



AFP

AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL POLICE

ACT POLICING ANNUAL REPORT 2017–18



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13 September 2018

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 2017 to 30 June 2018.

The report has been prepared in accordance with:

- ▶ section 9 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 *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997* (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 54 of the Purchase Agreement for ACT Policing during the period 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018 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 Legislative Assembly within 15 weeks of the end of the 2017–18 financial year.

Yours sincerely

Justine Saunders

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1 Chief Police Officer's foreword



*Chief Police Officer
for the ACT
Justine Saunders*

1

It has been another challenging yet rewarding year for ACT Policing.

The demand for policing services has remained high in 2017–18. Over the last five years incidents of a critical and time important nature, requiring a response from ACT Policing have increased by over 30 per cent. In response to the increasing demand for policing service and emerging challenges in an ever complex operating environment, ACT Policing has continued to evolve and adapt.

ACT Policing continues to perform strongly against the Purchase Agreement and Ministerial Direction, achieving 17 out of 21 Performance Measures and 13 out of 17 Indicators of Effectiveness.

While higher demand necessitates an increasingly responsive role in our community, we have continued to deliver innovative and contemporary approaches to crime prevention and community safety. In April 2018 ACT Policing supported Australia's first ever pill testing trial at the Groovin the Moo music festival. This ACT Health led initiative resulted in the identification of potentially deadly substances. ACT Policing do not condone or support the consumption of illicit drugs but acknowledge the key role of health led education to discourage risk taking behaviours, particularly amongst youth in our community.

ACT Policing also conducted over 130 community engagement activities during the 2017–18 period which included engagement with schools and universities on important messages such as road safety and alcohol fuelled violence.

ACT Policing has continued its strong commitment to working in partnership with our stakeholders to support whole of government initiatives and strategies to protect vulnerable members of our community and assist in diverting at-risk persons, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples from the criminal justice system. During 2017–18, ACT Policing officers referred 360 individuals to drug diversion programs and 6,070 individuals to SupportLink. While this ongoing effort is pleasing, we will continue exploring alternatives to criminal prosecution, particularly for vulnerable members of our community including youth and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

These alternatives, which have been developed in consultation with the community, include enhanced culturally appropriate diversion options and reforming internal thresholds for cautioning.

We continue to focus on the ACT Policing Futures Program to ensure that we deliver a sustainable, efficient and effective police service that will meet not only our current needs but the long-term needs of the ACT community.

To support this goal, the program's priorities have been the development of an enhanced service delivery model and long term accommodation plan, supported by a range of strategies across the following streams of work:

- ▶ A streamlined governance framework that is succinct, relevant, accessible, supports our business and enables interoperability with partner agencies.
- ▶ A well developed and established recruitment, training, career development and retention framework that reflects and supports a professional, dynamic and diverse workforce.
- ▶ Contemporary, adaptable and responsive technology solutions that are effective, functional and enhance policing outcomes.
- ▶ Accommodation facilities which are fit for purpose, in the right locations, support mobility and enable a dynamic and effective response to the needs of the ACT community.
- ▶ Information management and communication practices that are concise, direct and provide relevant information in an appropriate, timely and consistent manner.

Whilst this is a long term project, a number of Futures initiatives have been implemented, including the delivery of new mobile communications platform to all ACT police officers to improve their responsiveness in the field. This enables my officers to be more flexible and dynamic in their approach to policing the ACT.

This period has seen an increase in serious and organised criminal activity and, as a result, ACT Policing has deployed resources flexibly to ensure an appropriate police response to target and disrupt those seeking to cause harm in our community.

This has resulted in significant operational successes in 2017–18 including the seizure of 1,289 firearms (including the Firearm Amnesty), 1,515 illicit drugs seizures and over \$13 million in criminal assets and proceeds of crime.

Criminal conduct associated with serious and organised crime continued to be the number one priority for ACT Policing as we saw an escalation in violent crime involving criminal gangs.

The increase in criminal gang members and conflict between rival gangs in the ACT has increased pressure on ACT Policing. Despite this, Taskforce Nemesis — supported by the full range of ACT Policing capabilities, continues to deliver positive operational outcomes, including the laying of 107 charges related to criminal gang activity, the execution of 93 search warrants, and the seizure of 28 firearms from criminal gang members and associates.

In support of ACT Policing efforts, crime scene powers and anti-fortification laws were introduced by the ACT Government during the 2017–18 year. Statutory crime scene powers have enhanced the capability of frontline ACT Policing members to respond to crime and secure crucial evidence, while anti-fortification laws will ensure those who seek to benefit from organised criminal activity are unable to do so from the safety of a fortified clubhouse or building.

The creation of a flexible Crime Disruption Team to address priority crime trends as they arise has had an immediate impact on crime trends in property crime. In particular a spike in aggravated robberies on licenced premises during 2017 has been addressed and it has now been over six months since the last offence of this specific type.

ACT Policing is committed to reducing anti-social driving behaviour and trauma on our roads and work closely with our stakeholders and the ACT Government on initiatives such as the ACT Road Safety Strategy to achieve this. This year there were eight fatalities on ACT roads. ACT Policing will continue to target unsafe behaviour in order to improve road safety for all road users.

In 2017–18 there were 1,778 family violence orders and 803 personal protection orders made in the ACT. In collaboration with the ACT Government, ACT Policing has made significant inroads in improving outcomes for those members of our community affected by family violence. Survivors of family violence can now give evidence in court by video recording, and more young offenders are being diverted into support programs than ever before. ACT Policing continues to work with our partners to further the whole of government approach to break the cycle of family violence, reducing its prevalence in our community and enhancing the support services available to all those affected by it.

Early intervention, education and diversion strategies are key to preventing family violence and other crime types and ACT Policing will continue efforts to engage with and divert youth away from harmful behaviours in accordance with the recently developed ACT Policing Youth Engagement Action Plan.

I am committed to building a diverse, inclusive and culturally aware workforce within ACT Policing to ensure we both protect and reflect the community we serve. The rollout of Identify-Involve-Improve cultural awareness training across the AFP and the implementation of a Career Development Framework have served to strengthen our workforce and the way we interact with the community and each other.

With the ongoing support and confidence of the ACT Government and the ACT community, ACT Policing remains committed to preventing and reducing crime and improving public safety through continued collaboration with the community and partner agencies.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Justine', followed by a long horizontal stroke.

Justine Saunders
Chief Police Officer for the ACT





2 Ministerial Direction and supporting case studies



Ministerial Direction and supporting case studies

2

Minister for Police and
Emergency Services
Ministerial Direction

8

Supporting
Case Studies

10

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 2017–2021 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 29 June 2016.

The ACT Government is committed to effective delivery of its policies. ACT Policing will play a key role in implementing the Government's policies to tackle crime, both through its operations and its ongoing collaboration with the Justice and Community Safety Directorate and the broader ACT Government, non-government organisations and other stakeholders, including Commonwealth and other State and Territory jurisdictions, in realising the vision and objectives of ACT Government strategies.

I note that the responsibilities and expectations of ACT Policing by government and the community are evolving. I expect that, in addition to the below special areas of focus, ACT Policing will continue to prepare and respond appropriately to changes in the national security and threat environment and, through an enhanced focus on technology and innovation, will develop agile policing capabilities that are able to respond to increasingly complex and emerging crime, including serious and organised crime.

ACT Policing delivers a professional,
innovative and effective policing
service in a dynamic environment for
all the people of the ACT.

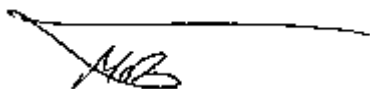
Special Areas of Focus

The Government expects ACT Policing will focus its activities on the following key strategic priorities:

- ▶ **Strengthening ACT's response to domestic and family violence in appropriate and culturally sensitive ways; and supporting the efforts of the Coordinator-General for Family Safety.**
- ▶ **Working proactively and innovatively with Government to reduce and prevent alcohol-fuelled violence including enforcing liquor laws, maintaining a presence in night entertainment precincts and responding to alcohol related violent incidents.**
- ▶ **Continuing the commitment to early intervention and diversion strategies including restorative justice with a focus on vulnerable groups, in particular young people and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.**
- ▶ **Improving road safety through particular emphasis on vulnerable road users and combating anti-social and dangerous behaviours including speeding, driving while impaired or distracted.**
- ▶ **Continue to focus on preventing, disrupting and responding to the evolving threat of violent extremism and terrorism with a particular focus on crowded places.**

In support of these, I expect ACT Policing will continue to demonstrate accountability and responsiveness. I encourage ACT Policing to continue to build a diverse and inclusive workforce that is committed to the wellbeing and health of its people.

ACT Policing delivers a professional, innovative and effective policing service in a dynamic environment for all the people of the ACT. I will continue to work with ACT Policing in ensuring it can provide the systems, technology and capabilities that can drive continuous improvement and allow for new and innovative policing approaches.



Mick Gentleman, MLA

Minister for Police and Emergency Services

10 July 2017

Ministerial Direction Supporting Case Studies

Agile policing capabilities that are able to respond to increasingly complex and emerging crime, including serious and organised crime.

Operation Horsefly

In March 2017, an airfreight consignment from Europe destined for a commercial premises in Hume, ACT was intercepted by the Australian Border Force (ABF) and found to contain 356 kilograms of MDMA powder, sufficient to make more than 1.2 million ecstasy tablets. A joint investigation by ACT Policing, AFP National counterparts and the ABF revealed the attempted importation was linked to a Canberra based organised crime network. This matter was the largest ever MDMA seizure known to be destined for the ACT.

Following an extensive joint investigation which included local, interstate and international enquiries, a resident of the ACT was arrested in December 2017 and remains before the court charged with the importation of a commercial quantity of a border controlled drug.

Taskforce Nemesis

Taskforce Nemesis continues disrupting and apprehending those involved with criminal gangs who threaten the ACT community with organised criminal activity and often violent offending.

In collaboration with partner law enforcement agencies across Australia, Taskforce Nemesis delivered ACT's response to the National Day of Action, proactively targeting criminal gangs across Australia on 21 March 2018. Using an intelligence-led targeting approach, Taskforce Nemesis executed seven search warrants in Canberra during the day of action, resulting in the seizure of:

- 12 firearms and associated ammunition
- approximately \$57,000 in cash, suspected to be proceeds of crime
- illicit drugs including cocaine, methamphetamine and cannabis.

Taskforce Nemesis, in collaboration with partner law enforcement and intelligence agencies, will continue to proactively target criminal gangs, disrupting and preventing criminal activity to protect the ACT community, including those gang members and associates that have been regularly targeted in violent attacks.

Improving road safety through particular emphasis on vulnerable road users and combating anti-social and dangerous driving behaviours including speeding, driving while impaired or distracted.

Operation Safe Arrival

The Easter long weekend is usually a busy period on Canberra roads. Every year ACT Policing conducts a traffic campaign with the key message of safety on our roads. The operation is in line with ACT Policing responsibilities in the ACT Government Road Safety Calendar 2018 and the ACT Policing Ministerial Direction of improving road safety through emphasis on combating dangerous behaviour, including speeding and impaired or distracted driving.

In 2018 ACT Policing conducted Operation Safe Arrival from 29 March to 2 April. In this period, the ACT remained free of road fatalities. The campaign targeted driver fatigue, driver distraction, speed, drug driving and drink driving.

During the Operation, ACT Policing members undertook 5,818 random breath tests with a detection rate of 1 in every 388 tests conducted. Additionally, 82 roadside drug tests were conducted with the rate of detection increasing from previous years. There was a 94 per cent increase in the number of infringements issued for exceeding the speed limit (235, up from 121 in 2017) and for the use of mobile phones (up 169 per cent from 2016–17).



Working proactively and innovatively with Government to reduce and prevent alcohol fuelled violence including enforcing liquor laws, maintaining a presence in night entertainment precincts and responding to alcohol related violence incidents.

Pill Testing capability at Groovin' the Moo Music Festival

ACT Policing continues efforts toward detecting, disrupting and prosecuting those involved in the supply and sale of controlled drugs in the Territory while also working with the government to address use and consumption primarily as health matters which are best combatted through education, deterrence and rehabilitation. Following a significant period of consultation, ACT Policing supported an initiative to undertake Australia's first official pill testing trial at Canberra's Groovin' the Moo festival. The ACT Health led initiative and harm minimisation strategy was delivered to educate young people on the dangers of illicit substances and enable them to make informed decisions with factual information.

During the event, 128 people visited the pill testing tent where 85 samples were taken. 83 samples provided usable test results and the findings were as follows:

- 42 samples contained MDMA as the primary ingredient, while 17 contained fillers or cutting agents.
- 70 out of 83 participants believed they had bought MDMA, however only 42 of the 70 pills contained some MDMA, and 32 contained a high purity.
- two samples contained a chemical component linked to fatalities.

As a result of this harm minimisation initiative, a number festival-goers abandoned their plans to consume drugs at this event.

Safe Summer

The three-month ACT Policing Safe Summer campaign, now in its sixth year, aimed to reinforce positive behaviour in licensed venues and on ACT's roads, encouraging people, especially young adults aged 17 to 35 years, to consider their actions and make positive choices prior to, during and after a night out. The Safe Summer campaign utilised social media from various government agencies, including Health, Transport Canberra, Access Canberra and ACT Policing, to maximise timely engagement with young adults. Over the three-month campaign, ACT Policing Safe Summer Facebook messages reached 1,064,164 people.

Continued

The Regional Targeting Team proactively conducted high-visibility patrols in all licensed venues in Canberra, working closely with Clubs ACT, the Australian Hotels Association and Canberra's busier licensed premises to identify and address antisocial and unsafe behaviour.

During the 2017–18 Safe Summer campaign:

- ▶ alcohol-fuelled violent assaults decreased around the ACT by 29.2 per cent, with 155 reports to police — down from 219 reports the year before
- ▶ reports of alcohol-fuelled violence in Canberra City reduced by 45.3 per cent compared with the previous year
- ▶ 42 Criminal Infringement Notices were issued
- ▶ 294 people were taken into protective custody for intoxication and related offences
- ▶ more than 280 people were detected drink-driving.



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

The pro-intervention approach of ACT Policing's Family Violence Coordination Unit (FVCU) that focuses on prevention plays a critical role in supporting initiatives of the Coordinator-General for Family Safety aimed at ensuring the safety of victims.

During the reporting period, a victim contacted ACT Policing's FVCU raising concerns about her former partner who she believed was soon to be released from an interstate gaol. As part of a prevention and disruption approach, the FVCU were able to effectively use the ACT Policing Family Violence Risk Assessment Tool to assess the potential risk to her, which was high.

This tool enabled the FVCU to take a holistic approach and liaise with partner agencies, both locally and interstate, to put in place mitigation strategies to assist in keeping the victim and her children safe. A risk assessment and safety plan was completed which is routinely updated and shared with the relevant parties to allow the mitigation strategy to remain current and active.



Continuing the commitment to early intervention and diversion strategies including restorative justice with a focus on vulnerable groups, in particular young people and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

ACT Policing acknowledge and recognise that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples are over-represented in the criminal justice system. This is a complex issue which is not unique to the ACT and requires the commitment of the whole of government with ACT Policing and the community to reduce rates of offending, incarceration and recidivism.

During the 2017–18 financial year Chief Police Officer (CPO) Saunders proactively engaged with key Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander stakeholders and the community directly through open forums to listen to the community and to identify and implement new strategies developed together to address this complex social issue. As a result of these consultations, ACT Policing has commenced a number of strategies including:

- ▶ Cultural competency training for all ACT Policing members.
- ▶ Increased opportunities for positive community engagement between police and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples in the ACT.
- ▶ Review of ACT Policing's policy framework and requirements for the referral of young and first offenders to restorative justice to increase the volume of people being redirected out of the criminal justice system.
- ▶ Establishment of a CPO's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Advisory Board.
- ▶ Commitment to sustained effort to partner with key community stakeholders to build a respectful and trusting relationship between police and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples in the ACT.



Continue the focus on preventing, disrupting and responding to the evolving threat of violent extremism and terrorism with a particular focus on crowded places.

ACT Crowded Places Forums

Since early 2017, ACT Policing has continued efforts with ACT Government to protect the Canberra community and major events in accordance with Australia's Strategy for Protecting Crowded Places from Terrorism. In accordance with the national strategy, ACT Policing has facilitated two crowded places forums for major event organiser and venue managers to educate stakeholders as to risks, responsibilities and appropriate mitigation considerations to ensure the Canberra public is safe when enjoying crowded places and events. Forums to date have focused on key ACT public infrastructure and iconic places while future forums will address education and health facilities across the ACT.



Providing the systems, technology and capabilities that can drive continuous improvement and allow for new and innovative policing approaches.

ACT Policing Futures Program — Mobile Platform Rollout

The Futures Program facilitated rollout of a secure mobile telecommunications platform to all operational ACT Policing members in mid-April 2018. These secure devices afford all operational ACT Policing members the ability to:

- ▶ receive up-to-date information on issued warrants and other judicial processes
- ▶ access secure email, calendar, contacts and data holdings
- ▶ securely undertake telephone conversations and video conferences from anywhere in Australia, and many places abroad.

This state-of-the-art mobile platform ensures that ACT Policing operational members have access to up-to-date information, improving the safety of the ACT community and ACT Policing members. With access to real-time intelligence and operational information, the newly deployed mobile telecommunication platform enables frontline police officers to complete the majority of duties in the field as opposed to the office.





3 ACT Policing at a glance



ACT Policing at a glance

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Our role

ACT Policing is the community policing arm of 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* (Cth). The AFP delivers policing services to the ACT under a contractual arrangement between the Commonwealth and the ACT government.

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

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.

Chief Police Officer of the ACT, along with associated administrative arrangements.

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: 2017–18 Ministerial Direction*).

Further details of the Policing Arrangement, the Purchase Agreement and the Ministerial Direction are available via ACT Policing's website at: police.act.gov.au/about-us/government-directions.

Our budget

Under the Purchase Agreement, the funding provided by the ACT Government to the AFP for delivery of policing services in 2017–18 was \$158.895 million.

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

Our approach

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

Reduce Crime

- ▶ Continued support against the ACT Property Crime Prevention Strategy 2016–20, by promoting innovative and enduring crime prevention strategies and reducing the opportunities for crime to occur or recur.
- ▶ Enhancing our response to, and the investigation of, offences by forging strong relationships with stakeholders to facilitate whole of government and cross-jurisdictional information sharing and collaboration.
- ▶ Applying technology and forensic science capabilities and effectively using intelligence from a wide range of sources.
- ▶ Providing effective and efficient support to the judicial process by promoting a robust partnership with the ACT Director of Public Prosecutions and delivering high standard briefs in a timely manner.
- ▶ Facilitating a more efficient criminal justice system with emphasis on timely preventive justice measures and judicial processes.

Public Safety

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

Community and Partner Engagement

- ▶ Increasing confidence in police by delivering innovative communication strategies, 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 Justice Partnership 2015–18 to prevent and reduce the number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples from coming into contact with the criminal justice system.
- ▶ Supporting the National Plan to Reduce Violence against Women and their Children 2010–22 and further initiatives that deter, detect and prevent violence against women and children.
- ▶ Enhancing and strengthening the resilience of communities through safety and security initiatives and building relationships with vulnerable community groups.

Our performance

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

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

ACT Policing's three outcomes (Reduce Crime, Public Safety, Community and Partner Engagement) are supported by 21 performance measures and 17 indicators of effectiveness.

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

Our challenges

Major challenges and demands presented to ACT Policing during 2017–18 and into the future include:

- ▶ **Crime and recidivism** — The reduction of crime in the community and the targeting of recidivism through early intervention and community engagement.
- ▶ **Family violence** — Taking a broad approach with the ACT Government and our partner agencies to combat the cycle of family violence and reinforce the support services available to victims.
- ▶ **Alcohol-fuelled violence** — Taking a collaborative approach with stakeholders and support services to prevent and reduce anti-social behaviour and alcohol-fuelled violence, enforcing liquor laws and responding to incidents within entertainment precincts.
- ▶ **Emerging crime environment** — Developing agile policing capabilities to respond to organised crime and an increasingly complex and borderless crime environment.
- ▶ **Serious and organised crime** — The prevention and disruption of serious and organised crime, with a focus on targeting, disrupting and apprehending members of criminal gangs and seizing associated wealth derived from criminal activity.
- ▶ **Reducing the over representation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples in the justice system** — Working with the local communities to build solid, trusting relationships via open dialogue and developing a deeper understanding of the challenges faced by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.
- ▶ **Protecting ACT Policing** — Ensuring the personal safety of ACT Policing officers and enhancing security measures in response to the heightened security threat levels against police.
- ▶ **Increased demand** — The growth that Canberra is currently experiencing brings with it an increased demand on policing services. In the last five years there has been a 30.8 per cent increase in calls requiring urgent police attendance.
- ▶ **Enhancing diversity and inclusion in the workforce** — Developing a more flexible and professional workforce that is committed to health and well-being, and increasing diversity across ACT Policing.
- ▶ **Preparing ACT Policing for the future** — We continue to work on the ACT Futures Program to ensure that we deliver a sustainable, efficient and effective police service that will 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. The CPO is supported by three functional streams: Crime, Response and Corporate Services.

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

FIGURE 3.1: ACT POLICING ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE AS AT 30 JUNE 2018

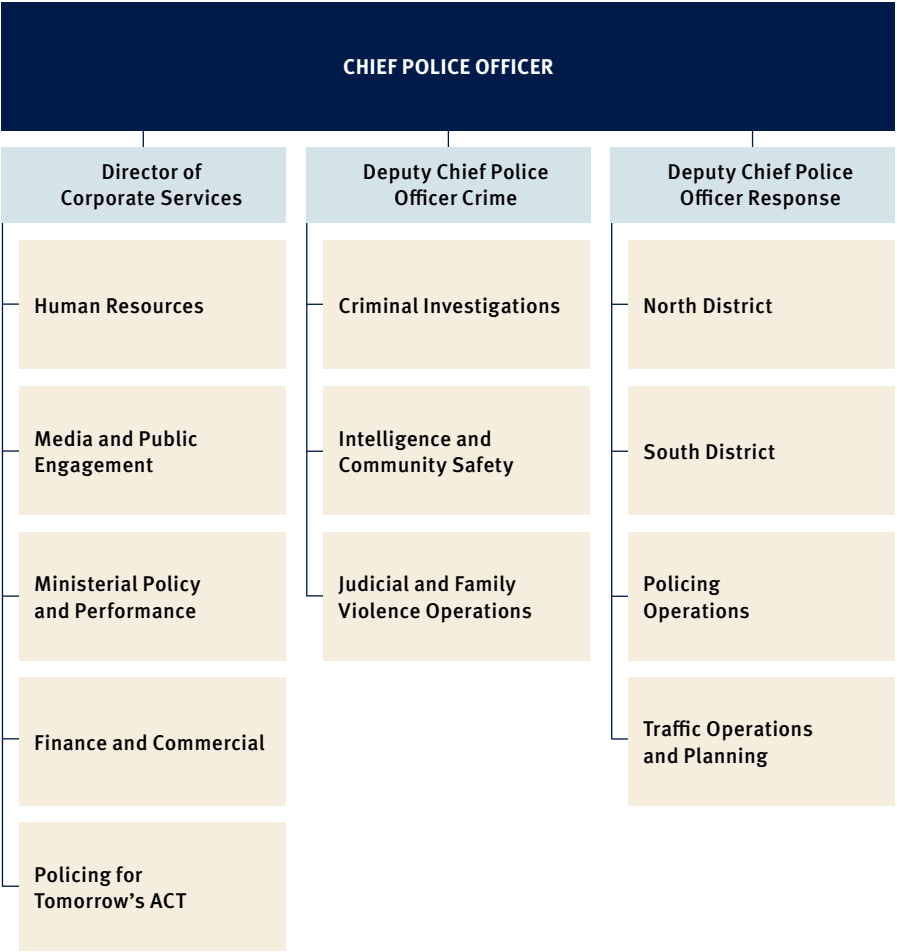
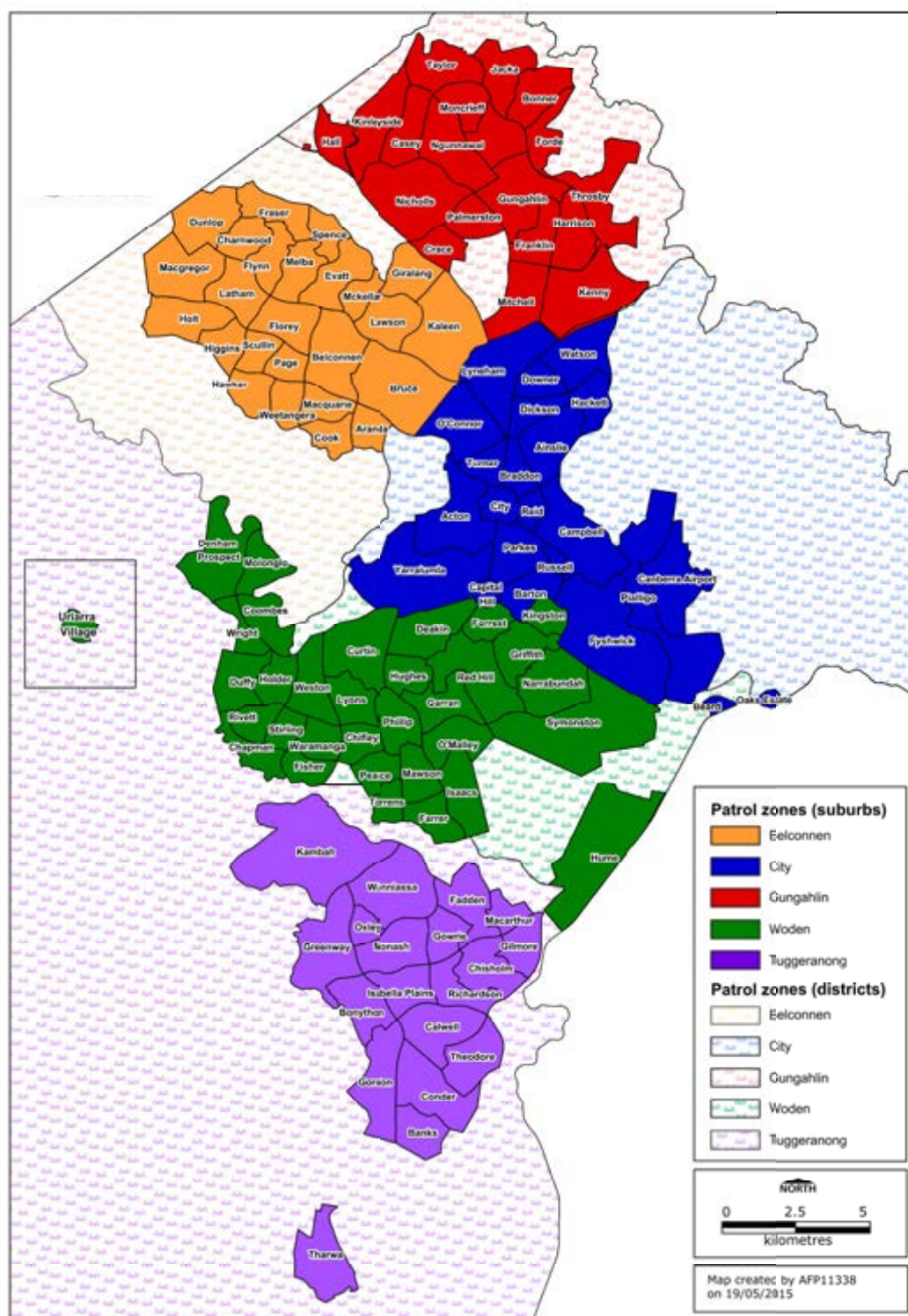


FIGURE 3.2: ACT POLICING PATROL ZONES AS AT 30 JUNE 2018



Our future

ACT Policing has recognised the need to effectively plan for the future and in March 2017 the CPO launched “Policing for Tomorrow’s ACT” — a strategic “Futures Program” aimed at ensuring ACT Policing is positioned to deliver the highest quality, sustainable police service to the people of the ACT now and into the future.

The Futures Program is focused across five major streams of work:

- ▶ **Process and Governance** — Establishing a streamlined governance framework that is succinct, relevant and accessible, supports our business and enables interoperability with partner agencies.
- ▶ **People and Training** — Developing recruitment, training, career development and retention frameworks that reflects and supports a professional, dynamic and diverse workforce.
- ▶ **Tools and Technology** — Using contemporary, adaptable and responsive technology solutions that are effective, functional and enhance policing outcomes.
- ▶ **Logistics and Facilities** — Providing accommodation facilities which are fit for purpose, in the right locations, support mobility and enable a dynamic and effective response to the needs of the ACT community.
- ▶ **Information** — Ensuring information management and communication practices are concise, direct and provide relevant information in an appropriate, timely and consistent manner.

During the 2017-18 financial year, the Futures Program delivered a number of outcomes including:

- ▶ the rollout of a secure mobile communications and technology platform for all ACT police officers
- ▶ established a career development framework for ACT Policing members
- ▶ streamlined internal reporting requirements
- ▶ reviewed ACT accommodation and infrastructure needs
- ▶ introduced new technologies to allow our members to work in a more efficient and connected manner.

In the coming financial year, ACT Policing look forward to delivering a new proposed police services model and master accommodation plan for government consideration. This model and plan will incorporate a comprehensive review of the way policing services are delivered in the ACT and how the existing model needs to change and evolve in order to service our community effectively into the future.





4 Performance analysis



Performance analysis

4

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2017–18



COMMUNITY POLICING

29,291

Triple Zero Calls

1,050

intoxicated persons
lodged in custody

2,697

family violence
incidents attended



INTERVENTION

360

people diverted into the
Early Intervention and
Drug Diversion Program

1,515

drug seizures

1,289

firearms seized
(including the Firearms Amnesty)

Over

\$13m

in proceeds of crime



ORDERS AND BRIEFS

1,778

family violence
orders

803

personal protection
orders made

1,157

total hearing briefs

3,511

total mention briefs



COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

130

community engagement
events conducted

2

crowded places
forums held

3

community forums
held with the
Aboriginal and
Torres Strait Islander
community



SOCIAL MEDIA

103.8k

followers on Facebook

57.3k

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

5.1m

impressions
on Twitter

51.3m

impressions
on Facebook



CONSTABLE KENNY KOALA PROGRAM

1,181

classrooms visited

25,459

students visited

43

community events
attended

Note: impressions are the amount of times
content is displayed on someone's newsfeed.

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

The Purchase Agreement between the ACT minister and the Chief Police Officer outlines 21 performance measures under three main outcomes.

Outcome	Outputs
Reduce Crime	Crime Prevention and Reduction
	Criminal Investigations and Prosecutions
	Police Response
Public Safety	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 17 Indicators of Effectiveness (IoE) that measure public perceptions of crime, public confidence in police, road safety, and crime prevention through the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing.

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

Performance Measures

ACT Policing continued to perform well against its performance measures throughout 2017–18. ACT Policing achieved or exceeded 17 of the 21 Performance Measures, and 13 of the 17 IoE as outlined in the Purchase Agreement.

Community satisfaction and confidence in ACT Policing has remained high and above the national average as referenced in the outcomes of the IoE.

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 control. There are a number of public and private institutions and individuals who contribute to the overall results and standings in these indicators.

The following data provides an overview of each performance measure against the 2017–18 target, the achieved result, and the reason for variation, if any.

Outcome: Reduce Crime

Output: Crime Prevention and Reduction

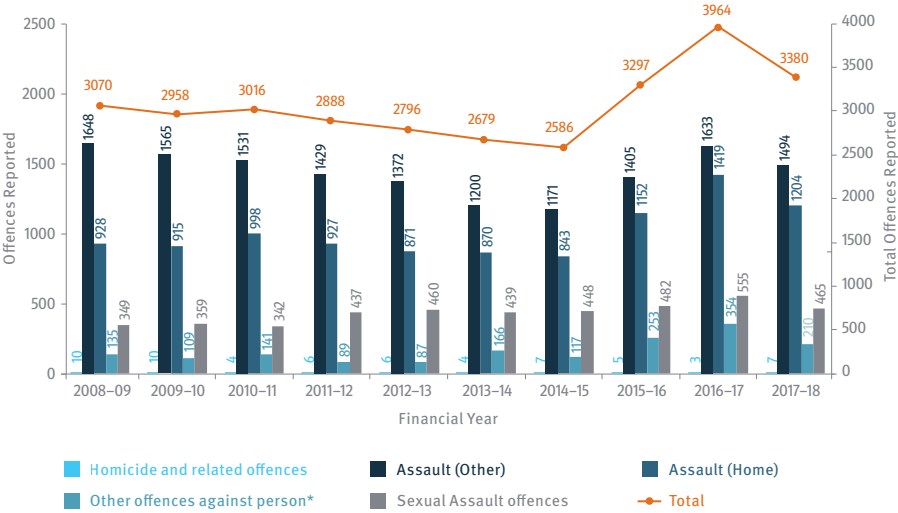
Performance Measure 1 — Number of offences against the person reported or becoming known per 100,000 population.

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

The target for this measure was 800 or 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 852.9 offences per 100,000 population, over the target by 6.6 per cent.

Whilst the target for this measure was not met, actual offences against the person across four of five categories have decreased during the period. This decrease follows a two year trend of increasing rates of offending against the person.

FIGURE 4.1: OFFENCES REPORTED AGAINST THE PERSON 2008–09 TO 2017–18



Source: PROMIS as at 2 July 2018

*Other offences against the person include Kidnapping and Abduction, Threatening Behaviour and other dangerous and negligent acts.

During 2017–18 there were 3380 offences against the person reported to ACT Policing. This represents a decrease of 14.7 per cent (or 584 offences), compared to 2016–17.

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

Offences type	2016–17	2017–18	Percentage Change (%)
Homicide and related offences	3	7	133.3%
Sexual Assault offences	555	465	-16.2%
Assault	3,052	2,698	-11.6%
Assault (Other)	1,633	1,494	-8.5%
Assault (Home)	1,419	1,204	-15.2%
Other offences against person*	354	210	-40.7%
Total	3,964	3,380	-14.7%

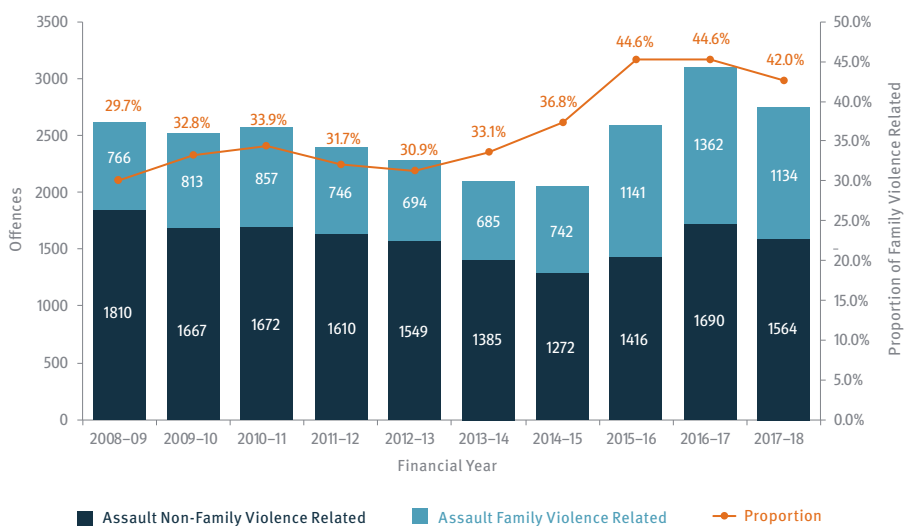
Source: PROMIS as at 2 July 2018

*Other offences against the person include Kidnapping and Abduction, Threatening Behaviour and other dangerous and negligent acts.

The increase of homicide and related offences from three to seven had a significant impact on investigative resources during the reporting year. Homicide investigations are particularly complex and resource intensive. Despite the impact on ACT Policing Criminal Investigations, the portfolio has continued to deliver strong results when investigating, disrupting and prosecuting serious offences across the Territory. During this period, the Criminal Investigations Team charged eight people with homicide related offences.

During 2017–18, overall assault offences decreased by 11.6 per cent when compared to 2016–17.

Despite this decrease, 42 per cent of all assaults reported to ACT Policing were family violence related, as demonstrated in Figure 4.2.

FIGURE 4.2: PROPORTION OF FAMILY VIOLENCE RELATED ASSAULTS 2008–09 TO 2017–18

Source: PROMIS as at 2 July 2018

Breaking the cycle of family violence remains one of the top priorities for ACT Policing. Whilst family violence related assaults have decreased by 16.7 per cent over the past 12 months, long term trends, over 10 years, show an increase of 48 per cent. Traditionally, incidents of family violence are under reported; and the increase of 48 per cent may demonstrate a positive shift in willingness to report.

The ACT Policing Family Violence Coordination Unit and the Victims of Crime Team work in partnership with other government and non-government organisations to provide a holistic approach to combatting the cycle of family violence and provide much needed support to victims.

Family violence is not just physical; it can be emotional and/or psychological and can include financial abuse. It affects men, women and children and can have devastating consequences including homelessness and mental health issues.

During the 2017–18 financial year, ACT Policing strengthened its approach in this area by adopting a collaborative ‘pro-intervention’ model focused on prevention and safety. The initiatives of this model include:

- ▶ providing assistance in the Family Violence Order application process
- ▶ regular engagement with the Coordinator-General for Family Safety regarding the development of new policies and initiatives including the Family Safety Hub
- ▶ sharing information with partner agencies to support early intervention for victims of family violence where a judicial approach is not appropriate
- ▶ formalised agreements with partners such as Domestic Violence Crisis Service regarding cooperative working relations.

The outcome of this initiative has seen the Victims of Crime Team make an average of 200 contacts each week with people affected by family violence for the purpose of providing increased access and awareness of support and rehabilitation programs to break the cycle of violence.

The success of this initiative is also evidenced by the presentation of 60–70 family violence matters in the ACT Courts each week. These figures indicate the effectiveness of the team in providing valuable support to victims during the investigative and prosecutorial processes.

This performance measure also considers other assaults, occurring in public places. There has been an 8.5 per cent decrease during 2017–18 (1633 offences reported in 2016–17 down to 1494 offences reported in 2017–18).

Traditionally, anti-social behaviour and alcohol fuelled violence has been a contributing factor to assaults occurring in public places. The reduction of anti-social behaviour and associated alcohol-fuelled violence is a key priority for ACT Policing in-line with the 2017–18 Ministerial Direction.

With the support of the ACT Government and our partners/support services, ACT Policing achieved significant success in preventing and disrupting alcohol-fuelled violence and anti-social behaviour in the entertainment precincts evidenced by:

- ▶ an 18.1 per cent reduction in alcohol related assaults/offences in the entertainment precincts
- ▶ education campaigns and regular engagement with licensees and stakeholders on liquor laws and how to provide safe venues for users.

When considering offences against the person, 2017-18 has seen an escalation of violent behaviour from criminal gangs involved in serious and organised crime.

To support ACT Policing's response to this evolving criminal threat, new legislation was enacted during 2017-18 including the introduction of:

- ▶ powers to establish a crime scene
- ▶ a specific 'discharging firearm at building or conveyance' offence
- ▶ anti-fortification provisions.

ACT Policing's response, which is led by Taskforce Nemesis, was also bolstered with the additional funding for one forensic accountant and one surveillance team member, as well as enhanced equipment and specialised training.

The effectiveness of ACT Policing's response is illustrated by a number of successes including the execution of 15 search warrants in April 2018, as part of a major operation targeting criminal activity of serious and organised crime. These warrants resulted in the seizure of:

- ▶ over \$100,000 in cash
- ▶ six vehicles including two Ford Rangers, a Dodge Ram and a Harley Davidson Motorcycle
- ▶ a shortened firearm and ammunition
- ▶ drugs including trafficable quantities of substances believed to be cocaine, MDMA, cannabis and anabolic steroids
- ▶ other assets including residential properties, bank accounts and jewellery with a combined estimated value of \$1.5 million.

During this period, ACT Policing also utilised coercive hearings as a mechanism to strip the wealth from those involved in serious and organised crime.

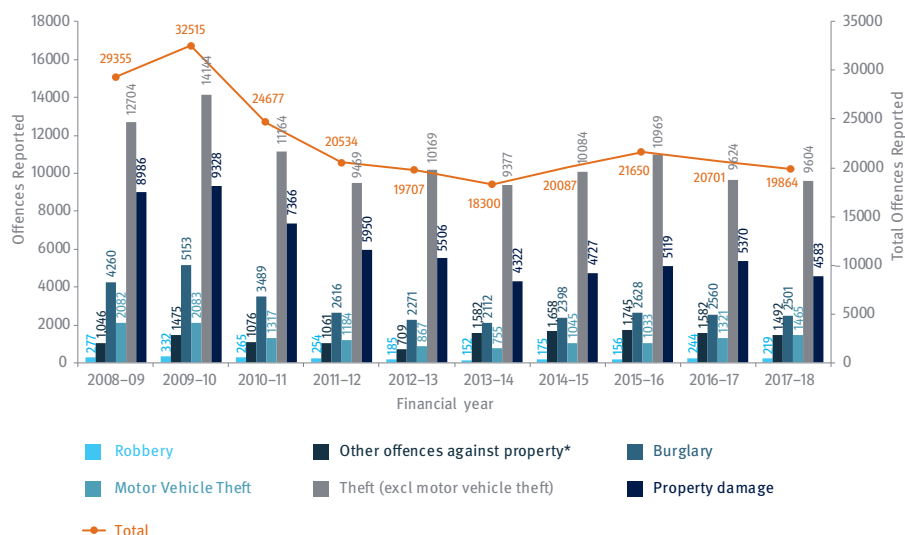
In the 2017–18 financial year, 29 matters were subject to restraint or forfeiture under the *Confiscation of Criminal Assets Act 2003* (ACT), with a total approximate value of property exceeding \$13 million. This has been an effective tool to assist in the prevention and disruption of serious and organised crime and prevents the reinvestment of illegally obtained wealth into criminal activity.

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

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

The target for this measure was 8300 or fewer offences against property reported or becoming known per 100,000 population. ACT Policing achieved the target for this measure by 39.6 per cent or 5012.4 offences per 100,000 population.

FIGURE 4.3: OFFENCES REPORTED AGAINST PROPERTY 2008–09 TO 2017–18



Source: PROMIS as at 2 July 2018

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

During 2017–18 there were a total of 19,864 offences against property reported to ACT Policing. This represents a decrease of 4 per cent (or 837 offences) when compared to 2016–17.

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

Offences type	2016–17	2017–18	Percentage Change (%)
Robbery	244	219	-10.2%
Armed robbery	131	117	-10.7%
Unarmed robbery	113	102	-9.7%
Burglary	2,560	2,501	-2.3%
Burglary dwellings	1,644	1,645	0.1%
Burglary shops	335	275	-17.9%
Burglary other	581	581	0.0%
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,321	1,465	10.9%
Theft (excl motor vehicle theft)	9,624	9,604	-0.2%
Property damage	5,370	4,583	-14.7%
Other offences against property*	1,582	1,492	-5.7%
Total	20,701	19,864	-4.0%

Source: PROMIS as at 2 July 2018

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

During 2017–18, there was a significant increase in aggravated robberies against licensed clubs in the ACT.

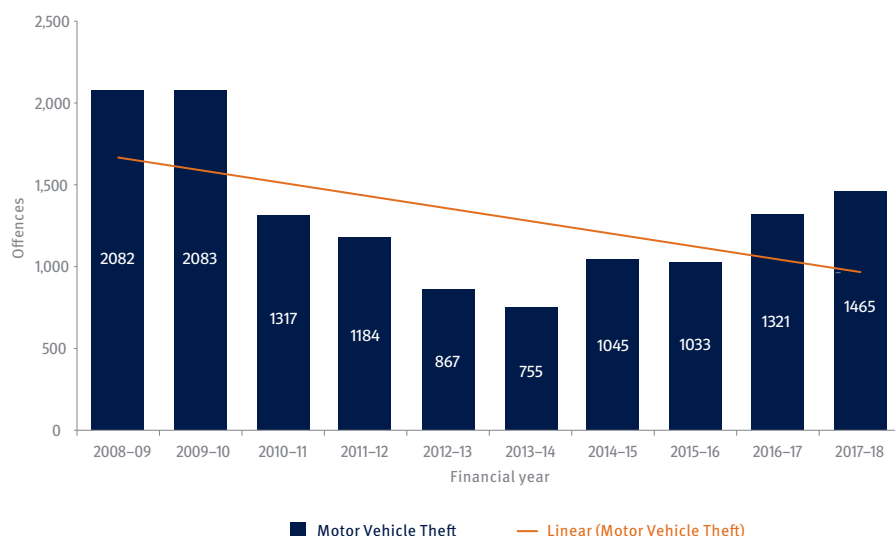
In response, ACT Policing’s Crime Disruption team was deployed flexibly to investigate these crimes and more effectively prevent and disrupt further offending.

With an enhanced focus on recidivist offending, crime hotspots and a range of other intelligence, we have seen a dramatic decrease in aggravated robberies, in particular robberies on licensed clubs which have seen no reported offences since 6 February 2018.

Despite the decrease in overall property offences, motor vehicle theft offences have recorded a 10.9 per cent increase since 2016–17. The majority of vehicles stolen throughout 2017–18 were manufactured in the late 1990s and early 2000s. These vehicles have less security technology than their modern equivalents. The theft of motor vehicles can be utilised as an enabler for other crime. We have seen a number of stolen vehicles used in aggravated robberies and drive-by shootings.

Whilst there was an increase in motor vehicle theft offences during 2017–18, long term trends show that motor vehicle theft offences have decreased by 29.6 per cent in the last ten years. These long term trends are similar for all major property crime types such as burglary, theft and property damage.

FIGURE 4.4: MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT OFFENCES REPORTED 2008–09 TO 2017–18



Source: PROMIS as at 2 July 2018

During 2017–18, ACT Policing undertook several strategies to target property related crime.

The ACT Policing Community Safety team works with the ACT community to enable prevention through education in an effort to deter crime, with a focus on property related crime. They engage with a range of community groups such as Neighbourhood Watch to address complex social issues, prevent crime and reduce harm in the community.

In the lead up to the summer and Easter periods, ACT Policing and ACT Crime Stoppers led a media campaign focusing on prevention and education regarding home security measures. ACT residents were reminded that simple security measures such as locking all external doors and windows and the installation of visible security measures can be an effective deterrent given the often opportunistic nature of this crime type.

Community engagement and early intervention are key strategies for ACT Policing to prevent criminal activity before it occurs, especially in regards to our youth. To achieve the best outcomes possible in this area we have developed the ACT Policing Youth Engagement Action Plan to ensure that our members can have the greatest possible impact on the lives of youth. This program is displaying positive results with a reduction in property offences.

Output: Criminal Investigations and Prosecutions

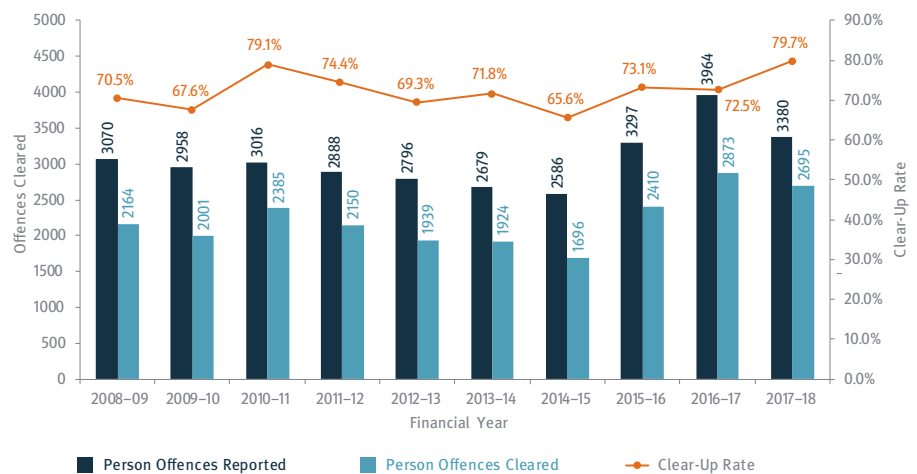
Performance Measure 3 — Percentage of offences against the person cleared.

Offences cleared relates to offences where there is an outcome during 2017–18. 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 exceeded the target for this measure recording a clearance rate of 79.7 per cent.

As presented in Figure 4.5 below, the 2017–18 result for this performance measure well exceeded the percentage of offences cleared in 2016–17.

FIGURE 4.5: OFFENCES REPORTED AGAINST THE PERSON CLEARED 2008–09 TO 2017–18



Source: PROMIS as at 2 July 2018

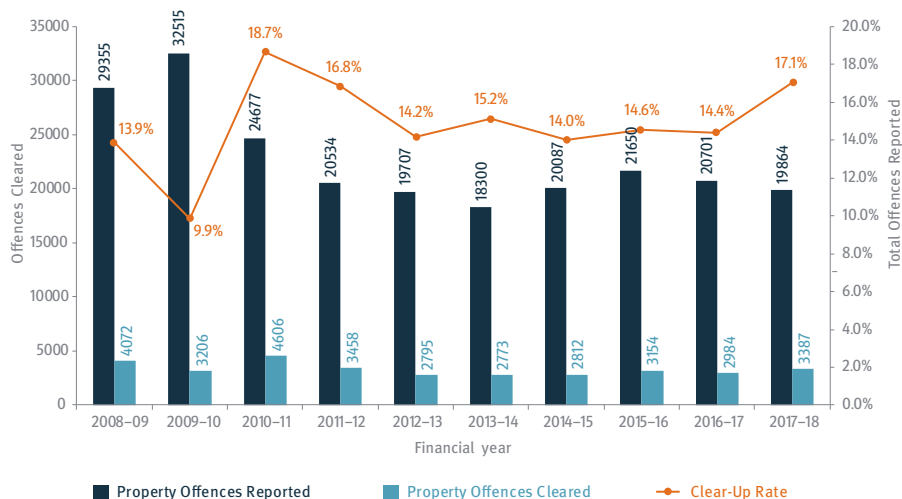
Performance Measure 4 — Percentage of offences against property cleared.

Offences cleared against property relates to offences where there is an outcome during 2017–18. 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 against an alleged offender or the determination that the offence was unsubstantiated. These offences include robbery, burglary, motor vehicle theft, other theft, property damage and other offences against property.

Property offences frequently occur without the victim being present, creating additional challenges identifying an offender.

The target for this performance measure was 15 per cent or more offences against property cleared. In 2017–18, ACT Policing continued to perform well on this measure achieving a clearance rate of 17.1 per cent of total property offences, exceeding the target by 2.1 per cent.

FIGURE 4.6: OFFENCES REPORTED AGAINST PROPERTY CLEARED 2008–09 TO 2017–18



Source: PROMIS as at 2 July 2018

ACT Policing's success in the clearing of property crime offences is partly attributable to the introduction of the Community Intelligence Team within ACT Policing's Intelligence portfolio. The Community Intelligence Team triages information from a variety of sources such as incidents and information reports to identify trends which reform ACT Policing's response and thereby maximise crime reduction opportunities and community safety.

ACT Policing Intelligence works to anticipate, prevent, disrupt and detect criminal activity by collecting and analysing intelligence to answer the who, what, where, when, how and why in a timely and actionable manner to allow the deployment of ACT Policing resources in the most effective way.

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 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. Time frames are classified as follows:

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

ACT Policing did not meet this target by 1.6 per cent which equates to 19 briefs from a total of 1142 submitted.

ACT Policing continues to work with the courts and the DPP on ways to increase efficiencies in the process to reduce delays in the provision of briefs of evidence.

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

The target for this measure was 82 per cent or more cases to be finalised by offence being proven in court. ACT Policing continues to perform well against this measure and achieved a result of 93.9 per cent.

ACT Policing's robust process to ensure all submitted briefs of evidence are of a high standard is reflected in the high result of cases finalised by offence proved in court.

Performance Measure 7 — Percentage of cases otherwise resolved.

This measure relates to incidents where defendants are found unfit to plea due to mental illness. This measure records cases which resulted in a court appearance where the magistrate or judge made a determination which is not related to a finding of guilty or not-guilty. This currently refers to mental health orders used by the court. The target for this measure was to ensure five per cent or less of cases were otherwise resolved (other than by court, a not-guilty verdict or otherwise withdrawn). ACT Policing achieved the target recording 1.1 per cent of cases otherwise resolved.

ACT Policing continue to work closely with the ACT Government and our support services to ensure that the best possible approach is applied when dealing with mental health consumers.

The success of this measure is supported by a number of ongoing strategies including ACT mental health clinicians embedded within ACT Policing Operations. Embedded clinicians provide access to clinical information about specific mental health consumers as well as generic advice on mental health issues. This allows ACT Policing's operational members to be better equipped to assist those suffering with mental health episodes. The delivery of enhanced mental health training to all operational members has also contributed to our success in this measure.

Indicators of Effectiveness

The National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing (NSCSP) is a telephone survey conducted on a quarterly basis across all jurisdictions in Australia. The NSCSP collects information on community perceptions of police in terms of services provided and personal experiences of contact with the police. The survey also elicits public perceptions of crime and safety problems in the community and local area, and reviews aspects of driving behaviour. The Social Research Centre (SRC) currently conducts the survey, and the contract is managed by the Australia New Zealand Policing Advisory Agency (ANZPAA) on behalf of all Police jurisdictions in Australia.

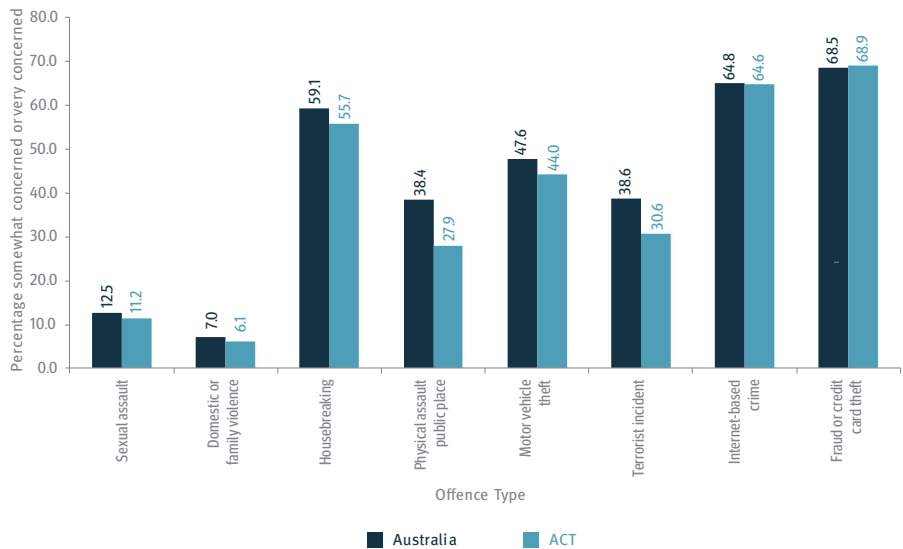
During 2017–18 the SRC introduced a listed mobile phone sample into the survey for the first time. The listed mobile phone sample accounted for 26 per cent of the total sample used and has resulted in a respondent profile that more closely matches the Australian population as compared to the profile when using a landline phone sample only. During 2017–18, 2400 residents of the ACT participated in the survey, with 27,901 participating nationally.

The survey monitors community concern about becoming a victim of certain crime types. While this series of questions can elicit a variety of interpretations ranging from an assessment of the 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.

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, as well as working with local organisations to educate members of the community on personal and property safety 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.

Figure 4.7 illustrates the percentage of people in the ACT somewhat concerned or very concerned about becoming a victim of certain crime types compared to the national average.

FIGURE 4.7: PERCEPTION OF CRIME BY OFFENCE TYPE 2017–18

Source: National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 03 July 2018

Indicator of Effectiveness 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.

The target for this measure is the national average or less as determined by the NSCSP. In the ACT, 27.9 per cent of persons were concerned about becoming a victim of physical assault, compared to the national average of 38.4 per cent.

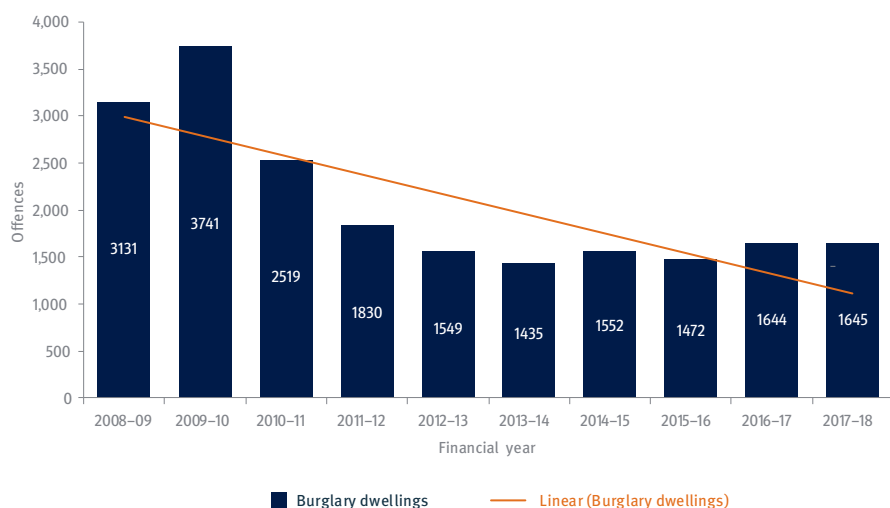
Indicator of Effectiveness B — Percentage of persons who are concerned about becoming a victim of sexual assault in the next 12 months.

The target for this measure is the national average or less as determined by the NSCSP. The national average for 2017–18 was 12.5 per cent, while the ACT result was 11.2 per cent.

Indicator of Effectiveness C — Percentage of persons who are concerned about becoming a victim of housebreaking in the next 12 months.

The target for this measure is the national average or less as determined by the NSCSP. The national average for 2017–18 was 59.1 per cent, while the ACT result was 55.7 per cent.

There has been a slight increase in the number of burglary offences occurring in a dwelling reported to ACT Policing. When comparing results from 2017–18 to 2016–17 survey respondents reported being less concerned about becoming a victim of a housebreaking. This is indicative of increased feelings of police satisfaction and confidence in police service reflected in Performance Measure 16.

FIGURE 4.8: RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY OFFENCES 2008–09 TO 2017–18

Source: PROMIS as at 2 July 2018

Indicator of Effectiveness D — Percentage of persons who are concerned about becoming a victim of motor vehicle theft in the next 12 months.

The target for this measure is the national average or less as determined by the NSCSP. The national average for 2017–18 was 47.6 per cent, while the ACT result was 44 per cent.

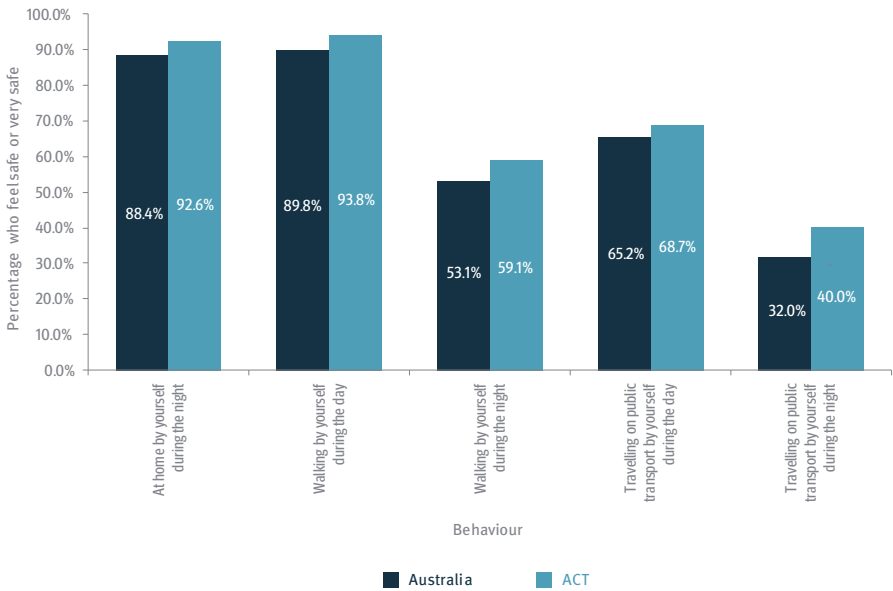
Indicator of Effectiveness E — Percentage of persons who feel safe walking in their neighbourhood by themselves at night.

The target for this measure is the national average or more as determined by the NSCSP. The national average for 2017–18 was 53.1 per cent, while the ACT result was 59.1 per cent.

Indicator of Effectiveness F — Percentage of persons who feel safe at home alone during the night.

The target for this measure is the national average or more as determined by the NSCSP. The national average for 2017–18 was 88.4 per cent, while the ACT result was 92.6 per cent.

FIGURE 4.9: FEELINGS OF SAFETY BY LOCATION AND TIME OF DAY 2017-18



Source: National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 03 July 2018

Indicator of Effectiveness G — Percentage of persons who perceive the following quality of life issues to be a problem in their neighbourhood.

I. Speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving

The target for this measure is the national average or less as determined by the NSCSP. The national average for 2017–18 was 67.4 per cent, while the ACT result was 67.2 per cent.

II. Graffiti/vandalism

The target for this measure is the national average or less as determined by the NSCSP. The national average for 2017–18 was 40.7 per cent, while the ACT result was 45.6 per cent.

The result for this measure is inconsistent to the trend of graffiti offences reported to ACT Policing. In 2017–18, the number of graffiti offences reported to ACT Policing decreased by 44.4 per cent (or 132 offences) when compared to 2016–17.

ACT Policing's Crime Reduction team continues to work collaboratively with ACT Neighbourhood Watch to engage with individuals and businesses. Representatives from ACT Policing continue to attend local Neighbourhood Watch meetings to discuss property damage and graffiti matters with the community.

III. Louts/gangs

The target for this measure is the national average or less as determined by the NSCSP. The national average for 2017–18 was 24.2 per cent, while the ACT result was 15.6 per cent.

IV. Drunken/disorderly behaviour

The target for this measure is the national average or less as determined by the NSCSP. The national average for 2017–18 was 33.3 per cent, while the ACT result was 24.1 per cent.

Outcome: Public Safety

Output: Police Response

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

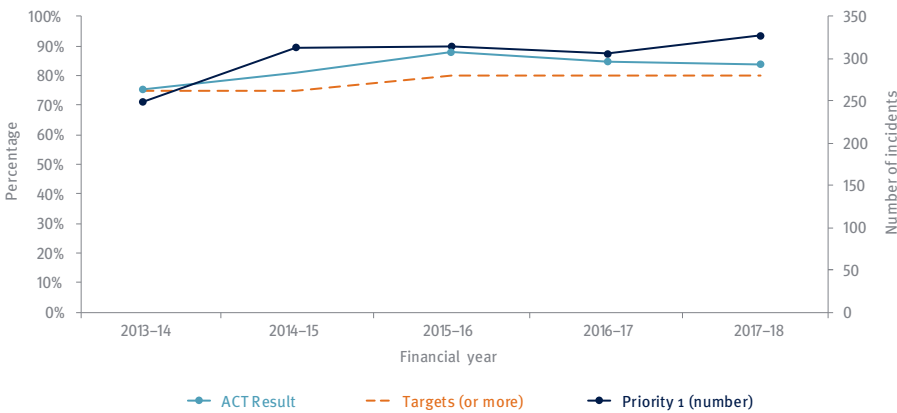
The target for Priority One (life threatening or critical) incidents is a response time of ten minutes or less for 80 per cent or more of incidents. ACT Policing achieved this target by responding to 83.8 per cent of Priority One incidents within 10 minutes. This result was achieved despite an increase of 31.7 per cent in Priority One calls over a five year period.

All calls to ACT Policing are answered by ACT Policing Operations which provides a 24-hour, 7-day a week overwatch of incidents and policing responses. From the receipt of intelligence to the deployment of all patrols and the resolution of incidents, ACT Policing Operations provides operational police officers and operational commanders with timely, intuitive and situationally relevant information. Members are responsible for emergency triple-zero call taking, police assistance call taking and police radio operations.

In recognition of the importance of a holistic community response to break the cycle of crime, ACT Policing Operations works closely with partner agencies such as ACT Mental Health, ACT Fire and Emergency Services and ACT Ambulance Service to ensure the delivery of the right resources to the right place at the right time.

Data in Figure 4.10 shows results against this measure since 2013–14. It also shows the number of Priority One calls increased in 2017–18 by 7.2 per cent when compared to 2016–17.

FIGURE 4.10: RESPONSE TIMES FOR PRIORITY ONE INCIDENTS 2013–14 TO 2017–18



Source: PROMIS as at 02 July 2018

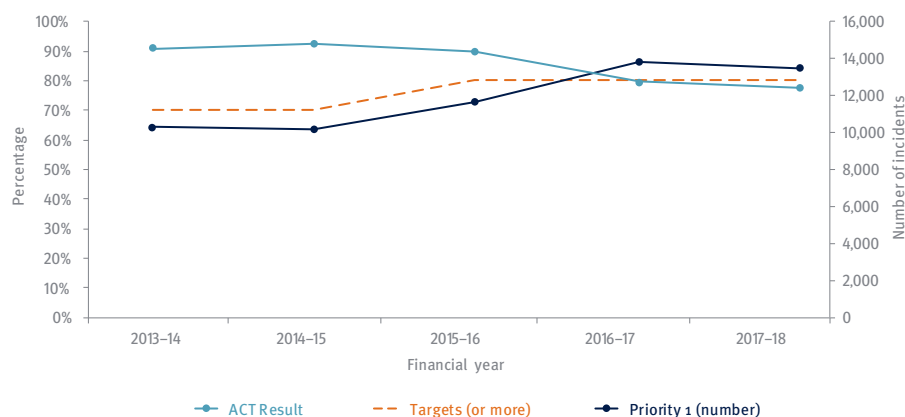
Performance Measure 9 — Response times for Priority Two incidents within 20 minutes.

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 77.7 per cent.

A key driver of this outcome has been the dramatic increase (30.8 per cent) in calls for Priority Two matters in the last five years. Additionally, the rise of Priority One incidents has diverted the allocation of finite resources from Priority Two incidents.

In an effort to improve response times ACT Policing have a number of measures under way as part of the ACT Policing Futures Program. The implementation of the Unified Operational Communication model and Mobile Platform facilitates easier and quicker dispatch and a reduced requirement for radio communications. This will enhance ACT Policing's response times.

FIGURE 4.11: NUMBER OF PRIORITY TWO INCIDENTS 2013–14 TO 2017–18



Source: PROMIS as at 02 July 2018

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 99 per cent.

Performance Measure 11a — Percentage of Triple Zero (000) calls answered on first presentation.

The target for this performance measure was 92 per cent or more Triple Zero (000) calls answered on the first presentation. ACT Policing continues to perform well against this performance measure recording a result of 95.4 per cent.

Performance Measure 11b — Percentage of Triple Zero (000) calls answered on second presentation.

The target for this performance measure was 98 per cent or more Triple Zero (000) calls answered on the second presentation. ACT Policing continues to perform well against this performance measure recording a result of 99.3 per cent.

Output: Public Order and Emergency Management

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

The target for this measure is the national average or more as determined by the NSCSP. The national average for 2017–18 was 72.9 per cent, while the ACT result was 75.9 per cent.

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

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

In 2017–18, ACT Policing conducted a range of exercises and activities to contribute to the safety of the Canberra community including specific preparation for a possible terrorist incident.

During this reporting period, ACT Policing actively engaged with partners, including the ACT Government on the delivery of two crowded places forums and the provision of advice to stakeholders on strategies designed to mitigate risks.

In support of Australia's Strategy for Protecting Crowded Places from Terrorism, ACT Policing continues to work with the owners and operators of crowded places and the ACT Government. In March 2018, ACT Policing hosted the second crowded places forum, to discuss protective security issues and trends relating to iconic locations. Through existing networks across Commonwealth and State agencies, ACT Policing continues to share information regarding counter-terrorism and protective security matters.

ACT Policing continues to maintain a productive relationship with ACT Government, Justice and Community Safety Directorate, Security and Emergency Management Branch and the Emergency Services Authority, across a range of counter terrorism, disaster and hazard management issues.

ACT Policing participate in meetings with the Local Emergency Management Committee of New South Wales to ensure the ongoing coordination of cross-jurisdictional emergency responses when required. They also participate in the ACT Joint Operations Coordination Group for ACT Emergency Management, the Critical Infrastructure Advisory Council, Community Services Directorate recovery meetings and the Australia New Zealand Counter-Terrorism Committee capability group.

Further, ACT Policing are involved in arrangements for the utilisation and testing of the following:

- ▶ the Emergency Alert System
- ▶ the Emergency Management Operation System
- ▶ the Emergency Coordination Centre IT interoperability enhancements.

These assist in the review of agency emergency plans, as well as redeveloping the ACT's Counter-Terrorism and ACT Aircraft Accident sub plans. The implementation of enhanced strategic communications arrangements regarding community messaging and aligning ACT Policing messaging with other agencies is ongoing.

Output: 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 two fatal road crashes per 100,000 population during 2017–18.

During the last financial year there were eight road fatalities recorded on ACT roads, a decrease when compared to the 11 deaths in 2016–17.

As per the Ministerial Direction, ACT Policing work proactively with the ACT Government and our community and road safety partners to improve road safety and combat anti-social and dangerous behaviours on our roads.

To achieve this ACT Policing use various forms of targeted enforcement and awareness campaigns under the ACT Road Safety Strategy 2011–20 to educate the community on the risks associated with dangerous driving.

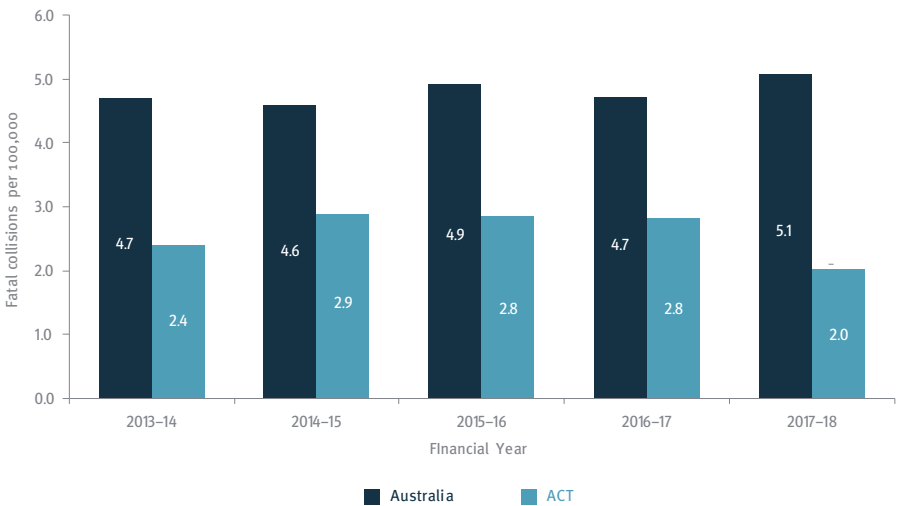
This period has seen ACT Policing conduct fewer random breath tests in favour of a more targeted approach to both these and roadside drug tests in an effort to remove drivers under the effects of alcohol and illicit substance from our roads.

3,769 drug tests were administered returning 556 positive results (samples analysed as positive by the ACT Government Analytical Laboratory). This result highlights the ongoing challenge in educating road users on the dangers of driving whilst under the influence of illicit substances.

A targeted traffic campaign was undertaken over the course of the Queen’s Birthday long weekend in June 2018. ACT Policing conducted over 990 random breath tests and over 30 random drug tests. Seven people were found to be driving under the influence of alcohol and eighteen people were driving under the influence of illicit drugs.

As presented in Figure 4.12 the number of fatal collisions per 100,000 population in the ACT remains consistently below the national average.

FIGURE 4.12: ROAD CRASHES RESULTING IN DEATH PER 100,000 POPULATION 2013–14 TO 2017–18



Source: Australian Road Deaths Database as at 30 June 2018

In April 2018, National Road Safety Week (NRSW) was launched by the Minister for Road Safety alongside representatives from ACT Policing and the NRSW Safer Australian Roads and Highways (SARAH) Group. As part of the NRSW’s promotion, seven iconic Canberra locations were illuminated in yellow. ACT Policing produced a social media video with the founder of the SARAH Group, Peter Frazer, which focused on the tragedy of a highway collision in 2012 which took his daughter Sarah’s life, leaving the family devastated and ultimately prompting the foundation of the SARAH Group. Peter used the video to encourage the public to get involved in NRSW by taking the road safety pledge, wearing a yellow ribbon or displaying a yellow ribbon on their vehicle to promote awareness of the issues of road safety and prompt discussion within the community.

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

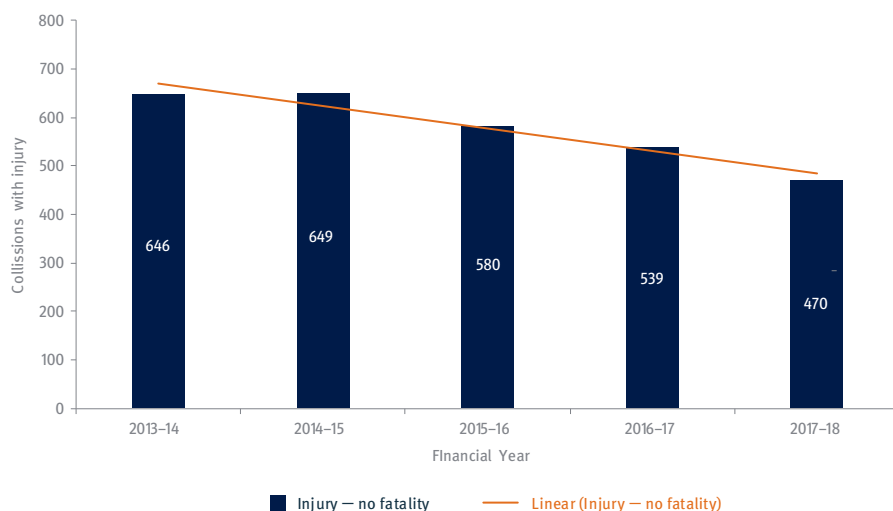
The target for this measure was 180 or fewer road crashes resulting in injury per 100,000 population. ACT Policing achieved this measure with the number of road collisions resulting in injury recorded at 118.6 per 100,000 population.

The number of motor vehicle crashes involving injury decreased by 12.8 per cent, from 539 crashes reported in 2016–17 to 470 crashes reported in 2017–18.

ACT Policing recognises that unregistered or unlicensed driving is a key contributor to road trauma. The Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) and In Car Video (ICV) capability increased ACT Policing's enforcement in removing unregistered and uninsured vehicles from ACT roads. ACT Policing continues its high profile enforcement using the ANPR and ICV capability to monitor traffic at intersections and locations that show a high rate of collisions.

This outcome supports the focus on the tools and technology pillar of the ACT Policing Futures Program and the need for ACT Policing to keep pace with a more demanding operating environment and utilise technology to our advantage.

FIGURE 4.13: MOTOR VEHICLE COLLISIONS WITH INJURY 2013–14 TO 2017–18



Source: PROMIS as at 2 July 2018

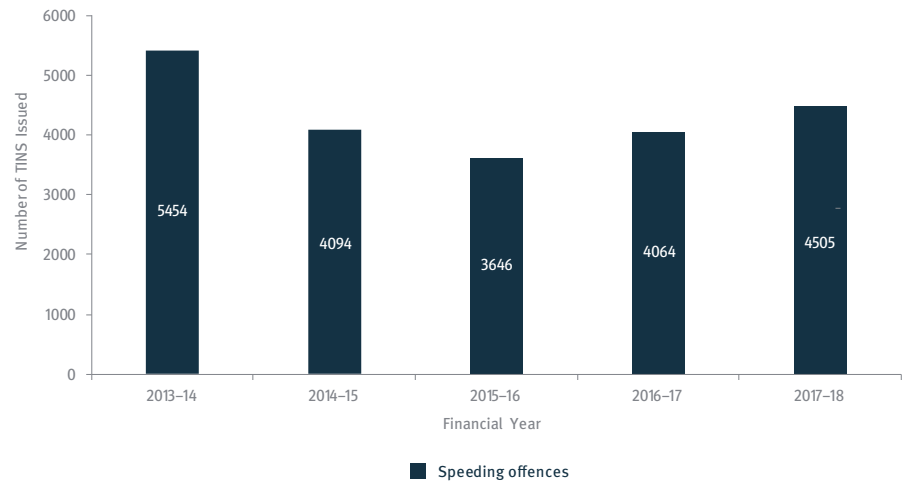
Indicator of Effectiveness H — Percentage of persons who self-report to driving 10km per hour or more over the speed limit.

The NSCSP also incorporates self-reporting of driver behaviour in relation to speed. The target for this indicator was the national average or less as determined by the NSCSP. ACT Policing did not achieve the target in 2017-18 with 24.3 per cent of persons self-reporting to driving 10km per hour over the speed limit compared to the national average of 19.6 per cent.

The results of the survey once again indicate disturbing degrees of non-compliance with legislative requirements by ACT drivers. ACT Policing has never met the target for this indicator of effectiveness since it was first introduced in the NSCSP in 2001-02.

As presented in Figure 4.14 below, ACT Policing issued 4,505 Traffic Infringement Notices (TINs) for speeding related offences during 2017–18, an increase of 10.9 per cent when compared to 2016–17.

FIGURE 4.14: NUMBER OF TINs ISSUED FOR SPEEDING OFFENCES 2013–14 TO 2017–18



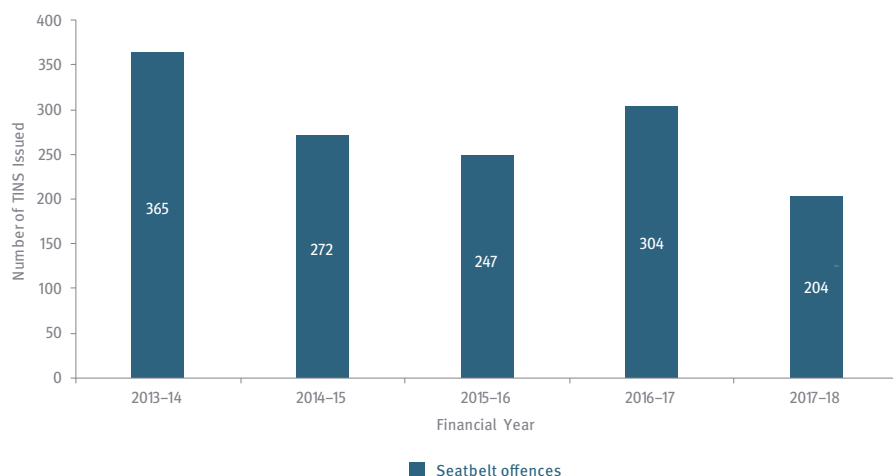
Source: SAS Visual Analytics Autocite Data as at 13 August 2018

Indicator of Effectiveness I — Percentage of persons who self-report to driving while not wearing a seatbelt.

The target for this indicator is the national average or less as determined by the NSCSP. The national average for 2017–18 was 1.6 per cent, while the ACT result was 1.9 per cent. It should be noted that the 0.3 per cent difference between the target and the results equates to one person in the ACT self-reporting for driving while not wearing a seatbelt, “sometimes” or “most of the time.”

As presented in Figure 4.15 below, ACT Policing issued 204 TINs for seatbelt related offences during 2017–18, a decrease of 32.9 per cent when compared to 2016–17.

FIGURE 4.15: NUMBER OF TINs ISSUED FOR SEATBELT OFFENCES 2013–14 TO 2017–18



Source: SAS Visual Analytics Autocite Data as at 13 August 2018

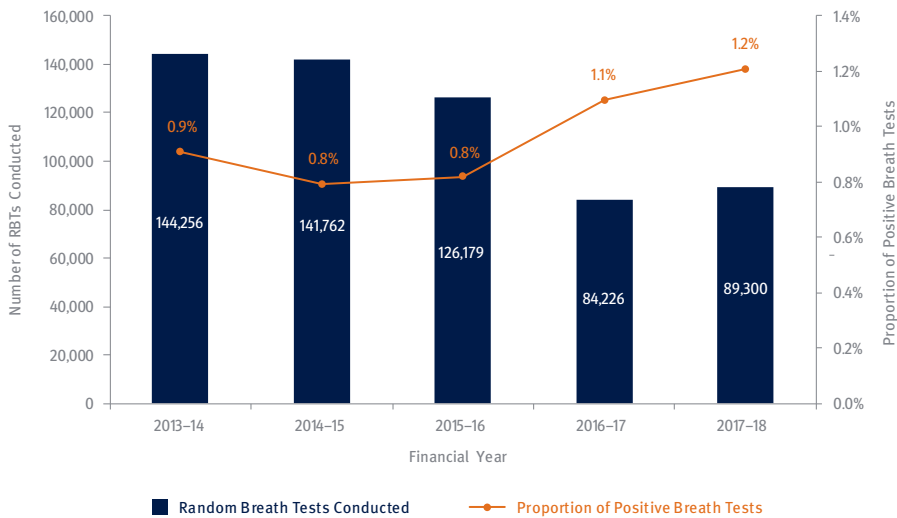
Indicator of Effectiveness J — Percentage of persons who self-report to driving while suspecting they are over the prescribed alcohol limit.

The target for this indicator is the national average or less as determined by the NSCSP. The ACT result was equal to the national average of 1.3 per cent for 2017–18.

The number of individuals apprehended by ACT Policing for drink driving offences has increased by 16.6 per cent, from 941 offenders in 2016–17 to 1097 offenders in 2017–18. The increase in offenders charged with drink driving offences may be attributable to a more targeted approach to this offence type.

ACT Policing has adopted a more targeted approach to random breath testing in an effort to remove alcohol affected drivers from our roads.

FIGURE 4.16: NUMBER OF BREATH TESTS CONDUCTED 2013–14 TO 2017–18



Source: Source: PROMIS as at 2 July 2018 and ACT Policing Traffic Operations

TABLE 4.3: RANDOM BREATH TESTS AND DRINK DRIVING OFFENCES BY FINANCIAL YEAR

Offence type by date reported	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18
Random Breath Tests Conducted	144256	141762	126179	84226	89300
Drink Driving Charges	1340	1151	1055	941	1097
Proportion of Positive Breath Tests	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	1.1%	1.2%

Source: PROMIS as at 02 July 2018 and RBT database as at 02 July 2018

In line with the 2017–18 ACT Road Safety Calendar, ACT Policing’s traffic focus over the summer months was ‘alcohol and drug impaired driving.’ As part of this focus, ACT Policing’s traffic fleet vehicles displayed road safety stickers on their rear windows to remind Canberra drivers to stay safe. This form of advertising ensures safety messaging will be viewable in areas stationary advertising would not normally reach.

ACT Policing also targeted known hotspots and back road locations, with both high visibility and unmarked patrols in addition to fixed and mobile drug and alcohol testing stations.

Education is imperative in the prevention of impaired driving. During 2017–18,

ACT Policing delivered Prevent Alcohol and Risk-related Trauma in Youth (P.A.R.T.Y.) workshops to Year 11 and 12 school students across the ACT. Targeted at students who have obtained or are progressing towards obtaining a drivers licence, the P.A.R.T.Y. workshops highlighted the effects of alcohol when driving and the impact it can have in the community. The workshops included presentations from victims, first responders and medical staff sharing their experiences in addition to a display of a wreckage from a recent motor vehicle collision.

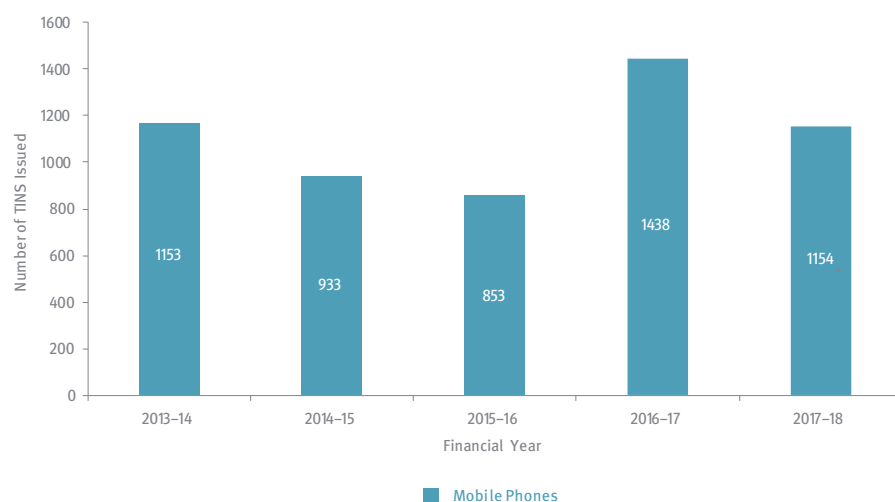
Indicator of Effectiveness K — Percentage of persons who self-report to driving when using a mobile phone.

The target for this indicator was the national average or less as determined by the NSCSP. The national average was 9.2 per cent and the ACT Policing result was 11.6 per cent.

In 2017–18 ACT Policing focussed on driver distraction in the months of September 2017 and June 2018 as part of its commitment to the ACT Road Safety Strategy. Driver distraction includes using mobile phones or other devices, setting vehicle controls, eating and drinking, in addition to managing children, passengers and pets in the car.

As presented in Figure 4.17 below, ACT Policing issued 1,154 TINS for mobile phone related offences during 2017–18, a decrease of 19.7 per cent when compared to 2016–17.

FIGURE 4.17: NUMBER OF TINS ISSUED FOR MOBILE PHONE OFFENCES 2013–14 TO 2017–18



Source: SAS Visual Analytics Autocite Data as at 13 August 2018

*Driver using mobile phone for messaging, social networking, mobile application or accessing internet infringement introduced in September 2016.

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 2017–18 was 79.9 per cent, while the ACT result was 82.5 per cent.

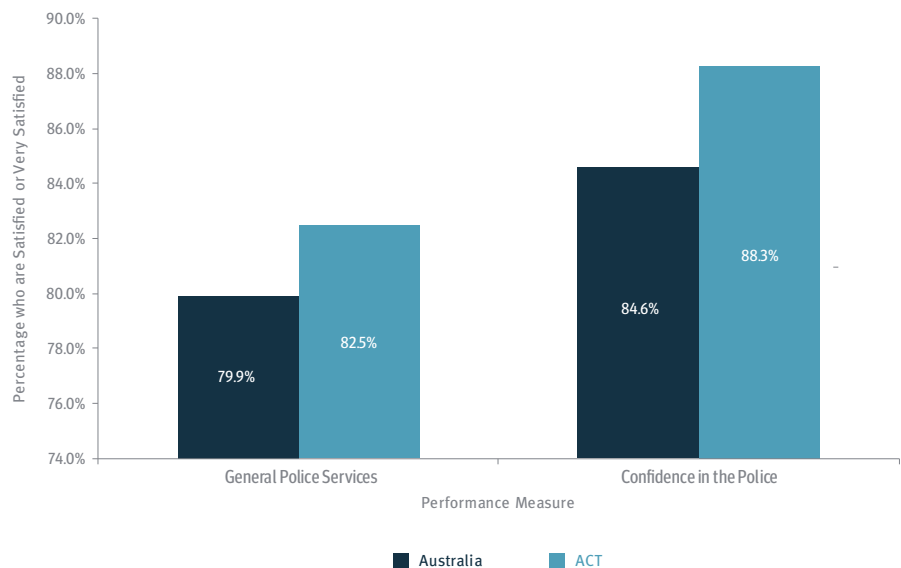
Performance Measure 17 — Percentage of the community who have confidence in police.

The target for this measure is the national average or more as determined by the NSCSP. The national average for 2017–18 was 84.6 per cent, while the ACT result was 88.3 per cent.

Despite increasing demand for police services and pressure on existing resources, ACT Policing continues to contribute to the success of this measure by engagement performed by the ACT Policing Community Safety Team. This engagement promotes education and awareness within the community and confidence in ACT Policing in the performance of their duties.

As shown in Figure 4.18, ACT Policing continues to perform well against the performance measures relating to community satisfaction and confidence with 2017–18 results for the ACT above the national average.

FIGURE 4.18: SATISFACTION AND CONFIDENCE IN POLICE 2017–18



Source: National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 03 July 2018

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

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

Results for 2017–18 show ACT Policing did not meet the target for this performance measure, with 95.4 per cent of eligible young offenders referred to restorative justice. ACT Policing did not meet this target by 4.6 per cent which equates to four individuals.

ACT Policing remains committed to referring all eligible young offenders including all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders to restorative justice and continues to work with Government and non-government partners to identify options for increased diversion and community based referrals.

ACT Policing has continued its strong commitment to working in partnership with our stakeholders to support Government initiatives and strategies to protect vulnerable members of our community and assist in diverting at risk persons, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples from the criminal justice system. As part of ACT Policing's investment in youth, an ACT Policing Youth Engagement Action Plan was developed to ensure that our members have the greatest impact on the lives of young people.

In addition to a focus on youth, ACT Policing continued to focus on all at risk persons and vulnerable community members including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

Reducing the over-representation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples in the justice system continues to be a key priority for ACT Policing. This over-representation is a complex issue which requires a whole of government and community based approach. This is just as true in the ACT as it is elsewhere in Australia. In 2018, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples were six to seven times more likely to be dealt with by police for an offence or breach of judicial order than other members of the ACT community.

The Chief Police Officer for the ACT continues to engage with the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community through open forums and the establishment of an advisory board. The board consists of respected members of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community and regularly meets with the Chief Police Officer to discuss community issues and the range of initiatives being undertaken by ACT Policing to improve outcomes for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

To improve ACT Policing's response, a locally focused cultural competency training program has been developed and will be rolled out in 2018-19 to all members.

ACT Policing is currently contributing to a review of the ACT restorative justice program, in particular the eligibility criteria of young offenders with a view to increasing access to restorative justice options.

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

The annual target for this measure is 5500 or more persons referred to community support agencies. Results for 2017–18 show ACT Policing is meeting this target with 6,070 referrals to SupportLink, which is 10.4 per cent above the target.

SupportLink provides a national referral and diversion gateway for police and other emergency services to participate in early intervention strategies. The role of SupportLink is to reduce crime, suicide, violence, substance abuse, family breakdown, juvenile offending and to improve support for victims of crime.

ACT Policing is committed to continued engagement with our partner agencies and support services in an effort to evolve and enhance our response to victims of crime and people at risk. A holistic approach including support services such as counsellors, anger management consultants and alcohol and addiction specialists greatly assist in addressing the complex social issues that police are faced with on a daily basis.

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

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

Results for 2017–18 show ACT Policing significantly exceeded this target, with 360 people diverted into the Early Intervention and Drug Diversion Program. Given that the majority of these persons would have otherwise entered a formal court process, this has resulted in reduced pressure on the justice system.

ACT Policing recognises that the consumption of illicit substances is primarily a public health issue and we are committed to diversion and harm minimisation strategies.

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 80.2 per cent of victims contacted by our Victim Liaison Officers (VLOs) during 2017–18. 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.

Indicator of Effectiveness L — Percentage of persons satisfied with most recent contact with police services.

The target for this indicator was the national average or more as determined by the NSCSP. The national average was 83.5 per cent, while the ACT Policing result was 83.6 per cent.

Indicator of Effectiveness M — Percentage of persons who agree that police perform their job professionally.

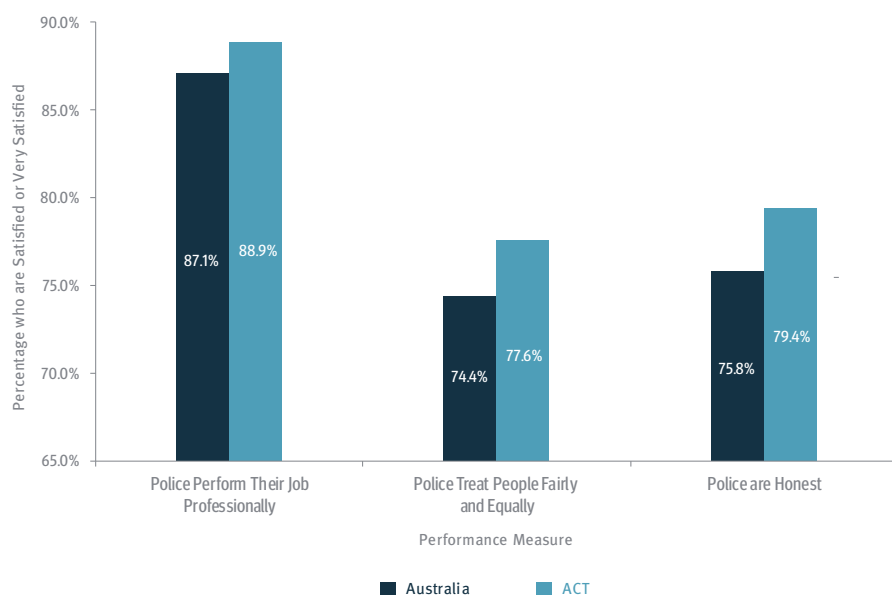
The target for this indicator was the national average or more as determined by the NSCSP. The national average was 87.1 per cent, while the ACT Policing result was 88.9 per cent.

Indicator of Effectiveness N — Percentage of persons who agree that police treat people fairly and equally.

The target for this indicator was the national average or more as determined by the NSCSP. The national average was 74.4 per cent, while the ACT Policing result was 77.6 per cent.

Figure 4.19 shows a comparison of results between the ACT and the national average relating to community perceptions of police. The questions focused on the perceived professionalism, fairness and honesty of ACT Policing members.

FIGURE 4.19: PUBLIC PERCEPTION OF POLICE 2017–18



Source: National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 03 July 2018



5 Professional standards



Professional standards

5

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

AFP Professional Standards, which sits within the AFP's Workforce Development and Culture function, 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.

AFP 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 (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 is subject to compliance with the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Rule 2014* (Cth).

The Canberra community has the reassurance of regulation 18 of the *Law Enforcement Integrity Commissioner Regulations 2017* (Cth), 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 current professional standards model adopts a tiered approach according to the seriousness of the breach:

- ▶ Category 1 conduct — relates to customer service matters
- ▶ Category 2 conduct — relates to minor misconduct
- ▶ Category 3 conduct — relates to serious misconduct including breaches of the criminal law or serious neglect of duty
- ▶ Corruption issues.

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* (Cth), the Integrity Commissioner will determine whether a matter is investigated jointly with the AFP, solely by ACLEI or as an AFP-only investigation.

ACT Policing complaint statistics

Financial year 2017–18

During the financial year 2017–18 the AFP's Professional Standards received 161 complaints related to ACT Policing, resulting in 276 alleged conduct breaches being recorded.

TABLE 5.1: ALLEGED CONDUCT BREACHES RECORDED DURING LAST FOUR YEARS, BY CATEGORY¹

ALL ACT POLICING BREACHES	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18
Category 1	71	100	67	66
Category 2	155	131	120	143
Category 3	80	55	55	48
Corruption issues	15	10	9	19
Total	321	296	251	276

TABLE 5.2: ALLEGED CONDUCT BREACHES RECORDED DURING 2017–18, BY SOURCE

SOURCE	TOTAL BREACHES	PERCENTAGE
Anonymous member of the public	5	1.81%
Member of the public	162	58.69%
Reporting another AFP member	89	32.25%
Self-reported	20	7.25%
Total	276	100%

TABLE 5.3: FINALISED CONDUCT BREACHES DURING 2017–18, BY CATEGORY²

ALL ACT POLICING BREACHES	ESTABLISHED	NOT ESTABLISHED	WITHDRAWN	DISCRETION NOT TO PROCEED
Category 1	7	59	2	6
Category 2	39	134	2	9
Category 3	16	66	1	11
Corruption issues	0	3	0	2
Total	62	262	5	28

¹ 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.

² This table only includes matters where the case was finalised. This table includes matters reported before 1 July 2017.

TABLE 5.4: ESTABLISHED CONDUCT BREACHES DURING 2017–18

CONDUCT BREACH	NUMBER ESTABLISHED
Unauthorised discharge of conducted electrical weapon	10
Fail to comply with procedure	8
Inappropriate behaviour/conduct	6
Information release	4
Inappropriate behaviour/conduct — serious	4
Discourtesy	3
Due care/diligence failure	3
Fail to record and report	2
Conflict of interest	2
Misuse of authority	2
Property accounting failure	2
Breach of Commissioner's Order 3 — non-serious nature	2
Information access	2
Inadequate service	2
Fail to declare association	1
Fail to comply with direction	1
Use of force with injury	1
Theft	1
Misuse of AFP ID	1
Practice or procedure issue	1
Property-holding failure	1
Criminal misconduct	1
False information statement	1
False time recording	1
Total	62

TABLE 5.5: COMPLAINTS YET TO BE FINALISED³, AS OF 1 JULY 2018

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.

ALL ONGOING ACT POLICING COMPLAINTS	COMPLAINTS ONGOING	NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS OVERDUE	EXCEEDS 7 DAYS OVER BENCHMARK	EXCEEDS 30 DAYS OVER BENCHMARK	EXCEEDS 90 DAYS OVER BENCHMARK
Category 1	12	4	2	2	0
Category 2	20	7	2	4	1
Category 3	24	10	–	3	7
Corruption issues	27	–	–	–	–
Total	83	21	4	9	8

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. The data for this report was extracted and accurate as at 16 July 2018.

³ This table includes all complaints recorded on the AFP's Complaint Recording and Management System that have a status other than finalised and relate to a member of ACT Policing.

Trends Analysis

Alleged conduct breaches submitted

While 2017–18 has seen an increase in total alleged conduct breaches (251 to 276), ACT Policing has observed a reduction in the number of alleged breaches reported over the longer term, decreasing a total of 14 per cent over the last four financial years, since 2014–15.

In 2017–18 ACT Policing has seen a significant increase in the number of reports arising from within the organisation, from AFP members reporting alleged misconduct of others and self-reporting. Combined, these internal sources of reporting make up 39.5 per cent of complaint breaches (up from 25.1 per cent in 2016–17).

This indicates a strong cultural commitment to the AFP Values and delivering on the expectations of the Canberra community.

Category 1 — ACT Policing has seen a decrease of 1.4 per cent over the last year and a 7 per cent decrease since 2014–15.

Category 2 — Whilst there has been an increase of 19 per cent (from 120 to 143) during this period, ACT Policing has seen a 7.7 per cent decrease in this category since 2014–15.

Category 3 — These matters have decreased 12 per cent since 2016–17 and 40 per cent since 2014–15.

ACT Policing has seen an increase in reports of alleged corruption, with 19 matters being reported during this reporting period (up from nine in 2016–17). Each of these matters were referred to the Australian Commission for Law Enforcement Integrity (ACLEI) for investigation. ACT Policing are working with the office of the Ombudsman to determine any underlying causes for this increase and address gaps in workforce skills and knowledge.

The most consistent reported behaviours over the last two financial years involved:

- ▶ non-serious breaches of AFP Commissioner's Order 3, which governs the use of force and operational safety by AFP members
- ▶ inappropriate behaviour/conduct
- ▶ inadequate service and discourtesy.

This information is being examined by Professional Standards and ACT Policing to understand performance gaps and maintain continuous improvement culture.

Finalised conduct issues

In 2017–18, 357 conduct breaches (174 complaints) were finalised, a 42 per cent increase on the 250 conduct breaches (128 complaints) finalised in 2016–17.

In 2017–18, 73 per cent of all breaches were not established, compared with 57 per cent of all breaches in 2016–17.

ACT Policing, in collaboration with Professional Standards is currently undertaking work to determine any underlying factors in this increase.

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. For the Ombudsman reporting period, 1 March 2016 to 28 February 2017, the Ombudsman reviewed 431 AFP complaint investigations, of which 139 (32 per cent) related to ACT Policing matters. No systemic issues were identified.

Established matters

Whilst there has been an increase in not established matters, it should be noted there has also been an increase, when compared with the previous financial year, in established breaches (from 31 to 62). In 2017–18, 17 per cent of all breaches were established, compared with 12 per cent in 2016–17. The cause of these increases are not yet fully understood, however ACT Policing is working closely with Professional Standards in an effort to analyse these trends and identify underlying causes.

In 2017–18, there were ten established findings of unauthorised discharge of conducted electrical weapons (CEW), a notable increase on the one established finding in 2016–17. The majority of these discharges were found to have occurred during function tests performed at the commencement of shift, during which officers are required to test the conducted electrical weapons to ensure they are in proper working order.

While this short term increase in established breaches is notable, this increase may be attributed to an increased distribution of CEWs to ACT Policing officers. In late May 2018, the AFP also released changes to the CEW station test, load and unload process to enhance operational safety and where possible, mitigate the risk of unauthorised discharge.

2017–18 has also seen a notable increase in the number of established breaches related to serious inappropriate behaviour/conduct, with ten breaches established, up from 1 in 2016–17.

Behaviours associated with established findings of inappropriate behaviour/conduct include inappropriate off-duty behaviours (such as intoxication and traffic offences), inappropriate personal or business relationships, and breaches of AFP Commissioner's Order 3 (which regulates the use of force and operational safety in the performance of duties).

ACT Policing and Professional Standards are continuing to examine data and developing trends to provide an evidenced based approach to education, prevention and professional standards enhancement. ACT Policing, in collaboration with Professional Standards, continues to promote positive cultural change across ACT Policing via direct to member publications, interactive training courses and professional mentoring programs. These approaches are key to improving cultural change.





6 Use of force



Use of force

6

All AFP members, including ACT Policing members, are governed by AFP Commissioner's Order 3 (CO3) in the application of force and maintain all 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 as, in relation to a:

- ▶ 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 with a baton.
- ▶ 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.
- ▶ Police horse:
 - » directed intentional deployment at a person with the intention to gain compliance whether or not the police horse physically impacts the subject
 - » defence of itself, its 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.
- ▶ Long range audio device:
 - » emitting sound from the device against another person to gain subject control.

A 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 not involving the application of use of force options do not constitute a reportable use of force. The circumstances of each routine use of force incident event must be recorded within the relevant Police Real-time On-line Management Information System (PROMIS) case.

All use of force reports are assessed for compliance with CO3 by the Officer-in-Charge of the respective area. In addition, the Ombudsman can, and does, seek explanation and statistics around specific 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 2017–18 reporting period, the number of use of force reports submitted by ACT Policing increased 22.9 per cent when compared to the previous year.

TABLE 6.1: USE OF FORCE REPORTS SUBMITTED BY ACT POLICING 2016–17 TO 2017–18

	2016–17	2017–18	Percentage Change (%)
Baton	62	29	-53.2%
Chemical Agent	194	147	-24.2%
Conducted Energy Weapons	45	199	342.2%
Firearm	77	95	23.4%
Handcuffs	1,389	1,147	-17.4%
Total	1,767	1,617	-8.5%



7 Staffing profile



Staffing profile

7

A focus of ACT Policing under the ACT Policing Futures Program is to establish a well-developed recruitment, training, career development and retention framework that reflects and supports a professional, dynamic and diverse workforce.

The ACT Policing Career Development Framework (CDF), which launched in April 2018, provides a clear view of potential career paths within operational roles for members within ACT Policing, and strategically maps the capability development as aligned to each ACT Policing career stream. The CDF also assists with strategic workforce planning by providing the foundational structure of career stages and pathways to better identify capability gaps and risks.

ACT Policing reports on members by headcount and Full Time Equivalent (FTE). The headcount is the number of ACT Policing members as at 30 June 2018. FTE figures exclude members who are classified 'inoperative unpaid' (members who are on leave but not being paid by ACT Policing).

This year, for the first time, ACT Policing utilised an average FTE over the financial year. This approach provides a more accurate picture of resourcing for ACT Policing across the year, as opposed to the previous reporting which was on Actual FTE at 30 June of the financial year.

The reported average FTE figure is higher than the reported headcount, due to the inclusion of enabling FTE (108). This is a notional FTE of sworn and professional members representing the services provided by the broader AFP, in the delivery of community policing services to the ACT. Examples of such services include Specialist Response Group, Forensics and Professional Standards. The enabling FTE of 108 excludes ACT Policing members working on Commonwealth matters and is not reflected in any of the reported headcount figures.

As at 30 June 2018, there were 893 members within ACT Policing of which over a third of the workforce were female (38.5 per cent). Approximately 29.5 per cent of the 677 sworn members in ACT Policing were female, an increase from the 21 per cent from last year. ACT Policing had 19 police recruits commence in the 2017–18 financial year; 57.9 per cent of these recruits were female.

An increase was also seen in the number of members self-identifying as belonging to a Diversity group, with 2.24 per cent of members identifying as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander peoples: an increase from 1.5 per cent in 2017–18. 20.49 per cent of members identified as Culturally and Linguistically Diverse, which is a slight increase from 20.2 per cent last year.

These are positive steps which have occurred in the past 12 months. ACT Policing still has a way to go to achieve a truly diverse workforce that represents the community we serve, but is making significant inroads.

Employees aged between 25 and 44 years account for 67.8 per cent of ACT Policing's workforce. Table 7.3 is based on substantive ranks and does not include higher duties.

TABLE 7.1: AVERAGE FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT AND HEADCOUNT FOR 2017–18

	Police	PSO	Professional	Other	Total
Average Full Time Equivalent (FTE) for 2017–18	642.59	1.58	179.10	108 ¹	931.27 ²
Headcount at 30 June 2018	677	0	216		893

TABLE 7.2: HEADCOUNT AS AT 30 JUNE 2018 BY GENDER

	Female	Male	Total
Police	200	477	677
Professional	144	72	216
Percentage of workforce (based on headcount)	38.5%	61.5%	100%

TABLE 7.3: ACT POLICING WORKFORCE COMPOSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2018

Base Salary Group	Casual	Band 2	Band 3	Band 4	Band 5	Band 6	Band 7	Band 8 ³	Executive Level ⁴	SES ⁵	Total
SWORN POLICE OFFICER											
Female	0	27	58	61	27	3	21	0	2	1	200
Male	0	30	177	137	41	2	71	12	6	1	477
Subtotal	0	57	235	198	68	5	92	12	8	2	677
PROFESSIONAL STAFF											
Female	5	2	52	37	13	18	14	1	1	1	144
Male	4	1	42	10	2	6	5	0	2	0	72
Subtotal	9	3	94	47	15	24	19	1	3	1	216
Total	9	60	329	245	83	29	111	13	11	3	893

¹ AFP Enabling capability less Commonwealth funded FTE

² This figure represents ACT Government funded positions which includes capability provided by the AFP

³ Officer-in-Charge level

⁴ Superintendent or Coordinator level

⁵ Chief Police Officer, Deputy Chief Police Officer and Director of Corporate Services

TABLE 7.4: HEADCOUNT AS AT 30 JUNE 2018 BY EMPLOYMENT CATEGORY AND GENDER

Employment category	Female	Male	Total
Permanent Full Time	262	533	795
Permanent Part Time	59	2	61
Temporary Full Time	18	10	28
Casual	5	4	9
Total	344	549	893

TABLE 7.5: AVERAGE LENGTH OF SERVICE BY GENDER

	Female	Male	Total
Average years of service	9.5 years	10.8 years	10.3 years

TABLE 7.6: HEADCOUNT AS AT 30 JUNE 2018 BY DIVISION/BRANCH

Division /Branch	Headcount
Office of the Chief Police Officer	3
ACT Policing Futures Program	6
Office of the Deputy Chief Police Officer — Crime	1
Judicial Operations and Exhibit Management Centre and Family Violence	90
Criminal Investigations	130
Intelligence and Community Safety	76
Office of the Deputy Chief Police Officer — Response	3
North District	193
South District	128
Operations	90
Traffic Operations and Planning	58
Director Corporate Services	3
Finance and Commercial	12
Human Resources	22
Ministerial, Policy and Performance	18
Media & Public Engagement	21
Inoperative Pool	39
Total	893

TABLE 7.7: HEADCOUNT AS AT 30 JUNE 2018 BY DIVISION/BRANCH AND EMPLOYMENT TYPE

Division/Branch	Permanent	Temporary ⁶	Casual ⁷
Office of the Chief Police Officer	3	0	0
ACT Policing Futures Program	6	0	0
Office of the Deputy Chief Police Officer — Crime	1	0	0
Judicial Operations and Exhibit Management Centre and Family Violence	87	3	0
Criminal Investigations	130	0	0
Intelligence and Community Safety	75	1	0
Office of the Deputy Chief Police Officer — Response	3	0	0
North District	191	2	0
South District	128	0	0
Operations	70	15	5
Traffic Operations and Planning	58	0	0
Director Corporate Services	2	0	1
Finance and Commercial	10	2	0
Human Resources	22	0	0
Ministerial, Policy and Performance	17	1	0
Media & Public Engagement	15	3	3
Inoperative Pool	38	1	0
Total	856	28	9

⁶ A contract of employment that is made for a specific period of time.

⁷ 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 2018 BY AGE GROUP AND GENDER

Age Group	Female	Male	Total
Under 25	14	5	19
25–29	57	73	130
30–34	82	116	198
35–39	57	99	156
40–44	42	80	122
45–49	43	80	123
50–54	27	60	87
55–59	13	22	35
60+	9	14	23
Total	344	549	893

TABLE 7.9: HEADCOUNT AS AT 30 JUNE 2018 BY LENGTH OF SERVICE, GENERATION AND GENDER

Length of service (years)	Baby Boomers (1946 to 1964)		Generation X (1965 to 1979)		Generation Y (1980 onwards)		Total	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
0	2	3	3	4	25	16	30	23
1–5	2	3	15	20	76	126	93	149
6–10	9	6	18	49	65	91	92	146
11–15	6	8	39	68	29	41	74	117
16–20	2	4	27	49	5	5	34	58
21–25	0	0	1	8	0	0	1	8
26+	4	19	16	29	0	0	20	48
Total	25	43	119	227	200	279	344	549

TABLE 7.10: HEADCOUNT AS AT 30 JUNE 2018 BY DIVERSITY⁸

	Headcount	Percentage of agency workforce (%)
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	20	2.24%
Culturally and linguistically diverse ⁹	183	20.49%
People with disability	7	0.78%

⁸ Note: This data has been captured using an optional self-reporting mechanism; therefore the above numbers may not accurately reflect the actual numbers of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander members, culturally and linguistically diverse, and people with disability within the organisation.

⁹ A culturally and linguistically diverse person is a person who was born overseas or has at least one parent born overseas and/or speaks a language other than English at home.



8 Financials



Under the Purchase Agreement between the Commonwealth and ACT Government, ACT Policing was provided \$158.895 million to deliver community policing services to the ACT.

Financial Performance

The following financial information is based on audited Financial Reports for 2016–17 and 2017–18.

Our fiscal decisions supported a strong financial position in 2017-18, with a small surplus of \$0.130 million (or 0.08 per cent).

Financial Analysis

Total revenue received by the AFP for the provision of policing services to the ACT was \$166.148 million (including base appropriation, resources received free of charge and other revenue). This represented an increase of \$3.559 million compared with the previous financial year (2016-17). The increase resulted from additional funding for new initiatives:

- ▶ \$0.428 million increase for the Master Accommodation Plan initiative
- ▶ \$3.113 million increase for Better support when it matters — Supporting careers in ACT Policing (Enterprise Bargain Agreement)
- ▶ \$0.120 million increase for the ACT Policing Maritime facility
- ▶ \$0.626 million increase for Better support when it matters — Equipping more ACT Police with conducted electrical weapons
- ▶ \$0.800 million increase for the retrial of Mr David Eastman
- ▶ \$1.207 million increase for the Liquor Reform Package
- ▶ \$1.593 million increase for Taskforce Nemesis
- ▶ \$0.037 million increase for Better support when it matters — Drug and Alcohol Court Establishment.

The increase was reduced by a budget adjustment of \$2.435 million as a result of delays in the implementation of the AFP Enterprise Agreement 2017–20, delays in the procurement of conducted electrical weapons and delays in the retrieval of Mr David Eastman. Other revenue increased by \$0.332 million in 2017–18 (when compared to the previous 12 months), due to increases in revenue recovered through cost recovered events (such as Summernats and Territory events). Revenue from cost recovered events is recovered in accordance with individual event risk assessments, with revenue increasing in accordance with resourcing required to mitigate increasing event risks.

Total expenses amounted to \$166.018 million, which was an increase of \$3.903 million, compared to the 2016–17 financial year. The increased expenditure relates to new or additional budget initiatives funded through the ACT Government budget process

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

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 Justice and Community Safety Electorate, supported by ACT Policing.

Table 8.1 shows the assets managed by ACT Policing. As at 30 June 2018, the total value was \$13.273 million.

TABLE 8.1: ASSETS MANAGED BY ACT POLICING

Total value of assets managed as at 30 June 2018	\$13.273 million
Built property assets	ACT Policing is housed within 10 facilities, seven of which are owned by the ACT Government. The remaining three 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 JACS and AFP annual reports.

Asset maintenance and update

Separate to facilities, ACT Policing conducted a number of capability asset upgrades and replacements throughout 2017–18. These included replacement of radio base station, radio network repeaters and linking equipment, and the upgrade of police equipment.

ACT Policing's expenditure on repairs and maintenance totalled approximately \$0.082 million. This expenditure was applied across a range of capabilities and included calibration of radars and measuring equipment, consumables to repair radio equipment, servicing of office equipment, ICT consumables and renewal of the Constable Kenny Koala trademark.

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

Accommodation

ACT Policing has staff housed across all ten sites in the ACT, including the five police stations. ACT Policing employs 893 members (headcount) occupying 26,347 square metres as detailed in Table 8.2.

TABLE 8.2: ASSET MAINTENANCE UPGRADE

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	226
Tuggeranong Police Station	2,800
Woden Police Station	2,200
City Police Station	4,200
Water Operations facility (leased)	443
Specialist Response Group complex (leased)	1,800
Exhibit Management Centre (leased)	4,028

The ACT Policing Futures Program and Master Accommodation Plan 2017–18 budget initiative will inform ACT Policing's accommodation footprint and service model that will best meet the needs of the Canberra community into the future.

Capital Works

ACT Policing completed six capital works projects during the reporting period. Details of the completed works are presented in the following tables.

TABLE 8.3: COMPLETED WORKS PROJECTS 2017-18

New Works Project 1	
Project	Winchester Police Centre
Description	Stages 4 and 5 Building Management System (BMS) Upgrade
Business unit	Winchester Police Centre
Estimated completion date	June 2018
Original project value	\$140,000
Current year expenditure	\$137,138
Prior year expenditure	Nil
Total expenditure to date	\$137,138
Financially completed	Yes
Comments	Final stages of the BMS upgrades to Winchester Police Centre.

New Works Project 2	
Project	Winchester Police Centre
Description	Replacement Compressor
Business unit	Winchester Police Centre
Estimated completion date	June 2018
Original project value	\$36,376
Current year expenditure	\$36,376
Prior year expenditure	Nil
Total expenditure to date	\$36,376
Financially completed	Yes
Comments	Replacement compressor installed at Winchester Police Centre. Old compressor had reached its end of useful life.

New Works Project 3	
Project	Winchester Police Centre
Description	Electrical Works
Business unit	Winchester Police Centre
Estimated completion date	June 2018
Original project value	\$9,701
Current year expenditure	\$9,701
Prior year expenditure	Nil
Total expenditure to date	\$9,701
Financially completed	Yes
Comments	Electrical works required at Winchester Police Centre.

New Works Project 4	
Project	Winchester Police Centre
Description	Air Conditioning System — Operations Centre
Business unit	Winchester Police Centre
Estimated completion date	April 2018
Original project value	\$24,327
Current year expenditure	\$24,327
Prior year expenditure	Nil
Total expenditure to date	\$24,327
Financially completed	Yes
Comments	Upgrade to Air Conditioning System within the Operations Centre at Winchester Police Centre.

New Works Project 5	
Project	Tuggeranong Police Station
Description	BMS Upgrade
Business unit	Tuggeranong Police Station
Estimated completion date	June 2018
Original project value	\$19,831
Current year expenditure	\$19,831
Prior year expenditure	Nil
Total expenditure to date	\$19,831
Financially completed	Yes
Comments	Previous BMS was failing and required replacement.

New Works Project 6	
Project	The better support when it matters — Enhanced Security for ACT Policing
Description	CCTV and Electronic Upgrades
Business unit	All sites
Estimated completion date	June 2018
Original project value	\$1,006,000
Current year expenditure	\$1,006,000
Prior year expenditure	Nil
Total expenditure to date	\$1,006,000
Financially completed	Yes
Comments	Installation of CCTV upgrades to all facilities and improved electronic access.

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 \$0.080 million or more to be conducted through open approaches to the market (select tendering and direct sourcing for procurements valued at \$0.080 million or more are only allowed in limited circumstances).
- ▶ Report the details of all awarded procurement contracts and purchases valued at \$0.001 million or more on AusTender within six weeks of the AFP entering into the arrangement.

The AusTender website can be accessed at tenders.gov.au.

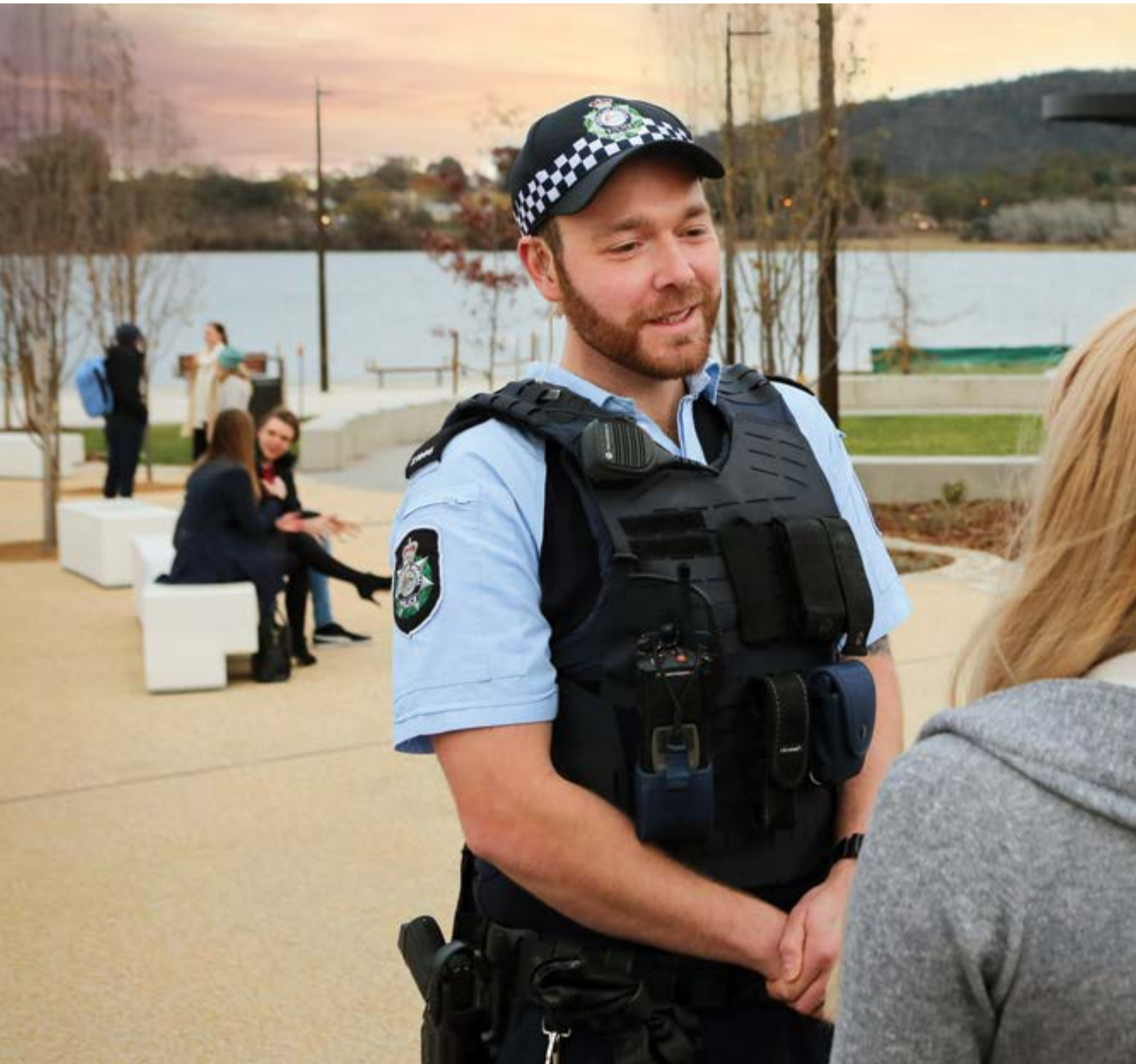
Procurements Exempted from Quotation and Tender Threshold

ACT Policing operates within the Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Framework. For more details please see the AFP Annual Report (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 2017–18 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) Community Policing for the year ended 30 June 2018 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 Community Policing, which I have audited, comprise:

- Statement by the Chief Police Officer for the ACT and the Chief Financial Officer;
- Income Statement for the year ended 30 June 2018; and
- Notes to and forming part of the Income Statement, including a Summary of Significant Accounting Policies.

Basis for Opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with the Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of my report. I am independent of ACT Community 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.

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 is determined 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 Community 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 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



Clea Lewis

Signing Officer

Delegate of the Auditor-General

Canberra

13 September 2018

AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL POLICE

ACT COMMUNITY POLICING

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Year Ended 30 June 2018

CONTENTS

Certification of the Financial Statements

Income Statement

Notes to the Income Statement

AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL POLICE**ACT COMMUNITY POLICING 2017-2018****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 2018 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 of the Commonwealth and the Australian Capital Territory for provision of Police Services to the ACT.

Signed



Date: 13 September 2018

Justine Saunders
Chief Police Officer for the ACT

Signed



Date: 13 September 2018

Peter Gunning
Chief Financial Officer

**ACT Community Policing
Income Statement
For the Year Ended 30 June 2018**

2016-17 Actual \$'000	Note	2017-18 Budget \$'000	2017-18 Actual \$'000
REVENUE			
	1d		
155,962		161,331	158,895
5,310	3	5,310	5,624
1,297		1,357	1,629
<u>162,569</u>		<u>167,998</u>	<u>166,148</u>
EXPENSES			
105,247	4	108,817	107,469
27,828	5	27,515	27,179
20,617	6	23,298	22,934
3,113	7	3,058	2,812
5,310	3	5,310	5,624
<u>162,115</u>		<u>167,998</u>	<u>166,018</u>
<u>474</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>130</u>

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 of the Commonwealth and the Australian Capital Territory.

Revenue and Expenses have been extracted from the Financial Statements prepared by the Australian Federal Police (AFP) for the financial year 2017-18.

The ACT Community 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 2017-18.

The enabling expenses shown in 2017-18 reflect the agreed rebased cost adjusted for increases in employee expenses.

(c) Cost Allocation

Notes 4 and 6 set out the actual costs incurred by ACT Policing in delivering its outputs. In deriving these figures the total costs incurred by ACT Policing have been adjusted to remove the costs of services delivered on behalf of the Commonwealth.

(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 Justice 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 Community 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 2017-18 is \$30,000 GST exclusive (2016-17: \$30,000) and the fee for the Statement of Performance for 2017-18 is \$33,000 GST exclusive (2016-17: \$33,000).

Australian Federal Police
ACT Community Policing
Notes to and Forming Part of the Income Statement
For the Year Ended 30 June 2018

2016-17 Actual \$'000	NOTE	2017-18 Budget \$'000	2017-18 Actual \$'000
	3 Resources Received Free of Charge (RRFOC)		
	<i>Revenue and Expense:</i>		
5,310	ACT Government provision of Police Stations	5,310	5,310
-	ACT Government Solicitor legal services to ACT Policing	-	314
<u>5,310</u>		<u>5,310</u>	<u>5,624</u>
	<p>The provision of Police Stations 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 Justice 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		
82,287	Salaries	84,871	81,312
7,110	Overtime Expenses	7,681	9,068
13,428	Superannuation	13,490	13,307
828	Superannuation Productivity	782	797
1,169	Long Service Leave	1,785	2,780
425	Other Employee Expenses	217	265
<u>105,247</u>	Total Employee Expenses	<u>108,617</u>	<u>107,469</u>
	5 Enabling Expenses		
517	General Counsel	517	517
1,787	Finance & Commercial	1,787	1,787
5,477	Technology & Innovation	5,477	5,477
1,332	Support Capability	1,332	1,332
11,837	Specialist Operations	12,311	11,975
3,288	People, Safety & Security	3,740	3,740
2,379	Workforce & Development	2,342	2,342
1,211	Protect ACT Policing	-	-
<u>27,826</u>	Total Enabling Expenses	<u>27,515</u>	<u>27,179</u>
	6 Administrative Expenses		
4,715	Accommodation (excluding RRFOC)	5,758	5,519
4,180	Insurance	4,320	5,359
3,063	Vehicle Costs	3,551	3,230
120	Repairs and Maintenance	83	82
8,539	Other Administrative Expenses (excluding RRFOC)	9,588	8,744
<u>20,617</u>	Total Administrative Expenses	<u>23,298</u>	<u>22,934</u>
	7 Depreciation and Amortisation		
3,607	Plant and Equipment	2,954	2,881
106	Other	104	131
<u>3,713</u>	Total Depreciation and Amortisation	<u>3,058</u>	<u>2,812</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 Community Policing for the year ended 30 June 2018 is prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the ACT Community Policing Purchase Agreement and fairly represents the performance of ACT Community Policing for the year ended 30 June 2018.

I have audited the accompanying ACT Policing Statement of Performance for the year ended 30 June 2018. The Statement of Performance comprises a Statement by the Chief Police Officer for the ACT, and statements of Performance Measures and Indicators of Effectiveness and Notes to the Statement of Performance. The audit did not examine the notes to the Statement of Performance.

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

GPO Box 707 CANBERRA ACT 2601
19 National Circuit BARTON ACT
Phone (02) 6203 7300 Fax (02) 6203 7777

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 Community Policing for the year 2017-18 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 Community Policing Statement of Performance has been formed on the above basis.

Australian National Audit Office



Clea Lewis

Executive Director

Delegate of the Auditor-General

Canberra

13 September 2018

AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL POLICE**ACT COMMUNITY POLICING 2017-2018****STATEMENT BY THE CHIEF POLICE OFFICER FOR THE ACT*****CERTIFICATION***

I certify that the ACT Policing Statement of Performance for the period 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018 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



13/09/18

Date: September 2018

Justine Saunders

Chief Police Officer for the ACT

Purchase Agreement 2017-21 between the ACT Minister for Police and Emergency Services and the Chief Police Officer for the ACT
Financial Year Report - 2017-18

Performance Measures	Target	Financial year result	% variation from target	On target?
Reduce Crime				
Crime Prevention and Reduction				
1. Number of offences against the person reported or becoming known per 100,000 population. ^{a,b}	800 or less	852.9	6.6%	N
2. Number of offences against property reported or becoming known per 100,000 population. ^{a,b}	8300 or less	5012.4	-39.6%	Y
Criminal Investigations and Prosecutions				
3. Percentage of offences against the person cleared. ^a	72% or more	79.7%	7.7%	Y
4. Percentage of offences against property cleared. ^b	15% or more	17.1%	2.1%	Y
5. Percentage of briefs delivered to the DPP within the designated timeframe. ^c	75% or more	73.4%	-1.6%	N
6. Percentage of cases finalised by offence proved in court. ^{a,b,i}	82% or more	93.9%	11.9%	Y
7. Percentage of cases otherwise resolved. ^{a,i,j}	5% or less	1.1%	-3.9%	Y
Indicators of Effectiveness	Target	Financial year result	% variation from target	On 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. ^{a,c,d}	National Average or less (38.4%)	27.9%	-10.5%	Y
B. Percentage of persons who are concerned about becoming a victim of sexual assault in the next 12 months. ^{a,c,d}	National Average or less (12.5%)	11.2%	-1.3%	Y
C. Percentage of persons who are concerned about becoming a victim of housebreaking in the next 12 months. ^{a,c,d}	National Average or less (59.1%)	55.7%	-3.4%	Y
D. Percentage of persons who are concerned about becoming a victim of motor vehicle theft in the next 12 months. ^{a,c,d}	National Average or less (47.6%)	44.0%	-3.6%	Y
E. Percentage of persons who feel safe when walking in their neighbourhood by themselves during the night. ^{a,c,d}	National Average or more (53.1%)	59.1%	6.0%	Y
F. Percentage of persons who feel safe at home alone during the night. ^{a,c,d}	National Average or more (68.4%)	92.6%	4.2%	Y
G. Percentage of persons who perceive the following quality of life issues to be a problem in their neighbourhood. ^{a,c,d}				
i speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving	National Average or less (67.4%)	67.2%	-0.2%	Y
ii graffiti/vandalism	National Average or less (40.7%)	45.6%	4.9%	N
iii louts/gangs	National Average or less (24.2%)	15.6%	-8.6%	Y
iv drunken/disorderly behaviour	National Average or less (33.3%)	24.1%	-9.2%	Y

Purchase Agreement 2017-21 between the ACT Minister for Police and Emergency Services and the Chief Police Officer for the ACT
Financial Year Report - 2017-18

Performance Measures	Target	Financial year result	% variation from target	On target?
Public Safety				
Police Response				
8. Response times for Priority One Incidents within 10 minutes.	80% or more	83.8%	3.8%	Y
9. Response times for Priority Two Incidents within 20 minutes.	80% or more	77.7%	-2.3%	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	99.0%	9.0%	Y
11. Percentage of 000 calls answered on first or second presentation:				
a) On first presentation	92% or more	95.4%	3.4%	Y
b) On second presentation	98% or more	99.3%	1.3%	Y
Public Order and Emergency Management				
12. Percentage of the community satisfied with police in dealing with public order problems. ^{a,c,d}	National Average or more (72.9%)	75.9%	3.0%	Y
13. Review and testing of arrangements for responding to recovering from emergencies and disasters.	Annually	NA	NA	Y
Road Safety and Traffic Management				
14. Number of road crashes resulting in death per 100,000 population. ^{bc}	4.2 or less	2.0	-51.9%	Y
15. Number of road crashes resulting in injury per 100,000 population. ^{bc}	180 or less	118.6	-34.1%	Y
Indicators of Effectiveness	Target	Financial year result	% variation from target	On target?
Public Safety				
H. Percentage of persons who self-report to driving 10km per hour or more over the speed limit. ^{a,c,d}	National Average or less (19.6%)	24.3%	4.7%	N
I. Percentage of persons who self-report to driving while not wearing a seatbelt. ^{a,c,d}	National Average or less (1.6%)	1.9%	0.3%	N
J. Percentage of persons who self-report to driving while suspecting they are over the prescribed alcohol limit. ^{a,c,d,e}	National Average or less (1.3%)	1.3%	0.0%	Y
K. Percentage of persons who self-report to driving when using a mobile phone. ^{a,c,d}	National Average or less (9.2%)	11.6%	2.4%	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 - 2017-18

Performance Measures	Target	Financial year result	% variation from target	On 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. ^{c,d}	National Average or more (79.9%)	82.5%	2.6%	Y
17. Percentage of the community who have confidence in police. ^{c,d}	National Average or more (84.6%)	88.3%	3.7%	Y
18. Percentage of eligible young people referred to restorative justice. ^e	100%	95.4%	-4.6%	N
19. Number of persons referred to community support agencies.	5500 or more	6070	10.4%	Y
20. Number of referrals to drug diversion programs (drug demand reduction effort).	80 or more	360	350.0%	Y
21. ACT Policing Victim Liaison Officers providing contact with victims of indictable crime reported to police. ^{en}	80% or more	80.2%	0.2%	Y
Indicators of Effectiveness	Target	Financial year result	% variation from target	On target?
Community and Partner Engagement				
L. Percentage of persons satisfied with most recent contact with police services. ^{c,d}	National Average or more (83.5%)	83.6%	0.1%	Y
M. Percentage of persons who agree that police perform their job professionally. ^{c,d}	National Average or more (87.1%)	88.9%	1.8%	Y
N. Percentage of persons who agree that police treat people fairly and equally. ^{c,d}	National Average or more (74.4%)	77.6%	3.2%	Y

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

Purchase Agreement 2017-21 between the ACT Minister for Police and Emergency Services and the Chief Police Officer for the ACT

1. Source: PROMIS Case Management System as at 02 July 2018. Total person offences reported during period = 3,380.
2. Source: PROMIS Case Management System as at 02 July 2018. Total property offences reported during period = 19,864.
3. Source: PROMIS Case Management System as at 02 July 2018. Total person offences cleared during period = 2,695.
4. Source: PROMIS Case Management System as at 02 July 2018. Total property offences cleared during period = 3,587.
5. Source: Judicial Operations as at 02 July 2018.
6. Source: Criminal Records as at 02 July 2018.
7. Source: Criminal Records as at 02 July 2018.
8. Source: Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system as at 02 July 2018.
9. Source: Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system as at 02 July 2018.
10. Source: Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system as at 02 July 2018.
11. Source: Telstra as at 02 July 2018.
12. Source: Social Research Centre National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 03 July 2018. National result = 72.9%.
13. Source: ACT Policing Emergency Management & Planning as at 31 July 2018.
14. Source: PROMIS Incident, and/or manual count as at 02 July 2018. Crashes resulting in death during the period = 8.
15. Source: PROMIS Incident, and/or manual count as at 02 July 2018. Crashes resulting in injury during the period = 470.
16. Source: Social Research Centre National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 03 July 2018. National result = 79.9%.
17. Source: Social Research Centre National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 03 July 2018. National result = 84.6%.
18. Source: Crime Reduction Education and Reduction as at 31 July 2018.
19. Source: Supportlink as at 02 July 2018.
20. Source: Crime Reduction Education and Reduction as at 31 July 2018.
21. Source: PROMIS Case Management System as at 02 July 2018.
Sources - INDICATORS OF EFFECTIVENESS
A. Source: Social Research Centre National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 03 July 2018. National result = 38.4%.
B. Source: Social Research Centre National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 03 July 2018. National result = 12.5%.
C. Source: Social Research Centre National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 03 July 2018. National result = 59.1%.
D. Source: Social Research Centre National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 03 July 2018. National result = 47.6%.
E. Source: Social Research Centre National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 03 July 2018. National result = 53.1%.
F. Source: Social Research Centre National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 03 July 2018. National result = 86.4%.
G.(i) Source: Social Research Centre National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 03 July 2018. National result = 40.7%.
G.(ii) Source: Social Research Centre National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 03 July 2018. National result = 40.7%.
G.(iii) Source: Social Research Centre National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 03 July 2018. National result = 24.2%.
G.(iv) Source: Social Research Centre National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 03 July 2018. National result = 33.3%.
H. Source: Social Research Centre National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 03 July 2018. National result = 19.6%.
I. Source: Social Research Centre National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 03 July 2018. National result = 1.6%.
J. Source: Social Research Centre National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 03 July 2018. National result = 1.6%.
K. Source: Social Research Centre National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 03 July 2018. National result = 9.2%.
L. Source: Social Research Centre National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 03 July 2018. National result = 83.4%.
M. Source: Social Research Centre National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 03 July 2018. National result = 87.1%.
N. Source: Social Research Centre National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 03 July 2018. National result = 74.4%.

Appendix 3: Offences Reported or Becoming Known in the Australian Capital Territory 2013–14 to 2017–18

Offence type	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18
OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON					
Homicide and Related offences					
Murder	2	6	3	1	1
Attempted murder	-	-	2	2	4
Conspiracy to murder	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter	-	-	-	-	-
Driving causing death	1	1	-	-	2
Homicide unspecified	1	-	-	-	-
Total Homicide and Related offences	4	7	5	3	7
Assaults (excluding sexual)					
Assault causing GBH	24	28	67	75	83
Assault causing ABH	352	301	367	470	401
Assault other	1,694	1,685	2,123	2,507	2,214
Total Assaults (excluding sexual)	2,070	2,014	2,557	3,052	2,698
Sexual Offences					
Sexual assault 1st 2nd 3rd degree	3	10	19	15	8
Sexual intercourse, no consent	100	92	108	157	144
Sexual intercourse, person <16 yrs	83	65	63	76	58
Indecent act, assault	38	42	49	55	49
Indecent act, no consent	60	60	99	116	103
Indecent act, person <16 yrs	113	135	81	95	62
Incest	14	8	24	10	2
Indecent exposure	28	36	39	31	39
Total Sexual Assault Offences	439	448	482	555	465

Continued

Offence type	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18
Other Offences					
Kidnap/Abduction	17	14	17	28	28
Other offences against the person	149	103	236	326	182
Total Other Offences	166	117	253	354	210
Total Offences against the Person	2,679	2,586	3,297	3,964	3,380
OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY					
Robbery					
Armed robbery	90	111	78	131	117
Other robbery	62	64	78	113	102
Total Robbery	152	175	156	244	219
Blackmail and extortion					
Blackmail and extortion	1	3	6	19	12
Total Blackmail and Extortion	1	3	6	19	12
Burglary					
Burglary dwellings	1,435	1,552	1,472	1,644	1,645
Burglary shops	253	267	432	335	275
Burglary other	424	579	724	581	581
Total Burglary	2,112	2,398	2,628	2,560	2,501
Fraud and Misappropriation					
Fraud	1,434	1,416	1,526	1,393	1,243
Misappropriation	1	-	1	-	-
Counterfeiting	13	32	38	32	60
Total Fraud and Misappropriation	1,448	1,448	1,565	1,425	1,303
Handling Stolen Goods					
Receiving	3	17	11	7	9
Unlawful possession	104	129	144	106	148
Other handling stolen goods	21	49	9	11	8
Total Handling of Stolen Goods	128	195	164	124	165

Continued

Offence type	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18
Theft or Illegal use of a Vehicle					
Motor vehicle theft	755	1,045	1,033	1,321	1,465
Total Theft or Illegal use of a Vehicle	755	1,045	1,033	1,321	1,465
Other Theft					
Bicycle theft	477	612	672	480	520
Boat theft	2	4	1	2	-
Stock theft	2	2	1	-	2
Shop stealing	1,272	1,050	1,217	1,332	1,313
Theft at burglary — dwellings	794	863	774	998	968
Theft at burglary — shops	115	122	254	159	152
Theft at burglary — other	190	300	374	267	309
Other theft	6,525	7,131	7,676	6,386	6,340
Total Other Theft	9,377	10,084	10,969	9,624	9,604
Property Damage					
Arson	189	151	177	209	227
Damage at burglary — dwellings	63	112	163	130	130
Damage at burglary — shops	27	23	37	37	34
Damage at burglary — other	47	57	108	58	68
Other property damage	3,996	4,384	4,634	4,936	4,124
Total Property Damage	4,322	4,727	5,119	5,370	4,583
Environmental Offences					
Pollution	2	6	3	10	5
Flora and fauna	1	-	1	-	-
Other environmental offences	2	6	6	4	7
Total Environmental Offences	5	12	10	14	12
Total Offences against Property	18,300	20,087	21,650	20,701	19,864

Continued

Offence type	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18
OFFENCES AGAINST GOOD ORDER					
Government security/operations	47	42	62	103	58
Justice procedures	1,361	1,219	1,404	1,618	1,833
Firearms and weapons	251	312	277	323	333
Other offences against good order	885	1,026	902	1,008	859
Total Offences against Good Order	2,544	2,599	2,645	3,052	3,083
DRUG OFFENCES					
Possess and use drugs	474	548	541	638	716
Deal and supply drugs	64	69	89	70	70
Manufacture and grow drugs	41	41	21	18	12
Other drug offences	38	25	30	23	43
Total Drug Offences	617	683	681	749	841
TRAFFIC OFFENCES					
Drink driving offences	1,253	1,105	959	910	997
Drug driving offences	221	254	165	439	114
Dangerous and reckless driving	92	152	137	131	128
Driving licence offences	986	889	819	926	881
Other motor vehicle, traffic and related offences	3,177	3,123	3,054	4,074	3,729
Total Traffic Offences	5,729	5,523	5,134	6,480	5,849
OTHER OFFENCES NOT ELSE WHERE CLASSIFIED					
Other offences n.e.c	319	213	141	167	805
All Offences	30,188	31,691	33,548	35,113	33,822

Appendix 4: Offences Cleared by ACT Policing in the Australian Capital Territory 2013–14 To 2017–18

Offence type	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18
OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON					
Homicide and Related offences					
Murder	1	5	2	-	2
Attempted murder	-	-	1	2	4
Conspiracy to murder	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter	-	-	-	-	-
Driving causing death	3	1	-	-	2
Homicide unspecified	1	-	-	-	-
Total Homicide and Related offences	5	6	3	2	8
Assaults (excluding sexual)					
Assault causing GBH	16	16	52	56	62
Assault causing ABH	219	194	261	307	306
Assault other	1,222	1,153	1,580	1,916	1,753
Total Assaults (excluding sexual)	1,457	1,363	1,893	2,279	2,121
Sexual Offences					
Sexual assault 1st 2nd 3rd degree	1	5	11	11	11
Sexual intercourse, no consent	84	55	70	96	119
Sexual intercourse, person <16 yrs	69	29	43	70	69
Indecent act, assault	24	28	32	37	31
Indecent act, no consent	45	25	70	65	83
Indecent act, person <16 yrs	98	87	116	80	70
Incest	5	6	27	5	7
Indecent exposure	13	14	9	5	23
Total Sexual Assault Offences	339	249	378	369	413

Continued

Offence type	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18
Other Offences					
Kidnap/Abduction	19	8	12	29	22
Other offences against the person	104	70	124	194	131
Total Other Offences	123	78	136	223	153
Total Offences against the Person	1,924	1,696	2,410	2,873	2,695
OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY					
Robbery					
Armed robbery	37	56	27	32	50
Other robbery	15	18	34	40	35
Total Robbery	52	74	61	72	85
Blackmail and extortion					
Blackmail and extortion	1	-	3	12	1
Total Blackmail and Extortion	1	-	3	12	1
Burglary					
Burglary dwellings	132	145	127	122	174
Burglary shops	31	17	36	29	32
Burglary other	44	69	59	32	65
Total Burglary	207	231	222	183	271
Fraud and Misappropriation					
Fraud	382	536	653	504	690
Misappropriation	1	-	-	-	-
Counterfeiting	-	2	1	1	26
Total Fraud and Misappropriation	383	538	654	505	716
Handling Stolen Goods					
Receiving	2	14	7	2	15
Unlawful possession	73	102	91	83	149
Other handling stolen goods	18	45	7	8	5
Total Handling of Stolen Goods	93	161	105	93	169

Continued

Offence type	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18
Theft or Illegal use of a Vehicle					
Motor vehicle theft	89	99	126	149	200
Total Theft or Illegal use of a Vehicle	89	99	126	149	200
Other Theft					
Bicycle theft	8	9	9	15	13
Boat theft	-	-	1	-	-
Stock theft	-	-	-	-	-
Shop stealing	701	320	429	463	496
Theft at burglary — dwellings	79	84	65	56	107
Theft at burglary — shops	18	11	20	16	14
Theft at burglary — other	22	33	35	8	10
Other theft	535	638	705	569	529
Total Other Theft	1,363	1,095	1,264	1,127	1,169
Property Damage					
Arson	19	13	27	14	18
Damage at burglary — dwellings	8	14	26	25	20
Damage at burglary — shops	2	1	4	2	6
Damage at burglary — other	-	13	26	5	4
Other property damage	552	566	628	788	718
Total Property Damage	581	607	711	834	766
Environmental Offences					
Pollution	-	4	2	7	5
Flora and fauna	1	-	-	-	-
Other environmental offences	3	3	6	2	5
Total Environmental Offences	4	7	8	9	10
Total Offences against Property	2,773	2,812	3,154	2,984	3,387

Continued

Offence type	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18
OFFENCES AGAINST GOOD ORDER					
Government security/operations	49	34	53	100	60
Justice procedures	1,206	1,021	1,163	1,411	1,602
Firearms and weapons	179	222	230	276	279
Other offences against good order	642	689	611	672	624
Total Offences against Good Order	2,076	1,966	2,057	2,459	2,565
DRUG OFFENCES					
Possess and use drugs	375	413	431	524	632
Deal and supply drugs	30	46	55	58	82
Manufacture and grow drugs	25	20	14	15	10
Other drug offences	9	8	11	6	13
Total Drug Offences	439	487	511	603	737
TRAFFIC OFFENCES					
Drink driving offences	1,187	1,025	895	807	974
Drug driving offences	217	241	170	427	124
Dangerous and reckless driving	81	119	115	97	101
Driving licence offences	955	810	760	832	870
Other motor vehicle, traffic and related offences	2,659	2,384	2,285	2,555	2,360
Total Traffic Offences	5,099	4,579	4,225	4,718	4,429
OTHER OFFENCES NOT ELSE WHERE CLASSIFIED					
Other offences n.e.c	171	117	67	61	659
All Offences	12,482	11,657	12,424	13,698	14,472

Appendix 5: Percentage of Offences Cleared by ACT Policing 2013–14 To 2017–18

Offence type	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18
OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON					
Homicide and Related offences					
Murder	50.0%	83.3%	66.7%	0.0%	200.0%
Attempted murder	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Conspiracy to murder	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Manslaughter	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Driving causing death	300.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Homicide unspecified	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total Homicide and Related offences	125.0%	85.7%	60.0%	66.7%	114.3%
Assaults (excluding sexual)					
Assault causing GBH	66.7%	57.1%	77.6%	74.7%	74.7%
Assault causing ABH	62.2%	64.5%	71.1%	65.3%	76.3%
Assault other	72.1%	68.4%	74.4%	76.4%	79.2%
Total Assaults (excluding sexual)	70.4%	67.7%	74.0%	74.7%	78.6%
Sexual Offences					
Sexual assault 1st 2nd 3rd degree	33.3%	50.0%	57.9%	73.3%	137.5%
Sexual intercourse, no consent	84.0%	59.8%	64.8%	61.1%	82.6%
Sexual intercourse, person <16 yrs	83.1%	44.6%	68.3%	92.1%	119.0%
Indecent act, assault	63.2%	66.7%	65.3%	67.3%	63.3%
Indecent act, no consent	75.0%	41.7%	70.7%	56.0%	80.6%
Indecent act, person <16 yrs	86.7%	64.4%	143.2%	84.2%	112.9%
Incest	35.7%	75.0%	112.5%	50.0%	350.0%
Indecent exposure	46.4%	38.9%	23.1%	16.1%	59.0%
Total Sexual Assault Offences	77.2%	55.6%	78.4%	66.5%	88.8%

Continued

Offence type	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18
Other Offences					
Kidnap/Abduction	111.8%	57.1%	70.6%	103.6%	78.6%
Other offences against the person	69.8%	68.0%	52.5%	59.5%	72.0%
Total Other Offences	74.1%	66.7%	53.8%	63.0%	72.9%
Total Offences against the Person	71.8%	65.6%	73.1%	72.5%	79.7%
OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY					
Robbery					
Armed robbery	41.1%	50.5%	34.6%	24.4%	42.7%
Other robbery	24.2%	28.1%	43.6%	35.4%	34.3%
Total Robbery	34.2%	42.3%	39.1%	29.5%	38.8%
Blackmail and extortion					
Blackmail and extortion	100.0%	0.0%	50.0%	63.2%	8.3%
Total Blackmail and Extortion	100.0%	0.0%	50.0%	63.2%	8.3%
Burglary					
Burglary dwellings	9.2%	9.3%	8.6%	7.4%	10.6%
Burglary shops	12.3%	6.4%	8.3%	8.7%	11.6%
Burglary other	10.4%	11.9%	8.1%	5.5%	11.2%
Total Burglary	9.8%	9.6%	8.4%	7.1%	10.8%
Fraud and Misappropriation					
Fraud	26.6%	37.9%	42.8%	36.2%	55.5%
Misappropriation	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Counterfeiting	0.0%	6.3%	2.6%	3.1%	43.3%
Total Fraud and Misappropriation	26.5%	37.2%	41.8%	35.4%	55.0%
Handling Stolen Goods					
Receiving	66.7%	82.4%	63.6%	28.6%	166.7%
Unlawful possession	70.2%	79.1%	63.2%	78.3%	100.7%
Other handling stolen goods	85.7%	91.8%	77.8%	72.7%	62.5%
Total Handling of Stolen Goods	72.7%	82.6%	64.0%	75.0%	102.4%

Continued

Offence type	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18
Theft or Illegal use of a Vehicle					
Motor vehicle theft	11.8%	9.5%	12.2%	11.3%	13.7%
Total Theft or Illegal use of a Vehicle	11.8%	9.5%	12.2%	11.3%	13.7%
Other Theft					
Bicycle theft	1.7%	1.5%	1.3%	3.1%	2.5%
Boat theft	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Stock theft	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Shop stealing	55.1%	30.5%	35.3%	34.8%	37.8%
Theft at burglary — dwellings	9.9%	9.7%	8.4%	5.6%	11.1%
Theft at burglary — shops	15.7%	9.0%	7.9%	10.1%	9.2%
Theft at burglary — other	11.6%	11.0%	9.4%	3.0%	3.2%
Other theft	8.2%	8.9%	9.2%	8.9%	8.3%
Total Other Theft	14.5%	10.9%	11.5%	11.7%	12.2%
Property Damage					
Arson	10.1%	8.6%	15.3%	6.7%	7.9%
Damage at burglary — dwellings	12.7%	12.5%	16.0%	19.2%	15.4%
Damage at burglary — shops	7.4%	4.3%	10.8%	5.4%	17.6%
Damage at burglary — other	0.0%	22.8%	24.1%	8.6%	5.9%
Other property damage	13.8%	12.9%	13.6%	16.0%	17.4%
Total Property Damage	13.4%	12.8%	13.9%	15.5%	16.7%
Environmental Offences					
Pollution	0.0%	66.7%	66.7%	70.0%	100.0%
Flora and fauna	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other environmental offences	150.0%	50.0%	100.0%	50.0%	71.4%
Total Environmental Offences	80.0%	58.3%	80.0%	64.3%	83.3%
Total Offences against Property	15.2%	14.0%	14.6%	14.4%	17.1%

Continued

Offence type	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18
OFFENCES AGAINST GOOD ORDER					
Government security/operations	104.3%	81.0%	85.5%	97.1%	103.4%
Justice procedures	88.6%	83.8%	82.8%	87.2%	87.4%
Firearms and weapons	71.3%	71.2%	83.0%	85.4%	83.8%
Other offences against good order	72.5%	67.2%	67.7%	66.7%	72.6%
Total Offences against Good Order	81.6%	75.6%	77.8%	80.6%	83.2%
DRUG OFFENCES					
Possess and use drugs	79.1%	75.4%	79.7%	82.1%	88.3%
Deal and supply drugs	46.9%	66.7%	61.8%	82.9%	117.1%
Manufacture and grow drugs	61.0%	48.8%	66.7%	83.3%	83.3%
Other drug offences	23.7%	32.0%	36.7%	26.1%	30.2%
Total Drug Offences	71.2%	71.3%	75.0%	80.5%	87.6%
TRAFFIC OFFENCES					
Drink driving offences	94.7%	92.8%	93.3%	88.7%	97.7%
Drug driving offences	98.2%	94.9%	103.0%	97.3%	108.8%
Dangerous and reckless driving	88.0%	78.3%	83.9%	74.0%	78.9%
Driving licence offences	96.9%	91.1%	92.8%	89.8%	98.8%
Other motor vehicle, traffic and related offences	83.7%	76.3%	74.8%	62.7%	63.3%
Total Traffic Offences	89.0%	82.9%	82.3%	72.8%	75.7%
OTHER OFFENCES NOT ELSE WHERE CLASSIFIED					
Other offences n.e.c	53.6%	54.9%	47.5%	36.5%	81.9%
All Offences	41.3%	36.8%	37.0%	39.0%	42.8%

Appendix 6: Proceedings Against Offenders by ACT Policing (Charges) 2013–14 to 2017–18

Offence type	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18
OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON					
Homicide and Related offences					
Murder	2	5	3	2	7
Attempted murder	-	-	1	2	4
Conspiracy to murder	6	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter	1	-	-	-	-
Driving causing death	3	-	1	1	3
Homicide unspecified	-	2	-	-	-
Total Homicide and Related offences	12	7	5	5	14
Assaults (excluding sexual)					
Assault causing GBH	31	31	100	102	120
Assault causing ABH	264	208	284	299	295
Assault other	715	729	933	1,039	915
Total Assaults (excluding sexual)	1,010	968	1,317	1,440	1,330
Sexual Offences					
Sexual assault 1st 2nd 3rd degree	11	6	13	20	3
Sexual intercourse, no consent	37	25	46	32	22
Sexual intercourse, person <16 yrs	26	33	55	37	20
Indecent act, assault	4	6	3	2	2
Indecent act, no consent	130	22	98	61	65
Indecent act, person <16 yrs	132	120	95	75	45
Incest	12	9	25	13	1
Indecent exposure	6	8	8	5	6
Total Sexual Assault Offences	358	229	343	245	164

Continued

Offence type	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18
Other Offences					
Kidnap/Abduction	30	18	23	46	31
Other offences against the person	77	115	186	237	190
Total Other Offences	107	133	209	283	221
Total Offences against the Person	1,487	1,337	1,874	1,973	1,729
OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY					
Robbery					
Armed robbery	60	63	48	55	51
Other robbery	27	27	27	83	85
Total Robbery	87	90	75	138	136
Blackmail and extortion					
Blackmail and extortion	-	3	3	18	5
Total Blackmail and Extortion	-	3	3	18	5
Burglary					
Burglary dwellings	149	197	163	127	190
Burglary shops	31	30	61	39	36
Burglary other	63	101	88	59	107
Total Burglary	243	328	312	225	333
Fraud and Misappropriation					
Fraud	543	723	649	818	552
Misappropriation	-	-	-	-	-
Counterfeiting	-	-	-	2	-
Total Fraud and Misappropriation	543	723	649	820	552
Handling Stolen Goods					
Receiving	14	15	42	25	35
Unlawful possession	184	291	245	263	263
Other handling stolen goods	1	1	-	2	6
Total Handling of Stolen Goods	199	307	287	290	304

Continued

Offence type	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18
Theft or Illegal use of a Vehicle					
Motor vehicle theft	90	156	162	214	297
Total Theft or Illegal use of a Vehicle	90	156	162	214	297
Other Theft					
Bicycle theft	12	11	29	12	10
Boat theft	-	-	-	-	-
Stock theft	-	-	2	-	-
Shop stealing	588	254	341	281	241
Theft at burglary — dwellings	89	64	141	63	84
Theft at burglary — shops	13	15	26	16	12
Theft at burglary — other	32	44	28	8	21
Other theft	305	305	411	459	260
Total Other Theft	1,039	693	978	839	628
Property Damage					
Arson	15	18	29	10	20
Damage at burglary — dwellings	24	39	108	34	33
Damage at burglary — shops	7	7	9	7	6
Damage at burglary — other	3	34	14	9	17
Other property damage	493	447	491	532	525
Total Property Damage	542	545	651	592	601
Environmental Offences					
Pollution	-	3	-	4	4
Flora and fauna	-	-	-	-	1
Other environmental offences	-	2	2	1	1
Total Environmental Offences	-	5	2	5	6
Total Offences against Property	2,743	2,850	3,119	3,141	2,862

Continued

Offence type	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
OFFENCES AGAINST GOOD ORDER					
Government security/operations	86	106	157	216	154
Justice procedures	2,667	1,741	1,917	2,127	2,400
Firearms and weapons	306	395	334	389	409
Other offences against good order	803	633	503	558	537
Total Offences against Good Order	3,862	2,875	2,911	3,290	3,500
DRUG OFFENCES					
Possess and use drugs	486	506	551	670	693
Deal and supply drugs	116	136	86	119	216
Manufacture and grow drugs	35	57	29	27	21
Other drug offences	-	1	-	1	1
Total Drug Offences	637	700	666	817	931
TRAFFIC OFFENCES					
Drink driving offences	1,374	1,198	1,081	952	1,120
Drug driving offences	348	451	341	580	517
Dangerous and reckless driving	117	127	137	106	133
Driving licence offences	1,180	1,056	1,015	1,248	1,228
Other motor vehicle, traffic and related offences	1,491	1,454	1,275	1,503	1,400
Total Traffic Offences	4,510	4,286	3,849	4,389	4,398
OTHER OFFENCES NOT ELSE WHERE CLASSIFIED					
Other offences n.e.c	258	141	74	196	606
All Offences	13,497	12,189	12,493	13,806	14,026

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