.

**OUTCOME: PUBLIC SAFETY****Output: Police Response**

- Responsiveness to calls and incidents taking into consideration public and police safety.

**Output: Public Order and Emergency Management**

- Effective planning and management of major community events and public
- Respond to emergencies and disasters.

**Output: Road Safety and Traffic Management**

- Collaborate with partner agencies to improve and promote road safety through education, innovation and targeted enforcement.

**OUTCOME: COMMUNITY AND PARTNER ENGAGEMENT****Output: Community Support and Whole-of-Government Collaboration**

- Increase community confidence in police.
- Increase support for early intervention and diversion.
- Enhance and strengthen resilience of communities.

Purchase Agreement 2017-21 between the ACT Minister for Police and Emergency Services and the Chief Police Officer for the ACT 2019-20 (Period 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020)						
Performance Measures	Target	Financial year result	% variation from target	Previous financial year result (2018-19)	% variation from previous financial year	Target?
<b>Reduce Crime</b>						
<b>Crime Prevention and Reduction</b>						
1. Number of offences against the person reported or becoming known per 100,000 population. <sup>4b</sup>	800 or less	826.0	3.2%	894.0	-7.6%	N
2. Number of offences against property reported or becoming known per 100,000 population. <sup>4b</sup>	8300 or less	4163.1	-49.8%	4663.9	-10.7%	Y
<b>Criminal Investigations and Prosecutions</b>						
3. Percentage of offences against the person cleared. <sup>5</sup>	72% or more	70.3%	-1.7%	71.8%	-1.4%	N
4. Percentage of offences against property cleared. <sup>5</sup>	15% or more	15.6%	0.6%	13.9%	1.8%	Y
5. Percentage of briefs delivered to the DPP within the designated timeframe. <sup>1</sup>	75% or more	84.0%	9.0%	84.8%	-0.7%	Y
6. Percentage of cases finalised by offence proved in court. <sup>9a1</sup>	82% or more	95.8%	13.8%	95.7%	0.1%	Y
7. Percentage of cases otherwise resolved. <sup>9a1</sup>	5% or less	1.5%	-3.5%	1.3%	0.2%	Y
Indicators of Effectiveness	Target	Financial year result	% variation from target	Previous financial year result (2018-19)	% variation from previous financial year	Target?
<b>Reduce Crime</b>						
A. Percentage of persons who are concerned about becoming a victim of physical assault in a public place – excluding sexual assault in the next 12 months. <sup>4,c,d</sup>	National Average or less (38.0%)	31.5%	-6.5%	31.1%	0.4%	Y
B. Percentage of persons who are concerned about becoming a victim of sexual assault in the next 12 months. <sup>4,c,d</sup>	National Average or less (13.9%)	12.9%	-0.9%	13.9%	-1.0%	Y
C. Percentage of persons who are concerned about becoming a victim of housebreaking in the next 12 months. <sup>4,c,d</sup>	National Average or less (57.6%)	56.0%	-1.6%	54.4%	1.6%	Y
D. Percentage of persons who are concerned about becoming a victim of motor vehicle theft in the next 12 months. <sup>4,c,d</sup>	National Average or less (48.7%)	49.9%	1.2%	46.9%	3.0%	N
E. Percentage of persons who feel safe when walking in their neighbourhood by themselves during the night. <sup>4,c,d</sup>	National Average or more (52.8%)	54.2%	1.4%	57.8%	-3.6%	Y
F. Percentage of persons who feel safe at home alone during the night. <sup>4,c,d</sup>	National Average or more (88.1%)	92.3%	4.2%	93.4%	-1.1%	Y
G. Percentage of persons who perceive the following quality of life issues to be a problem in their neighbourhood: <sup>4,c,d</sup>						
i speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving	National Average or less (65.5%)	69.3%	3.8%	66.5%	2.8%	N
ii graffiti/vandalism	National Average or less (38.6%)	39.5%	0.9%	42.8%	-3.3%	N
iii louts/gangs	National Average or less (22.6%)	16.7%	-5.9%	15.1%	1.6%	Y
iv drunken/disorderly behaviour	National Average or less (33.1%)	25.3%	-7.8%	24.4%	0.9%	Y
Performance Measures	Target	Financial year result	% variation from target	Previous financial year result (2018-19)	% variation from previous financial year	Target?
<b>Public Safety</b>						
<b>Police Response</b>						
8. Response times for Priority One Incidents within 10 minutes	80% or more	85.6%	5.6%	81.0%	4.6%	Y
9. Response times for Priority Two Incidents within 20 minutes	80% or more	74.4%	-5.6%	74.5%	-0.1%	N
10. Response times for Priority Three Incidents: Where police attention or response is required: • as determined in consultation with the complainant; • but, in any event, no later than 48 hours from the initial contact by the complainant	90% or more	95.1%	5.1%	97.5%	-2.4%	Y
11. Percentage of 000 calls answered on first or second presentation: <sup>1</sup>						
a) On first presentation	92% or more			88.6%		Not available
b) On second presentation	98% or more			94.8%		Not available
Due to changes to Telstra's Triple Zero infrastructure in 2019, Telstra have since been unable to provide data for the number of Triple Zero calls answered on either the first or second presentation. For this reason, ACT Policing is unable to measure or report against Performance Measure 11.						
<b>Public Order and Emergency Management</b>						
12. Percentage of the community satisfied with police in dealing with public order problems. <sup>4,c,d</sup>	National Average or more (70.5%)	72.0%	1.5%	72.7%	-0.7%	Y
13. Review and testing of arrangements for responding to recovering	Annually	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	Y
<b>Road Safety and Traffic Management</b>						
14. Number of road crashes resulting in death per 100,000 population. <sup>1c</sup>	4.2 or less	1.0	-77.4%	1.5	-35.0%	Y
15. Number of road crashes resulting in injury per 100,000 population. <sup>1c</sup>	180 or less	94.1	-47.7%	121.4	-22.5%	Y

Indicators of Effectiveness	Target	result	from target	financial year	from previous	Target?
<b>Public Safety</b>						
H. Percentage of persons who self-report to driving 10km per hour or more over the speed limit. <sup>a,c,d</sup>	National Average or less (21.1%)	27.4%	6.3%	23.5%	3.9%	N
I. Percentage of persons who self-report to driving while not wearing a seatbelt. <sup>a,c,d</sup>	National Average or less (1.6%)	2.0%	0.4%	1.3%	0.7%	N
J. Percentage of persons who self-report to driving while suspecting they are over the prescribed alcohol limit. <sup>a,c,d,e</sup>	National Average or less (0.9%)	1.6%	0.7%	1.1%	0.5%	N
K. Percentage of persons who self-report to driving when using a mobile phone. <sup>a,c,d</sup>	National Average or less (9.8%)	12.4%	2.6%	9.7%	2.7%	N

Performance Measures	Target	result*	from target	financial year	from previous	Target?
<b>Community and Partner Engagement</b>						
<b>Community Support and Whole-of-Government Collaboration</b>						
16. Percentage of the community satisfied in general with services provided by police. <sup>a,d</sup>	National Average or more (78.3%)	78.2%	-0.1%	80.8%	-2.6%	N
17. Percentage of the community who have confidence in police. <sup>a,d</sup>	National Average or more (81.8%)	83.7%	2.1%	86.7%	-3.0%	Y
18. Percentage of eligible young people referred to restorative justice. <sup>a,k,l,o</sup>	100%	88.5%	-11.5%	94%	-5.5%	N
19. Number of persons referred to community support agencies.	5500 or more	6090.0	10.7%	6065.0	0.4%	Y
20. Number of referrals to drug diversion programs (drug demand reduction effort).	80 or more	166.0	107.5%	167.0	-0.6%	Y
21. ACT Policing Victim Liaison Officers providing contact with victims of indictable crime reported to police. <sup>m</sup>	80% or more	83.6%	3.6%	87.2%	-3.6%	Y
<b>Indicators of Effectiveness</b>						
<b>Community and Partner Engagement</b>						
L. Percentage of persons satisfied with most recent contact with police services. <sup>c,d</sup>	National Average or more (80.4%)	77.6%	-2.8%	84.3%	-6.7%	N
M. Percentage of persons who agree that police perform their job professionally. <sup>c,d</sup>	National Average or more (83.9%)	85.5%	1.6%	87.3%	-1.8%	Y
N. Percentage of persons who agree that police treat people fairly and equally. <sup>c,d</sup>	National Average or more (69.9%)	70.7%	0.8%	74.2%	-3.5%	Y



<b>Purchase Agreement 2017-21 between the ACT Minister for Police and Emergency Services and the Chief Police Officer for the ACT Financial Year Report - 2019-20</b>	
a.	These measures encompass the jurisdiction of a great many public and private institutions and individuals who contribute to the overall results and standings. Success in these targets is not the sole domain or responsibility of ACT Policing.
b.	These targets are based on a five year average, operational environment, crime trends and ACT Government priorities.
c.	These indicators are sourced from the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing (NSCSP), a self-reporting survey conducted by the Social Research Centre.
d.	Using the results of the relevant NSCSP questions, the percentage of the community 'satisfied' in measure 16 equals those who scored 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'; the percentage of the community who have 'confidence' in measure 17 equals those who scored 'agree' or 'strongly agree'; the percentage of persons 'concerned' in Indicators A-D equals those who scored 'somewhat concerned' or 'very concerned'; the percentage of persons 'who feel safe' in Indicators E-F equals those who scored 'safe' or 'very safe'. Indicator G equals those who scored 'somewhat of a problem' or 'major problem' for each separate problem; the percentage of persons 'self-report to driving' in Indicators H-K equals those who scored 'sometimes', 'most of the time' or 'always'; the percentage of persons 'satisfied' in Indicator L equals those who scored 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'; the percentage of persons 'who agree' in Indicators M-N equals those who scored 'agree' or 'strongly agree'.
e.	In the ACT, the prescribed limit is 0.000 of alcohol per 100mL of blood for those classed as a 'special driver' in the Road Transport (Alcohol and Drugs) Act 1977. 'Special drivers' include those with a learner, provisional, probation, restricted, suspended and disqualified licence. The prescribed limit for all other drivers is 0.050 of alcohol per 100mL of blood.
f.	Briefs delivered to the Director of Public Prosecutions within the designated timeframe include those where a formal extension was applied for and granted.
g.	These measures are based on the concept of a 'case' where a person may be brought before the court on multiple charges. The charges are, for the purposes of this measure, grouped under the apprehensions identification number which is automatically generated by the PROMIS Case Management System.
h.	This measure records successful prosecutions as being those where any of the charges under one apprehension identification number has been proven before the court.
i.	This measure records cases which resulted in a court appearance where a magistrate or judge has made a determination which is not related to a finding of guilty or not guilty. This currently refers to mental health orders used by a court.
j.	The term 'otherwise resolved' includes cases referred to the Mental Health Tribunal, remands by the court before a matter is determined.
k.	It should be noted that a proportion of the young people referred are as a diversion whilst others are referred in conjunction with criminal prosecution.
l.	This target does not include matters where police discretion has determined that no further action or a caution is the most appropriate action.
m.	This indicator measures all cases where ACT Policing Victim Liaison Officers have made initial contact with victims for specific indictable offences reported to police within the reporting period.
n.	Eligible according to s19 of the Crimes (Restorative Justice) Act 2004: 19 Eligible offenders (1) An offender who commits an offence is eligible for restorative justice if— (a) this Act applies to the offence and the offender under part 4; and (b) the offender— (i) either - (A) accepts responsibility for the commission of the offence; or (B) if the offender is a young offender and the offence is a less serious offence - does not deny responsibility for the commission of the offence; and (ii) was at least 10 years old when the offence was committed, or was allegedly committed; and (iii) agrees to take part in restorative justice
o.	ACT Policing is required to report on the following against this target in the Report: i. Total number of young offenders ii. Total number of ineligible young offenders iii. Total number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young offenders iv. Total number of ineligible Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young offenders v. Reasons why the offenders were deemed ineligible

<b>Financial year report against the Purchase Agreement between the ACT Minister for Police and the Chief Police Officer for the ACT, 2017-21</b>	
<b>Sources - PERFORMANCE MEASURES</b>	
1. Source:	PROMIS Case Management System as at 02 July 2020. Total person offences reported during period = 3,477.
2. Source:	PROMIS Case Management System as at 02 July 2020. Total property offences reported during period = 17,525.
3. Source:	PROMIS Case Management System as at 02 July 2020. Total person offences cleared during period = 2,446.
4. Source:	PROMIS Case Management System as at 02 July 2020. Total property offences cleared during period = 2,742.
5. Source:	Judicial Operations as at 06 July 2020.
6. Source:	Criminal Records as at 02 July 2020.
7. Source:	Criminal Records as at 02 July 2020.
8. Source:	Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system as at 02 July 2020.
9. Source:	Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system as at 02 July 2020.
10. Source:	Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system as at 02 July 2020.
11. Source:	Telstra as at (NA).
12. Source:	Social Research Centre National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 04 July 2020. National result = 70.5%.
13. Source:	ACT Policing Emergency Management & Planning as at 16 January 2020.
14. Source:	PROMIS Incident, and/or manual count as at 02 July 2020. Crashes resulting in death during the period = 4.
15. Source:	PROMIS Incident, and/or manual count as at 02 July 2020. Crashes resulting in injury during the period = 396.
16. Source:	Social Research Centre National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 04 July 2020. National result = 78.3%.
17. Source:	Social Research Centre National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 04 July 2020. National result = 81.6%.
18. Source:	Crime Reduction Education and Reduction as at 06 July 2020.
19. Source:	Supportlink as at 02 July 2020.
20. Source:	Crime Reduction Education and Reduction as at 06 July 2020.
21. Source:	PROMIS Case Management System as at 02 July 2020.
<b>Sources - INDICATORS OF EFFECTIVENESS</b>	
A. Source:	Social Research Centre National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 04 July 2020. National result = 38.0%.
B. Source:	Social Research Centre National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 04 July 2020. National result = 13.8%.
C. Source:	Social Research Centre National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 04 July 2020. National result = 57.6%.
D. Source:	Social Research Centre National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 04 July 2020. National result = 48.7%.
E. Source:	Social Research Centre National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 04 July 2020. National result = 52.8%.
F. Source:	Social Research Centre National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 04 July 2020. National result = 88.1%.
G.(i) Source:	Social Research Centre National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 04 July 2020. National result = 38.6%.
G.(ii) Source:	Social Research Centre National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 04 July 2020. National result = 38.6%.
G.(iii) Source:	Social Research Centre National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 04 July 2020. National result = 22.6%.
G.(iv) Source:	Social Research Centre National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 04 July 2020. National result = 33.1%.
H. Source:	Social Research Centre National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 04 July 2020. National result = 21.1%.
I. Source:	Social Research Centre National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 04 July 2020. National result = 1.6%.
J. Source:	Social Research Centre National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 04 July 2020. National result = 1.6%.
K. Source:	Social Research Centre National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 04 July 2020. National result = 9.8%.
L. Source:	Social Research Centre National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 04 July 2020. National result = 80.4%.
M. Source:	Social Research Centre National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 04 July 2020. National result = 83.9%.
N. Source:	Social Research Centre National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 04 July 2020. National result = 69.9%.

Rate per 100 000 population based on ACT Population as at 30 June 2018 from Australian Bureau of Statistics publication 3218.0 Regional Population Growth, Australia, published 27 March 2019. ACT Population as at 30 June 2018 = 420 960

## Appendix 3: Number of Offences Reported or Becoming Known in Australian Capital Territory 2015–16 to 2019–20

Offence type	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20
<b>OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON</b>					
<b>Homicide and Related offences</b>					
Murder	6	1	3	1	2
Attempted murder	2	1	6	5	2
Manslaughter	-	-	-	1	1
Driving causing death	-	-	2	1	1
Homicide unspecified	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Homicide and Related offences</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Assaults (excluding sexual)</b>					
Assault causing GBH	67	81	93	118	73
Assault causing ABH	368	472	433	447	424
Assault other	2123	2511	2317	2372	2189
<b>Total Assaults (excluding sexual)</b>	<b>2558</b>	<b>3064</b>	<b>2843</b>	<b>2937</b>	<b>2686</b>
<b>Sexual Offences</b>					
Sexual assault 1st 2nd 3rd degree	21	15	9	22	15
Sexual intercourse, no consent	108	158	157	178	139
Sexual intercourse, person < 16 yrs	59	80	64	97	50
Indecent act, assault	53	65	52	55	50
Indecent act, no consent	100	114	107	140	112
Indecent act, person < 16 yrs	81	96	71	90	59
Incest	24	10	3	15	9
Indecent exposure	39	31	44	38	37
<b>Total Sexual Assault Offences</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>471</b>

Continued

Offence type	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20
<b>Other Offences</b>					
Kidnap/Abduction	17	29	32	23	29
Other offences against the person	236	329	194	283	285
<b>Total Other Offences</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>314</b>
<b>Total Offences against the Person</b>	<b>3304</b>	<b>3993</b>	<b>3587</b>	<b>3886</b>	<b>3477</b>
<b>OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY</b>					
<b>Robbery</b>					
Armed robbery	78	136	123	104	103
Other robbery	78	113	106	105	120
<b>Total Robbery</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>223</b>
<b>Blackmail and extortion</b>					
Blackmail and extortion	6	18	15	15	6
<b>Total Blackmail and Extortion</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Burglary</b>					
Burglary dwellings	1476	1649	1679	1659	1363
Burglary shops	432	335	287	419	370
Burglary other	724	581	590	549	559
<b>Total Burglary</b>	<b>2632</b>	<b>2565</b>	<b>2556</b>	<b>2627</b>	<b>2292</b>
<b>Fraud and Misappropriation</b>					
Fraud	1532	1408	1388	2015	1279
Misappropriation	1	-	-	1	-
Counterfeiting	38	32	60	40	18
<b>Total Fraud and Misappropriation</b>	<b>1571</b>	<b>1440</b>	<b>1448</b>	<b>2056</b>	<b>1297</b>
<b>Handling Stolen Goods</b>					
Receiving	13	7	9	4	8
Unlawful possession	148	106	171	104	136
Other handling stolen goods	9	11	9	11	11
<b>Total Handling of Stolen Goods</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>155</b>

Continued

Offence type	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20
<b>Theft or Illegal use of a Vehicle</b>					
Motor vehicle theft	1034	1325	1493	1234	1262
<b>Total Theft or Illegal use of a Vehicle</b>	<b>1034</b>	<b>1325</b>	<b>1493</b>	<b>1234</b>	<b>1262</b>
<b>Other Theft</b>					
Bicycle theft	672	480	526	710	712
Boat theft	1	2	-	1	3
Stock theft	1	-	2	-	2
Shop stealing	1220	1336	1360	1218	1267
Theft at burglary – dwellings	776	1002	984	936	678
Theft at burglary – shops	254	159	161	225	148
Theft at burglary – other	374	267	319	269	237
Other theft	7677	6386	6443	5373	5062
<b>Total Other Theft</b>	<b>10,975</b>	<b>9632</b>	<b>9795</b>	<b>8732</b>	<b>8109</b>
<b>Property Damage</b>					
Arson	178	212	230	231	203
Damage at burglary – dwellings	163	131	131	138	90
Damage at burglary – shops	38	37	36	60	39
Damage at burglary – other	108	58	69	60	67
Other property damage	4635	4935	4179	4465	3776
<b>Total Property Damage</b>	<b>5122</b>	<b>5373</b>	<b>4645</b>	<b>4954</b>	<b>4175</b>
<b>Environmental Offences</b>					
Pollution	3	10	6	4	2
Flora and fauna	1	-	-	-	-
Other environmental offences	7	4	7	4	4
<b>Total Environmental Offences</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Total Offences against Property</b>	<b>21,677</b>	<b>20,740</b>	<b>20,383</b>	<b>19,954</b>	<b>17,525</b>

*Continued*

Offence type	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20
<b>OFFENCES AGAINST GOOD ORDER</b>					
Government security/operations	62	103	67	60	77
Justice procedures	1407	1620	1884	1775	2063
Firearms and weapons	284	327	403	342	344
Other offences against good order	910	1010	899	972	833
<b>Total Offences against Good Order</b>	<b>2663</b>	<b>3060</b>	<b>3253</b>	<b>3149</b>	<b>3317</b>
<b>DRUG OFFENCES</b>					
Possess and use drugs	542	639	792	541	537
Deal and supply drugs	90	72	106	73	55
Manufacture and grow drugs	21	18	16	21	13
Other drug offences	30	23	44	32	37
<b>Total Drug Offences</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>642</b>
<b>TRAFFIC OFFENCES</b>					
Drink driving offences	959	913	1026	1083	799
Drug driving offences	166	454	736	939	761
Dangerous and reckless driving	138	132	146	178	141
Driving licence offences	821	929	933	946	958
Other motor vehicle, traffic and related offences	3060	4079	3870	3546	3591
<b>Total Traffic Offences</b>	<b>5144</b>	<b>6507</b>	<b>6711</b>	<b>6692</b>	<b>6250</b>
<b>OTHER OFFENCES NOT ELSE WHERE CLASSIFIED</b>					
Other offences n.e.c	117	151	229	123	449
<b>All Offences</b>	<b>33,588</b>	<b>35,203</b>	<b>35,121</b>	<b>34,471</b>	<b>31,660</b>

## Appendix 4: Offences Cleared by ACT Policing in the Australian Capital Territory 2015–16 to 2019–20

Offence type	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20
<b>OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON</b>					
<b>Homicide and Related offences</b>					
Murder	2	-	5	2	1
Attempted murder	1	2	4	5	2
Manslaughter	-	-	-	1	1
Driving causing death	-	-	2	1	-
Homicide unspecified	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Homicide and Related offences</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Assaults (excluding sexual)</b>					
Assault causing GBH	52	63	70	96	59
Assault causing ABH	262	308	316	296	288
Assault other	1580	1913	1773	1669	1548
<b>Total Assaults (excluding sexual)</b>	<b>1894</b>	<b>2284</b>	<b>2159</b>	<b>2061</b>	<b>1895</b>
<b>Sexual Offences</b>					
Sexual assault 1st 2nd 3rd degree	13	11	10	14	10
Sexual intercourse, no consent	70	97	118	126	99
Sexual intercourse, person < 16 yrs	43	70	72	59	50
Indecent act, assault	32	32	45	27	28
Indecent act, no consent	70	68	82	84	81
Indecent act, person < 16 yrs	116	80	64	74	45
Incest	27	5	7	10	7
Indecent exposure	9	5	23	20	18
<b>Total Sexual Assault Offences</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>338</b>

Continued

Offence type	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20
<b>Other Offences</b>					
Kidnap/Abduction	12	29	26	17	26
Other offences against the person	123	196	131	173	183
<b>Total Other Offences</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>209</b>
<b>Total Offences against the Person</b>	<b>2412</b>	<b>2879</b>	<b>2748</b>	<b>2674</b>	<b>2446</b>
<b>OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY</b>					
<b>Robbery</b>					
Armed robbery	27	34	51	57	36
Other robbery	34	40	41	36	48
<b>Total Robbery</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>84</b>
<b>Blackmail and extortion</b>					
Blackmail and extortion	3	11	2	1	6
<b>Total Blackmail and Extortion</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Burglary</b>					
Burglary dwellings	130	127	182	157	144
Burglary shops	36	29	31	44	19
Burglary other	59	32	64	61	53
<b>Total Burglary</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>216</b>
<b>Fraud and Misappropriation</b>					
Fraud	951	504	691	438	606
Misappropriation	-	-	-	1	-
Counterfeiting	1	1	26	1	4
<b>Total Fraud and Misappropriation</b>	<b>952</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>610</b>
<b>Handling Stolen Goods</b>					
Receiving	7	4	15	2	8
Unlawful possession	91	84	155	81	123
Other handling stolen goods	7	8	5	12	9
<b>Total Handling of Stolen Goods</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>140</b>

Continued



Offence type	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20
<b>Theft or Illegal use of a Vehicle</b>					
Motor vehicle theft	127	150	202	159	163
<b>Total Theft or Illegal use of a Vehicle</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>163</b>
<b>Other Theft</b>					
Bicycle theft	9	15	13	15	9
Boat theft	1	-	-	-	-
Stock theft	-	-	-	-	-
Shop stealing	431	465	493	338	324
Theft at burglary – dwellings	65	56	100	59	66
Theft at burglary – shops	20	16	14	24	7
Theft at burglary – other	35	8	9	12	19
Other theft	962	567	528	463	355
<b>Total Other Theft</b>	<b>1523</b>	<b>1127</b>	<b>1157</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>780</b>
<b>Property Damage</b>					
Arson	28	13	19	12	18
Damage at burglary – dwellings	25	25	19	34	8
Damage at burglary – shops	4	2	6	5	-
Damage at burglary – other	26	5	4	7	12
Other property damage	628	786	733	684	703
<b>Total Property Damage</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>831</b>	<b>781</b>	<b>742</b>	<b>741</b>
<b>Environmental Offences</b>					
Pollution	2	7	5	2	1
Flora and fauna	-	-	-	-	-
Other environmental offences	7	2	5	2	1
<b>Total Environmental Offences</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Total Offences against Property</b>	<b>3716</b>	<b>2991</b>	<b>3413</b>	<b>2707</b>	<b>2742</b>

Continued

Offence type	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20
<b>OFFENCES AGAINST GOOD ORDER</b>					
Government security/operations	53	100	65	62	76
Justice procedures	1166	1412	1646	1484	1753
Firearms and weapons	231	280	282	285	268
Other offences against good order	615	675	629	668	545
<b>Total Offences against Good Order</b>	<b>2065</b>	<b>2467</b>	<b>2622</b>	<b>2499</b>	<b>2642</b>
<b>DRUG OFFENCES</b>					
Possess and use drugs	431	522	639	437	407
Deal and supply drugs	55	58	85	89	38
Manufacture and grow drugs	14	15	10	13	7
Other drug offences	11	6	11	9	7
<b>Total Drug Offences</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>459</b>
<b>TRAFFIC OFFENCES</b>					
Drink driving offences	895	808	979	1,027	757
Drug driving offences	170	436	695	938	785
Dangerous and reckless driving	116	97	99	129	103
Driving licence offences	763	831	881	854	908
Other motor vehicle, traffic and related offences	2290	2555	2364	1960	2094
<b>Total Traffic Offences</b>	<b>4234</b>	<b>4727</b>	<b>5018</b>	<b>4908</b>	<b>4647</b>
<b>OTHER OFFENCES NOT ELSE WHERE CLASSIFIED</b>					
Other offences n.e.c	52	50	79	58	104
<b>All Offences</b>	<b>12,990</b>	<b>13,715</b>	<b>14,625</b>	<b>13,394</b>	<b>13,040</b>

## Appendix 5: Percentage of Offences Cleared by ACT Policing 2015–16 to 2019–20

Offence type	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20
<b>OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON</b>					
<b>Homicide and Related offences</b>					
Murder	33.3%	0.0%	166.7%	200.0%	50.0%
Attempted murder	50.0%	200.0%	66.7%	100.0%	100.0%
Manslaughter	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Driving causing death	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Homicide unspecified	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Total Homicide and Related offences</b>	<b>37.5%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>112.5%</b>	<b>66.7%</b>
<b>Assaults (excluding sexual)</b>					
Assault causing GBH	77.6%	77.8%	75.3%	81.4%	80.8%
Assault causing ABH	71.2%	65.3%	73.0%	66.2%	67.9%
Assault other	74.4%	76.2%	76.5%	70.4%	70.7%
<b>Total Assaults (excluding sexual)</b>	<b>74.0%</b>	<b>74.5%</b>	<b>75.9%</b>	<b>70.2%</b>	<b>70.6%</b>
<b>Sexual Offences</b>					
Sexual assault 1st 2nd 3rd degree	61.9%	73.3%	111.1%	63.6%	66.7%
Sexual intercourse, no consent	64.8%	61.4%	75.2%	70.8%	71.2%
Sexual intercourse, person < 16 yrs	72.9%	87.5%	112.5%	60.8%	100.0%
Indecent act, assault	60.4%	49.2%	86.5%	49.1%	56.0%
Indecent act, no consent	70.0%	59.6%	76.6%	60.0%	72.3%
Indecent act, person < 16 yrs	143.2%	83.3%	90.1%	82.2%	76.3%
Incest	112.5%	50.0%	233.3%	66.7%	77.8%
Indecent exposure	23.1%	16.1%	52.3%	52.6%	48.6%
<b>Total Sexual Assault Offences</b>	<b>78.4%</b>	<b>64.7%</b>	<b>83.0%</b>	<b>65.2%</b>	<b>71.8%</b>

Continued

Offence type	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20
<b>Other Offences</b>					
Kidnap/Abduction	70.6%	100.0%	81.3%	73.9%	89.7%
Other offences against the person	52.1%	59.6%	67.5%	61.1%	64.2%
<b>Total Other Offences</b>	<b>53.4%</b>	<b>62.8%</b>	<b>69.5%</b>	<b>62.1%</b>	<b>66.6%</b>
<b>Total Offences against the Person</b>	<b>73.0%</b>	<b>72.1%</b>	<b>76.6%</b>	<b>68.8%</b>	<b>70.3%</b>
<b>OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY</b>					
<b>Robbery</b>					
Armed robbery	34.6%	25.0%	41.5%	54.8%	35.0%
Other robbery	43.6%	35.4%	38.7%	34.3%	40.0%
<b>Total Robbery</b>	<b>39.1%</b>	<b>29.7%</b>	<b>40.2%</b>	<b>44.5%</b>	<b>37.7%</b>
<b>Blackmail and extortion</b>					
Blackmail and extortion	50.0%	61.1%	13.3%	6.7%	100.0%
<b>Total Blackmail and Extortion</b>	<b>50.0%</b>	<b>61.1%</b>	<b>13.3%</b>	<b>6.7%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Burglary</b>					
Burglary dwellings	8.8%	7.7%	10.8%	9.5%	10.6%
Burglary shops	8.3%	8.7%	10.8%	10.5%	5.1%
Burglary other	8.1%	5.5%	10.8%	11.1%	9.5%
<b>Total Burglary</b>	<b>8.5%</b>	<b>7.3%</b>	<b>10.8%</b>	<b>10.0%</b>	<b>9.4%</b>
<b>Fraud and Misappropriation</b>					
Fraud	62.1%	35.8%	49.8%	21.7%	47.4%
Misappropriation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Counterfeiting	2.6%	3.1%	43.3%	2.5%	22.2%
<b>Total Fraud and Misappropriation</b>	<b>60.6%</b>	<b>35.1%</b>	<b>49.5%</b>	<b>21.4%</b>	<b>47.0%</b>
<b>Handling Stolen Goods</b>					
Receiving	53.8%	57.1%	166.7%	50.0%	100.0%
Unlawful possession	61.5%	79.2%	90.6%	77.9%	90.4%
Other handling stolen goods	77.8%	72.7%	55.6%	109.1%	81.8%
<b>Total Handling of Stolen Goods</b>	<b>61.8%</b>	<b>77.4%</b>	<b>92.6%</b>	<b>79.8%</b>	<b>90.3%</b>

Continued

Offence type	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20
<b>Theft or Illegal use of a Vehicle</b>					
Motor vehicle theft	12.3%	11.3%	13.5%	12.9%	12.9%
<b>Total Theft or Illegal use of a Vehicle</b>	<b>12.3%</b>	<b>11.3%</b>	<b>13.5%</b>	<b>12.9%</b>	<b>12.9%</b>
<b>Other Theft</b>					
Bicycle theft	1.3%	3.1%	2.5%	2.1%	1.3%
Boat theft	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Stock theft	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Shop stealing	35.3%	34.8%	36.3%	27.8%	25.6%
Theft at burglary – dwellings	8.4%	5.6%	10.2%	6.3%	9.7%
Theft at burglary – shops	7.9%	10.1%	8.7%	10.7%	4.7%
Theft at burglary – other	9.4%	3.0%	2.8%	4.5%	8.0%
Other theft	12.5%	8.9%	8.2%	8.6%	7.0%
<b>Total Other Theft</b>	<b>13.9%</b>	<b>11.7%</b>	<b>11.8%</b>	<b>10.4%</b>	<b>9.6%</b>
<b>Property Damage</b>					
Arson	15.7%	6.1%	8.3%	5.2%	8.9%
Damage at burglary – dwellings	15.3%	19.1%	14.5%	24.6%	8.9%
Damage at burglary – shops	10.5%	5.4%	16.7%	8.3%	0.0%
Damage at burglary – other	24.1%	8.6%	5.8%	11.7%	17.9%
Other property damage	13.5%	15.9%	17.5%	15.3%	18.6%
<b>Total Property Damage</b>	<b>13.9%</b>	<b>15.5%</b>	<b>16.8%</b>	<b>15.0%</b>	<b>17.7%</b>
<b>Environmental Offences</b>					
Pollution	66.7%	70.0%	83.3%	50.0%	50.0%
Flora and fauna	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other environmental offences	100.0%	50.0%	71.4%	50.0%	25.0%
<b>Total Environmental Offences</b>	<b>81.8%</b>	<b>64.3%</b>	<b>76.9%</b>	<b>50.0%</b>	<b>33.3%</b>
<b>Total Offences against Property</b>	<b>17.1%</b>	<b>14.4%</b>	<b>16.7%</b>	<b>13.6%</b>	<b>15.6%</b>

Continued

Offence type	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20
<b>OFFENCES AGAINST GOOD ORDER</b>					
Government security/operations	85.5%	97.1%	97.0%	103.3%	98.7%
Justice procedures	82.9%	87.2%	87.4%	83.6%	85.0%
Firearms and weapons	81.3%	85.6%	70.0%	83.3%	77.9%
Other offences against good order	67.6%	66.8%	70.0%	68.7%	65.4%
<b>Total Offences against Good Order</b>	<b>77.5%</b>	<b>80.6%</b>	<b>80.6%</b>	<b>79.4%</b>	<b>79.7%</b>
<b>DRUG OFFENCES</b>					
Possess and use drugs	79.5%	81.7%	80.7%	80.8%	75.8%
Deal and supply drugs	61.1%	80.6%	80.2%	121.9%	69.1%
Manufacture and grow drugs	66.7%	83.3%	62.5%	61.9%	53.8%
Other drug offences	36.7%	26.1%	25.0%	28.1%	18.9%
<b>Total Drug Offences</b>	<b>74.8%</b>	<b>79.9%</b>	<b>77.8%</b>	<b>82.2%</b>	<b>71.5%</b>
<b>TRAFFIC OFFENCES</b>					
Drink driving offences	93.3%	88.5%	95.4%	94.8%	94.7%
Drug driving offences	102.4%	96.0%	94.4%	99.9%	103.2%
Dangerous and reckless driving	84.1%	73.5%	67.8%	72.5%	73.0%
Driving licence offences	92.9%	89.5%	94.4%	90.3%	94.8%
Other motor vehicle, traffic and related offences	74.8%	62.6%	61.1%	55.3%	58.3%
<b>Total Traffic Offences</b>	<b>82.3%</b>	<b>72.6%</b>	<b>74.8%</b>	<b>73.3%</b>	<b>74.4%</b>
<b>OTHER OFFENCES NOT ELSE WHERE CLASSIFIED</b>					
Other offences n.e.c	44.4%	33.1%	34.5%	47.2%	23.2%
<b>All Offences</b>	<b>38.7%</b>	<b>39.0%</b>	<b>41.6%</b>	<b>38.9%</b>	<b>41.2%</b>

## Appendix 6: Proceedings Against Offenders by ACT Policing (Charges) 2015–16 to 2019–20

Offence type	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20
<b>OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON</b>					
<b>Homicide and Related offences</b>					
Murder	3	2	7	5	1
Attempted murder	1	2	4	10	-
Manslaughter	-	-	-	1	-
Driving causing death	1	1	3	1	-
Homicide unspecified	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Homicide and Related offences</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Assaults (excluding sexual)</b>					
Assault causing GBH	100	102	128	168	136
Assault causing ABH	284	303	316	323	308
Assault other	934	1044	974	949	965
<b>Total Assaults (excluding sexual)</b>	<b>1318</b>	<b>1449</b>	<b>1418</b>	<b>1440</b>	<b>1409</b>
<b>Sexual Offences</b>					
Sexual assault 1st 2nd 3rd degree	13	25	7	20	23
Sexual intercourse, no consent	46	32	27	23	16
Sexual intercourse, person < 16 yrs	55	37	21	39	37
Indecent act, assault	3	2	2	-	2
Indecent act, no consent	100	61	79	49	27
Indecent act, person < 16 yrs	95	74	53	48	25
Incest	25	13	1	14	-
Indecent exposure	8	5	6	11	18
<b>Total Sexual Assault Offences</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>148</b>

Continued

Offence type	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20
<b>Other Offences</b>					
Kidnap/Abduction	23	46	33	30	26
Other offences against the person	192	240	202	222	236
<b>Total Other Offences</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>262</b>
<b>Total Offences against the Person</b>	<b>1883</b>	<b>1989</b>	<b>1863</b>	<b>1913</b>	<b>1820</b>
<b>OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY</b>					
<b>Robbery</b>					
Armed robbery	48	54	55	98	54
Other robbery	28	90	86	59	74
<b>Total Robbery</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>128</b>
<b>Blackmail and extortion</b>					
Blackmail and extortion	3	18	5	8	2
<b>Total Blackmail and Extortion</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Burglary</b>					
Burglary dwellings	163	129	194	195	151
Burglary shops	61	39	46	51	57
Burglary other	88	59	108	119	116
<b>Total Burglary</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>324</b>
<b>Fraud and Misappropriation</b>					
Fraud	655	837	703	347	881
Misappropriation	-	-	-	-	-
Counterfeiting	-	2	-	1	6
<b>Total Fraud and Misappropriation</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>887</b>
<b>Handling Stolen Goods</b>					
Receiving	42	25	35	14	27
Unlawful possession	247	263	294	182	245
Other handling stolen goods	-	4	11	4	1
<b>Total Handling of Stolen Goods</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>273</b>

Continued



Offence type	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20
<b>Theft or Illegal use of a Vehicle</b>					
Motor vehicle theft	162	215	299	321	279
<b>Total Theft or Illegal use of a Vehicle</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>279</b>
<b>Other Theft</b>					
Bicycle theft	29	12	10	15	16
Boat theft	-	-	-	-	-
Stock theft	2	-	-	-	-
Shop stealing	341	285	241	267	251
Theft at burglary – dwellings	141	63	87	76	117
Theft at burglary – shops	26	16	13	27	23
Theft at burglary – other	28	8	23	36	57
Other theft	411	462	299	245	322
<b>Total Other Theft</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>846</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>786</b>
<b>Property Damage</b>					
Arson	29	10	23	25	23
Damage at burglary – dwellings	108	34	37	55	60
Damage at burglary – shops	9	7	6	16	22
Damage at burglary – other	15	20	18	43	30
Other property damage	491	536	538	561	500
<b>Total Property Damage</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>635</b>
<b>Environmental Offences</b>					
Pollution	-	4	4	-	-
Flora and fauna	-	-	1	-	3
Other environmental offences	2	1	1	2	2
<b>Total Environmental Offences</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Total Offences against Property</b>	<b>3129</b>	<b>3193</b>	<b>3137</b>	<b>2767</b>	<b>3319</b>

*Continued*

Offence type	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20
<b>OFFENCES AGAINST GOOD ORDER</b>					
Government security/operations	158	216	184	114	257
Justice procedures	1919	2142	2454	2402	2769
Firearms and weapons	335	392	421	488	433
Other offences against good order	504	568	576	596	622
<b>Total Offences against Good Order</b>	<b>2916</b>	<b>3318</b>	<b>3635</b>	<b>3600</b>	<b>4081</b>
<b>DRUG OFFENCES</b>					
Possess and use drugs	548	650	729	532	483
Deal and supply drugs	84	137	250	168	81
Manufacture and grow drugs	34	31	22	32	10
Other drug offences	-	1	1	1	-
<b>Total Drug Offences</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>1002</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>574</b>
<b>TRAFFIC OFFENCES</b>					
Drink driving offences	1030	922	1060	1157	868
Drug driving offences	347	637	816	1022	844
Dangerous and reckless driving	180	120	162	159	168
Driving licence offences	1016	1247	1258	1222	1206
Other motor vehicle, traffic and related offences	1289	1505	1429	1334	1342
<b>Total Traffic Offences</b>	<b>3862</b>	<b>4431</b>	<b>4725</b>	<b>4894</b>	<b>4428</b>
<b>OTHER OFFENCES NOT ELSE WHERE CLASSIFIED</b>					
Other offences n.e.c	52	74	255	98	113
<b>All Offences</b>	<b>12,508</b>	<b>13,824</b>	<b>14,617</b>	<b>14,005</b>	<b>14,335</b>

# Index

## A

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Agreement 2019–2028, 61

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Liaison Officers, 62–63

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, 6, 15, 61, 62–63

accommodation facilities, 91, 92, 93–96

accountability, i, 14, 16, *see also* professional standards

ACT Ambulance Service, 1, 48, 49

ACT Children’s Court, Warrumbul Circle Sentencing Court, 61

ACT Crime Stoppers, 44

ACT Director of Public Prosecutions, 12, 47

ACT Emergency Services Agency, 2, 52

ACT Fire & Rescue, 52

ACT Health, 1, 3, 48, 49, 90

ACT Neighbourhood Watch, 44

ACT Road Safety Action Plan 2016–2020, 57

ACT Road Safety Strategy 2011–2020, 57, 58, 59

ACT Rural Fire Brigade, 52

alcohol-fuelled violence and anti-social behaviour, 7, 39

apps, Mobile Responder, 22–23

assaults, 21, 33, 39, *see also* family violence; offences statistics

asset management, 91–92

Auditor-General *see* Australian National Audit Office

auditors’ reports, 100–101

AusTender, 97

Australian Border Force, 2, 40

Australian Centre for Countering Child Exploitation, 38

Australian Commission for Law Enforcement Integrity, 68–69

Australian Defence Force, 2, 52

Australian Federal Police (AFP), 6, 11, 40, 53  
Commissioner, 6, 68, 97  
Commissioner’s Order 3 (CO3), 74, 78, 79

complaints handling, 70–75

National Anti-Gangs Squad, 2

Professional Standards Framework, 68–69

Professional Standards group, 20, 68, 69

Reconciliation Action Plan, 82

role of ACT Policing within, 10

use of force, 78–79

*Australian Federal Police Act 1979* (Cth), i, 10, 68

Australian Federal Police Regulations 1979 (Cth), 68

Australian Institute of Criminology, 35

Australian National Audit Office, 68

Australian New Zealand Counter Terrorism Committee, 53

*Australia’s Strategy for Protecting Crowded Places from Terrorism*, 53

## B

batons, use of, 78

Bean, Anthony, iv

body worn cameras, 20–21, 47

briefs and orders, 47

budget *see* finance

burglary statistics, 43–44, *see also* offences statistics

bushfires, 2, 15, 52, 90

## C

Canberra patrol zones, 17

Capital 3 exercise, 53

capital works, 93–96

case studies

- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Liaison Officers, 62–63
- body worn cameras, 20–21
- cocaine seizure, 40
- COVID-19 pandemic and Territory Targeting Team, 54–55
- Family Violence Unit, 36–37
- Joint Anti-Child Exploitation Teams (JACET), 38

- Mobile Responder, 22–23
  - PACER (Police, Ambulance and Clinician Early Response), 49
  - speeding, 59
  - cases
    - finalised in court, 47
    - otherwise resolved, 48
    - see also* offences statistics
  - challenges during 2019–20, 15
  - chemical agents, use of, 78–79
  - Chief Finance Officer, 35
  - Chief Minister Treasury and Economic Development Directorate, 35, 53
  - Chief Police Officer for the ACT, 6, 10, 11
    - foreword, 1–3
    - role and responsibilities, 16
  - Chief Police Officer’s Advisory Board, 61
  - Child and Youth Protection Services, 35, 36–37
  - child exploitation, 38
  - cleared offences *see* offences statistics
  - cocaine seizures, 2, 40
  - ‘Coffee with a Cop’ initiative, 61
  - collaborations, 1, 6
    - case studies, 36–38, 40
    - cross-jurisdictional, 12, 38, 40, 52–53
    - tri-service response team, 1, 48, 49
  - Commonwealth Ombudsman, 68, 69, 75, 79
  - Commonwealth Procurement Rules, 97
  - community and partner engagement, 13
    - performance measures, 13, 26, 60–64
    - satisfaction and confidence in police, 29, 52, 60–61
    - school visits, 27
  - Community Engagement Team, 63
  - community support agencies, referrals to, 7, 64
  - community support and whole-of-government engagement, 60–64
  - community-focused model of policing, 15, 19, 50, 62, *see also* Police Services Model
  - Complaint Management Team, 69
  - complaints and conduct breaches, 20, 69
    - established matters, 75
    - finalised conduct issues, 75
    - statistics, 70–72
    - trends analysis, 73–74
  - conduct breaches *see* complaints and conduct breaches
  - conducted electrical weapons (CEW), 79
  - confidence in the police, 29, 52, 60–61
  - Constable Kenny Koala program, 27, 63
  - construction grants, 97
  - contact details, *inside front cover*
  - contracting, 97
  - corporate governance *see* governance
  - corruption risk management, 68–69
  - Council of Australian Governments, 7
  - counter-terrorism measures, 7, 53
  - COVID-19 pandemic
    - expenses, 90
    - impact on community, 32
    - response to, 3, 15, 53, 54–55
  - crime and safety perceptions, 41–42
  - Crime Disruption Team, 44
  - crime prevention and reduction, 12
    - performance measures, 12, 32–44
  - crime reporting, 19
  - Crime Stoppers, 44
  - criminal gangs, 39, *see also* serious and organised crime
  - criminal investigations and prosecutions, 45–49
  - cross-jurisdictional collaborations, 12, 38, 40, 52–53
  - crowded places security, 53
  - Cultural Connections Training, 62
- D**
- demand for policing services, 15
  - Director of Public Prosecutions, 12, 47
  - diversion programs *see* early intervention and diversion strategies
  - diversity and inclusion (staff), 82, 83, 87
  - domestic violence *see* family violence
  - drivers *see* road safety and traffic management
  - drug harm minimisation, 7, 64
  - drug offences, 118, 122, 126, 130, *see also* offences statistics
  - drug seizures, 2, 40

**E**

early intervention and diversion strategies,  
15, 26  
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander  
community, 6, 61, 62–63  
drug harm minimisation, 7, 64  
young offenders, 61

emergencies and disasters, 2, 15, 52–53, 55,  
90, *see also* COVID-19 pandemic

Emergency Command Centre, 2

Emergency Management and Operations, 2

Emergency Management and Planning  
team, 52

employees *see* staff

equipment, 91  
use of force, 78–79

evidence-based policing practices and  
decisions, 6, 18

extremism and terrorism, 7, 53

**F**

family violence, 7, 15, 34–37

Family Violence Intervention Program  
Coordination Committee, 35

Family Violence Orders, 35, 36

Family Violence Risk Assessment Tool, 35

Family Violence Unit (FVU), 35, 36–37

fear of crime indicators, 41–42

finance  
budget, 12  
financial performance and analysis, 90  
financial statements, 100–106  
fraud risk management, 68  
funding, 1, 12, 18, 90  
procurement, 97

firearm seizures, 39

firearms use by police, 78–79, *see also* use  
of force

forensic services, 82, 90

fraud risk and control, 68

freedom of information contact details,  
*inside front cover*

Futures Program, 18, 19, 20–21

**G**

gangs, 39

Gaughan, Neil *see* Chief Police Officer for  
the ACT

Gentleman, Mick, 6–7

good order, offences against, 52–55, 118,  
122, 126, 130

governance, 10–11  
professional standards, 20, 68–69  
of use of force, 78–79

government contracting, 97

grants, none issued, 97

Gungahlin Library Story Time session, 63

**H**

hail storm, 3

handcuffs, use of, 78–79

homicide, 33–34, *see also* offences statistics

hotel and hospitality industry security, 53

human resources *see* staff

**I**

illicit drugs *see* drug harm minimisation;  
drug offences; drug seizures

incidents (Priority One to Three), 50–51

Indicators of Effectiveness, 2, 14, 28, 29–30  
Statement of Performance, 107–114

Indigenous Australians *see* Aboriginal and  
Torres Strait Islander peoples

information technology, 75

integrity *see* professional standards

intelligence products *see* operational  
intelligence

intent of ACT Policing, 11

internet home page, *inside front cover*

intervention strategies *see* early intervention  
and diversion strategies

investigations *see* criminal investigations  
and prosecutions

**J**

Joint Anti-Child Exploitation Teams (JACET),  
38

Justice and Community Safety Directorate, 7,  
12, 59, 91

**K**

Kenny Koala, Constable, 27, 63  
Kings Highway Road Safety Campaign, 57

**L**

*Law Enforcement Integrity Commissioner Act 2006* (Cth), 69  
learning and development *see* training  
legislative framework, 10  
letter of transmittal, i  
library story time sessions, 63  
liquor licensing laws, compliance checks, 39, 55  
long range audio devices, use of, 78

**M**

management and accountability *see* governance  
map of patrol zones, 17  
media releases and enquiries, 27, *see also* social media  
mental health crisis incidents, tri-service response team, 1, 48, 49  
mental health support for staff, 15  
Minister for Police and Emergency Services, 6–7, 10, 16  
Ministerial Direction, 6–7, 11, 16  
mission statement, 10  
Mobile Responder, 22–23  
motor vehicle collisions *see* road safety and traffic management  
motor vehicle theft, 43–44, *see also* offences statistics  
motorcycle gangs, 39  
Multicultural Liaison Officer, 63

**N**

National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing, 29–30, 41–42, 52, 60  
natural disasters, 2–3  
Neighbourhood Watch, 44  
NSW Police Force, 2, 40, 57

**O**

offences statistics, 115–130  
cleared, 45, 46, 119–126

drug offences, 118, 122, 126, 130  
against good order, 118, 122, 126, 130  
number reported, 115–118  
against the person, 32–42, 45, 115–116, 119–120, 123–124, 127–128  
proceedings against offenders, 127–130  
against property, 42–44, 46, 116–117, 120–121, 124–125, 128–129  
proven in court, 47  
traffic offences, 59, 118, 122, 126, 130  
Office of Family Safety, 35  
officer safety, 15, 22–23, 52, 54  
Online Crime Reporting Tool, 19  
operational intelligence, 1, 12, 18, 19, 44, 50  
orders and briefs, 26, 47  
organisational structure, 16  
organised crime *see* gangs; serious and organised crime  
outcomes, 11, 12–13, 28  
Community and Partner Engagement, 13, 60–64  
Public Safety, 13, 50–59  
Reduce Crime, 12, 32–49  
'Outsmart the Offender' campaign, 44

**P**

PACER (Police, Ambulance and Clinician Early Response), 1, 48, 49  
partner agencies *see* collaborations  
patrol zones, Canberra, 17  
Performance Measure Framework, 12–13, 14, 29  
Performance Measures, 2, 14, 28, 29  
2019–20 statistics, 26–27  
Outcome: Community and Partner Engagement, 13, 60–64  
Outcome: Public Safety, 13, 50–59  
Outcome: Reduce Crime, 12, 32–49  
Statement of Performance, 107–114  
person offences *see under* offences statistics  
personnel *see* staff  
physical assault *see* assaults  
physical force, use of *see* use of force  
Places of Worship security, 53

plans and planning

- fraud and anti-corruption, 68–69
- property crime prevention, 44
- reconciliation action, 82
- road safety, 57, 58, 59

police dogs, 78

police response times, 50–51

Police Services Model, 1, 6, 7, 18, 90

- community-focused, 15, 19, 50, 62
- pillars, 18

police stations *see* accommodation facilities

Policing Arrangement, i, 10, 92

Priority One incidents, 50

Priority Two incidents, 50–51

Priority Three incidents, 51

Proactive Policing teams, 19

procurement, 97

professional standards, 20, 68–69

property crime, 42–44, 46, *see also* offences statistics

Property Crime Prevention Strategy

- 2016–2020, 44

prosecutions *see* criminal investigations and prosecutions

*Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (Cth), i, 97

Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Rule 2014 (Cth), i, 68

public health directions compliance, 3, 55

public health emergency *see* COVID-19 pandemic

public order

- management of, 52–55
- offences against, 118, 122, 126, 130

public perceptions

- of crime and safety, 41–42
- of the police, 29, 52, 60–61

public safety, 13

- performance measures, 13, 50–59

Purchase Agreement, i, 6, 10–11, 12, 16, 82, 90, 92

- measures of performance and effectiveness, 14, 28, 29–30

pyrotechnic devices, use of, 78

## R

radio transmission reductions, 22

recidivism reduction *see* early intervention and diversion strategies

referrals

- to community support agencies, 7, 64
- to restorative justice, 6, 61

Regional Training Team, 52

reported offences *see* offences statistics

response times, 50–51

responsiveness and efficiency, 6, 13, 18

restorative justice, 6, 61

Road Policing, 59

road safety and traffic management, 7, 56–59

- crashes resulting in death, 56
- crashes resulting in injury, 58
- speeding offences, 57, 58, 59
- Traffic Infringement Notices, 59
- traffic offences, 118

Road Transport Authority, 58

robbery statistics, 43–44, *see also* offences statistics

roles and functions

- ACT Policing, 10
- Chief Police Officer for the ACT, 16

## S

Safe Summer campaign, 39

safety

- of ACT Policing members, 15, 22–23, 52, 54
- public perceptions of crime and safety, 41–42
- public safety, 13, 50–59
- road safety *see* road safety and traffic management

satisfaction and confidence in police, 29, 52, 60–61

search warrants, 39

security or premises and places, 53

serious and organised crime, 7, 15, 39, *see also* criminal investigations and prosecutions

Sexual Assault and Child Abuse Team, 21

sexual assault offences, 21  
 statistics, 33  
*see also* offences statistics

sexual exploitation, 38

social media, 27

social procurement activities, 97

special areas of focus, 6–7

Specialist Protective Services, 78, 82

speeding offences, 57, 58, 59, *see also*  
 offences statistics

staff, 82–87  
 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander,  
 82, 87  
 by age group, 87  
 average years of service, 84  
 diversity, 82, 83, 87  
 by division/branch, 85–86  
 by employment category/type, 84, 86  
 gender balance, 83  
 headcount, 83–87  
 health, safety and wellbeing, 15, 22–23,  
 52, 54  
 organisational structure, 16  
 profile, 82  
 recruitment, 82  
 workforce composition, 84

State Emergency Services (SES), 2, 52

SupportLink, 64

**T**

tasers *see* conducted electrical weapons

Taskforce Nemesis, 39

tendering, 97

Territory Targeting Team, 39, 53, 54–55

terrorism and extremism, 7, 53

traffic offences, 59, 118, 122, 126, 130, *see*  
*also* road safety and traffic management

Traffic Operations *see* Road Policing

training  
 bushfire preparedness, 52  
 Cultural Connections Training, 62  
 in use of force, 78

tri-service response team, 1, 48

**U**

use of force, 78–79  
 complaints assessment, 20

**V**

values, 11, 68

Victim Liaison Officers, 64

victims of crime support, 15, 36, 64

video evidence *see* body worn cameras

Vision Zero road safety campaign, 57

vulnerable community groups, 6

**W**

Warrumbul Circle Sentencing Court, 61

website  
 address, *inside front cover*  
 statistics, 27

‘What Would They Think?’ campaign, 39

Winchester Police Centre  
 capital works, 93, 96  
 damage to, 3

workforce *see* staff

**Y**

young offenders referred to restorative  
 justice, 61







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POLICING FOR  
A SAFER AUSTRALIA