Purchase Agreement 2022-26

Performance Report
December 2022

ACT Policing

Table of contents

1. Summary

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

2022-26 Performance Measure Framework

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

Shared ACT Government Outcomes

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

ACT Policing Operational Outcomes

Outputs: Divert
                  Disrupt
                  Respond
                  Enforce
                  Community Confidence

Key Performance Indicators

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

2. Performance Measures Summary

Shared ACT Government Outcomes

2022 - 23 FINANCIAL YEAR - DECEMBER 2022 QUARTER							
Shared ACT Government Outcomes							
Prevent Crime							
Victimisation rate	Target Measure	Actual Target	Financial Year Result	% Variation from Target	Previous Financial Year Result (2021-22)	% Variation from previous Financial Year	Achieved?
1. Number of offences against the person reported or becoming known per 100,000 population*	Monitor 5 year trend	See "Trends & Graphs" tab	890.61	Trend based	822.90	8.23%	Trend based
2. Number of offences against property reported or becoming known per 100,000 population*	Monitor 5 year trend	See "Trends & Graphs" tab	3191.27	Trend based	3905.70	-18.29%	Trend based
Reduce Recidivism							
Repeat offender rates	Target Measure	Actual Target	Financial Year Result	% Variation from Target	Previous Financial Year Result	% Variation from previous Financial Year	Achieved?
3. Proportion of offenders proceeded against by police more than once within the previous 12 months**	Monitor 5 year trend	See "Trends & Graphs" tab	21.8%	Trend based	24.2%	-2.5%	Trend based
Prevent Road Deaths and Trauma							
Road crashes resulting in death or injury	Target Measure	Actual Target	Financial Year Result	% Variation from Target	Previous Financial Year Result	% Variation from previous Financial Year	Achieved?
4. Number of road crashes resulting in death per 100,000 population*	Monitor 5 year trend	See "Trends & Graphs" tab	3.5	Trend based	2.6	35.0%	Trend based
5. Number of road crashes resulting in injury per 100,000 population*	Monitor 5 year trend	See "Trends & Graphs" tab	72.4	Trend based	104.7	-31%	Trend based

*Pro-rata financial year results where relevant

ACT Policing Operational Outcomes

ACT Policing Operational Outcomes - Key Performance Indicators							
Divert	**Target Measure**	**Actual Target**	**Financial Year Result**	**% Variation from Target**	**Previous Financial Year Result**	**% Variation from previous Financial Year**	**Achieved?**
6. Percentage of eligible young people referred to restorative justice							
6.1 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	*100%*	100%	100%	0%	n/a	n/a	**Y**
6.2 Non-indigenous	*100%*	100%	65%	-35%	n/a	n/a	**N**
7. Percentage of offenders proceeded against by non-court actions (Diversions and cautions)							
7.1 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	*5 year average or more*	7.2%	4.2%	-3.0%	7.60%	-3.40%	**N**
7.2 Non-indigenous	*5 year average or more*	12.5%	13.2%	0.7%	11.60%	1.60%	**N**
8. Number of persons referred to community support agencies (SupportLink)*	*5 year average or more*	5918.8	5844.0	-1.3%	5802.0	0.7%	**N**
Disrupt	**Target Measure**	**Actual Target**	**Financial Year Result**	**% Variation from Target**	**Previous Financial Year Result**	**% Variation from previous Financial Year**	**Achieved?**
9. Number of disruption activities (Drug related, General person offences, General property offences or OMCG related)*	*Monitor 5 year trend*	See "Trends & Graphs" tab	868.00	*Trend based*	1154	-286	*Trend based*
10. Disruption case study (for inclusion in ACT Policing Annual report each	One	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	*n/a*
11. Number of Targeted Traffic Operations (in line with the Road Safety Calendar)*	*Monitor 5 year trend*	See "Trends & Graphs" tab	18	*Trend based*	n/a	n/a	*Trend based*
Respond	**Target Measure**	**Actual Target**	**Financial Year Result**	**% Variation from Target**	**Previous Financial Year Result**	**% Variation from previous Financial Year**	**Achieved?**
12. Average length of time to respond to Priority One Incidents	*5 year average or less*	8.2 minutes or less	6.9 minutes	-16.3%	8.7 minutes or less	n/a	**Y**
13. Average length of time to respond to Priority Two Incidents	*5 year average or less*	17.0 minutes or less	18.4 minutes	8.3%	17.4 minutes or less	n/a	**N**
14. Percentage of Priority Three Incidents responded to within 48 hours	*Monitor 5 year trend*	See "Trends & Graphs" tab	94.6%	*Trend based*	95.5%	-0.9%	*Trend based*
15. Percentage of 000 calls answered on first or second presentation:							
15.1 On first presentation	*5 year average or more*	90.9%	90.5%	-0.4%	90.9%	-0.4%	**N**
15.2 On second presentation	*5 year average or more*	96.8%	97.3%	0.4%	96.8%	0.4%	**Y**
16. Percentage of the community satisfied in general with the job police are doing in responding to emergencies and disasters?	*National Average or more*	74.9%	74.0%	-0.9%	n/a	n/a	**N**

Enforce	Target Measure	Actual Target	Financial Year Result	% Variation from Target	Previous Financial Year Result	% Variation from previous Financial Year	Achieved?
17. Proportion of offenders proceeded against for person offences	5 year average or more	28.7%	31.1%	2.4%	30.9%	0.1%	Y
18. Proportion of offenders proceeded against for property offences	5 year average or more	9.1%	8.2%	-0.9%	8.3%	-0.2%	N

Community confidence	Target Measure	Actual Target	Financial Year Result	% Variation from Target	Previous Financial Year Result	% Variation from previous Financial Year	Achieved?
19. Percentage of the community satisfied in general with services provided by police	National Average or more	73.6%	70.2%	-3.4%	80.8%	-10.6%	N
20. Percentage of the community who have confidence in police	National Average or more	76.6%	77.5%	1.0%	84.6%	-7.1%	Y
21. Number of complaints against police*	Monitor 5 year trend	See "Trends & Graphs" tab	62	Trend based	71	-12.7%	Trend based

*Pro-rata financial year results where relevant

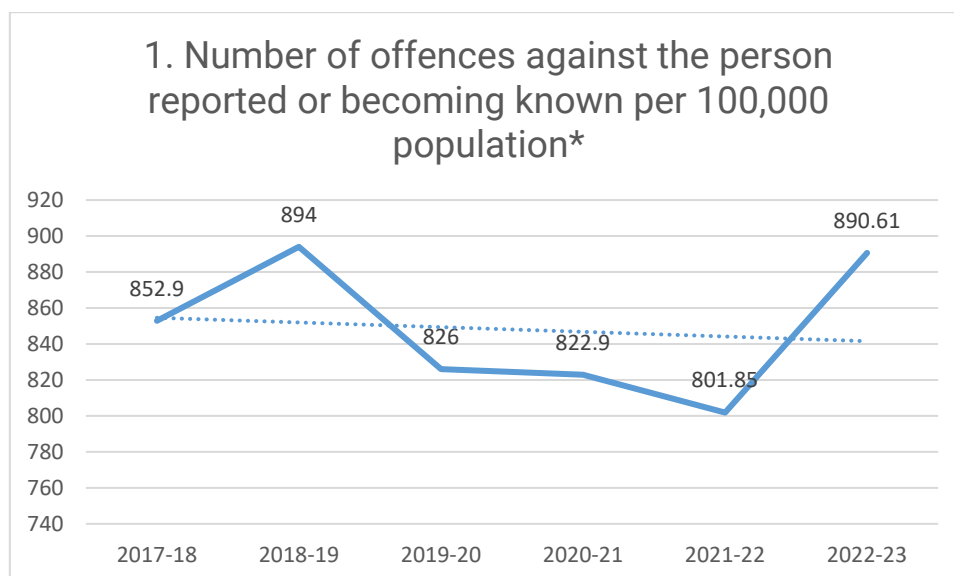# 3. Performance Measures and Indicators of Effectiveness Results

Shared ACT Government Outcomes

OUTCOME: Prevent Crime

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

Time Period	Target	Result
1 Jul 2022 – 31 Dec 2022	Monitor 5 year trend	890.61*

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

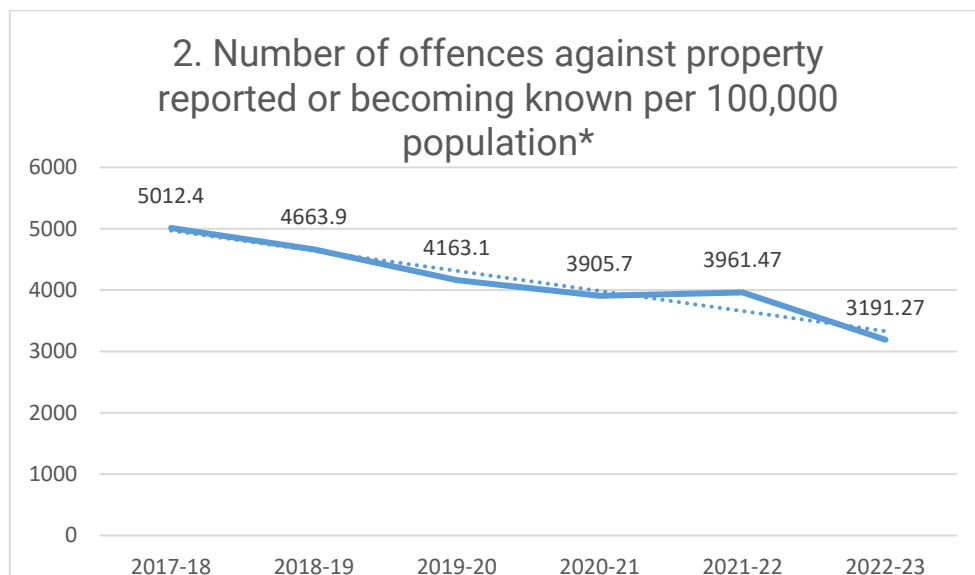1. Number of offences against the person reported or becoming known per 100,000 population*

*Figures for the 2022-23 FY have been provided on a pro-rata basis.

The pro-rata estimate of person offences reported or becoming known per 100,000 population for the 2022-23 Financial Year is 890.60. Whilst this is an increase on the past three financial years, the anticipated higher estimate is a result of a lower based from COVID-19 lockdowns.

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

Time Period	Target	Result
1 Jul 2022 – 31 Dec 2022	Monitor 5 year trend	3191.27*

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

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

Data points:
- 2017-18: 5012.4
- 2018-19: 4663.9
- 2019-20: 4163.1
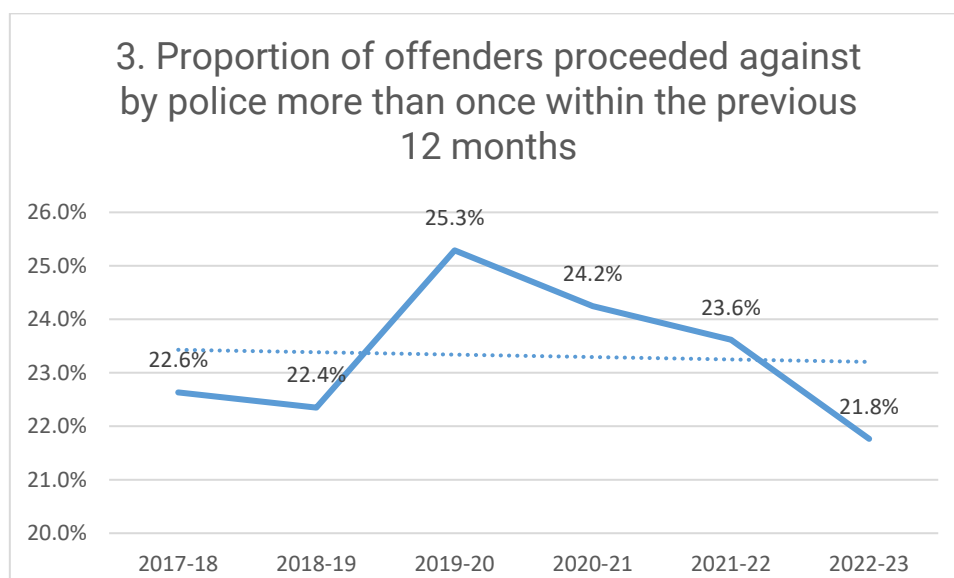- 2020-21: 3905.7
- 2021-22: 3961.47
- 2022-23: 3191.27

*Figures for the 2022-23 FY have been provided on a pro-rata basis.

For period 01 July 2022 to 31 December 2022, the pro-rata figure of property offences reported or becoming known per 100,000 population for the 2022-23 is 3191.3.

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

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

Date Range	Target	Result
1 Jan 2022 – 31 Dec 2022*	Monitor 5 Year Trend	21.8%**

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

Data points:
- 2017-18: 22.6%
- 2018-19: 22.4%
- 2019-20: 25.3%
- 2020-21: 24.2%
- 2021-22: 23.6%
- 2022-23: 21.8%

The proportion of offenders processes against by police more than once within the previous 12 months is 21.8%**. This continues the downward trend since 2019-20 and is the lowest proportion of offenders proceeded against in the last five years.
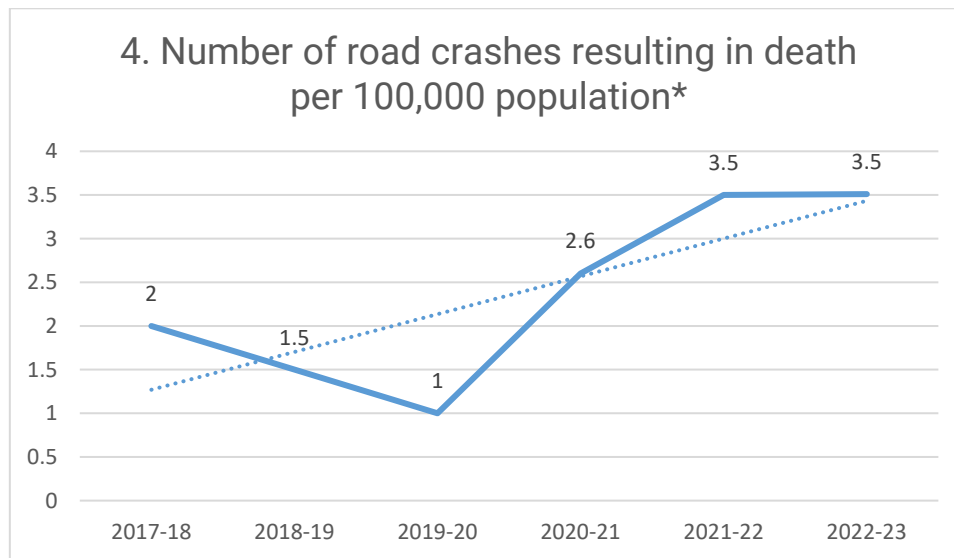
**In order to provide a genuine comparison, the result data must take into account a 12 month period. As such, the last 6 months of data for the 2021-22 is also included in the pro-rata 2022-23 result.

OUTCOME: Prevent Road Deaths and Trauma

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

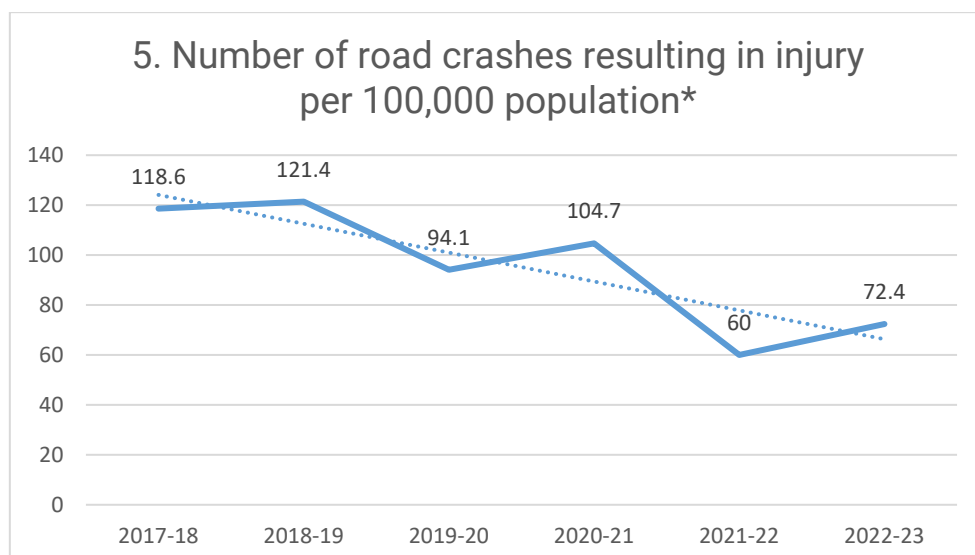| Date Range	Target	Result
1 Jul 2022 – 31 Dec 2022	Monitor 5 year trend	3.5 / 100,000 people*

*Figures for the 2022-23 FY have been provided on a pro-rata basis.

The projected rate of road crashes resulting in death per 100,000 for the 2022-23 is 3.5 per 100,000 people.

Similarly to the 2021-22 result it is highest number of crashes resulting in death in the previous five years.

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

Date Range	Target	Result
1 Jul 2022 – 31 Dec 2022	Monitor 5 year trend	72.4 injuries / 100,000 people*

*Figures for the 2022-23 FY have been provided on a pro-rata basis.

The pro-rata estimate of road crashes resulting in injury per 100,000 for the 2022-23 period is 72.4 per 100,000 people.

Whilst this is a slight increase on the 2021-22 result, it is significantly lower than the results recorded in the four financial years' prior.

ACT POLICING OPERATIONAL OUTCOMES

OUTCOME: Divert

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

6.1 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander

Date Range	Target	Result	% variation from Target	On target
1 Jul 2022 – 31 Dec 2022	100%	100%	0.0%	Y

For the period 01 July 2022 to 31 December 2022, all First Nations young people eligible for RJ, all have been referred by ACT Policing.

6.2 Non-Indigenous

Date Range	Target	Result	% variation from Target	On target
1 Jul 2022 – 31 Dec 2022	100%	65%	-35.0%	N

Of the 31 Non-indigenous young people eligible for RJ, 11 were not referred, therefore ACT Policing will be unable to meet the 100% referral target for 2022-23.

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

7.1 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander

Date Range	Target measure	Actual target	Result	% variation from Target	On target
1 Jul 2022 – 31 Dec 2022	5 Year average or more	7.2%	4.2%	-3.0%	N

The percentage of First Nation offenders proceeded against by non-court actions (diversionary conferences, alcohol and drug diversions and cautions) is 4.2%. This is 3.0% below the target of 7.2% (average over the past five years).

7.2 Non-Indigenous

Date Range	Target measure	Actual target	Result	% variation from Target	On target
1 Jul 2022 – 31 Dec 2022	5 Year average or more	12.5%	13.2%	0.7%	Y

For the period 01 July 2022 to 31 December 2022, the percentage of non-indigenous offenders proceeded against by non-court actions (diversionary conferences, alcohol and drug diversions and cautions) is 13.2%. The result is 0.7% above the target of 12.5% (average over the past five years).

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

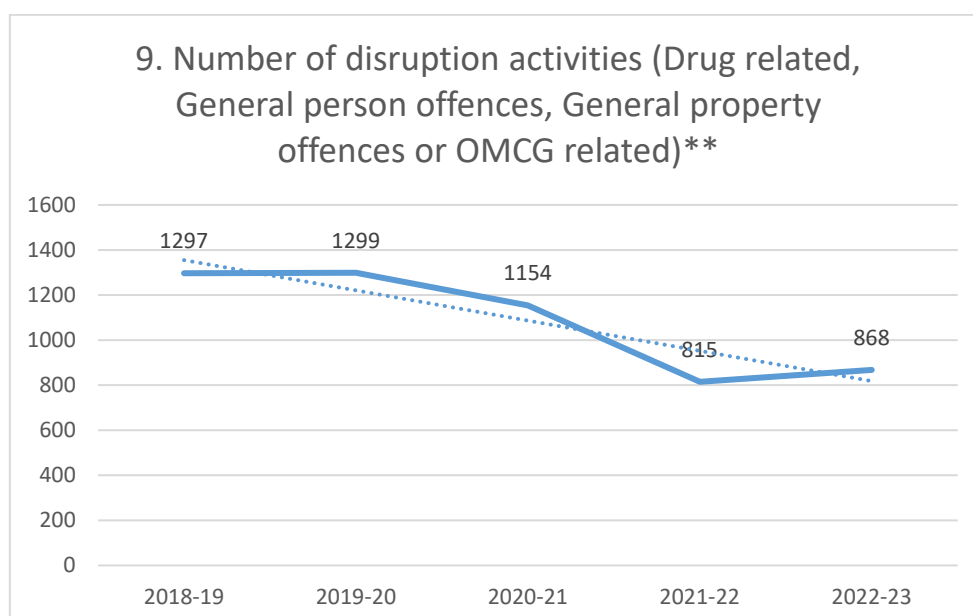| Date Range	Target measure	Actual target	Result	% variation from Target	On target
1 Jul 2022 – 31 Dec 2022	5 Year average or more	5918.8	5844.0*	-1.3%	N

*Figures for the 2022-23 FY have been provided on a pro-rata basis.

For the period 01 July 2022 to 31 December 2022 there were 5844 to SupportLink which is 1.3% below the five year average of 5918.8.

OUTCOME: Disrupt

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

Date Range	Target	Result
1 Jul 2022 – 31 Dec 2022	Monitor 5 year trend	868*

9. Number of disruption activities (Drug related, General person offences, General property offences or OMCG related)**

*Figures for the 2022-23 FY have been provided on a pro-rata basis.

The pro-rata number of disruption activities for 2022-23 is 868. Whilst this is an increase on the 2021-22 result there was been .an overall downward trend in disruption activity since 2018-19.

Performance Measure 10 – Disruption Case Study (for inclusion in the ACT Policing Annual Report)

A disruption case study will be included in the 2022-23 ACT Policing Annual Report due for release in October 2023.

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

Date Range	Target	Result
1 Jul 2022 – 31 Dec 2022	Monitor 5 year trend	18*

*Figures for the 2022-23 FY have been provided on a pro-rata basis.

For the period 01 July 2022 to 31 December 2022 there has been 9 targeted traffic operations by ACT Road Policing. This takes into account one operation per month in line with the Road Safety Calendar and additional operations including but not limited to, major events (e.g. Summernats) and seasonal awareness campaigns (e.g. Kings Highway Summersafe campaign and Snow safe).

OUTCOME: Respond

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

Date Range	Target measure	Actual target	Result	% variation from Target	On Target
1 Jul 2022 – 31 Dec 2022	5 Year average or less	8.2 minutes or less	6.9 minutes	-1.3%	Y

So far this financial year the average length of time to respond to Priority One incidents was 6.9 minutes. This is 1.3% below the maximum target of 8.2 minutes (the average response time over the past 5 years).
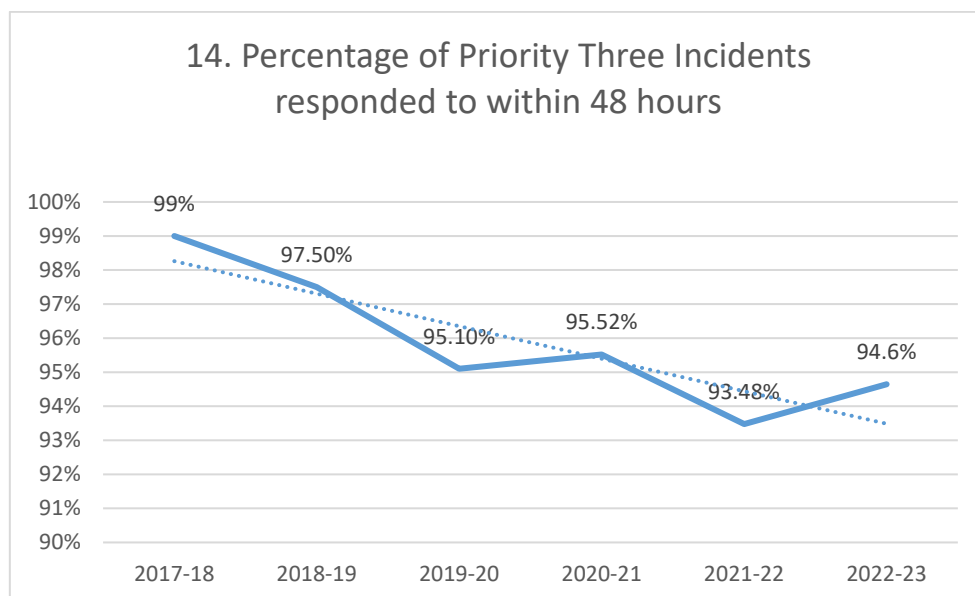
Performance Measure 13 – Average length of time to respond to Priority Two incidents

Date Range	Target measure	Actual target	Result	% variation from Target	On target
1 Jul 2022 – 31 Dec 2022	5 Year average or less	17.0 minutes or less	18.4 minutes	8.3%	N

For the reporting period, the average length of time to respond to Priority Two incidents was 18.4 minutes. This is 8.3% over the target 17.0 minutes (the average response time over the past 5 years).

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

Date Range	Target	Result
1 Jul 2022 – 31 Dec 2022	Monitor 5 year trend	94.6%

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

Date Range	Target measure	Target	Result	% variation from Target	On target
1 Jul 2022 – 31 Dec 2022	5 Year average or more	90.9% or more	90.5%	-0.4%	N

The percentage of triple zero (000) calls answered on first presentation is 90.5%. This result is 0.4% below the target of 90.9%, which is the average percentage of calls answered on first presentation over the past 5 years.

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

Date Range	Target measure	Target	Result	% variation from Target	On target
1 Jul 2022 – 31 Dec 2022	5 Year average or more	96.8% or more	97.3%	0.4%	Y

The percentage of triple zero (000) calls answered on second presentation is 97.3%. This result is 0.4% above the target of 96.8%, which is the average percentage of calls answered on second presentation over the past 5 years.

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

Date Range	Target measure	Actual Target	Result	% variation from Target	On target
1 Jul 2022 – 31 Dec 2022	National average or more	74.9	74.0%	-0.9%	N

OUTCOME: Enforce

Performance Measure 17 – Proportion of offenders proceeded against for person offences

Date Range	Target measure	Actual Target	Result	% variation from Target	On target
1 Jul 2022 – 31 Dec 2022	5 Year average or more	28.7% or more	31.1%	2.4%	Y

The proportion offenders proceeded against for person offences is 31.1%. This is 2.4% greater than the target of 28.7%, the average over the past 5 years.

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

Date Range	Target measure	Actual Target	Result	% variation from Target	On target
1 Jul 2022 – 31 Dec 2022	5 Year average or more	9.1% or more	8.2%	-0.9%	N

The proportion offenders proceeded against for property offences is 8.2%. This is 0.9% less than the target of 9.1%, the average over the past 5 years.

OUTCOME: Community Confidence

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

Date Range	Target measure	Actual Target	Result	% variation from Target	On target

1 Jul 2022 – 31 Dec 2022	National Average or more	73.6% or more	70.2%	-3.4%	N

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

As at the December 2022, the percentage of the community satisfied in general with services provided by police is 70.2% which is 3.4% below the target.

Performance Measure 20 - Percentage of the community who have confidence in police
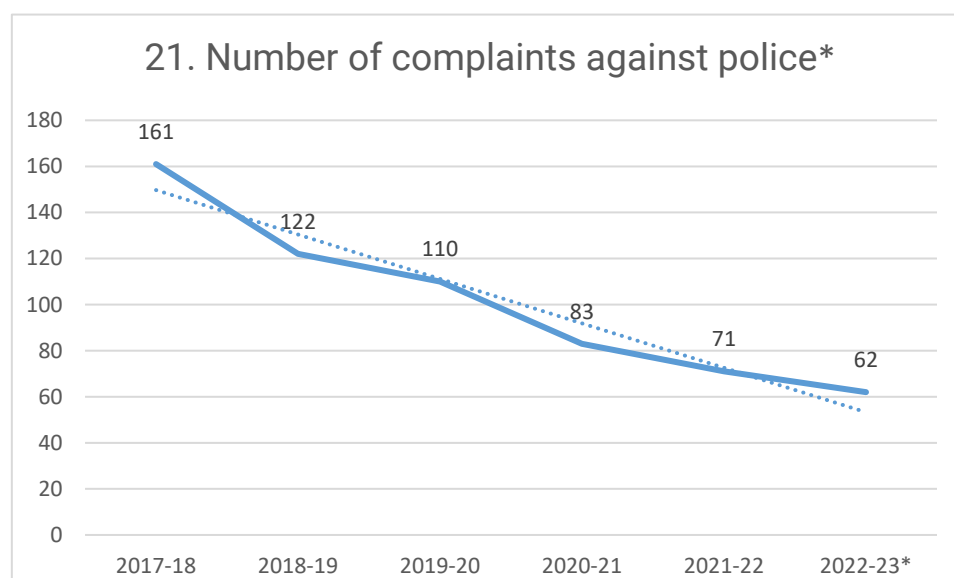
Date Range	Target measure	Actual Target	Result	% variation from Target	On target
1 Jul 2022 – 31 Dec 2022	National Average or more	76.6% or more	77.5%	1.0%	Y

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

As at the December 2022, the percentage of the community who have confidence in police is 77.5% which is 0.9% above the target.

Performance Measure 21 – Number of complaints against police

Date Range	Target	Result
1 Jul 2022 – 31 Dec 2022	Monitor 5 year trend	62*

*Figures for the 2022-23 FY have been provided on a pro-rata basis.

The pro-rata number of complaints against police for 2022-23 is 62. This continues a downward trend for complaints and the lowest result of the last 5 years.

4. Ministerial Direction and Statement of Intent

Transition to the Police Services Model

One of the strategies for ACT Policing to adapt its response processes and investigative procedures to support the community and the complexity of modern-day crimes is by transitioning to the Police Services Model (PSM).

With ACT Government's ongoing support, ACT Policing will be able direct resources where they are most effective, conduct focused crime prevention activities and work across the broader justice system with our partners to ensure we are addressing the root causes of crime and repeat offending.

The Research and Evaluation Team was formally established in November 2022 to enhance ACT Policing services and capabilities and will provide ACT Policing with the evidence to inform decision making and support best practice policing. Combining skills, knowledge and experience with policing research and innovation this capability will introduce new problem-solving methodology to support and address systemic crime issues and inform our prevention work.

ACT Policing also has new tools and technology to improve investigations and enhance efficiency. For example, new technology used for scene reconstructions in vehicle collisions is providing outstanding results for the investigation of some of the ACT's major collisions. This technology is a faster and more accurate way of gathering information to help with an investigation that will lead to improved support of the judicial process.

In 2023, ACT Policing will also continue to progress the following projects,

- The development and launch of the community-focused non-urgent Online Crime Reporting Portal. This portal will be developed to increase accessibility.
- Development of a business case to ACT Government for the second four-year tranche of the PSM (PSM2).
- Rollout of new Body Worn Cameras (BWC) with improved uploading ability.

Proactive Intervention and Diversion Teams

The initial development and subsequent expansion of the Proactive Intervention and Diversion policing capability has seen the creation of two Proactive Intervention and Diversion Teams (PIDTs) established within the Vulnerable Persons portfolio of ACT Policing. These teams act as a visible and proactive presence in the community, aiming to put downward pressure on the drivers of demand and reduce repeat calls for service by intervening, disrupting and preventing crime by focusing on problematic people, places and issues.

The PIDT had major operational successes in 2022, working with NSW Police Force to disrupt criminal syndicates targeting both residential and commercial business premises in the ACT and NSW.

Specific successes in 2022 include:

Operation Townsville
Operation Townsville was established after police identified a group of recidivist youth offenders committing home burglaries to then steal vehicles. The group originating in NSW was regularly travelling to the ACT and surrounding region. Operation Townsville members arrested a 19-year-old in early June after linking him to home invasions and aggravated robberies in multiple ACT suburbs. The 19-year-old was identified as a leader of this group and following his apprehension, the criminal activities of the group significantly decreased.

Operation Grantham

This operation renewed ACT Policing's relationship with the ACT's major shopping centres. Over several days of action, ACT Policing worked with its partners to address crime within the centres, as well as address some of the anti-social and non-crime related issues. The operation has resulted in early intervention opportunities, better relationships with our partners, better intelligence, and the disruption of crime during the busy school holiday periods.

Operation Quorn

During September and October 2022, it was identified there was a rise in commercial burglaries in the ACT. The PIDT identified a syndicate responsible with a known offender recently released from prison identified as the primary suspect, and likely leader of the group. The PIDT was able to quickly apprehend this suspect and conduct search warrants locating key evidence. Following the arrest, there was an immediate decrease in commercial burglaries.

Further effectiveness of the PIDT strategies include their early work to mitigate an escalation in 'fail to stop for police' incidents on Canberra's roads. This outcome in part led to the creation of ACT Policing's recently established taskforce called Operation TORIC.

In 2023, the PIDT will also focus on offender management post release from prison. The establishment of a multi-agency community of practice will consider facilitators and influencers of crime and offending. This will assist in delivering projects and evidence-based strategies to support and take the pressure off the front-line by focusing on underlying causation particularly around recidivism.

Reducing the overrepresentation of First Nations people

ACT Policing acknowledges the significant challenge of over-representation for First Nations people in the Criminal Justice System. ACT Policing's First Nations Liaison Officers play a critical role to assist police to identify families at risk, engage with them early, gain trust and refer to relevant culturally appropriate support and education services.

ACT Policing continues to explore alternatives to criminal prosecution, particularly the expansion of the formal cautioning framework for youth and First Nations people. ACT Policing, through its Criminal Justice Diversion Officers continues to work closely with the Restorative Justice Unit of the Justice and Community Safety Directorate. This relationship is important to support vulnerable communities through reforms to Restorative Justice Practices and procedures which in turn assists in achieving our target of diverting all eligible First Nations children and young people (≤18 years of age) and at least 25 per cent of all eligible 18 to 25-year-old First Nations people to Restorative Justice.

These alternatives to prosecution were developed in consultation with stakeholders and the community, including the Chief Police Officer's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Advisory Board, to ensure the inclusion of culturally appropriate diversion options and reforming internal thresholds for cautioning.

ACT Policing continues to provide a list of people wanted for warrants to the Aboriginal Legal Service in connection with the Front-Up Program. The Front-Up program sees First Nations people supported to manage outstanding arrest warrants without passing through police custodial processes.

ACT Policing also utilise the Community of Practice (CoP) for First Nations Liaison Officers within Commonwealth and Local Government. This enables network opportunities and allows for greater collaboration and communication between these agencies with a common goal.

In enhancing our engagement with First Nations communities, ACT Policing is committed to supporting the AFP's First Nations Unit (FNU) and the AFP's Innovate Reconciliation Action Plan 2022-2024.

ACT Policing will continue to engage with First Nations people in order to improve outcomes and reduce representation in the criminal justice system through the adoption and delivery of early intervention and diversion activities, including the emerging body of work concerning First Nations people to soon commence under the Second Action Plan of the ACT Disability Justice Strategy.

Implementing effective sexual assault prevention and responses

The Chief Police Officer's Statement of Intent for 2023 reiterates the priority for ACT Policing to implement effective sexual assault prevention and responses. ACT Policing has specialist investigators in the Sexual Assault and Child Abuse Team (SACAT) who guide victim survivors through each step of the process. SACAT's primary focus is providing a victim-centric police response to sexual violence in our community.

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

In the ACT Government's 2022-23 Budget, ACT Policing received $3.84 million over four years to support the establishment of an additional Sexual Assault and Child Abuse Team to increase the level of service to the community, following the recommendations of the December 2021 report 'Listen. Take action to prevent, believe and heal.'

ACT Policing acknowledges the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Steering Committee's Report (SAPR) into sexual violence and the work that all relevant agencies in the ACT can do to improve the experience for victim survivors of sexual assault. The report's case studies highlighted a perception that some ACT Policing officers need to develop a better understanding of the spectrum of sexual violence, and that some first impressions of ACT Policing have failed to meet victim survivors' expectations. ACT Policing continues to review these issues and seek ways to improve service delivery and support for people who report a sexual assault.

A working group has been established in response to Recommendation 15, consisting of the ACT Policing review team, ACT Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP), and Victim Support ACT (VSACT) and is chaired by the Office of the Co-ordinator General for Family Safety.

As part of its commitment to reviewing the workforce structure, training and decision-making, the SACAT investigative function received an internal review prior to the release of SAPR. As part of the subsequent recommendations, ACT Policing has strengthened the ACT Criminal Investigations organisational structure to include a Detective Inspector with specific oversight of the Sexual Assault and Child Abuse Teams, elevating the leadership and enhancing the decision-making process. An additional Sergeant role has been created to provide increased specialist support to the SACAT and Criminal Investigations teams for training, reviewing briefs of evidence, stakeholder engagement and coordination.

ACT Policing is also reviewing training across all levels to upskill the workforce, aimed at mitigating identified issues and improving the outcomes for victim-survivors. Training will target police officers working in General Duties in conjunction with specialist members in SACAT and within ACT Criminal Investigations more broadly. The secondment of an independent researcher to help inform this important work is currently in contract negotiation and is expected to be engaged in the near future.

Raising the Minimum age of Criminal Responsibility (MACR)

ACT Policing will continue to respond to calls for assistance where there is a risk of harm to any member of the community, regardless of changes to the Minimum Age of Criminal Responsibility (MACR). Police will always act to preserve life and property in protection of the community and will seek to engage support services and diversionary programs relevant to the person's age.
The ACT Government released a position paper on 3 November 2022, where it affirmed its commitment to raising MACR to 14 years old. The ACT Government will introduce a Bill in 2023 to raise the MACR in a staged approach, with the following steps:

- The MACR will be initially raised to 12 years old; and
- The MACR will be further raised to 14 years old as soon as practicable, but no more than two years after the commencement of the legislation.

ACT Policing's preference is that the age should be raised to 12 years old with no exceptions, not 14 years old, and for the MACR to be nationally consistent. ACT Policing is of the view that raising the MACR to 12 years old is more likely to achieve a nationally consistent MACR in the medium to long term as

inconsistencies can create jurisdictional and operational challenges for police in preventing and disrupting serious crime.

ACT Policing strongly recommends that the relevant 24 hours-a-day, seven days a week wrap-around support services (including after-hours and crisis accommodation) must be in place and appropriately resourced prior to implementation of the revised MACR, to successfully divert youth away from harmful behaviours, improve their overall wellbeing and result in positive outcomes for community safety in the ACT.

ACT Policing is a member of the cross directorate MACR Reference Group at Senior Executive Service level and is working with partners in assessing the impact and implementation of the revised MACR on both the community and the services supporting it.

Combat dangerous driving

ACT Policing is committed to initiatives that support and increase the safety of all road users on ACT roads.

In September 2022, ACT Policing provided a submission to the Standing Committee on Justice and Community Safety (the Committee) in response to the Inquiry into Dangerous Driving. ACT Policing's submission articulated the challenges ACT Policing experiences in addressing the issue of dangerous driving in in the ACT and outlined current strategies employed to target those involved. The proposal discussed key initiatives ACT Policing view as opportunities to increase the safety including legislative change and the examination of emerging technologies. It is ACT Policing's view that there is opportunity to examine policy around bail and appropriate sentencing in regards to the commission of serious offences, which may also impact the rate of recidivism of those contributing to dangerous driving.

The intelligence-led Operation TORIC commenced on 1 August 2022, with the intent to use non-traditional policing methods and discrete assets to identify offenders and holding them to account for their actions by putting them before the court. The aim is to focus on the identification of recidivist dangerous drivers, including 'Fail to Stop' offenders who engage in driving behaviours that place the community and ACT Policing members at risk. Evidence suggests that stopping these types of offenders, results in a reduction of other related crimes such as car thefts, assaults and burglaries. The taskforce has been relentless in its mission – ensuring that those who believe they are above the law are arrested and placed before the court for their actions.

Between 1 August 2022 and 31 January 2023 Operation TORIC has resulted in 191 apprehensions, leading to 449 charges. Of those apprehended, 69 of the offenders were already on bail and 34 were subject to good behaviour obligations imposed by a court.

In 2023, ACT Policing will increase its presence with a high visibility approach across the ACT to deter anti-social and dangerous driving, and influence safe driving practices. Road Policing continues to promote all aspects of road safety through targeted campaigns in line with the ACT Road Safety Calendar.

Countering terrorism and violent extremism

ACT Policing continues to work with partners in national, State and Territory law enforcement agencies to respond to the threat of terrorism and violent extremism.

Since mid-2020 resourcing from ACT Policing and Canberra Health Services (CHS) have established a trial ACT FLAG (Fixated and Lone-Actor Grievance- Fuelled Violence) Assessment team, which is the dedicated assessment capability within the ACT. The ACT FLAG continues to evolve with the development of joint FLAG operating procedures.

The core function of the ACT FLAG is to assess and manage the threat of harm posed by persons with demonstrated fixated behaviours and/or persons vulnerable to engaging in lone-actor grievance-fuelled violence, where there is suspected or known mental illness or mental disorder influencing behaviours.

FLAG has continued to operate despite funding for FLAG having ended in June 2022. A budget case for dedicated staffing was submitted to ACT Treasury in March 2022, and in the 2022-23 Budget announcement the ACT Government pledged $263, 000 to help support the ongoing services of FLAG.

Despite implementation challenges that occurred during the establishment of ACT FLAG over a period of COVID-19 restrictions, the capability has played a vital role in assessing and providing early intervention to members of the community at risk of fixated behaviour towards ACT Government officials or lone-actor grievance-fuelled violence towards the broader ACT Community.

Future priorities for FLAG include ongoing outreach and education to referral sources and to continue to increase community visibility of FLAG.

The Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC), in partnership with the Australian National University (ANU), was commissioned by the ACT Government to evaluate the Fixated Threat Assessment Capability (FTAC) of the ACT, Tasmania and the Northern Territory. An interim report was completed in late 2021, and the final revised report has been sent for authorisation and endorsement by ACT Government.

Family violence

ACT Policing continues to improve its response to family violence and work with partner agencies to provide a safer environment for victim survivors.

The purpose of ACT Policing's Family Violence Unit (FVU) is to:
- Identify high-risk offenders and vulnerable persons through reviewing family violence incidents and exchanging information with key partner support agencies.
- Engage with persons at risk of offending to ensure compliance with bail conditions and protection orders, engage with support agencies and educate perpetrators to ensure that they have a sound understanding of those conditions and consequences of failing to comply.
- Assist victim survivors to obtain court orders when they do not wish to be supported by agencies stationed within the court facility.
- Work with ACT Policing Intelligence to develop a Family Violence Intelligence Profile to assist frontline members in understanding the complex contextual issues surrounding certain victim survivors.

The FVU's focus is on continuing to develop its secondary response model to provide a tailored and coordinated approach for both victims and perpetrators of family violence. To achieve this, the FVU works closely with Domestic Violence Crisis Service, Child Youth Protection Services and Victims ACT in sharing information and developing strategies to support victim survivors and hold perpetrators to account.

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

Improvements to the Family Violence Targeted Response Strategy provides the opportunity for repeat victim survivors of family violence to meet face to face with investigators from the Family Violence Unit. This opportunity extends to survivors of historical family violence and referrals from partner agencies. This face-to-face meeting provides an informal opportunity for investigators to explain support services, investigative new avenues and set expectations around what occurs during the judicial process.

ACT Policing is committed to improving the experience for victim survivors of family violence, including working with our partner agencies and support services in the ACT. Critical information is shared by ACT Policing to assist other agencies, who in turn have helped identify a number of at-risk people in the community who have not intersected with law enforcement in the past. Success has led to greater collaboration and interaction with victim survivors who may have held fear or mistrust of police due to cultural factors or their own lived experience.

Since the introduction of the Family Violence Targeted Response Strategy, agencies have seen a significant increase in clients understanding not only the court process, but also how police make critical decisions and

identify offences. This clarity gives confidence and support for victim survivors and higher quality Evidence-in-Chief interviews. It also supports a consistent and complete response to all reported matters of family violence.

Strengthening community to prevent exploitation by Organised Crime

ACT Policing will continue to work to prevent and disrupt serious and organised crime targeting our community. This will be achieved by using a number of investigative strategies and initiatives.

In the 2022-23 ACT Government Budget, ACT Policing received $2.52 million over four years to commence the establishment of a Joint Organised Crime Task Force to disrupt serious and organised crime, including criminal groups, drug trafficking and supply within the ACT.

Case Study

In December 2022, ACT Policing seized more than half a million dollars' worth of property and arrested a 32-year-old Googong (NSW) man for alleged drug trafficking offences after a three-month operation.

On 2 September 2022, police executed a search warrant at a residence in Garran and located four firearms, approximately 85 grams of heroin, 85 grams of methylamphetamine, 278 grams of MDMA, 1486ml of 1,4-butanediol, large amounts of steroids and other pharmaceuticals, more than $60,000 in cash, and several electronic devices. These items were seized and a 36-year-old man was arrested and charged with multiple firearm and drug offences.

On 6 October 2022, police executed a second search warrant at the Garran residence, during which the Googong man was present, and in possession of two mobile phones. Subsequent investigations linked these mobile phones to alleged drug trafficking and firearms trading.

On 19 October 2022, police stopped the Googong man while he was driving and in a search of his vehicle, located four mobile phones and more than $60,000 in cash. The man's BMW M4 was seized.

On 15 December 2022, officers conducted a traffic stop on the man as he entered the ACT. Search warrants were then executed simultaneously on the Googong man's vehicle, residence and a business premises in Mitchell. During the warrants, police seized:

- a modified Mercedes G-Wagon 4WD;
- a Harley Davidson motorcycle;
- jewellery;
- more than $100,000 in cryptocurrency;
- prohibited weapons;
- steroids;
- documents; and,
- electronic devices.

The 32-year-old Googong man was arrested and appeared before the ACT Magistrates Court on 16 December 2022 charged with two counts of trafficking in a controlled drug, three counts of joint commission of trafficking in a controlled drug, dealing with property suspected to be the proceeds of crime, and using an unregistered vehicle.