

ACT POLICING ANNUAL REPORT

2016-17



partnerships
diversity
logistics
technology
values
futures
facilities
people
tools



AFP

AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL POLICE

POLICING FOR
A SAFER AUSTRALIA

ACT POLICING ANNUAL REPORT

2016-17



partnerships
diversity
logistics
technology
values
futures
facilities
people
tools



AFP

AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL POLICE

POLICING FOR
A SAFER AUSTRALIA

CONTACT OFFICER FOR THIS REPORT

Coordinator – Ministerial, Policy & Performance
ACT Policing
GPO Box 401
Canberra ACT 2601

Telephone: (02) 6264 9480
Email: ACT-MPP-Ministerial@afp.gov.au

GENERAL CONTACT DETAILS

Post

Written requests for information can be sent to:

Coordinator - Ministerial, Policy & Performance
ACT Policing
GPO Box 401
Canberra ACT 2601

Telephone

For general information about the AFP, telephone AFP National Headquarters on (02) 6131 3000.

People who are hearing impaired can contact the AFP through telephone typewriter facility on (02) 6256 7700.

For general enquiries regarding the content of this report please contact (02) 6264 9480.

Internet

Information about ACT Policing can be found at the ACT Policing website www.police.act.gov.au where an electronic version of this report can be found.

For Freedom of Information requests contact (02) 6131 6131, FOI@afp.gov.au or go to www.afp.gov.au.

© Commonwealth of Australia (Australian Federal Police) 2017
This work is copyright. Apart from any use as permitted under the *Copyright Act 1968* (Cth), no part may be reproduced by any process without prior written permission from ACT Policing.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION A: TRANSMITTAL CERTIFICATE	iv -
SECTION B: CHIEF POLICE OFFICER'S FOREWORD.....	1 -
SECTION C: 2016-17 MINISTERIAL DIRECTION	4 -
SECTION D: ACT POLICING AT A GLANCE	6 -
SECTION E: PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS.....	12 -
E.1 PERFORMANCE MEASURES.....	12 -
E.2 INDICATORS OF EFFECTIVENESS (IoE)	29 -
SECTION F: PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS.....	40 -
F.1 AFP PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS FRAMEWORK.....	40 -
F.2 ACT POLICING COMPLAINT STATISTICS	41 -
SECTION G: USE OF FORCE.....	45 -
SECTION H: STAFFING PROFILE.....	47 -
SECTION I: FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT REPORTING	52 -
I.1 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE	52 -
I.2 FINANCIAL ANALYSIS	52 -
I.3 ASSET MANAGEMENT.....	53 -
I.4 CAPITAL WORKS	55 -
I.5 GOVERNMENT CONTRACTING	60 -
APPENDICES.....	61 -
APPENDIX 1: FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	61 -
APPENDIX 2: STATEMENT OF PERFORMANCE.....	71 -
APPENDIX 3: OFFENCES REPORTED OR BECOMING KNOWN IN THE - AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY 2012-13 to 2016-17.	75 -
APPENDIX 4: OFFENCES CLEARED BY ACT POLICING IN THE AUSTRALIAN - CAPITAL TERRITORY 2012-13 to 2016-17.	77 -
APPENDIX 5: PERCENTAGE OF OFFENCES CLEARED BY ACT POLICING 2012-13 - to 2016-17	79 -
APPENDIX 6: PROCEEDINGS AGAINST OFFENDERS BY ACT POLICING - (CHARGES) 2012-13 to 2016-17	81 -

SECTION A: TRANSMITTAL CERTIFICATE -



Chief Police Officer for the ACT -

GPO Box 401 Canberra City ACT 2601
Telephone +61 2 6264 9610
www.afp.gov.au
ABN 17 864 931 143

29 September 2017

Minister for Police and Emergency Services
Legislative Assembly
London Circuit Canberra
ACT 2601

Dear Minister,

I am pleased to submit ACT Policing's Annual Report [the Report] for the financial year 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017.

The Report has been prepared in accordance with:

- Section 9 of the *Policing Arrangement* between the Minister for Home Affairs, Justice, Privacy and Freedom of Information of the Commonwealth, Australian Federal Police and the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) for the provision of police services to the ACT
- Section 54 of the *Purchase Agreement* between the ACT Minister for Police and Emergency Services, Commissioner of the Australian Federal Police and the Chief Police Officer for the provision of policing services to the ACT 2016-17
- 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, 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 the proceeds of fraud against the agency.

I certify 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 of 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017, 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 to the Legislative Assembly within 15 weeks of the end of the reporting year.

Yours sincerely

Justine Saunders

SECTION B: CHIEF POLICE OFFICER'S FOREWORD -



It was a challenging and rewarding year for ACT Policing and for my first eight months as Chief Police Officer for the ACT.

As the Canberra population and geographical footprint has grown, so too has the public demand for policing services, with a 16.7 per cent rise in calls requiring a police response since 2015-16.

In response, ACT Policing has continued to flexibly deploy our capabilities to prevent, disrupt and prosecute crime in partnership with Government and the community.

ACT Policing performed strongly against the 2016-17 Purchase Agreement and Ministerial Direction, recording favorable results, including the achievement of 18 of the 21 Performance

Measures and 14 of the 17 Indicators of Effectiveness.

This success is reflected in the results of the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police (NSCSP), which indicated the ACT community has positive perceptions and high levels of satisfaction with ACT Policing. Community perceptions and satisfaction with police all exceeded the national average, and confidence in ACT police recorded the highest result nationally.

A reflection of the increasing demand on ACT Policing resources has been an increase in offences recorded against people and property.

To address this trend, ACT Policing has continued its holistic approach to solving these problems through our outcomes of reducing crime, public safety, and community and stakeholder engagement.

ACT Policing has seen a positive response to our continued focus on family violence. Whilst we have seen an increase in reporting since 2015-16 (18.9 per cent increase in reported assaults in the home, 44.7 per cent of which are family-violence related), this reflects increased community awareness and confidence in ACT Policing and whole-of-government effort to support victims and perpetrators. The magnitude of this issue cannot be understated and our continued efforts to prevent and reduce family violence, in particular recidivism of this crime, will be an ongoing priority.

Early intervention and diversion are keys to preventing family violence and other crime types. Consequently, ACT Policing continues to invest in our engagement with youth. By way of example, ACT Policing delivered family-violence presentations to more than 2,000 students throughout the year. To build on our efforts I have initiated a Youth Engagement Initiative to better understand the perceptions of ACT Policing by young people and to strengthen this critical relationship.

ACT Policing worked in partnership with stakeholders to support whole-of-government initiatives and strategies to protect vulnerable members of our community, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and youth. ACT Policing met the target for referring 100 per cent of all eligible offenders to

restorative justice and exceeded its target for the number of referrals to drug - diversion programs. I want to ensure we make every effort to prevent crime from - being committed in the first instance. -

When this doesn't occur, ACT Policing has continued to perform well in its flexible - response and investigation of crime - specifically the use of intelligence informed, - proactive tasking and deployment to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of - ACT Policing. This is illustrated by an overall reduction of property crime by 7.0 - per cent and an agile response, through the establishment of intelligence- informed task forces, to increases in armed robberies, residential burglaries and - the associated theft of motor vehicles. While these initiatives are responses to - criminal activity, they all target the prevention and disruption of criminal - behaviour. -

The task forces have had an immediate impact, with arrests occurring within days - of their establishment. Since the implementation of the proactive property task - force in early 2017, they have arrested 40 individuals, laid 268 charges and - recovered over \$1.4 million worth of stolen motor vehicles and property. -

Consistent with this approach has been ACT Policing's targeted focus on - countering organised crime by Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs (OMCGs). The criminal - conduct of OMCGs became the number one priority for ACT Policing as we saw an - escalation of violent crime involving these groups. Taskforce Nemesis continued - to play a key role in our response, delivering excellent operational results - including successful prosecutions and the seizure of firearms weapons, - explosives, cash and illicit drugs. Organised crime will be a continued focus and I - will be working with Government and other stakeholders to address this evolving - threat. -

As the threat of organised crime has changed so has the national security threat. - While there are no known specific or credible threats to the ACT, we must be - mindful that national security incidents can happen anywhere, and Canberra is - not immune. Consequently ACT Policing has worked with our partners nationally - to ensure we learn from their experiences. In turn we have continued to develop - our capability, through exercising, to respond to these threats— in particular - threats to crowded places and major events. -

This year recorded the lowest number of collisions resulting in injury in five years. - We also saw a decline in the number of road collisions resulting in death. - Although one death is too many, these results are positive and can be credited to - proactive measures for reducing road trauma through education and traffic - enforcement. -

However, some drivers continue to engage in unsafe driving habits such as - speeding and driving while impaired or distracted. We will continue to actively - target dangerous and anti-social driving in support of the ACT Road Safety - Strategy to improve road safety on our roads. -

In responding to the changing environment and preparing for the future, ACT - Policing has commenced a number of initiatives and activities. In March 2017, I - initiated a major strategic reform *ACT Policing Futures Program – Policing for Tomorrow's ACT* (The Futures Program). -

The Futures Program is aimed at ensuring ACT Policing delivers a sustainable, efficient and effective service which will meet the long-term needs of the ACT community. We are considering:

- our workforce model to ensure our people are trained to adapt to an unprecedented operational tempo, increasing population and shifting demographics
- accommodation needs, technology solutions and the right tools to assist our officers do their job in a more effective way
- working with the broader organisation to address the diversity deficit within the AFP.

I am committed to keeping ACT Policing officers safe, having regard to threats against police within Australia. As a result of Government budgetary support, we will be providing ACT Policing members with greater access to Conducted Electronic Weapons (CEWs) and expanding our Regional Targeting Teams with additional members, focusing on community safety in our entertainment precincts.

I look forward to the challenges ahead and working in partnership with the community and our stakeholders, while we continue to strive to deliver a high quality of service to Canberrans now and into the future.



Justine Saunders
Chief Police Officer for the ACT

SECTION C: 2016-17 MINISTERIAL DIRECTION

Ministerial Direction

Minister for Police and Emergency Services Simon Corbell, MLA

This Direction is issued under section 6 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 the Chief Police Officer for the ACT (CPO). This Direction is to be read in conjunction with the 2016-2017 Purchase Agreement between the ACT Minister for Police and Emergency Services, the AFP Commissioner and the CPO.

The role of the Australian Federal Police

In accordance with the *Australian Federal Police Act 1979* (the Act), the AFP provides community policing services to the ACT. In accordance with the Act the Commonwealth and ACT Governments enter into an arrangement for the provision of policing services every 5 years. This arrangement details the goods and services to be purchased by the ACT from the AFP. This arrangement is supported by Annual Purchase Agreements which outline the range of deliverables, performance measures and the agreed price for those services. Consistent with this agreement I expect ACT Policing to pay due attention to all elements of the Purchase Agreement.

I note that the responsibilities and expectations of ACT Policing by Government and the community are evolving. I expect that, in addition to the Special Areas of Focus, ACT Policing will continue to respond appropriately to changes in the threat environment and emerging crime types, including serious and organised crime.

Special Areas of Focus

The Government expects ACT Policing will focus its activities on the following key strategic priorities during financial year 2016-2017:

- Continue to focus on strengthening ACT's response to domestic and family violence in appropriate and culturally sensitive ways; supporting the efforts of the Coordinator-General for Domestic and Family Violence; and ensuring appropriate training and tools are provided to members who respond to these incidents.
- Continue to work proactively with Government on how best to reduce and prevent alcohol-fuelled violence, enforcing liquor laws, maintaining a presence in night entertainment precincts and effectively responding to alcohol related violent incidents.

- Continued commitment to restorative justice, including through the implementation of Phase 2 of the Restorative Justice Scheme and ensuring appropriate training for all officers to maintain an understanding of the benefits of the Restorative Justice Scheme.
- Improving road safety through particular emphasis on vulnerable road users and combating anti-social and dangerous driving behaviours, including impaired driving and speeding

In support of these areas of focus, I continue to have high expectations that ACT Policing will operate in a way that promotes collaboration and demonstrates accountability and responsiveness. In particular, I expect ACT Policing to be responsive to any requests for information from my Office and alerting me to any significant events related to ACT Policing's activities through clear, comprehensive and timely advice.

I also expect ACT Policing to provide a leadership role with partner agencies in realising the vision and objectives of whole-of-government strategies, including, but not limited to, the strategies set out in the 2016-17 Annual Purchase Agreement.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Simon Corbell', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Simon Corbell, MLA
Minister for Police and Emergency Services
29 June 2016

SECTION D: ACT POLICING AT A GLANCE

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 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 an ethical and values-driven organisation that embraces diversity and inclusion. We value fairness, trust, respect, accountability, integrity, commitment and excellence in service to the community and working with each other.

OUR GOVERNANCE

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

Policing Arrangement

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

ACT Policing works in partnership with the community to create a safer and more secure ACT in accordance with the Policing Arrangement between the Commonwealth and ACT Governments.

Purchase Agreement

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

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

OUR BUDGET

Under the Purchase Agreement, the funding provided by the ACT Government to the AFP for delivery of policing services in 2016-17 was \$155.982 million.

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

OUR APPROACH

In line with the Purchase Agreement, our aim is to provide a quality and effective policing services to the ACT, in partnership with the community and ACT Government.

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

Reduce Crime

- Continued support against the ACT Property Crime Prevention Strategy 2016-2020, promoting innovative and enduring crime prevention strategies and reducing the opportunities for crime to occur or reoccur.
- Enhancing our response 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 between the ACT Director of Public Prosecutions and the delivery of high standard briefs in a timely manner.
- Facilitating a more efficient criminal justice system, with emphasis on timely preventative justice measures and judicial processes.

Public Safety

- Our response meets community expectations, ensuring resources meet demands and enhancing police responsiveness through mobility solutions.

- Effective planning and management of major events and public demonstrations by reviewing and improving existing arrangements, working with the community and relevant agencies to improve events management 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 collaboratively 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 against the ACT Aboriginal Justice Partnership 2015-18 to prevent and reduce the number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people coming into contact with the criminal justice system.
- Supporting the ACT Prevention of Violence Against Women and Children Strategy 2011-17 and further initiatives that deter, detect and prevent violence against women and children.
- Enhancing and strengthening the resilience of communities by utilising safety and security initiatives and building relationships with vulnerable community groups.

OUR PERFORMANCE

ACT Policing's performance is measured by a framework which incorporates three major outcomes and a series of strategies, initiatives and targets, as articulated in the 2016-17 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 linkages 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 **Section E: Performance Analysis**.

OUR CHALLENGES

Major challenges and demands presented to ACT Policing during 2016-17 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:** Improving safety in the home by being proactive and disrupting the cycle of violence.
- **Alcohol-fuelled violence:** Working in partnership with the liquor industry in reducing and preventing alcohol-fuelled violence, enforcing liquor laws and responding to violence within night entertainment precincts.
- **Emerging crime environment:** Developing agile policing capabilities to respond to organised crime and an increasingly complex and borderless crime environment.
- **Protecting ACT Policing:** Increasing the personal safety of ACT Policing officers and enhancing security measures in response to the heightened security threat levels against police.
- **Fiscal environment:** Managing the accumulative impact of the general savings measure while providing a high quality policing service that meets community and Government expectations.
- **Establishing an inclusive workforce:** Developing a more flexible and professional workforce that is committed to health and wellbeing, and increasing diversity across ACT Policing.
- **Growing population:** Ensuring ACT Policing is agile, adaptive and responsive to the 1.3 per cent population growth in the ACT, shifting demographics and the geographic dispersion of the community.

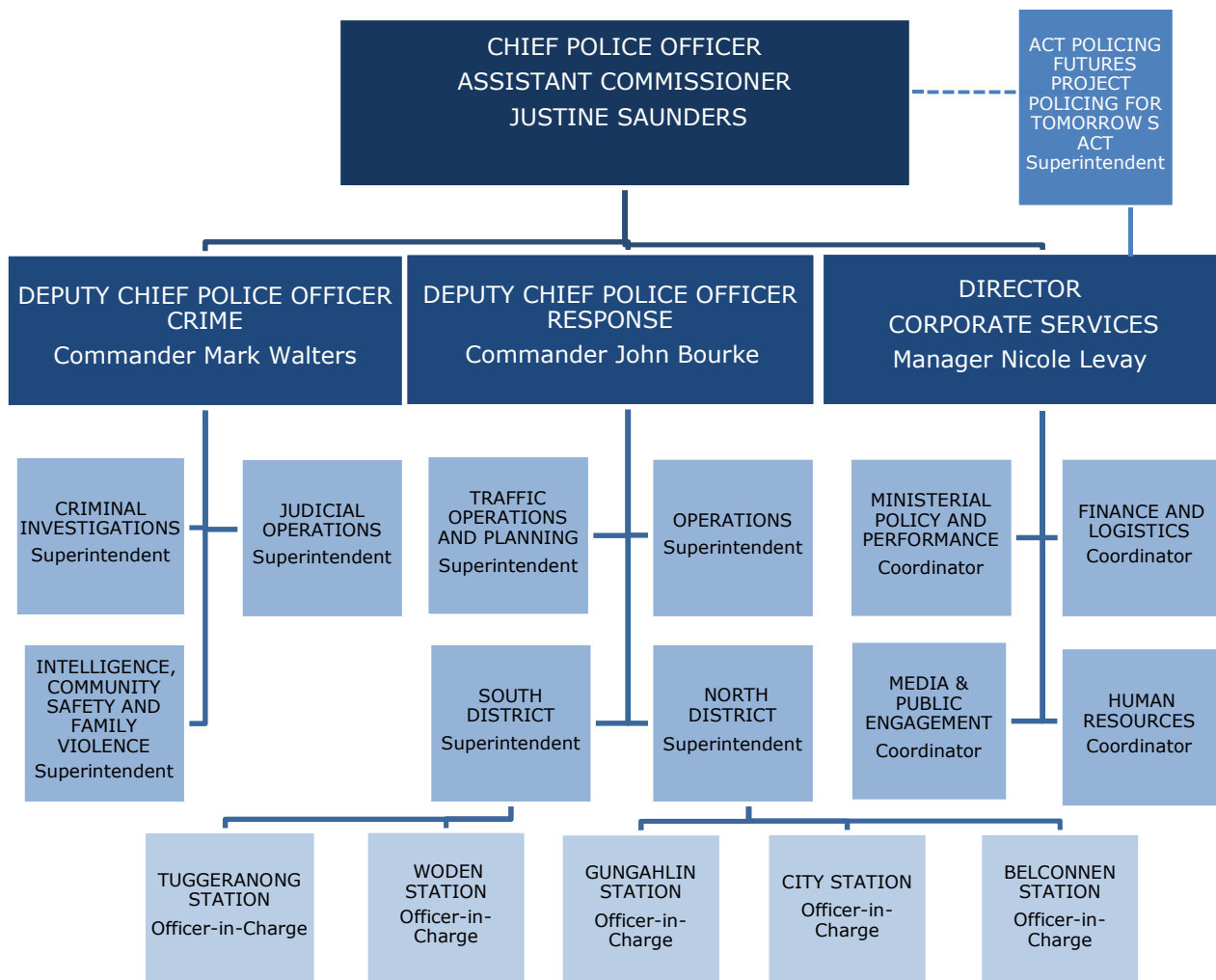
OUR PEOPLE

The Chief Police Officer is accountable to the ACT Minister for Police and Emergency Services for the achievements of 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.

More information about our people can be found at **Section H: Staffing Profile**.

Figure C.1 ACT POLICING ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE AS AT 30 JUNE 2017



SECTION E: PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

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 outlines 21 performance measures under three main outcomes.

Reduce Crime

Outputs: - Crime Prevention and Reduction
 Criminal Investigations and Prosecutions

Public Safety

Outputs: - Police Response
 Public Order and Emergency Management
 Road Safety and Traffic Management

Community & Partner Engagement

Outputs: - Community Support & 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 NSCSP.

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

E.1 PERFORMANCE MEASURES

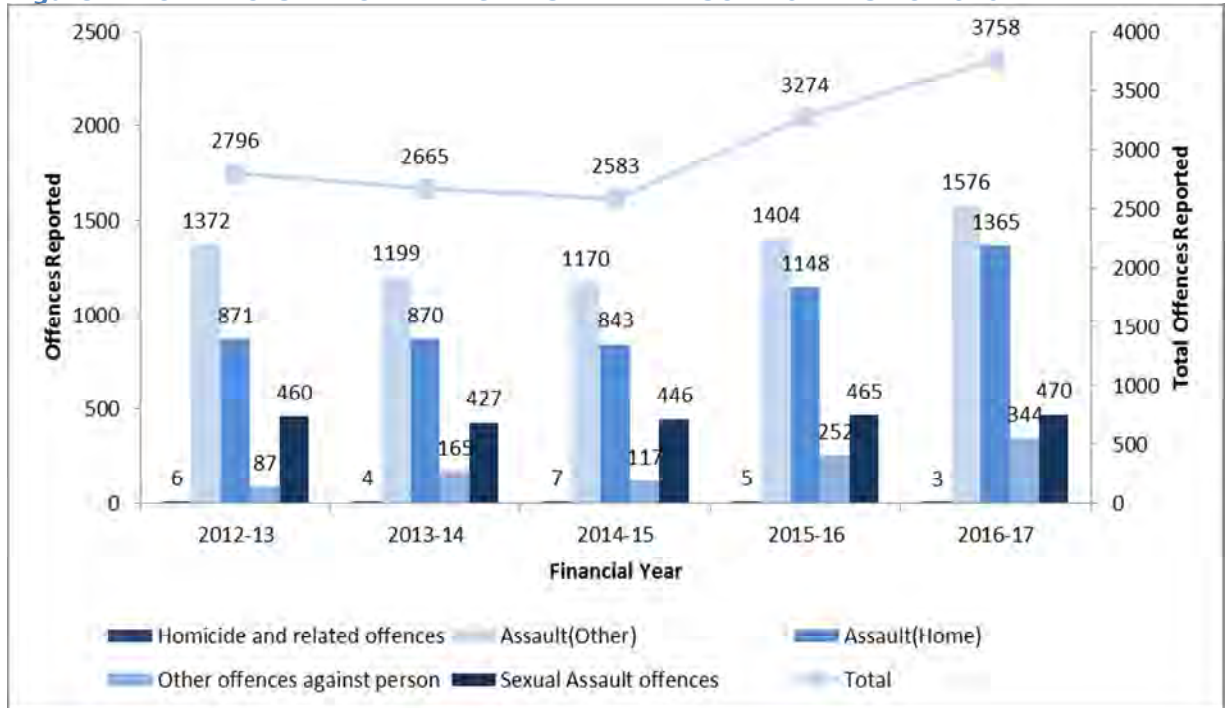
Outcome: Reduce Crime

Crime Prevention and Reduction

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

The target for this measure was 800 or less offences against the person reported or becoming known per 100,000 population. ACT Policing did not meet the target for this measure by recording a result of 961.8 offences per 100,000 population, over the target by 20.2 per cent.

During the 2016-17 reporting period there were 3758 offences against the person reported to ACT Policing. This represents an increase of 14.8 per cent compared to the 2015-16 reporting period.

Figure B.1 OFFENCES REPORTED AGAINST THE PERSON 2012-13 TO 2016-17

Source: PROMIS as at 3 July 2017

All person offence types increased in 2016-17 with the exception of homicide and related offences (down 40 percent or 2 offences). As presented in Table B.1, increases include the following:

- Other offences against the person¹ (up 36.5 per cent or 92 offences)
 - Reckless threat to kill a person (up 100 per cent or 31 offences)
 - Use carriage service to menace/harass/offend (up 81.3 per cent or 52 offences)
 - Kidnapping (up 64.7 per cent or 11 offences)
- Assaults in the home (up 18.9 per cent or 217 offences)
- Other assaults (up 12.3 per cent or 172 offences).

Table B.1 OFFENCES REPORTED AGAINST THE PERSON 2015-16 TO 2016-17

Offences type	2015 16	2016 17	Percentage Change (%)
Homicide and related offences	5	3	-40.0%
Sexual assault offences	465	470	1.1%
Assault	2552	2941	15.2%
Assault (Other)	1404	1576	12.3%
Assault (Home)	1148	1365	18.9%
Other offences against person	252	344	36.5%
Total	3274	3758	14.8%

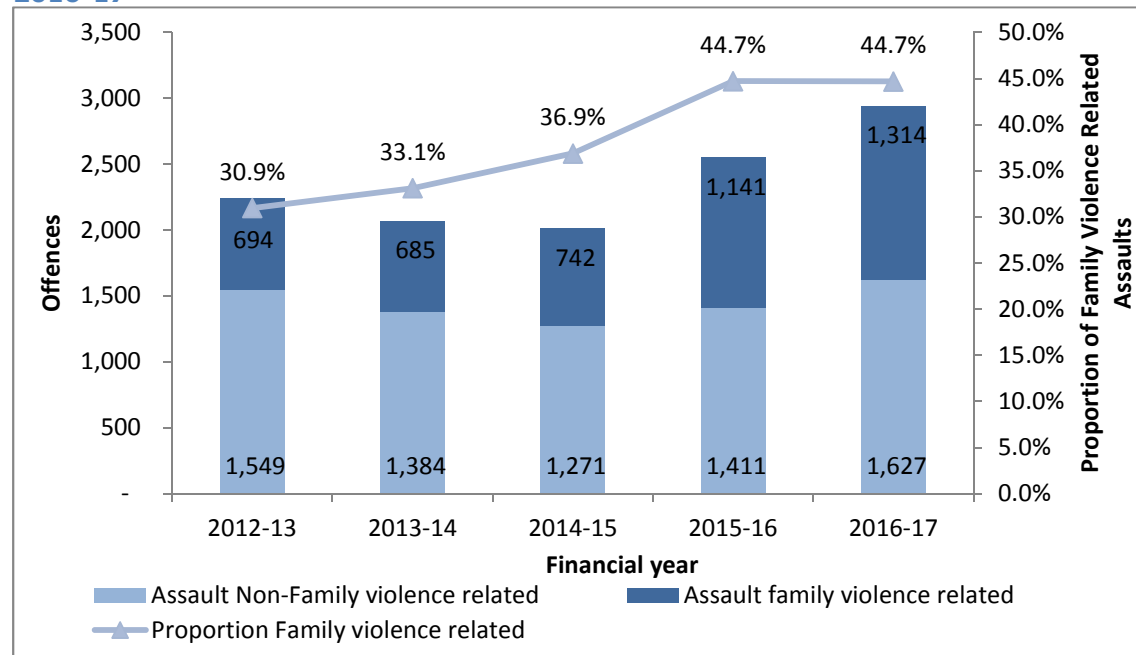
Source: PROMIS as at 3 July 2017

¹ Acts intended to threaten or harass, or acts that unlawfully deprive another person of their freedom of movement, that are against that person's will or against the will of any parent, guardian or other person having lawful custody or care of that person. This includes abduction and kidnapping, deprivation of liberty/false imprisonment, and harassment and threatening behaviour.

In the reporting period, overall assault offences increased 15.2 per cent when compared to the previous year.

Assaults reported in the home have increased by 18.9 per cent in 2016-17 when compared to 2015-16. This increase is mirrored by an increase in family-violence matters, the majority of which occur in the home. As presented in Figure B.2, 44.7 per cent of all assaults reported to ACT Policing were family violence related. This reporting is likely the result of a continued whole-of-government focus on family violence and increased confidence in the system and ACT Policing's response.

Figure B.2 PROPORTION OF FAMILY VIOLENCE RELATED ASSAULTS 2012-13 to 2016-17



Source: PROMIS as at 3 July 2017

To address these concerning trends, ACT Policing and our partners continue to focus on preventing and reducing family violence, particularly recidivism of this crime.

Strategies employed include the commencement of two Family Violence Orders Liaison Officers (FV-OLO) within the Family Violence Coordination Unit (FVCU). The FVCU was established in October 2015 to ensure officers implement best practice policies and procedures when responding to family violence. The FV-OLO role provides a critical link between policing responses to family violence incidents and the application for court issued family violence orders (FVO).

In March 2017, the Family Violence Risk Assessment Tool (FVRAT) was implemented to assist first responders assess family violence incidents and reduce further incidents within the relationship. The FVRAT further enhances the ability to share the risk assessment with appropriate support services to improve the responses to victims and perpetrators.

There has also been a focus on education in recognition that beginning the conversation of family violence at a young age can shape attitudes and reduce the instances of family violence in the next generation. Officers from the FVCU delivered family violence presentations to more than 2,000 students at secondary schools across the ACT throughout the financial year. Students received

information about the impact of family violence, the cycle and stages of family violence and the support networks available. The presentation includes a local perspective, looking at the prevalence of family violence in Canberra with local case studies. There was a positive response from students and teachers, with many questions and scenarios put forward to the presenters which created constructive conversations within the groups.

Other assaults occurring in public places also showed an increase of 12.3 per cent in 2016-17 when compared to 2015-16. Alcohol-related violence continues to be an issue in the ACT with alcohol-related assault offences increasing by 30.4 per cent in 2016-17 compared to 2015-16.

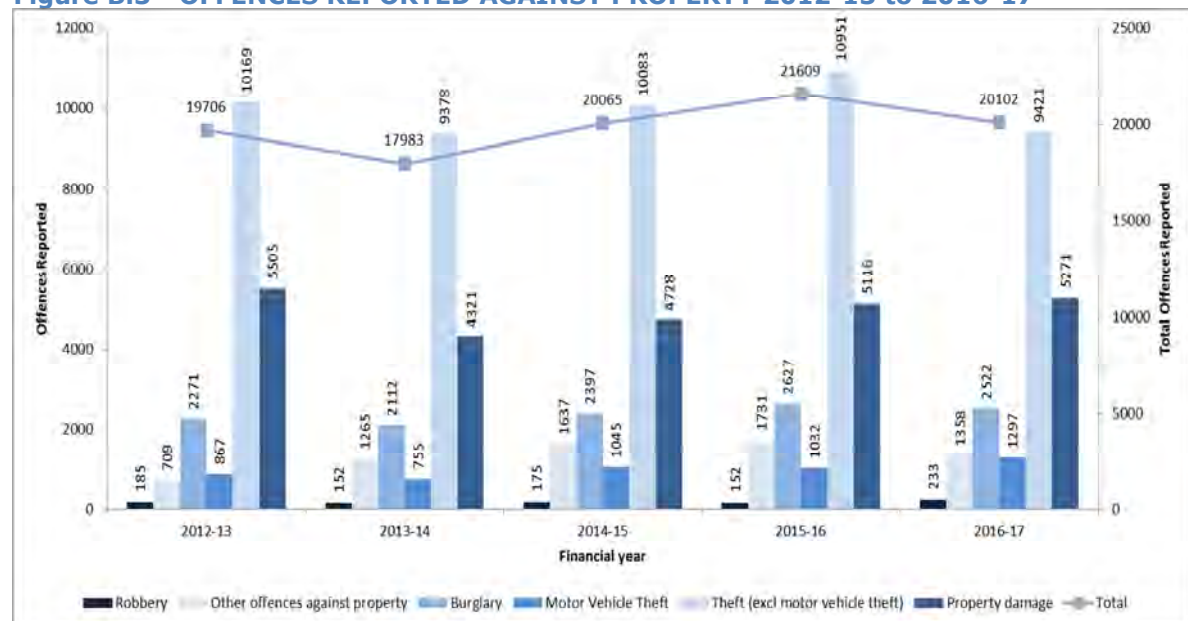
During the reporting period, there was also a 36.5 per cent increase in 'Other offences against the person' compared to 2015-16. It is important to note that 'Other offences against the person' only account for a small proportion of the total number of person offences. The increase is due to a rise in the offence of 'Using a carriage service to menace/harass/offend' and 'Reckless threats to kill'. A high proportion of these offences are related to family violence related incidents.

In response to the escalation of violent crime, targeting OMCG activity remains a key priority for ACT Policing. Taskforce Nemesis is a permanent and dedicated team of ACT Policing's Criminal investigations portfolio focused on targeting, disrupting and apprehending OMCG members involved in criminal activity. This Taskforce has had significant success in the reporting period with the apprehension of several offenders.

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

The target for this measure was 8,300 or less offences against the person reported or becoming known per 100,000 population. ACT Policing met the target for this measure by recording a result of 5145 offences per 100,000 of the population.

Figure B.3 - OFFENCES REPORTED AGAINST PROPERTY 2012-13 to 2016-17



Source: PROMIS as at 3 July 2017

During the reporting period 20,102 offences against property were reported to ACT Policing. This represents an overall 7 per cent decrease (or 1,507 offences) from 2015-16.

Table B.2 OFFENCES REPORTED AGAINST PROPERTY BY OFFENCE TYPE 2015-16 to 2016-17

Offences type	2015 16	2016 17	Percentage Change (%)
Robbery	152	233	53.3%
Armed robbery	95	121	27.4%
Unarmed robbery	57	112	96.5%
Burglary	2627	2522	-4.0%
Burglary dwellings	1471	1625	10.5%
Burglary shops	432	327	-24.3%
Burglary other	724	570	-21.3%
Motor vehicle theft	1032	1297	25.7%
Theft (excluding motor vehicle theft)	10951	9421	-14.0%
Property damage	5116	5271	3.0%
Other offences against property	1731	1358	-21.5%
Total	21609	20102	-7.0%

Source: PROMIS as at 3 July 2017

Despite the 7 per cent decrease in the total number of property offences, robbery offences overall have recorded a 53.3 per cent increase. This increase has been driven by a significant rise in the number of unarmed robberies (up 96.5 per cent or 55 offences) when compared to 2015-16.

Law enforcement has long identified a connection between illicit drug use and unarmed offences; Canberra is not immune to this. ACT Policing recognises this form of crime is opportunistic and motivated by the ability to obtain cash instantaneously.

In 2016-17, ACT Policing supported the CrimeStoppers ACT campaign 'Dob in a Dealer.' This campaign aimed to prevent and disrupt methylamphetamine-related and other illicit drug activity in the ACT by encouraging members of the community to anonymously report information to CrimeStoppers ACT.

During the six month 'Dob in A Dealer' campaign, ACT Policing executed 46 warrants which resulted in the seizure of almost three kilograms of illicit drugs. Two residences and seven vehicles valued at more than \$1.8 million and in excess of \$600,000 in cash were also restrained as proceeds of crime. Crime Stoppers ACT saw a 40 per cent increase in the number of drug-related tipoffs during the course of the campaign.

Additionally, ACT Policing recorded an increase of motor vehicle theft. When compared to 2015-16, the number of motor vehicle theft offences reported to ACT Policing increased 25.7 per cent (or 265 offences).

Illicit drug use is also associated with other criminality such as motor vehicle theft, theft and burglary. In recognition of this link, ACT Policing conducted 'Operation Ronin' to target the link between property crime offences and the trafficking of illicit drugs (predominantly methylamphetamine) within the ACT.

As part of this operation, ACT Policing charged 27 offenders with more than 70 offences, including the receiving of stolen property, drug trafficking, unauthorised possession of firearms, possess/use prohibited weapon without authorisation, using a false document and obtain property by deception. ACT Policing seized more than five kilograms of illicit drugs, over \$200,000 in currency, 20 firearms, over a half million dollars' worth of stolen property and eight motor vehicles.

In the reporting period, ACT Policing also conducted discreet operations targeting shoplifting across Canberra. This was in recognition of theft being a major issue for Canberra retailers. As part of these operations, members from Woden and Tuggeranong Police Stations and ACT Policing's Community Safety Teams worked with loss prevention officers at major shopping centres in Woden, Gungahlin and Belconnen to identify and apprehend shoplifting offenders.

As a result of three discreet shoplifting operations conducted, 37 offenders were apprehended for shoplifting offences. The majority of those apprehended were banned from the relevant shopping centre for up to 12 months and face criminal charges for thefts from retail premises. ACT Policing will continue to work closely with retailers to prevent shoplifting offences by providing information related to business security and maintaining a police presence at shopping centres.

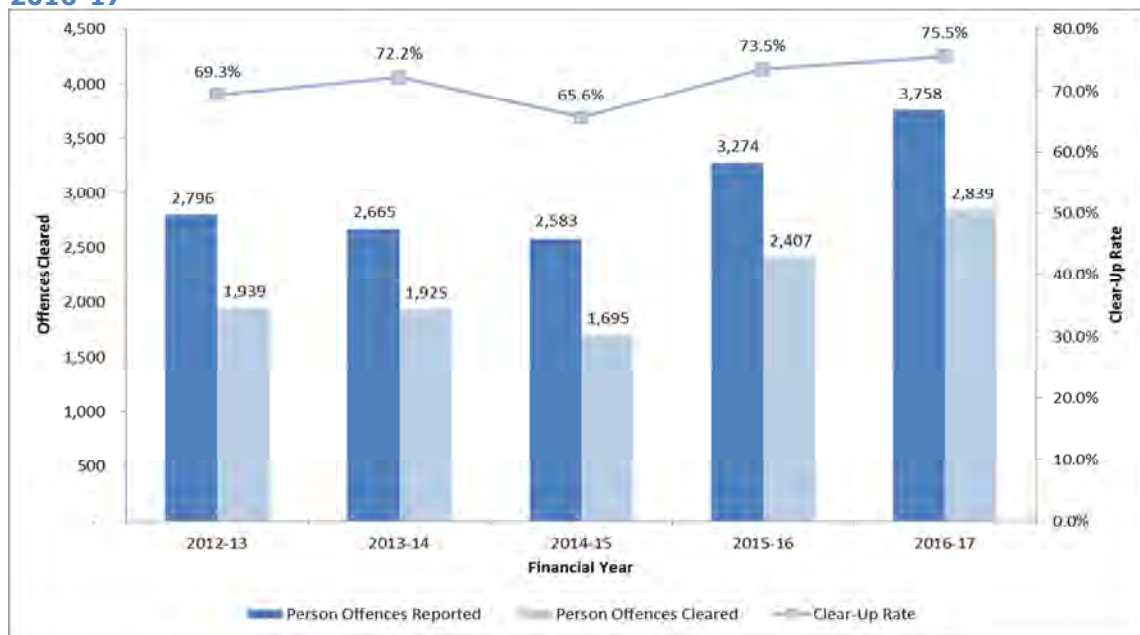
Criminal Investigations and Prosecutions

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

Offences cleared relates to offences for which there was an outcome during the reporting period. These outcomes include prosecution of an offender (through an arrest or some other form of proceeding such as a summons or a caution), withdrawal of the complaint, insufficient evidence to proceed against an alleged offender 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 75.5 per cent.

As presented in Figure B.4, the 2016-17 result for this Performance Measure was the highest proportion of offences against the person cleared for more than five years.

Figure B.4 – OFFENCES REPORTED AGAINST THE PERSON CLEARED 2012-13 to 2016-17

Source: PROMIS as at 3 July 2017

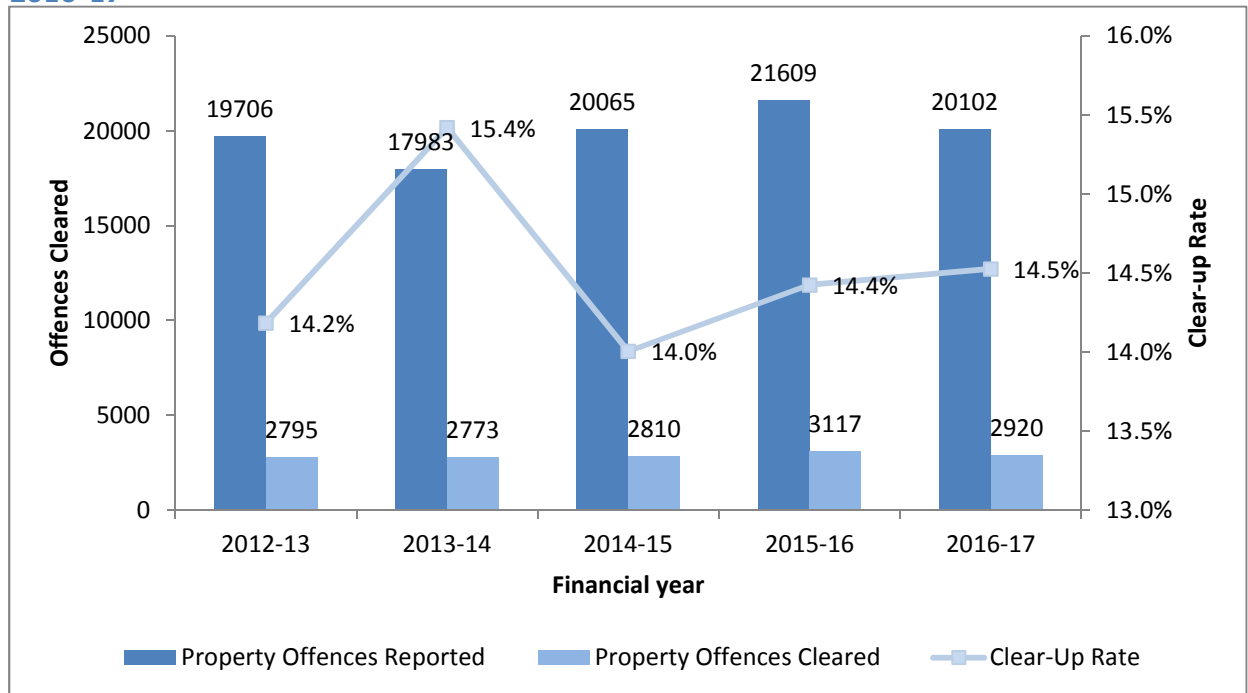
In August 2016, a new AFP Forensics Facility was opened to deliver forensic services under a more consultative and client-centred 'Search Precinct' model. The new facility and operational model combines members from forensic disciplines together to improve the result times for investigators through faster forensic examinations of crucial evidence collected from crime scenes in the ACT. This enhanced capability played a key role for ACT Policing's successes described in the next section.

Performance Measure 4 - Percentage of offences against property cleared.

Offences cleared against property are offences for which an outcome of an investigation was recorded as having been completed within the reporting period. Offences against property include robbery, burglary, motor vehicle theft, other theft, property damage and other offences against property. The possible outcomes are the same as those for offences against the person as mentioned under Performance Measure 3.

There are significantly different challenges involved with clearing property offences. Property offences frequently occur without the victim or witness being present and limited other evidence to identify the offender/s.

The annual target for this performance measure was 15 per cent or more offences against property cleared. ACT Policing recorded a clearance rate of 14.5 per cent of total property offences, under the target by 0.5 per cent. Figure B.5 illustrates ACT Policing's performance for the percentage of property offences cleared has improved over the past three financial years.

Figure B.5 – OFFENCES REPORTED AGAINST PROPERTY CLEARED 2012-13 to 2016-17

Source: PROMIS as at 3 July 2017

In recognition of the negative trend for property crime in the first six months of the financial year, ACT Policing implemented proactive taskforce arrangements with a focus on recidivism and volume crime to identify, apprehend and disrupt those suspected of being responsible. The initial Taskforce comprised ACT Policing members from Response, Criminal Investigations and Intelligence areas, and worked collaboratively with AFP Forensic Intelligence, ACT Corrective Services' Intelligence and NSW Police Force.

The Taskforce saw immediate results with 12 arrests and over 157 charges in the first few days. A number of the offenders arrested were brought to police attention through CCTV recordings and were quickly positively identified by forensic evidence from a number of stolen motor vehicles. In addition to this, the Taskforce located and seized a significant amount of stolen property, including stolen motor vehicles, worth over a total of \$400,000.

Results as at 30 June 2017 were:

- 40 individuals arrested, with 20 individuals remanded
- 268 charges laid by ACT Policing, with further charges likely pending as operational results and forensic information are received
- nine search warrants executed
- over \$1.4 million worth of stolen vehicles and property recovered, the majority of which has been returned to owners.

In recognition of the results and the effectiveness of this flexible capability, ACT Policing has extended the taskforce model into a targeting team with a focus on strategic priorities based on intelligence and criminal trends.

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

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

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

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

ACT Policing achieved the target for this measure with 77.1 per cent of briefs delivered to the DPP within the set timeframe.

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

The target for this measure was 82 per cent or more cases to be finalised by the offence being proven in court.

ACT Policing achieved the target for this measure with 91.9 per cent of cases finalised by the offence being proven in court.

Performance Measure 7 - Percentage of cases otherwise resolved.

The target for this measure was to ensure 5 per cent or less cases were otherwise resolved (other than by offence proved in court, a not-guilty verdict or otherwise withdrawn). This measure relates to incidents where defendants are found unfit to plead due to mental illness.

ACT Policing achieved the target recording 1.0 per cent of cases otherwise resolved.

Outcome: Public Safety

Police Response

ACT Policing continually encourages the public to report all suspicious and criminal activity by calling 131444. All public contact with police is recorded and, while not all reports result in police attendance, those reports can inform intelligence and operational decision-making to identify and prioritise police responses.

ACT Policing Operations coordinates responses to calls for assistance. The allocation of resources is managed in accordance with a three-level priority response model:

- Priority One — life threatening or time critical situations
- Priority Two — situations where the information provided indicates that time is important but not critical
- Priority Three — situations where there is no immediate danger to safety or property but police attendance or response is needed (no later than 48 hours from the initial contact by the complainant or a time agreed with the complainant).

As the Canberra population and geographical footprint has grown, so too has public demand for policing services, with a 16.7 per cent rise in calls requiring a police response since 2015-16. ACT Policing has seen a rise in the number of Triple Zero calls (up 3.7 per cent) and the number of Priority Two and Priority Three incidents requiring a police response (up 18.9 per cent and 16 per cent respectively). This increase in demand for service exceeds the rate of ACT's population growth of 1.3² per cent (5020 people) in the 2016-17 financial year.

ACT Policing is reviewing its service delivery model to ensure it can continue to respond flexibly to the needs of the community in a timely way with the resources it has at its disposal.

Performance Measure 8 - Response times for Priority One incidents.

The target for Priority One incidents is a response time of ten minutes or less for 80 per cent of incidents.

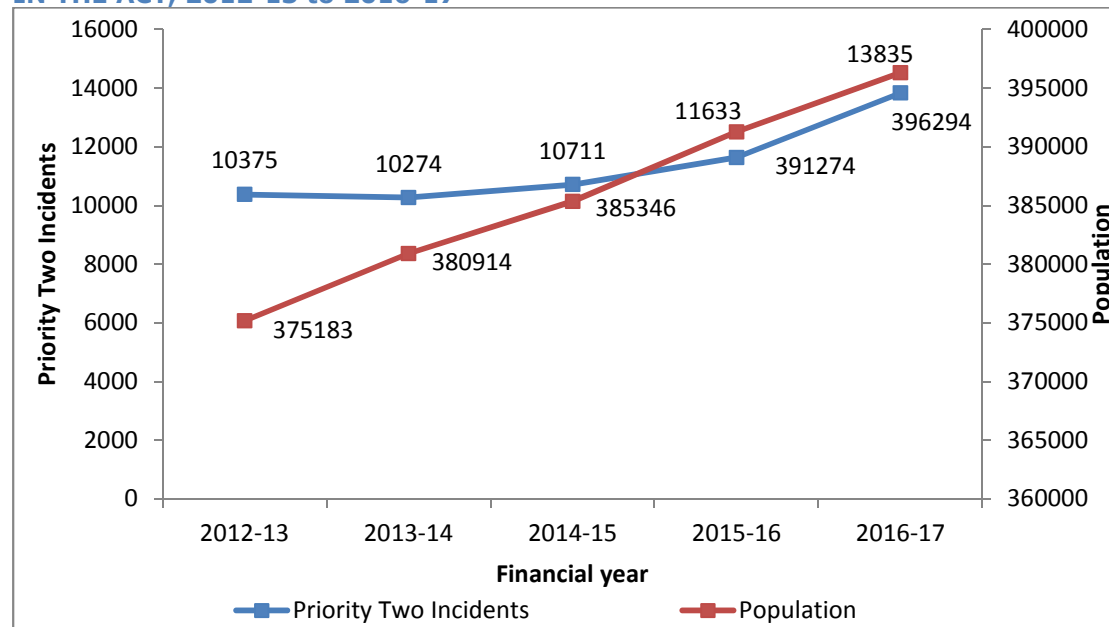
ACT Policing achieved this target by responding to 84.6 per cent of Priority One (life threatening or time critical) incidents within ten minutes.

Performance Measure 9 - Response times for Priority Two incidents.

The target for Priority Two incidents is 80 per cent within 20 minutes. ACT Policing did not achieve the target, recording a result of 79.8 per cent.

This is primarily a reflection of the increasing number of Priority Two reports received by ACT Policing during the period, the highest in the past five financial years. ACT Policing has seen an additional 2202 Priority Two reports in 2016-17 when compared to 2015-16 alone.

Figure B.6 – NUMBER OF PRIORITY TWO INCIDENTS AND POPULATION GROWTH IN THE ACT, 2012-13 to 2016-17



Source: ACT Policing CAD as at 2 July 2017 and ABS Regional Population Growth, Australia 3218.0

² Australian Bureau of Statistics Regional Population Growth 3218.0

The majority of the Priority Two incidents responded to by ACT Policing were 'Check Welfare/Premises' and 'Disturbances' which increased 18.1 per cent and 0.9 per cent respectively from 2015-16. Incidents of this nature are often resource intensive in terms of the time and resources required to effectively respond and deal with the initial incident and, where criminal offences are identified, to collect evidence, charge the offender, prepare a brief of evidence and see through an associated judicial process. As the quantum of Priority Two incidents responded to has increased, ACT Policing has deployed the discrete resources at its disposal to address the increased workload in the most efficient manner possible. As a result, ACT Policing's capacity to respond to increasing reports is reduced, impacting on response times.

Figure B.6 illustrates the increasing number of Priority Two incidents responded and attended to by ACT Policing and the relationship with population growth.

Performance Measure 10 - Response times for Priority Three incidents.

The target for Priority Three incidents was 90 per cent police attendance or response 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 this target with 99.1 per cent.

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

The target for Triple Zero (000) calls was 92 per cent or more answered on the first presentation, and 98 per cent or more on the second presentation.

ACT Policing achieved a result of 95.5 per cent of calls answered on the first presentation and 99.5 per cent of calls answered on the second presentation.

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. This is a national survey which measures community perceptions across a range of policing services. Further information on the NSCSP can be found in Section E.2 Indicators of Effectiveness.

The national average for the 2016-17 reporting period was 66.1 per cent. ACT Policing achieved the target, with a result of 75 per cent.

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

In 2016-17, ACT Policing conducted a range of exercises and activities to ensure the safety of the Canberra community including specific preparation for a possible terrorist incident. ACT Policing was involved in the Australia New Zealand Policing Advisory Agency (ANZPAA) led training exercise – Exercise Genus. Exercise Genus explored investigation and intelligence opportunities from the liaison and management of victim/s, family members and affected persons, at suspected scenes of terrorist or designated events.

During the reporting period, ACT Policing facilitated the first of a series of roundtable discussions for ACT Policing to practice command, control and coordination responsibilities in response to national security incidents. This included communication strategies and actions required through ACT Policing's strategic and operational levels.

ACT Policing executive members, as well as executive members from AFP, were amongst the participants. As a result of this discussion, the ACT Counter Terrorism and Emergency Plan is being revised. Initial planning has commenced for the next roundtable discussion 'Capital 2' to be conducted in October 2017.

During 2016-17, ACT Policing enhanced key relationships with ACT Government, including Justice and Community Safety Security Directorate (JACS), Security Emergency Management Branch of JACS and the Emergency Services Authority (ESA), regarding counter terrorism and disaster management, through committees such as the Joint Operations Command Group. Additionally, ACT Policing has worked with ESA to test systems should an Emergency Coordination Centre need to be activated. At a national level, ACT Policing is represented at the Australian and New Zealand Counter Terrorism Committee (ANZCTC), as well as a number of sub-forums aimed at enhancing national cooperation and a unified approach to national security.

During the 2016-17 financial year, ACT Policing supported ACT Fire and Rescue, ACT Rural Fire Service and the ESA through our alignment with the Australasian Inter-service Incident Management System. This helps ensure a consistent, strategic approach to incident management during the bushfire season.

ACT Policing's Emergency Management team has been trained in the utilisation of the Emergency Management Online System to maintain a consistent communication flow of information during an incident aligning with the ACT Government's all-hazard approach to emergency incidents. Although live testing of the system has not occurred with ACT Policing or any stakeholder through exercises, opportunities have been utilised on the test server to ensure all agencies are prepared for any arising emergency faced by the Territory.

ACT Policing attended the Australia and New Zealand Police Major Events Planning Symposium hosted by NSW Police Force. The symposium sought to unite various jurisdictions and organisations throughout Australia on issues and challenges in the planning and execution of major events. Participants shared ideas on ways to enhance the consistency between Australian policing jurisdictions in the planning for major events and significant security operations, with a focus on terrorism at such events.

ACT Policing also participated in:

- Crowded Places Advisory Group, chaired by NSW Police Force falling within the ANZCTC arrangements
- NSW Local Emergency Management Committee, chaired by NSW Police Force
- ACT Government - Events Coordination Planning Group for events held in crowded places
- Counter Terrorism Legislation Taskforce, chaired by the Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department.

Road Safety and Traffic Management

Road safety continues to be a key priority for ACT Policing, who work in partnership with JACS to support the ACT Government's Road Safety Strategy.

The aim of the strategy is to reduce road trauma in Canberra and includes targeted traffic enforcement coupled with road safety awareness campaigns. Further information on the ACT Road Safety strategy is available on the ACT Policing website (www.police.act.gov.au).

There are five contributing factors to death and serious injury on ACT roads. These contributing factors are identified as the 'Fatal Five' and include:

- Speeding
- Alcohol- and drug-impaired driving
- Driver distraction
- Failure to obey traffic lights and signs
- Seatbelts.

ACT Policing actively targeted the 'Fatal Five' through traffic enforcement and road safety awareness campaigns as part of the ACT Road Safety Calendar. The 2016-17 ACT Road Safety Calendar was developed in consultation with the ACT Government and provides ACT Policing a plan for traffic targeting priorities. The introduction of the 'Fatal Five' in this year's calendar, and the emphasis on protecting vulnerable road users, highlights ACT Policing's focus throughout the year.

ACT Policing's Traffic Operations portfolio has three dedicated teams committed to enforcing traffic laws and promoting safer driving on ACT roads:

- Road Safety Operations Team
- Mobile Traffic Team
- Collision Investigation and Reconstruction Team.

ACT Policing also collaborates with non-Government stakeholders on road safety awareness campaigns that benefit the ACT community. Activities include ACT Policing's representation at the ANZPAA Road Safety Round Table forum and combined taskforces with NSW Police Force, which included the following:

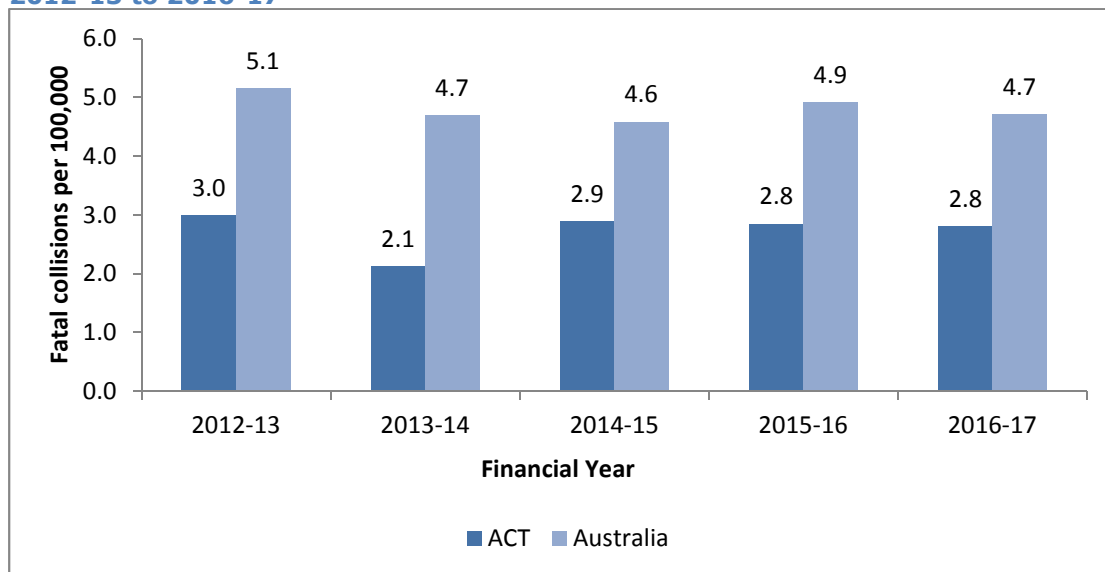
- Kings Highway Road Safety Partnership Summer Campaign (promotion and enforcement of safe driving behaviours along the Kings Highway in the summer months)
- Operation Crossroads (high visibility police presence on ACT roads and connecting highways and arterial roads during the holiday season)
- Operation StateTrans (targeting heavy vehicle transport non-compliance relative to driver impairment, fatigue and speed)
- Operation Snow Safe (high visibility police presence on ACT roads and connecting highways and arterial roads throughout the snow season).

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

The target for this measure was 4.2 or less road crashes resulting in death per 100,000 population.

ACT Policing achieved this performance measure, recording 2.8 fatal road crashes per 100,000 population during the 2016-17 reporting period. As presented in Figure B.7, the number of fatal collisions per 100,000 population in the ACT remains consistently below the national average.

Figure B.7 – ROAD CRASHES RESULTING IN DEATH PER 100,000 POPULATION 2012-13 to 2016-17



Source: Australian Road Deaths Database as at 14 July 2017

During 2016-17, there were 11 collisions resulting in 11 fatalities, a decrease of one death from the 11 fatal collisions recorded in 2015-16.

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

The target for this measure was 180 or less road crashes resulting in injury per 100,000 population.

ACT Policing achieved this measure, with the number of road collisions resulting in injury recorded at 135.9 per 100,000 population.

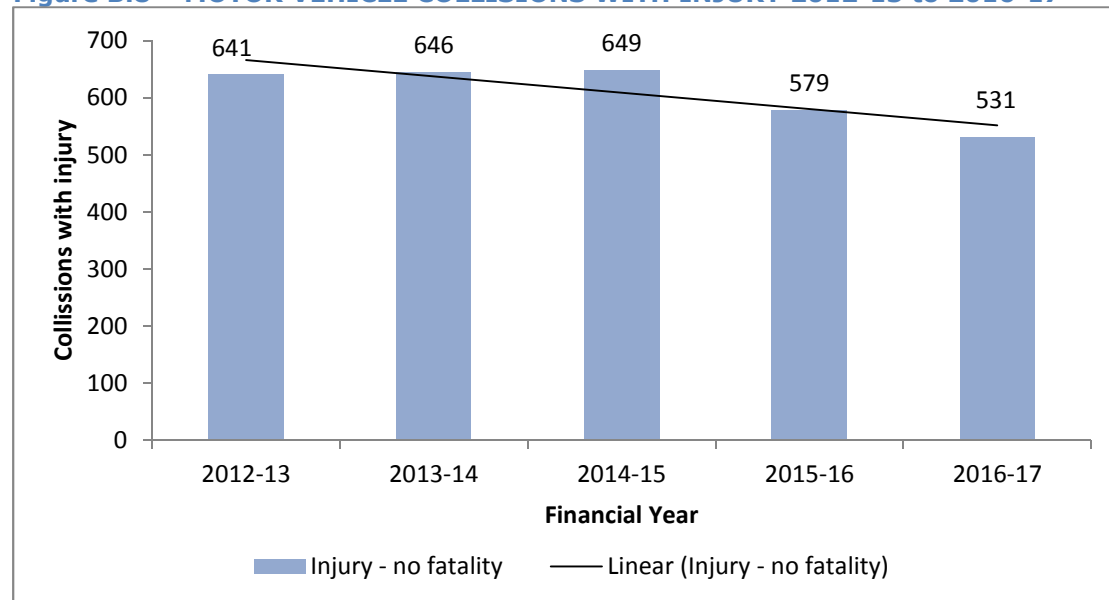
During 2016-17, there were 531 motor vehicle collisions involving injury. This is a decrease from 579 collisions in 2015-16 and the lowest number of collisions resulting in injury recorded in the past five financial years.

While the ACT experienced a continued decrease in the total number of collisions resulting in injury on ACT roads during this reporting period, there are a number of contributing factors that can affect collisions resulting in serious injuries and this remains a priority for ACT Policing.

Traffic enforcement has continued to have a direct impact on the reduction of collisions. In the reporting period, ACT Policing Traffic Operations utilised collision data extracted from the ACT Government's collision report to identify high-collision zones in the ACT.

High-visibility traffic operations members and general patrol members focused on these collision zones at various times of the day to enforce the speed limits and traffic controls. In addition to this, Traffic Operations attended high-collision locations at peak times to proactively target speeding and other dangerous driving behaviours.

Figure B.8 – MOTOR VEHICLE COLLISIONS WITH INJURY 2012-13 to 2016-17



Source: PROMIS as at 3 July 2017

Outcome: Community and Partner Engagement

Building partnerships with the community lies at the core of effective community policing. Our community engagement strategies sought to encourage positive interaction between police and members of the community and to increase community confidence.

To serve our community, we continued to work in partnership with a number of Government, non-Government and not-for-profit agencies. These included:

- **Canberra Police and Community Youth Club (PCYC):** The Canberra PCYC provides innovative social services and recreational programs for young people and their families.
- **Crime Stoppers:** Crime Stoppers is a not-for-profit organisation that allows community members to provide anonymous information about criminal activity to police without being directly involved in the investigation process.
- **Neighbourhood Watch (NHW):** NHW plays a crucial role in helping to prevent crime in the community by encouraging its members to watch out for, and report suspicious activity to Crime Stoppers or police.
- **Scamwatch:** Scamwatch is run by the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission and provides information to consumers and small businesses about how to recognise, avoid and report scams.

- SupportLink: ACT Policing members use the SupportLink Referral Management Service to refer individuals and families seeking support and assistance to a range of local service providers.
- White Ribbon Foundation: The foundation is Australia's only national, male-led campaign to end violence against women; ACT Policing supports the White Ribbon Foundation through fundraising events including Men in Uniform stalls for White Ribbon Day.

Community Support and Whole-of-Government Collaboration

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

The target for this measure was the national average or more as determined through the NSCSP. The national average for the 2016-17 reporting period was 73.4 per cent.

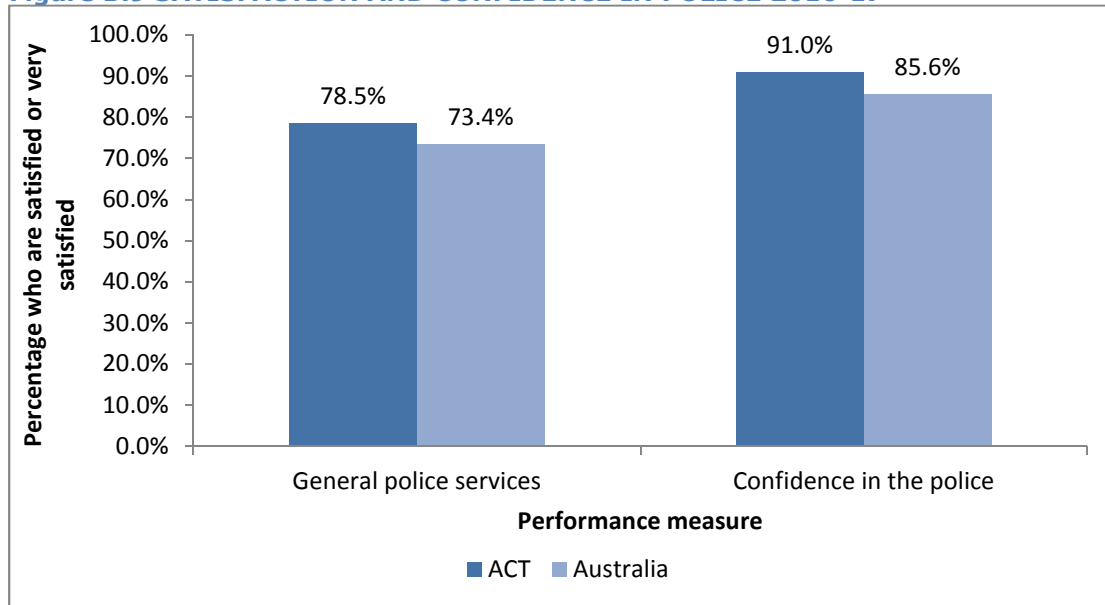
ACT Policing achieved the target, with a result of 78.5 per cent.

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

The target for this measure was the national average or more as measured through the NSCSP. The national average for the 2016-17 reporting period was 85.6 per cent.

ACT Policing achieved the target, with a result of 91.0 per cent.

Figure B.9 SATISFACTION AND CONFIDENCE IN POLICE 2016-17



Source: National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 7 July 2017

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

On 1 July 2016, a new performance measure was included for ACT Policing to refer 100 per cent of eligible young offenders to restorative justice.

ACT Policing met the target 100 per cent of eligible young offenders referred to restorative justice in 2016-17.

ACT Policing remains committed to restorative justice and actively supports early intervention, youth engagement and the diversion of young people away from the criminal justice system. During the reporting period, ACT Policing participated in an evaluation of restorative justice in the ACT. This project was commissioned by JACS and involved organisations such as Australian National University and the Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission to measure the rate of reoffending. Results of the evaluation into restorative justice are scheduled to be released towards the end of this calendar year.

In addition to the restorative justice evaluation, ACT Policing commenced a youth engagement initiative, assisted by an external company. This partnership is aimed at developing stronger relationships between police and young people, as well as determining a baseline understanding of the views of young people towards police and of police towards young people. The process is being facilitated through the engagement of both groups via survey and interactive workshops to develop a mutual understanding of the challenges involved. ACT Policing recognises engagement with young people is critical to maintaining effective and productive relationships across the community and preventing crime before it occurs.

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

The target for this measure was 5,500 or more persons referred to community support agencies. ACT Policing achieved this target with 8,182 referrals to SupportLink.

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

Our members use the SupportLink service to provide a crime prevention or community-care approach to issues during their duties. The primary issues referred to SupportLink relate to:

- Victim support (counselling)
- General support
- Mental health (non-crisis)
- Road trauma support
- Victim support (court).

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

The target for this measure was 80 or more referrals to drug diversion programs to reduce the criminogenic effects of the justice system on subsequent criminal behaviour.

ACT Policing achieved this target, with 278 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.

The Early Intervention and Drug Diversion Program is operated by ACT Health and provides opportunities for eligible illicit drug offenders to be diverted from the criminal justice system and into pathways in the health system. Police can refer eligible offenders to the Alcohol & Drug Program Diversion Service for assessment, and as required, further referred to an approved ACT agency for treatment (education, counselling, withdrawal, pharmacotherapy, or residential rehabilitation).

ACT Policing recognises that consumption of illicit drugs is primarily a public health issue and we are committed to diversion and harm-minimisation strategies to address demand aspects of the market for those drugs.

The trafficking and supply of illicit drugs also remains a priority for ACT Policing.

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 84.2 per cent of victims contacted by our Victim Liaison Officers (VLOs) during the 2016-17 reporting period. 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.

E.2 INDICATORS OF EFFECTIVENESS (IoE)

The NSCSP is an annual telephone survey which measures community perceptions of a range of policing-related issues. NSCSP is undertaken by the Social Research Centre and involves all states and territories.

Data collected via the survey is considered a key indicator of service quality and a source of information for jurisdictions to monitor community perceptions and levels of satisfaction with policing. Additionally, these issues include satisfaction with policing services, feelings of safety, concern about potential victimisation and perceptions of police behaviour. During the 2016-17 reporting period, 2,400 residents of the ACT participated in the survey, with 27,901 participating nationally.

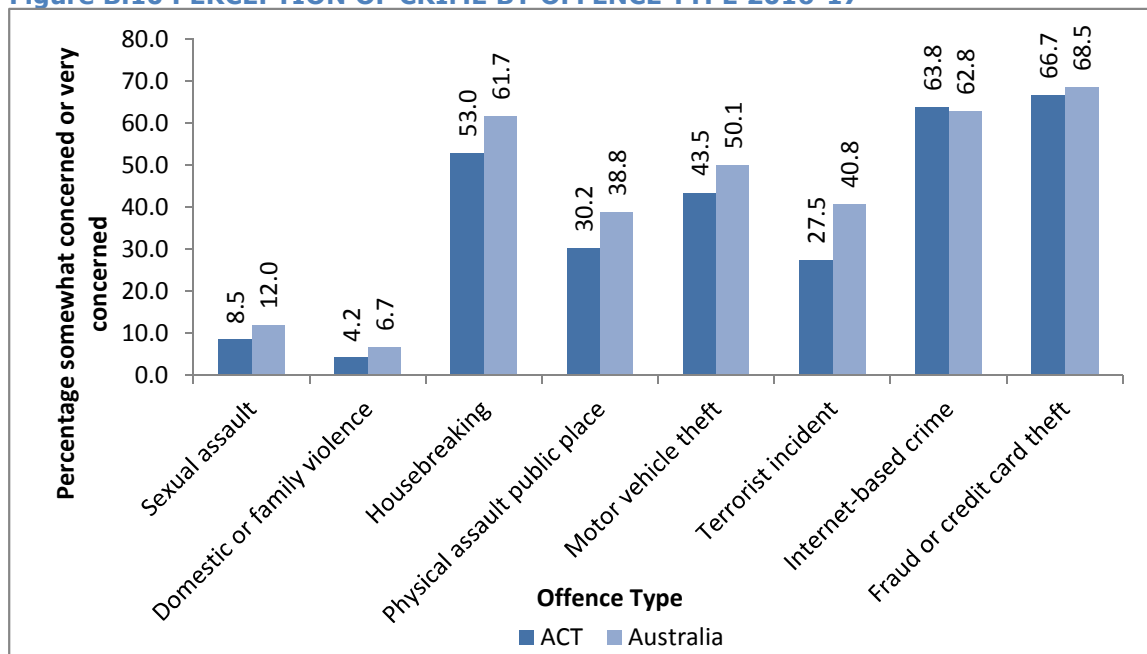
The NSCSP monitors community concern about becoming a victim of certain crime types. While this series of questions can elicit a variety of interpretations of likelihood of victimisation, the indicators are the best available for 'fear' of crime. In 2016-17, ACT was lower than the national average for all 'fear' of crime performance measures, with the percentage of persons who are concerned about

becoming a victim of physical assault in a public place within the next 12 months being the lowest nationally.

There are positive aspects to the community having some level of concern/awareness of crime in their neighbourhood. It is important to note that while police aim to reduce the level of 'fear' of crime in the community, a level of awareness about crime can reinforce crime prevention behaviours and minimise an individual's potential for victimisation. Traditionally, in particular for property crime, the number of offences reported in the ACT is implicitly linked to the community perceptions of fear of crime.

Figure B.10 illustrates the percentage of people in the ACT somewhat concerned or very concerned about becoming a victim of certain crime types in the next 12 months compared to the national average. People in the ACT indicated lower concern than the national average against all surveyed offence types except internet-based crime. This may be a reflection of the ACT traditionally having the highest rate of households with internet access nationally³.

Figure B.10 PERCEPTION OF CRIME BY OFFENCE TYPE 2016-17



Source: National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 7 July 2016

ACT Policing engages directly with the community to address perceptions and concerns about crime through a range of capabilities. This includes direct engagement in addition to an online presence.

In 2016-17, ACT Policing's social media reach expanded to over 146,000 followers including:

- Facebook
- ACT Policing Twitter
- CPO Twitter
- ACT Policing Traffic Twitter
- Constable Kenny Koala Twitter.

³ ABS Household Use of Information Technology data

Outcome: Reduce Crime

IoE 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 indicator was the national average or less. In the ACT, 30.2 per cent of persons were concerned about becoming a victim of physical assault, compared to a national average of 38.8 per cent.

This indicates the ACT community is generally less concerned about becoming a victim of physical assault. It also important to note the ACT was the lowest percentage of persons concerned about becoming a victim of physical assault nationally.

Whilst positive, the result for this indicator is inconsistent with the number of assault offences reported in public places during the reporting period (up 12.3 per cent or 172 offences). This difference could be attributed to increased confidence in police and proactive measures to target and prevent alcohol-related violence and antisocial behaviour.

Strategies aimed at addressing this crime include: ACT Policing's Regional Targeting Team (RTT) which is a highly visible part of the nightlife entertainment in and around the ACT and conducts proactive patrolling and licence checks across patrol zones and responds to issues raised by individual police stations. The work of RTT is aligned with the 2016-17 Ministerial Direction to reduce and prevent alcohol-fuelled violence, enforce liquor laws, maintain a presence and respond to violence within night entertainment precincts.

ACT Policing also works hard behind the scenes to develop infrastructure, programs and partnerships to ensure a safe nightlife. In partnership with a range of stakeholders, ACT Policing supports the CBR NightCrew Program.

The CBR NightCrew program is managed by St John Ambulance and staffed by trained volunteers to help young people to have a better and safer night out in Canberra, by providing a safe space to help those that come in harm's way or assistance in avoiding it. The CBR NightCrew 'Safe Space' marquee is located in the City Bus Interchange on Friday and Saturday nights and will run to April 2018. Benefits of the CBR NightCrew program include the following:

- a safer nightlife environment
- a reduction in the costs associated with anti-social behaviour
- increased police presence in Canberra entertainment precinct.

IoE B: Percentage of persons who are concerned about becoming a victim of sexual assault in the next 12 months.

The target for this indicator was the national average or less. The national average for the 2016-17 reporting period was 12.0 per cent, while the ACT result was 8.5 per cent, indicating the ACT community is less concerned about becoming a victim of sexual assault.

Despite survey respondents being less concerned about becoming a victim of sexual assault, there has been 1.1 per cent increase of the number of sexual assault offences reporting in 2016-17 when compared to the previous year.

Both nationally and in the ACT, the reporting of sexual assaults is believed to be underreported. ACT Policing encourages victims of sexual offences to report these incidents to police, regardless of when the offence occurred. ACT Policing's Sexual Assault Child Abuse Team has highly-trained officers who have extensive experience in investigating sexual assault matters against adults and children.

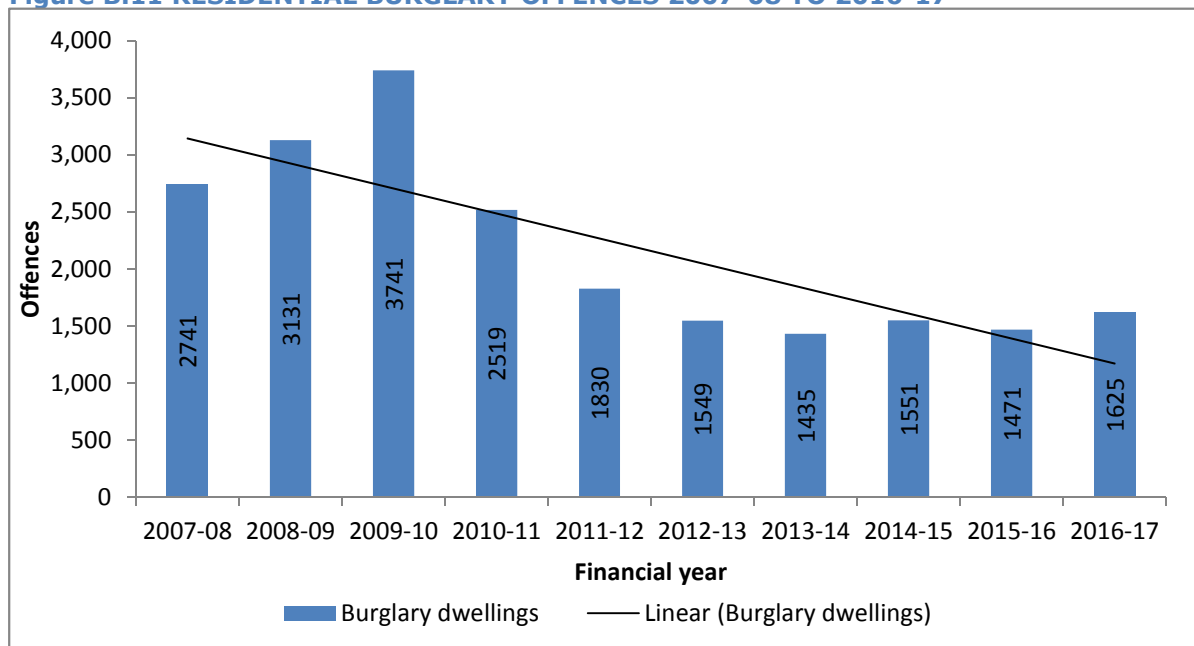
IoE C: Percentage of persons who are concerned about becoming a victim of housebreaking in the next 12 months.

The target for this indicator was the national average or less for the percentage of persons concerned about becoming a victim of housebreaking in the next 12 months. The national average for the 2016-17 reporting period was 61.7 per cent, while the ACT recorded 53.0 per cent.

Survey results for 2016-17 indicate there has been a decrease in the concern by the community of becoming a victim of house breaking when compared to the previous year. In addition to this, the ACT recorded the second lowest percentage of persons concerned of becoming a victim of housebreaking nationally.

It is important that *perceptions* of crime results are taken into context of crime *reported* to police. The result for this indicator is inconsistent with the increasing trend of residential burglaries reported to ACT Policing. In 2016-17, the number of residential burglaries increased by 10.5 per cent when compared to 2015-16.

Figure B.11 RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY OFFENCES 2007-08 TO 2016-17



Source: PROMIS as at 3 July 2017

ACT Policing's recently established taskforce will continue to focus on the increasing trend of burglaries.

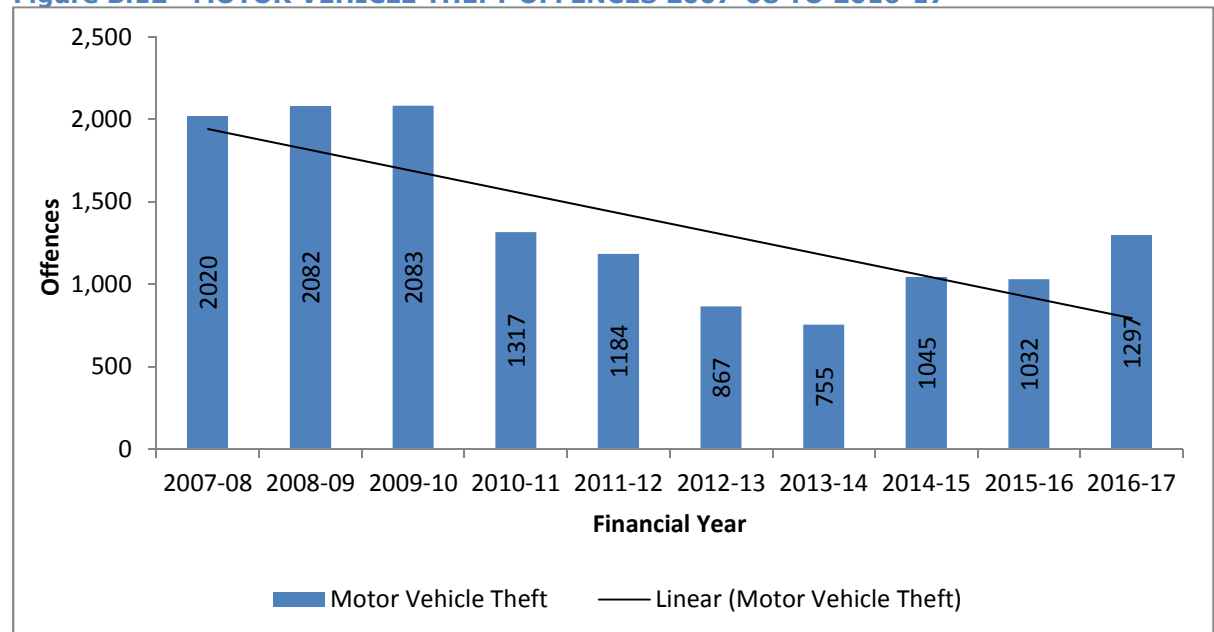
IoE D: Percentage of persons who are concerned about becoming a victim of motor vehicle theft in the next 12 months.

The target for this indicator was the national average or less. The national average for the reporting period was 50.1 per cent, while the ACT result for the reporting period was 43.5 per cent, indicating the ACT community is less concerned about becoming a victim of motor vehicle theft.

When compared against all other jurisdictions, the ACT had the second lowest percentage of persons concerned of becoming a victim of motor vehicle theft.

The 2016-17 result for this indicator is inconsistent to the rate of motor vehicle theft *reported* to ACT Policing in the same period. In 2016-17 the number of motor vehicle theft offences in the ACT increased 25.7 per cent (or 265 offences). Figure B.12 shows a gradual increase of motor vehicle theft in the ACT since 2013-14.

Figure B.12– MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT OFFENCES 2007-08 TO 2016-17



Source: PROMIS as at 3 July 2017

In addition to the investigation of these crimes, ACT Policing has worked with NHW to raise awareness and, where possible, reduce the instances of motor vehicle theft. Strategies include public engagement at NHW stalls across Canberra and the distribution of tamper-proof 'Safe Plate' screws as a measure to prevent number plate theft, which is often a precursor to other criminality such as motor vehicle theft and burglaries.

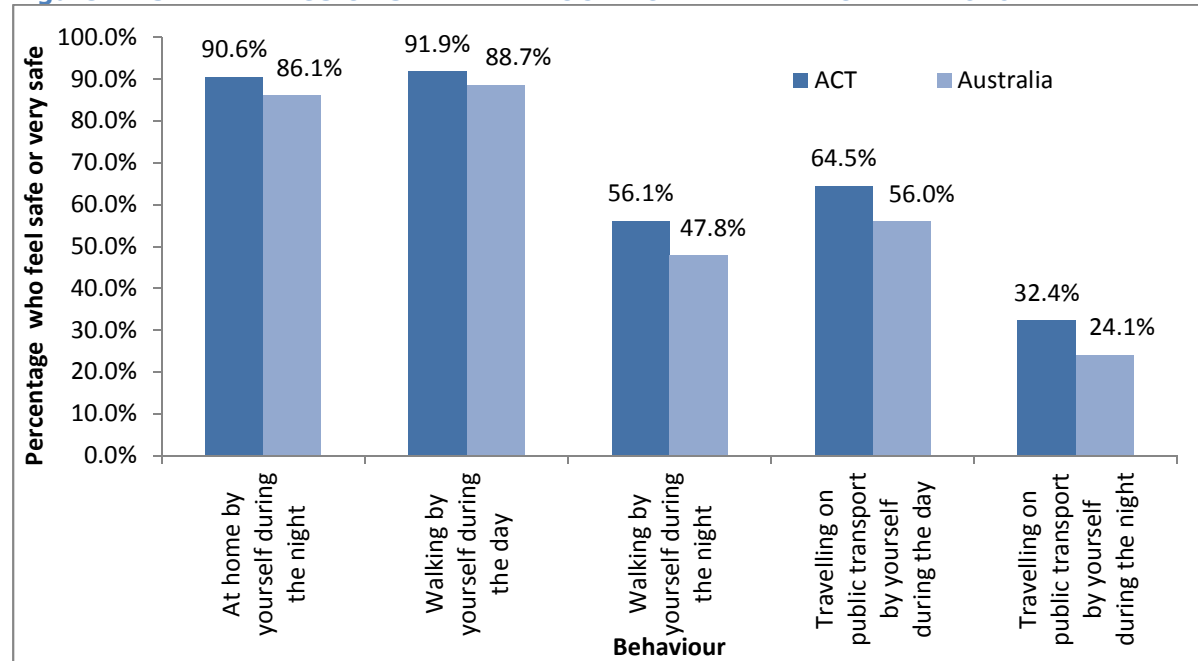
IoE E: Percentage of persons who feel safe when walking in their neighbourhood by themselves at night.

The target for this indicator was the national average or more. The national average for the 2016-17 reporting period was 47.8 per cent. ACT Policing achieved this target with 56.1 per cent of people in the ACT stating they feel safe while walking in their neighbourhood during the night.

IoE F: Percentage of persons who feel safe at home alone during the night.

The target for this indicator was the national average or more. The national average for the reporting period was 86.1 per cent, while the ACT achieved this target, recording 90.6 per cent. When compared against all other jurisdictions, the ACT has the highest percentage of persons who feel safe at home alone during the night.

Figure B.13 – FEELINGS OF SAFETY BY LOCATION AND TIME OF DAY 2016-17



Source: National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 7 July 2017

IoE G: Percentage of persons who perceive the following quality of life issues to be a problem in their neighbourhood.

a) Speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving

The target for this indicator was the national average or less. The national average for the 2016-17 reporting period was 69.7 per cent. ACT Policing did not achieve the target, with 70.6 per cent of people who perceive speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving as being a problem in their neighbourhood.

ACT Policing continues its commitment to addressing community concerns about dangerous driving by increasing public awareness and traffic-targeting in local neighbourhoods.

ACT Policing Traffic Operations collects and collates traffic related data and intelligence as part of our position on the ACT Road Safety Advisory Board. The data brought forward in this forum form a crucial part of ACT Government's decision-making process for traffic reform. This can be in the form of traffic signage, speed limits, speed cameras and road infrastructure.

ACT Policing continually monitors ongoing or emerging trends occurring in the community through the receipt of intelligence information provided by members of the public. Once locations of interest are identified, ACT Policing proactively patrols these areas, where resources and operational priorities allow.

b) Graffiti/vandalism

The target for this indicator was the national average or less. The national average was 43.3 per cent. ACT Policing achieved this target with 41.2 per cent of people perceiving graffiti/vandalism as being a problem in their neighbourhood.

In 2016-17 members from ACT Policing's Community Safety Team and Tuggeranong Police Station worked in partnership with ACT NHW on 'Graffiti Busters', a pilot program for the suburb of Kambah.

The Graffiti Busters initiative involved the removal of illegal graffiti from private property in recognition that the prompt and persistent removal of illegal graffiti is effective in discouraging repeat vandalism.

c) Louts/gangs

The target for this indicator was the national average or less of respondents who perceived louts or gangs to be a problem in their neighbourhood. The national average for the 2016-17 reporting period was 25.6 per cent, while the ACT result was 16.4 per cent.

d) Drunken/disorderly behaviour

The target for this indicator was the national average or less. The national average for 2016-17 reporting period was 33.7 per cent of people who perceive drunken or disorderly behaviour to be a problem in their neighbourhood. ACT Policing achieved this target, with a result of 23.6 per cent.

In 2016-17 a key ACT Policing initiative targeting drunken and disorderly behaviour was the 'Safe Summer' campaign. The campaign aimed to raise awareness of alcohol and community safety in and around Canberra's entertainment precincts and highlighted the dangers of excessive alcohol consumption.

Safe Summer campaign materials were distributed to licensed venues with messages such as 'Drink Responsibly', 'Take Care of Your Mates' and 'Plan A Safe Way Home'. For the first time, the Safe Summer messages were extended to bus advertisements.

The increased funding of the RTT during the 2016-17 has also resulted in a more visible presence in entertainment districts during peak times.

Outcome: Public Safety

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

The target for this indicator was the national average or less. The national average was 18.9 per cent. ACT Policing did not achieve the target for the 2016-17 reporting period, with 23.1 per cent of persons self-reporting to driving 10km per hour over the speed limit. Disappointingly, this survey has shown ACT drivers consistently self-report exceeding the speed limit, despite speeding being recognised as a key contributor to collisions leading to injuries and fatalities.

During the reporting period ACT Policing issued 4081 drivers with Traffic Infringement Notices (TINs) for speeding-related violations. This included 1114 TINs issued for exceeding the speed limit by 15km per hour or less (non-school zone) and 113 TINs issued for speeding 45km per hour over the limit. The above are in addition to 61,629 infringements issued by Access Canberra from point-2-point, red light and mobile cameras.

Clearly more needs to be done to change driver behaviours and ACT Policing is committed to working with our partners to prevent, disrupt and respond to poor driving behaviour.

IoE I: Percentage of persons who self-report to driving while not wearing a seatbelt.

The target for this indicator was the national average or less. The national average was 1.2 per cent. ACT Policing achieved the target for the 2016-17 reporting period with 0.9 per cent of people self-reporting to driving while not wearing a seatbelt.

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

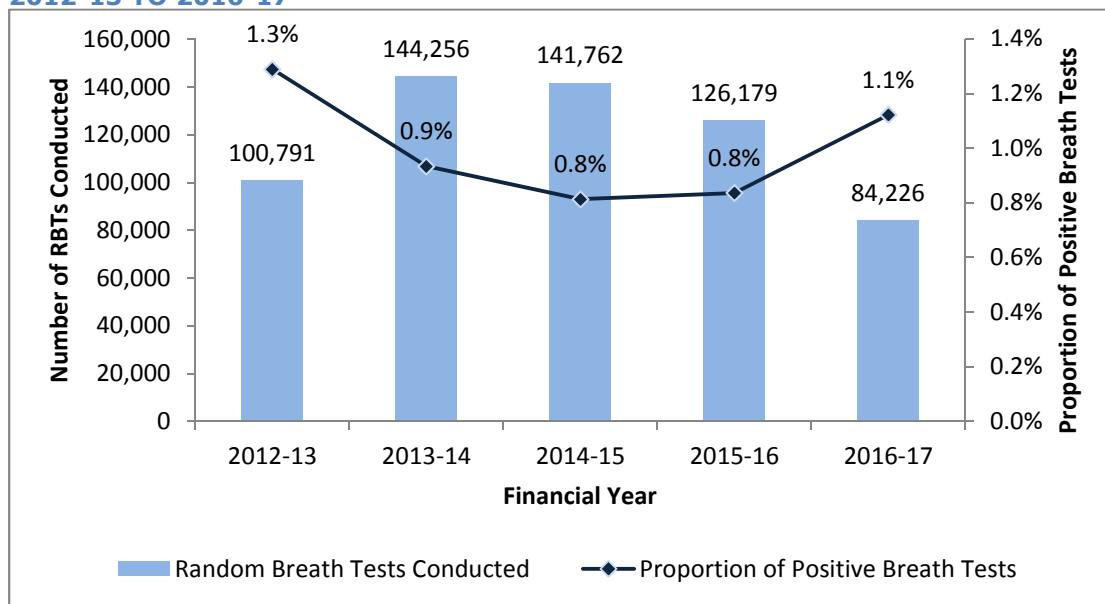
The target for this measure was the national average or less. The national average for the 2016-17 reporting period was 0.9 per cent, while the ACT result was 0.8 per cent.

Impaired driving continues to be a strong priority for ACT Policing. During the 2016-17 reporting period, ACT Policing undertook a new integrated strategy in targeting impaired drivers. This intelligence-informed approach involved ACT Policing traffic operations team and general patrol members conducting Random Breath Testing (RBTs) at known locations and at times of the day where motorists are likely to drive under the influence of alcohol.

In the reporting period, ACT Policing performed 84,226 RBTs from which 945 drivers were identified as over the blood alcohol content. This represented a higher proportion of tested drivers identified as being over the prescribed limit (1.1 per cent) when compared to 2015-16 (0.8 per cent).

In line with the ACT Road Safety Calendar, ACT Policing targeted impaired drivers (under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs) through high visibility and unmarked police patrols, in addition to fixed mobile RBT stations. These stations were set up in areas not previously utilised in an effort to target impaired drivers who take the 'back roads' to drive home.

ACT Policing's Random Roadside Drug Testing (RRDT) capability also formed part of the intelligence-informed, integrated approach to detect and deter impaired driving behaviours. Results for 2016-17 show ACT Policing conducted 2428 RRDTs, from which 489 drivers were identified with positive readings. This correlates to one in five drivers testing positive to driving whilst under the influence of illicit substances.

Figure B.14 – NUMBER OF BREATH TESTS CONDUCTED BY ACT POLICING, 2012-13 TO 2016-17

Source: Source: PROMIS as at 3 July 2017 and ACT Policing Traffic Operations

In 2016-17, ACT Policing worked with ACTION Buses and the ACT Government to develop a City Bus Interchange Collaborative Plan. A key function of this plan was to provide alternative transport options for people who would otherwise drive from the CBD at night. ACTION Buses ran trial bus services from key platforms until 2am during the weekends. ACTION staff worked with ACT Policing, the Take Kare – Safe Space program facilitators and the taxi industry to re-align their pick up zones to enhance safety and interoperability during the summer period. The trial, run over the summer (2016-17), has been identified as a template for integrating with the future light rail system.

As part of the Road Safety Strategy, ACT Policing participated in a number of impaired driver campaigns together with NSW Police over the New Year period. Random and targeted operations were conducted at significant ACT community events such as New Year's Eve, Australia Day, Summernats and Skyfire.

IoE K: Percentage of persons who self-report to driving when using a mobile phone.

The target for this measure was the national average or less, being 8.1 per cent, while the ACT result for the reporting period was 9 per cent.

In the ACT, the most common offence related to driver distraction is mobile phone use. In line with the ACT Road Safety Calendar, ACT Policing continually conducted proactive targeting of the use of mobile phones while driving. This specific targeting contributed to 1270 TINs being issued for driving while using a mobile phone, an increase of 37.0 per cent compared to the previous financial year period.

Since specific legislation was introduced in September 2016, ACT Policing has issued 186 TINs for the new offence of using a mobile phone for messaging, social networking and mobile application while driving.

As part of the ACT Road Safety Calendar, ACT Policing Media and Marketing also posted a Facebook reminder during the month of June that it is illegal to use a mobile phone whilst stationary at traffic lights, reaching more than 65,000 people. This post was one of 13 road safety messages posted on Facebook during the reporting period.

Outcome: Community and Partner Engagement

If members of the public are satisfied with their most recent contact when dealing with the ACT Policing, they are more likely to discuss further matters with police, contributing to the gathering of intelligence and assistance in solving crimes in our community.

The NSCSP includes a number of questions that monitor the public's perception of police.

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

The 2016-17 target for this measure was the national average or more. - ACT Policing exceeded this target with 85.7 per cent of persons satisfied with their contact with ACT Policing members in the past 12 months, compared to the national average 83.6 per cent. -

The most common contact with police for survey respondents in the ACT during the 2016-17 reporting period was for RBT operations (21.7 per cent), followed by the category to report a crime (9 per cent). The most common reason for dissatisfaction with policing during the 2016-17 reporting period was that 'police didn't do enough / took no action' (40.8 per cent). -

ACT Policing recognises the message from this survey. While police cannot be in all places at all times, ACT Policing flexibly allocates finite resources to the priorities of greatest and immediate concern using a risk-based model to meet the needs of the community. Community engagement takes many forms and it is imperative our contact provides a positive experience and relationship with the community. -

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

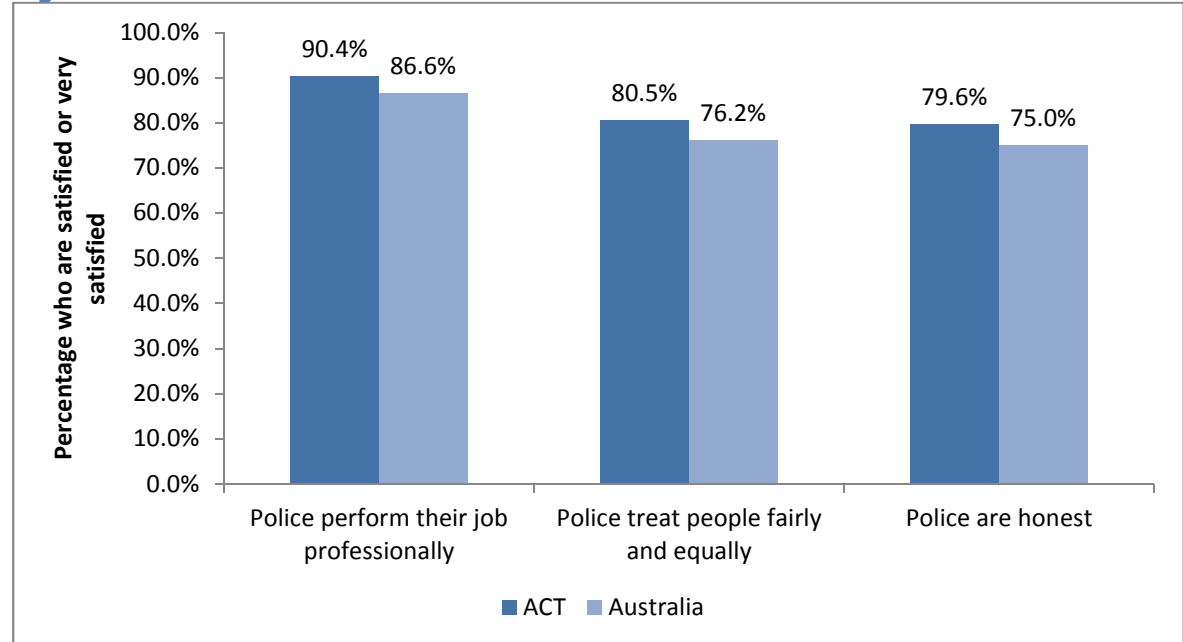
The target for this measure was the national average or more, being 86.6 per cent. ACT Policing achieved this target with 90.4 per cent of survey respondents from the ACT agreeing that police perform their job professionally. When compared nationally, the ACT recorded the highest proportion of persons who agreed police perform their job professionally during the 2016-17 reporting period.

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

The target for this measure was the national average or more. The national average for the reporting period was 76.2 per cent, with 80.5 per cent of survey respondents from the ACT agreeing that police treat people fairly and equally.

Figure B.15 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. The ACT rated above the national average for all three questions relating to public confidence in police.

Figure B.15 – PUBLIC PERCEPTION OF POLICE 2016-17



Source: National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 7 July 2017

SECTION F: PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS

The term 'Professional Standards' relates to the Commissioner's expectations of all AFP appointees including those in ACT Policing. AFP Professional Standards is also the functional area of the AFP that deals with professional standards issues and sits within the AFP's Reform, Standards and Culture portfolio.

AFP Professional Standards is responsible for developing and maintaining the highest professional standards throughout the organisation including the oversight and investigation of complaints about the conduct of AFP appointees.

AFP professional standards are underpinned by the AFP Core Values (see **Section D: Our Values**) and the AFP Code of Conduct.

Further information on the AFP Values and the AFP Code of Conduct is available on the AFP website (www.afp.gov.au)

F.1 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 Commissioner's Order 2 on Professional Standards and the National Guideline on Complaint Management. The framework is underpinned by external oversight by the Commonwealth Ombudsman and the Australian Commission for Law Enforcement Integrity (ACLEI).

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, 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* (LEIC Act).

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

- 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 relevant 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.

All complaints or information of corrupt conduct by AFP appointees is immediately referred to ACLEI. Pursuant to section 26 of the LEIC Act, the Integrity Commissioner will determine whether a matter is investigated jointly with AFP, solely by ACLEI or as an AFP-only investigation.

F.2 ACT POLICING COMPLAINT STATISTICS

During 2016-17, AFP Professional Standards received 115 complaints relating to ACT Policing, resulting in 251 alleged conduct breaches being recorded. This is the lowest number of conduct breaches recorded since 2013-14.

Conduct breaches are individual issues identified within a complaint. Multiple breaches may be applied where two or more complaint issues are identified from information supplied by a complainant or where two or more members are subject to the complaint. For example, a single complaint of discourtesy, inadequate service and failure to act is counted as three alleged breaches.

Table F.1 - ALLEGED CONDUCT BREACHES RECORDED DURING THE LAST FOUR YEARS, BY CATEGORY ⁴

ALL ACT POLICING BREACHES	2013 14	2014 15	2015 16	2016 17
Category 1	76	71	100	67
Category 2	145	155	131	120
Category 3	88	80	55	55
Corruption issues	11	15	10	9
Total	320	321	296	251

Source: AFP Complaints Recording and Management System as at 3 July 2017.

⁴ 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.

Table F.2 – ALLEGED CONDUCT BREACHES RECORDED DURING 2016-17, BY SOURCE

SOURCE	TOTAL BREACHES	PERCENTAGE
Anonymous member of the public	1	0.40%
Member of the public	187	74.50%
Reporting another AFP member	59	23.51%
Self-reported	4	1.59%
Total	251	100%

Source: AFP Complaints Recording and Management System as at 3 July 2017.

The alleged breaches during 2016-17 were from the following sources:

- 68 complaints from members of the public
- 1 complaint from an anonymous member of the public
- 42 complaints from reporting another AFP member
- 4 complaints self-reported.

Table F.3 – FINALISED CONDUCT BREACHES DURING 2016-17, BY CATEGORY⁵

ALL ACT POLICING BREACHES	ESTABLISHED	NOT ESTABLISHED	WITHDRAWN	DISCRETION NOT TO PROCEED
Category 1	6	41	2	17
Category 2	12	85	0	18
Category 3	12	15	0	36
Corruption issues	1	2	0	3
Total	31	143	2	74

Source: AFP Complaints Recording and Management System as at 3 July 2017.

A decision to not proceed with matters as noted above may occur for a range of legislated reasons such as:

- appropriate action has already been taken against the AFP appointee in relation to the conduct
- the giving of the information is frivolous or vexatious
- the person giving the information did not give the information in good faith
- the investigation is not warranted having regard to all the circumstances.

⁵ This table only includes matters where the case was finalised during the reporting period. This table includes matters reported before 1 July 2016

The one established matter listed as corruption in Table F.3, related to inappropriate, undeclared criminal associations and led to the termination of employment of an AFP member.

Table F.4 ESTABLISHED CONDUCT BREACHES DURING 2016-17

CONDUCT BREACH	NUMBER ESTABLISHED
Fail to comply with procedure	8
Discourtesy	4
Fail to comply with direction	3
Neglect of duty	2
Information misuse	1
Inappropriate behaviour/conduct serious	1
Unreasonable delay	1
Information release	1
Information access	1
Criminal misconduct	1
Due care/diligence failure	1
Unauthorised discharge of CEW	1
Supervision failure	1
Fail to record and report	1
Unauthorised discharge of firearm	1
False information/statement	1
Conflict of interest	1
Inadequate service	1
Total	31

Source: AFP Complaints Recording and Management System as at 3 July 2017.

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 LEIC Act and are not subject to a timeliness benchmark.

Table F.5 BREACHES YET TO BE FINALISED⁶, AS AT 1 JULY 2017

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	11	8	1	6	1
Category 2	26	14	2	9	3
Category 3	35	15	1	0	14
Corruption issues	17	-	-	-	-
Total	89	37	4	15	18

Source: AFP Complaints Recording and Management System as at 3 July 2017.

⁶ This table includes all complaints recorded on the AFPs Complaint Recording and Management System (CRAMS) that have a status other than finalised and relate to a member of ACT Policing.

SECTION G: USE OF FORCE

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, the officer must, as soon as practical, submit a Use of Force Report. 'Use' is defined as, in relation to a:

- Firearm, CEW or chemical agent (OC Spray):
 - 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.

This includes any situation where the officer:

- uses a firearm
- uses a baton against another person
- uses a chemical agent (OC spray) against another person
- uses a conducted energy weapon against another person
- uses any compliance or restraint hold, strike, kick or other operational safety application against another person
- uses handcuffs or similar restraint against the person
- uses a police dog in the application of force
- forces entry to a building, vehicle, vessel, or other secured area to search, seize or arrest
- uses a CEW, firearm, chemical agent or baton on any animal.

This does not include a situation when a verbal command is the only force used.

All use-of-force reports are assessed for compliance with CO3 by the Officer-in-Charge of the respective area. In addition, the ACT 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 G.1 summarises the number of use-of-force reports submitted by ACT Policing. During the 2016-17 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 G.1 REPORTS OF USE OF FORCE SUBMITTED BY ACT POLICING, 2015-16 TO 2016-17

Type of Force	2015 16	2016 17	Percentage Change (%)
Baton	41	61	48.8%
Chemical agent	162	195	20.4%
CEW	42	48	14.3%
Firearm	106	79	-25.5%
Handcuffs	1092	1391	27.4%
TOTAL	1443	1774	22.9%

Source: AFP Corporate Reporting as at 14 July 2017

During 2016-17, the ACT Government announced an election commitment to fund additional CEWs for ACT Policing. The CEWs will be deployed to stations and members based on risk, threat and operational requirements to ensure the greatest possible benefits and safety for the ACT community. Providing more police with CEWs further equips our police officers with the resources they need to keep the ACT community and police safe.

SECTION H: STAFFING PROFILE

Establishing a dynamic, inclusive and diverse workforce remains a priority for ACT Policing. During the reporting period, ACT Policing established a Cultural Reform Committee. The committee was formed as a sub-group of the AFP Cultural Reform Board, raised in support of the *Cultural Change: Gender Diversity and Inclusion in the Australian Federal Police* report released in August 2016.

The Committee provides a key advisory role to the ACT Policing Executive and broader workforce in addressing vulnerabilities and gaps to deliver positive cultural reform. The Committee provides recommendations and guidance to management and support to ACT Policing staff in relation to cultural change.

A focus of The 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. As part of this reform, ACT Policing has reviewed methods of attraction, recruitment and career development opportunities to ensure we are able to realise a more diverse workforce that represents the community we serve.

As at 30 June 2017, there were 884 members within ACT Policing, of which over a third of the workforce were female (36.3 per cent). Approximately 21 per cent of the 681 sworn members in ACT Policing were female. Significantly, all three ACT Policing members recently promoted to the rank of Superintendent are women.

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

Employees aged between 25-44 account for 70 per cent of ACT Policing's workforce. ACT Policing had 18 new police recruits commence in the 2016-17 financial year; 50 per cent of the 2016-17 recruits were female.

The reported Full-time Equivalent (FTE) figure is higher than the reported headcount, due to the inclusion of enabling FTE (148). This is a notional FTE representing the services provided by the broader AFP in the delivery of community policing services to the ACT. These services include FTE from Information Technology, Specialist Response Group (including K9), Professional Standards, Legal, Learning and Development, Forensics and additional Human Resources support. Enabling FTE includes both sworn and professional members.

FTE figures exclude members who are classified 'inoperative unpaid' (members who are on leave but not being paid by ACT Policing). Members working on Commonwealth matters are also excluded from the FTE count. FTE is attributed on the basis of the percentage of the time personnel spend on ACT Policing activities and as recorded at the final pay for the financial year 2016-17. Table H.2 is based on substantive ranks and does not include higher duties.

In future reporting, ACT Policing will be reporting FTE utilising an average FTE. This reporting calculates the average FTE of staff over all pay periods from the commencement of the relevant financial year up to the most recent pay fortnight. Previously, actual FTE reporting calculated the average FTE of staff over the relevant pay fortnight. The figure reported is based on information held within the HR reporting system.

TABLE H.1 FULLTIME EQUIVALENT AND HEAD COUNT BY GENDER 2016-17 AS AT 30 JUNE 2017

	Female	Male	Total
Full Time Equivalent (FTE)	325.83	620.64	946.47 ⁷
Headcount	321	563	884 ⁸
Percentage of workforce (based on headcount)	36.3%	63.7%	100%

TABLE H.2 ACT POLICING WORKFORCE COMPOSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2017

Base Salary Group	Casual	Band 2	Band 3	Band 4	Band 5	Band 6	Band 7	Band 8 ⁹	Executive Level ¹⁰	SES ¹¹	Total
SWORN POLICE OFFICER											
Female	-	25	61	56	21	5	19	-	2	1	190
Male	-	51	166	134	40	8	73	11	6	2	491
Subtotal	-	76	227	190	61	13	92	11	8	3	681
SWORN PROTECTIVE SERVICE OFFICER											
Female	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Male	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Subtotal	-	-	1¹²	2¹³	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
PROFESSIONAL STAFF¹⁴											
Female	4	-	50	35	17	14	6	2	1	1	130
Male	3	-	40	13	3	4	4	0	3	0	70
Subtotal	7	-	90	48	20	18	10	2	4	1	200
Total	7	76	318	240	81	31	102	13	12	4	884

⁷ Represents ACT Government funded positions which includes capability provided by the AFP⁸ This figure represents the number of ACT Policing direct employees.⁹ Officer-in-Charge level¹⁰ Superintendent or Coordinator level¹¹ Chief Police Officer, Deputy Chief Police Officers and Director of Corporate Services¹² Protective Service Officer – performing Professional role¹³ Making Canberra Even safer – Protecting ACT Police (Guarding – Winchester)¹⁴ AFP Terminology of 'Professional' replaced 'Unsworn'

TABLE H.3 HEADCOUNT BY EMPLOYMENT CATEGORY AND GENDER AS AT 30 JUNE 2017

Employment category	Female	Male	Total
Permanent Full Time	258	558	816
Permanent Part Time	58	2	60
Temporary Full Time	1	-	1
Casual	4	3	7
Total	321	563	884

TABLE H.4 AVERAGE LENGTH OF SERVICE BY GENDER AS AT 30 JUNE 2017

	Female	Male	Total
Average years of service	9.43 years	10.6 years	10.2 years

TABLE H.5 HEADCOUNT BY DIVISION/BRANCH AS AT 30 JUNE 2017

Division / Branch	Headcount
Office of the Chief Police Officer	2
Policing for Tomorrow's ACT	2
Office of the Deputy Chief Police Officer - Crime	1
Judicial Operations & Exhibit Management Centre	77
Criminal Investigations	114
Community Safety & Family Violence	47
Intelligence	62
Office of the Deputy Chief Police Officer- Response	3
North District	185
South District	135
Operations	93
Traffic Operations & Planning	58
Director Corporate Services	4
Finance & Logistics	12
Human Resources	16
Ministerial, Policy & Performance	19
Media & Public Engagement	20
Inoperative Pool	29
Protecting ACT Police (Guarding - Winchester) ¹⁵	5
Total	884

¹⁵ Making Canberra even safer – Protecting ACT Police (Guarding – Winchester)

TABLE H.6 HEADCOUNT BY DIVISION/BRANCH AND EMPLOYMENT TYPE AS AT 30 JUNE 2017

Division/Branch	Permanent	Temporary ¹⁶	Casual ¹⁷
Office of the Chief Police Officer	2	0	0
Policing for Tomorrow's ACT	2	0	0
Office of the Deputy Chief Police Officer - Crime	1	0	0
Judicial Operations & Exhibit Management Centre	77	0	0
Criminal Investigations	114	0	0
Intelligence	62	0	0
Community Safety & Family Violence	47	0	0
Office of the Deputy Chief Police Officer-Response	3	0	0
North District	185	0	0
South District	135	0	0
Operations	88	0	5
Traffic Operations & Planning	58	0	0
Director Corporate Services	3	1	0
Finance & Logistics	12	0	0
Human Resources	16	0	0
Media & Public Engagement	18	0	2
Ministerial, Policy & Performance	19	0	0
Inoperative Pool	29	0	0
Protection ACT Police (Guarding - Winchester) ¹⁸	5	0	0
Total	876	1	7

TABLE H.7 HEADCOUNT BY AGE GROUP AND GENDER AS AT 30 JUNE 2017

Age Group	Female	Male	Total
Under 25	12	8	20
25 - 29	54	90	144
30 - 34	79	124	203
35 - 39	56	85	141
40 - 44	38	98	136
45 - 49	40	60	100
50 - 54	21	59	80
55 - 59	14	24	38
60+	7	15	22
Total	321	563	884

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

¹⁷ An Employee engaged on a casual basis to do work that is intermittent or irregular in nature.

¹⁸ Making Canberra even safer – Protecting ACT Police (Guarding- Winchester)

TABLE H.8 HEADCOUNT BY LENGTH OF SERVICE, GENERATION¹⁹ AND GENDER AS AT 30 JUNE 2017

Length of service (years)	Baby Boomers		Generation X		Generation Y		Total	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
0	-	-	-	2	2	5	2	7
1-5	3	6	17	24	82	152	102	182
6-10	12	10	24	65	74	93	110	168
11-15	5	9	38	77	17	21	60	107
16-20	3	6	21	27	2	-	26	33
21-25	1	2	1	8	-	-	2	10
26+	4	34	15	22	-	-	19	56
Total	28	67	116	225	177	271	321	563

TABLE H.9 HEADCOUNT BY DIVERSITY²⁰ AS AT 30 JUNE 2017

	Headcount	Percentage of agency workforce (%)
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	14	1.5%
Culturally & linguistically diverse ²¹	179	20.2%
People with disability	6	0.7%

¹⁹ Note: The above generation references are determined by the period that the personnel were born - as follows: -

Baby Boomers - 1946 to 1964 (inclusive) -

Generation X - 1965 to 1979 (inclusive) -

Generation Y - from 1980 (inclusive) -

²⁰ 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. -

²¹ 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. -

SECTION I: FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT REPORTING

Under the Purchase Agreement between the Commonwealth and ACT Government, ACT Policing was provided \$155.982 million to deliver community policing services to the ACT.

This includes funding provided in the Purchase Agreement of \$154.700 million plus additional funding provided for Taskforce Nemesis of \$1.282 million. This funding is part of a four-year commitment by the ACT Government of \$6.393 million to Taskforce Nemesis to increase its investigation and improve surveillance capabilities. This does not include an additional \$0.084 million cost recovered for capital purchases from JACS for Taskforce Nemesis.

A General Savings Measure (GSM) of 1 per cent was applied to the Territorial appropriation for ACT Policing in 2013-14 and each of the budget years for 2014-15 to 2016-17. The cumulative impact of the GSM for ACT Policing in 2016-17 was \$6.214 million.

1.1 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

The following financial information is based on audited Financial Reports for 2015-16 and 2016-17.

Our fiscal decisions supported a strong financial position in 2016-17, with a small surplus of \$0.474 million (or 0.29 per cent).

1.2 FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Total revenue received by the AFP for the provision of policing services to the ACT was \$162.589 million. This represented an increase of \$1.630 million compared with the previous financial year (2015-16). The increase resulted from additional funding for new initiatives:

- \$1.951 million increase for the Protecting ACT Police initiative
- \$0.281 million increase for Safer Families – Stronger Police Support for Family Violence
- \$1.282 million increase for Taskforce Nemesis

The increase was reduced by a transfer to Access Canberra of \$0.196m to undertake TINs withdrawal/dispute management functions and the final year of the GSM of \$1.542m. Other revenue was less than the previous year by \$0.146m due to fewer cost recovered events.

Total expenses amounted to \$162.115 million, which was an increase of \$0.782 million, or less than 1 per cent when compared to the 2015-16 financial year. The increased expenses relates to the additional funding provided.

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

1.3 ASSET MANAGEMENT -

Assets Managed

The facilities and infrastructure used by ACT Policing is mostly owned by the ACT Government. Asset management for the facilities and infrastructure is the responsibility of JACS in conjunction with ACT Policing.

Table I.1 shows the assets managed by ACT Policing. As at 30 June 2017, the total value was \$12.591 million.

Table I.1 – ASSETS MANAGED BY ACT POLICING

Total value of assets managed as at 30 June 2017	\$12.591 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 2016-17. These included radio recorders, radio test sets and replacement of the ACT Policing Operations Centre's 24-hour-rated chairs.

ACT Policing's expenditure on repairs and maintenance totalled approximately \$0.120 million. This expenditure was applied across a range of capabilities and included radar recalibration, repair of bicycles and replacement of 200 radio batteries.

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

As part of the Futures Program, a key activity is underway to progress the theme of Tools and Technology, to improve efficacy, effectiveness and officer safety.

Since the commencement of the program, ACT Policing has identified and delivered several items of equipment to enhance the safety and capability of our members including:

- mobile technology platform trial with a plan to deploy to all operational ACT Policing members by the end of 2017
- the purchase of equipment such as GPS units for all ACT Policing vehicles and the issue of torches and 'leatherman' tools to every operational member
- the procurement of a number of uniform items for operational members.

During 2016-17, KPMG was contracted to undertake the research and evaluation on ACT Policing's technology capabilities. The KPMG Tools and Technology Review project will involve the analysis of current assets and technical capabilities in order to identify gaps and future opportunities for ACT Policing. The project will also look at the interface with AFP technologies, what is occurring nationally and internationally and how we can better leverage existing technologies.

Accommodation

ACT Policing has staff housed across 10 separate sites in the ACT, including the five police stations. ACT Policing employs 884 members (headcount) occupying 26,347 square metres as detailed in Table I.2.

Table I.2 – ASSET MAINTENANCE UPGRADE

BUILDING NAME/TYPE	Area Occupied (M2)
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 Futures Program will also inform ACT Policing's accommodation footprint and operational service model that will best meet the needs of the growing ACT population into the future.

I.4 CAPITAL WORKS

ACT Policing completed 10 capital works projects during the reporting period. Details of the completed works are presented in the following tables.

Table I.3 - COMPLETED WORKS PROJECTS 2016-17

New Works Project 1	
Project	Security improvements to all ACT Policing Stations
Description	Anti-Jump Barriers
Business unit	All Police Stations
Estimated completion date	October 2016
Original project value	\$140,000
Current year expenditure	\$136,536
Prior year expenditure	Nil
Total expenditure to date	\$136,536
Financially completed	Yes
Capital works officer	Angus McKercher, ACT Policing Finance and Logistics with JACS
Comments	ACT Police Stations were identified as being vulnerable to a low-velocity projectile attack, firearm attack or to a counter-jumping event. In order to mitigate this risk, polycarbonate anti-jump barriers have been installed at City, Belconnen, Gungahlin, Woden and Tuggeranong Police Stations.

New Works Project 2	
Project	Woden Police Station
Description	Fire System Remedial Works
Business unit	Woden Police Station
Estimated completion date	June 2017
Original project value	\$45,000
Current year expenditure	\$44,829
Prior year expenditure	Nil
Total expenditure to date	\$44,829
Financially completed	Yes
Capital works officer	Nicole Urbaniak, ACT Policing Finance and Logistics with JACS
Comments	The upgrade to the Woden fire system was completed to ensure the station remains compliant with building code standards.

New Works Project 3	
Project	City Police Station
Description	Upgrade of the Modula Building Controllers
Business unit	City Police Station
Estimated completion date	June 2017
Original project value	\$27,190
Current year expenditure	\$27,190
Prior year expenditure	Nil
Total expenditure to date	\$27,190
Financially completed	Yes
Capital works officer	Nicole Urbaniak, ACT Policing Finance and Logistics with JACS
Comments	The upgrade to City Station's Modula building controllers for the building management system has been installed to replace the previous Modula that was at the end of its serviceable life. A new generation Modula range has been installed that allows continuous adaptation to change.

New Works Project 4	
Project	City Police Station
Description	Fire System Remedial Works
Business unit	City Police Station
Estimated completion date	June 2017
Original project value	\$21,598
Current year expenditure	\$21,598
Prior year expenditure	Nil
Total expenditure to date	\$21,598
Financially completed	Yes
Capital works officer	Nicole Urbaniak, ACT Policing Finance and Logistics with JACS
Comments	The upgrade to the City fire system was completed to ensure the station remains compliant with building code standards.

New Works Project 5	
Project	City Police Station
Description	Installation of new ducting to extend air-conditioning air intake
Business unit	City Police Station
Estimated completion date	June 2017
Original project value	\$9,985
Current year expenditure	\$9,985
Prior year expenditure	Nil
Total expenditure to date	\$9,985
Financially completed	Yes
Capital works officer	Nicole Urbaniak, ACT Policing Finance and Logistics with JACS
Comments	An engineer's report on the cooling tower at City Station identified that the air intake was within the recommended 6 metre limit of the tower. This has now been extended to comply with the required standard.

New Works Project 6	
Project	City Police Station
Description	Installation of 3 x multi-head airconditioning units in Wiring and Electronics Rooms (WER).
Business unit	City Police Station
Estimated completion date	June 2017
Original project value	\$9,176
Current year expenditure	\$9,176
Prior year expenditure	Nil
Total expenditure to date	\$9,176
Financially completed	Yes
Capital works officer	Nicole Urbaniak, ACT Policing Finance and Logistics with JACS
Comments	The WER rooms were identified as being at risk of overheating if the Heating Ventilation Air Conditioning (HVAC) system failed for any period of time. The air-conditioning units have been installed as critical backup infrastructure.

New Works Project 7

Project	City Police Station
Description	Installation of airconditioning unit in CCTV room
Business unit	City Police Station
Estimated completion date	June 2017
Original project value	\$4,056
Current year expenditure	\$4,056
Prior year expenditure	Nil
Total expenditure to date	\$4,056
Financially completed	Yes
Capital works officer	Nicole Urbaniak, ACT Policing Finance and Logistics with JACS
Comments	The CCTV room was identified as being at risk of overheating if the HVAC system failed for any period of time. The airconditioning units have been installed as critical backup infrastructure.

New Works Project 8

Project	City Police Station
Description	Upgrade of four boilers to enable Building Management System (BMS) monitoring
Business unit	City Station
Estimated completion date	June 2017
Original project value	\$2,850
Current year expenditure	\$2,850
Prior year expenditure	Nil
Total expenditure to date	\$2,850
Financially completed	Yes
Capital works officer	Nicole Urbaniak, ACT Policing Finance and Logistics with JACS
Comments	The four boilers were not supported by the BMS to monitor faults. The addition of the alarm points will allow for immediate ability to view which boiler has failed and then alarm it on the BMS.

New Works Project 9	
Project	Traffic Operations Centre
Description	Emergency lighting remedial works
Business unit	Traffic Operations Centre
Estimated completion date	June 2017
Original project value	\$2,440
Current year expenditure	\$2,440
Prior year expenditure	Nil
Total expenditure to date	\$2,440
Financially completed	Yes
Capital works officer	Nicole Urbaniak, ACT Policing Finance and Logistics with JACS
Comments	The upgrade to the Traffic Operations Centre's emergency lighting was completed to ensure the centre remains compliant with building code standards.

New Works Project 10	
Project	Belconnen Station
Description	Weatherproofing of the hydrant block plan
Business unit	Belconnen Police Station
Estimated completion date	June 2017
Original project value	\$2,210
Current year expenditure	\$2,210
Prior year expenditure	Nil
Total expenditure to date	\$2,210
Financially completed	Yes
Capital works officer	Nicole Urbaniak, ACT Policing Finance and Logistics with JACS
Comments	The weatherproofing of the hydrant block plan was completed to remain compliant with building code standards.

1.5 GOVERNMENT CONTRACTING

As a Commonwealth agency, ACT Policing complies with the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013*. 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 www.tenders.gov.au.

Procurements Exempted from Quotation and Tender Threshold

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

Construction Grants and Social Procurement

ACT Policing did not issue any construction grants or engage in any social procurement activities during the 2016-17 reporting period.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



Chief Police Officer for the ACT Justine Saunders

GPO Box 401 Canberra City ACT 2601
Telephone +61 2 6264 9510 Email CPOACT@afp.gov.au
www.afp.gov.au
ABN 17 304 931 543

Clea Lewis
Australian National Audit Office
GPO Box 707
CANBERRA ACT 2601

Dear Ms Lewis

MANAGEMENT REPRESENTATION LETTER

2016-17 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND STATEMENT OF PERFORMANCE

This representation letter is provided in connection with your audit of the special purpose financial statements and statement of performance of ACT Community Policing for the year ended 30 June 2017 for the purpose of your expressing an opinion on the financial statements as required by the *Arrangement between the Minister for Home Affairs, Justice, Privacy and Freedom of Information of the Commonwealth and the Australian Capital Territory 2011-2017* ('Policing Arrangement') and the *Purchase Agreement between the ACT Minister for Police and Emergency Services, Commissioner of the Australian Federal Police and the Chief Police Officer for ACT for the provision of Policing Services to the ACT 2016-17* ('Purchase Agreement').

We confirm the following representations (numbered 1 to 22 below) to the best of our knowledge and of belief, having made such inquiries as we considered necessary for the purpose of appropriately informing ourselves:

Financial Statements

1. We have fulfilled our responsibilities, as set out in the terms of the audit engagement dated 11 February 2015, the Policing Arrangement and the Purchase Agreement, for the preparation of the financial statements that (i) present fairly ACT Community Policing's financial performance and reporting of performance measures and (ii) comply with Australian Accounting Standards and the reporting requirements of the Policing Arrangement and Purchase Agreement.
2. We have kept accounts and records that properly record and explain ACT Community Policing's transactions and financial position. The accounts and records have been kept in a way that: complies with any requirements prescribed by the Policing Arrangement and Purchase Agreement; enables the preparation of the annual financial statements and statement of performance; and allows those financial statements to be conveniently and properly audited in accordance with the Policing Arrangement.
3. All transactions have been recorded in the accounting records and are reflected in the financial statements.
4. The selection and application of accounting policies is appropriate.

5. All events occurring subsequent to the date of the financial statements and statement of performance (30 June 2017) and for which the Australian Accounting Standards and the Policing Agreement require adjustment or disclosure have been adjusted or disclosed.
6. There are no uncorrected misstatements in the financial statements.
7. Significant assumptions used in making accounting estimates are reasonable.
8. All records relating to the performance measures that are held within ACT Community Policing systems, including PROMIS, are complete and have undergone appropriate quality review procedures.
9. The enabling expenses reflect the agreed rebased cost, adjusted for increases in employee expenses. The method for calculating these adjustments was reviewed by KPMG in 2014 and was determined to be reasonable.
10. Services provided by ACT Community Policing to the Australian Federal Police, and therefore removed from the financial statement, have been determined as a flat rate of 4.4% of expenses. This allocation has been reviewed by Callida in the 2016-17 financial year and was determined to be reasonable.

Information Provided

11. We have provided you with:
 - Access to all information, such as records and documentation and other matters, of which we are aware that is relevant to the preparation of the financial statements;
 - Additional information that you have requested from us for the purpose of the audit; and
 - Unrestricted access to persons within ACT Community Policing from whom you determined it necessary to obtain audit evidence.
12. We acknowledge our responsibility for the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control to prevent and detect fraud.
13. We have disclosed to you the results of our assessment of the risk that the financial statements and statement of performance may be materially misstated as a result of fraud.
14. We have disclosed to you all information in relation to fraud or suspected fraud that we are aware of that affects the Commonwealth entity and involves:
 - Management;
 - Employees who have significant roles in internal control; or
 - Others where the fraud could have a material effect on the financial statements.
15. We have disclosed to you all information in relation to allegations of fraud, or suspected fraud, affecting ACT Community Policing's special purpose financial statements and statement of performance communicated by employees, former employees, analysts, regulators or others.
16. We have disclosed to you the identity of ACT Community Policing's related parties and all the related party relationships and transactions of which we are aware.
17. We have disclosed to you all known instances of non-compliance or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations whose effects should be considered when preparing financial statements and statement of performance.

18. Neither ACT Community Policing nor any of its officers, employees or agents has committed an offence under the *Criminal Code Act 1995* in relation to the bribery of a foreign public official.
19. We have disclosed to you all known actual or possible litigation and claims whose effects should be considered when preparing the financial statements and these have been disclosed and accounted for in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards and the Purchase Agreement.
20. We have ensured that the financial statements and any other elements of the Annual Report are consistent with one another, and that the Annual Report does not contain any material misstatements.
21. We have disclosed to you all significant deficiencies in internal control of which we are aware that are relevant to financial reporting.

Publication on website

22. With respect to publication of the audited financial statements and statement of performance on our website, we acknowledge that:
 - we are responsible for the electronic presentation of the audited financial statements and statement of performance;
 - we will ensure that the electronic version of the audited financial statements, statement of performance and the auditor reports on the website will be identical to the final signed hard copy version;
 - we will clearly differentiate between audited and unaudited information in the construction of the Commonwealth entity's website as we understand the risk of potential misrepresentation;
 - we have assessed the controls over the security and integrity of the data on the website and that adequate procedures are in place to protect the integrity of the information published; and
 - we will present the auditor's report only with the ACT Policing's full financial statements and statement of performance.

Yours sincerely



Justine Saunders
Chief Police Officer for the ACT
7 September 2017



Peter Guining
Chief Financial Officer
7 September 2017

AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL POLICE

ACT COMMUNITY POLICING

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Year Ended 30 June 2017

CONTENTS

Certification of the Financial Statements

Income Statement

Notes to the Income Statement

AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL POLICE

ACT COMMUNITY POLICING 2016-2017

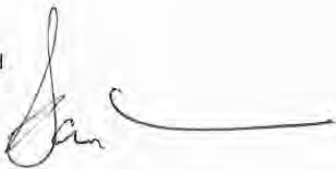
STATEMENT BY THE CHIEF POLICE OFFICER FOR THE ACT

AND THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

CERTIFICATION

In our opinion, the attached financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2017 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: 7 September 2017

Justine Saunders
Chief Police Officer for the ACT

Signed



Date: 7 September 2017

Peter Gunning
Chief Financial Officer

**ACT Community Policing
Income Statement
For the Year Ended 30 June 2017**

2015-16 Actual \$'000		Note	2016-17 Budget \$'000	2016-17 Actual \$'000
REVENUE		1d		
	Justice and Community Safety Directorate			
154,206	Base Appropriation		155,982	155,982
5,310	Resources Received Free of Charge	3	5,310	5,310
1,443	Other Revenue		1,360	1,297
<u>160,959</u>	Total Revenue		<u>162,652</u>	<u>162,589</u>
EXPENSES				
105,949	Employee Expenses	4	106,603	105,247
27,070	Enabling Expenses	5	27,828	27,828
19,710	Administrative Expenses	6	19,881	20,617
3,294	Depreciation and Amortisation	7	3,030	3,113
5,310	Property Expenses - RRFOC	3	5,310	5,310
<u>161,333</u>	Total Expenses		<u>162,652</u>	<u>162,115</u>
<u>(374)</u>	Operating Result		<u>0</u>	<u>474</u>

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

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 2016-17.

The revenue and expenses have been determined in accordance with the recognition and measurement requirements of the Australian Accounting Standards.

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 2016-17.

The enabling expenses shown in 2016-17 reflect the agreed rebased cost adjusted for increases in employee expenses. They also include a one off payment for the implementation of Protect ACT Policing measures.

(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 2016-17 is \$30,000 GST exclusive (2015-16: \$28,350) and the fee for the statement of performance for 2016-17 is \$33,000 GST exclusive (2015-16: \$34,650).

**Australian Federal Police
ACT Community Policing
Notes to and Forming Part of the Income Statement
For the Year Ended 30 June 2017**

2015-16 Actual \$'000	NOTE	2016-17 Budget \$'000	2016-17 Actual \$'000
3 Resources Received Free of Charge (RRFOC)			
<i>Revenue and Expense:</i>			
<u>5,310</u>	ACT Government provision of Police Stations	<u>5,310</u>	<u>5,310</u>
The above relates to Policing facilities provided free of charge by the ACT Government as per Clause 4.5 of the Policing Arrangement between the Minister for Justice of the Commonwealth and the Australian Capital Territory. Fair value is measured by an independently determined rental estimation.			
4 Employee Expenses			
81,549	Salaries	83,207	82,287
6,657	Overtime Expenses	6,868	7,110
12,974	Superannuation	13,338	13,428
875	Superannuation Productivity	846	828
3,528	Long Service Leave	2,068	1,169
366	Other Employee Expenses	276	425
<u>105,949</u>	Total Employee Expenses	<u>106,603</u>	<u>105,247</u>
5 Enabling Expenses			
517	Legal Services	517	517
1,787	Finance and Commercial	1,787	1,787
809	Professional Standards	809	809
2,573	People Strategies	2,573	2,573
2,739	Learning and Development	2,285	2,285
11,836	Specialist Operations	11,837	11,837
5,477	Technology and Innovation	5,477	5,477
1,332	Support Capability	1,332	1,332
0	Protect ACT Policing	1,211	1,211
<u>27,070</u>	Total Enabling Expenses	<u>27,828</u>	<u>27,828</u>
6 Administrative Expenses			
4,679	Accommodation (excluding RRFOC)	4,430	4,715
4,224	Insurance	4,242	4,180
4,131	Vehicle Costs	3,319	3,063
53	Repairs and Maintenance	103	120
6,623	Other Administrative Expenses	7,787	8,539
<u>19,710</u>	Total Administrative Expenses	<u>19,881</u>	<u>20,617</u>
7 Depreciation and Amortisation			
3,195	Plant and Equipment	2,927	3,007
99	Other	103	106
<u>3,294</u>	Total Depreciation and Amortisation	<u>3,030</u>	<u>3,113</u>

AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL POLICE

ACT COMMUNITY POLICING 2016-2017

STATEMENT BY THE CHIEF POLICE OFFICER FOR THE ACT

CERTIFICATION

I certify that the ACT Policing Statement of Performance for the period 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017 is prepared in accordance with the format of the Purchase Agreement between the ACT Minister for Police and Emergency Services and the Chief Police Officer for the ACT for the Provision of Policing Services to the ACT and is based on the Australian Federal Police records and related sources.

Signed 

Date: 7 September 2017

Justine Saunders
Chief Police Officer for the ACT

APPENDIX 2: STATEMENT OF PERFORMANCE -

Financial year end report against the Purchase Agreement between the ACT Minister for Police and Emergency Services and the Chief Police Officer for the ACT, 2016-17				
Reporting period:		01 July 2016 to 30 June 2017		
Performance Measures	Annual Target	Financial year end 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	961.8	20.2%	N
2. Number of offences against property reported or becoming known per 100,000 population. ^{a,b}	8300 or less	5145.0	-38.0%	Y
Criminal Investigations and Prosecutions				
3. Percentage of offences against the person cleared. ^b	72% or more	75.5%	3.5%	Y
4. Percentage of offences against property cleared. ^b	15% or more	14.5%	-0.5%	N
5. Percentage of briefs delivered to the DPP within the designated timeframe. ^f	75% or more	77.1%	2.1%	Y
6. Percentage of cases finalised by offence proved in court. ^{g,h,j}	82% or more	91.9%	9.9%	Y
7. Percentage of cases otherwise resolved. ^{g,j}	5% or less	1.0%	-4.0%	Y
Public Safety				
Police Response				
8. Response times for Priority One Incidents within 10 minutes	80% or more	84.6%	4.6%	Y
9. Response times for Priority Two Incidents within 20 minutes	80% or more	79.8%	-0.2%	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	99.1%	9.1%	Y
11. Percentage of 000 calls answered on first or second presentation: a) On first presentation b) On second presentation	92% or more 98% or more	95.5% 99.5%	3.5% 1.5%	Y 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 (66.1%)	75.0%	8.9%	Y
13. Review and testing of arrangements for responding to recovering from emergencies and disasters	Annually	Completed	NA	Y
Road Safety and Traffic Management				
14. Number of road crashes resulting in death per 100,000 population. ^a	4.2 or less	2.8	-33.0%	Y
15. Number of road crashes resulting in injury per 100,000 population. ^a	180 or less	135.9	-24.5%	Y
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 (73.4%)	78.5%	5.1%	Y
17. Percentage of the community who have confidence in police. ^{c,d}	National Average or more (85.6%)	91.0%	5.4%	Y
18. Percentage of eligible young people referred to restorative justice. ^{k,l,n}	100%	100.0%	0.0%	Y
19. Number of persons referred to community support agencies.	5500 or more	8182	48.8%	Y
20. Number of referrals to drug diversion programs (drug demand reduction effort).	80 or more	278	247.5%	Y
21. ACT Policing Victim Liaison Officers providing contact with victims of indictable crime reported to police. ^m	80% or more	84.2%	4.2%	Y

Financial year end report against the Purchase Agreement between the ACT Minister for Police and Emergency Services and the Chief Police Officer for the ACT, 2016-17				
Reporting period:		01 July 2016 to 30 June 2017		
Indicators of Effectiveness	Annual Target	Financial year end 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 (38.8%)	30.2%	-8.6%	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 (12.0%)	8.5%	-3.5%	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 (61.7%)	53.0%	-8.7%	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 (50.1%)	43.5%	-6.6%	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 (47.8%)	56.1%	8.3%	Y
F. Percentage of persons who feel safe at home alone during the night. ^{a,c,d}	National Average or more (86.1%)	90.6%	4.5%	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 (69.7%)	70.6%	0.9%	N
ii graffiti/vandalism	National Average or less (43.3%)	41.2%	-2.1%	Y
iii louts/gangs	National Average or less (25.6%)	16.4%	-9.2%	Y
iv drunken/disorderly behaviour	National Average or less (33.7%)	23.6%	-10.1%	Y
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 (18.9%)	23.1%	4.2%	N
I. Percentage of persons who self-report to driving while not wearing a seatbelt. ^{a,c,d}	National Average or less (1.2%)	0.9%	-0.3%	Y
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 (0.9%)	0.8%	-0.1%	Y
K. Percentage of persons who self-report to driving when using a mobile phone. ^{a,c,d}	National Average or less (8.1%)	9.0%	0.9%	N
Community and Partner Engagement				
L. Percentage of persons satisfied with most recent contact with police services. ^{a,d}	National Average or more (83.6%)	85.7%	2.1%	Y
M. Percentage of persons who agree that police perform their job professionally. ^{c,d}	National Average or more (86.6%)	90.4%	3.8%	Y
N. Percentage of persons who agree that police treat people fairly and equally. ^{c,d}	National Average or more (76.2%)	80.5%	4.3%	Y

Financial year end report against the Purchase Agreement between the ACT Minister for Police and the Chief Police Officer for the ACT, 2016-17	
Schedule 1 - Notes	
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

Financial year end report against the Purchase Agreement between the ACT Minister for Police and the Chief Police Officer for the ACT, 2016-17	
Sources - PERFORMANCE MEASURES	
1. Source:	PROMIS Case Management System as at 03 July 2017. Total person offences reported during period = 3,758.
2. Source:	PROMIS Case Management System as at 03 July 2017. Total property offences reported during period = 20,102.
3. Source:	PROMIS Case Management System as at 03 July 2017. Total person offences cleared during period = 2,839.
4. Source:	PROMIS Case Management System as at 03 July 2017. Total property offences cleared during period = 2,920.
5. Source:	Judicial Operations as at 03 July 2017.
6. Source:	Criminal Records as at 03 July 2017.
7. Source:	Criminal Records as at 03 July 2017.
8. Source:	Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system as at 04 July 2017.
9. Source:	Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system as at 04 July 2017.
10. Source:	Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system as at 04 July 2017.
11. Source:	Telstra as at 06 July 2017.
12. Source:	Social Research Centre National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 07 July 2017. National result = 66.1%.
13. Source:	Emergency Management and Planning as at 17 July 2017.
14. Source:	PROMIS Incident, and/or manual count as at 03 July 2017. Crashes resulting in death during the period = 11.
15. Source:	PROMIS Incident, and/or manual count as at 03 July 2017. Crashes resulting in injury during the period = 531.
16. Source:	Social Research Centre National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 07 July 2017. National result = 73.4%.
17. Source:	Social Research Centre National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 07 July 2017. National result = 85.6%.
18. Source:	ACT Restorative Justice Unit as at 19 July 2017.
19. Source:	Supportlink as at 03 July 2017.
20. Source:	Crime Reduction Education and Reduction as at 24 July 2017.
21. Source:	PROMIS Case Management System as at 03 July 2017.
21. Source:	Professional Standards as at 07 July 2017.
Sources - INDICATORS OF EFFECTIVENESS	
A. Source:	Social Research Centre National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 07 July 2017. National result = 38.8%.
B. Source:	Social Research Centre National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 07 July 2017. National result = 12.0%.
C. Source:	Social Research Centre National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 07 July 2017. National result = 61.7%.
D. Source:	Social Research Centre National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 07 July 2017. National result = 50.1%.
E. Source:	Social Research Centre National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 07 July 2017. National result = 47.8%.
F. Source:	Social Research Centre National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 07 July 2017. National result = 86.1%.
G.(i) Source:	Social Research Centre National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 07 July 2017. National result = 69.7%.
G.(ii) Source:	Social Research Centre National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 07 July 2017. National result = 43.3%.
G.(iii) Source:	Social Research Centre National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 07 July 2017. National result = 25.6%.
G.(iv) Source:	Social Research Centre National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 07 July 2017. National result = 33.7%.
H. Source:	Social Research Centre National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 07 July 2017. National result = 18.9%.
I. Source:	Social Research Centre National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 07 July 2017. National result = 1.2%.
J. Source:	Social Research Centre National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 07 July 2017. National result = 0.9%.
K. Source:	Social Research Centre National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 07 July 2017. National result = 8.1%.
L. Source:	Social Research Centre National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 07 July 2017. National result = 83.6%.
M. Source:	Social Research Centre National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 07 July 2017. National result = 86.6%.
N. Source:	Social Research Centre National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 07 July 2017. National result = 76.2%.

APPENDIX 3: OFFENCES REPORTED OR BECOMING KNOWN IN THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY 2012-13 to 2016-17.

Offence Type	2012 13	2013 14	2014 15	2015 16	2016 17
OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON					
Homicide and Related Offences					
Murder	1	2	6	3	1
Attempted murder	1	-	-	2	2
Conspiracy to murder	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter	1	-	-	-	-
Driving causing death	3	1	1	-	-
Homicide unspecified	-	1	-	-	-
Total Homicide and Related Offences	6	4	7	5	3
Assault (excluding sexual)					
Assault causing grievous bodily harm	30	24	28	64	67
Assault causing actual bodily harm	387	352	300	366	458
Assault other	1826	1693	1685	2122	2416
Total Assaults (excluding sexual)	2243	2069	2013	2552	2941
Sexual Assault Offences					
Sexual assault 1 st , 2 nd and 3 rd degree	13	3	10	13	12
Sexual intercourse, no consent	94	100	92	101	142
Sexual intercourse, person under 16 years	87	83	64	62	65
Indecent act, assault	45	38	42	48	49
Indecent act, no consent	61	60	59	100	92
Indecent act, person under 16 years	104	103	130	78	73
Incest	20	10	8	24	9
Indecent exposure	36	28	36	39	28
Total Sexual Assault Offences	460	425	441	465	470
Other offences Against the Person					
Kidnap	25	17	14	17	28
Other offences against the person	62	150	108	235	316
Total other offences against the person	87	167	122	252	344
Total Offences Against the Person	2796	2665	2583	3274	3758
OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY					
Robbery					
Armed Robbery	100	91	112	95	121
Other Robbery	85	61	63	57	112
Total Robbery	185	152	175	152	233
Blackmail and Extortion					
Blackmail and extortion	-	1	3	6	19
Total Blackmail and Extortion	-	1	3	6	19
Burglary					
Burglary dwellings	1549	1435	1551	1471	1625
Burglary shops	259	253	267	432	327
Burglary other	463	424	579	724	570
Total Burglary	2271	2112	2397	2627	2522
Fraud and Misappropriation					
Fraud	561	1117	1416	1517	1184
Misappropriation	-	1	-	1	-
Counterfeiting	13	13	32	38	32
Total Fraud and Misappropriation	574	1131	1448	1556	1216
Handling Stolen Goods					
Receiving	2	3	16	10	2
Unlawful possession	116	104	109	140	96
Other handling stolen goods	5	21	49	9	11
Total Handling Stolen Goods	123	128	174	159	109

Theft or illegal use of a vehicle					
Motor vehicle Theft	867	755	1045	1032	1297
Total Theft or Illegal Use of a Vehicle	867	755	1045	1032	1297
Other Theft					
Bicycle theft	536	477	612	672	478
Boat theft	5	2	4	1	2
Stock theft	2	2	2	1	-
Shop stealing	1456	1272	1050	1217	1272
Theft at burglary - dwellings	923	794	862	773	965
Theft at burglary - shops	149	115	122	254	154
Theft at burglary - other	236	190	300	374	258
Other theft	6862	6526	7131	7659	6292
Total Other Theft	10169	9378	10083	10951	9421
Property Damage					
Arson	211	188	151	177	199
Damage at burglary – dwellings	95	63	112	163	128
Damage at burglary – shops	21	27	23	37	37
Damage at burglary – other	52	47	57	108	55
Other property damage	5126	3996	4385	4631	4852
Total Property Damage	5505	4321	4728	5116	5271
Environmental Offences					
Pollution	3	2	6	3	10
Flora and fauna	2	1	-	1	-
Other environmental offences	7	2	6	6	4
Total Environmental Offences	12	5	12	10	14
Total Offences against Property	19706	17983	20065	21609	20102
OFFENCES AGAINST GOOD ORDER					
Government security/operations	72	47	42	60	100
Justice procedures	1442	1361	1219	1396	1588
Firearms and weapons	211	251	312	276	299
Other offences against good order	913	885	1017	897	958
Total Other Offences Against Good Order	2638	2544	2590	2629	2945
DRUG OFFENCES					
Possess and use drugs	467	474	541	533	590
Deal and supply drugs	52	63	65	66	61
Manufacture and grow drugs	28	41	40	20	16
Other drug offences	19	38	25	30	20
Total Drug Offences	566	616	671	649	687
TRAFFIC OFFENCES					
Drink driving offences	1243	1252	1105	957	885
Drug driving offences	58	221	254	165	432
Dangerous and reckless driving	91	92	151	136	123
Licence offences	904	986	889	818	878
Other motor vehicle, traffic and related offences	2962	3176	3119	3050	3925
Total Traffic Offences	5258	5727	5518	5126	6243
OTHER OFFENCES NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED					
Other Offences n.e.c.	180	255	200	139	142
TOTAL OFFENCES	31144	29790	31627	33426	33877

Source: PROMIS as at 3 July 2017.

APPENDIX 4: OFFENCES CLEARED BY ACT POLICING IN THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY 2012-13 to 2016-17.

Offence Type	2012 13	2013 14	2014 15	2015 16	2016 17
OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON					
Homicide and Related Offences					
Murder	1	1	5	2	-
Attempted murder	1	-	-	1	2
Conspiracy to murder	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter	1	-	-	-	-
Driving causing death	1	3	1	-	-
Homicide unspecified	-	1	-	-	-
Total Homicide and Related Offences	4	5	6	3	2
Assault (excluding sexual)					
Assault causing grievous bodily harm	20	16	16	51	53
Assault causing actual bodily harm	261	219	194	261	298
Assault other	1309	1223	1152	1578	1901
Total Assaults (excluding sexual)	1590	1458	1362	1890	2252
Sexual Assault Offences					
Sexual assault 1 st , 2 nd and 3 rd degree	4	1	5	11	8
Sexual intercourse, no consent	73	84	55	69	96
Sexual intercourse, person under 16 years	59	69	29	43	70
Indecent act, assault	26	22	28	32	32
Indecent act, no consent	38	45	25	71	63
Indecent act, person under 16 years	74	98	87	116	79
Incest	15	5	6	27	5
Indecent exposure	12	13	14	9	5
Total Sexual Assault Offences	301	337	249	378	358
Other offences Against the Person					
Kidnap	10	19	8	12	29
Other offences against the person	34	106	70	124	198
Total other offences against the person	44	125	78	136	227
Total Offences Against the Person	1939	1925	1695	2407	2839
OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY					
Robbery					
Armed Robbery	44	37	56	40	31
Other Robbery	32	15	18	21	38
Total Robbery	76	52	74	61	69
Blackmail and Extortion					
Blackmail and extortion	-	1	-	3	12
Total Blackmail and Extortion	-	1	-	3	12
Burglary					
Burglary dwellings	152	132	145	126	119
Burglary shops	24	31	17	36	28
Burglary other	42	44	69	58	30
Total Burglary	218	207	231	220	177
Fraud and Misappropriation					
Fraud	402	382	536	636	508
Misappropriation	-	1	-	-	-
Counterfeiting	1	-	2	1	1
Total Fraud and Misappropriation	403	383	538	637	509
Handling Stolen Goods					
Receiving	1	2	14	7	2
Unlawful possession	83	73	102	91	79
Other handling stolen goods	7	18	45	7	8
Total Handling Stolen Goods	91	93	161	105	89
Theft or illegal use of a vehicle					
Motor vehicle Theft	74	89	99	126	152

Total Theft or Illegal Use of a Vehicle	74	89	99	126	152
Other Theft					
Bicycle theft	9	8	9	9	14
Boat theft	-	-	-	1	-
Stock theft	-	-	-	-	-
Shop stealing	644	701	319	429	462
Theft at burglary - dwellings	99	82	84	65	52
Theft at burglary - shops	20	18	11	20	15
Theft at burglary - other	21	22	32	35	7
Other theft	506	532	638	690	552
Total Other Theft	1299	1363	1093	1249	1102
Property Damage					
Arson	12	19	13	25	14
Damage at burglary – dwellings	14	12	14	26	24
Damage at burglary – shops	4	2	1	4	2
Damage at burglary – other	1	-	13	26	5
Other property damage	596	548	566	627	756
Total Property Damage	627	581	607	708	801
Environmental Offences					
Pollution	3	-	4	2	7
Flora and fauna	-	1	-	-	-
Other environmental offences	4	3	3	6	2
Total Environmental Offences	7	4	7	8	9
Total Offences against Property	2795	2773	2810	3117	2920
OFFENCES AGAINST GOOD ORDER					
Government security/operations	70	49	34	53	100
Justice procedures	1275	1206	1021	1163	1395
Firearms and weapons	176	179	221	230	273
Other offences against good order	665	642	689	611	662
Total Other Offences Against Good Order	2186	2076	1965	2057	2430
DRUG OFFENCES					
Possess and use drugs	393	375	411	430	517
Deal and supply drugs	46	30	46	55	59
Manufacture and grow drugs	22	25	20	14	15
Other drug offences	8	9	8	11	6
Total Drug Offences	469	439	485	510	597
TRAFFIC OFFENCES					
Drink driving offences	1183	1186	1025	894	810
Drug driving offences	52	217	241	170	433
Dangerous and reckless driving	78	81	119	115	96
Licence offences	830	955	810	760	826
Other motor vehicle, traffic and related offences	2473	2659	2384	2286	2541
Total Traffic Offences	4616	5098	4579	4225	4706
OTHER OFFENCES NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED					
Other Offences n.e.c.	92	109	109	65	47
TOTAL OFFENCES	12097	14420	11643	12381	13539

Source: PROMIS as at 3 July 2017.

APPENDIX 5: PERCENTAGE OF OFFENCES CLEARED BY ACT POLICING 2012-13 to 2016-17

Offence Type	2012 13	2013 14	2014 15	2015 16	2016 17
OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON					
Homicide and Related Offences					
Murder	100.0%	50.0%	83.3%	66.7%	0.0%
Attempted murder	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	100.0%
Conspiracy to murder	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Manslaughter	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Driving causing death	33.3%	300.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Homicide unspecified	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total Homicide and Related Offences	66.7%	125.0%	85.7%	60.0%	66.7%
Assault (excluding sexual)					
Assault causing grievous bodily harm	66.7%	66.7%	57.1%	79.7%	79.1%
Assault causing actual bodily harm	67.4%	62.2%	64.7%	71.3%	65.1%
Assault other	71.7%	72.2%	68.4%	74.4%	78.7%
Total Assaults (excluding sexual)	70.9%	70.5%	67.7%	74.1%	76.6%
Sexual Assault Offences					
Sexual assault 1 st , 2 nd and 3 rd degree	30.8%	33.3%	50.0%	84.6%	66.7%
Sexual intercourse, no consent	77.7%	84.0%	59.8%	68.3%	67.6%
Sexual intercourse, person under 16 years	67.8%	83.1%	45.3%	69.4%	107.7%
Indecent act, assault	57.8%	57.9%	66.7%	66.7%	65.3%
Indecent act, no consent	62.3%	75.0%	42.4%	71.0%	68.5%
Indecent act, person under 16 years	71.2%	95.1%	66.9%	148.7%	108.2%
Incest	75.0%	50.0%	75.0%	112.5%	55.6%
Indecent exposure	33.3%	46.4%	38.9%	23.1%	17.9%
Total Sexual Assault Offences	65.4%	79.3%	56.5%	81.3%	76.3%
Other offences Against the Person					
Kidnap	40.0%	111.8%	57.1%	70.6%	103.6%
Other offences against the person	54.8%	70.7%	64.8%	52.8%	62.7%
Total other offences against the person	50.6%	74.9%	63.9%	54.0%	66.0%
Total Offences Against the Person	69.3%	72.2%	65.6%	73.5%	75.5%
OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY					
Robbery					
Armed Robbery	44.0%	40.7%	50.0%	42.1%	25.6%
Other Robbery	37.6%	24.6%	28.6%	36.8%	33.9%
Total Robbery	41.1%	34.2%	42.3%	40.1%	29.6%
Blackmail and Extortion					
Blackmail and extortion	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	50.0%	63.2%
Total Blackmail and Extortion	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	50.0%	63.2%
Burglary					
Burglary dwellings	9.8%	9.2%	9.3%	8.6%	7.3%
Burglary shops	9.3%	12.3%	6.4%	8.3%	8.6%
Burglary other	9.1%	10.4%	11.9%	8.0%	5.3%
Total Burglary	9.6%	9.8%	9.6%	8.4%	7.0%
Fraud and Misappropriation					
Fraud	71.4%	34.2%	37.9%	41.9%	42.9%
Misappropriation	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Counterfeiting	7.7%	0.0%	6.3%	2.6%	3.1%
Total Fraud and Misappropriation	70.2%	33.9%	37.2%	40.9%	41.9%
Handling Stolen Goods					
Receiving	50.0%	66.7%	87.5%	70.0%	100.0%
Unlawful possession	71.6%	70.2%	93.6%	65.0%	82.3%
Other handling stolen goods	140.0%	85.7%	91.8%	77.8%	72.7%
Total Handling Stolen Goods	74.0%	72.7%	92.5%	66.0%	81.7%
Theft or illegal use of a vehicle					
Motor vehicle Theft	8.5%	11.8%	9.5%	12.2%	11.7%
Total Theft or Illegal Use of a Vehicle	8.5%	11.8%	9.5%	12.2%	11.7%

Other Theft					
Bicycle theft	1.7%	1.7%	1.5%	1.3%	2.9%
Boat theft	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Stock theft	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Shop stealing	44.2%	55.1%	30.4%	35.3%	36.3%
Theft at burglary - dwellings	10.7%	10.3%	9.7%	8.4%	5.4%
Theft at burglary - shops	13.4%	15.7%	9.0%	7.9%	9.7%
Theft at burglary - other	8.9%	11.6%	10.7%	9.4%	2.7%
Other theft	7.4%	8.2%	8.9%	9.0%	8.8%
Total Other Theft	12.8%	14.5%	10.8%	11.4%	11.7%
Property Damage					
Arson	5.7%	10.1%	8.6%	14.1%	7.0%
Damage at burglary – dwellings	14.7%	19.0%	12.5%	16.0%	18.8%
Damage at burglary – shops	19.0%	7.4%	4.3%	10.8%	5.4%
Damage at burglary – other	1.9%	0.0%	22.8%	24.1%	9.1%
Other property damage	11.6%	13.7%	12.9%	13.5%	15.6%
Total Property Damage	11.4%	13.4%	12.8%	13.8%	15.2%
Environmental Offences					
Pollution	100.0%	0.0%	66.7%	66.7%	70.0%
Flora and fauna	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other environmental offences	57.1%	150.0%	50.0%	100.0%	50.0%
Total Environmental Offences	58.3%	80.0%	58.3%	80.0%	64.3%
Total Offences against Property	14.2%	15.4%	14.0%	14.4%	14.5%
OFFENCES AGAINST GOOD ORDER					
Government security/operations	97.2%	104.3%	81.0%	88.3%	100.0%
Justice procedures	88.4%	88.6%	83.8%	83.3%	87.8%
Firearms and weapons	83.4%	71.3%	70.8%	83.3%	91.3%
Other offences against good order	72.8%	72.5%	67.7%	68.1%	69.1%
Total Other Offences Against Good Order	82.9%	81.6%	75.9%	78.2%	82.5%
DRUG OFFENCES					
Possess and use drugs	84.2%	79.1%	76.0%	80.7%	87.6%
Deal and supply drugs	88.5%	47.6%	70.8%	83.3%	96.7%
Manufacture and grow drugs	78.6%	61.0%	50.0%	70.0%	93.8%
Other drug offences	42.1%	23.7%	32.0%	36.7%	30.0%
Total Drug Offences	82.9%	71.3%	72.3%	78.6%	86.9%
TRAFFIC OFFENCES					
Drink driving offences	95.2%	94.7%	92.8%	93.4%	91.5%
Drug driving offences	89.7%	98.2%	94.9%	103.0%	100.2%
Dangerous and reckless driving	85.7%	88.0%	78.8%	84.6%	78.0%
Licence offences	91.8%	96.9%	91.1%	92.9%	94.1%
Other motor vehicle, traffic and related offences	83.5%	83.7%	76.4%	75.0%	64.7%
Total Traffic Offences	87.8%	89.0%	83.0%	82.4%	75.4%
OTHER OFFENCES NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED					
Other Offences n.e.c.	51.1%	42.7%	54.5%	46.8%	33.1%
TOTAL OFFENCES	38.8%	41.7%	36.8%	37.0%	40.0%

Source: PROMIS as at 3 July 2017.

APPENDIX 6: PROCEEDINGS AGAINST OFFENDERS BY ACT POLICING (CHARGES) 2012-13 to 2016-17

Offence Type	2012 13	2013 14	2014 15	2015 16	2016 17
OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON					
Homicide and Related Offences					
Murder	1	2	5	3	2
Attempted murder	1	-	-	1	1
Conspiracy to murder	-	6	-	-	-
Manslaughter	-	1	-	-	-
Driving causing death	3	3	-	1	1
Homicide unspecified	-	-	2	-	-
Total Homicide and Related Offences	5	12	7	5	4
Assault (excluding sexual)					
Assault causing grievous bodily harm	35	31	31	100	91
Assault causing actual bodily harm	239	264	208	283	284
Assault other	707	715	729	933	985
Total Assaults (excluding sexual)	981	1010	968	1316	1360
Sexual Assault Offences					
Sexual assault 1 st , 2 nd and 3 rd degree	7	11	6	13	20
Sexual intercourse, no consent	20	37	25	46	29
Sexual intercourse, person under 16 years	39	26	33	55	36
Indecent act, assault	1	4	6	3	1
Indecent act, no consent	43	130	22	98	58
Indecent act, person under 16 years	79	132	120	94	74
Incest	5	12	9	25	9
Indecent exposure	3	6	8	8	5
Total Sexual Assault Offences	197	358	229	342	232
Other offences Against the Person					
Kidnap	19	30	18	23	45
Other offences against the person	58	78	123	186	225
Total other offences against the person	77	108	141	209	270
Total Offences Against the Person	1260	1488	1345	1872	1866
OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY					
Robbery					
Armed Robbery	47	60	60	48	55
Other Robbery	21	27	27	27	86
Total Robbery	68	87	87	75	141
Blackmail and Extortion					
Blackmail and extortion	1	-	3	3	17
Total Blackmail and Extortion	1		3	3	17
Burglary					
Burglary dwellings	149	149	197	163	123
Burglary shops	41	31	30	61	37
Burglary other	56	63	101	88	60
Total Burglary	246	243	328	312	220
Fraud and Misappropriation					
Fraud	567	543	723	648	713
Misappropriation	-	-	-	-	-
Counterfeiting	1	-	-	-	2
Total Fraud and Misappropriation	568	543	723	648	715
Handling Stolen Goods					
Receiving	4	14	15	42	21
Unlawful possession	156	184	291	243	224
Other handling stolen goods	-	1	1	-	2
Total Handling Stolen Goods	160	199	307	285	247
Theft or illegal use of a vehicle					
Motor vehicle Theft	131	90	157	162	212
Total Theft or Illegal Use of a Vehicle	131	90	157	162	212

Other Theft					
Bicycle theft	7	12	11	29	10
Boat theft	-	-	-	-	-
Stock theft	-	-	-	2	-
Shop stealing	550	588	254	341	273
Theft at burglary - dwellings	101	89	64	141	58
Theft at burglary - shops	31	13	17	26	14
Theft at burglary - other	35	32	44	28	8
Other theft	298	305	305	409	270
Total Other Theft	1022	1039	695	976	633
Property Damage					
Arson	11	15	18	29	10
Damage at burglary – dwellings	38	24	39	107	29
Damage at burglary – shops	13	7	12	9	7
Damage at burglary – other	23	3	34	14	8
Other property damage	484	493	447	491	514
Total Property Damage	569	542	550	650	568
Environmental Offences					
Pollution	-	-	3	-	4
Flora and fauna	1	-	-	-	-
Other environmental offences	-	-	2	2	1
Total Environmental Offences	1	-	5	2	5
Total Offences against Property	2766	2743	2855	3113	2758
OFFENCES AGAINST GOOD ORDER					
Government security/operations	136	86	106	157	208
Justice procedures	2702	2667	1741	1914	2122
Firearms and weapons	237	306	395	334	377
Other offences against good order	628	803	633	501	557
Total Other Offences Against Good Order	3703	3862	2875	2906	3264
DRUG OFFENCES					
Possess and use drugs	472	485	508	551	625
Deal and supply drugs	70	118	130	86	127
Manufacture and grow drugs	24	34	61	29	24
Other drug offences	1	-	1	-	1
Total Drug Offences	567	637	700	666	777
TRAFFIC OFFENCES					
Drink driving offences	1330	1374	1198	1081	947
Drug driving offences	64	348	451	341	579
Dangerous and reckless driving	146	118	127	136	101
Licence offences	1116	1180	1055	1015	1227
Other motor vehicle, traffic and related offences	1380	1491	1454	1274	1482
Total Traffic Offences	4036	4511	4285	3847	4336
OTHER OFFENCES NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED					
Other Offences n.e.c.	155	257	125	74	193
TOTAL OFFENCES	12487	13498	12185	12478	13194

Source: PROMIS as at 3 July 2017.

police.act.gov.au