

Purchase Agreement 2022-26

Performance Report
December 2024



**ACT
Policing**

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Report details

Originating area	ACT Policing Statistics
Date Published	April 2025
Cleared by	Chief Police Officer

1. Summary

The ACT Policing 2024-25 Mid-Year Performance Report (period 1 July 2024 to 31 December 2024)¹ outlines the performance of ACT Policing against the Purchase Agreement for the Provision of Policing Services 2022-26 and the Ministerial Direction issued by the ACT Minister for Police and Emergency Services in September 2022.

2022-26 Performance Measure Framework

Schedule 1 of the Purchase Agreement outlines 21 performance measures under two outcomes:

Shared ACT Government Outcomes

Outputs: Victimisation rate
 Repeat offender rate
 Road crashes resulting in death or injury

ACT Policing Operational Outcomes

Outputs: Divert
 Disrupt
 Respond
 Enforce
 Community Confidence

Key Performance Indicators

When analysing the data, it is important to note the impact of COVID-19 on 2019-20 to 2021-22 crime statistics. Notably, lockdowns and other related restrictions have resulted in significant variations to crime trends. Comparisons made with any previous years and/or trends need to be considered with this in mind.

2. Performance Measures Overview

Shared ACT Government Outcomes

Purchase Agreement 2022-26 between the ACT Minister for Police and Emergency Services and the Chief Police Officer for the ACT							
2024-25 Financial Year - July 2024 to December 2024 Period							
Shared ACT Government Outcomes ^a							
Prevent Crime							
Victimisation rate	Target Measure	Actual Target	Financial Year Result	% Variation from Target	Previous Financial Year Result (2023-24)	% Variation from previous Financial Year	Achieved?
1. Number of offences against the person ^b reported or becoming known per 100,000 population*	Monitor 5 year trend	See "Trends & Graphs"	885.36	Trend based	859.02	3.07%	Trend based
2. Number of offences against property ^c reported or becoming known per 100,000 population*	Monitor 5 year trend	See "Trends & Graphs"	2829.93	Trend based	3148.29	-10.11%	Trend based
Reduce Recidivism							
Repeat offender rates	Target Measure	Actual Target	Financial Year Result	% Variation from Target	Previous Financial Year Result	% Variation from previous Financial Year	Achieved?
3. Proportion of offenders proceeded against by police ^d more than once within the previous 12 months*	Monitor 5 year trend	See "Trends & Graphs"	19.7%	Trend based	20.6%	-0.9%	Trend based
Prevent Road Deaths and Trauma							
Road crashes resulting in death or injury	Target Measure	Actual Target	Financial Year Result	% Variation from Target	Previous Financial Year Result	% Variation from previous Financial Year	Achieved?
4. Number of road crashes resulting in death per 100,000 population	Monitor 5 year trend	See "Trends & Graphs"	2.1	Trend based	1.7	24.4%	Trend based
5. Number of road crashes resulting in injury ^e per 100,000 population	Monitor 5 year trend	See "Trends & Graphs"	69.4	Trend based	72.1	-3.8%	Trend based

*Pro-rata financial year results where relevant

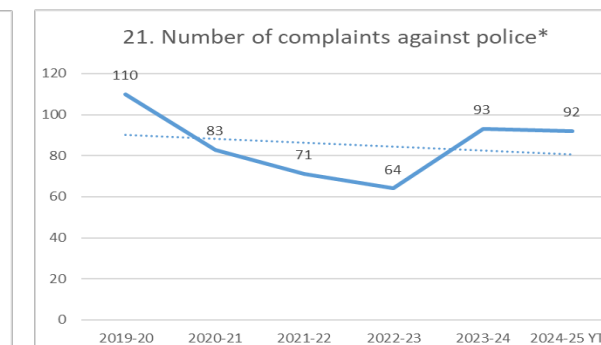
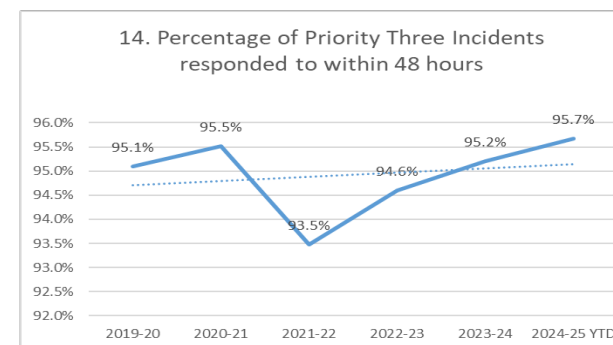
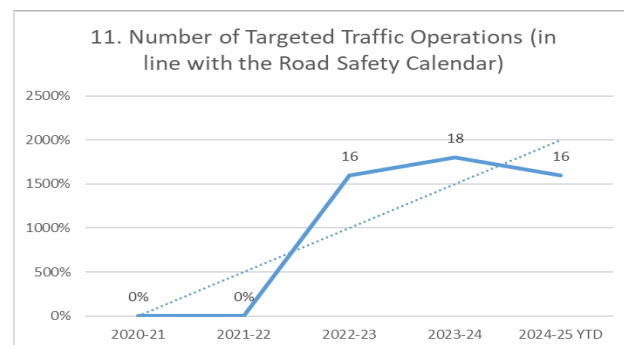
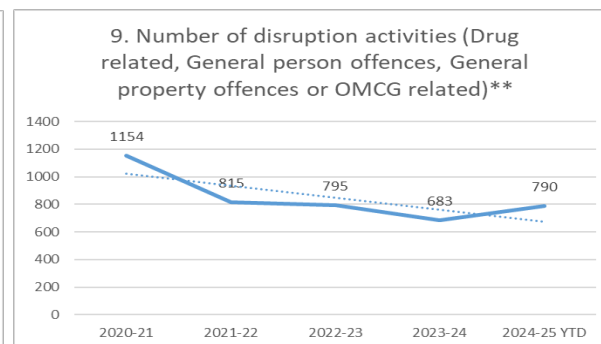
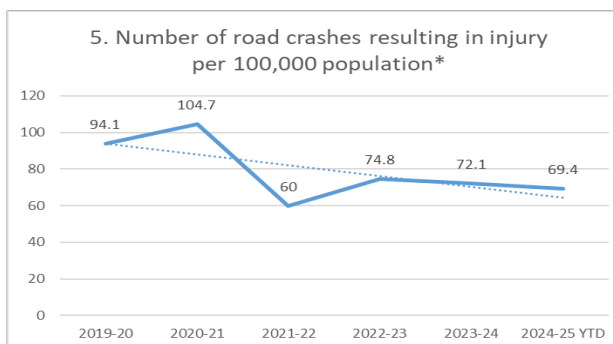
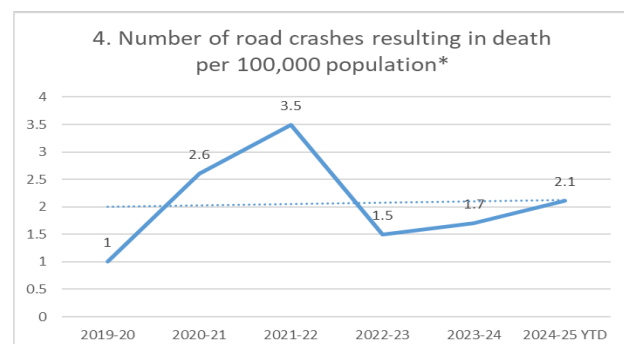
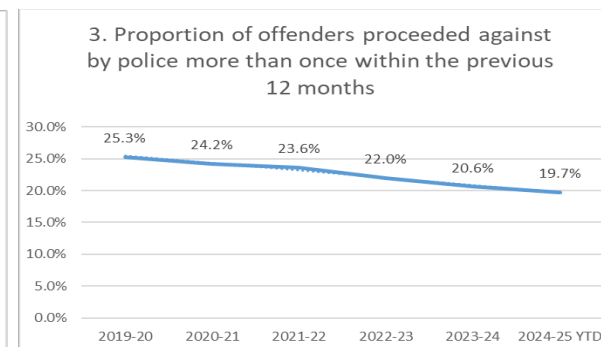
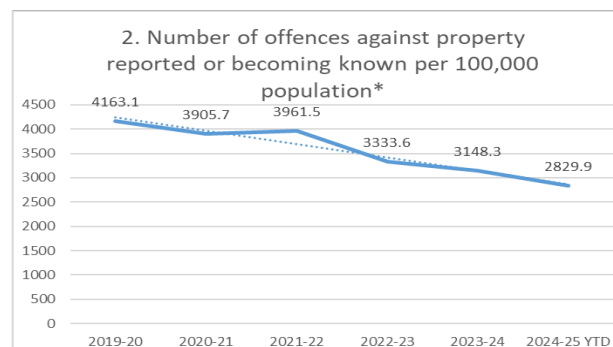
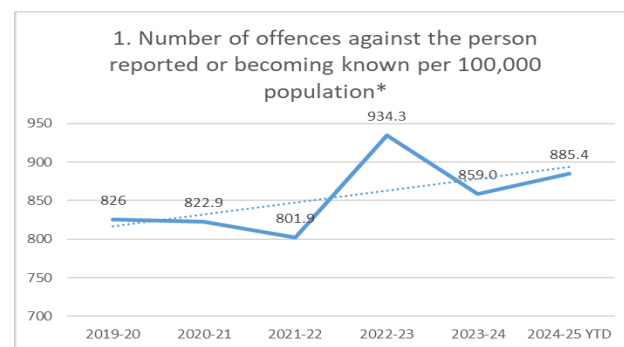
ACT Policing Operational Outcomes

ACT Policing Operational Outcomes - Key Performance Indicators							
Divert	Target Measure	Actual Target	Financial Year Result	% Variation from Target	Previous Financial Year Result	% Variation from previous Financial Year	Achieved?
6. Percentage of eligible^f young people referred to restorative justice							
6.1 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	100%	100%	50.0%	-50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	N
6.2 Non-indigenous	100%	100%	87.5%	-12.5%	94.3%	-6.8%	N
7. Percentage of offenders proceeded against by non-court actions^g (Diversions and cautions)							
7.1 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander*	5 year average or more	6.2%	6.3%	0.1%	5.40%	0.90%	Y
7.2 Non-indigenous*	5 year average or more	12.8%	13.0%	0.2%	15.00%	-2.00%	Y
8. Number of persons referred to community support agencies (SupportLink)*	5 year average or more	5935	5830	-1.76%	6296.0	-7.4%	N
Disrupt	Target Measure	Actual Target	Financial Year Result	% Variation from Target	Previous Financial Year Result	% Variation from previous Financial Year	Achieved?
9. Number of disruption^h activities (Drug related, General person offences, General property offences or OMCG related) *	Monitor 5 year trend	See "Trends & Graphs"	790	Trend based	683	16%	Trend based
10. Disruption case study (for inclusion in ACT Policing Annual report each year)^q	One	One	One	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
11. Number of Targeted Traffic Operations (in line with the Road Safety Calendar)*	Monitor 5 year trend	See "Trends & Graphs"	16	Trend based	18	-11%	Trend based
Respond	Target Measure	Actual Target	Financial Year Result	% Variation from Target	Previous Financial Year Result	% Variation from previous Financial Year	Achieved?
12. Average length of time to respond to Priority One Incidentsⁱ	5 year average or less	7.9 minutes or less	6.2 minutes	-22.0%	7.5 minutes	-17%	Y
13. Average length of time to respond to Priority Two Incidents^j	5 year average or less	17.6 minutes or less	17.3 minutes	-1.6%	18.0 minutes	-2.7%	Y
14. Percentage of Priority Three Incidents^k responded to within 48 hours	Monitor 5 year trend	See "Trends & Graphs"	95.7%	Trend based	95.2%	0.5%	Trend based
15. Percentage of 000 calls answered on first or second presentation^l:							
15.1 On first presentation	5 year average or more	90.82%	91.75%	0.9%	92.9%	1.1%	Y
15.2 On second presentation	5 year average or more	97.37%	97.55%	0.2%	98.2%	0.6%	Y
16. Percentage of the community satisfied with the job police are doing in responding to emergencies and disasters.^m	National Average or more	N/A	70.8%	N/A	69.6%	na	N/A

Enforce	Target Measure	Actual Target	Financial Year Result	% Variation from Target	Previous Financial Year Result	% Variation from previous Financial Year	Achieved?
17. Proportion of offenders proceeded against for person offences*	5 year average or more	28.7%	37.8%	9.2%	29.8%	8.0%	Y
18. Proportion of offenders proceeded against for property offences*	5 year average or more	8.0%	7.7%	-0.3%	7.6%	0.1%	N
Community confidence	Target Measure	Actual Target	Financial Year Result	% Variation from Target	Previous Financial Year Result	% Variation from previous Financial Year	Achieved?
19. Percentage of the community satisfied in general with services provided by police. ^{m o}	National Average or more	N/A	64.9%	N/A	65.6%	-0.7%	N/A
20. Percentage of the community who have confidence in police. ^{m o}	National Average or more	N/A	71.0%	N/A	74.1%	-3.1%	N/A
21. Number of complaints against police ^{n p*}	Monitor 5 year trend	See "Trends & Graphs"	92	Trend based	64	43.8%	Trend based

*Pro-rata financial year results where relevant

5 Year Trends



3. Performance Measures and Indicators of Effectiveness Results

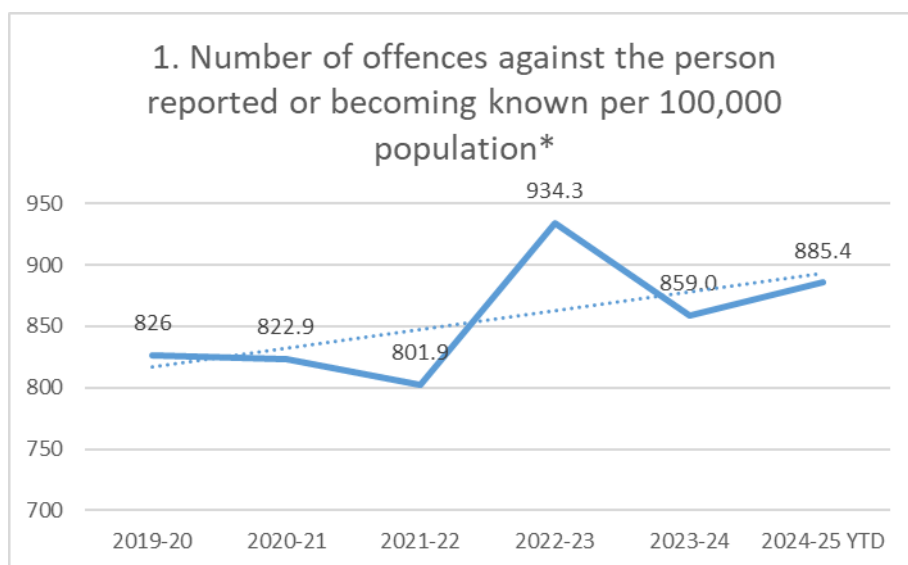
Shared ACT Government Outcomes

OUTCOME: Prevent Crime

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

Time Period	Target	Result
1 Jul 2024 – 31 Dec 2024	Monitor 5-year trend	885.4*

Figure 1: Offences against the person reported or becoming known per 100,000 population – 5-year trend



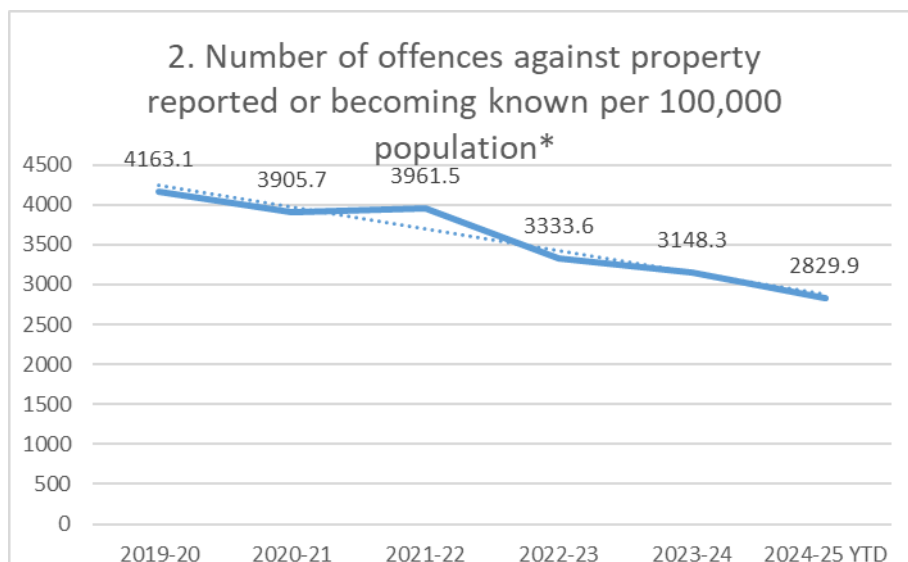
*Figures for the 2024-25 FY have been provided on a pro-rata basis.

The pro-rata estimate of person offences reported or becoming known per 100,000 population for the 2024-25 Financial Year is 885.4. Whilst this is above average in comparison to the past 5 years, it's important to note that 3 of the 5 previous years within the period monitored were impacted by COVID restrictions, which had a significant impact on person offences.

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

Time Period	Target	Result
1 Jul 2024 – 31 Dec 2024	Monitor 5-year trend	2829.9*

Figure 2: Offences against property reported or becoming known per 100,000 population – 5-year trend



*Figures for the 2024-25 FY have been provided on a pro-rata basis.

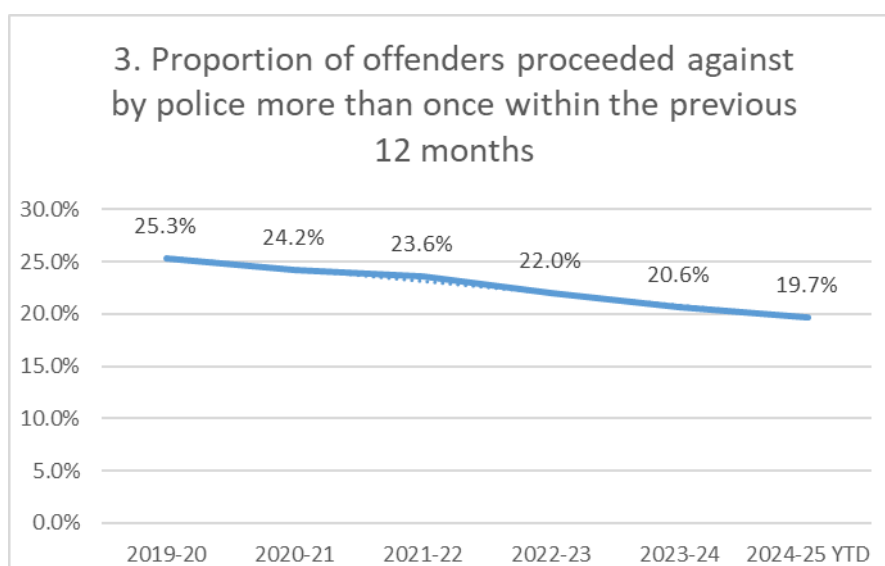
For period 01 July 2024 to 31 December 2024, the pro-rata figure of property offences reported or becoming known per 100,000 population for the 202.-24 is 2829.9.

Figure 2 shows a continual long term downward trend for reported property offences per 100,000 population.

Performance Measure 3 – Proportion of offenders proceeded against by police more than once within the previous 12 months

Date Range	Target	Result
1 Jan 2024 – 31 Dec 2024*	Monitor 5-year trend	19.7%**

Figure 3: Proportion of offenders proceeded against by police more than once within the previous 12 months – 5-year trend



The proportion of offenders proceeded against by police more than once within the previous 12 months is 19.7%&**. This continues the downward trend of the past 5 years.

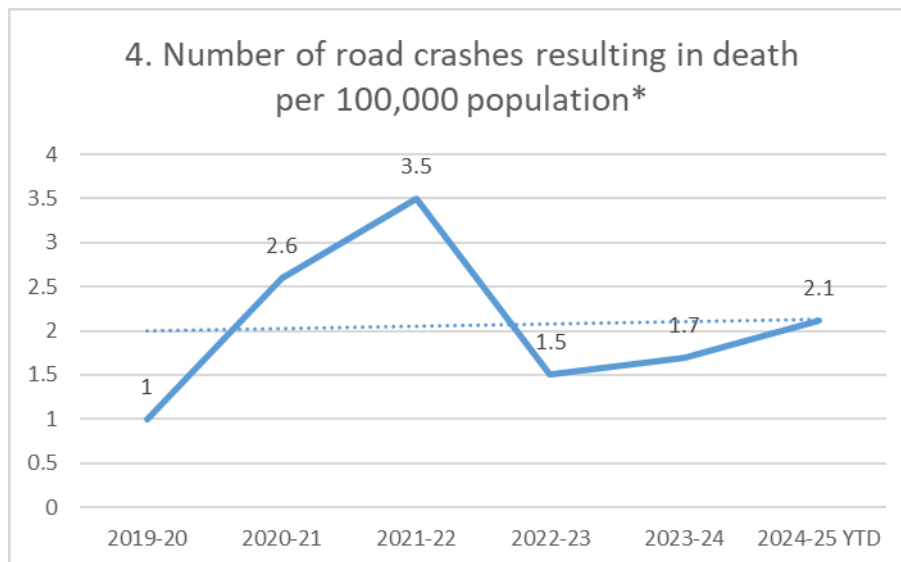
**In order to provide a genuine comparison, the result data must take into account a 12-month period. As such, the date range used for this data is January 1st 2025 – December 31st 2025 .

OUTCOME: Prevent Road Deaths and Trauma

Performance Measure 4 – Number of road crashes resulting in death per 100,000

Date Range	Target	Result
1 Jul 2024 – 31 Dec 2024	Monitor 5-year trend	2.1 / 100,000 people*

Figure 4: Number of road crashes resulting in death – 5 year trend



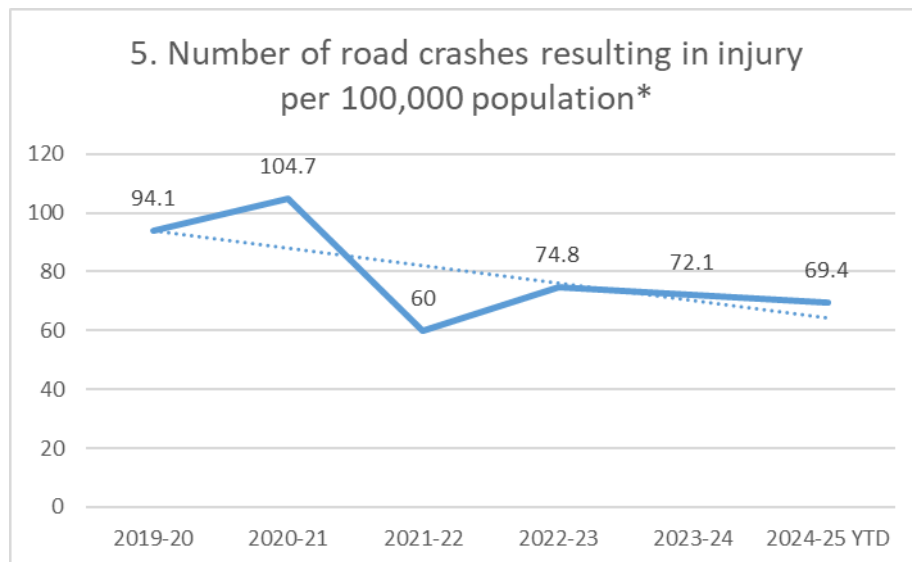
*Figures for the 2024-25 FY have been provided on a pro-rata basis.

The projected rate of road crashes resulting in death per 100,000 for the 2024-25 FY is 2.1 crashes per 100,000 people. Whilst this result is an increase on the previous two Financial Years, it is a decrease on the 2021/22 and 2020/21 Financial Years.

Performance Measure 5 - Number of road crashes resulting in injury per 100,000

Date Range	Target	Result
1 Jul 2024 – 31 Dec 2024	Monitor 5-year trend	69.4 injuries / 100,000 people*

Figure 5: Number of road crashes resulting in injury – 5-year trend



*Figures for the 2024-25 FY have been provided on a pro-rata basis.

The pro-rata estimate of road crashes resulting in injury per 100,000 for the 2024-25 period is 69.4 per 100,000 people.

This result follows the downward trend of the past 5 years, with only one FY in the past five recording a result with a lesser rate.

ACT POLICING OPERATIONAL OUTCOMES

OUTCOME: Divert

Performance Measure 6 - Percentage of eligible young people referred to Restorative Justice (RJ)

6.1 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander

Date range	Target	Result	% Variation from target	On target
1 Jul 2024 – 31 Dec 2024	100%	50.0%	-50.0%	N

6.2 Non-Indigenous

Date range	Target	Result	% Variation from target	On target
1 Jul 2024 – 31 Dec 2024	100%	87.5%	-12.5%	N

During the period, one First Nations young person of two eligible for RJ has been referred by ACT Policing. Fourteen out of 16 non-indigenous young people eligible for RJ have been referred.

ACT Policing's policy is to refer all eligible offenders including all eligible First Nations to RJ and to work with Government and non-government partners to identify options for increased diversion and community-based referrals. While, ACT Policing strictly applies the RJ eligible criteria and endeavours to refer all eligible person each case is reviewed separately and whilst a number of individuals were deemed eligible due to the specific nature of some cases the case officer chose not to refer the individual in certain circumstances.

At the time of writing there were also a number of outstanding cases where the alleged offenders eligibility has yet to be determined prior to court appearance(s).

Performance Measure 7 - Percentage of offenders proceeded against by non-court actions (diversions and cautions)

7.1 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander

Date range	Target measure	Actual target	Result	% Variation from target	On target
1 Jul 2024 – 31 Dec 2024	5 Year average or more	6.2%	6.3%	0.1%	Y

The percentage of First Nation offenders proceeded against by non-court actions (diversionary conferences, alcohol and drug diversions and cautions) is 6.3%. This is 0.1% above the target of 6.2% (average over the past five years).

7.2 Non-Indigenous

Date Range	Target measure	Actual target	Result	% Variation from target	On target
1 Jul 2024 – 31 Dec 2024	5 Year average or more	12.8%	13.0%	0.2%	Y

For the period 01 July 2024 to 31 December 2024, the percentage of non-indigenous offenders proceeded against by non-court actions (diversionary conferences, alcohol and drug diversions and cautions) is 13.0%. The result is 0.2% above the target of 12.8% (average over the past five years).

Performance Measure 8 - Number of persons referred to community support agencies (SupportLink)

Date range	Target measure	Actual target	Result	% Variation from target	On target
1 Jul 2024 – 31 Dec 2024	5 Year average or more	5935	5830*	-1.76%	N

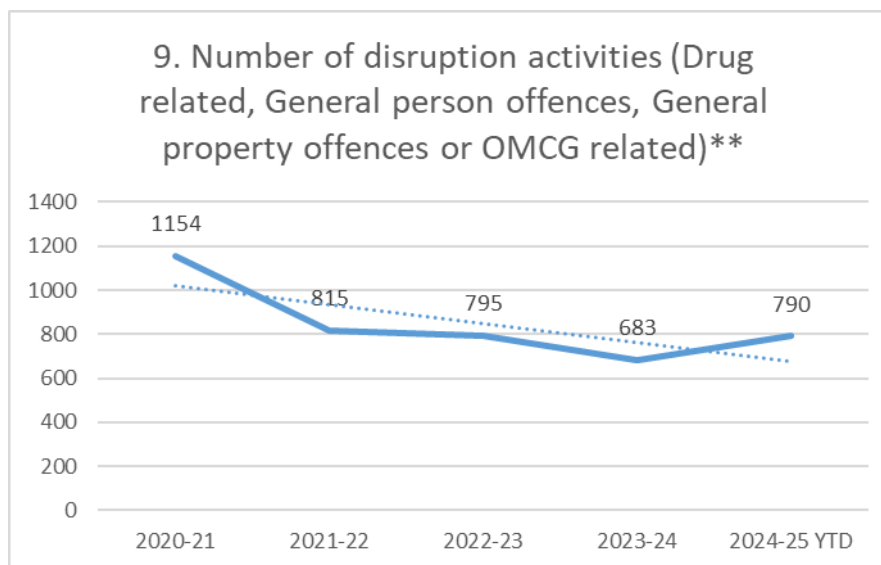
*Figures for the 2024-25 FY have been provided on a pro-rata basis.

For the period 01 July 2024 to 31 December 2024 there were 5830 referrals to SupportLink which is -1.76% below the five-year average of 5935.

OUTCOME: Disrupt

Performance Measure 9 – Number of disruption activities (Drug related, General person offences, General property offences or OMCG related)

Date range	Target	Result
1 Jul 2024 – 31 Dec 2024	Monitor 5-year trend	790



*Figures for the 2024-25 FY have been provided on a pro-rata basis.

The pro-rata number of disruption activities for 2024-25 is 790. Whilst this is an increase on the previous year, it is still following the downward trend of the previous Financial Years.

Performance Measure 10 – Disruption case study (for inclusion in the ACT Policing Annual Report)

A disruption case study will be included in the 2024-25 ACT Policing Annual Report due for release in October 2025.

Performance Measure 11 – Number of targeted traffic operations (In line with the Road Safety Calendar)

Date range	Target	Result
1 Jul 2024 – 31 Dec 2024	Monitor 5-year trend	16

*Figures for the 2024-25 FY have been provided on a pro-rata basis.

For the period 01 July 2024 to 31 December 2024 there has been 8 targeted traffic operations by ACT Road Policing. This figure only takes into account the 8 operations undertaken as part of the 2023-24 Road Safety Calendar.

OUTCOME: Respond

Performance Measure 12 – Average length of time to respond to Priority One incidents

Date range	Target measure	Actual target	Result	% Variation from target	On target
1 Jul 2024 – 31 Dec 2024	5 Year average or less	7.9 minutes or less	6.2 minutes	-22.0%	Y

So far this financial year the average length of time to respond to Priority One incidents has been 6.2 minutes. This is 22% below the target of 7.9 minutes (the average response time over the past 5 years).

Performance Measure 13 – Average length of time to respond to Priority Two incidents

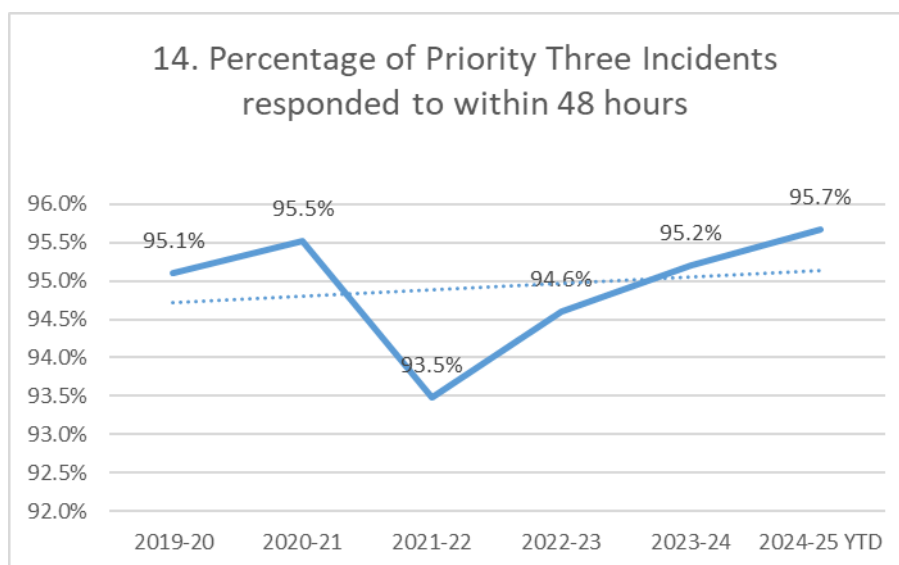
Date range	Target measure	Actual target	Result	% Variation from target	On target
1 Jul 2024 – 31 Dec 2024	5 Year average or less	17.6 minutes or less	17.3 minutes	-1.6%	Y

For the reporting period, the average length of time to respond to Priority Two incidents was 17.3 minutes. This is 1.6% below the target 17.6 minutes (the average response time over the past 5 years).

Performance Measure 14 – Percentage of Priority Three incidents responded to within 48 hours

Date range	Target	Result
1 Jul 2024 – 31 Dec 2024	Monitor 5 year trend	95.7%

Figure 6: Percentage of priority three incidents responded to within 48 hours – 5 year trend



The percentage of priority three incidents responded to within 48 hours is 95.7%. This result is 0.5% above the previous years' result of 95.2% and follows a trend of improving results since a decline in 2021-22.

Performance Measures 15 a) - Percentage of Triple Zero (000) calls answered on first or second presentation

Date range	Target measure	Target	Result	% Variation from target	On target
1 Jul 2024 – 31 Dec 2024	5 Year average or more	90.8% or more	91.8%	1.1%	Y

The percentage of triple zero (000) calls answered on first presentation is 91.8%. This result is 1.1% above the target of 90.8%, which is the average percentage of calls answered on first presentation over the past 5 years.

Performance Measures 15 b) - Percentage of Triple Zero (000) calls answered on second presentation

Date range	Target measure	Target	Result	% Variation from target	On target
1 Jul 2024 – 31 Dec 2024	5 Year average or more	97.4% or more	97.6%	0.2%	Y

The percentage of triple zero (000) calls answered on second presentation is 97.6%. This result is 0.2% above the target of 97.4%, which is the average percentage of calls answered on second presentation over the past 5 years.

Performance Measure 16 – Percentage of the community satisfied in general with the job police are doing in responding to emergencies and disasters?

Date range	Target measure	Actual target	Result	% Variation from target	On target
1 Jul 2024 – 31 Dec 2024	National average or more	N/A	70.8%	N/A	N/A

The target for this measure is the national average or less as determined by the NSCSP.

As at the December 2024, the percentage of the community satisfied in general with the job police are doing responding to emergencies and disasters is 70.8%.

Please note – Due to a change in collection methodology, an accurate national average is no longer able to be derived from NSCSP data.

OUTCOME: Enforce**Performance Measure 17 – Proportion of offenders proceeded against for person offences**

Date range	Target measure	Actual target	Result	% Variation from target	On target
1 Jul 2024 – 31 Dec 2024	5-year average or more	28.7% or more	37.8%	9.2%	Y

The proportion offenders proceeded against for person offences is 37.8. This is 9.2% greater than the target of 28.7%, the average over the past 5 years.

Performance Measure 18 – Proportion of offenders proceeded against for property offences

Date range	Target measure	Actual target	Result	% Variation from target	On target
1 Jul 2024 – 31 Dec 2024	5-year average or more	8.0% or more	7.7%	-0.3%	N

The proportion offenders proceeded against for property offences is 7.7%. This is 0.3% less than the target of 8.0%, the average over the past 5 years.

OUTCOME: Community Confidence

Performance Measure 19 - Percentage of the community satisfied in general with services provided by police

Date Range	Target measure	Actual target	Result	% Variation from target	On target
1 Jul 2024 – 31 Dec 2024	National Average or more	N/A	64.9%	N/A	N/A

The target for this measure is the national average or less as determined by the NSCSP.

As at the December 2024, the percentage of the ACT community satisfied in general with services provided by police is 64.9%.

Please note – Due to a change in collection methodology, an accurate national average is no longer able to be derived from NSCSP data.

Performance Measure 20 - Percentage of the community who have confidence in police

Date Range	Target measure	Actual target	Result	% Variation from target	On target
1 Jul 2024 – 31 Dec 2024	National Average or more	N/A	71.0%	N/A	N/A

The target for this measure is the national average or less as determined by the NSCSP.

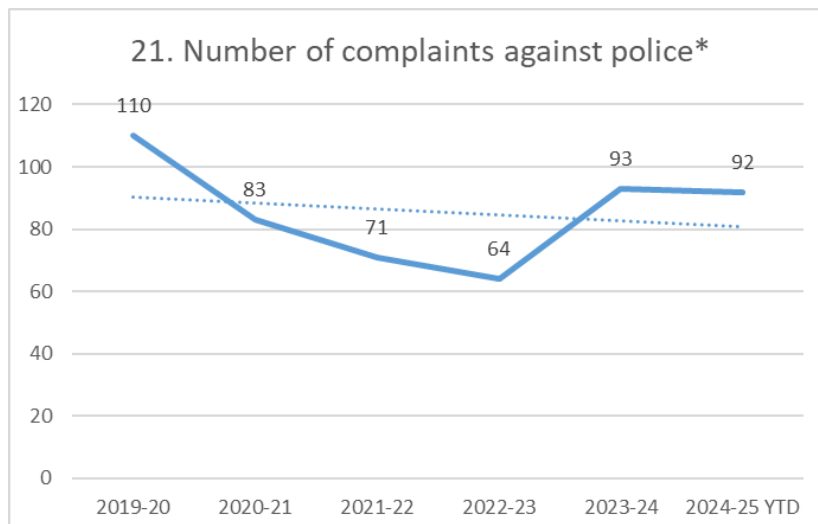
As at the December 2024 the percentage of the ACT community who have confidence in police is 71.0%

Please note – Due to a change in collection methodology, an accurate national average is no longer able to be derived from NSCSP data.

Performance Measure 21 – Number of complaints against police

Date Range	Target	Result
1 Jul 2024 – 31 Dec 2024	Monitor 5-year trend	92*

Figure 7: Number of complaints against police – 5 year trend



*Figures for the 2024-25 FY have been provided on a pro-rata basis.

The pro-rata number of complaints against police for 2024-25 is 92. This is comparable with the 2023-24 FY, however an increase on the 3 FYs previous.

4. Ministerial Direction and Statement of Intent

Transition to the Police Services Model

The ACT Government supported ACT Policing to implement the first stage of its strategy to transition to the Police Services Model (PSM). This staged strategy enabled ACT Policing to adapt its operating model and investigative processes to engage and support the community whilst responding to the complexities of modern-day crimes.

The ACT Government supported this policy change by providing \$33.9 million and 60 FTE from 2019-20 to 2022-23, through Tranche 1 of the PSM.

As a result of this funding, ACT Policing was able to direct resources where they were most effective, conduct focused crime prevention activities and work across the broader justice system with its partners to ensure the root causes of crime and repeat offending were being addressed.

A broad range of projects with varying degrees of complexity were accomplished under the PSM to up to 30 June 2023.

Projects achieved within the first tranche helped to streamline workflows, reduce duplication, meet strategic objectives, reduce costs, and mitigate risks for ACT Policing. Tangible deliverables achieved included the creation of the Proactive Intervention and Diversion Team and increasing reporting capabilities for the community via the online reporting portal. Also, all frontline ACT Policing officers are now personally issued Conducted Energy Weapons. An incredible amount of time has also been placed into research, to ensure ACT Policing continues to adapt and deliver policing services to the standard of which the ACT community expects and deserves.

In 2023, the ACT Government did not continue its funding for ACT Policing's preferred model to implement PSM 2.0 and ACT Policing has not been able to extend the benefits realised under PSM Tranche 1. Despite this, ACT Policing was successful in securing a 2023-24 Budget Initiative, the *More ACT Police* (MAP) initiative. This is a commitment by ACT Government to ACT Policing to provide a combined \$107.26 million over five years to increase ACT Policing staffing levels by 126 FTE.

To meet future requirements under the Ministerial Direction, Government priorities, and the ACT Policing Strategy, ACT Policing is considering the implementation of an alternative operating model to maximise the use of available resources. This model will identify capability or capacity gaps within ACT Policing and enable service partners to deliver against these gaps. Further, future infrastructure, technology and innovation business cases will be forwarded for ACT Government consideration to address identified capability and capacity gaps.

Proactive Intervention and Diversion Teams (including Operation TORIC)

ACT Policing's Proactive Intervention and Diversion Teams (PIDT) are a visible and proactive presence in the ACT community and focus on operational actions to reduce crime that is placing the community at risk, including the targeting of recidivist offending. In doing so, repeat calls for service are reduced by intervening, disrupting and preventing crime through focusing on problematic people, places and issues.

Operation TORIC (Targeting of Recidivists in Canberra) is now aligned with PIDT, as the goals are complementary, allowing ACT Policing to meet the expectations of the Canberra community.

The objective of PIDT is to identify, assess and undertake actions targeting recidivist high-harm offenders and crime issues that are placing the community at risk.

Operation TORIC's focus is on the rapid identification and apprehension of high-risk, high-harm and recidivist offenders who place the community and ACT Policing members at great risk. Evidence shows that swift intervention with these offenders results in a reduction of crimes such as car thefts, assaults and burglaries.

Due to its success, Operation TORIC is now an ongoing Response and Enforcement capability within ACT Policing.

The integrated teams operate under the PIDT portfolio, however they continue to deploy Operation TORIC activities as required. ACT Policing is committed to initiatives that not only reduce repeat call outs and increase diversions (Disruption capability) but also support and increase community safety and build community connection.

Between 1 August 2022 and 31 December 2024, 538 apprehensions were made under Operation TORIC, leading to 1,710 charges. Of those apprehended:

- 217 of the alleged offenders were on bail.
- 79 were subject to good behaviour orders.
- 12 were on intensive corrections orders.
- 34 were on parole; and,
- 88 were subject to arrest warrants.

During 2023-24, ACT Policing's PIDT also focused on offender management. A Recidivist Offender Multi-Agency Round Table (ROMART), comprising of representatives from relevant ACT Government agencies and organisations, was established in August 2023.

The primary purpose of ROMART was to reduce recidivist offending in the ACT. ROMART is a case management body that meets weekly to manage high-risk, high-harm offenders. It also enhances information sharing between participating agency partners working with persistent recidivist offenders.

Reducing the overrepresentation of First Nations people

ACT Policing acknowledges the significant challenge of over-representation for First Nations people in the criminal justice system. ACT Policing works in partnership with the ACT Government, First Nations peoples, non-government organisations and community to develop and deliver programs which better support people who come to the attention of police. ACT Policing provides culturally appropriate support during engagement with police and the justice process through dedicated First Nations Liaison Officers.

The ACT Policing First Nations Liaison Officers and the First Nations Senior Liaison Officer are involved through the Galambany and Warrambul Circle Sentencing when and as required. In line with the National Agreement on Closing the Gap and the ACT Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Agreement 2019-28, ACT Policing will continue to focus on equitable access and culturally safe restorative justice, including prevention and diversion programs for First Nations people and communities.

The ACT Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Elected Body and the broader First Nations community has informed the development and delivery of the *First Nations Cultural Literacy Training Program* that is tailored and relevant to the region for ACT Policing's members. This program fulfils a recommendation of the ACT Ombudsman's Own Motion Investigation (OMI) concerning ACT Policing's administrative framework for engagement with the First Nations community.

ETM Perspectives Pty Ltd (ETMP), a 100 per cent owned Indigenous company was contracted by ACT Policing to assist in the implementation of the OMI recommendations, including the *First Nations Cultural Literacy Training Program* and the development of the *ACT Policing Strategy for Engagement with First Nations People and Communities*.

Both the *First Nations Cultural Literacy Training Program* and the *ACT Policing Strategy for Engagement with First Nations People and Communities* were substantially informed by:

- the community (including First Nations key representative groups and identities), non-government organisations and service providers from the ACT and Wreck Bay,
- representatives from ACT Government Directorates and the justice sector, and the ACT Policing workforce.

The *ACT Policing Strategy for Engagement with First Nations People and Communities* has been completed, and ACT Policing is now considering next steps for its socialisation with both the workforce and the community ahead of its implementation across the next four years. Through the strategy, ACT Policing recognises that mutual respect, trust and partnership between police and First Nations peoples and communities is at the core of achieving the goals and outcomes of the strategy.

Yurwan Ghuda (Strong Children) is an environment-based (on-country) program that sees ACT Policing partner with both the First Nations Justice Unit (FNJU) of the Justice and Community Safety Directorate (JaCS) and the ACT Natural Resource Management portfolio of Environment, Planning & Sustainable Development Directorate to develop and deliver curriculum.

The program seeks to identify at-risk male youth to competently and safely connect them to kin, country and culture through provision of community role models who leverage from lore, to encourage better decision making and behaviours.

ACT Policing is concurrently working with the JaCS FNJU and the Wreck Bay Aboriginal Community Council (WBACC) to develop and deliver a youth program like Yurwan Ghuda for female young persons of the Wreck Bay community. This program remains at a formative stage of development, however if upheld by WBACC and Wreck Bay community, implementation is foreseen to occur in the second half of the 2024-25 financial year.

As a pilot to such a program, during NAIDOC Week in July 2024, ACT Policing and Canberra PCYC scheduled an on-country cultural awareness program for members of the PCYC P180 Program.

ACT Policing has supported an application by (ACT) community not-for-profit service provider Yeddung Mura (Good Pathways) seeking Commonwealth Justice Reinvestment Program funding for First Nations people and communities, with a particular emphasis on young people, adult parolees and their families.

ACT Policing is supporting the current Corrective Services (ACTCS) pilot providing alternative culturally-safe reporting sites for eligible Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who are subject to a bail order as an alternative to reporting to a police station.

ACT Policing is currently working with the ACT Government Restorative Justice Unit and FNJU to explore options for restorative justice practices to be introduced in Wreck Bay and Jervis Bay community.

ACT Policing has supported Yerrabi Yurwang Child and Family Aboriginal Corporation with their Yawarj Mara Youth Group throughout 2024. The program is for First Nations male youth aged 10-18 years. A male First Nations Liaison Officer attended the program weekly in 2024 and participated in cultural activities such as designing artefacts (spears, clap sticks, message sticks, boomerangs, and didgeridoos).

This collaboration is going to expand in 2025 to include the Koori Girls Program which launched in late 2024. It is a similarly themed program for First Nations female youth aged 10-18 years. A female First Nations Liaison Officer will attend sessions throughout the year to assist with building trust and rapport with the young women.

ACT Policing acknowledges there is more to do to improve outcomes for First Nations community and has committed to ongoing engagement to enhance our understanding of and responses to the challenges faced by First Nations people.

The reinvigoration of the *Chief Police Officer's First Nations Advisory Board* and seeking to work more closely with the *ACT Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Elected Body* are examples of this outlook.

Engagement with these bodies has not only informed the *First Nations Cultural Literacy Training Program* and the *ACT Policing Strategy for Engagement with First Nations People and Communities* but also influenced the refinement of existing ACT Policing guidelines and practices to better accommodate and support the needs of First Nations people and communities in the ACT.

Implementing effective sexual assault prevention and responses

It is a priority for ACT Policing to implement effective sexual assault prevention and responses. ACT Policing has specialist investigators in the Sexual Assault and Child Abuse Team (SACAT) who investigate matters and guide victim survivors through each step of the process. SACAT's primary focus is providing a victim-centric, trauma informed police response to sexual violence in our community.

ACT Policing works closely with victim support groups such as the Canberra Rape Crisis Centre, the ACT Intermediary Program within the ACT Human Rights Commission and Victim Support ACT to deliver a high-level of support and care to victim survivors.

ACT Policing acknowledges the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Steering Committee's Report (SAPR) into sexual violence and the work that all relevant agencies in the ACT can do to improve the experience for victim survivors of sexual assault.

ACT Policing continues to review these issues to improve service delivery and support for people who report sexual assault offences. The long-term focus for ACT Policing is to put decision making into the hands of the victim survivor at the centre of the process so their voice is heard in relation to how their matter proceeds.

On 30 April 2024, the Sexual Assault (Police) Review (the Co-Chairs Report) was publicly released. This report reflects the culmination of work undertaken by the Oversight Committee in response to recommendation 15 of the *Listen. Take action to Prevent, Believe and Heal* report which was released in 2021.

The Co-Chairs Report which was informed by an independent researcher, and the ACT Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP) investigative case review informed a range of systems, process, governance, and training issues for ACT Policing, and ACT Policing acknowledges its findings. There are 28 recommendations that are now being considered with the ACT Government and partners, to continue to refine ACT Policing processes and systems to ensure that their response to these serious crimes is victim survivor centred and meets community expectations.

Operation Foster was established in February 2023 in direct response to the ACT ODPP investigative review. The remit of Operation Foster is to reinvestigate matters from the dataset which were deemed as requiring further police action by the ACT ODPP Investigative Case Review. The Operation Foster team conducts investigations with victim survivors who have agreed to reengage with police.

ACT Policing continues to reform the way in which it responds to sexual based offending in line with the recommendations made in the Co-Chairs Report. Most recently this includes internal review of operational practices and a review of training to address feedback provided through the Co-Chairs report.

ACT Policing has reformed its decision-making model to include additional oversight of a Criminal Investigations Management Committee in certain circumstances before investigations are finalised. Part of this committee process considers legal advice where appropriate.

ACT Policing has strengthened ACT Criminal Investigations, adding an additional Crime Manager with specific oversight of the Sexual Offences Child Abuse (SOCA) area. This area incorporates the Sexual Assault and Child Abuse Teams, the Joint Anti-Child Exploitation Team, Operation Foster and the Child Sex Offender's Registry elevating the leadership and enhancing the decision-making process.

ACT Policing has redesigned training across all levels to upskill the workforce, mitigate identified issues and improve the outcomes for victim survivors. Training will target police officers working in General Duties in conjunction with specialist members in SOCA and within ACT Criminal Investigations more broadly.

ACT Policing has also introduced direct reporting for victim support agencies to assist victim survivors in coming forward to report to police.

A specialist prosecutor was embedded within the ACT Policing Sexual Assault and Child Abuse team (SACAT). This was in addition to an ACT Policing Liaison Officer already based in the ACT Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP) Office. This position was discontinued in December 2024.

Raising the Minimum age of Criminal Responsibility (MACR)

On 1 November 2023, the *Justice (Age of Criminal Responsibility) Legislation Amendment Act 2023* (the Act) commenced and raised the Australian Capital Territory's (ACT) Minimum Age of Criminal Responsibility (MACR) from 10 to 12 years old. The Act included a phased implementation, with the MACR to be further raised to 14 years old on 1 July 2025 and exceptions for the following offences:

- murder;
- intentionally inflicting grievous bodily harm;
- sexual assault in the first degree; and
- an act of indecency in the first degree.

ACT Policing is committed to initiatives that improve community safety and continues to support the wellbeing of children and young people. To support the MACR reforms, the ACT Government established referral pathways for children under the MACR:

- The Therapeutic Support Panel (TSP) evaluates the therapeutic needs of the child and advises on appropriate treatment and support. The TSP includes an ACT Policing representative.
- Safer Youth Response Service (SYRS) Pilot which aims to provide children and young people who are engaging in harmful behaviour with crisis or expedient access to youth workers, emergency accommodation and follow-up case management. Police are currently the only referral pathway and engagement is voluntary.

While ACT Policing continues to support the intent of the MACR reforms and remains focused on diverting youth from the criminal justice system, ACT Policing continues to receive high volumes of complaints about youth behaviour in the ACT.

ACT Policing remains firm on its commitment to continue to respond to any calls for assistance, regardless of the apparent age of the offender. Once officers ensure the safety of all present at an incident, establish the events having taken place and determine whether an offence has occurred, police will then consider the appropriate pathway for any young offenders involved (taking the MACR into account).

ACT Policing continues to monitor and evaluate the outcomes of the MACR reforms. ACT Policing also continues to work with ACT Government stakeholders on issues raised in implementing the MACR reforms, including ensuring that police have the appropriate powers when dealing with persons under the MACR and that the MACR referral pathways are providing appropriate and timely support.

Combat dangerous driving

ACT Policing is committed to initiatives that support and increase the safety of all road users on ACT roads. These include joint education campaigns in line with the Road Safety Calendar, focused on improving road culture and driving behaviour. Additional initiatives include Operation TORIC and periodic high-visibility traffic enforcement operations on Canberra's roads.

Police continue to witness and prosecute dangerous driving incidents that include components of the 'fatal five' – impaired driving (alcohol and drug), failing to stop at intersections, excessive speeding, not wearing a seatbelt and driving while distracted – in addition to deliberately driving on the wrong side of the road and failing to stop for police.

Following a successful evaluation, on 8 May 2024 ACT Policing expanded its online reporting capability to include Dangerous Driving, providing the community with a new mechanism to report bad driver behaviour to police. Importantly, this new functionality allows people to upload digital material of poor driving behaviour.

The first six weeks of the capability being operationalised saw 84 online Dangerous Driving reports received by ACT Policing. Of these reports:

- 10 were issued Traffic Infringement Notices (TINs).
- 6 received a Caution or Warning; and,
- 11 required further police investigation.

As at 31 December 2024, 448 TINs had been issued by ACT Policing as a result of online reporting.

In October 2024, the ACT Policing Dangerous Driving Strategy was implemented. Led by ACT Road Policing, front line police from the five police stations across the ACT contribute to months of action targeting specific 'fatal five' dangerous driving behaviours.

In November 2024, ACT Policing conducted a month of action, targeting speeding. The month of targeting resulted in 685 TINs being issued, compared to the October results of 277. 11 incidents involved high speeds of more than 45kph of the posted speed limit.

In December 2024, ACT Policing conducted a month of action targeting impaired driving. More than 17,500 random breath and drug tests were conducted, resulting in 98 impaired drivers being removed from ACT roads. Throughout the month, ACT Road Policing also worked in collaboration with the NSW Police Force and ACT Government vehicle inspections teams, on joint border operations.

This collaboration continued into 2025, with a successful joint operation for the Summernats car festival. Throughout the four-day period, ACT Road Policing conducted more than 2,000 random breath and drug tests, removing 11 impaired drivers from ACT roads, issuing 198 traffic infringement notices, defecting 91 vehicles and seizing five vehicles.

In 2025, ACT Policing will continue to increase its presence with a high visibility approach across the ACT to deter anti-social and dangerous driving and influence safe driving practices. Road Policing continues to promote all aspects of road safety through targeted campaigns in line with the ACT Road Safety Calendar.

Countering terrorism and violent extremism

ACT Policing works with partners across National, State and Territory law enforcement agencies to respond to the threat of terrorism and violent extremism.

ACT Policing has a dedicated Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) Case Manager role within the Education and Diversion Team of the Vulnerable Persons portfolio.

The ACT Policing CVE Case Manager partners with the ACT Justice and Community Safety Directorate (JaCS) to deliver the Commonwealth funded Living Safe Together Intervention Program (LSTIP), working with individuals and communities vulnerable to radicalisation.

The LSTIP provides support to individuals deemed vulnerable to violent extremism within the ACT community and ensure the ACT Government has the appropriate capability, awareness, and training in place to support them. Referrals to the LSTIP emanate from a range of partners and see the ACT LSTIP Intervention Panel engage with ACT Policing and ACT Government partners to assess cases.

The core function of ACT FTAC (formerly ACT FLAG) is to assess and mitigate the threat of harm posed by persons with demonstrated fixated behaviours and persons vulnerable to engaging in lone-actor grievance-fuelled violence, where there is suspected or known mental illness or mental disorder influencing behaviours and a pathological grievance, evidence of radicalisation, or interest in extremism.

The establishment of ACT FTAC has played a vital role in assessing and providing early intervention to members of the community at risk of fixated behaviour towards Members of the Legislative Assembly and ACT Government officials, or lone-actor grievance-fuelled violence towards the broader ACT community.

Future priorities for FTAC include continuing education sessions such as those provided to the Legislative Assembly and the ACT Department of Education, ongoing outreach and education to referral services and to continue to increase community visibility of FLAG.

Family violence

ACT Policing is committed to protecting the safety of the community, working with relevant Government and non-government agencies to ensure a collaborative approach to supporting victim survivors of domestic and family violence.

ACT Policing operates within an evidence-led, pro-charge, pro-arrest and presumption against bail framework when responding to domestic and family violence (DFV). ACT Policing also follows a pro-intervention policy when there is insufficient evidence to commence judicial proceedings.

ACT Policing works collaboratively with agencies and stakeholders throughout the domestic and family violence sector. ACT Policing utilises its strong relationships with key sector stakeholders including the Domestic Violence Crisis Service, Canberra Rape Crisis Centre, YWCA, Victim Support ACT and Child Protection Service to ensure victim survivors are supported. The network between these partner agencies is crucial to maintain a level of service and support from point of reported crisis through to, and during, the arrest and finalisation of any judicial process.

The information shared through partnerships, helps to inform comprehensive risk assessments undertaken by police, which are used as a predictive tool to identify high-risk victim survivors and offenders. Sharing this information also allows police and other agencies to support, implement and mitigate future high-risk behaviour. ACT Policing shares its intelligence resources with community and government agencies lawfully, in a collaborative effort to reduce harm.

Most responses to investigations of DFV incidents in the ACT are conducted by frontline uniform patrol officers based across the five ACT Policing stations.

The Family Violence Coordination Unit (FVCU) is a specialist unit that provides support and education to frontline police, maintains well developed stakeholder relationships and oversees policy and governance. Initial support first occurs during the recruit stage while studying at the AFP College, and continues throughout their careers as legislation, information, technology and innovation develops. The FVCU also facilitates training to members across ACT Policing to ensure the skills and knowledge of frontline police is contemporary and aligned with community expectations.

ACT Policing is committed to ensuring that frontline members have the contemporary knowledge to ensure the safety of victim survivors and hold offenders accountable for their actions.

Additionally, the FVCU supports complex DFV investigations involving high risk victim survivors and offenders by regularly attending court to assist with bail oppositions, Special Interim court or police-initiated Family Violence Orders, and work closely with ACT Policing's Victim Liaison Officers (VLOs) to support domestic and family violence survivors. The FVCU also works with ACT Corrective Services and Child Protection with recidivist and prevention programs.

ACT Policing recognises that women and children are disproportionately affected by domestic and family violence. ACT Policing continue to work closely with relevant support services to mitigate the trauma experienced by victim survivors to ensure that they are supported and protected.

In late 2024, ACT Policing stood up its first Domestic and Family Violence Investigation Unit (DFVIU). This unit is responsible for investigating high risk matters. The DFVIU targets high-risk perpetrators and works closely with the Family Violence Safety Action Program in target development and whole-of-sector approaches to ensure victim-survivor safety and perpetrators are being held accountable.

Strengthening community to prevent exploitation by Organised Crime

ACT Policing will continue to work collaboratively with partner agencies to coordinate targeting efforts against OMCGs and other organised crime groups in the ACT and across Australia. This is being achieved through a number of investigative strategies and initiatives.

ACT Policing works closely with interstate policing partners, law enforcement, intelligence agencies and other stakeholders across the country and internationally through AFP networks, to maximise its impact on organised crime and illicit profit-making enterprises. ACT Policing continues to work with the ACT Government to identify appropriate legislative mechanisms to target serious and organised crime groups.

Case study – Operation Vitreus

In August 2024, ACT Policing seized more than half a million dollars in cash and more than \$3 million worth of illicit drugs following the execution of a series of search warrants across the ACT.

The activity was part of Operation Vitreus, a national week of action by all state and territory police forces overtly targeting the sale and distribution of illicit drugs in highly visible activities across Australia.

Between 19 and 23 August 2024, ACT Policing executed 15 search warrants across Canberra seizing more than 1,000 cannabis plants and more than 42 kilograms of dried cannabis material. Approximately 280 grams of cocaine was also seized. The combined value of the drugs was approximately \$3.1 million.

A firearm and hundreds of rounds of ammunition was found at a home in Gungahlin. Also seized were illegal fireworks, steroids and a prohibited knife.

Two men were arrested following a search warrant at a property in Flynn and those men were charged with several offences relating to the cultivation and distribution of cannabis.

Two properties and two vehicles were also restrained under proceeds of crime legislation.

The week of action resulted in four grow houses in the ACT being dismantled. Following the warrant activity, information gathered led investigators to a fifth grow house located in Forde. More than 200 cannabis plants were allegedly found in the home.

Working with its state and territory partners allows ACT Policing to share information on local drug trafficking networks, and to regularly receive valuable information to help identify and dismantle organised crime groups operating in the ACT.