



AFP

AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL POLICE

ACT POLICING ANNUAL REPORT 2020-21



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Information about ACT Policing can also be found at police.act.gov.au

For general information about the Australian Federal Police (AFP), of which ACT Policing is the community policing arm, telephone AFP National Headquarters on (02) 5126 0000.

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21 September 2021

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 2020 to 30 June 2021.

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 2020 to 30 June 2021 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 2020-21 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 2 December 2021.

The annual report must be provided to the Speaker on 2 December 2021 for distribution to each Member of the Legislative Assembly on the next sitting day.

Yours sincerely

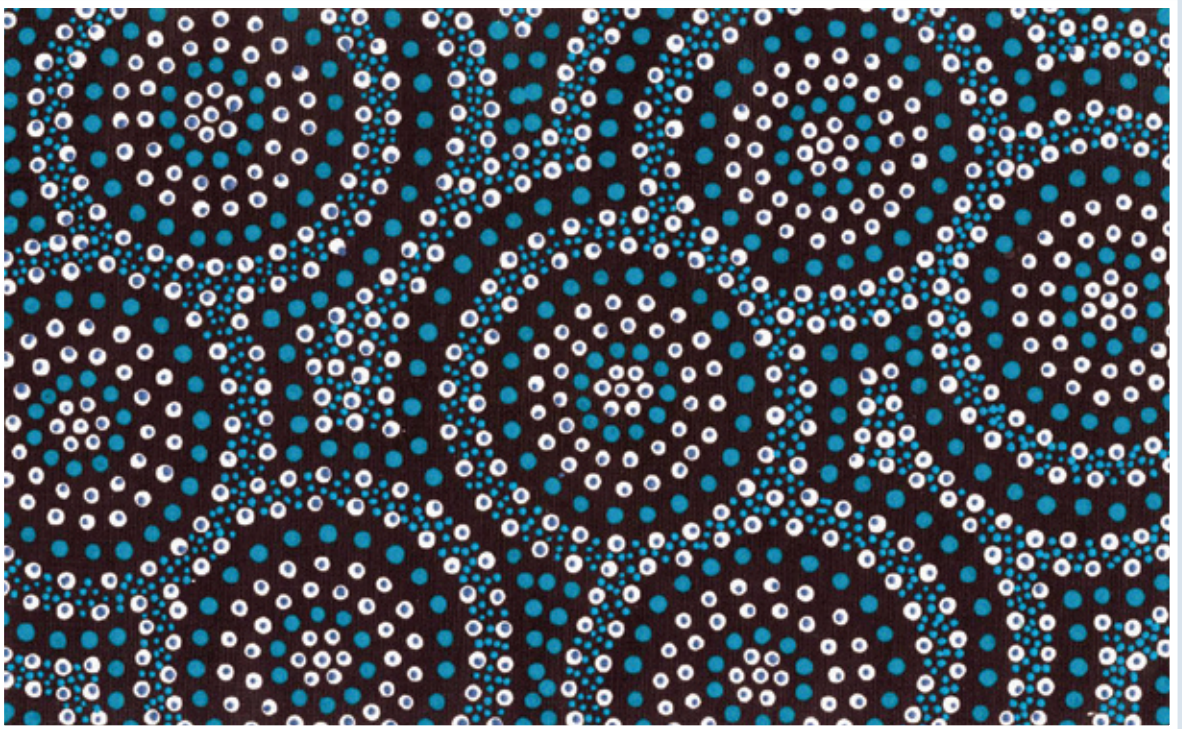
Deputy Commissioner Neil Gaughan APM
Chief Police Officer for the ACT

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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

It is my privilege to present ACT Policing's Annual Report for 2020–21 as the Chief Police Officer for the ACT. When I commenced my policing career in ACT Policing more than 30 years ago, Canberra and ACT Policing were very different from what we see today. Despite the challenging and unprecedented times we face, my staff have remained dedicated and always committed to the safety of the ACT community. It is because of this and their hard work, that I am proud of the results we have achieved in the 2020–21 financial year.

It remains my priority to ensure that ACT Policing continues its transition to the new community-focused, Police Services Model (PSM). This model has been based on feedback received from the workforce, and indicates the importance we have placed on ensuring we continue to change to support the growing ACT community. The PSM comprises targeted investments in technology, equipment and resources to deliver a more visible, proactive and connected police service and is a long-term strategic investment in both ACT Policing and in our community.

This financial year, ACT Policing made significant progress under the PSM:

- ▶ In August 2020, the first of three Proactive Intervention and Diversion Teams (PIDT) was implemented. The team is a visible presence within the community, in line with ACT Policing's increased focus on crime disruption, prevention, early intervention and problem solving to reduce the impact of repeat calls for services. They liaise with members of the community and third party partners to target recidivist offenders and those at risk of falling into a life of crime.
- ▶ The Operational Intelligence capability commenced in December 2020 and is a core component of the new PSM. The team provides rapid intelligence to assist with tactical decision making and situational awareness, supporting members to be more mobile and intelligence-led.

2020–21 saw a very challenging and dynamic environment for police. ACT Policing achieved 14 performance measures and 10 indicators of effectiveness and have continued to focus efforts on crime reduction, crime prevention and community engagement activities, to maintain public safety within the ACT. The following are some of the successes achieved:

- ▶ The Police, Ambulance and Clinician Early Response (PACER) capability has seen significant success since its inception. In the first 12 months, PACER teams responded to 1,249 mental health call outs, resulting in 963 patients receiving face-to-face contact. In recognition of this, the ACT Government announced additional funding in the 2020–21 budget to allow the program to expand over the next four years.
- ▶ On 23 July 2020, the Confiscation of Criminal Assets (Unexplained Wealth) Amendment Bill 2020 was passed. This introduced new abilities designed to effectively deter and disrupt serious criminal activity and provides greater scope for police to tackle crime at its source, ensuring those participating in organised crime do not profit from their illegal activities. The removal of assets limits offenders from reinvesting their money into further illicit activity, or expanding their ability to continue their criminality. This legislation has proven a useful tool in our arsenal. In August 2020, ACT Policing and NSW Police conducted a joint operation, arresting the National President of the Nomads Outlaw Motorcycle Gang and seizing more than \$500,000 worth of assets.
- ▶ We have continued to target those who willfully and indiscriminately seek to bring harmful illicit drugs into the ACT community. In August 2020, ACT Policing Intelligence identified that a person was travelling to Sydney to allegedly be supplied with cocaine. At short notice, ACT Policing coordinated the arrest of the person upon their re-entry to ACT, resulting in the seizure of 308 grams of cocaine. A search warrant was executed at the person's residence resulting in further seizures of cash and cocaine. ACT Policing's efficient and effective work saw an alleged key member of a criminal network arrested and charged, and controlled drugs with an estimated street value of \$210,000 prevented from entering circulation within the ACT community.

- ▶ We are continually focused on opportunities to strengthen our ability to keep victims of family violence safe, and hold offenders accountable. We conducted Family Violence intervention operations in August and September 2020, which focused on perpetrator compliance and intervention. These operations resulted in the number of accepted perpetrator referrals increasing in the September operation when compared with the August operation.
- ▶ ACT Policing also made a major contribution to the overt phase of AFP Special Operation Ironside, an AFP/FBI led investigation that after more than three years of innovative police work, resulted in hundreds of arrests across the globe. ACT Policing assisted their national colleagues for operations in the ACT, New South Wales and South Australia and were involved in the arrest of suspects, preparation and execution of search warrants and associated surveillance duties.

The effects of the COVID-19 pandemic have continued to be felt throughout the 2020–21 financial year. ACT Policing has continued to contribute to the whole-of-government response in the Territory, with our dedicated COVID-19 Taskforce working closely with ACT Health to respond to the changing environment. We remain thankful for the response and cooperation of our community. Despite tens of thousands of COVID-19 related interactions, the level of compliance has been high – with only a small number of interactions resulting in infringement notices or arrests.

It has again been a busy year, both professionally and personally, for all of our members and I am conscious of the increasing demands being placed upon my officers. We have adapted our processes to ensure that both officers and the community they interact with remain safe and that the health and welfare of the community we serve is at the forefront of our considerations and response. The resilience of the ACT community over the last 12 months has been exceptional. Despite COVID-19 again looking to influence the next financial year, ACT Policing is well-prepared and will continue to work with our community to keep us all safe.

I thank ACT Policing officers for their ongoing dedication and professionalism, the ACT Government for their continued support, and our partner agencies for working with us to ensure the safety of the community.



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 for the ACT (CPO). This Direction is to be read in conjunction with the 2017 to 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 to 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.

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 per cent 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-fueled violence**, including enforcing liquor laws, maintaining a presence in night entertainment precincts and responding to alcohol related violent incidents.

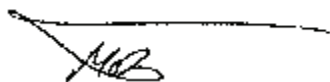
Improving road safety, with emphasis on reducing road trauma experienced by vulnerable road users and combating anti-social and dangerous behaviours including speeding, driving while impaired or distracted.

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 well-being 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

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Our Role

Through a Purchase Agreement with the Australian Federal Police (AFP), ACT Policing is responsible for providing quality and effective policing services to the people of the Australian Capital Territory (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 the 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:

<https://www.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 2020–21 was \$179.888 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*, by promoting innovative and enduring crime prevention strategies and reducing the opportunities for crime to occur or reoccur.
- ▶ 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 an 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 in line with 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 Performances Measures and 17 Indicators of Effectiveness.

During 2020-21, the Minister for Police and Emergency Services endorsed the removal of Performance Measures 11 and 12 and Indicator of Effectiveness G(ii) due to reporting limitations.

For the 2020-21 financial year, there were 19 Performance Measures and 16 Indicators of Effectiveness that could be reported against.

Further explanation can be found at page 48.

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

Our Challenges

Major challenges and demands presented to ACT Policing during 2020–21 included:

- ▶ **Evolving COVID-19 environment:** Continually adapting to the changing police role and 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 associated wealth derived from criminal activity, particularly during Operation Ironside.
- ▶ **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, 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 a risk of assault and/or injury while on duty.
- ▶ **Increased demand:** In the last five years there has been a 19 per cent increase in critical and time-sensitive calls requiring urgent police attendance, increasing the demand on policing services.
- ▶ **Mental health and well-being of our members:** Increasing access to support services to ensure the health and well-being 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 police services to the ACT community. In 2020–21, the CPO was 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 2021

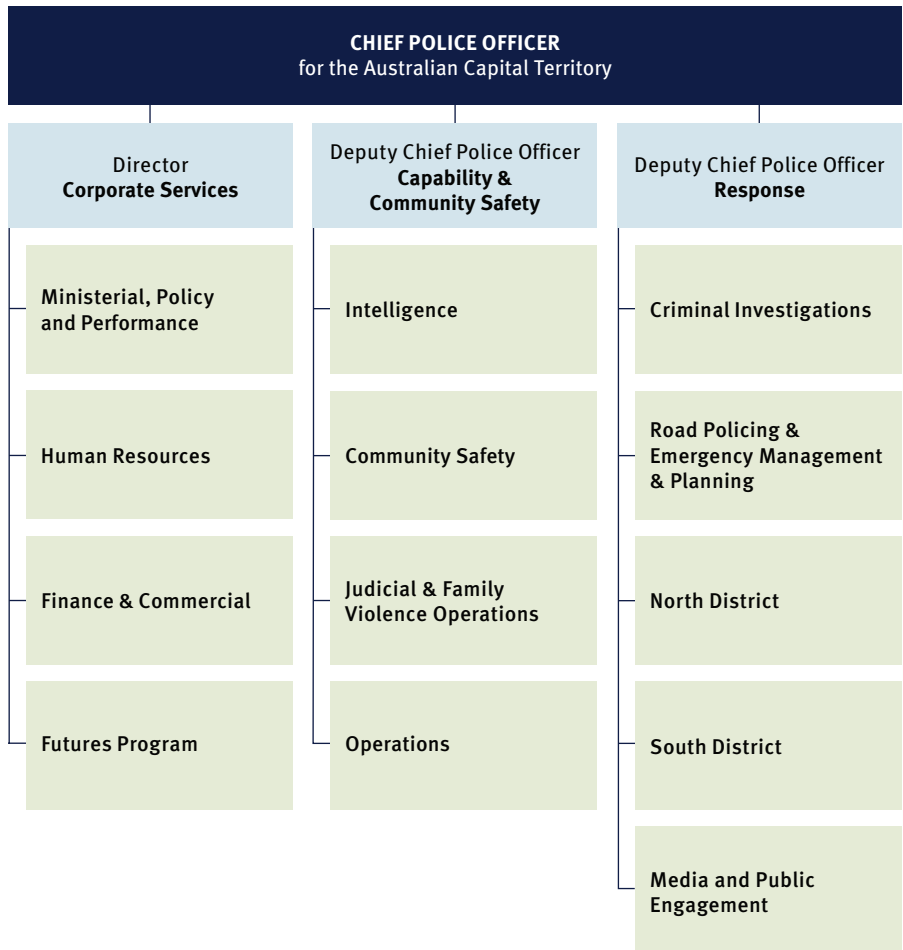
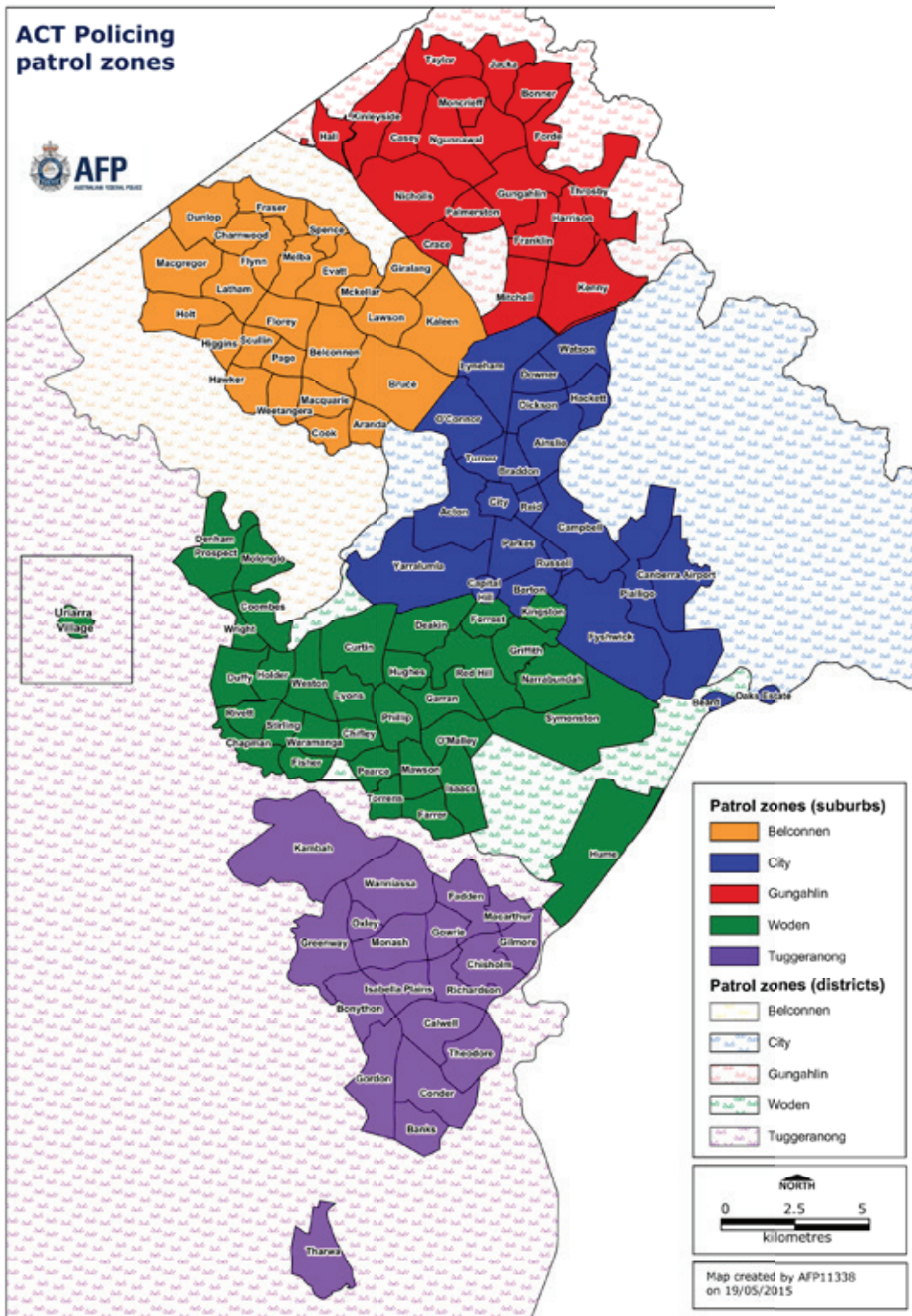


FIGURE 3.2: ACT POLICING PATROL ZONE AS AT 30 JUNE 2021



Our Future

At ACT Policing, we are working to evolve with our increasingly dynamic and diverse community to create an ever-safer Canberra.

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

The new Police Services Model (PSM) was funded with a significant \$33.9m investment by the ACT Government over four years, with the 2019–20 financial year being year one. The model supports ACT Policing to target resources where they are most effective, conduct focused crime prevention activities and build 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:

- ▶ **Systematic Approach** – Collaborate with government agencies to share information and identify intervention opportunities. Members will be supported by more effective processes and will see greater collaboration with other agencies.
- ▶ **Intelligence Led** – Using intelligence to inform systematic decision making at both the tactical and strategic levels. Members will have access to the right information to most effectively complete a job and prevent crime.
- ▶ **Evidence-Based** – Generate and use data, research and evidence to inform and challenge policing practices and decisions. Members will have access to the right training and the right 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 put where it is most needed.

Some of the projects commenced during the 2020–21 financial year and projected for the 2021–22 financial year under the Futures Program include:

- ▶ Initial research and development for a new Evidence Based Policing Team has commenced.
- ▶ Development has continued on an all-new online reporting portal where the Canberra community can report non-urgent crime and access other police services 24/7. The portal will be available in 2021–22.
- ▶ The second PIDT will commence in February 2022.



Case Study

Operational Intelligence team efficiently getting results

ACT Policing launched the Operational Intelligence team in late July 2020 to help better understand crime occurring in the community and proactively use all resources to assist.

In late 2020, a person called the Lifeline mental health hotline with suicidal ideations. Lifeline kept speaking to the person while informing ACT Policing in the background, and the matter was immediately referred through to the Operational Intelligence Team.

While Lifeline was only able to provide a name, the Operational Intelligence Team was able to find the person and their phone number on social media and passed this information to the ACT Operations Duty Operations Manager, who requested the telecommunications provider perform a trace on the phone. After this information was cross referenced with the location information provided by the provider, the Operational Intelligence Team was able to locate the person at their home.

This information was then passed onto a General Duties patrol over the radio who quickly attended the address with members from the PACER capability. This targeted information meant patrols could attend the exact address where the person was located.

Previously, it would have taken General Duties members several hours to gather information like this. Using a range of internal and external intelligence holdings and software, the Operational Intelligence Team are able to provide real-time information, research and intelligence, allowing members of ACT Policing to be more mobile, intelligence-led and safer.

Case Study

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

The demand on police, ambulance and emergency departments relating to crisis mental health presentations is significant.

Prior to the commencement of PACER, there were 2,059 emergency apprehensions enacted by police and ambulance paramedics in the ACT during the 2018–19 financial year, with the majority resulting in the patient being transported to hospital for mental health assessment.

This apprehension, transport and assessment process required significant emergency service and emergency department resources, and was often extremely distressing for the patient.

The introduction of PACER supports a joint response to incidents where mental health is thought to be a factor. The tri-service agency response platform consists of police, paramedics and mental health clinicians working collaboratively to respond to acute mental health crises in the community and is the first of its kind in Australia.

Launched in December 2019, it provides a frontline, first-response capability to mental health incidents and provides in-situ professional community safety, mental and physical health assessment, treatment and care. Its success led to the ACT Government announcing additional funding in the 2020–21 budget to extend and expand the program over the next four years.

In order to provide this service to the community, ACT Policing assisted in developing innovative training to ensure skill sets work in a complementary fashion. To date, the total number of trained PACER first responders across the three agencies is 29, with 10 of those being ACT Policing personnel.

Responding to mental health incidents is one of the most regular jobs police attend. In the first 12 months of operation, PACER teams responded to 1,249 mental health call-outs which resulted in 963 patients receiving face-to-face contact, enabling patients to remain in the community.

Overall, 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.



4 Performance Analysis



4 Performance Analysis

4

Indicators of Effectiveness

27

2020–21



COMMUNITY POLICING

4,260
arrests made

2,857
family violence
incidents attended

1,770
summons

914
intoxicated persons
lodged in protective
custody

390
cautions issued



INTERVENTION

5,802
referrals to community
support agencies

849
drug seizures

158
people diverted into
Early Intervention and
Drug Diversion Program

81
number of diversionary
conferences



ORDERS AND BRIEFS

1,247
Family Violence Orders

953
Personal Protection
Orders

1,131
hearing briefs delivered
to DPP



MEDIA

1,408

media enquiry responses provided

529

media releases issued

ACT POLICING WEBSITE

420,300

unique page views for police.act.gov.au

1.591M

unique page views for policenews.act.gov.au

2,696

Media subscribers

1,253

News subscribers

1,464

Community blog subscribers



SOCIAL MEDIA

138,000

followers on Facebook

67,021

followers on all Twitter channels (ACT Policing, CKK, CPO ACT, ACT_Pol Traffic)

18,754

Instagram followers

39.795M

impressions on Facebook

6.582M

impressions on all Twitter channels



CONSTABLE KENNY KOALA PROGRAM

644*

classrooms visited

14,803*

students visited

1*

community event attended

312,214

unique page views for Constable Kenny website

*The Constable Kenny Program was suspended in March 2020 to January 2021 due to COVID-19 which has significantly reduced outreach activities for the financial year.

Note: Impressions are the number of times a post from your 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 21¹ performance measures under three main outcomes, against which ACT Policing's performance is measured.

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

The Purchase Agreement also outlines 17² 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 (NSCSP).

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 at Appendices 3 to 6.

¹ During 2020-21, the Minister for Police and Emergency Services endorsed the removal of KPIs 11 and 12 due to reporting limitations. See page 48.

² During the Minister for Police and Emergency Services endorsed the removal of one IoE due to its removal from the NSCSP. See Appendix 2.

Performance Measures

ACT Policing achieved or exceeded 14 of the 19³ Performance Measures able to be reported against, and 10 of the 16⁴ Indicators of Effectiveness able to be reported against, as outlined in the Purchase Agreement.

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 NSCSP is a telephone survey (landline and mobile telephone numbers) which measures community perceptions on 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 2020–21, 2,401 ACT residents participated in the survey, with 27,964 participating nationally. This survey relates to 16 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, ranging from an assessment of likelihood of victimisation through to an assessment of how the victim would feel if they were to become a victim, the indicators are the best available for fear of crime.

3 During 2020-21, the Minister for Police and Emergency Services endorsed the removal of KPIs 11 and 12 due to reporting limitations. See page 48.

4 During the Minister for Police and Emergency Services endorsed the removal of one IoE due to its removal from the NSCSP. See Appendix 2.

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 some level of 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, and works with community 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 2020–21 can be found in Appendix 2.

The following data provides an overview of each performance measure against the 2020-21 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 2021. 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

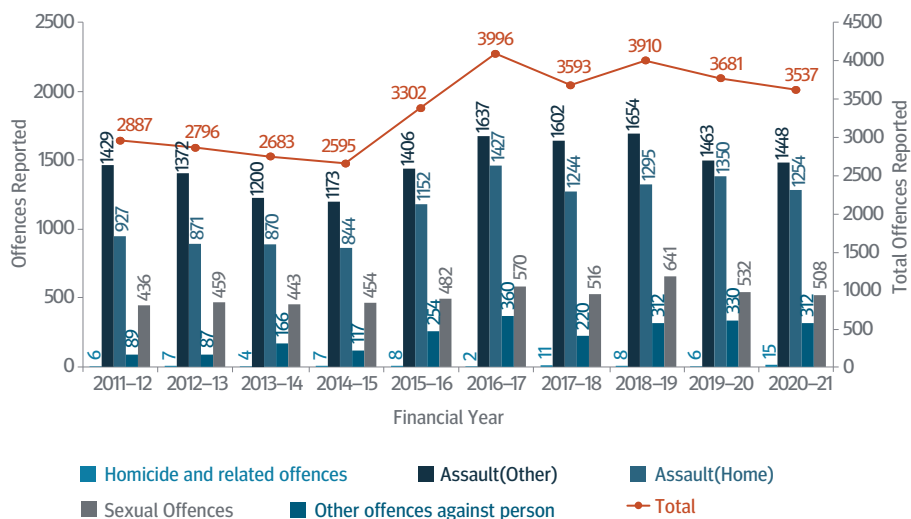
Performance Measure 1 — Number of offences against the person reported or becoming known per 100,000 population.

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.

The target for this measure was 800 or fewer 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 822.9 offences per 100,000 population, over the target by 2.9 per cent.

Traditionally, person offences, particularly incidents of family violence and sexual assault, are under reported. Changes in the number of person offences reported can be representative of a cultural shift in willingness to report.

ACT Policing understands not all victims want their matters investigated further or for court proceedings to occur. ACT Policing launched the Historical Sexual Assault Online Reporting portal enabling victims to make informed decisions about their disclosure for historical sexual assaults (offences that occurred more than six months ago). The new portal complements existing reporting avenues and outlines what level of information is required for such proceedings and gives victims the choice to proceed with a criminal investigation or not. The portal allows victims to report any incident of sexual assault to police, regardless of how long ago it occurred. It is a step towards giving victims more control over what happens next and the assurance that the information provided will be managed sensitively and securely.

FIGURE 4.1: OFFENCES REPORTED AGAINST THE PERSON 2011–12 TO 2020–21

Source: PROMIS as at 2 July 2021

During 2020–21 there were 3,537 offences against the person reported to ACT Policing. This represents a decrease of 3.9 per cent (or 144 offences), compared to 2019–20.

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

Offences type	2019–20	2020–21	Change
Homicide and related offences	6	15	150.0%
Sexual Offences	532	508	-4.5%
Assault	2,813	2,702	-3.9%
Assault (Home)	1,350	1,254	-7.1%
Assault (Other)	1,463	1,448	-1.0%
Other offences against person*	330	312	-5.5%
Total	3,681	3,537	-3.9%

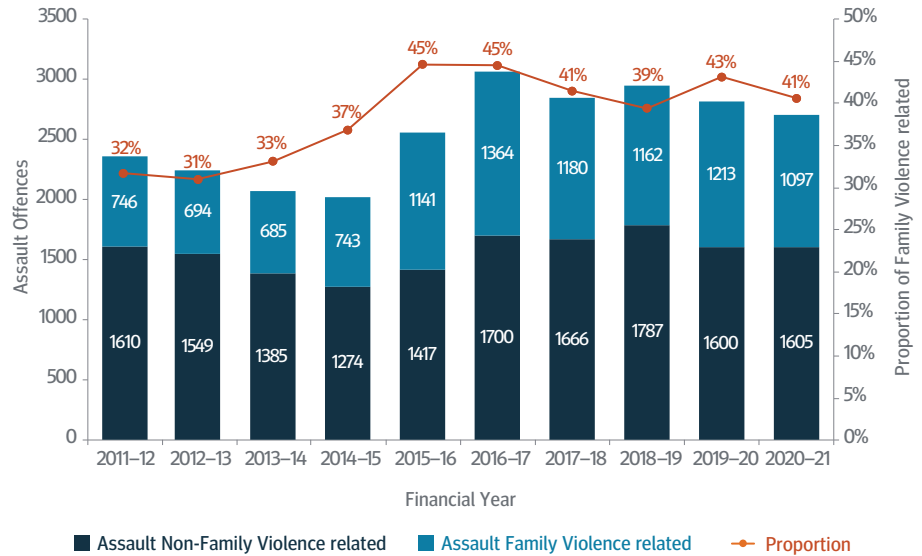
Source: PROMIS as at 2 July 2021

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

During 2020–21, overall assault offences decreased by 3.9 per cent when compared to 2019–20.

Of those assault offences reported to ACT Policing, 40.6 per cent were family violence related, as shown in Figure 4.2.

FIGURE 4.2: PROPORTION OF FAMILY VIOLENCE RELATED ASSAULTS 2011–12 TO 2020–21

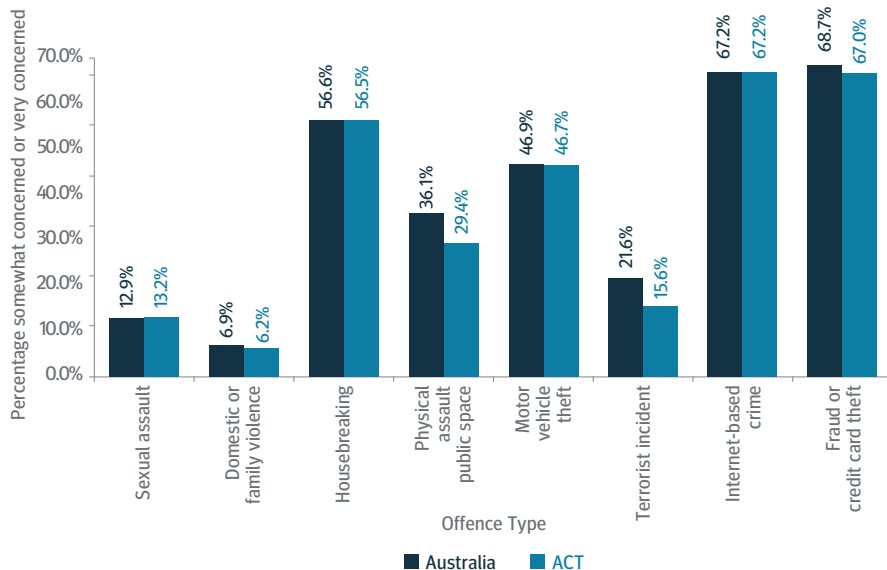


Source: PROMIS as at 2 July 2021

Family violence related assaults have decreased by 9.6 per cent over the 2020–21 financial year. Long term trends over 10 years show an increase of 47.1 per cent.

ACT Policing is working with partner agencies on a multi-agency family violence model which is perpetrator focused and concentrates on identifying early indicators of at-risk behaviour and making perpetrators accountable for their actions and behaviours. This model shifts the focus onto early intervention of low level family violence perpetrators, which alleviates the burden on victims to take action, seek solutions and support for themselves and/or families.

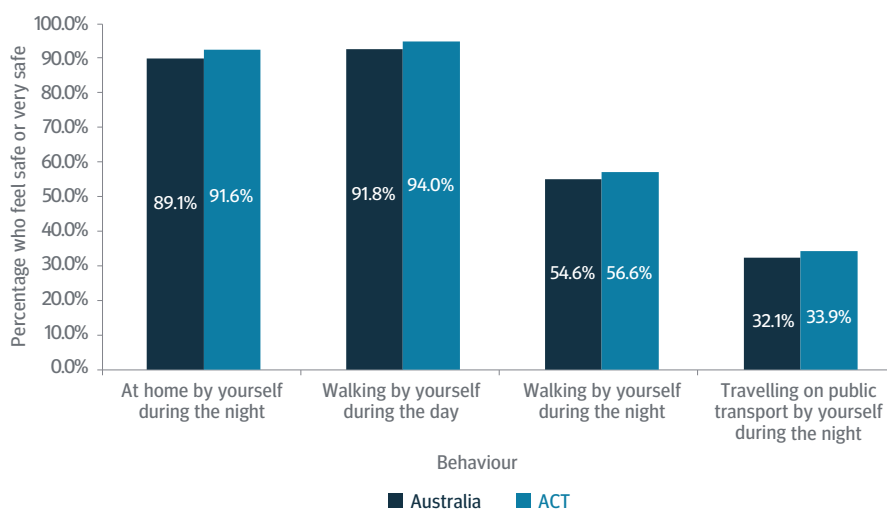
Figure 4.3 shows the percentage of people in the ACT somewhat concerned or very concerned about becoming a victim of certain crime types compared to the national average.

FIGURE 4.3: PERCEPTION OF CRIME BY OFFENCE TYPE 2020–21

Source: National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 2 July 2021

The results shown in Figure 4.3 are promising, with the ACT demonstrating a lower percentage of people who are concerned about being victims of domestic or family violence, motor vehicle theft, a terrorist incident, housebreaking, fraud and physical assault in a public place.

Figure 4.4 depicts the percentage of people who feel safe by location and time of day.

FIGURE 4.4: FEELINGS OF SAFETY BY LOCATION AND TIME OF DAY 2020–21

Source: National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 2 July 2021

Case Study

Family Violence intervention operations help to reduce recidivism

ACT Policing continues to work collaboratively with its partners to combat the cycle of family violence, and to increase support to both victims and perpetrators.

In August and September 2020, ACT Policing conducted Family Violence intervention operations which focused on perpetrator compliance and intervention. These operations were undertaken in collaboration with a number of partner agencies, including the Domestic Violence Crisis Service (DVCS), Child and Youth Protection Service (CYPS), ACT Victim Support and the Office of Family Safety.

During the operations, ACT Policing conducted Bail and Family Violence Order (FVO) compliance checks and executed outstanding FVOs and First Instance Warrants (FIW) on offenders. Partner agencies were present to offer assistance and support to the victims of family violence once the FVOs and FIWs were served.

The operations also focused on engagement with high risk recidivist offenders, ensuring their understanding on compliance requirements. Victims of family violence were also kept informed of relevant police action and offered referrals to support agencies.

The collaborative approach helped facilitate a number of immediate referrals for support of both victims and perpetrators and the contemporaneous sharing of information with partner agencies and services assisted the operation in directing resources, and prioritising victim safety.

Feedback from all participants was extremely positive with the success of the operation further evidenced in the number of accepted perpetrator referrals which increased through the September operation, compared with the August operation.

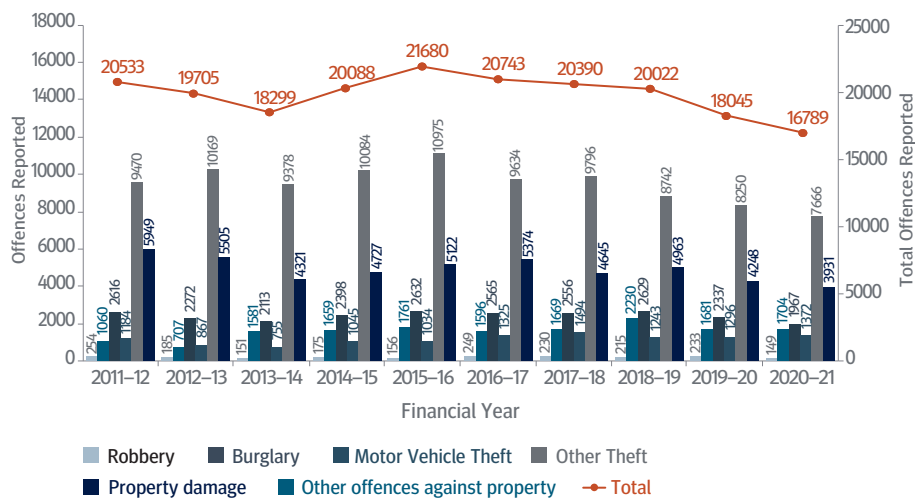
ACT Policing has begun discussions with CYPS and the Office of Family Safety to explore options for a formalised, integrated and collaborative interagency secondary response to family violence in incidents in the ACT.

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, other theft, property damage and other offences against property.

The target for this measure was 8,300 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 3,905.7 offences per 100,000 population.

FIGURE 4.5: OFFENCES REPORTED AGAINST PROPERTY 2011–12 TO 2020–21



Source: PROMIS as at 2 July 2021

During 2020–21 there were a total of 16,789 offences against property reported to ACT Policing. This represents a decrease of 7.0 per cent (or 1,256 offences) when compared to 2019–20 (Table 4.2).

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

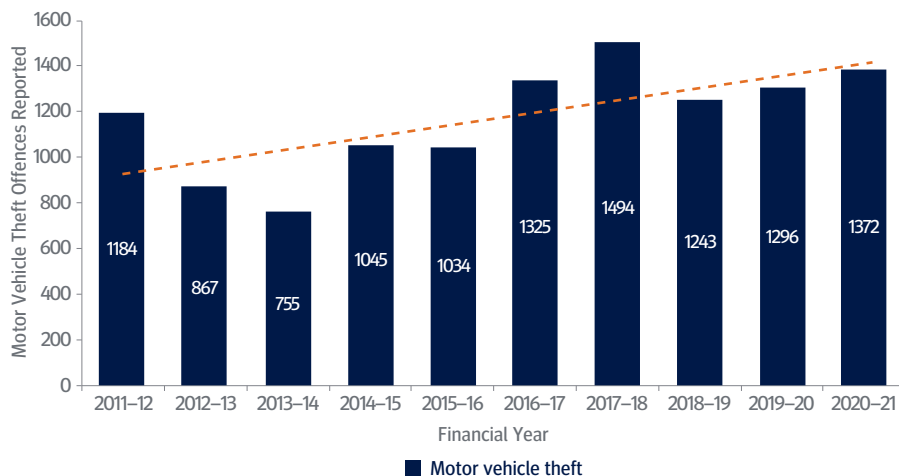
Offences type	2019–20	2020–21	Change
Robbery	233	149	-36.1%
Armed robbery	108	55	-49.1%
Unarmed robbery	125	94	-24.8%
Burglary	2,337	1,967	-15.8%
Burglary dwellings	1,392	1,148	-17.5%
Burglary shops	376	279	-25.8%
Burglary other	569	540	-5.1%
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,296	1,372	5.9%
Other Theft	8,250	7,666	-7.1%
Property damage	4,248	3,931	-7.5%
Other offences against property*	1,681	1,704	1.4%
Total	18,045	16,789	-7.0%

Source: PROMIS as at 2 July 2021

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

Figure 4.6 shows that motor vehicle theft offences reported in the ACT have increased year on year since the 2018–19 financial year. ACT Policing in partnership with the ACT Government continues to promote property crime reduction strategies to the community including the *Outsmart the Offenders* campaign which provides practical ideas that can be implemented to reduce the risk of motor vehicle theft and other property crime offences.

FIGURE 4.6: MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT OFFENCES REPORTED 2011–12 TO 2020–21



Source: PROMIS as at 2 July 2021

Criminal Investigations and Prosecutions

Performance Measure 3 – Percentage of offences against the person cleared.

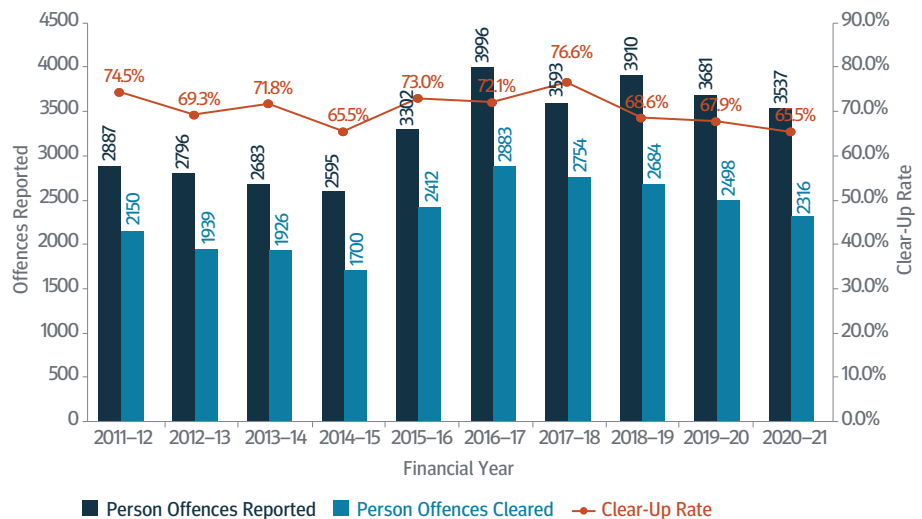
Offences cleared relates to offences where there is an outcome during 2020–21. These outcomes include the identification of an offender (through an arrest or some other form of proceeding such as a summons or a caution), withdrawal of the complaint or the determination that the offence was unsubstantiated. 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 65.5 per cent.

In October 2020, ACT Policing’s Criminal Investigations portfolio underwent a realignment to move away from a response model to a more flexible and holistic investigation, prevention and disruption model. A new roster was introduced for Major Crime teams creating a more proactive and partnership focused approach to investigations and solving crime with a fifth Major Crime team established from existing resources, to provide additional capability to Gungahlin station.

ACT Policing Intelligence also realigned its structure with the aim to enhance strategic advice relating to the incidents of particular crime trends and to develop strategies to counter them, and to also provide enhanced inline operational support to the investigation of allegations of criminal conduct.

FIGURE 4.7: OFFENCES REPORTED AGAINST THE PERSON CLEARED 2011–12 TO 2020–21



Source: PROMIS as at 2 July 2021

Case Study

Proactive Intervention and Diversion team enables new approach to policing

In 2020, ACT Policing introduced the first of three proactive policing teams as part of the \$33.9 million PSM funding provided by the ACT Government. The PIDT liaises with members of the community and third party partners to target recidivist offenders and those at risk of falling into a life of crime. In 2020 the PIDT assisted with several priority issues impacting on capacity for broader ACT Policing response teams, including ongoing risk to young people, drug-related and youth gang violence offences as well as problem solving issues related to reoccurring instances of vehicles failing to stop for police.

In September 2020, the PIDT undertook targeting of a high priority active offender in the ACT suspected of being responsible for a number of criminal offences in Canberra and Queanbeyan. The incidents included use of a stolen motor vehicle, threats with weapons, thefts, assaults and a number of fail to stops. The offender was subsequently arrested by the PIDT in NSW with the assistance of the NSW Police Force and extradited to the ACT where the offender was remanded in custody. Whilst in custody, PIDT took the opportunity to engage with the offender and address fundamental issues such as the root cause for the offending. The offender willingly engaged with members of PIDT and was supported in identifying programs available upon release from custody, and placement in these programs. A subsequent visit showed the offender had enrolled in programs and furthered opportunities to obtain work upon release from custody. It is anticipated this positive engagement will see the offender taking positive steps towards a life away from crime.

Case Study

ACT Policing continues to target organised crime

On 23 July 2020, the Confiscation of Criminal Assets (Unexplained Wealth) Amendment Bill 2020 was passed. This introduced new amendments designed to effectively deter and disrupt serious criminal activity, to provide greater scope for police to tackle crime at its source and to ensure those participating in organised crime do not profit from their illegal activities.

Following a joint operation in August 2020, ACT Policing and NSW Police Force arrested the National President of the Nomads Outlaw Motorcycle Gang and seized assets worth more than \$500,000.

ACT Policing's investigation into illegal activity and associated illegitimate profits in Canberra has not stopped.

In October 2020, detectives from Criminal Investigations including Taskforce Nemesis, and officers from Specialist Protective Services simultaneously restrained assets in Kambah and the Batemans Bay region. Assets restrained included three boats, three Harley Davidson motorcycles, a caravan and trailers.

ACT Policing also made a major contribution to the overt phase of AFP Special Operation Ironside – an AFP/FBI led investigation, spanning over three years and resulting in hundreds of arrests across the globe and the most significant disruption to organised crime in recent years. ACT Policing officers provided assistance to their national colleagues on operational activity in the ACT, New South Wales and South Australia. Specifically, ACT Policing officers were involved in the arrest of suspects, preparation and execution of search warrants and associated surveillance duties.



Special Operation Ironside has led to the arrest of 224 offenders on 526 charges in every mainland Australian state. 3.7 tonnes of drugs, 104 weapons, \$44,934,457 in cash, and assets expected to run into the millions of dollars have been seized under Special Operation Ironside since 2018.



Case Study

ACT Drugs and Organised Crime section targets illicit drugs

ACT Policing remains committed to targeting those seeking to exploit the community for their own personal gain.

ACT Policing's Drugs and Organised Crime teams work closely with colleagues in Criminal Investigations and Intelligence and the NSW Police Force utilising all available resources at their disposal to target illicit drugs and illegal activities within the territory.

In August 2020, ACT Policing intelligence identified that a person was travelling to Sydney to allegedly be supplied with a large amount of cocaine.

At short notice, ACT Policing arranged support areas, gathered resources and obtained search warrants in preparation for the person's return to the ACT. ACT Policing coordinated the arrest of the person which resulted in the seizure of 308 grams of cocaine.

A search warrant executed at the person's residence resulted in cash and further amounts of cocaine being seized. ACT Policing's efficient and effective work saw an alleged key member of a criminal network arrested and charged, and controlled drugs with an estimated street value of \$210,000 prevented from entering circulation within the ACT community.



ACT Policing seized approximately 231 kilograms of illicit drugs in 2020–21, with police actions stopping a significant amount of harmful substances making their way into the ACT community.



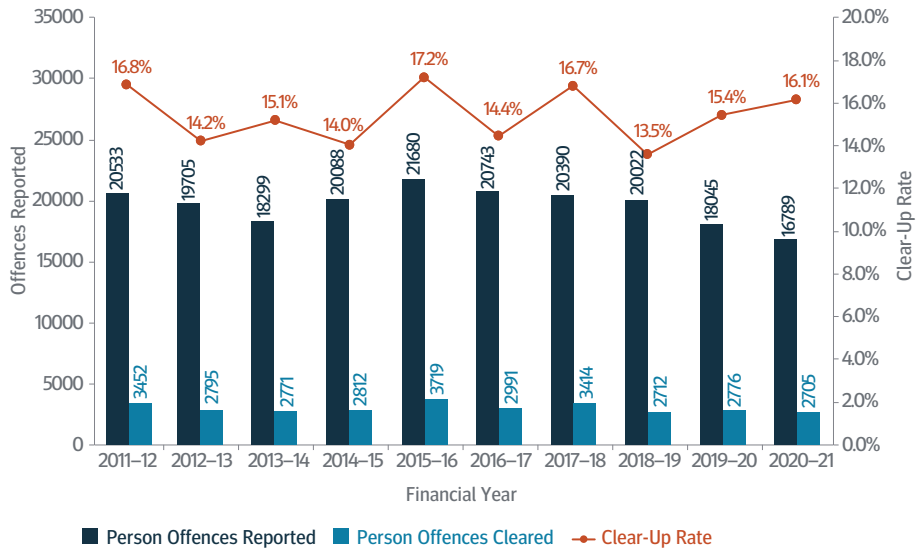
Performance Measure 4 – Percentage of offences against property cleared.

Property crime is often opportunistic in nature and many offences occur without a victim being present which creates additional challenges in identifying offenders.

Offences cleared against property relates to offences where there is an outcome during 2020–21. 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.

The target for this performance measure was 15 per cent or more offences against property cleared. ACT Policing met the target for this measure achieving a clearance rate of 16.1 per cent of total property offences.

FIGURE 4.8: OFFENCES REPORTED AGAINST PROPERTY CLEARED 2011–12 TO 2020–21



Source: PROMIS as at 2 July 2021

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 ACT Director of Public Prosecutions (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. Timeframes 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 85.5 per cent of briefs delivered to the DPP within the designated timeframe.

ACT Policing is continuing to identify efficiencies in processes, including reducing delays in the delivery of briefs of evidence. This is done in collaboration with the DPP and the ACT Courts to identify and create efficiencies in time, cost and resources in 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 the offence being proven in court. ACT Policing continues to perform well against this measure and achieved a result of 93.1 per cent.

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 3.2 per cent of cases otherwise resolved.

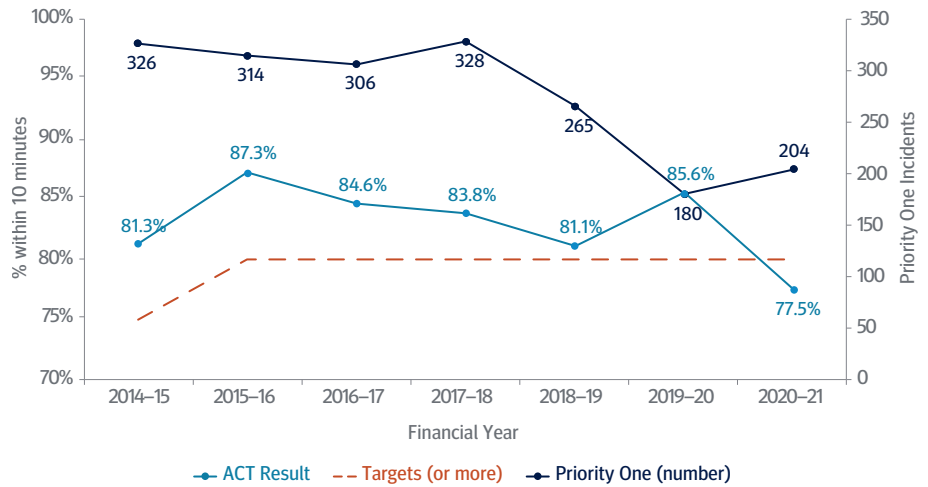
Outcome: Public Safety

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 or more of incidents. ACT Policing did not achieve this target, responding to 77.5 per cent of Priority One incidents within 10 minutes.*

FIGURE 4.9: RESPONSE TIMES FOR PRIORITY ONE INCIDENTS 2014–15 TO 2020–21



Source: PROMIS as at 2 July 2021

*KPI results are based on the initial priority allocation. A proportion of incidents are subject to grade revision and are then downgraded to Priority Two or lower after allocation and assessment. This applies to both incidents that are within the target timeframe and those that fail to meet the timeframe.

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

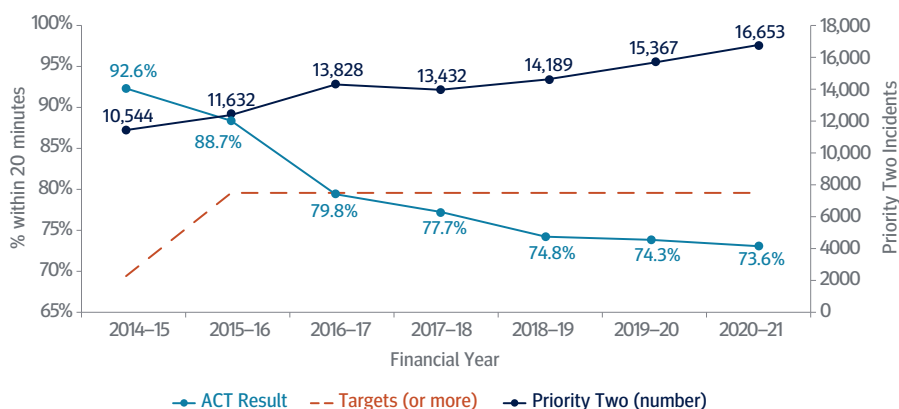
The target for Priority Two incidents is 80 per cent or more incidents responded to within twenty minutes. ACT Policing did not achieve the target, recording a result of 73.6 per cent.

Calls for Priority Two matters have increased 58 per cent in the last seven years and 16 per cent compared to 2019–20 which demonstrates an increased demand on ACT Policing. The continued expansion of Canberra suburbs has also contributed to ACT Policing failing to meet this measure by 6.4 per cent.

According to 2016 census data, Gungahlin is the second-fastest-growing region in Australia, and medium-to-high-density living is becoming increasingly common. Since 2004, all ACT patrol zones have increased in population by more than 15 per cent. The population in Gungahlin has increased from 30,008 in 2004 to 82,544 in 2019 (an increase of 175.1 per cent).

ACT Policing continues to consider the growing and changing population in the region and is working with the Justice and Community Safety Directorate in relation to a Strategic Property Plan that will ensure ACT Policing resources are best placed to continue to support the community.

FIGURE 4.10: NUMBER OF PRIORITY TWO INCIDENTS 2014–15 TO 2020–21



Source: PROMIS as at 2 July 2021

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

The target for this measure was 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 95.5 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 2020–21, the Minister for Police and Emergency Services endorsed the removal of KPI 11a) Percentage of Triple Zero (000) calls answered on the first or second presentation and 11 b) Percentage of Triple Zero (000) calls answered on second presentation.

In 2019 the Triple Zero infrastructure, provided by Telstra, underwent major changes which resulted in Telstra no longer having the capability to capture statistics on the number of Triple Zero calls answered by ACT Policing.

The removal of KPI 11 has not disrupted or impacted ACT Policing’s response to Triple Zero calls or the subsequent response to emergency or life-threatening incidents.

ACT Policing has since implemented a new Avaya telephone system that provides the capability to capture data on the number of Triple Zero calls answered on the first and second presentation.

Public Order and Emergency Management

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

During 2020–21, the Minister for Police and Emergency Services endorsed the removal of this KPI, due the removal of the question from the NSCSP.

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.

COVID-19 has had a significant impact on the ability for ACTP ability to conduct face-to-face emergency testing arrangements and training, with numerous planned courses and exercises cancelled at late notice due to interstate, and to a lesser extent, local health restrictions.

The *ACT Counter Terrorism Sub Plan* was endorsed during the reporting period and high-level testing of the plan was conducted in May 2021 with the Capital Two exercise which included participation from the Minister as well as ACT Policing and AFP Executive.

ACT Policing's *Evacuation and Disaster Victim Registration Better Practice Guide (BPG)* was endorsed in January 2021 and multi-agency testing of the guide is scheduled to be conducted in an exercise with the Emergency Services Agency (ESA) in October 2021.

ACT Policing's *Chemical Biological Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) BPG* has been reviewed and an updated guide is in the final stages of endorsement. A critical component of the review process was the participation in the multi-agency exercise Operation Threshold.

Easing of health restrictions allowed for the gradual return of routine interagency exercising in 2021. During this period ACTP participated in several exercises with the Australian Defence Force (ADF), as well as exercises with Transport Canberra and City Services (TCCS), ACT Fire and Rescue and Icon Water.

The prevalence and size of mass gatherings, including events and protests, has varied during the reporting period due to easing and tightening of COVID-19 health restrictions throughout the country. While in general there have been fewer events and crowds have been smaller during the pandemic, police have continued 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*. Police have also adapted their response to these events to incorporate the additional responsibilities of policing the public health directions.

The effects of the COVID-19 pandemic have continued to be felt in 2021. Early in the New Year, ACT Policing was tasked with establishing a compliance check point regime at the ACT/NSW Border. The entire Road Policing Team, supported by General Duties members and 31 new recruits, were deployed to ensure non-residents from declared COVID-affected areas in NSW had the requisite exemptions to legally enter the ACT, and that returning residents understood any self-isolation requirements. Our officers worked tirelessly across the holiday period, inspecting 4,483 vehicles on 2 and 3 January alone, with 147 of those vehicles being turned away and 217 vehicles containing returning ACT residents being directed into quarantine. Over the course of the first week of January, ACT Policing inspected approximately 30,000 vehicles.

ACT Policing continues to contribute to the whole-of-government response to ever-evolving challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic in the Territory. Our dedicated COVID-19 Taskforce worked closely with ACT Health to ensure a coordinated approach to the compliance and enforcement of health directions relating to quarantine, self-isolation, and travel restrictions. This included spot checks of people in quarantine at both hotels and private residences; attending to calls from the public reporting non-compliance; and ensuring interstate visitors were compliant with ACT health directions. The community has responded well and worked with us over the last year with the overwhelming majority of interactions with police being positive and supportive of police efforts to keep the community safe.

Case Study

Specialist Operations providing support in high risk situations

The AFP Specialist Protective Command (SPC), Specialist Operations (SO) provide a range of specialist policing services to the ACT Community and ACT Policing (ACTP). This broad range of services and capabilities include; Search and Rescue, Negotiators, Bomb Technicians, Police Maritime and Divers, UAV's, Tactical and Discreet Operations. These specialist teams provide expertise requiring specialist training to deliver a highly professional and effective support to AFP operations in the ACT.

On the front line, SO capabilities provide assistance in locating missing persons and evidence; rapid response to situations requiring tactical containment and negotiation, urgent investigation of suspicious items and where required, rendering these items safe. The deployment of specialist capabilities in these situations increase the likelihood of peaceful, safe resolutions and reduce the risk of injury to members of ACT Policing and the community.

In July 2020, members of Specialist Operations Search and Rescue (SAR) Team were put to the test, responding to a call made by ACTP's Communications to assist in the location and rescue of a missing hiker near Mount Tidbinbilla. The hiker had dialled Triple Zero at approximately 8.00am after becoming disorientated during his descent from the summit the previous evening and had become lost in heavy bushland and snow.

AFP SAR members reviewed a map of the area and discussed appropriate strategies with ACT Parks and Wildlife rangers on route to Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve, where the plan was finalised and the rescue crew briefed. Three SAR members supported by ACT Parks set off on foot, navigating the very steep and rugged terrain. A fourth SAR member stayed behind at the set off point in the reserve to provide coordination and a central control point for the assignment. Approximately four hours into the trek the team located the hiker at the bottom of a cliff, which then presented a new challenge to extract the hiker. After an assessment of the surrounding terrain, a safe route was identified to access the hiker, with the mission completed 10 hours after receiving the initial call. Despite displaying the effects of surviving a night outdoors in sub-zero temperatures and light snowfall, the hiker was otherwise uninjured.

In March 2021, the ACT experienced a torrential downpour and the ACT Policing Operations Centre received a request for assistance, after a woman had fallen into dangerous river conditions at Kambah Pool.

The woman and her two friends had been in the area taking photos of the unusually flooded river, to post to their social media channels. In an effort to get the 'perfect shot', the woman slipped on the wet rocks and fell into the fast flowing water below. Due to the torrents, she was then swept further down the river until she was fortunately able to secure herself to a tree and wait for help to arrive.

Members of the Special Operations Maritime team were immediately deployed to provide qualified and expertly trained, swift-water rescue resources.

An ACT Policing General Duties member entered the water and was able to reach the stranded woman in an attempt to assist her in getting back to shore, however she was unable to move due to not only a fear of the rapids, but also a physical inability to move her legs due to the freezing cold water.

With the assistance of ACT Fire and Rescue, members of the Maritime team immediately developed a plan that involved the strategic and expedited placement of throw bags, deployment of ropes across the water banks and lifejackets to safely extract both the injured woman and General Duties officer from the water.

Luckily the woman escaped the incident with no major injuries, however the outcome could have been very different if it wasn't for the quick response from the members specialising in Swift Water Rescues.

Following the incident, ACT Policing used the opportunity to remind the community of a simple message that when it comes to drains, floodwaters and swollen rivers – no photo or social media post is ever worth risking your life or the lives of others.

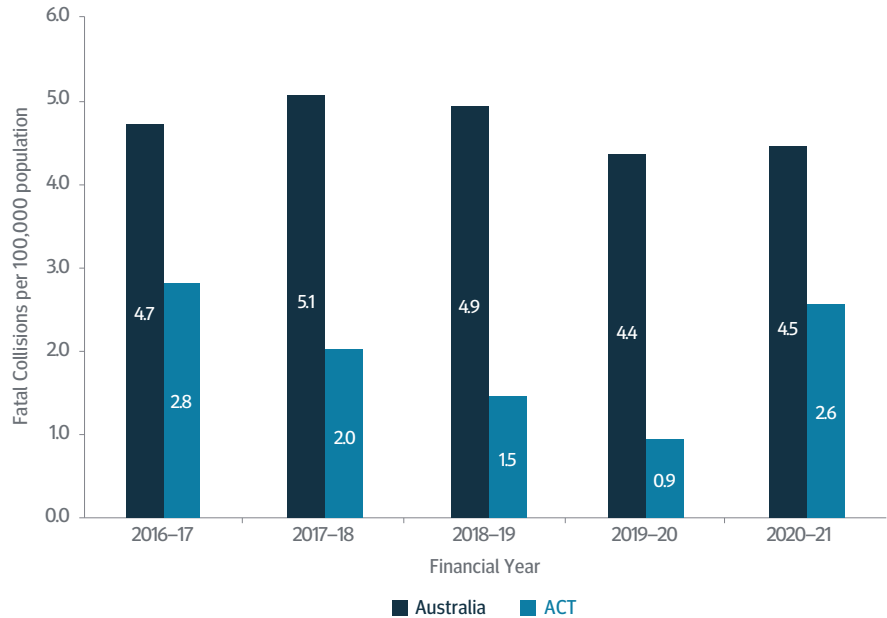
Road Safety and Traffic Management

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

The target for this performance measure was 4.2 or fewer road crashes resulting in death per 100,000 population. ACT Policing achieved the target, recording a result of 2.6 fatal road crashes per 100,000 population during 2020–21.

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 2016–17 TO 2020–21

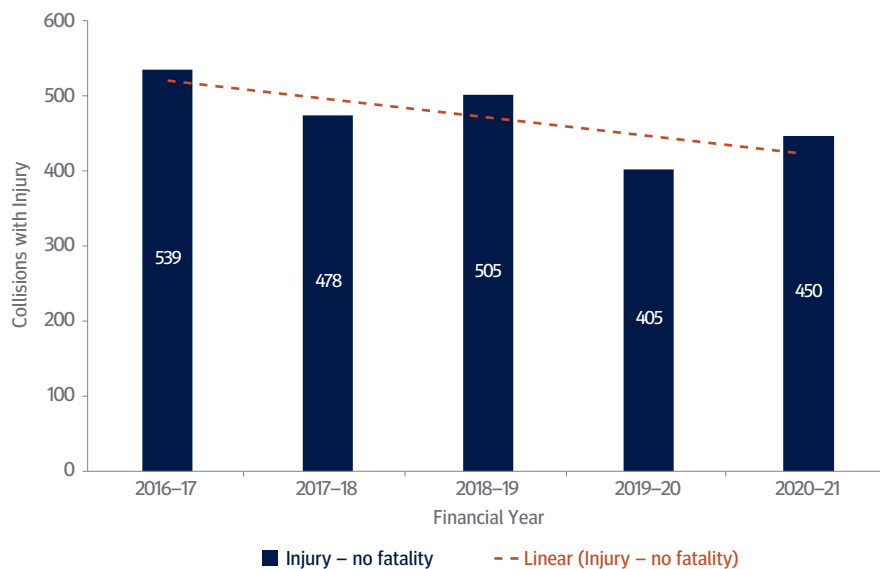


Source: Australian Road Deaths Database as at 30 June 2021

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

The target for this measure was 180 or fewer 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 104.7 per 100,000 population.

FIGURE 4.12: MOTOR VEHICLE COLLISIONS WITH INJURY 2016–17 TO 2020–21



Source: PROMIS as at 2 July 2021

Case Study

ACT Policing addresses road safety through new initiatives

ACT Policing's Road Policing Portfolio manages road safety by enforcing the ACT road rules, and promoting safer driving to reduce road trauma and the ACT road toll.

Road Policing provides high visibility patrols and undertakes specific targeted operations to ensure ACT roads are safe for all road users. The team enforces traffic laws in line with the priority focus of the ACT Road Safety Calendar and delivers strategic awareness campaigns to educate the community on its obligations as road users.

Following a marked increase in speeding offences in 2020, ACT Policing teamed up with ACT Fire and Rescue, the ACT Ambulance Service, Canberra Health Services and William Cole Funerals to curb this aspect of troubling driver behaviour.

In November 2020, ACT Policing launched a road safety campaign called '*Who are you rushing to meet?*' with the aim of the campaign to compel drivers to seriously reflect on their behaviour behind the wheel. The messaging was simple – speeding can lead drivers to a very different destination than initially intended – perhaps a meeting with police, fire brigade, ambulance officers, trauma surgeons, or even a funeral director.

This campaign has seen positive results trickle into the community with ACT Policing issuing 3,980 Traffic Infringement Notices for speeding during the 2020–21 financial year. This is a decrease of 21 per cent when compared to the 2019–20 financial year.

In addition to the campaign, in March 2021 ACT Policing proudly launched its new motorcycle which is equipped with Automated Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) technology and is currently the only one of its kind in Australasia and one of only a few in the world.

The motorcycle hosts several high definition video cameras that accurately capture a vehicle's licence plate information from almost all angles. In addition, the latest version of the ANPR system provides more detailed information to the police officer and captures metadata such as GPS location, time and date to provide accurate evidence.

The new motorcycle complements the new Road Policing cars also equipped with ANPR technology that were unveiled in November 2020, in an effort to better equip officers to keep Canberra's roads safe.

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.

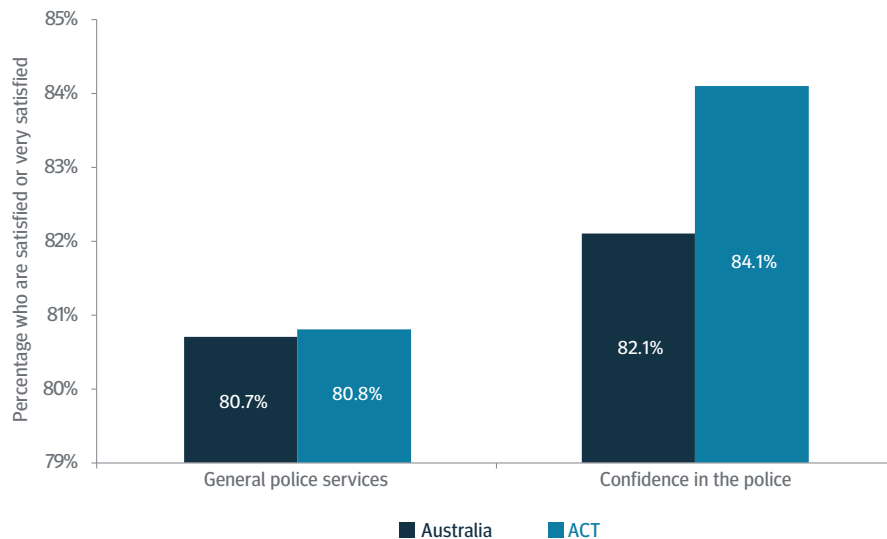
The target for this measure is the national average or more as determined by the NSCSP. The national average for 2020–21 was 80.7 per cent, while the ACT result was 80.8 per cent.

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

The target for this measure is the national average or more as determined by the NSCSP. The national average for 2020–21 was 82.1 per cent, while the ACT result was 84.1 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 2020–21



Source: National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 2 July 2021

Case Study

Constable Kenny Koala: spreading child safety awareness

The Constable Kenny Koala (CKK) program delivered by ACT Policing is a strong foundation for educating preschool and primary school aged children in Canberra and has been operating for more than 40 years. The program teaches road safety, protective behaviours, online safety, decision making and consequences, and encourages children to turn to police for help and advice.

Following a review of the program in 2020, a number of modifications were made to ensure it remains both contemporary and accurately linked to the Australian curriculum. The program includes additional subjects and also provides more tailored presentations including an online safety presentation via ThinkUKnow for Kindergarten to Year 2 and tailored decision making and consequences lessons for Kindergarten to Year 4.

Teachers are also provided with resource packs after each visit and can access a new online teacher resources section on the CKK website so safety learnings can continue in the classroom.

In the first term back to school, CKK engaged with 2,619 children (across 112 classrooms) throughout February 2021. This is the highest number of classes for February in the past three years, and almost double the number of presentations given in February 2019.

The continued success of the CKK program enables children in Canberra to be educated on important issues and ensure they have a favourable and positive experience with police throughout their childhood.



Case Study

Coffee with a Cop

ACT Policing works hard at fostering strong rapport and positive relationships with the community it serves. Police are continuously reviewing and adapting ideas to engage with its most important stakeholder – the ACT community.

The Coffee with a Cop initiative has continued throughout 2020 and 2021 and provides community members the opportunity to build relationships with their local police officers, discuss what's going on in their neighbourhood, ask questions they may have about the law or policing, or just have a chat about what's on their mind. The event provides a relaxed location for police to engage with the public in a stress-free environment, to build trust and help break down potential barriers in communication.

Topics can vary from crime in the local area, recruitment and road policing issues to discussions about family violence, women in policing, specific laws and peoples' obligations.

In March 2021, Belconnen Police Station members hosted the first ACT Policing Cop Pop Up display at Jamison Plaza, which builds on the community interaction established by Coffee with a Cop. The display proved popular with the community, with many attending asking questions about policing and the law, raising issues and concerns about their local area, while others were simply happy to have a general chat with the officers.

This new ACT Policing initiative endeavours to make police more connected and visible in the community and gives the public the opportunity to engage with officers in a relaxed environment.

These programs provide a channel for meaningful stakeholder engagement and have proven that interactions like these are the foundation of community partnerships that help ACT Policing deliver the best possible police service to the ACT 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 (RJ).

Results for 2020–21 show ACT Policing did not meet the target for this performance measure, with 77 per cent of eligible young offenders referred to RJ. During the reference period, nineteen offenders were not referred to RJ (23 per cent variation in target).

ACT Policing’s policy is to refer all eligible young offenders, including all eligible young Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders, to RJ and to work with government and non-government partners to identify options for increased diversion and community-based referrals.

ACT Policing recognises the role of restorative justice in the ACT Government’s *Reducing Recidivism by 25 per cent by 2025* policy (RR25by25), and fully appreciates the role of police in contributing to that aspiration. In late 2020, ACT Policing embarked on a program to improve RJ referral rates of all offenders, but particularly young offenders. This body of work is evolving but includes:

- ▶ reinvigoration of the relationship with the ACT Government RJ Unit (RJU)
- ▶ convening roundtable discussions with the RJU and RJ stakeholders/partners including the ACT DPP, ACT Court, SupportLink, the Aboriginal Legal Service and ACT Legal Aid
- ▶ workforce engagement to understand impediments to RJ
- ▶ reform of the RJ role within ACT Policing – moving from transactional workflow to one of policy and practices improvement, workforce communications and RJ reform.

ACT Policing is undertaking broad engagement to find reforms that can be achieved within the *Crimes (Restorative Justice) Act 2004* on offender eligibility criteria, particularly concerning young offenders and to align RJ referral capability with that of the Courts.

In February 2021, child welfare organisation Ozchild was awarded a contract to deliver a new ACT program called *Functional Family Therapy*, in order to address youth recidivism. This program specifically targets adolescents who are generally disadvantaged and at a high risk of serious offending. To address inter-generational crime in the ACT, the JaCS and ACT Policing have identified and referred young people to Ozchild.

This early intervention diversionary program encourages positive behaviour by working with young at-risk people either at the very early stages of their offending, or when they’ve first made contact with the youth justice system.

The *Functional Family Therapy* pilot is funded by the Confiscated Assets Trust Fund.

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

The target for this measure is 5,500 or more persons referred to community support agencies.

Results for 2020–21 show ACT Policing met this target with 5,802 referrals to SupportLink, which is 5.5 per cent above the target.

ACT Policing will continue to refer people to appropriate support agencies as alternate avenues to formal court processes.

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

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

Results for 2020–21 show ACT Policing met this target with 158 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 from 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 81 per cent of victims contacted by our Victim Liaison Officers (VLOs) during 2020–21.

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 the appropriate support.

Other Reporting

Recommendation 10 of the *Report on the Inquiry in the Form of an Evaluation of Current ACT Policing Arrangements* states that ACT Policing will report on its use of interpreters and translators in its Annual Report from 2020-21.

Number of requests received for interpreters and translators 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021	
Jul-20	23
Aug-20	16
Sep-20	18
Oct-20	21
Nov-20	16
Dec-20	9
Jan-21	15
Feb-21	10
Mar-21	23
Apr-21	17
May-21	24
Jun-21	16

Source: NOSSC Interpreter & Translator Team, 27 September 2021

Case Study

ACT Policing addresses Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Engagement

ACT Policing continues to focus on improving engagement with the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community to improve life outcomes and reduce representation in the criminal justice system.

In March 2021, the Commonwealth and ACT Ombudsman released their report following an own motion investigation into ACT Policing's engagement with the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community. The report made nine recommendations, all of which ACT Policing is addressing in consultation with the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities, stakeholders amongst ACT Government Directorates, and internally with the AFP First Nations Unit.

Early engagement with the AFP First Nations Unit, centred on strategic engagement with the community and cultural training, has been positively received.

The heart of the recommendations speaks to the need to develop overarching strategic governance to address ACT Policing's engagement with the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community. To give effect to this underlying requirement, ACT Policing is establishing a Working Group with Executive-level oversight.

The CPO Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Advisory Board will also play a key role. This Board was established in late 2018, and meets quarterly to provide advice to the CPO on matters relating to the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community and their engagement with ACT Policing. By having oversight of the Working Group's implementation progress, the Advisory Board will be highly influential in shaping the development of strategic governance for ACT Policing.

ACT Policing continues to brief the Minister for Police and Emergency Services regarding progress against the recommendations, and is in close consultation with the JaCS.

ACT Policing also remains engaged with the Commonwealth Ombudsman's Office on the implementation of the various recommendations.



5 Professional Standards



5 Professional standards

5

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

AFP Professional Standards sits within the AFP's Chief of Staff Command and 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).

AFP Professional Standards Framework

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

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).

The ACT community has the reassurance of regulation 18 of the Law Enforcement Integrity Commissioner Regulations 2017, which establishes a mechanism for the relevant ACT Government Minister to be informed about ACLEI’s activities when investigating serious corruption and systemic corruption as defined by the *Law Enforcement Integrity Commissioner Act 2006*.

The AFP’s professional standards model adopts a tiered approach according to the seriousness of the breach:

- ▶ Category 1 conduct — relating to customer service matters
- ▶ Category 2 conduct — relating to minor misconduct
- ▶ Category 3 conduct — relating to 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 are managed by line managers through the ACT Policing Complaint Management Team.

More serious matters that may result in employment suitability consideration (Category 3) are investigated by the AFP’s Professional Standards area. Every Category 3 matter is further 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*, the Integrity Commissioner will determine whether a matter is investigated solely by ACLEI, jointly with the AFP Professional Standards, or as an AFP-only investigation (with or without ACLEI oversight or management).

Corrupt conduct includes bribery and misuse of public office such as payment or receipt of secret commissions, release of confidential information in exchange for a benefit, serious conflict of interest or serious nepotism and/or cronyism. The term **‘benefit’ is not restricted to a material benefit. A benefit may be tangible or intangible** and may include information. A beneficiary may receive an indirect benefit and/or be a third party.

ACT Policing Complaint Statistics

Financial year 2020–21

During the financial year 2020–21, AFP's Professional Standards area received **83** complaints relating to ACT Policing, resulting in **147** alleged conduct breaches⁵ being recorded.

TABLE 5.1: ALLEGED CONDUCT BREACHES RECORDED DURING LAST FOUR YEARS, BY CATEGORY ⁶

All ACT policing breaches	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20	2020–21
Category 1	66	82	68	34
Category 2	143	69	42	50
Category 3	48	49	47	47
Corruption issues	19	16	11	16
Total	276	216	168	147

TABLE 5.2: ALLEGED COMPLAINTS RECORDED DURING 2020–21, BY SOURCE

Source	Total complaints	Percentage
Member of the public	39	47.00%
Reporting another AFP member	43	51.80%
Self-reported	1	1.20%
Total	83	100%

TABLE 5.3: FINALISED CONDUCT BREACHES DURING 2020–21, BY CATEGORY ⁷

All ACT policing breaches	Established	Not established	Discretion not to proceed	Withdrawn
Category 1	5	45	3	2
Category 2	9	48	3	-
Category 3	9	37	13	2
Corruption issues	2	4	5	-
Total	25	134	24	4

⁵ Multiple breaches can result from one complaint.

⁶ 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).

⁷ This table only includes matters where the case was finalised. This table includes matters reported before 1 July 2018.

TABLE 5.4: ESTABLISHED CONDUCT BREACHES DURING 2020–21

Conduct breach	Number established
Inappropriate Behaviour/Conduct	5
Drug Misconduct	3
Practice or Procedure Issue	2
Discourtesy	2
Fail to Comply with Direction	2
Fail to Record and Report	2
Criminal Misconduct	1
Inappropriate Behaviour/Conduct Serious	1
Fail to Declare Association	1
Abuse of Office	1
Information Release	1
False Time Recording	1
Unauthorised Discharge Taser	1
Inadequate Service	1
Due Care/Diligence Failure	1
Total	25

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, and 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 HAND⁸, AS OF 16 JULY 2021

All ongoing ACT policing complaints	Complaints ongoing	Number of complaints overdue	Exceeds 30 days over benchmark	Exceeds 90 days over benchmark
Category 1	2	-	-	-
Category 2	3	2	2	-
Category 3	18	5	1	3
Corruption issues	14	-	-	-
Total	37	7	3	3

TABLE 5.6: AVERAGE RUN TIME OF FINALISED COMPLAINTS 2020-21

Finalised ACT policing complaints	Number of complaints	Average run time (days)	% within benchmark	% exceeding benchmark
Category 1	30	97	23.3%	76.7%
Category 2	23	174	26.1%	73.9%
Category 3	34	241	73.5%	26.5%
Corruption issues	9	445	-	-
Total	96	199	-	-

⁸ This table includes all complaints recorded on the AFP's Complaint Recording and Management System where the investigation is yet to be finalised and relates to a member of ACT Policing.

Complaint Data

The complaint data contained in this report was extracted from the AFP's SAS Visual Analytics, which is a live system, 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 16 July 2021, with the exception of finalised complaints timeliness data, which was extracted and accurate as at 26 July 2021.

TABLE 5.7: NUMBER OF INFORMAL COMPLAINTS REPORTED TO ACT CMT 2020–21

All ACT CMT complaints	
Informal complaints reported to the ACT CMT in 2020–21	148

TABLE 5.8: NUMBER OF VICTIMS' RIGHTS RELATED COMPLAINTS REPORTED 2020–21*

Victims' rights-related complaints		
Statement of how many complaints were made to the agency within the year		23
For each written complaint, the right in relation to which the complaint was made**	14C Respectful engagement with victims	12
	14D Respectful engagement with child victims	1
	14E Contact with victims	10
	14F Victims' privacy	1
	15(1) Referral of victims to support services	2
	15A Provision of aids or adjustments to victims	1
	15D/18C Tell victims about administration of justice processes	8
	16A Update victims about status of investigations	6
For each written complaint, whether the agency resolved the complaint		22

*The above statistics only include complaints from 1 January 2021 to 30 June 2021 due to the Victims' Rights Charter coming into effect on 1 January 2021. All complaints made before this date are not included as they are not covered by the Charter.

**There can be multiple rights related to one complaint, therefore the overall number of rights can be higher than the overall number of complaints.

Trends Analysis

Alleged Conduct Breaches Submitted

Compared to 2019–20, ACT Policing has seen a 12.5 per cent decrease in total alleged conduct breaches (168 to 147) during 2020–21 and a 46.74 per cent decrease since the 2017–18 financial year (276 to 147).

In relation to the source of the complaints, for the 2020–21 financial year, there was an increase of 19.98 per cent where an AFP member reported another AFP member compared to the 2019–20 financial year. The source of the complaints received in 2020–21 from a Member of the Public was down 12.09 per cent and those that Self-Reported were down 6.07 per cent, from 8 self-reported complaints in 2019–20 to 1 self-reported complaint in 2020–21.

Category 1 — ACT Policing has seen a decrease of 50 per cent in Category 1 breaches compared to the previous financial year. The 34 alleged breaches submitted in the 2020–21 financial year is notably lower than all of the Category 1 figures from 2017–18 to 2019–20 financial years, ranging between 66 and 82.

Category 2 — Compared to the 2019–20 financial year, there has been a 19.05 per cent decrease in alleged Category 2 breaches. Since the 2017–18 financial year there has been a 65.03 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 and 2020–21 financial years.

Corruption Issues — Compared to the 2019–20 financial year there has been a 45.45 per cent increase in reports of alleged corruption. There has been a 15.78 per cent decrease between the 2017–18 and the 2020–21 financial years.

The topmost reported alleged breaches submitted against ACT Policing members were:

Category 1

- ▶ Inadequate Service
- ▶ Discourtesy
- ▶ Unreasonable Delay.

Category 2

- ▶ Inappropriate Behaviour/Conduct
- ▶ Excessive Force – No injury
- ▶ Fail to Comply with Procedure.

Category 3

- ▶ Excessive force with Injury
- ▶ Criminal Misconduct
- ▶ Inappropriate Behaviour/Conduct Serious.

Finalised Conduct Issues

In 2020–21, 96 complaints (187 conduct breaches) were finalised, a decrease of 41 complaints compared to the 137 finalised in the 2019–20 financial year.

The percentage of Established Category 1–4 conduct breaches finalised in 2020–21 decreased by 5 per cent compared to 2019–20, with a 5 per cent increase in those finalised with a finding of Not Established. The percentiles of those finalised with a finding of Discretion not to proceed or Withdrawn were consistent between 2019–20 and 2020–21 financial years.

The percentage of finalised complaints within the defined benchmark for Category 1–3 complaints was 44 per cent (38 of the 87). The 9 finalised corruption issues fall under the *Law Enforcement Integrity Commissioner Act 2006 (Cth)* and are not subject to a timeliness benchmark.

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. Established conduct breaches in the 2020–21 financial year decreased by 18, from 43 in the two previous financial years to 25 in the 2020–21 financial year. The percentile of Category 1 finalised breaches that were established remained consistent across the two years.

In the 2019–20 financial year, 34.78 per cent of Category 2 conduct breaches finalised were established compared to 15 per cent in the 2020–21 financial year. The comparison of Category 3 conduct breaches across the two financial years shows that within the 2019–20 financial year, 18.91 per cent of Category 3 conduct breaches finalised had a finding of established compared to 14.75 per cent in the 2020–21 financial year.

The most prevalent established conduct breach within the 2020–21 financial year was Inappropriate Behaviour/Conduct. This is an increase of one from the four recorded in the 2019–20 financial year. Three of the five established conduct breaches involved an AFP member reporting another AFP member and two were from members of the public.



6 Use of Force



Use of force

6

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 these 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 2020–21 reporting year, the number of use of force reports submitted by ACT Policing decreased 31.6 per cent when compared to the previous year.

TABLE 6.1: USE OF FORCE REPORTS SUBMITTED BY ACT POLICING

	2019–20	2020–21	Percentage Change
Baton	32	20	-37.5%
Chemical Agent	117	83	-29.1%
Conducted Electrical Weapons	347	287	-17.3%
Firearm	60	29	-51.7%
Handcuffs	857	547	-36.2%
Total	1,413	966	-31.6%



7 Staffing Profile



Staffing Profile

7

ACT Policing recognises the impact the role of first responder can take on ACT Policing members' health and works to equip them with strategies and tools to identify and address mental health concerns earlier. With the continued support of government and the broader AFP, ACT Policing continues to benefit from dedicated psychological services and welfare officers.

In recognition of the high likelihood of potential exposure to trauma, a third dedicated psychologist commenced in 2020-21. This has enabled the enhancement of annual assessments for high-risk work areas within ACT Policing. This increase in services, along with the work of the ACT Policing Injury Prevention & Management and Welfare teams, has seen an increase in early access to health services, which is likely to result in a decrease in Comcare claims over future years.

ACT Policing reports on members by headcount and Full-time Equivalent (FTE). Headcount is the number of ACT Policing members as at 30 June 2021. 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)⁹. The reporting of average FTE provides the most accurate reporting of resourcing across the year.

In line with the Purchase Agreement, ACT Policing's FTE is supplemented by the enabling services of the AFP. In 2020-21, 161 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 Response Group, Forensics and Professional Standards. The enabling FTE of 161 excludes ACT Policing members conducting Commonwealth-funded duties and is not reflected in any of the reported headcount figures.

Reported FTE figures are higher than the reported headcount due to the inclusion of these enabling FTE.

As at 30 June 2021, there were a total of 966 members within ACT Policing, of which 3.93 percent identify as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander peoples, an increase from 3.36 percent in 2019-20. This is in line with ACT Policing's commitment to increasing its Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander workforce, in accordance with the AFP Reconciliation Action Plan 2018-2020, to achieve greater workforce diversity that is reflective of the community we serve.

Over a third of the total ACT Policing workforce were female (39.3 percent), with females representing 30.61 percent of the 709 sworn members in ACT Policing. This is an increase of 0.91 percent from 29.7 percent in 2019-20. ACT Policing had 98 police recruits commence in the 2020-21 financial year, of which 36.7 percent were female.

⁹ Prior to 2018-19, ACT Policing reported FTE as an actual figure as at 30 June.

0.72 percent of members identified as people with disability, which is a slight increase from 0.7 percent last year.

Employees aged between 25 and 44 account for 65.4 percent of ACT Policing’s workforce, with employees aged over 50 accounting for 16.8 percent of the workforce.

The average length of service has reduced to 9.6 years, compared to 10 years in 2019–20.

TABLE 7.1 AVERAGE FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT AND HEADCOUNT FOR 2020-21

	Police	PSO	Unsworn	Other	Total
Average Full Time Equivalent (FTE) for 2020–21	674.05	9.64	218.18	161 ¹⁰	1,062.87 ¹¹
Headcount at 30 June 2021	709	14.00	243		966

TABLE 7.2 HEADCOUNT AS AT 30 JUNE 2021 BY GENDER

	Female	Male	Total
Police	217	492	709
PSO	6	8	14
Unsworn	157	86	243
Percentage of workforce (based on headcount)	39.3%	60.7%	100%

¹⁰ AFP Enabling capability less Commonwealth funded FTE. This nominal FTE is comprised of a mix of sworn and professional roles.

¹¹ 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 2021¹²

Base Salary Group	Casual	Band 2	Band 3	Band 4	Band 5	Band 6	Band 7	Band 8 ¹³	Executive Level ¹⁴	SES ¹⁵	Total
SWORN POLICE OFFICER											
Female	0	64	50	47	34	3	13	3	2	1	217
Male	0	102	108	130	56	14	67	9	4	2	492
Subtotal	0	166	158	177	90	17	80	12	6	3	709
UNSWORN STAFF											
Female	3	2	62	42	10	21	13	1	2	1	157
Male	1	1	41	16	6	10	9	0	2	0	86
Subtotal	4	3	103	58	16	31	22	1	4	1	243
PSO STAFF											
Female	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Male	0	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Subtotal	0	11	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Total	4	180	264	235	106	48	102	13	10	4	966

TABLE 7.4 HEADCOUNT AS AT 30 JUNE 2021 BY EMPLOYMENT CATEGORY AND GENDER

Employment Category	Female	Male	Total
Ongoing Full time	321	573	894
Ongoing Part time	50	5	55
Non-Ongoing Full time	6	7	13
Non-Ongoing Part time	0	0	0
Casual	3	1	4
Total	380	586	966

¹² This table details Substantive positions only.

¹³ Inspector level

¹⁴ Superintendent or Coordinator level

¹⁵ Chief Police Officer, Deputy Chief Police Officers and Director of Corporate Services

TABLE 7.5 AVERAGE LENGTH OF SERVICE BY GENDER

	Female	Male	Total
Average years of service	9.0 years	10.0 years	9.6 years

TABLE 7.6 HEADCOUNT AS AT 30 JUNE 2021 BY DIVISION/BRANCH

Division /Branch	Headcount
Office of the Chief Police Officer	3
Office of the Deputy Chief Police Officer - Capability & Community Safety	3
Community Safety	33
Intelligence	76
Judicial Operations & Exhibit Management Centre & Family Violence	104
Operations	98
Office of the Deputy Chief Police Officer – Response	3
Criminal Investigations	126
Media & Public Engagement	13
North District	189
Road Policing & Emergency Management	83
South District	119
COVID Taskforce	16
Director Corporate Services	3
ACT Policing Futures Program	4
Finance & Commercial	18
Human Resources	18
Ministerial, Policy & Performance	17
Inoperative Pool	40
Total	966

TABLE 7.7 HEADCOUNT AS AT 30 JUNE 2021 BY DIVISION/BRANCH AND EMPLOYMENT TYPE

Division/Branch	Ongoing	Non-Ongoing ¹⁶	Casual ¹⁷	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
Community Safety	33	0	0	33
Intelligence	76	0	0	76
Judicial Operations & Exhibit Management Centre & Family Violence	104	0	0	104
Operations	85	11	2	98
Office of the Deputy Chief Police Officer – Response	3	0	0	3
Criminal Investigations	125	0	1	126
Media & Public Engagement	11	1	1	13
North District	189	0	0	189
Road Policing & Emergency Management	83	0	0	83
South District	119	0	0	119
COVID Taskforce	16	0	0	16
Director Corporate Services	3	0	0	3
ACT Policing Futures Program	18	0	0	18
Finance & Commercial	3	1	0	4
Human Resources	18	0	0	18
Ministerial, Policy & Performance	40	0	0	17
Inoperative Pool	17	0	0	40
Total	949	13	4	966

¹⁶ A contract of employment that is made for a specific period of time.

¹⁷ 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 2021 BY AGE GROUP AND GENDER

Age Group	Female	Male	Total
Under 25	31	23	54
25–29	81	90	171
30–34	62	107	169
35–39	57	103	160
40–44	49	83	132
45–49	38	80	118
50–54	34	57	91
55–59	17	30	47
60+	11	13	24
Total	380	586	966

TABLE 7.9 HEADCOUNT AS AT 30 JUNE 2021 BY DIVERSITY¹⁸

	Headcount	Percentage of agency workforce
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	38	3.93%
Culturally & linguistically diverse ¹⁹	186	19.25%
People with disability	7	0.72%

¹⁸ Note: This data has been captured using an optional self-reporting mechanism. As a result, this 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.

¹⁹ 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



8 Financials

8

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Under the Purchase Agreement between the ACT Government, Australian Federal Police and the Chief Police Officer, ACT Policing was appropriated \$179.888 million to deliver community policing services to the ACT for the 2020–21 financial year.

Financial Performance

The following financial information is based on audited Financial Reports for 2019–20 and 2020–21.

Our fiscal decisions supported a strong financial position in 2020–21, with a small surplus of \$1.595 million (or 0.853 per cent).

Financial Analysis

Total revenue received by the AFP for the provision of policing services to the ACT was \$187.038 million (including base appropriation, resources received free of charge and other revenue). This represented an increase of \$9.375 million compared with the previous financial year (2019–20). The increase largely resulted from additional funding for initiatives which included:

- ▶ \$7.586 million for the Police Services Model
- ▶ \$0.863 million for the new Police, Ambulance and Clinician Early Response
- ▶ \$0.729 million support for increasing financial pressures for core policing functions relating to ACT Policing’s Forensic Medical Contract
- ▶ \$0.879 million for ACT Policing’s Emergency Cost Pressures from 2019–20 including COVID-19 and the 2020 Bushfire
- ▶ \$2.434 million for the COVID-19 Public Health Response.

The increase is partially offset by:

- ▶ the cessation of out-year funding for 2018–19 budget measure More Police (\$0.312 million)
- ▶ rollover of appropriation for Police Services Model (\$0.483 million) and COVID-19 Public Health Response (\$0.447m).

Total expenses amounted to \$185.443 million which is an increase of \$6.631 million compared to the 2019–20 financial year. The increased expenditure relates to new and additional budget initiatives funded through the ACT Government budget process. The Police Services Model contributed to the increase in Employee Expenses of \$4.375 million compared to the 2019–20 financial year.

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 2021, the total value was \$9.801 million.

TABLE 8.1: ASSETS MANAGED BY ACT POLICING

Total value of assets managed as at 30 June 2021	\$9.801 million
Built property assets	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.
Land	N/A
Infrastructure (e.g. roads, bridges, traffic signals)	N/A
Urban parks	N/A
Other	For more information see annual reports of the Australian Federal Police and ACT Justice and Community Safety Directorate.

Asset Maintenance and Update

Separate to facilities, ACT Policing conducted a number of capability asset upgrades and replacements throughout 2020–21. These included CCTV enhancements (Belconnen and Woden Police Stations), radio network enhancements (The Canberra Hospital and Gungahlin Marketplace), camera upgrades including rapid deployment of automatic number plate recognition mobile cameras 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 the Policing Arrangement and the Purchase Agreement (2017–2021), the ACT Government is responsible for the provision of appropriate facilities and associated infrastructure for the provision of policing services by the AFP. The ACT Government provides seven of the nine sites occupied by ACT Policing which includes five police stations. ACT Policing employs 966 members (headcount) occupying 26,022 square metres as detailed in Table 8.2.

TABLE 8.2: ASSET MAINTENANCE

Building name/type	Area occupied (m ²)
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 Response Group complex (leased)	1,800
Exhibit Management Centre (leased)	4,028

Capital Works

Four 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 2020–21

New Works Project 1	
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	\$17,600
Total expenditure to date	\$35,200
Financially completed	Yes
Comments	Replacement of ageing gate at the facility.

New Works Project 2	
Project	More services for our suburbs – Upgrading ACT Policing facilities
Description	HVAC Tuggeranong
Business unit	Tuggeranong Police Station
Estimated completion date	August 2021
Original project value	\$2,029,000 + \$961,000 Zero Emissions Government funding Total \$2,990,000
Current year expenditure	\$473,587
Prior year expenditure	\$1,454,698
Total expenditure to date	\$1,928,285
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. Includes Winchester Lift and (\$101,455) Winchester Building Management System (\$372,132).

New Works Project 3	
Project	Delivering Better Facilities (DBF) – TOC Belconnen
Description	Services Upgrade to code– Electrical, Fire and External LED lighting
Business unit	Traffic Operations Centre – Belconnen
Estimated completion date	August 2021
Original project value	\$735,545
Current year expenditure	\$308,984
Prior year expenditure	Nil
Total expenditure to date	\$308,984
Financially completed	No
Comments	Upgrade ageing services to comply with code standards.

New Works Project 4	
Project	Delivering Better Facilities (DBF) – Winchester Police Centre
Description	Services Upgrade to code standards
Business unit	Winchester Police Centre
Estimated completion date	November 2021
Original project value	\$2,515,367
Current year expenditure	\$1,766,582
Prior year expenditure	Nil
Total expenditure to date	\$1,766,582
Financially completed	No
Comments	Upgrade to code for ageing building services and also includes refurbishment of SACAT and break-out area.

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 allowed only in limited circumstances)
- ▶ 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.

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).

Construction Grants and Social Procurement

ACT Policing did not issue any construction grants or engage in any social procurement activities during the 2020–21 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 (AFP) for Australian Capital Territory (ACT) Policing for the year ended 30 June 2021 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 AFP for ACT Policing, which I have audited, comprise:

- the Certification by the Chief Police Officer for the ACT and the Chief Financial Officer;
- the Income Statement for the year ended 30 June 2021; and
- Notes to the financial statements, comprising a Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and other explanatory information.

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 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 AFP's Policing Arrangement with the ACT Government. As a result, the financial report may not be suitable for another purpose.

Other information

The Chief of Police is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report for the year ended 30 June 2021 but does not include the financial statements and my auditor's report thereon.

My opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and accordingly I do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with my audit of the financial statements, my responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or my knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, I am required to report that fact. I have nothing to report in this regard.

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

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "SBond".

Sally Bond

Executive Director

Delegate of the Auditor-General

Canberra

10 September 2021

AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL POLICE

ACT POLICING

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

CONTENTS

Certification of the Financial Statements

Income Statement

Notes to the Income Statement

AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL POLICE**ACT POLICING 2020-2021****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 2021 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: 10 September 2021

Neil Gaughan
Chief Police Officer for the ACT

Signed



Date: 10 September 2021

Paul Wood
Chief Financial Officer

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 2020-21.

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 2020-21.

The enabling expenses shown in 2020-21 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 2020-21 is \$33,513 GST exclusive (2019-20: \$34,000) and the fee for the Statement of Performance for 2020-21 is \$33,513 GST exclusive (2019-20: \$32,000).

**Australian Federal Police
ACT Policing
Notes to and Forming Part of the Income Statement
For the Year Ended 30 June 2021**

2019-20 Actual \$'000	NOTE	2020-21 Budget \$'000	2020-21 Actual \$'000
3 Resources Received Free of Charge (RRFOC)			
<i>Revenue and Expense:</i>			
5,766	ACT Government provision of Police Stations	5,865	5,670
	ACT Government Solicitor (ACTGS) legal services to ACT Policing	138	160
<u>138</u>		<u>138</u>	<u>160</u>
<u>5,904</u>		<u>6,002</u>	<u>5,830</u>
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>			
4 Employee Expenses			
90,166	Salaries	94,813	93,197
8,661	Overtime Expenses	8,822	9,226
14,399	Superannuation	15,257	15,070
739	Superannuation Productivity	741	731
1,606	Long Service Leave	1,968	1,984
504	Other Employee Expenses	190	242
<u>116,075</u>	Total Employee Expenses	<u>121,791</u>	<u>120,450</u>
5 Enabling Expenses			
533	General Counsel	537	537
1,853	Finance & Commercial	1,869	1,869
5,617	Technology & Innovation	5,650	5,650
1,397	Support Capability	1,524	1,524
12,277	Specialist Operations	12,384	12,384
3,768	People, Safety & Security	3,805	3,805
2,805	Workforce & Development	2,832	2,832
417	National Projects (Mobility)	690	690
<u>28,667</u>	Total Enabling Expenses	<u>29,291</u>	<u>29,291</u>
6 Administrative Expenses			
5,095	Accommodation (excluding RRFOC)	5,451	5,573
5,545	Insurance	6,705	5,747
3,228	Vehicle Costs	3,609	3,692
128	Repairs and Maintenance	112	111
11,035	Other Administrative Expenses	11,838	11,439
<u>25,031</u>	Total Administrative Expenses	<u>27,716</u>	<u>26,563</u>
7 Depreciation and Amortisation			
3,026	Plant and Equipment	3,128	3,256
109	Other Depreciation	113	53
<u>3,135</u>	Total Depreciation and Amortisation	<u>3,241</u>	<u>3,310</u>

Appendix 2: Statement of Performance



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

Opinion

In my opinion the attached Statement of Performance for ACT Policing for the year ended 30 June 2021 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 2021.

I have audited the accompanying ACT Policing Statement of Performance for the year ended 30 June 2021. The Statement of Performance comprises a Certification by the Chief Police Officer for the ACT, 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 Opinion

This audit has been conducted in accordance with Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Australian Standard on Assurance Engagements ASAE 3000 Assurance Engagements other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information and accordingly included such tests and procedures as I consider necessary in the circumstances.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

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 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



Sally Bond

Executive Director

Delegate of the Auditor-General

Canberra

10 September 2021

AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL POLICE**ACT POLICING 2020-2021****STATEMENT BY THE CHIEF POLICE OFFICER FOR THE ACT*****CERTIFICATION***

I certify that the ACT Policing Statement of Performance for the period 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021 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



Date: 10 September 2021

Neil Gaughan
Chief Police Officer for the ACT

STATEMENT OF PERFORMANCE

For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

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 2020-21 (Period 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021)

Performance Measures	Target	Financial year result*	% variation from target	Previous financial year result (2019-20)	% variation from previous financial year	Target?
Reduce Crime						
<i>Crime Prevention and Reduction</i>						
1. Number of offences against the person reported or becoming known per 100,000 population. ^{ab}	800 or less	822.0	2.0%	826.0	-0.4%	N
2. Number of offences against property reported or becoming known per 100,000 population. ^{ab}	8300 or less	3905.7	-52.9%	4163.1	-6.2%	Y
<i>Criminal Investigations and Prosecutions</i>						
3. Percentage of offences against the person cleared. ^b	72% or more	65.5%	-6.5%	70.3%	-4.9%	N
4. Percentage of offences against property cleared. ^b	15% or more	16.1%	1.1%	15.6%	0.5%	Y
5. Percentage of briefs delivered to the DPP within the designated timeframe. ^f	75% or more	85.5%	10.5%	84.0%	1.5%	Y
6. Percentage of cases finalised by offence proved in court. ^{g,h,i}	82% or more	93.1%	11.1%	95.8%	-2.7%	Y
7. Percentage of cases otherwise resolved. ^{g,i,j}	5% or less	3.2%	-1.8%	1.5%	1.7%	Y

Indicators of Effectiveness	Target	Financial year result*	% variation from target	Previous financial year result (2019-20)	% variation from previous financial year	Target?
Reduce Crime						
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. ^{k,m,d}	National Average or less (36.1%)	29.4%	-8.7%	31.5%	-2.1%	Y
B. Percentage of persons who are concerned about becoming a victim of sexual assault in the next 12 months. ^{k,m,d}	National Average or less (12.9%)	13.2%	0.3%	12.9%	0.3%	N
C. Percentage of persons who are concerned about becoming a victim of housebreaking in the next 12 months. ^{k,m,d}	National Average or less (56.6%)	56.5%	-0.1%	56.0%	0.5%	Y
D. Percentage of persons who are concerned about becoming a victim of motor vehicle theft in the next 12 months. ^{k,m,d}	National Average or less (46.9%)	48.7%	-0.2%	49.9%	-3.2%	Y
E. Percentage of persons who feel safe when walking in their neighbourhood by themselves during the night. ^{k,m,d}	National Average or more (54.6%)	56.6%	2.0%	54.2%	2.4%	Y
F. Percentage of persons who feel safe at home alone during the night. ^{k,m,d}	National Average or more (89.1%)	91.6%	2.5%	92.3%	-0.7%	Y
G. Percentage of persons who perceive the following quality of life issues to be a problem in their neighbourhood. ^{k,m,d}						
i speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving	National Average or less (66.4%)	70.3%	3.9%	69.3%	1.0%	N
ii* graffiti/vandalism						
iii louts/gangs	National Average or less (18.5%)	11.2%	-7.3%	16.7%	-5.5%	Y
iv drunken/disorderly behaviour	National Average or less (37.6%)	32.0%	-5.6%	25.3%	6.7%	Y

Performance Measures	Target	Financial year result*	% variation from target	Previous financial year result (2019-20)	% variation from previous financial year	Target?
Public Safety						
<i>Police Response</i>						
8. Response times for Priority One incidents within 10 minutes	80% or more	77.5%	-2.6%	85.6%	-8.2%	N
9. Response times for Priority Two incidents within 20 minutes	80% or more	73.6%	-6.4%	74.4%	-0.8%	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	95.5%	5.5%	95.1%	0.4%	Y
11*. Percentage of 000 calls answered on first or second presentation: a) On first presentation b) On second presentation						
<i>Public Order and Emergency Management</i>						
12*. Percentage of the community satisfied with police in dealing with public order problems. ^{k,m,d}						
13. Review and testing of arrangements for responding to recovering from emergencies and disasters	Annually	NA	NA	100.0%	NA	Y
<i>Road Safety and Traffic Management</i>						
14. Number of road crashes resulting in death per 100,000 population. ^{no}	4.2 or less	2.6	-39.1%	1.0	169.3%	Y
15. Number of road crashes resulting in injury per 100,000 population. ^{no}	180 or less	104.7	-41.8%	94.1	11.3%	Y

Indicators of Effectiveness	Target	Financial year result*	% variation from target	Previous financial year result (2019-20)	% variation from previous financial year	Target?
Public Safety						
H. Percentage of persons who self-report to driving 10km per hour or more over the speed limit. ^{k,o,d}	National Average or less (20.3%)	22.9%	2.6%	27.4%	-4.5%	N
I. Percentage of persons who self-report to driving while not wearing a seatbelt. ^{k,o,d}	National Average or less (1.8%)	0.7%	-1.1%	2.0%	-1.3%	Y
J. Percentage of persons who self-report to driving while suspecting they are over the prescribed alcohol limit. ^{k,o,d,e}	National Average or less (0.9%)	1.0%	0.1%	1.8%	-0.6%	N
K. Percentage of persons who self-report to driving when using a mobile phone. ^{k,o,d}	National Average or less (11.0%)	10.4%	-0.6%	12.4%	-2.0%	Y

Performance Measures	Target	Financial year result*	% variation from target	Previous financial year result (2019-20)	% variation from previous financial year	Target?
Community and Partner Engagement						
Community Support and Whole-of-Government Collaboration						
16. Percentage of the community satisfied in general with services provided by police. ^{k,d}	National Average or more (80.7%)	80.8%	0.1%	78.2%	2.6%	Y
17. Percentage of the community who have confidence in police. ^{k,d}	National Average or more (82.1%)	84.1%	2.0%	83.7%	0.4%	Y
18. Percentage of eligible young people referred to restorative justice. ^{k,o,n}	100%	77%	-22.9%	89%	-11.4%	N
19. Number of persons referred to community support agencies.	5500 or more	5802.0	5.5%	6090.0	-4.7%	Y
20. Number of referrals to drug diversion programs (drug demand reduction effort).	80 or more	158.0	97.5%	166.0	-4.8%	Y
21. ACT Policing Victim Liaison Officers providing contact with victims of indictable crime reported to police. ^m	80% or more	81.0%	1.0%	83.6%	-2.6%	Y
Indicators of Effectiveness	Target	Financial year result*	% variation from target	Previous financial year result (2018-19)	% variation from previous financial year	Target?
Community and Partner Engagement						
L. Percentage of persons satisfied with most recent contact with police services. ^{k,d}	National Average or more (81.9%)	77.6%	-4.3%	77.6%	0.0%	N
M. Percentage of persons who agree that police perform their job professionally. ^{k,d}	National Average or more (85.5%)	84.6%	-0.9%	85.5%	-0.9%	N
N. Percentage of persons who agree that police treat people fairly and equally. ^{k,d}	National Average or more (68.5%)	67.3%	-1.2%	70.7%	-3.4%	N

**Purchase Agreement 2017-21 between the ACT Minister for Police and Emergency Services and
the Chief Police Officer for the ACT
Financial Year Report - 2020-21**

<p>*. These measures are not able to be assessed this financial year. KPI 11 will be re-instated when the targets are measurable again. KPI 12 and IoTG ii. will be removed from future Purchase Agreements in consultation with ACT Government.</p>
<p>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</p>
<p>b. These targets are based on a five year average, operational environment, crime trends and ACT Government priorities</p>
<p>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.</p>
<p>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'.</p>
<p>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.</p>
<p>f. Briefs delivered to the Director of Public Prosecutions within the designated timeframe include those where a formal extension was applied for and granted.</p>
<p>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.</p>
<p>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.</p>
<p>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.</p>
<p>j. The term "otherwise resolved" includes cases referred to the Mental Health Tribunal, remands by the court before a matter is determined.</p>
<p>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.</p>
<p>l. This target does not include matters where police discretion has determined that no further action or a caution is the most appropriate action.</p>
<p>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.</p>
<p>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.</p>
<p>o. ACT Policing is required to report on the following against this target in the Quarterly 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</p>

Financial year report against the Purchase Agreement between the ACT Minister for Police and the Chief Police Officer for the ACT, 2017-21

Sources - PERFORMANCE MEASURES
1. Source: PROMIS Case Management System as at 02 July 2021. Total person offences reported during period = 3,537.
2. Source: PROMIS Case Management System as at 02 July 2021. Total property offences reported during period = 16,788.
3. Source: PROMIS Case Management System as at 02 July 2021. Total person offences cleared during period = 2,316.
4. Source: PROMIS Case Management System as at 02 July 2021. Total property offences cleared during period = 2,705.
5. Source: Judicial Operations as at 02 July 2021.
6. Source: Criminal Records as at 02 July 2021.
7. Source: Criminal Records as at 02 July 2021.
8. Source: Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system as at 02 July 2021.
9. Source: Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system as at 02 July 2021.
10. Source: Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system as at 02 July 2021.
11. Source: N/A
12. Source: N/A.
13. Source: ACT Policing Emergency Management & Planning as at 29 July 2021.
14. Source: PROMIS Incident, and/or manual count as at 02 July 2021. Crashes resulting in death during the period = 11.
15. Source: PROMIS Incident, and/or manual count as at 02 July 2021. Crashes resulting in injury during the period = 450.
16. Source: Social Research Centre National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 04 July 2021. National result = 80.7%.
17. Source: Social Research Centre National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 04 July 2021. National result = 82.1%.
18. Source: ACT Policing Community Safety as at 29 July 2021.
19. Source: Supportlink as at 02 July 2021.
20. Source: ACT Policing Community Safety as at 23 July 2021.
21. Source: PROMIS Case Management System as at 02 July 2021.
Sources - INDICATORS OF EFFECTIVENESS
A. Source: Social Research Centre National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 04 July 2021. National result = 36.1%.
B. Source: Social Research Centre National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 04 July 2021. National result = 12.9%.
C. Source: Social Research Centre National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 04 July 2021. National result = 56.6%.
D. Source: Social Research Centre National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 04 July 2021. National result = 46.9%.
E. Source: Social Research Centre National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 04 July 2021. National result = 54.6%.
F. Source: Social Research Centre National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 04 July 2021. National result = 89.1%.
G.(i) Source: Social Research Centre National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 04 July 2021. National result = 66.4%.
G.(ii) Source: N/A
G.(iii) Source: Social Research Centre National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 04 July 2021. National result = 18.5%.
G.(iv) Source: Social Research Centre National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 04 July 2021. National result = 37.6%.
H. Source: Social Research Centre National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 04 July 2021. National result = 20.3%.
I. Source: Social Research Centre National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 04 July 2021. National result = 1.8%.
J. Source: Social Research Centre National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 04 July 2021. National result = .9%.
K. Source: Social Research Centre National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 04 July 2021. National result = 11.0%.
L. Source: Social Research Centre National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 04 July 2021. National result = 81.9%.
M. Source: Social Research Centre National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 04 July 2021. National result = 85.5%.
N. Source: Social Research Centre National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 04 July 2021. National result = 68.5%.

ACT population from Australia Bureau of Statistics (ABS) National, state and territory population March 2020 published 24 September 2020. ACT Population = 429 834

Appendix 3: Number of Offences Reported or Becoming Known in Australian Capital Territory 2016–17 to 2020–21

Offence type	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20	2020–21
OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON					
Homicide and Related offences					
Murder	1	3	1	2	5
Attempted murder	1	6	5	2	5
Conspiracy to murder	-	-	-	-	2
Manslaughter	-	-	1	1	2
Driving causing death	-	2	1	1	1
Homicide unspecified	-	-	-	-	-
Total Homicide and Related offences	2	11	8	6	15
Assaults (excluding sexual)					
Assault causing GBH	81	93	122	80	97
Assault causing ABH	472	433	448	453	511
Assault other	2,511	2,320	2,379	2,280	2,094
Total Assaults (excluding sexual)	3,064	2,846	2,949	2,813	2,702
Sexual Offences					
Sexual assault 1st 2nd 3rd degree	15	9	22	18	7
Sexual intercourse, no consent	158	157	180	154	154
Sexual intercourse, person < 16 yrs	80	68	98	61	63
Indecent act, assault	65	52	55	51	46
Indecent act, no consent	117	118	149	138	127
Indecent act, person < 16 yrs	96	70	90	67	67
Incest	10	3	16	11	4
Indecent exposure	29	39	31	32	40
Total Sexual Assault Offences	570	516	641	532	508

Offence type	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Other Offences					
Kidnap/Abduction	29	26	24	30	17
Other offences against the person	331	194	288	300	295
Total Other Offences	360	220	312	330	312
Total Offences against the Person	3,996	3,593	3,910	3,681	3,537
OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY					
Robbery					
Armed robbery	136	124	105	108	55
Other robbery	113	106	110	125	94
Total Robbery	249	230	215	233	149
Blackmail and extortion					
Blackmail and extortion	18	15	15	6	5
Total Blackmail and Extortion	18	15	15	6	5
Burglary					
Burglary dwellings	1,649	1,679	1,660	1,392	1,148
Burglary shops	335	287	419	376	279
Burglary other	581	590	550	569	540
Total Burglary	2,565	2,556	2,629	2,337	1,967
Fraud and Misappropriation					
Fraud	1,408	1,390	2,043	1,474	1,561
Misappropriation	-	-	1	-	1
Counterfeiting	32	60	40	20	16
Total Fraud and Misappropriation	1,440	1,450	2,084	1,494	1,578
Handling Stolen Goods					
Receiving	7	9	4	12	9
Unlawful possession	106	173	107	151	96
Other handling stolen goods	11	9	12	11	9
Total Handling of Stolen Goods	124	191	123	174	114

Offence type	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20	2020–21
Theft or Illegal use of a Vehicle					
Motor vehicle theft	1,325	1,494	1,243	1,296	1,372
Total Theft or Illegal use of a Vehicle	1,325	1,494	1,243	1,296	1,372
Other Theft					
Bicycle theft	480	526	710	717	585
Boat theft	2	-	1	3	-
Stock theft	-	2	-	2	-
Shop stealing	1,336	1,360	1,224	1,305	1,031
Theft at burglary – dwellings	1,004	985	936	703	481
Theft at burglary – shops	159	162	226	153	105
Theft at burglary – other	267	319	269	252	209
Other theft	6,386	6,442	5,376	5,115	5,255
Total Other Theft	9,634	9,796	8,742	8,250	7,666
Property Damage					
Arson	212	230	232	214	148
Damage at burglary – dwellings	132	131	138	96	73
Damage at burglary – shops	37	36	60	40	21
Damage at burglary – other	58	69	60	72	42
Other property damage	4,935	4,179	4,473	3,826	3,647
Total Property Damage	5,374	4,645	4,963	4,248	3,931
Environmental Offences					
Pollution	10	6	4	2	3
Flora and fauna	-	-	-	1	2
Other environmental offences	4	7	4	4	2
Total Environmental Offences	14	13	8	7	7
Total Offences against Property	20,743	20,390	20,022	18,045	16,789

Offence type	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20	2020–21
OFFENCES AGAINST GOOD ORDER					
Government security/ operations	103	67	137	86	53
Justice procedures	1,620	1,889	1,791	2,097	1,822
Firearms and weapons	327	403	360	409	289
Other offences against good order	1,009	899	978	897	718
Total Offences against Good Order	3,059	3,258	3,266	3,489	2,882
DRUG OFFENCES					
Possess and use drugs	642	790	557	573	332
Deal and supply drugs	74	112	73	66	54
Manufacture and grow drugs	18	16	21	16	14
Other drug offences	23	44	33	38	27
Total Drug Offences	757	962	684	693	427
TRAFFIC OFFENCES					
Drink driving offences	913	1,026	1,084	833	882
Drug driving offences	454	736	941	805	685
Dangerous and reckless driving	132	146	178	146	139
Driving licence offences	929	933	949	1,037	817
Other motor vehicle, traffic and related offences	4,079	3,876	3,550	3,787	3,320
Total Traffic Offences	6,507	6,717	6,702	6,608	5,843
OTHER OFFENCES NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED					
Other offences n.e.c	148	229	125	455	233
All Offences	35,210	35,149	34,709	32,971	29,711

Appendix 4: Offences Cleared by ACT Policing in the Australian Capital Territory 2016–17 to 2020–21

Offence type	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20	2020–21
OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON					
Homicide and Related offences					
Murder	-	5	2	1	3
Attempted murder	2	4	5	2	5
Conspiracy to murder	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter	-	-	1	1	1
Driving causing death	-	2	1	-	2
Homicide unspecified	-	-	-	-	-
Total Homicide and Related offences	2	11	9	4	11
Assaults (excluding sexual)					
Assault causing GBH	63	70	98	64	72
Assault causing ABH	308	316	298	294	319
Assault other	1,913	1,776	1,672	1,572	1,380
Total Assaults (excluding sexual)	2,284	2,162	2,068	1,930	1,771
Sexual Offences					
Sexual assault 1st 2nd 3rd degree	11	10	14	10	8
Sexual intercourse, no consent	97	118	126	100	98
Sexual intercourse, person < 16 yrs	75	75	60	55	53
Indecent act, assault	32	45	27	28	28
Indecent act, no consent	68	89	87	89	83
Indecent act, person < 16 yrs	80	64	74	47	47
Incest	5	7	10	8	5
Indecent exposure	4	21	17	14	20
Total Sexual Assault Offences	372	429	415	351	342

Offence type	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20	2020–21
Other Offences					
Kidnap/Abduction	29	21	17	26	15
Other offences against the person	196	131	175	187	177
Total Other Offences	225	152	192	213	192
Total Offences against the Person	2,883	2,754	2,684	2,498	2,316
OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY					
Robbery					
Armed robbery	34	51	58	37	22
Other robbery	40	41	36	48	47
Total Robbery	74	92	94	85	69
Blackmail and extortion					
Blackmail and extortion	11	2	1	6	3
Total Blackmail and Extortion	11	2	1	6	3
Burglary					
Burglary dwellings	127	183	157	146	144
Burglary shops	29	31	44	19	27
Burglary other	32	64	61	59	46
Total Burglary	188	278	262	224	217
Fraud and Misappropriation					
Fraud	504	691	438	613	732
Misappropriation	-	-	1	-	-
Counterfeiting	1	26	1	4	2
Total Fraud and Misappropriation	505	717	440	617	734
Handling Stolen Goods					
Receiving	4	15	2	9	11
Unlawful possession	84	155	81	126	72
Other handling stolen goods	8	5	12	9	7
Total Handling of Stolen Goods	96	175	95	144	90

Offence type	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20	2020–21
Theft or Illegal use of a Vehicle					
Motor vehicle theft	150	202	161	168	182
Total Theft or Illegal use of a Vehicle	150	202	161	168	182
Other Theft					
Bicycle theft	15	13	15	9	7
Boat theft	-	-	-	-	-
Stock theft	-	-	-	-	-
Shop stealing	465	493	338	325	251
Theft at burglary – dwellings	56	101	59	68	43
Theft at burglary – shops	16	14	24	7	12
Theft at burglary – other	8	9	12	20	15
Other theft	567	527	463	348	390
Total Other Theft	1,127	1,157	911	777	718
Property Damage					
Arson	13	19	12	23	8
Damage at burglary – dwellings	25	19	34	8	27
Damage at burglary – shops	2	6	4	-	2
Damage at burglary – other	5	4	7	12	6
Other property damage	786	733	687	710	646
Total Property Damage	831	781	744	753	689
Environmental Offences					
Pollution	7	5	2	1	-
Flora and fauna	-	-	-	-	2
Other environmental offences	2	5	2	1	1
Total Environmental Offences	9	10	4	2	3
Total Offences against Property	2,991	3,414	2,712	2,776	2,705

Offence type	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20	2020–21
OFFENCES AGAINST GOOD ORDER					
Government security/operations	100	65	62	76	133
Justice procedures	1,412	1,649	1,488	1,778	1,486
Firearms and weapons	280	282	285	279	275
Other offences against good order	676	629	671	551	484
Total Offences against Good Order	2,468	2,625	2,506	2,684	2,378
DRUG OFFENCES					
Possess and use drugs	522	639	438	411	272
Deal and supply drugs	58	85	89	40	51
Manufacture and grow drugs	15	10	12	7	8
Other drug offences	6	11	9	7	2
Total Drug Offences	601	745	548	465	333
TRAFFIC OFFENCES					
Drink driving offences	808	979	1,027	758	822
Drug driving offences	436	695	939	778	726
Dangerous and reckless driving	97	99	129	105	97
Driving licence offences	831	881	855	920	780
Other motor vehicle, traffic and related offences	2,555	2,364	1,960	2,119	1,842
Total Traffic Offences	4,727	5,018	4,910	4,680	4,267
OTHER OFFENCES NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED					
Other offences n.e.c	45	79	56	100	103
All Offences	13,715	14,635	13,416	13,203	12,102

Appendix 5: Percentage of Offences Cleared by ACT Policing 2016–17 to 2020–21

Offence type	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20	2020–21
OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON					
Homicide and Related offences					
Murder	0.0%	166.7%	200.0%	50.0%	60.0%
Attempted murder	200.0%	66.7%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Conspiracy to murder	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Manslaughter	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	50.0%
Driving causing death	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	200.0%
Homicide unspecified	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total Homicide and Related offences	100.0%	100.0%	112.5%	66.7%	73.3%
Assaults (excluding sexual)					
Assault causing GBH	77.8%	75.3%	80.3%	80.0%	74.2%
Assault causing ABH	65.3%	73.0%	66.5%	64.9%	62.4%
Assault other	76.2%	76.6%	70.3%	68.9%	65.9%
Total Assaults (excluding sexual)	74.5%	76.0%	70.1%	68.6%	65.5%
Sexual Offences					
Sexual assault 1st 2nd 3rd degree	73.3%	111.1%	63.6%	55.6%	114.3%
Sexual intercourse, no consent	61.4%	75.2%	70.0%	64.9%	63.6%
Sexual intercourse, person < 16 yrs	93.8%	110.3%	61.2%	90.2%	84.1%
Indecent act, assault	49.2%	86.5%	49.1%	54.9%	60.9%
Indecent act, no consent	58.1%	75.4%	58.4%	64.5%	65.4%
Indecent act, person < 16 yrs	83.3%	91.4%	82.2%	70.1%	70.1%
Incest	50.0%	233.3%	62.5%	72.7%	125.0%
Indecent exposure	13.8%	53.8%	54.8%	43.8%	50.0%
Total Sexual Assault Offences	65.3%	83.1%	64.7%	66.0%	67.3%

Offence type	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20	2020–21
Other Offences					
Kidnap/Abduction	100.0%	80.8%	70.8%	86.7%	88.2%
Other offences against the person	59.2%	67.5%	60.8%	62.3%	60.0%
Total Other Offences	62.5%	69.1%	61.5%	64.5%	61.5%
Total Offences against the Person	72.1%	76.6%	68.6%	67.9%	65.5%
OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY					
Robbery					
Armed robbery	25.0%	41.1%	55.2%	34.3%	40.0%
Other robbery	35.4%	38.7%	32.7%	38.4%	50.0%
Total Robbery	29.7%	40.0%	43.7%	36.5%	46.3%
Blackmail and extortion					
Blackmail and extortion	61.1%	13.3%	6.7%	100.0%	60.0%
Total Blackmail and Extortion	61.1%	13.3%	6.7%	100.0%	60.0%
Burglary					
Burglary dwellings	7.7%	10.9%	9.5%	10.5%	12.5%
Burglary shops	8.7%	10.8%	10.5%	5.1%	9.7%
Burglary other	5.5%	10.8%	11.1%	10.4%	8.5%
Total Burglary	7.3%	10.9%	10.0%	9.6%	11.0%
Fraud and Misappropriation					
Fraud	35.8%	49.7%	21.4%	41.6%	46.9%
Misappropriation	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Counterfeiting	3.1%	43.3%	2.5%	20.0%	12.5%
Total Fraud and Misappropriation	35.1%	49.4%	21.1%	41.3%	46.5%
Handling Stolen Goods					
Receiving	57.1%	166.7%	50.0%	75.0%	122.2%
Unlawful possession	79.2%	89.6%	75.7%	83.4%	75.0%
Other handling stolen goods	72.7%	55.6%	100.0%	81.8%	77.8%
Total Handling of Stolen Goods	77.4%	91.6%	77.2%	82.8%	78.9%

Offence type	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20	2020–21
Theft or Illegal use of a Vehicle					
Motor vehicle theft	11.3%	13.5%	13.0%	13.0%	13.3%
Total Theft or Illegal use of a Vehicle	11.3%	13.5%	13.0%	13.0%	13.3%
Other Theft					
Bicycle theft	3.1%	2.5%	2.1%	1.3%	1.2%
Boat theft	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Stock theft	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Shop stealing	34.8%	36.3%	27.6%	24.9%	24.3%
Theft at burglary – dwellings	5.6%	10.3%	6.3%	9.7%	8.9%
Theft at burglary – shops	10.1%	8.6%	10.6%	4.6%	11.4%
Theft at burglary – other	3.0%	2.8%	4.5%	7.9%	7.2%
Other theft	8.9%	8.2%	8.6%	6.8%	7.4%
Total Other Theft	11.7%	11.8%	10.4%	9.4%	9.4%
Property Damage					
Arson	6.1%	8.3%	5.2%	10.7%	5.4%
Damage at burglary – dwellings	18.9%	14.5%	24.6%	8.3%	37.0%
Damage at burglary – shops	5.4%	16.7%	6.7%	0.0%	9.5%
Damage at burglary – other	8.6%	5.8%	11.7%	16.7%	14.3%
Other property damage	15.9%	17.5%	15.4%	18.6%	17.7%
Total Property Damage	15.5%	16.8%	15.0%	17.7%	17.5%
Environmental Offences					
Pollution	70.0%	83.3%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%
Flora and fauna	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Other environmental offences	50.0%	71.4%	50.0%	25.0%	50.0%
Total Environmental Offences	64.3%	76.9%	50.0%	28.6%	42.9%
Total Offences against Property	14.4%	16.7%	13.5%	15.4%	16.1%

Offence type	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20	2020–21
OFFENCES AGAINST GOOD ORDER					
Government security/operations	97.1%	97.0%	45.3%	88.4%	250.9%
Justice procedures	87.2%	87.3%	83.1%	84.8%	81.6%
Firearms and weapons	85.6%	70.0%	79.2%	68.2%	95.2%
Other offences against good order	67.0%	70.0%	68.6%	61.4%	67.4%
Total Offences against Good Order	80.7%	80.6%	76.7%	76.9%	82.5%
DRUG OFFENCES					
Possess and use drugs	81.3%	80.9%	78.6%	71.7%	81.9%
Deal and supply drugs	78.4%	75.9%	121.9%	60.6%	94.4%
Manufacture and grow drugs	83.3%	62.5%	57.1%	43.8%	57.1%
Other drug offences	26.1%	25.0%	27.3%	18.4%	7.4%
Total Drug Offences	79.4%	77.4%	80.1%	67.1%	78.0%
TRAFFIC OFFENCES					
Drink driving offences	88.5%	95.4%	94.7%	91.0%	93.2%
Drug driving offences	96.0%	94.4%	99.8%	96.6%	106.0%
Dangerous and reckless driving	73.5%	67.8%	72.5%	71.9%	69.8%
Driving licence offences	89.5%	94.4%	90.1%	88.7%	95.5%
Other motor vehicle, traffic and related offences	62.6%	61.0%	55.2%	56.0%	55.5%
Total Traffic Offences	72.6%	74.7%	73.3%	70.8%	73.0%
OTHER OFFENCES NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED					
Other offences n.e.c	30.4%	34.5%	44.8%	22.0%	44.2%
All Offences	39.0%	41.6%	38.7%	40.0%	40.7%

Appendix 6: Proceedings Against Offenders by ACT Policing (Charges) 2016–17 to 2020–21

Offence type	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20	2020–21
OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON					
Homicide and Related offences					
Murder	2	7	5	1	4
Attempted murder	2	4	10	-	8
Conspiracy to murder	-	-	-	-	5
Manslaughter	-	-	1	1	2
Driving causing death	1	3	1	-	2
Homicide unspecified	-	-	-	-	1
Total Homicide and Related offences	5	14	17	2	22
Assaults (excluding sexual)					
Assault causing GBH	102	128	169	151	139
Assault causing ABH	303	316	325	330	324
Assault other	1,044	974	953	1,024	833
Total Assaults (excluding sexual)	1,449	1,418	1,447	1,505	1,296
Sexual Offences					
Sexual assault 1st 2nd 3rd degree	25	7	20	33	30
Sexual intercourse, no consent	32	27	23	24	17
Sexual intercourse, person < 16 yrs	40	35	48	75	19
Indecent act, assault	2	2	-	2	-
Indecent act, no consent	66	91	93	61	88
Indecent act, person < 16 yrs	73	53	48	34	25
Incest	13	1	14	1	8
Indecent exposure	1	-	-	-	-
Total Sexual Assault Offences	252	216	246	230	187

Offence type	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Other Offences					
Kidnap/Abduction	46	28	30	27	22
Other offences against the person	240	202	226	253	254
Total Other Offences	286	230	256	280	276
Total Offences against the Person	1,992	1,878	1,966	2,017	1,781
OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY					
Robbery					
Armed robbery	54	55	99	56	36
Other robbery	90	86	60	73	49
Total Robbery	144	141	159	129	85
Blackmail and extortion					
Blackmail and extortion	18	5	8	2	5
Total Blackmail and Extortion	18	5	8	2	5
Burglary					
Burglary dwellings	129	194	195	152	139
Burglary shops	39	46	51	69	37
Burglary other	59	108	120	124	70
Total Burglary	227	348	366	345	246
Fraud and Misappropriation					
Fraud	837	704	347	894	612
Misappropriation	-	-	-	-	-
Counterfeiting	2	-	1	6	2
Total Fraud and Misappropriation	839	704	348	900	614
Handling Stolen Goods					
Receiving	25	35	14	30	20
Unlawful possession	263	294	183	363	258
Other handling stolen goods	4	11	4	-	1
Total Handling of Stolen Goods	292	340	201	393	279

Offence type	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20	2020–21
Theft or Illegal use of a Vehicle					
Motor vehicle theft	215	299	321	291	274
Total Theft or Illegal use of a Vehicle	215	299	321	291	274
Other Theft					
Bicycle theft	12	10	15	21	9
Boat theft	-	-	-	-	-
Stock theft	-	-	-	-	-
Shop stealing	285	241	266	265	235
Theft at burglary – dwellings	64	87	77	159	61
Theft at burglary – shops	16	13	27	27	17
Theft at burglary – other	8	23	37	60	15
Other theft	462	299	245	455	301
Total Other Theft	847	673	667	987	638
Property Damage					
Arson	10	23	25	25	13
Damage at burglary – dwellings	34	37	57	87	61
Damage at burglary – shops	7	6	16	26	5
Damage at burglary – other	20	18	44	31	10
Other property damage	536	538	562	521	484
Total Property Damage	607	622	704	690	573
Environmental Offences					
Pollution	4	4	-	-	2
Flora and fauna	-	1	-	3	1
Other environmental offences	1	1	2	2	-
Total Environmental Offences	5	6	2	5	3
Total Offences against Property	3,194	3,138	2,776	3,742	2,717

Offence type	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20	2020–21
OFFENCES AGAINST GOOD ORDER					
Government security/ operations	216	184	114	270	126
Justice procedures	2,141	2,455	2,409	2,778	2,583
Firearms and weapons	392	421	488	468	381
Other offences against good order	568	575	600	661	539
Total Offences against Good Order	3,317	3,635	3,611	4,177	3,629
DRUG OFFENCES					
Possess and use drugs	650	729	532	505	307
Deal and supply drugs	137	250	168	83	74
Manufacture and grow drugs	31	22	33	12	19
Other drug offences	1	1	1	-	4
Total Drug Offences	819	1,002	734	600	404
TRAFFIC OFFENCES					
Drink driving offences	921	1,061	1,157	878	946
Drug driving offences	637	816	1,022	876	784
Dangerous and reckless driving	120	162	160	177	169
Driving licence offences	1,246	1,257	1,223	1,271	1,152
Other motor vehicle, traffic and related offences	1,502	1,429	1,335	1,393	1,261
Total Traffic Offences	4,426	4,725	4,897	4,595	4,312
OTHER OFFENCES NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED					
Other offences n.e.c	71	244	89	104	153
All Offences	13,819	14,622	14,073	15,235	12,996

Appendix 7: Abbreviations

ACLEI	Australian Commission for Law Enforcement Integrity
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
ADF	Australian Defence Force
AFP	Australian Federal Police
ANPR	Automated Number Plate Recognition
BPG	Better Practice Guide
CBRN	Chemical Biological Radiological and Nuclear
CEW	conducted electrical weapon
CKK	Constable Kenny Koala
CO3	AFP Commissioner's Order 3
CPO	Chief Police Officer
Cth	Commonwealth
CYPS	Child and Youth Protection Service
DBF	Delivering Better Facilities program
DPP	Director of Public Prosecutions
DVCS	Domestic Violence Crisis Service
ESA	Emergency Services Agency
FIW	First Instance Warrant
FTE	Full-Time Equivalent
FVO	Family Violence Order
HVAC	heating, ventilation and air-conditioning
IoE	Indicators of Effectiveness
JaCS	Justice and Community Safety Directorate
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
NSCSP	National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing
NSW	New South Wales
PACER	Police, Ambulance and Clinician Early Response
PIDT	Proactive Intervention and Diversion Teams
PROMIS	ACT Policing's case management system
PSM	Police Services Model

PSO	Protective Services Officer
RJ	Restorative Justice
RR25by25	<i>Reducing Recidivism by 25 per cent by 2025</i> Policy
SAR team	Search and Rescue team
SES	State Emergency Service
SPS	Specialist Protection Services
TCCS	Transport Canberra and City Services
TOC	Traffic Operations Centre
VLO	Victim Liaison Officer

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