



SOUTH AUSTRALIA POLICE
annual report



20022003

CONTENTS

FROM THE COMMISSIONER	2	
FUTURE DIRECTIONS STRATEGY	4	
ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE	6	
SENIOR EXECUTIVE GROUP	7	
SERVICE ROLES AND STRUCTURES	9	
CRIME ANALYSIS	13	
PERFORMANCE OVERVIEW	19	
Output Class 1	Community Police Services	22
Output Class 2	Crime Management	32
Output Class 3	Traffic Services	42
Output Class 4	Emergency Response Management and Coordination	46
Output Class 5	Criminal Justice Support	49
Key Management Area	Service Orientation	52
Key Management Area	Working Together	54
Key Management Area	Problem Solving	56
Key Management Area	Ethics and Integrity	57
Key Management Area	Valuing our People	59
Key Management Area	Resource Management	61
Key Management Area	Performance Management	64
Key Management Area	Continuous Improvement	66
APPENDICES	68	
GLOSSARY	162	


South Australia Police

Police Headquarters

30 Flinders Street
Adelaide SA 5000
Telephone (08) 8207 5000
Facsimile (08) 8204 2322
Internet <http://www.sapolice.sa.gov.au>

The Hon Kevin Foley, MP
Minister for Police
State Administration Centre Building
Level 8, Victoria Square
Adelaide SA 5000

Pursuant to section 75 of the Police Act 1998, I have pleasure in submitting my report on the activities of the South Australia Police for the financial year ended 30 June 2003.



Malcolm Hyde
**COMMISSIONER OF POLICE
SOUTH AUSTRALIA**



FROM THE COMMISSIONER

Throughout this year the *Future Directions Strategy* has remained the blueprint through which South Australia Police (SAPOL) continues to enhance the changes made in the 1997 reform program, and provide police services aimed at reducing crime and disorder in the community. It is encouraging to see that the total number of crimes reported by victims for this year has decreased by 2.6% from the 2001-02 figure.

Security is a major community concern and in recognition of this the State Protective Security Branch (SPSB) was established in December 2002. The Branch will support the management of protective security within the State through the coordination and analysis of intelligence. Prevention is a key objective and to achieve this, a joint SAPOL and Australian Federal Police (AFP) team has been established to conduct targeted investigations into criminal activity linked to terrorism.

The steps taken also enhance SAPOL's capability to respond to, manage and coordinate a broad range of emergency incidents under state disaster arrangements. Bushfires remain a concern to the community and we will continue to work with community groups and other government agencies to maintain a focus on the causes of fires and the detection of offenders.

SAPOL has also been involved in planning and policing major events. These range from the Baxter Immigration Detention Facility protests during Easter Weekend 2003, to sporting events such as the highly successful inaugural SA Police and

Emergency Services Games in November 2002. The largest cycle race conducted in Australia, the Tour Down Under, was held in January 2003 attracting large crowds. SAPOL received wide acclaim for its outstanding service delivery from the international event organisers and riders. The Police Expo held at Fort Largs Police Academy in March 2003 also attracted a very large crowd of enthusiastic visitors.

Following the tragic events in Bali in October 2002 SAPOL supported the AFP and Indonesian National Police investigation with personnel skilled in disaster victim identification. This example demonstrates our capacity to work in collaboration with other law enforcement agencies in the interests of Australian and regional security.

In my previous Annual Report, I noted that reductions in the incidence of violence and property crime could be achieved through improved legislative provisions for the collection of DNA samples and the use of databases. Following amendments to the Criminal Law (Forensic Procedures) Act 1998 in April 2003, DNA sampling of prisoners in Correctional Service Institutions commenced in June of this year. Police are now able to obtain DNA samples from persons suspected of committing a wide range of offences and this measure will result in better justice outcomes for the community.

Electronic crime, including identity crime, continues to attract increasing community concern. In October 2002, the Commercial and Electronic Crime Branch was established as a means of strengthening

SAPOL's approach to the prevention, investigation and detection of these types of offences. Future initiatives will provide added intelligence about other aspects of electronic crime including child exploitation.

During this year I instigated a Paedophile Task Force in response to allegations of child sexual abuse within a number of organisations. Following the removal of the statutory limitation of time for some sexual offences the Task Force will also consider matters committed prior to December 1982. These may be prosecuted where sufficient evidence exists.

In September 2002 SAPOL conducted an investigation which resulted in the confiscation of one of the largest Australian seizures of the illicit drug Fantasy. This demonstrates the positive outcomes achieved by adopting a problem solving approach to the investigation of organised crime groups and their associates. Successful operations of this type can directly impact on the supply of illicit substances on the street and can reduce community harm associated with substance abuse.

The challenging events of 2002–03 confirm the importance of public safety to the South Australian community, and for people to not only be safe, but also to feel safe. A safe, secure and peaceful environment is the necessary foundation on which a community can grow and prosper. SAPOL acknowledges its important role in reassuring and protecting the community, and remains committed to continuously improving police services for this purpose.

FUTURE DIRECTIONS STRATEGY

SAPOL's *Future Directions Strategy* continued to set the organisation's direction in 2002-03, by defining the organisational framework for effective service delivery through our Mission and Vision, Core Functions, Core Strategies and Key Management Areas.

In moving forward under the *Future Directions Strategy 2003–2006*, SAPOL will consolidate and enhance the changes made in the reform program since 1997, and continue working in partnership with local communities using a problem solving approach that is supported by the timely use of intelligence. This approach reflects international policing best practice.

Mission

Working together to reassure and protect the community from crime and disorder

Vision

SAPOL will be held in the highest regard as a modern, motivated, progressive and professional organisation responsive to the community's needs and expectations

Core Functions

To achieve the organisation's Mission and Vision, SAPOL has six core functions prescribed in the Police Act 1998. They are to:

- Uphold the law
- Preserve the peace
- Prevent crime

- Assist the public in emergency situations
- Coordinate and manage responses to emergencies
- Regulate road use and prevent vehicle collisions

Core Strategies

Core Strategies are the practical definitions of the Core Functions and guide service delivery by ensuring services are delivered in a consistent manner.

The Core Strategy framework consists of:

- **COMMUNITY SUPPORT**
Sustain community support for the delivery of police services.
- **PROBLEM SOLVING**
Adopt a problem solving approach for the delivery of police services.
- **ACCESSIBILITY**
Establish police services which are reasonably accessible to the community.
- **RESPONSE**
Respond efficiently and effectively to emergencies and calls for assistance.
- **DETECTION AND DETERRENCE**
Deploy personnel for the effective detection and deterrence of public order, road traffic and criminal offences.
- **INVESTIGATION**
Establish systems and structures for the efficient and effective investigation of public order, road traffic and criminal offences.

Core Structures

Since the inaugural *Future Directions Strategy*, SAPOL has administered services through fourteen Local Service Areas (LSAs), enabling the integration of core strategies and improved policing in defined geographical areas. Local Service Areas aim to achieve safer local communities and work together on broader community safety outcomes for issues extending beyond particular LSA boundaries. Centrally located Crime Service and Operations Support Service resources provide specialist assistance when required.

Key Management Areas

Key Management Areas (KMAs) establish objectives and prioritise actions for SAPOL, underpinning operational service delivery to the community and collectively contributing to sound business practice.

Building on the five KMAs described in the inaugural *Future Directions Strategy*, the *Future Directions Strategy 2003-2006* outlines eight Key Management Areas, namely:

- Service Orientation
- Working Together
- Problem Solving
- Ethics & Integrity
- Valuing Our People
- Resource Management
- Performance Management
- Continuous Improvement

Further information on the KMAs is published on pages 52 to 67.

The SAPOL Corporate Business Plan

The SAPOL Corporate Business Plan 2002–2004 is the principal planning document for the organisation. It provides the planning framework for a range of strategies consistent with the Core Strategy framework and links Core Functions and Core Strategies to broad based service delivery outcomes for the community.

Outputs

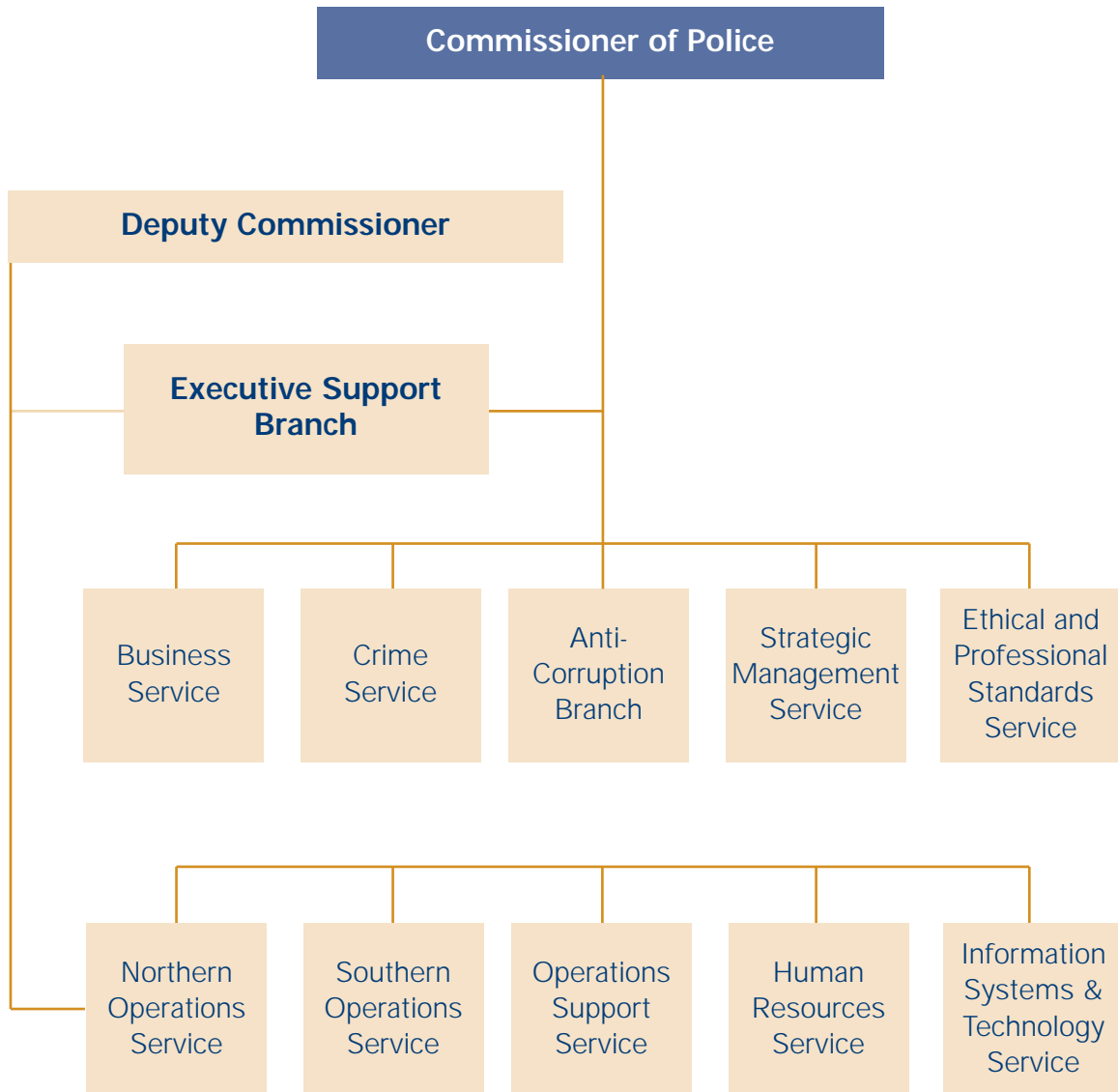
Consistent with other government agencies, the SAPOL Corporate Business Plan has been structured according to the output planning philosophy since 1998, with the services SAPOL delivers to external customers or the community called Outputs. Groups of Outputs, which are similar in nature, are termed Output Classes. SAPOL has five Output Classes:

1. Community Police Services
2. Crime Management
3. Traffic Services
4. Emergency Response Management & Coordination
5. Criminal Justice Support

A classification change in service delivery for government from Outputs to Programs was introduced in 2002-03. General information reporting on activities will remain in Outputs for this financial year with a transitional change in financial reporting from Outputs to Programs, detailed in Appendix 14.

Further general information on the Outputs is published on pages 22 to 51.

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE



SENIOR EXECUTIVE GROUP



Back Row (from left): Graeme Barton, Graham Brown, Denis Patriarca, Gary Burns, Madeleine Glynn
Front Row (from left): Garry Dickie, Malcolm Hyde, John White, Peter Menzies

The Commissioner

Mr Malcolm Hyde was appointed Commissioner of South Australia Police in February 1997. Commissioner Hyde has an extensive background in policing, commencing with Victoria Police in 1967 where he was appointed Deputy Commissioner in 1994. He holds a Bachelor of Laws (Hons) and a Master of Business Administration.

The Deputy Commissioner

Mr John White was appointed Deputy Commissioner in August 2002. Mr White was previously Assistant Commissioner Crime Service, and has a background in general policing, CIB, training, and the Focus 21 reform program. Mr White commenced with SAPOL in 1964 and attained commissioned rank in 1981.

Assistant Commissioner Northern Operations Service

Mr Graham Brown, Assistant Commissioner, Northern Operations Service, was appointed as Assistant Commissioner Southern Operations Service in 1996 and to his current position in September 1998. Mr Brown has a background in general policing in both country and metropolitan areas and commenced with SAPOL in 1960, attaining commissioned rank in 1978.

Assistant Commissioner Crime Service

Ms Madeleine Glynn, Assistant Commissioner, Crime Service, was appointed as Assistant Commissioner Southern Operations Service in February 2002, and to her current position in October 2002. Ms Glynn has a background

in general policing in country and metropolitan areas and CIB, and commenced with SAPOL in 1976. Ms Glynn attained commissioned rank in 1993 and holds a Bachelor of Business.

Assistant Commissioner Operations Support Service

Mr Graeme Barton, Assistant Commissioner, Operations Support Service, was appointed as an Assistant Commissioner in his current position in October 2002. Mr Barton has a background in general policing in country and metropolitan areas and CIB, and commenced with SAPOL in 1969, attaining commissioned rank in 1994.

Assistant Commissioner Southern Operations Service

Mr Gary Burns, Assistant Commissioner, Southern Operations Service was appointed as Assistant Commissioner Operations Support Service in July 2000, and to his current position in October 2002. Mr Burns has a background in general policing and STAR Division, and commenced with SAPOL in 1969, attaining commissioned rank in 1991.

Director Business Service

Mr Denis Patriarca, Director, Business Service, has a background in senior executive positions in Corporate Services, Transport, Remote Sensing, Information Technology and Telecommunications. Mr Patriarca holds degrees in Mathematical Science and Economics and was appointed to his present position in October 1999.

Director Information Systems and Technology Service

Mr Garry Dickie, Director, Information Systems and Technology Service, has a background as the Manager, Knowledge and Information Systems, Department for Correctional Services. Mr Dickie was appointed to his present position in February 2000.

Director Human Resources Service

Mr Peter Menzies, Director, Human Resources Service, has a background in senior State public sector executive positions including the Chief Administrative Officer to a number of Cabinet ministers, and the Director of Human Resources, Department of Correctional Services from 1997. Mr Menzies was appointed to his present position in May 2001.

SERVICE ROLES AND STRUCTURES

COMMISSIONER'S SERVICE

Commissioner

South Australia Police is led by the Police Commissioner. Under his control SAPOL is able to meet its statutory objectives and provide appropriate advice to government as required.

Deputy Commissioner

The Deputy Commissioner provides support to the Commissioner, and is also directly responsible for overseeing the Human Resources Service, Operations Support Service, Information Systems and Technology Service, and Northern and Southern Operations Services.

Executive Support Branch

Executive Support Branch manages information and interaction of processes and correspondence between SAPOL executive and the minister, the Justice Portfolio and other government agencies.

The Branch also coordinates the business for national meetings, including facilitating research on a variety of contemporary topics, and develops and implements corporate level marketing, communication and sponsorship strategies to government, the community and employees.

The Branch consists of:

- Liaison and Briefing Section incorporating Ministerial Liaison Officers
- Staff Officers, Briefing and Research Officer, the Commissioner's Media Manager
- Public Affairs Section
- Publications Unit

Anti Corruption Branch

Anti Corruption Branch investigates allegations of corruption in SAPOL and other areas of state and local government.

ETHICAL AND PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS SERVICE

Ethical and Professional Standards Service promotes ethical and professional conduct within SAPOL by investigating alleged police misconduct and criminality, and any other related matters as directed by the Commissioner. In addition, the Ethical and Professional Standards Service provides and oversees the ethical component of all SAPOL training programs.

The Service consists of:

- Professional Conduct Branch
- Internal Investigation Branch
- Service Enhancement Branch

STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT SERVICE

Strategic Management Service provides strategic management support to the entire organisation. Through environmental scanning, business planning and evaluation, non-legislative policy development, performance management, corporate reporting, data analysis and reporting (internal and external), demographic and spatial analysis, and the implementation of corporate projects, the Service facilitates a strategic approach to corporate management excellence.

The Service consists of:

- Planning and Evaluation Branch
- Business Information Section
- Special Projects and Policy Branch

CRIME SERVICE

Crime Service delivers a specialist criminal investigation service by supporting the investigation of criminal activity that is beyond the capability of LSAs. Such investigations may feature a degree of complexity, seriousness, or specialisation that require additional timely, accurate and useful intelligence contributed by the Service. The provision of forensic investigation expertise, developing, implementing and coordinating crime specific training programs, and initiating crime reduction strategies are also services delivered by the Crime Service.

The Service consists of:

- Drug and Organised Crime Investigation Branch
- Forensic Services Branch
- Investigation Support Branch
- Major Crime Investigation Branch
- State Intelligence Branch
- Strategy and Support Branch
- Commercial and Electronic Crime Branch

OPERATIONS SUPPORT SERVICE

Operations Support Service provides support to other Services and partnerships with various agencies and the community. The Service comprises a range of specialised operational support units where responsibilities range from communications and prosecutions through to traffic and transit policing, operational intelligence, state protection and security, major event planning and special tasks and rescues.

The Service consists of:

- Communications Branch
- Community Programs Support Branch
- Firearms Branch
- Police Security Services Branch
- Legal Branch
- Special Tasks and Rescue (STAR) Group
- Traffic Support Branch
- Transit Services Branch
- Operations Coordination Branch
- State Protective Security Branch

HUMAN RESOURCES SERVICE

Human Resources Service facilitates best corporate practice in planning the movement of people entering, within, and leaving SAPOL. The Service creates a challenging and stimulating working environment that places a high priority on consultative processes, team work, equity and diversity, occupational health, safety and welfare, and positive communication processes. These processes promote a whole of working life approach to human resource development and an opportunity for all personnel to develop their leadership potential.

The Service consists of:

- Occupational Health, Safety and Welfare Branch
- Human Resource Management Branch
- Police Academy
- Equity and Diversity Branch
- Support Branch

BUSINESS SERVICE

Business Service provides business services to the whole of SAPOL to ensure acceptable and best practice corporate management of financial, physical and information resources.

The Service consists of:

- Physical Assets Services Branch
- Procurement and Contract Management Services Branch
- Financial Management Services Branch
- Information Services Branch
- Transaction Services Branch
- Expiation Notice Branch

INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND TECHNOLOGY SERVICE

Information Systems and Technology Service delivers improved operational performance through support of information systems and technology incorporating infrastructure, communications, user support and training.

The Service consists of:

- Applications Branch
- Infrastructure Branch
- Business Consulting and Planning Branch
- Customer Service Branch
- Security Branch
- Support Branch

NORTHERN & SOUTHERN OPERATIONS SERVICES

SAPOL provides core function police services to the community through an operational service structure comprising of Northern and Southern Operations Services, within which there are fourteen Local Services Areas. Both the Northern and Southern Operations Services' structure is complimented by specialist operational support provided by Crime Service and Operations Support Service. A detailed breakdown of the size, population, and Local Service Areas (LSAs) contained within Northern and Southern Operations Services is depicted in the LSA Map on page 12.

LOCAL SERVICE AREAS

Throughout the State policing services are administered through fourteen Local Service Areas (LSAs), enabling the integration of core strategies and improved policing in defined geographical areas.

Local Service Areas aim to achieve safer local communities and work together on broader community safety outcomes for issues extending beyond particular LSA boundaries. Centrally located Crime Service and Operations Support Service resources also provide specialist assistance when required.



Northern Operations Service

	Pop'n	Km2
Elizabeth	211661	1767
Holden Hill	186352	495
Pt Adelaide	157458	122
Barossa-Yorke	65741	15699
Far North	28832	669967
Mid West	26557	25267
North East	35058	60337
West Coast	29787	133942

METROPOLITAN LOCAL SERVICE AREAS



Southern Operations Service

	Pop'n	Km2
Adelaide	140726	155
Sturt	306184	342
South Coast	140941	6592
Hills-Murray	89074	17202
Riverland	39091	32109
South East	62780	77727

Northern Operations Service

Southern Operations Service

Data source: Calculated from ABS Regional Population Growth 2001-02 Australia & New Zealand Cat No.3218.0-3 April 2003.

Estimated Resident Population by LGA as at 30/6/2002.

BACKGROUND

Reported crime levels always require interpretation. Changes can result from a number of different factors. These may include changes in legislation and recording practices, measures to encourage victim reporting of crime, and improved access to police services or police practices when particular offences are targeted.

In South Australia, as with all Australian states and territories, it is the deeper social issues that shape trends in crime. These issues include poverty, unemployment, transient populations and the resulting social exclusion of disadvantaged groups.

SAPOL employs problem solving policing practices to address all areas of offending across the community. In the following section, comment on the crime trends for 2002-03 is provided through an analysis of different methods of reporting crime.

COMMENT FOR THE YEAR 2002-2003

Introduction

Crime levels in the community can be measured in different ways, such as published reports of crime recorded by police and victim surveys. SAPOL publishes reports of crime that are

recorded by police and several different perspectives of reported crime are outlined below. Other organisations, such as the South Australian Office of Crime Statistics and Research, the Australian Bureau of Statistics and the Australian Institute of Criminology, also publish information on reported crime in South Australia. The Australian Bureau of Statistics has published the results of their victim based 2000 Crime and Safety Survey, the key results of which are also printed below.

It is important to note factors that might drive changes in the level of reported crime. Some key factors and activities that occurred during the year are outlined below.

In the SAPOL 2001-02 Annual Report two methods of reporting crime, the traditional format and the two stage format, were discussed. Results and trends were published, including results standardised against population growth. This year's Annual Report continues publication under the same methods, beginning with the traditional format. The tables of reported crime figures are printed in Appendix 15 of this Annual Report.

Reported Crime in South Australia – Traditional Format

SAPOL has for many years published reported crime figures in what has become known as the 'Traditional Format' of reported crime. Under that format offences are grouped under the main categories of offences against the person, offences

against property and offences against public order. A bottom line figure is produced which can be compared with previous years. The format is useful because it provides an overall picture of crime that is consistent and can be compared from year to year.

A disadvantage of the format is that different factors might drive the three main categories of crime. For example, offences against the person and against property are generally reported to police by a victim who suffered as a result of the crime. A natural desire is to see sustained reductions in the actual level of crimes reported against those categories. On the other hand offences against public order involve offences that are primarily reported as a result of pro-active detection activity by police. Examples include the detection of drug offences, drink and dangerous driving offences and the detection of offences that involve weapons and behavioural offences. If pro-active detections increase, the bottom line figure also increases. Does this then mean that overall crime is increasing and South Australia is less safe from crime? It is argued that the answer is 'no'. It simply means that police, due to a greater focus of activities, greater numbers or better application of problem solving techniques within detection strategies, are detecting more crime, particularly with regard to offences known as public order offences.

2002-03 Reported Crime Results – Key Outcomes

Total recorded offences reported for the year were 249,521. This figure represents a decrease of 1.4% from the 2001-02 result of 253,166. The recorded clear-up of reported crimes rose by 1.5 percentage points over the same period from 33.2% to 34.7%.

The total offences reported for the category of Offences Against the Person for the year were 23,662. This figure represents an increase of 2.2% from the

2001-02 result of 23,151. The recorded clear-up of reported crimes in this category rose by 0.7 percentage points over the same period from 67.8% to 68.5%. The following offence groups showed significant increases or decreases over the previous year. The number of reported murders decreased 27%, from 33 to 24. Attempted murders rose 73.3%, from 30 to 52. Serious assaults decreased slightly by 1.7%, from 2,234 to 2,196. Minor assaults rose by 4%, from 12,926 to 13,438. This rise continues a trend that has occurred over a number of years and is consistent with nationwide trends. Because of the large numbers involved in this group, the 4% rise was the main reason offences against the person rose in 2002-03. The remainder of the offences against the person category showed a flat trend. The rising trend of minor assault matters is expanded upon later in this report.

Sexual offences rose by 5.2% for the Rape/Attempt Rape group, and 4.8% for the Other Sexual Offences group. The rising trends in these two groups are also further commented on later in this report.

Robbery offences showed a rise in all categories, with those that involved firearms indicating a slight rise of 1.4%. Robberies that involved other weapons showed a rise of 11.2%, and unarmed robberies increased by 4.5%.

The group classified as Other Offences (Against the Person) indicated a declining trend of 5.6%.

Within the category of Offences Against Property, the total offences reported for the year were 176,978. This figure represents a decrease of 3.5% from the 2001-02 result of 183,323. The recorded clear-up of reported crimes in this category rose by 0.8 percentage points over the same period from 16.4% to 17.2%.

Also in this category, the following offence groups showed significant increases or decreases over the previous year. In 2002-03 significant decreases were recorded

within the Serious Criminal Trespass group of offences. In 1999 the offence of serious criminal trespass replaced what was formerly known as breaking and entering offences. The introduction of the serious criminal trespass offences had a significant effect on overall reported crime levels, due to flow on effects of offences associated with this group. This effect is further explained later in the report.

Serious criminal trespass offences against dwellings decreased by 4.6%, from 17,512 in 2001-02 to 16,715 in 2002-03. The recorded clear-up of reported crimes in this category rose by 2.4 percentage points from 10.8% to 13.2%. Serious criminal trespass offences against shops decreased by 8.0%, from 4,587 in 2001-02 to 4,221 in 2002-03. Serious criminal trespass offences against other buildings, for example factories and business premises, decreased by 8.7% from 11,617 in 2001-02 to 10,608 in 2002-03.

Reports of Fraud/Forgery/Misappropriation decreased by 16%, from 6,854 to 5,756. The clear-up rate increased by 4.9 percentage points.

Motor vehicle crime indicated a significant decrease from the previous year. Larceny and illegal use of a motor vehicle offences decreased 14.8%, from 12,360 to 10,532. The clear up rate increased by 2.9 percentage points. Illegal Interference offences decreased by 14.3%. Larceny from motor vehicles decreased by 8.3%, from 23,253 to 21,334.

Larceny from shops increased by 16.3%, from 9,254 to 10,766. This increase was affected by a change to recording methods for this group, and is discussed in more detail below. The underlying trend for shop theft offences has remained flat.

Other theft offences have decreased by 3%, from 47,638 to 46,218. Part of the decrease was due to an offset against a rise in larceny from shops.

Property damage offences saw an increase, with a rise of 5% for those


offences that involved arson or explosives, and a rise of 2.9% for other property damage offences. Several factors, including improved recording practices, have impacted on those rises, and are explained in more detail below.

Within the category of Offences Against Public Order, the total offences reported for the year were 48,881. This figure represents an increase of 4.7% from the 2001-02 result of 46,692. The recorded clear-up of such reported crimes remained static. As mentioned in the introduction to this section, different factors drive trends in offences against public order, as distinct from factors that drive victim reported crime. Accordingly, it is important to understand the factors that might drive changes in levels of reported crime. The following offence groups showed significant increases or decreases over the previous year. Hinder and resist police offences increased by 4.1%. Firearms and weapons offences increased by 7.1%. Disorderly and offensive behaviour offences rose by 11.3%, from 4,789 to 5,332.

Drug offences decreased by 17.7%. Part of this decrease was due to initiatives such as the introduction of the Police Illicit Drug Diversion Scheme and changes in legislation relating to the number of cannabis plants a person can possess where they would receive an expiation notice as distinct from being reported or arrested for the offences of possession of cannabis. These factors are mentioned elsewhere in the Annual Report. Notwithstanding this, there has been a slight decline over the last few years in detections of drug offences.

Driving offences remained relatively static, with an increase of 1.2% for offences that involved drink driving and a decrease of 1.9% with regard to dangerous driving matters. It should be remembered that the offences reported in the Annual Report do not include reports of minor traffic offences or expiation notices issued for traffic infringements.





The remaining group of public order offences reported in Appendix 15 is titled 'Other Offences'. This group comprises a whole range of regulatory and miscellaneous offences that do not specifically involve a person as a victim of the offence. Offences in this group have increased by 9.7%, from 21,612 in 2001-02 to 23,719 in 2002-03. Consideration is being given to further disaggregating this group in future publications.

Another way of examining trends in reported crime is to compare those crimes against any change in population during the examination period. This helps to standardise any changes in reported crime.

Traditional Reporting Format Reported Crimes, Standardised Against Population Changes

Changes in the level of reported crime should be considered within the context of shifts in population during the same period. For example, periods of high population growth would in effect lessen the impact of rises in crime because that increased crime is spread over a broader population base. On the other hand, rises in victim reported crime occurring when the population base is shrinking would be cause for concern. The figures reported in this Annual Report relate to the whole of the State, however variations may exist within regional areas of the State.

The Estimated Resident Population (ERP) for South Australia at 31 December 2002 was 1,524,136. This compares with the ERP at 31 December 2001 of 1,515,748, giving a population increase over the year of 0.55%.

Comparing the rates per 100,000 population and using the two ERP figures mentioned above, the following changes occurred from 2001-02 to 2002-03. Offences against the person category increased by 1.64%; offences against property decreased by 3.99%; offences against public order increased by 4.11%;

and total recorded offences decreased by 1.98%.

The increase in the offences against public order categories needs to be considered within the context of what factors might drive that category. These factors have already been mentioned, and are further commented on in the next section.

Reported Crime in South Australia – Two Stage Format

SAPOL now uses a modified version of the traditional format, previously mentioned, for internal reporting purposes. This modified version is called the 'Two Stage Format', and was introduced in the 2001-02 Annual Report.

A key feature of the two stage format is the separation of the bottom line reporting of victim based crimes and non-victim based crimes. Police, and governments generally, seek to achieve a genuine, sustainable reduction in the level of crime suffered by victims in the community. The outcome measurement of these victim based crimes is determined by the level of crimes reported against the person and by crimes reported against property. Both categories are grouped together to show the total crime reported by victims.

Reported crimes that are generally described as 'public order' types of offences do not involve specific victims. For example, detections of drug offences and drink driving offences generally occur as a result of proactive policing, rather than by members of the public reporting crimes to the police. To assist in the understanding of this part of the crime reporting picture, the label 'Total Crimes Reported due to Pro-Active Police Activity' is given to this category. This helps to distinguish between victim based crimes and non-victim based crimes.

The 'Pro-Active Police Activity' category offences are further categorised as public order offences, drug offences and traffic

offences. The groups are given a total bottom line figure, but this figure is not added to the victim based figures. A steady level or increasing level of 'Pro-Active Police Activity' crimes indicates how well police are actively detecting these types of crimes.

Another feature of the two stage format, as compared with the traditional format, is the exclusion from the count of associated offences for some types of crimes. The two offence groups where this occurs are serious criminal trespass and motor vehicle offences. Excluding associated offences, for example thefts and property damages, helps to identify the actual number of incidents involved as distinct from multiplying effects of associated offences when crime trends are either increasing or decreasing. A further variation from traditional reporting is that graffiti offences are recorded under the property damage offences group in the two stage format, and not the public order offences group. The actual offences that are excluded from the count are mentioned in footnotes to the table in Appendix 15.

The reported crime for 2002-03 is published in Appendix 15 of this Annual Report.

2002-03 Reported Crime Results in the Two Stage Format – Key Outcomes

Total crimes reported by victims for 2002-03 were 179,420. This figure represents a decrease of 2.6% from the 2001-02 figure of 184,147.

Within the victim reported crime group, offences against the person increased by 2.2%. Offences against property decreased by 3.3%.

Total crimes reported as a result of pro-active policing activity for 2002-03 were 45,358. This figure represents an increase of 4.6% from the 2001-02 figure of 43,373.

Within the pro-active policing activity group, public order offences increased by

9.7%, drug offences decreased by 17.7%, and traffic offences remained steady at a decrease of 0.1%.

Two stage Format – Key Outcomes Standardised Against Population Changes

The Estimated Resident Population figures for 2001-02 and 2002-03 were previously described in this section. When standardised against population changes, offences against the person increased by 1.64%. Offences against property decreased by 3.79%. Total offences reported by victims decreased by 3.1%. Offences detected as a result of pro-active policing increased by 4.0%.

Two Stage Format – Monitoring of Trends

A method of monitoring trends in victim based crimes and pro-active based crimes is provided in Appendix 15. As can be seen in the graph showing those trends, total crimes reported by victims have been decreasing, relative to the same period in the previous year. On the other hand, an increase in the level of crimes reported as a result of pro-active policing activity can be seen.

During 2002-03 a target of a genuine, sustainable reduction of 5% of crimes reported by victims was set for operational police to achieve. This target followed on from a similar target of 5% the previous year. Progress towards this target was achieved through a 2.6% reduction of crimes reported by victims.

No target was set for either an increase or decrease of pro-active policing activity reported crimes.

Reported Crime in South Australia – Some Factors Affecting Outcomes

A number of factors, in addition to those already mentioned, influence the level of recorded crimes that are published in this Annual Report and in other publications. Several of the influencing factors are mentioned below.

In September 2001 the Police Illicit Drug Diversion Scheme started. Drug offence detections that are dealt with under this scheme are not recorded within the statistics reprinted in Appendix 15. The current downward trend in reported drug offence detections is partly as a result of the introduction of this diversion scheme.

The recording of associated offences for victim recorded crimes does have an effect on the level of reported crime. As mentioned above, the two offence groups that are most affected are serious criminal trespass offences and motor vehicle offences. Prior to the introduction of the serious criminal trespass legislation in December 1999, about 95% of police incident reports for the former break and enter offences contained only one offence per incident. Since the introduction of the new legislation of serious criminal trespass offences, approximately 53% of police incident reports contain only one offence. The remainder contain two or more offences that describe the actual activity that was reported to have occurred once the trespass had been committed. About 41% contained two offences and 5% contain at least three offences. The inclusion of these associated offences in the crime count since December 1999 has tended to introduce a multiplier effect to the increases in crime observed several years ago.

Associated offences for motor vehicle crime has a similar multiplying effect, particularly during periods of increase and decrease for this type of crime.

During 2002-03 the 'Larceny From Shops' group has seen a significant increase in the

level of reported crime. A significant factor has been the addition to this group of offences committed against service stations, whereas they were previously counted within the 'Other Theft' group. The recorded rise in larceny from shops during the year was offset by a decrease in offences recorded against 'Other Thefts'. The underlying trend of 'shoplifting offences' has remained steady.

Recorded increases in the offence group, 'Property Damage – Arson/Explosives', has been partly driven by changed recording practices whereby suspicious or otherwise unaccounted for grass fires are now included in the count. Recorded increases in the offence group 'Property Damage – Not Arson/Explosives' has partially occurred through changed reporting practices involving government schools. Local schools are now required to better report damage to police as part of their internal management processes. The effect of this is that there may not be an actual increase in the level of crime in this group, but rather increased reporting of a previously under reported crime.

During July 2003 significant changes will occur within the legal framework dealing with dishonesty crimes, due to the introduction of new dishonesty legislation. It is anticipated there will be changes to next year's Annual Report reported crime information, including some breaks in time series due to changes in the way crime is reported.

During 2003-04 SAPOL will continue to contribute to a review in the way crime is reported at a national level. Comparability of reported crime between the different jurisdictions in Australia is being examined, with a view to achieving a better understanding as to what differences there may be between those jurisdictions.



PERFORMANCE OVERVIEW

SAPOL has continued with the organisational directions of the Future Directions Strategy throughout 2002-03, with many highlights in providing improved services to the community. The year 2002-03 also saw some interesting developments in longitudinal trends in crime, as described in the Crime Analysis section of this report.

Organisational key priorities are identified by SAPOL's Senior Executive Group as part of the corporate planning process. The three highest priorities identified within SAPOL's external environment for 2002-03 were public order offences, violent crime and property offences. The highest three priorities identified in the internal environment were leadership, problem solving and performance management. These priorities are briefly detailed below.

Public Order Offences

Public order offences are closely associated with public fear of crime and largely include offences such as disorderly conduct or offensive behaviour. In South Australia, police visibility on the streets is perceived as promoting public confidence in personal safety and reducing the fear of crime. However, police reassurance is more about targeted response, and this is complemented by SAPOL's problem solving approach to service orientation which includes working in partnership with the community. Examples of public order initiatives include BankSA Crime Stoppers and Neighbourhood Watch under Output 1.3 Community Programs beginning page 25.

Violent Crime

Anti social behaviours that involve violence (domestic violence, assault and sexual assault) are of concern to the South Australian community. Armed incidents targeting hydroponically grown cannabis also continue to be of concern. SAPOL has responded to the issue of violent crime with a number of initiatives aimed at targeting crimes against the person and other criminal activity which are featured throughout Output 2, Crime Management, beginning page 32.

Property Offences

SAPOL continues to acknowledge the importance of addressing property offences. This category incorporates offences such as serious criminal trespass, arson, vandalism and shop theft, with high levels of street crime often associated with high levels of property damage and graffiti. Proactive measures lead to a reduction in the serious criminal trespass offending rate, and SAPOL's multi LSA operations that identify and target recidivist offenders have reduced crime trends in the short term. SAPOL expects that maintaining intelligence on recidivist offenders while they progress through the Criminal Justice System will produce longer term results. Examples of initiatives that target property offences, such as Operation Vigil III are provided under Output 2, Crime Management beginning page 32.

Leadership

SAPOL continues to view leadership as an essential priority. To fulfil SAPOL's role as a civic leader in South Australia and as a leader in Australasian policing, emphasis is placed on the provision of leadership, excellent service and the achievement of results. The SAPOL culture of leadership encourages its members to use initiative in tackling crime and disorder issues. Through demonstrating leadership, SAPOL remains proactive and continues to discover new ways of working together with the community in effectively addressing existing and emerging issues. Examples of leadership initiatives such as the School Children Internet Safety Initiative are provided under the KMA Working Together, page 54 and the policing of major events under Output 1.5 Event Management, page 30.

Problem Solving

Problem solving is acknowledged as an essential policing skill and SAPOL has adopted a problem solving approach to all aspects of service delivery, with problem solving as a Key Management Area. Problem solving forms the foundation of SAPOL's Crime Reduction Strategy, extending our proactive role and adding value to traditional methods of reducing crime and disorder. Examples of problem solving initiatives such as a SAPOL online interactive training package, are provided under the KMA Problem Solving beginning page 56.

Performance Management

Performance management is based on the objective of effectively managing performance throughout all levels of SAPOL, with performance management as a Key Management Area. Performance Management within SAPOL involves accountability at both an individual and corporate level, reflecting world wide best practice. It is a management tool that critically examines the quality and quantity

of resources used by SAPOL in order to provide the best value service delivery to the community. Examples of performance management initiatives such as the Performance Outcome Reviews, are provided under the KMA Performance Management beginning on page 64.

Outputs and Key Management Areas (KMAs)

SAPOL's Performance Overview provides an overview of services to the community during 2002-03. As outlined in the SAPOL Corporate Business Plan 2002-04, services that SAPOL provides to the community are called Outputs. Groups of Outputs which are similar in nature are termed Output Classes. A classification change in service delivery for government from Outputs to Programs was recently introduced. Reporting on activities will remain in Outputs for this financial year with a transitional change in financial reporting from Outputs to Programs, detailed in Appendix 14.

SAPOL's Key Management Areas (KMAs) establish objectives and prioritise actions for the organisation, underpinning operational service delivery to the community and collectively contributing to sound business practice. Specific initiatives undertaken in response to the Outputs and Key Management Areas are described together with results against performance indicators for each of the Outputs.

Reporting has been classified into Ongoing Initiatives, New Initiatives and Future Initiatives, where appropriate, and key Performance Indicator results.

Outputs for 2002-03:

1. COMMUNITY POLICE SERVICES

- 1.1 Community Patrols
- 1.2 Police Station Services
- 1.3 Community Programs
- 1.4 Information Services
- 1.5 Event Management

2. CRIME MANAGEMENT

- 2.1 Targeting Crimes Against the Person
- 2.2 Targeting Crimes Against Property
- 2.3 Targeting Illegal Drug Activity
- 2.4 Targeting Other Criminal Activity

3. TRAFFIC SERVICES

- 3.1 Traffic Policing
- 3.2 Traffic Crash Investigation

4. EMERGENCY RESPONSE MANAGEMENT & COORDINATION

- 4.1 Emergency Response Management
& Coordination

5. CRIMINAL JUSTICE SUPPORT

- 5.1 Services to the Criminal Justice
System
- 5.2 Custodial Services

KMAs for 2002-03:

- Service Orientation
- Working Together
- Problem Solving
- Ethics & Integrity
- Valuing our People
- Resource Management
- Performance Management
- Continuous Improvement



Community police services are the services SAPOL provides to the community in order to reduce crime, uphold the law, preserve the peace, assist in times of personal emergency, coordinate and manage emergency incidents, and increase road safety.

These services involve providing advice, information, assistance and reassurance through a service delivery that is accessible, visible, responsive, and founded on a problem-solving approach.

1.1 COMMUNITY PATROLS

A responsive, visible and accessible police presence is provided through directed patrols.

ONGOING INITIATIVES

Westfield Marion Shopping Complex

The policing operation at the Westfield Marion Shopping Complex continues to attract accolades as being at the cutting edge of policing a large retail environment. Having already received a crime prevention award in 2002, the dedicated police contingent receives regular visits from the management of shopping complexes interstate to gain and exchange ideas. The Victoria Police have also shown keen interest in this operation. Police, when not responding to taskings or assisting the public, spend time targeting known criminal identities that frequent the

complex. Other initiatives seek to increase public awareness in crime reduction measures, such as sessions on organised crime awareness delivered to retail traders and the centre management.

Operation Net

Operation Net continued throughout the past year, aimed at reducing criminal activity that occurs predominantly in major shopping centres and complexes, and at the same time increasing public awareness in crime reduction measures. The operation involved saturation of an area by police to market security advice, to interact with others who may be at risk, and to acknowledge traders and centre management for their support. The security measures marketed by SAPOL through this operation are now endorsed by means of public messages displayed in shopping centres. There has been a reduction in the number of robberies and handbag snatches subsequent to the operation, and an increased emphasis is to be placed on vehicle crime during the next twelve months.

NEW INITIATIVES

Bicycle Patrols

Bicycle patrols have been deployed from Salisbury and Elizabeth during the last year. Within the Salisbury area, the patrols' primary focus has been on the central business district, enabling an improved response to taskings along with a coordinated and consistent approach to

crime reduction in the area. The outcome of this initiative has been an overall reduction in crime, improved community liaison and a reduction in the public perception of the fear of crime. Community feedback from the public and Salisbury traders has been positive.

Within the Elizabeth area, the bicycle patrols' principal objective during the year has been directed at motor vehicle crime committed in the Elizabeth central business district. This has resulted in a significant reduction in crime associated with motor vehicles. The patrols also established significant community contacts with traders in the smaller shopping centres in the area. SAPOL has utilised bicycle patrols to police major events throughout the State over the past year, such as during Test Cricket and One-Day matches at the Adelaide Oval, the Tour Down Under and the Schutzenfest.

Operation Neck

Initiatives under this new operation were undertaken during the last year to disrupt criminal activity at specific premises where large numbers of criminals gather to trade in drugs and dispose of stolen property. Using the provisions of sections 13 and 21 of the Summary Offences Act 1953 and by enforcing bail conditions, two such premises frequently used for the sale of drugs and disposal of stolen property have ceased to operate. The concept utilised in this enterprise has proven to be a successful technique in disrupting the activities of criminals throughout the LSAs.



PERFORMANCE INDICATOR RESULTS

COMMUNITY PATROLS

Performance Indicator	Result	
	2001-02	2002-03
Total number of taskings by priority classification*	Priority A 114, 653 Priority B 250, 653 Priority C 55, 565 Total 420, 871	Priority A 107,855 Priority B 271,888 Priority C 13,287 Total 393,030
Percentage of Priority A taskings responded to within 10 minutes in the metropolitan area*	43.5%	44.8%
Percentage of Priority B taskings responded to within 20 minutes in the metropolitan area*	70.7%	72.7%

*SAPOL is reviewing the measurement methodology for this indicator. The data is expected to be presented in an alternative manner in the next annual report.

1.2 POLICE STATION SERVICES

ONGOING INITIATIVES

Closed Circuit Television

In February 2003 twenty closed circuit television (CCTV) cameras were installed in the Salisbury interchange and central business district. The cameras are monitored in the Salisbury Police Station and at the Police Security Services Division control room. CCTV cameras have also been installed at both the Elizabeth and Smithfield Railway Stations and are monitored at the Elizabeth Police Station. Through the provision of this service, which is subsidised by the Passenger Transport Board, SAPOL has the benefit of being able to scan and download data from the digital cameras to assist investigations, which in turn has contributed to a reduction in the community's fear of crime.

NEW INITIATIVES

Normanville Police Station

Police Station services were enhanced within Southern Operations Service in June 2003, with the relocation of the Yankalilla Police Station to the new Normanville Community Police Station. The previous station was recognised as being outdated and in need of repair and did not meet the needs or image of a modern progressive police organisation. The relocation was successfully undertaken with the new premises designed as a shop front style police station which meets both the policing and community needs of the district, as well as enhancing the public image of SAPOL. The premises were designed to incorporate a community focussed customer reception area and conference facility. This will accommodate a professional command centre in the immediate area for briefings, incident management, and conferences that involve emergency services and community based groups.

FUTURE INITIATIVES

Anangu Pitjantjatjara Lands

SAPOL recognises the benefits that can be derived from establishing a permanent police presence within the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Lands, especially in relation to

fostering enhanced police and community partnerships to address the special needs of Aboriginal Communities in the remote areas of the State. Consistent with this, options for improving police services in the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Lands will continue to be explored during 2003-04.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR RESULTS

POLICE STATION SERVICES

Performance Indicator	Result	
	2001-02	2002-03
Number of Police Incident Reports (PIRs) taken at police stations (does not include those made at the Call Centre)	146 084	134 071*
Number of firearm licence applications	28600	27, 371
Number of vehicle collision reports taken at police stations**		52, 866

* The decrease in the number of Police Incident Reports at police stations for the year may be attributed to the operation of SAPOL's Call Centre.

** New Performance Indicator from the 2002-04 Corporate Business Plan. This data is for a period 3 months earlier (i.e. 1 April 2002 – 31 March 2003).

1.3 COMMUNITY PROGRAMS

Working together with other agencies and the community to ensure effective crime reduction strategies.

ONGOING INITIATIVES

2002 and 2004 South Australia Police and Emergency Services Games

The inaugural South Australia Police and Emergency Services Games were conducted between the 8th and 17th of November 2002 at sporting venues across Adelaide. With 750 competitors from 25 agencies in a range of age groups across 30 sporting activities, there was great competitor participation from the Justice Portfolio. Despite fluctuating weather

conditions, everyone enjoyed the competitions. The Games received a high level of volunteer support with some 400 people volunteering their time and energy to run the various events.

Organisation of these Games is an example of cross agency cooperation between police, fire, ambulance, Country Fire Service and State Emergency Services with each agency contributing staff to the organisation of the event. Planning and organisation for the next state Games, to be held in April 2004, has already commenced. Staging of the Games provided the foundation for the 2005 Australia New Zealand Police Games and the 2007 World Police & Fire Games, both of which are to be held in Adelaide.

Police EXPO 2003

Police Expo 2003 once again repeated the success of previous events in 1998 and 2000. Under the theme 'Partners in Community Safety', the 2003 Expo held at Fort Largs Police Academy on Sunday 2 March, attracted between 80,000 and 100,000 people.

Police Expo 2003 featured a wide range of displays and activities organised by SAPOL and its emergency service partners. Highlights included the appearance of celebrities from key sponsors Channel 7 and radio station MIX102.3, as well as on stage performances by the Band of the South Australia Police, leading pop band Chunky Custard, the Police Rangers Band, the Ataru Taru Taiko Japanese Drummers and the Tavake Cook Island Dancers. Children were entertained with live performances by the Funky Chunky's, the Ronald McDonald Magic Show and Channel 7's Book Place. Children again had the opportunity to try their hand at abseiling, to sit behind the wheel of police and emergency services vehicles, and participate in the police youth trail.

Action-packed demonstrations by STAR Operations Section, Mounted Operations Unit, Dog Operations Unit and Water Operations Unit attracted big crowds and displays by Local Service Areas, specialist police, and emergency services personnel promoted spectator participation.

Westwood Urban Renewal Project

During 2002-03 SAPOL continued its support of the Westwood Urban Renewal Project. This project is a whole of Government approach to redevelop the Parks area over the next 10 years, with the aim to reduce the amount of public housing by two thirds. This will result in the redevelopment of the Parks area into a combination of public housing, private housing, parks and community facilities. The social inclusion component of the project involves Northern Operations Service Executive together with the Port

Adelaide LSA playing an integral role within the community in developing appropriate infrastructure and crime reduction strategies. The project promotes a theme of total partnership with other agencies, including the Attorney General's Department, South Australian Housing Trust, Department of Correctional Services, Courts, Transport, Health, Education and private developers.

Blue Light – 20th Anniversary Year

Since its inception in 1982 as a crime reduction initiative, Blue Light Inc has provided a wide range of activities for young people throughout South Australia. The year 2002-03 saw the celebration of 20 years of achievements for the Blue Light initiative, with celebrations that commenced with a special 20th anniversary street parade and disco. In conjunction with these events, Channel 7 produced a community service television announcement, which was broadcast throughout the year. This resulted in a significant increase of approximately 5,000 young people attending discos and over 50,000 young people attending one of over 500 Blue Light activities conducted throughout the year.

NEW INITIATIVES

Aboriginal-Police Community Forum

During the past year an Aboriginal-Police Community Forum was established within the Port Adelaide LSA to facilitate the development of a problem solving partnership to reduce crime committed by transient recidivist Aboriginal offenders. In addition, the ongoing forum aims to develop relationships between Aboriginal youth and police, and to reduce any perceived barriers between Aboriginal elders and operational police.

The forum commenced in July 2002 and involved police management, the

Community Programs Section Manager, Community Constables, and an evolving group of Aboriginal representatives such as the 'grannies' group, recognised elders and other interested Aboriginal support agencies. An example of an operational outcome of this initiative was the formation of Operation Recur primarily aimed at suppressing crime, arresting offenders and obtaining support from the Aboriginal community to assist in identifying offenders. This operation developed into Operation Mandrake, which is currently operating across Northern Operations Service utilising a cross border crime reduction strategy.

BankSA Crime Stoppers Strategic Review

BankSA Crime Stoppers commenced operation in July 1996 and continued its successful operation during 2002-03. The success of Crime Stoppers is attributed to a tripartite arrangement that involves police, the media, and the community working together to solve crime.

The strategic review of the BankSA Crime Stoppers Section continued throughout 2002-03 and involved a comprehensive study of operations, the use of resources, the use of information technology and the collection, collation and dissemination of intelligence and related data. The scope and objectives of the BankSA Crime Stoppers Strategic Review was to evaluate the success of Crime Stoppers by comparing South Australia with other jurisdictions, to establish a more accurate statistical measure of the success of Crime Stoppers, and to determine 'best practice' to deliver service to the community, SAPOL, the Crime Stopper's Board, and investigators.

Blue Light - Big Night Out

During the first half of 2003 Blue Light joined forces with Community radio Station LifeFM – 107.9 to present the Big Night

Out program during the school holidays. The event involved children attending one of a series of venues at 11:00pm then being transported between any of a series of up to four other venues throughout the night. Activities concluded at 7:00am the following morning. An average of 1100 young people attended these programs which were held at Magic Mountain, Glenelg; Vertical Reality, Holden Hill; a Disco in Adelaide; and ten pin bowling, video games and 8 ball, all at Norwood. This provided entertainment for young people during school holiday periods when Blue Light discos do not normally operate.

FUTURE INITIATIVES

2003 Sensational Adelaide International Police Tattoo

Following the success of the 2001 Sensational Adelaide International Police Tattoo, staged as part of the Centenary of Federation celebrations, in partnership with Australian Major Events, the Tattoo will again be held from 17 – 20 September 2003 at the Adelaide Entertainment Centre. This innovative and entertaining Tattoo will host over 500 performers from Australia and overseas and will feature different and diverse policing cultures with an aim of further building relationships through a musical performance that unites the community.

2005 Australia New Zealand Police and Emergency Services Games.

The South Australia Police Sports Federation, with support from SAPOL and Australian Major Events, is organising the 11th Australia & New Zealand Police and Emergency Services (ANZPES) Games to be held in Adelaide from 9 - 16 April 2005. Competitors from Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea and the Pacific Islands are eligible to compete and it is anticipated that the Games will attract up to 2,500 competitors who will participate in over

sixty sporting activities. The aim of the ANZPES Games is to promote a healthy lifestyle and teamwork, foster partnerships with other emergency service organisations, and gain experience to ensure best practice for the management of the 2007 World Police & Fire Games to be held in Adelaide.

Neighbourhood Watch

A SAPOL project team has reviewed the Neighbourhood Watch Program. Approval has been obtained to establish WatchSA, an over-arching program that will monitor and advise Neighbourhood Watch and all other Watch programs operating in South Australia. Watch SA will include representatives from a range of high-profile organisations that represent a wide range of South Australian businesses and organisations and will be chaired by a prominent member of the community.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR RESULTS

COMMUNITY PROGRAMS

Performance Indicator	Result	
	2001-02	2002-03
Total number of calls to Crime Stoppers	15,857 (Telstra Analyser)	15,659
Ratio of apprehensions to reports generated through Crime Stoppers	1:6	1:9*
Number of watch programs conducted by SAPOL	NHW 379 Business 15 Rural 53 Hospital 59	NHW 375** Business 13 Rural 52 Hospital 57
Number of sessions conducted by the Traffic Safety and Promotion Section	1,076	1,128
Level of community satisfaction with police services as measured by survey		78.2%***

* *Apprehensions to Reports Generated ratio is down 36%. This may be attributed to the commencement of the Drug Diversion Program, where diversions were excluded from this result.*

** *Listed for 2001-02 and 2002-03 are the number of Active Neighbourhood Watch Areas, Business Watch Areas, Rural Watch Areas, and Hospital Watch Areas.*

*** *New Performance Indicator from the 2002-04 Corporate Business Plan. The current figure displayed is derived from survey data collected during 2001-02.*

1.4 INFORMATION SERVICES

Requests for information such as statistical data, freedom of information reports and police clearance certificates form a significant and regular part of SAPOL's service delivery to external bodies.

ONGOING INITIATIVES

Freedom of Information Applications

During the 2002-03 year the Freedom of Information (FOI) Unit processed 2,278 FOI applications and had a carry over from 2001-02 of 79 applications. The Unit determined 2,228 applications for the year and carried over 129 applications into 2003-04. There were 77 applications for internal review 16 of which resulted in variation of the determination. Applications for external review were adjudicated by either the Police Complaints Authority or the District Court. These agencies received 20 external reviews that involved FOI determinations by the FOI Unit. One determination was varied. All statistical information relating to Freedom of Information applications is published in the State Records Annual Report. In April 2003, SAPOL's Freedom of Information Unit was awarded Disability Action's 'South Australian Public Service Employer of the Year' award for 2002.

Media and Marketing

SAPOL's Crime Reduction Section compiled and distributed eight different newsletters during the year 2002-03. Topics included vehicle security, shed security, mail and identity theft, bogus callers, mobile phone security, home security, and problem solving. One newsletter in particular was aimed at rural topics, and included security of property, livestock, grain silos, fuel and staff.

The SAPOL Media Section has also been involved in, or responsible for, several

media campaigns and press articles during the past year. A major campaign on identity and mail theft saw comprehensive coverage on radio, television and in the print media. In addition, articles have been printed on building site theft, holiday and Christmas security advice and vehicle security. Radio and television spots included child safety and building ideas and articles were prepared for external newsletters published by organisations such as the Taxi Board and Neighbourhood Watch.

NEW INITIATIVES

Building Site Theft

Building site theft has been identified as an increasing concern in South Australia, with substantial losses to the building trade. Over the last year, on two occasions, articles have been produced by the Crime Reduction Section and published in the Crime Stoppers Section of the Sunday Mail. In addition, SAPOL has identified an opportunity to widely promote the issue and offer practical solutions to the building industry and owner builders through Neighbourhood Watch, the Housing Industry Association and by presentation of a major crime prevention display at the Building and Home Improvement Show 2003.

The Building and Home Improvement Show resulted in over 1500 face to face contacts with the community, any of whom could be potential victims. Packages relative to building security and crime reduction strategies were produced for the public and for builders to cover their specific needs.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR RESULTS

INFORMATION SERVICES

Performance Indicator	Result	
	2001-02	2002-03
Number of accesses to police internet site per annum	580, 155*	751,915*
Number of Freedom of Information (FOI) Requests	1, 947	2278

* Page views were used to obtain these statistics. A page view is defined as a hit to a file that is designated as a page. Supporting graphics and other non-page files are not counted.

1.5 EVENT MANAGEMENT

Activities include the policing of sporting and public events such as festivals and parades, policing public demonstrations and providing protective security for dignitaries and other public figures.

ONGOING INITIATIVES

Policing Major Events

Emergency and Major Event Section (EMES) continued with the responsibility for the planning of policing operations for major and special events in South Australia during 2002-03. These included Operation Baxter 2003 and the Tour Down Under.

Operation Baxter 2003

Protest activity that surrounded the Baxter Immigration Detention Facility during Easter Weekend 2003, required significant coordination of intelligence gathering, planning, movement of resources, and implementation of an operation plan. SAPOL worked with the Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs and other State and Commonwealth agencies to develop a plan to prevent breaches of the detention facility security and the escape of detainees. The operation involved 350

police deployed to Port Augusta, and the implementation of both the Public Order Management Plan and the Mobilisation Plan. Australian Federal Police and Australian Protective Services personnel provided support to SAPOL members during the operation. SAPOL Officers commanded the operation and provided leadership in the development of partnerships with other Federal and State agencies and community groups. The professionalism demonstrated by SAPOL contributed to the success of the policing operation, as indicated by the positive national media coverage attracted by the event.

Tour Down Under

The Tour Down Under was again held in South Australia from 21 to 26 January 2003. As the largest cycle race held in Australia, it drew large numbers to watch the many stages of the race. Crowd numbers were up from previous years in all areas. A concentrated major policing operation that utilised rolling road blocks, ensured that the event caused the minimum amount of disruption to the general public while at the same time facilitating a world class, extensively publicised event through many picturesque areas of the State. Once again SAPOL received acclaim for this event, from both the international and local event organisers and the riders themselves.

NEW INITIATIVES

RAAF Base Edinburgh – Open Day

The Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF) Base Edinburgh was the venue for an Open Day and Air Show on Sunday 20th October 2002. The last similar air show held at Edinburgh by the RAAF was over ten years ago. This function drew a crowd in excess of 200,000 people. SAPOL ensured that good order was maintained whilst coordinating public and traffic movement on the day.

Anti-War Protests

Several anti-war protests were held during March 2003 in the lead up to the war in Iraq, with many thousands of people participating in street marches and protest meetings. SAPOL, through effective planning and resource deployment, ensured peace and good order was maintained whilst ensuring that minimal disruption was caused to the general public and to the movement of traffic.

FUTURE INITIATIVES

Low Level Nuclear Waste Repository – Woomera

The Commonwealth Government decision, in early 2003, to nominate the preferred site for the Low Level Nuclear Waste Repository on Arcoona Station near Woomera has future implications for

SAPOL. It is anticipated that the proposed site will become the focus for protest activity during construction and shipment of waste to the site for storage. It is further expected that during construction phase SAPOL will need to maintain a significant on site presence, which in turn will present planning and logistical challenges and require implementation of the Public Order Management Plan and Mobilisation Plan. SAPOL will work closely with Commonwealth and other agencies with regard to the planning and management of anticipated protest activity.

Rugby World Cup 2003

The Rugby World Cup 2003 will be conducted in Australia between 10 October and 22 November 2003. It is considered the third largest world event behind the Olympic Games and the Soccer World Cup, with a predicted television audience of three billion viewers in twenty-nine countries. Adelaide will host two matches on 25 and 26 October 2003, that will see Australia v Namibia and Argentina v Ireland. Both matches are expected to have sell-out crowds of 33,000 people. Extensive planning has been underway for several months and involves consultation with many internal and external stakeholders, including the Australian Rugby Union and the South Australian Cricket Association, to ensure the matches are conducted in a safe and secure environment.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR RESULTS

EVENT MANAGEMENT

Performance Indicator	Result	
	2001-02	2002-03
Total number of special and major events planned and managed by police	Major events 26 Special Events 110	Major events 57 Special Events 217
Number of Close Personal Protection taskings conducted by Star Group	27	43

Crime management, through SAPOL's Crime Reduction Strategy, broadens the concept of community based policing to provide a practical framework within which police across the organisation and the community can work together to achieve identified crime reduction outcomes.

Although CPRS is still in the preliminary stages, the outcomes sought by the CPRS project will be delivered through an electronic data exchange system which will allow for rapid and efficient sharing of corporately endorsed information between police jurisdictions.

2.1 TARGETING CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON

Offences against the person include public order offences, violence in public places, such as armed robbery, sexual and other assaults, use of weapons, robbery, child exploitation and abuse, family violence, and murder.

ONGOING INITIATIVES

CrimTrac Police Reference System

During the past year a project team headed by the Manager of SAPOL's Data Management Unit continued to provide South Australian input into the national CrimTrac Police Reference System (CPRS) project. The CPRS project is part of a Commonwealth funded CrimTrac initiative to improve the collective fight against crime by police services and other law enforcement agencies operating within the Australian federated model of Government. The CPRS project has been established within the CrimTrac strategic work program with a budget of approximately \$22 million and is planned to have a staggered implementation through to June 2005.

Operation Safelands I and II

The Aboriginal Communities of the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Lands are confronted with numerous social disadvantages compounded by a high incidence of violent crime. Illicit substance abuse is a major factor in family violence and assaults. Operation Safelands I (October 2002 – January 2003) and Operation Safelands II (March to June 2003) were designed to disrupt offences stemming from substance abuse, particularly petrol sniffing, violence, and property damage on the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Lands. The operations included the placement of additional police in the Lands for the duration of the initiatives. In the past year two additional police positions were also allocated to the Marla Police Station to assist with increased patrolling of the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Lands. In the long-term, strategies are being developed to strengthen the police presence on the Lands through increased patrols.

SAPOL recognises the special needs of Aboriginal Communities and has placed twelve traditional Community Constables within the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Lands, and additional Community Constables at Oodnadatta, Coober Pedy and Port Augusta.

NEW INITIATIVES

Paedophile Task Force

During 2002-03 a Paedophile Task Force was instigated in response to community concerns regarding endemic child sexual abuse within organisations that cater for the care and welfare of children. The Task Force is also charged with the responsibility of evaluating and managing the impact of the removal of the statutory limitation of time for all sexual offences. Offences committed prior to December 1982 may now be prosecuted, provided sufficient evidence exists to support a prosecution. The initial objectives of the Task Force were to scope the parameters of the inquiry and to conduct a preliminary investigation into allegations made to the Anglican Church Help Line and BankSA Crime Stoppers. The Task Force will continue during 2003-04, with investigations conducted into those matters where there is likelihood that a prosecution may succeed.

Duress Alarms for Victims of Repeat Domestic Violence

During the past year Holden Hill Child and Family Investigation Unit has developed an initiative to supply duress alarms to victims of repeat domestic violence. Under this program, a private security firm has contracted to supply duress alarms at a small cost to the victim. The victim's home telephone is fitted with a button and the victim is also issued with a pendant to be worn around the neck. Should the person again become a victim, pressing the button on the telephone or pendant alerts the security company, which in turn advises the SAPOL Communications Centre. Once pressed the line remains 'open' and the conversation is recorded. The address of the victim is listed with the Communications Centre and a map of the premises provided to the STAR Group. The victim also signs an agreement authorising police to break in should it become necessary upon activation of the duress alarm.

Repeat domestic violence victims who do not have access to a fixed line telephone are issued with a mobile telephone through an agreement between Holden Hill Child and Family Investigation Unit and Telstra. The mobile telephone is only capable of calling the emergency number of 000.

Counteract IV

Operation Counteract members and Crime Reduction Section have formed a partnership to develop a number of strategies to reduce the incidence of low level robberies in the Adelaide metropolitan area. To date, Operation Counteract and Crime Reduction Section have conducted forums throughout SAPOL to develop strategies to address the frequency of low level robbery. Consultation has taken place with representatives from Crime Stoppers, Community Programs Support Section, Aboriginal and Multicultural Unit, Informant Management Unit and Physical Evidence Section to develop a number of tactics such as 'target hardening' of likely robbery victims, offender education, identifying and targeting repeat robbery offenders, and reviewing first response procedures to low level robberies. A proposed corporate strategy is currently under development.

Armed Robbery

Due to the incidence of robbery within the general community, during 2002-03 the Crime Reduction Section formulated several State wide strategies to minimise the incidence and effect of robbery offences. A key strategy involved the provision of an information kit to small and medium size businesses to reduce the potential for armed robbery to occur, and to minimise its devastating impact upon staff. Developed specifically for businesses, the kit provides information to decrease the threat of armed robbery and increase awareness in personal safety and security of premises. The kit also contains information on 'target hardening', and safe operating practices including material



which addresses health, safety and welfare issues. To this end, SAPOL in partnership with WorkCover, produced the 'Armed Hold Up' kit. Initially 20,000 kits were produced in 1999 with a reprint of 10,000 in 2001. All 30,000 kits have been distributed and the Crime Reduction Section is working with WorkCover to produce a new version of the kit after providing \$48,500 for the cost of the first two print runs.

FUTURE INITIATIVES

Robberies from the Person

Offences against the person relative to robbery have been identified by SAPOL as requiring particular attention during the next year. These offences usually involve the theft of mobile telephones, wallets, cash, and occasionally bicycles or clothing. Crime Reduction Section, in conjunction

with Operation Counteract, will develop a management plan during the next year in response to robberies.

The management plan is intended to focus on:

- Target hardening and a media and marketing strategy
- Educating offenders
- Engaging the Justice system in reducing robberies
- Improving intelligence processes
- Enhancing informant management procedures to gather intelligence
- Enhancing target management processes for robbery suspects
- Improving the first response and investigation process
- Increasing accountability for performance in respect to robberies
- Legislative Review

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR RESULTS

TARGETING CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON

Performance Indicator	Result	
	2001-02	2002-03
Reporting rate for offences against the person per 100 000 population	1527.4*	1552.5
Clearance rate as a proportion of total reports of crimes against the person	67.8%*	68.5%

* 2001-2002 figure revised in accordance with latest published Estimated Resident Population data as of 31 December 2001.

2.2

TARGETING CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY

Property crime includes serious criminal trespass, property damage such as vandalism, arson, theft of and from motor vehicles, and shop theft.

ONGOING INITIATIVES

Fingerprint and DNA Evidence

During the past year, the Fingerprint Bureau identified 829 suspect offenders for criminal trespass offences (580 in 2001-02), 591 for motor vehicle crime (432 in 2001-02) and 144 for drug related offences (175 in 2001-02).

Maximising the use of DNA for crime investigation has continued to be a major focus for SAPOL, with the establishment of a DNA Management Section in October 2002. An information technology program is being developed to enable the tracking and management of DNA samples. SAPOL has also contributed significantly to the preparation of amended legislation which came into effect in April 2003. The amendments to the Criminal Law (Forensic Procedures) Act 1998 enabled the commencement in June 2003 of DNA sampling of prisoners held in Correctional Services institutions. Police are now able to obtain DNA samples from persons suspected of committing a wide range of offences.

Operation Vigil III

Under the sponsorship of the Assistant Commissioner, Northern Operations Service, Operation Vigil III continued to produce positive outcomes in 2002-03. The Operation, designed to reduce the incidence of motor vehicle related crime in South Australia, was evaluated in December 2002. Intelligence reports showed that in respect to the offences of

larceny and illegal use, and illegal interference, larceny from, and property damage to motor vehicles, there was an overall 12.87% decrease in reported crime. The success of this Operation will be further pursued with the development of Operation Vigil IV, due to commence in October 2003, and will incorporate a number of significant factors identified during the evaluation of Operation Vigil III.

Shop Theft (Alternative Enforcement) Act 2000

The Shop Theft (Alternative Enforcement) Act 2000 was proclaimed on November 11th 2001 and SAPOL implemented the Act immediately following proclamation. The scheme provided an alternative to court procedures, based on police discretion, for dealing with 'minor shop theft' committed by first time offenders who were eligible to participate in the scheme. The procedure followed depended on the retail value of the goods at the time of the offence. In each case, with the consent of the victim and the accused, police may issue a Shop Theft Infringement Notice (STIN). Upon issue of this notice, a caution is administered to the alleged offender and the officer issuing the STIN provides written notification.

A comprehensive evaluation report covering the practical operation of the Act, the attitude of key stakeholders and options for change and training needs will be completed in July 2003.

South Australia Police has an ongoing responsibility to monitor the operation and administration of the Shop Theft (Alternative Enforcement) Act 2000 under Section 18 of the Act. The table on page 36 relates to the operation and administration of this Act for the 12 months preceding 30 June.



SHOP THEFT INFRINGEMENT NOTICES	11 Nov 01 to 30 JUNE 2002	2002-03
Total number of STIN 1 issued	132	255
Total number of STIN 1 completed	132	255
Total number of STIN 2 issued	39	49
Total number of STIN 2 completed	35	45
Total number of Withdrawal of Consent (PD 259)	0	0
Total number of community service hours for STIN 2 offence	463	599
Total number of apologies required for STIN 1 offence	72 (55%)	127 (50%)
Total number of apologies required for STIN 2 offence	16 (41%)	17 (35%)
Total number of Apprehension Reports for breach	4	1
Total number of Apprehension Reports for subsequent breach	7	11

Operation Mandrake

Operation Mandrake was initiated in response to intelligence that indicated a group of associated offenders were committing 'ribbon crimes' of a serious nature, that included robberies, ram-raids, offences against the person, serious criminal trespasses of an aggravated nature, and illegal use of motor vehicles, across metropolitan LSAs within the Northern Operations Service during the past year. Those responsible for this crime trend were identified as being transient and fluid in their offending. Movements of offenders were identified as migrating between the Sturt, Port Adelaide, Holden Hill, Elizabeth and Barossa Yorke LSAs. Initiated by Holden Hill CIB as a cross LSA Operation targeting identified suspects, this operation resulted in a sharp reduction in crime with over 50 arrests and the recovery of drugs, firearms and 20 stolen vehicles.

NEW INITIATIVES

Operation Nomad

In 2002, Operation Nomad became a permanent operation and expanded its operational focus from bush fires to include all types of fires suspected of having been deliberately lit. This represented a significant shift away from the seasonal Nomad Committee which looked solely at bushfires during the designated fire danger season. The Strategic Alliance Committee has been re-formulated and meets regularly throughout the year. The members of the Strategic Alliance Committee include representatives from the Country Fire Service, Forestry SA, the Metropolitan Fire Service, National Parks & Wildlife, SAPOL, State Emergency Services, South Australian Farmers Federation, the Local Government Association, and the Department of Environment and Heritage.

Outside the fire danger season, the direction of Operation Nomad shifts to fires that occur in buildings, other structures and vehicles. As a result of this operation,

intelligence holdings on known arsonists are being enhanced, and an increased effort is being put into fire prevention and the detection of offences and offenders.

BankSA Crime Stoppers Operation Aniseed Organised Car Theft Phone-In Day

On Wednesday 25th September 2002, between 10.00am and 10.00pm, police conducted Operation Aniseed, a public

'phone-in' aimed at identifying criminal activity with respect to organised motor vehicle theft and re-birthing of stolen motor vehicles. A total of 233 calls were received, leading to 105 actions issued to Local Service Areas for investigation. A total of 72 premises were checked. Some direct links with interstate motor vehicle re-birthing networks have been identified as a result.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR RESULTS

TARGETING CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY

Performance Indicator	Result	
	2001-02	2002-03
Reporting rate for offences against property per 100 000 population	12 094.9**	11 612.0*
Clearance rate as a proportion of total reports of crimes against property	16.4%**	17.2%

* This figure may differ from data published in Appendix 15, pg 136, due to the fact that page 136 represents a subset of the property offences included in the above figure.

** 2001-2002 figure revised in accordance with latest published Estimated Resident Population data as of 31 December 2001.

2.3 TARGETING ILLEGAL DRUG ACTIVITY

Activities include intelligence gathering, investigation, and surveillance with regard to the use, cultivation, manufacture and trafficking of illegal drugs.

ONGOING INITIATIVES


SAPOL Illicit Drug Strategy

During 2002-03 SAPOL continued to implement its Illicit Drug Strategy, 'Preventing Drug Use – Reducing Crime'. We recognise the harm caused by illicit drugs and will continue to take a leadership role by addressing the priority areas identified in the strategy, namely

prevention and early intervention; intelligence analysis; investigation and detection; incident management; workforce development; and research and evaluation. Our strategy continues to reflect the principles, policies and priorities of the State and National drug strategic frameworks, and recognises that there must be an emphasis on preventing people taking up and using illicit drugs.

Drug Use Monitoring Australia

SAPOL continued to collaborate with the South Australian Attorney-General's Department and the Australian Institute of



Criminology on the Drug Use Monitoring Australia (DUMA) program during the past year. The DUMA program has been implemented at both the Elizabeth LSA and Adelaide City Watch House. DUMA is a mechanism by which police prisoners are interviewed on a voluntary basis regarding their drug use and in addition, are asked to provide a urine sample. This information provides an accurate picture of drug use and its relationship with criminality. As well as useful data about self use, it provides technical analysis of urine samples to verify drug usage by detainees. The Drug and Alcohol Policy Section is responsible for assessing the data and disseminating it within SAPOL.

NEW INITIATIVES

Drug Summit Initiatives

In December 2002 the State Government announced its initial response to recommendations arising from the 2002 South Australian Drugs Summit. The response identified twenty one initiatives with a number of these having a direct impact on SAPOL including:

Chemical Diversion Desk

Additional funding was provided to SAPOL to enhance the capacity of the Chemical Diversion Desk within the State Intelligence Branch. The aim of this initiative is to drive the investigation and dismantling of clandestine laboratories leading to a reduction in the supply of amphetamine-type substances, and the disruption of the criminal syndicates behind them.

Aboriginal Communities and Drug Action Team Trial

SAPOL has been provided with funding to conduct a two year trial to provide greater opportunities for Aboriginal Communities to become involved in the Drug Action Team (DAT) program. Two additional Community Constables have been

employed to work specifically with DAT coordinators in those areas to enhance the program's capacity to address alcohol and drug related issues among Aboriginal communities.

Working in Partnership with Drug & Alcohol Services Council

SAPOL is working as a major partner with the Drug and Alcohol Service Council (as the lead agency) on a range of Drug Summit initiatives designed to prevent the use, and reduce the harm of amphetamine type substances within the youth dance party culture. Tactics are also aimed at addressing specific risk factors for heroin overdose among young users and developing culturally appropriate intervention programs to prevent and reduce heroin use by, and overdose among, Aboriginal people and culturally and linguistically diverse communities.

Drug Seizures

During the past year investigations led to the seizure of 15 one kilogram blocks of amphetamine with a street value of \$18.2 million. In a separate case, Informant Management Liaison Officers at Holden Hill CIB received information concerning a shipment of amphetamines entering this state from Sydney, New South Wales. Attendance at Adelaide airport resulted in the arrest of one offender and the seizure of 150 grams of methamphetamine (Ice), a substance of relatively high purity, and significantly more powerful than paste or powder methamphetamine.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR RESULTS

TARGETING ILLEGAL DRUG ACTIVITY

Performance Indicator	Result	
	2001-02	2002-03
Number of illegal drug overdose deaths	21	49*
Reporting rate for drug offences per 100 000 population	280.2**	229.4***
Number of illicit drug users diverted into drug assessment, education and treatment services	1164	1377

* The figure provided for 2002-03 is sourced from the South Australian Coroner's Database which records all drug overdoses including legally available drugs. Illegal drug overdoses used to be collated internally therefore this could explain the large increase for 2002-03.

** 2001-2002 figure revised in accordance with latest published Estimated Resident Population data as of 31 December 2001.

*** The 2002-03 figure is considerably lower than the figure recorded for 2001-02. This reduction may be explained by the introduction of diversionary measures for drug users, whereby illicit drug users diverted are not recorded in the reporting rate for drug offences per 100,000 population.

2.4

TARGETING OTHER CRIMINAL ACTIVITY

Electronic crime, politically based violence, motorcycle gangs, recidivist offenders, fraud, firearm, prostitution, gaming and licensing offences are included in this category.

ONGOING INITIATIVES

Vice and Gaming

Vice and Gaming Section (VAGS) has continued its strategy to investigate the employment of underage workers in the sex industry which has resulted in a number of arrests for a variety of offences.

In conjunction with State Intelligence Branch, VAGS also commenced an investigation during 2002-03 into the Asian sex industry within South Australia. The

Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs and Federal Police have assisted with this investigation, and to this end both agencies now have dedicated officers working with VAGS.

During the past year VAGS has continued to monitor street prostitution. In recent months, as a result of the identification of areas for concern, there has been a notable decline in the number of street workers in those areas.

Targeting the Unlawful Activities of Motorcycle Gangs

The Avatar Motorcycle Gang (MCG) Section is now a permanent section within the Drug and Organised Crime

Investigation Branch. It initially commenced as Operation Avatar 2 in February 2001, before formally becoming a Section in October 2002. The Section has now been operating for 28 months to monitor and police the unlawful and organised criminal activities of motorcycle gang members in South Australia.

The Avatar MCG Section deals with three levels of policing. Level one is orientated at street level policing, including traffic related matters, anti-social behaviour and assisting in the management of events that involve motorcycle gangs. Level two is aimed at mid level investigations that include all unlawful and criminal activities allegedly committed by members associated with motorcycle gangs. Level three is directed at high level investigation of gangs as entities, significant criminals within gangs, the identification and seizure of criminal assets, and inter-agency operations.

Significant inroads have been made into the three prescribed levels of policing with operations successfully targeting members, gangs and assets. In September 2002 Avatar members seized 100 litres of the illicit drug Fantasy (4 Hydroxy Butanoic Acid) and arrested three persons in connection with the seizure. This is believed to be one of the largest seizures of Fantasy in Australia. The seizure equates to removing about 20,000 doses from the community thereby reducing the harm associated with this particular drug.

SAPOL is one of the leading jurisdictions in Australia engaged in the policing of motorcycle gangs. The positive action taken in this State complements the national strategy for policing such matters. We have continued to work with and undertake exchanges with interstate police in a problem solving approach that recognises the value and use of well developed intelligence practices and procedures.

NEW INITIATIVES

Livescan

A Livescan Fingerprint Trial commenced during 2002-03 at the Elizabeth LSA with the introduction of electronic fingerprinting. The process involved finger prints taken at Elizabeth Police Station being sent to Canberra, where they are compared against the Australia wide network of fingerprints. Verification of a person's identity may be confirmed, usually within 10 to 15 minutes. An evaluation of the trial is being conducted by the Planning and Audit Section, Crime Service. Substantial time savings are expected when all operational members at the Elizabeth LSA have been trained. A primary benefit of the Livescan process is real time identification of detainees, as distinct from the rather costly and time consuming wet method of taking fingerprints.

Commercial and Electronic Crime Branch

In October 2002 the then Serious Fraud Investigation Branch changed its name to the Commercial and Electronic Crime Branch, with the introduction of a new Electronic Crime Section which incorporates the functions of the former Forensic Computing Section. The objective of the Commercial and Electronic Crime Branch is to reduce, control and prevent business related or white-collar crimes such as fraud and false pretences, theft and secret commissions. The Electronic Crime Section processed 193 requests for analysis during 2002-03, the major three categories of which related to child pornography (22%), fraud (17%), and drugs (13%).

FUTURE INITIATIVES

Operation Authentic

Operation Authentic is an approved BankSA Crime Stoppers phone-in day which will be conducted in July 2003 with specific attention to Identity Crime. Intelligence suggests that identity crime is increasing in South Australia due to a number of factors, including greater sophistication within the criminal community, a prevalence of identity crimes at street level, greater detection of forged and false documentation, and an increase in mail theft offences.

A principle aim of Operation Authentic is to gain intelligence concerning the level of identity crime and associated activities, including the involvement of organised crime groups. The publicity surrounding the phone-in will be used to promote preventative measures within the community and to develop and maintain

partnerships with communities, other interest groups, the government and non-government organisations.

Handgun Buy Back

The 2003 Handgun buyback will commence on 1 October 2003. The initiative will adopt a concurrent rural and city approach, with a centralised buyback centre based at premises located at Netley. A mobile rural facility will cater for country centres. The Intergovernmental Agreement between States and the Federal Government will dictate the types of handguns and equipment eligible to be bought during the six month buyback period. Funding has been allocated by both the State and Federal Government to enable the Handgun buyback to occur. It is expected that between 6000 and 8000 handguns will be purchased during this initiative.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR RESULTS

TARGETING ILLEGAL DRUG ACTIVITY

Performance Indicator	Result	
	2001-02	2002-03
Reporting rate for false pretences, fraud and forgery, misappropriation and embezzlement and counterfeiting per 100 000 population	452.2*	377.7
Reporting rate for betting and gaming and liquor licensing offences per 100 000 population	43.9*	43.1

* 2001-2002 figure revised in accordance with latest published Estimated Resident Population data as of 31 December 2001.



Through Traffic Services, SAPOL contributes to reducing road crashes caused by dangerous, reckless and negligent driving practices, and promotes the safe and efficient flow of traffic.

3.1 TRAFFIC POLICING

Activities include targeted, directed and general traffic patrols, operating speed cameras and random breath testing stations, controlling traffic at incidents and special events, and liaising with other agencies and organisations.

ONGOING INITIATIVES

Road Safety and Traffic Initiatives

During the year SAPOL continued with a number of ongoing road safety initiatives including:

Operation 'SAFE PASSAGE – Sturt Highway'

The genesis of Operation Safe Passage was a direct result of the unacceptably high number of road crash fatalities that occurred on the Sturt Highway. The original operation commenced in April 2002, and continued throughout the past year, providing a concentrated police presence on the highway to act as a deterrent towards poor driving behaviour.

Operation Santa Safe 2002

Operation Santa Safe was once again conducted state wide during the 2002 Christmas school holidays, to increase driver awareness towards road safety whilst reducing road crashes and associated trauma. Police maintained a high visible presence on major highways and arterial roads during the campaign period. Over 94,000 random breath tests were conducted during this operation, which resulted in 226 arrests, 55 of which were for drink drive offences and 391 people were reported for drink drive offences.

Operation Austrans 2003

Operation Austrans was implemented in May 2003, in conjunction with other states. This operation targeted heavy vehicles to enforce compliance with legislation. During the operation SAPOL personnel examined 2473 heavy vehicles, issued 401 expiation notices and 87 defect notices, and detected 164 breaches of regulated driving hours (fatigue management) by heavy vehicle drivers.

Speed Detection and Random Breath Testing

During the past financial year SAPOL sustained coordinated speed detection and random breath testing (RBT) obligations in conjunction with other road safety initiatives. Over the year, 73,608 hours of speed detection and 651,020 random breath tests were accomplished. Fortnightly intelligence reports depicting crash, speed and RBT 'hot spots', and quarterly speed and RBT intelligence

documents were distributed to all LSAs. A South Australian Road Safety calendar was also produced which depicts a different road safety topic each month. Together with the calendar, assistance packages associated with the monthly road safety topic are distributed to all LSAs to enable LSA Traffic Managers to more effectively deploy patrols.

Traffic Education and Promotion

Traffic Training and Promotion Section (TTPS) has an ongoing road safety promotion supported by McDonalds Family Restaurants. During 2002-03 over 500,000 posters and tablemats which displayed road safety themes were distributed through all South Australian McDonalds outlets.

A Young Offenders Traffic Lecture Program was devised by TTPS for the Courts Administrative Authority. During 2002-03 it continued to be delivered on a one-on-one basis to offenders charged with the illegal use of motor vehicles identified through the Juvenile Justice System.

A training package has also been developed by TTPS for Country Fire Service (CFS) and State Emergency Services (SES) personnel on crash scene management and urgent duty driving. This program is delivered by TTPS to all CFS and SES personnel on a state-wide basis.

NEW INITIATIVES

Operation RAID 2002

Operation RAID 2002 (Remove Alcohol Impaired Drivers) was a tri-state road safety operation conducted in partnership with New South Wales and Victoria police between 29 November and 19 December 2002. Over the period leading up to Christmas 2002 the border regions of South Australia, New South Wales and Victoria attracted many thousands of

tourists. Most functions include the consumption of alcohol and the festive season is recognised as a period of time in which alcohol has been a major contributor to road trauma.

Operation RAID 2002 aimed to stimulate driver awareness and enhance the focus on journey planning while reducing road crashes and associated trauma. Police maintained a highly visible presence along the border regions between South Australia, Victoria and New South Wales, targeting drink drivers with an emphasis on local people travelling on local roads during the campaign period. The number of random breath test (RBT) screening tests undertaken during this period was maximised to comply with drink driving strategies. Over 15,000 random breath tests were conducted by SAPOL members during this operation which resulted in 301 arrests and reports, 91 of which were for drink driving offences.

FUTURE INITIATIVES

Road Safety Signage

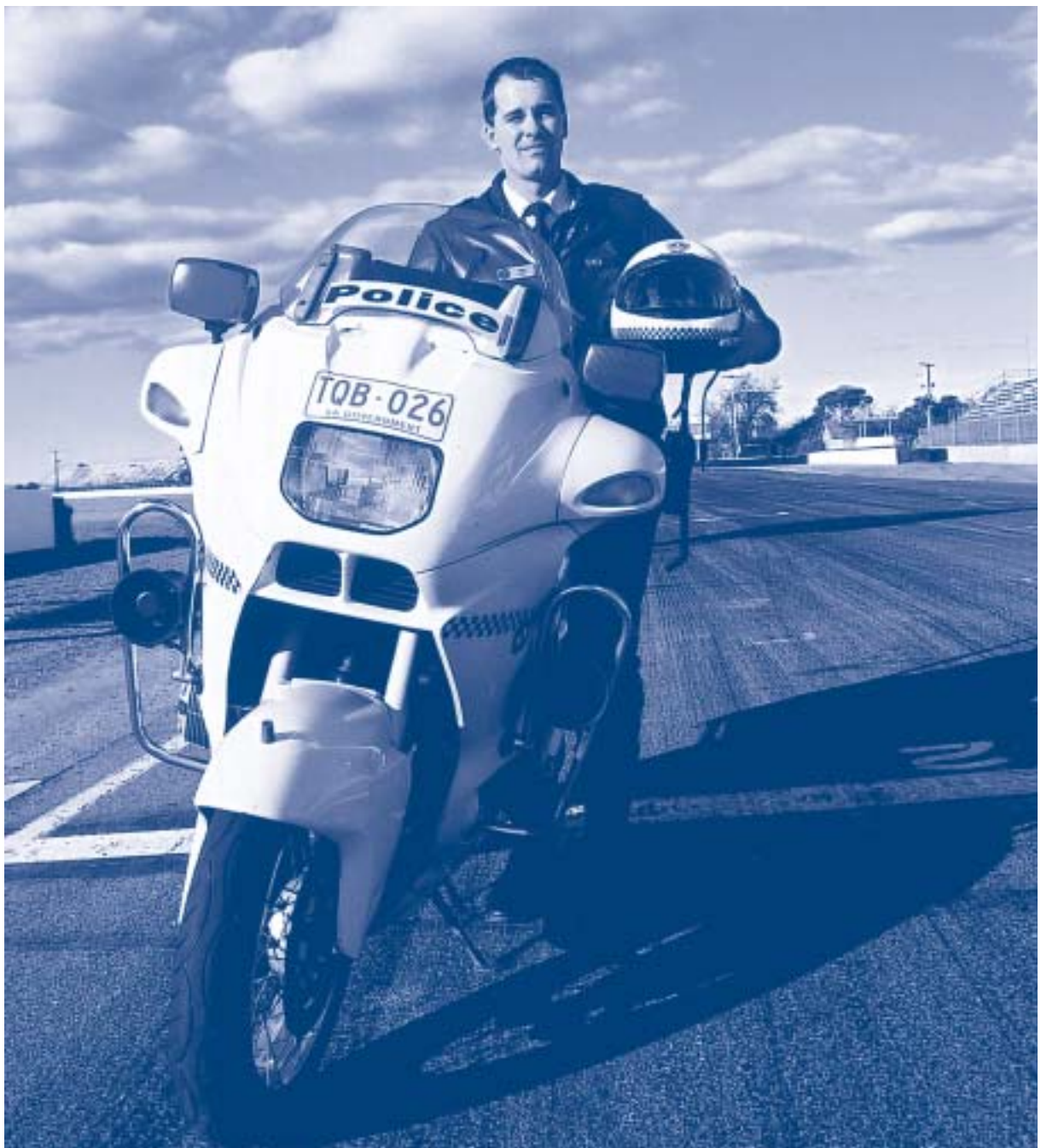
South Coast LSA and Southern Operations Service identified the need for improved advisory signage on the Adelaide to Victor Harbor Road, from Willunga to Mount Compass. Using a problem solving approach, Transport SA has undertaken to provide new high visibility signage for traffic travelling in both directions on that portion of road to reduce average speeds and to advise motorists of the need for caution. Holden Hill LSA has also developed a road signage initiative to alert the driving public of specifically targeted road safety campaigns. The signs have been manufactured and will be installed in July 2003, when they will be formally launched to the public by SAPOL.



PERFORMANCE INDICATOR RESULTS

TRAFFIC POLICING

Performance Indicator	Result	
	2001-02	2002-03
Percentage of high level (>0.15) drink drivers detected at RBTs	9.5%	10.6%
Number of detections as a percentage of the number of vehicles passing speed cameras	1.93%	1.65%
Number of traffic expiation notices	408 634	372 002
Speed detection hours as recorded by Traffic Intelligence Section	77 743	73 608
Number of RBT tests conducted in SA relative to annual target of 600 000	619 236	651 020



3.2

TRAFFIC CRASH INVESTIGATION

Activities include police attendance and investigation at crash scenes, collecting and analysing data and conducting research into the causes of traffic crashes.

ONGOING INITIATIVES

Major Crash Investigation Training

SAPOL conducted a Major Crash Investigation Course between 24 February and 21 March 2003 for members aspiring to the position of Major Crash Investigator. The course was designed to ensure that all members who successfully complete the training will have the requisite knowledge and skills to investigate major crashes which include fatal, hit-run and departmental collisions.

NEW INITIATIVES

Crash Victim Support Commendation

SAPOL's support for the victims of road trauma in partnership with community groups was recognised at the SA Great Regional Awards 2003. Organised by the Adelaide Hills Regional Development Board, the presentation saw Major Crash Investigation Unit's Victim Contact Officer, Senior Constable Robyn Crameri and Robyn-Lynn Wood of the Ella Wood Fairy Foundation, take out the top award in the health category. Collaborative programs and strategies are an integral part of the SAPOL Victim Contact Officer's role in providing a link between police and victims' families, including access to counselling and other support services.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR RESULTS

TRAFFIC CRASH INVESTIGATION

Performance Indicator	Result	
	2001-02	2002-03
Number of casualty crashes involving alcohol	276*	283*
Number of casualty crashes attended by police	4, 184 estimated** 4,413 actual	3292 as of 31/3/03** 4390 estimated
Total number of casualty crashes (inclusive of fatalities) per 100 000 population	488.37	522.89***

Casualty Crash data is 3 months behind. Data is sent to QLD for coding. BAC readings are also required before statistics can be placed on system. Statistics are for 1/7/02-31/3/03.

* The 2002-03 figure of 283 is for a nine month period from 1 July 2002 to 31 March 2003, in accordance with available casualty crash data.

** The actual figure for the nine month period from 1 July 2002 to 31 March 2003 was 3292. The 2002-03 reported figure of 4390 is, therefore, an estimate.

*** The figure provided represents the period from 1 April 2002 to 31 March 2003, in accordance with available casualty crash data.



OUTPUT CLASS 4:

EMERGENCY RESPONSE MANAGEMENT and COORDINATION

Through emergency response management and coordination

SAPOL ensures the community is adequately prepared to respond to and mitigate the effects of emergency and disaster situations. Emergency response situations include storms and other natural hazards, industrial accidents, and personal emergencies. Disaster situations include fires and earthquakes of such a magnitude that they require specialised measures to protect life and property.

4.1

EMERGENCY RESPONSE MANAGEMENT and COORDINATION

ONGOING INITIATIVES

Parafield Airport Emergency Committee

Representatives from the Elizabeth LSA are members of the Parafield Airport Emergency Committee. Each year the committee conducts a variety of desktop and field exercises in conjunction with other relevant emergency services as a means of testing and evaluating responses to potential emergency situations. The Parafield Airport Field Exercise 'Water Hazard', conducted on the 14 October 2002, was based around the Water Harvesting Project with the aim of the exercise being to practice all the elements of the Airport Emergency Plan.

Operation 'NOMAD' Training

Operation 'Nomad' is an ongoing initiative conducted annually during the fire danger season by police, Country Fire Services and other emergency services. The period of the operation for the most recent season was 15 November 2002 to 5 May 2003. As part of Holden Hill Local Service Area preparation for this operation, all members received training from the Country Fire Service in respect to bushfire behaviour and survival techniques should one be caught in a bushfire.

NEW INITIATIVES

CBR Training for 'First Responders' and 'Police Forward Commanders'

The Holden Hill Business Plan for 2002-2004 requires members to be trained in chemical, biological and radiological issues as part of preparation should they be confronted with situations that involve politically motivated violence. During 2002-03 the Metropolitan Fire Service 'Hazmat/ CBR Team' delivered training to operational members within Holden Hill Local Service Area with the training aimed at 'first response and coordination' for police officers who would most likely be the first to attend at a scene or would be required to adopt the role of Police Forward Commander at such incidents.

State Protective Security Branch

As a result of a SAPOL review on its counter terrorism and state disaster responsibilities the State Protective

Security Branch was formed on 16 December 2002. The Branch consists of the Emergency and Major Event Section (EMES), Security Intelligence Section (SIS) and the Joint Counter Terrorism Team (JCTT). EMES plans all major events, co-ordinates training on emergency management issues for SAPOL and also, in conjunction with the State Disaster Training Officer, provides emergency management training across agencies. EMES also fulfils a number of emergency management roles and functions on behalf of the State Coordinator. The SIS manages all security intelligence (politically motivated violence), co-ordinates VIP protections and manages with the JCTT, all investigations relative to information received and connected to acts of terrorism. The JCTT is a joint Australian Federal Police-SAPOL proactive investigation team with specific focus toward prevention.

The activities of the Security Intelligence Section are governed under Government Directions and externally audited in accordance with those Directions. The State Protective Security Branch provides regular security briefings to Government (Department of Premier and Cabinet) and complements the existing co-operative arrangements at both a State and National level. Two full time positions are dedicated to Emergency Management. These positions operate within the Emergency and Major Event Section and provide a consistent and proactive approach toward Emergency Management, working in partnership with internal and external groups to provide an integrated approach to preparedness, response and consequence management to emergencies in South Australia. Numerous discussion and operational exercises, including a major exercise at the Royal Adelaide Hospital

which focused on chemical, biological and radiological issues, has provided opportunities to further refine the operating relationships between the Emergency Services, SAPOL and the community.

Response to Bali Bombing

Following the tragic bombings in Bali on October 12, 2002 SAPOL supported the Australian Federal Police in providing disaster victim identification (DVI) assistance to the Indonesian authorities. Superintendent Andy Telfer was deployed on 17 October as the initial DVI Commander. Thirteen other members served in Bali for varying periods until the completion of this work on 15 February 2003. Members, who were drawn from Forensic Services Branch, State Intelligence Branch, Missing Persons Section, Coronial Investigation Section and Internal Investigation Branch, provided excellent support in all aspects of the DVI operation. The members of Missing Persons Section also provided support to families of South Australian victims.

FUTURE INITIATIVES

Exercise 'BURNOUT BLEVE'

Exercise 'Burnout BLEVE' is a joint emergency services operational exercise on the management of car accidents, including the potential for a substantial fire or explosion. The exercise will be conducted at Ridgehaven in October 2003, and will practice command, control and coordination procedures between the combined services, 'fire ground' management principles, and 'on scene' medical treatment techniques.



PERFORMANCE INDICATOR RESULTS

EVENT MANAGEMENT

Performance Indicator		Result	
		2001-02	2002-03
Number and type of Special Task and Rescue Group callouts	High Risk Incidents	229	155
	Low Risk incidents	n/a	n/a
	Bomb Response	65	116
	Search and Rescue	182	321





OUTPUT CLASS 5:

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SUPPORT

The services provided in this Output Class support the judicial process through effective and proficient prosecutions and the safe, fair, prompt and efficient handling of all persons involved in the process. SAPOL's achievements in this area contribute to improved levels of confidence in the justice system within the South Australian community.

5.1

SERVICES TO THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Activities include presenting evidence in court, prosecution services, bail and warrant processing, coronial enquiries, diversionary conferencing, issuing cautions, offender and suspect processing, and protecting witnesses.

ONGOING INITIATIVES

Target Management Plan

During the last financial year, and continuing this year, a Target Management Plan was implemented in the Elizabeth Criminal Justice Section (CJS) in which all LSA 'target' criminals, as determined by the Local Service Area Tactical Coordination Group, are managed through the criminal justice process. Dedicated prosecutors are allocated specific targets and have obligations and accountabilities which

include court attendance and liaison duties with the LSA Intelligence Section and Case Officers. A direct outcome of this initiative is the efficient and effective management of both recidivist offenders and offenders who commit serious crimes.

Brief Management Project

This is an ongoing initiative implementing thirty five comprehensive recommendations aimed principally at achieving significant improvements in the quality and timeliness of briefs of evidence and their subsequent prosecution.

As part of the Brief Management Project, a Right First Time Program has been implemented. This means that operational supervisors have increased accountability for the quality of briefs of evidence, and there is now an improved communication process when decisions are made to discontinue prosecutions. These changes have been supported by an analysis and adjustment of training programs, particularly at recruit level and in the General Duties Investigation Course. Over time, this will lead to an improved success rate in court outcomes.

The Brief Management Project maintains an ongoing role in monitoring and advising on staffing, resource and work practice issues across SAPOL's Criminal Justice Sections. Business input and support continues to be provided to a range of initiatives in the Courts Administration Authority, Legal Services Commission, Integrated Justice Program, Justice Business Reform Unit, Office of Director of Public Prosecutions, and Transport SA.

NEW INITIATIVES

Legislative Review

Through a process of legislative review, SAPOL has monitored policing related legislative issues and made recommendations for legislative amendment. The issues considered include:

- Medical Practitioners – SAPOL considers that there should be mandatory reporting by medical practitioners of suspicious injuries, for example gunshot wounds and stabbings.
- Explosives Act – greater restrictions on the possession of explosives needs to be enacted. This is particularly so with regards to terrorism and illegal activities of motorcycle gangs.
- Motorcycle Gangs – SAPOL continues to place emphasis on the need for appropriate amendments to legislation in order to manage matters involving

the illegal activities of motorcycle gangs. Amendments would include consorting, firearms, and unlawful assembly offences.

- Forensic legislation – an expansion of the use of the comparison indices for the DNA database is being considered.

FUTURE INITIATIVES

In-Court SAPOL Mainframe Access for Prosecutors

From July 2003, as part of a six month trial, police prosecutors at the Holden Hill Court Complex will have 'in-court' access to the SAPOL mainframe computer system. It is anticipated that this will contribute towards providing more timely and appropriate information on such matters as bail, adjournments and coordination of files between court jurisdictions.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR RESULTS

SERVICES TO THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Performance Indicator	Result	
	2001-02	2002-03
Percentage of SAPOL prosecutions which are finalised by a guilty verdict or plea	75.6%	84%
Proportion of juveniles entering into a diversionary conference	16.8%	17.4%
Progress towards legislation for all convicted criminals to be DNA tested to assist in investigation of unsolved crimes	Legislation passed 19/12/02 Proclaimed 4/4/03	

5.2 CUSTODIAL SERVICES

Activities include safely transporting prisoners, providing safe custody for prisoners, and ensuring the safety of all persons visiting police cells.

ONGOING INITIATIVES

Agencies Coordinating Committee (Prisoner Movement Contract)

SAPOL continued its representation on the Agencies Coordinating Committee (ACC) this year, representatives of which support day-to-day operational service delivery in accordance with the Prisoner Movement Contract. The SAPOL representative of the ACC, the Northern Operations Coordinating Inspector, constitutes an important resource for presenting operational prisoner movement problems before the ACC.

NEW INITIATIVES

Police Bail Journal

Effective 6 February 2003, SAPOL introduced a Corporate Level Bail Journal. This journal records conditions placed upon an accused when such a person is granted police bail from any charging station in South Australia. Users are able to conduct checks using the electronic Text Retrieval Facility. This new system has produced significant productivity improvements and resource savings by enabling accurate checks to be conducted.



PERFORMANCE INDICATOR RESULTS

CUSTODIAL SERVICES

Performance Indicator	Result	
	2001-02	2002-03
Number of deaths in custody	1	2*
Total number of prisoners processed through police holding facilities		34, 951**
Escape rate from SAPOL holding facilities		0**

* Deaths in custody include those which occur during attempts to apprehend suspects.

** New Performance Indicator from the 2002-04 Corporate Business Plan.



SAPOL has adopted a service orientation to develop and implement services that contribute to our Vision of being held in the highest regard by the community. We recognise that the community is our first priority and our services should meet their needs and expectations.

SAPOL recognises that the two key elements essential to achieving service orientation and delivering quality services are understanding the community's needs and expectations, and adapting services to meet the specific needs of a diverse community. A number of specific initiatives that reflect our service orientation are outlined below.

ONGOING INITIATIVES

Reconciliation

SAPOL is progressing reconciliation through the Aboriginal and Multicultural Unit and has developed an action based approach, with the approval of a reconciliation statement during 2002-03. This statement declares SAPOL's commitment to reconciliation and provides overarching principles for assessing and reviewing progress towards addressing the needs of internal and external Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander customers. Our approach supports the national strategies developed by the Council for Aboriginal Reconciliation.

Call Centre

The South Australia Police Call Centre now operates 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Operating since January 2001, the Call Centre successfully uses a combination of sworn and non-sworn employees to provide superior customer service on the 131444 Police Assistance number. By moving the Call Centre to 24 hour operation, SAPOL has completely separated emergency call taking (handled by police officers at the Police Communications Centre) from non-urgent calls, while using common telephone and computer systems allowing overflows between the two Centres at times of high workload.

The Call Centre has been progressively implemented over the last two years as operating hours were expanded and more staff were recruited and trained. The Call Centre now comprises 12 sworn and 40 non sworn full-time equivalents supported by a pool of 6 casual operators. Every shift at the Call Centre is managed by a Sergeant supported by a Senior Constable. Through the mix of full time, part time and casual employees, resource levels can be rapidly increased at times of high workload.

Over 23,000 police assistance calls are received by the Call Centre each month. Over 90% are answered within 10 seconds, while the average time to answer is 5 seconds. From those calls approximately 2,400 reports of crime are taken over the telephone with 10,000 incidents referred to the Police Communications Centre for dispatching to patrols. Putting this into perspective, 17%

of all crime reports across the State and 35% of all metropolitan requests for police attendance are processed by the Call Centre. By contrast, a single metropolitan police station processes about 5% of reported crime and less than 2% of requests for police attendance each day.

The Call Centre conducts customer satisfaction surveys on a regular basis. The most recent survey, conducted in May 2003, indicated that 96% of respondents were either 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' with the service they received when calling 131444.

The Call Centre concept is both effective and efficient. Through a centralised approach, consistent and quality controlled services are being delivered to the community. It has allowed police patrols more time to focus on problem solving and proactive crime reduction initiatives and police station staff to provide better counter service to customers. With 24 hour operation the Call Centre has now allowed Police Communications Centre

personnel to concentrate all of their resources on answering 'triple zero' (000) emergency calls along with dispatching, coordinating and monitoring the delivery of police services and resources to the community.

NEW INITIATIVES

'000' Default Centre

During 2002-03 Holden Hill and Sturt Local Service Areas participated in a proposal to act as default centres for 000 calls should the Communications Centre and Call Centre fail. This system involves taking over police 000 calls until services to the Communications Centre or the Call Centre are restored. The default proposal involves training and provision of equipment, to enable police station personnel to handle calls in the first instant. Should the emergency continue, staff from the central areas will be deployed to the Holden Hill and Sturt police stations.



SAPOL's Mission Statement is 'working together to reassure and protect the community from crime and disorder'. Through such a philosophy SAPOL acknowledges that the reduction of crime and disorder evolves from building problem solving partnerships throughout the organisation and with other key stakeholders in the public and private sectors, non-government organisations, volunteer groups and the community at large.

ONGOING INITIATIVES

Operation Plate Safe

In response to an increase in the theft of number plates from motor vehicles in and around the Salisbury Central Business District over the last two years, Elizabeth LSA developed and implemented Operation Plate Safe, an initiative that involved affixing irreversible safety screws to replace the normal screws used to fasten number plates to motor vehicles. With the theft of number plates often precipitating other crime, most often the 'drive off' theft of petrol from service stations, there has been a considerable flow-on crime reduction benefit in preventing the initial theft of number plates.

The security screws are not commercially available and to this end they have been manufactured specifically for the program. Strategic partnerships have been forged with representatives of Parabanks Shopping Centre and Salisbury Traders, the main retail and commercial bodies. These

partners have assisted financially as well as undertaking the promotion of the initiative. To date, over 1,000 motor vehicles have been involved in the program and so far none of these vehicles have been the subject of number plate theft.

Internet Safety - School Children

The Crime Reduction Section has an ongoing partnership with NetAlert Limited, a federally funded advisory body established to educate Australians in managing their access to the Internet. A brochure titled 'Click into Safety Online' has been sourced and is designed to target parents and care givers in providing excellent Internet safety advice. By adopting a leadership approach, the Crime Reduction Section has also formed a working party with the Department of Education and Children's Services, Independent Schools, Catholic Education South Australia, School Care (DECS), Townsend House, Public Libraries Automated Information Network (PLAIN) and Electronic Crime Section (SAPOL) to promote Internet safety and awareness amongst school students. As a result, in excess of 150,000 'Click into Safety Online' brochures have been distributed to parents and care givers through the networks established within these agencies. In addition, the information is now included on both the Internet and Intranet sites of the Crime Reduction Section.

NEW INITIATIVES

Project 'P' Plate

This project was a joint initiative between the Gawler Road Safety Group and SAPOL, held at the International Raceway Virginia, during 2002-03. Targeting high school students in years 10 through to 12 the project encouraged responsible driving behaviours and was designed to decrease the incidence of road trauma. Mock vehicle accidents were presented followed by interactive road safety displays.

Participating organisations included the Metropolitan Fire Service, Country Fire Service, State Emergency Services, SA Ambulance Service, Royal Adelaide Hospital Trauma Unit, Holden General Motors, Rotary, Drug and Alcohol Services Council, South Australian Road Transport Association and the RAA. Attended by approximately 2,000 students, the day was officially opened by the Premier of South Australia, Mr Mike Rann.

Medlow Road Quarry – Illegally used vehicles

During the past year, police identified a problem with illegally used vehicles being abandoned and burnt in an unused quarry at Uleybury, owned by Boral and Northern Waste Management. In consultation with both organisations, and at their expense, they established methods whereby entry to the quarry was made substantially more difficult, if not impossible, by the use of mounding and the positioning of large stones. As a result, the dumping and burning of vehicles in this area has decreased significantly.

Salisbury Highway Overpass

The Salisbury Highway overpass has been used by offenders to throw debris on to vehicles travelling on the Salisbury Highway. The potential threat to life and property is self-evident. In keeping with SAPOL'S Crime Reduction Strategy, during 2002-03 the Elizabeth Local Service Area adopted a leadership role and involved the Salisbury Council, Salisbury Traders Association and Department of Transport in a collaborative problem solving approach.

FUTURE INITIATIVES

Community Safety Committees

In July 2003 SAPOL will launch the first of three Community Safety Committee trials at the Elizabeth Local Service Area. Community Safety Committees, chaired by SAPOL Local Service Area Commanders, comprise a core group of representatives from organisations such as local government, Family and Youth Services, Housing Trust, health services and emergency services. The Committees will act as a constructive forum to assist police to identify local police service delivery priorities, and to develop initiatives to improve local community safety outcomes. The trials, over a twelve month period, will also be conducted at Sturt and Hills-Murray Local Service Areas.



Problem solving is acknowledged as an essential policing skill and forms the foundation of SAPOL's Crime Reduction Strategy, extending our proactive role and adding value to traditional methods of reducing crime and disorder.

ONGOING INITIATIVES

Online Learning 'Problem Solving With Target'

Problem solving is a core component of SAPOL's Crime Reduction Strategy, recognising the importance of gathering intelligence about issues that cause concern, identifying the nature and extent of a problem, and developing initiatives to resolve it. During 2002-03, we facilitated the ongoing implementation of an interactive problem solving training package, accessible online via the Training Gateway on the Academy Online intranet learning site. The purpose of the package is to broaden employees' understanding and application of the problem solving methodology in all aspects of service delivery.

NEW INITIATIVES

Operation PROMPT I and II

As a result of a number of serious criminal trespass offences committed on agricultural premises and farms in the Two Wells and Virginia areas during the past financial year, members of the Elizabeth Tactical Operations unit commenced an

operation that targeted recidivist offenders believed responsible for these crimes. Approximately \$500,000 worth of agricultural and domestic property was recovered and eleven offenders arrested.

Training Strategy

During 2002-03 a review was completed of the problem solving strategy content in the recruit training program. Strategies incorporating the TARGET Problem Solving approach have now been incorporated into the Sergeant, Senior Constable and Constable Development Unit Program Modules. The TARGET model is a broad-based approach to problem solving using the methodology of: T – Timely and accurate information; A – Analysis of the problem; R – Resource allocation and tactical deployment; G – Gather feedback; E – Evaluate results; and T – Take further action.

Human Resource Intelligence Gathering Strategies

Human Resource Management Branch (HRMB) recently changed focus on human resource intelligence gathering, preferring to now attend LSA human resource meetings, Tactical Coordination Group meetings, Administration Managers' Forums and Performance Outcome Reviews. The aim of this strategy is to accurately gather data from LSAs and services first hand to ensure that HRMB is better placed to address issues of concern.

Community support is a key element of SAPOL's Core Strategies and is essential to providing an effective police service. This support will only come from a community that fully respects and has confidence in their police. Whilst we consistently rate highly in current measures of public confidence, we recognise the need to continue delivering on the community's expectations to exercise our authority:

- objectively and impartially
- free from corruption
- without the use of excessive force
- by obeying the law and following due process

ONGOING INITIATIVES

Training

All SAPOL training programs continue to contain a number of ethical components designed to maintain and raise awareness of ethical issues and enhance the ability of employees to maintain ethical and professional practices. All branches and units within the Ethical and Professional Standards Service are involved in developing and delivering ethics related training at various SAPOL courses and forums, including the Inspectors Qualification Program, and detective, recruit and Frontline Leadership training.

Australasian Police Integrity Forum

Ethical and Professional Standards Service is represented at the Australasian Police Integrity Forum (APIF) which meets

annually for the purpose of formulating policies and procedures on a national basis and ultimately, reporting to the Australasian Police Commissioners' Conference. A sub group, established by the APIF, is the Risk Analysis and Intelligence Forum (RAIF), which has been tasked to research methods of identifying personnel who may be a risk within their respective police organisation. They also conduct research into a range of issues that impact upon ethics and integrity.

Report on Government Services 2003

The Report on Government Services, compiled annually by the Secretariat for the Productivity Commission, features a chapter which contains data on the performance of the various Australian police services. In public surveys published in the 2003 edition, SAPOL recorded the highest levels in the following areas:

- Satisfaction with police services 78.2%
(national average 69.9%)
- Belief that police treat people 'fairly and equally' 73.9%
(national average 65%)
- Belief that police perform 'professionally' 87.4%
(national average 77.7%)
- Belief that most police are honest 80.9%
(national average 74.4%)

These pleasing results reflect our commitment to our Vision of being 'held in the highest regard as a modern motivated, progressive and professional organisation responsive to the community's needs and expectations'.

members to ensure correct processes are followed. As a consequence, to date there has been an appreciable improvement in the standard of minor misconduct inquiries completed.

NEW INITIATIVES

Minor Misconduct Agreement

During 2002-03 Professional Conduct Branch (PCB) revised the Minor Misconduct Agreement between the Commissioner of Police and the Police Complaints Authority (PCA). The Minor Misconduct process, pursuant to Section 42 of the Police Act 1998, allows for a greater range of misconduct allegations to be dealt with by means of an informal inquiry process.

Following approval of the revised process, PCB produced an aide-memoir and provided additional training to SAPOL

FUTURE INITIATIVES

Professional Standards Manual

SAPOL's Ethical and Professional Standards Service has researched and contributed to a draft Professional Standards Manual. The manual will be published and distributed to all SAPOL managers by the end of 2003. The manual contains a comprehensive explanation of all facets of the SAPOL disciplinary system. It provides an understanding and description of the reporting mechanisms for the investigation of complaints against police, allegations of criminal offences against police employees, and the conduct of internal investigations.



The quality and efficiency of SAPOL's services is dependent on the personal attributes of personnel and their willingness and capacity to contribute to high standards of service delivery. A skilled and committed workforce, that shares common values and embraces continuous learning, is essential for the achievement of our Vision.

ONGOING INITIATIVES



25th Police Officer of the Year Award

Senior Constable Michael Thunig of Lucindale Police Station was named the South Australian Police Officer of the Year during 2002-03. This was the 25th presentation of the annual award by the Rotary Club of Unley. The award is presented to a member of the South Australia Police in acknowledgment of outstanding acts of courtesy, kindness, understanding, compassion, courage, and devotion to duty. The award also

recognises community involvement and voluntary work. Senior Constable Thunig was recognised for dedicated services to his local community, particularly to young people, through his significant contribution to youth programs, and community involvement in local aged care projects and Rural Watch.

Voluntary Flexible Working Arrangements

Human Resources Service has progressed as a priority, the examination and introduction of suitable Voluntary Flexible Working Arrangements (VFWAs) in SAPOL for police and public service employees. A draft Voluntary Flexible Working Arrangements Principal Policy Guideline has been developed, together with accompanying policy and procedure documents. The draft documents received in principle approval from the Senior Executive Group. A process of consultation with unions has been undertaken and the proposed arrangements have been further reviewed and amended as a consequence of union input. SAPOL's Voluntary Flexible Working Arrangements Working Party will now ensure the proposed arrangements meet our current operational and service delivery requirements. Those arrangements which are currently precluded by the Police Award (compressed weeks and flexitime) are to be the subject of further consideration by the working party to assess the viability of introducing those arrangements for police employees.

Police Promotional Framework

A professional development framework that delivers promotional and developmental courses is in place for all police ranks up to and including Superintendent. A partnership has been entered into with the University of South Australia for the delivery of training to the Superintendents' Qualification Program. Strategies are currently being developed for the maintenance of qualifications at all rank levels and the provision of academic awards at the Inspector and Superintendent levels. A Strategic Incident Management Module for members who currently hold the rank of Superintendent has commenced with the majority of Superintendents having completed the program.

The current Superintendents' Qualification Program, which consists of 15 participants, commenced in January 2003, and is due for completion in December 2003.

Recruiting

The Recruiting Section has maintained a steady attendance at careers expos, both at metropolitan and country venues, and provided presentations to potential recruits. There has been a specific focus on marketing SAPOL recruiting to country communities. This has included visiting country areas and placing advertisements in all country newspapers. SAPOL recruited 137 recruits during this financial year, including 4 re-employees.

Gender Equity Action Plan

In December 2001, the Senior Executive Group approved a Gender Equity Action Plan. Training of all SAPOL supervisors and managers was completed in March 2003. The plan addresses equity and diversity issues in the workplace, such as family friendly policies, flexible working arrangements, recruitment and occupational diversity.

A comprehensive exit interview process was commenced in May 2003 and seeks

to identify reasons and trends that may contribute to staff attrition across SAPOL. A final report is expected to be completed by September 2003.

NEW INITIATIVES

Recognition of Probationary Constables

During 2002-03 the Elizabeth LSA recognised the important contribution of probationary constables to the police service by officially presenting each probationary constable, upon receipt of permanent appointment, with their Diploma of Public Safety (Policing) and Permanent Appointment Certificate at the weekly Tactical Coordination Group Meeting.

Maximum Tenure Management

During 2002-03 ongoing consultation has occurred between members, Workplace Consultative Committee representatives and the Police Association of South Australia to establish a fair and equitable process to manage the expiration of maximum tenure for country members. Amendments have also been made to the Redeployment Policy to reduce confusion over the manner in which members on maximum tenure are managed.

Indigenous Employee Development Program

In 2003 SAPOL introduced the Indigenous Employee Development Program. The program is a bridging course that provides Indigenous recruits with specialist training, enabling them to reach required skill levels in specific areas. This program is part of our commitment to the Indigenous Employment Strategy Agreement with the Department of Employment and Workplace Relations, and underpins our commitment to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander recruitment and retention.

SAPOL continually evaluates the way it operates, seeking better and more innovative ways of improving productivity and efficiency. Good resource management enables us to deliver cost-effective services across the organisation by using our resources efficiently.

ONGOING INITIATIVES

Police Facility Upgrade and Renovation Program

A total of \$364,065 has been invested in works to upgrade and renovate a number of police facilities state wide during the past financial year. The work projects have ranged from significant renovation works, re-carpeting, painting, air conditioning improvements and plant replacement. These projects were conducted at the Thebarton Barracks, Mt Gambier, Norwood, Renmark and Marla police stations.

Energy Efficiency Action Plan

The development of a long term Energy Efficiency Action Plan has proceeded with the following components in 2002-03:

- approval to move to LPG vehicles for a proportion of the vehicle fleet;
- continuation of investment in new light bars to reduce wind drag on patrol vehicles and increase fuel efficiency;
- confirmation of a preventative maintenance program to ensure efficient operation of plant; and

- relocation of the 24 hour records response function in the Police Headquarters Building to co-locate with the Call Centre to enable better control and utilisation of the after hours air-conditioning.

Online Learning

The use of computer aided learning to support the training needs of SAPOL employees was significantly expanded this year through the Quality and Curriculum Management Section. Three additional online courses namely, 'Dishonesty Offences – the new response', 'Problem Solving with TARGET', and 'Think Forensic – first officers' response', were published on the SAPOL Intranet. Each course reflects the continued development of flexible learning strategies. The problem solving module is a stand alone online course, while the dishonesty course is a component in a training strategy that includes both print and classroom based learning. 'Think Forensic' took online learning a step further, incorporating individual logins that support automatic tracking of students and computer marked assessments. An evaluation of the delivery of this course showed significant benefits by reducing the amount of travelling time incurred by members to attend training.

SAPOL continues to establish high standards in the development of computer aided learning. As such, it was a recipient of LearnScope funds from the Australian National Training Authority for selected members to learn more about the development of online learning.

Audio Management System

SAPOL implemented the Audio Management System (AMS) within the Police Communications Centre and the 131 444 Call Centre during 2002-03. The AMS is comprised of two significant technologies. The first is an advanced call distribution system to receive and direct calls from the public to either the Police Communication Centre (000) or Call Centre (131 444). The second is the provision for convergence of radio and call handling to a single handset for operation in the Police Communication Centre, thus allowing maximum use of the new South Australian Government Radio Network. The implementation of these modern communication technologies has significantly enhanced SAPOL's capacity to monitor the quality of service to members of the public who seek police assistance.

Government Radio Network

The South Australian Government Radio Network (SA-GRN) is a combined communications trunked network for all government agencies. The network provides radio, paging, mobile data and management services, to all government users. Radio coverage is about 20% of the geographical area of the State, but encompasses 95.8% of the South Australian population. The SA-GRN offers one network that allows all allocated users independent talk groups.

SAPOL commenced using the SA-GRN in the country Local Service Areas during 2001-02 and in the metropolitan area on the 10th December 2002, with the opening of the new Communications Centre. SAPOL has also designed a secure in-vehicle repeater system which provides coverage for portable radio handsets in areas with lower radio signal strengths.

NEW INITIATIVES

Internet Point of Sale Revenue System

SAPOL, in conjunction with the Department of Economic Development, has developed an Internet Point of Sale (IPOS) system that can be used to receive and process payments over the counter at police stations. The system was trialled at the Holden Hill Police Station in September 2002 and became operational during October 2002. Since its inception, 2505 transactions have been processed totalling \$189,214. Approximately 13% of these transactions were initiated with credit cards.

The system is currently being installed in major police stations at Sturt, Christies Beach, Adelaide, Port Adelaide and Berri. The benefits of IPOS include better customer service by providing EFTPOS facilities, improved staff productivity when receipting monies, reduced quantities of cash being received and handled, easier and quicker bank reconciliation, elimination of manual paper based systems, better access to revenue data and information, and the provision of a more efficient and effective revenue collection system.

Budget Modelling System

As part of the Financial Management Reform initiatives announced in 2002, SAPOL has implemented a budget-modelling system based upon a system used by a number of government departments in Victoria. SAPOL is the first South Australian government agency to implement this leading edge technology to meet its present and future budget requirements. The primary users of the budget modelling tool will be Business Managers, Finance Officers, Local Service Area Administration Managers and Financial Management Services Branch staff.

The budget modelling system encompasses Web Checkout and Distributed Reporting which will allow

users to download their portion of the budget model to their own desk top, use the functionality to provide valuable information in a timely manner on budgets, and utilise a variety of other forms of financial forecasting and accounting capabilities.

Data Warehouse Pilot

A staged project is underway within SAPOL to develop a Data Warehouse. The Data Warehouse will support business information needs for timely access to quality data across the organisation and will assist with management decision making, tactical and strategic planning and statutory reporting requirements. It will provide these capabilities by being able to extract defined data on a regular basis from disparate systems and combine the results into one comprehensive data holding. This will ensure that all reporting and planning is derived from consistent base information.

FUTURE INITIATIVES

Online Strategy

SAPOL is positioning itself as an online organisation. It has identified this as an area of opportunity to improve both services to the community and its own internal efficiency and effectiveness. SAPOL is now providing important information about Security, Crime Reduction, Traffic Safety and other Community issues from its internet site. Over the course of the next year, based on the SAPOL Online Strategy our Internet site will undergo a significant change in appearance and content to meet the needs and expectations of the community. These enhancements will focus on service delivery through the provision of timely and accurate information and online accessibility to services.



Performance Management within SAPOL involves accountability at both an individual and corporate level, reflecting world wide best practice. It is a management tool that critically examines the quality and quantity of resources used by SAPOL in order to provide the best value service delivery to the community. Performance management has become particularly important following SAPOL's devolution of authority for the delivery of local police services.

ONGOING INITIATIVES

Performance Outcome Reviews

SAPOL continued to conduct Performance Outcome Reviews (PORs) during the year. The prime purpose of a POR is to strengthen a performance culture within SAPOL by promoting accountability within Local Service Areas and Branches. This is achieved by reviewing a range of input, output and outcome measures for each area, using the principle of 'what you measure is what you get'. The principle has two elements. Firstly, if an activity is not measured, then it is difficult to determine how well that activity is occurring. Hence the POR process seeks to better measure activity. The second element is that if the wrong thing is measured, then the wrong results might occur. The POR process continually seeks to implement more refined and better measures, and the improved measures are then used in other aspects of performance measurement within SAPOL.

The PORs also have two secondary purposes namely, problem solving and

benchmarking. During the review process local and more widespread problems are analysed and discussed, and outcomes are often achieved to the extent that will benefit not only the area under review but also the wider organisation. Similarly, the review might identify good initiatives that have wider application. The review process benchmarks these initiatives and disseminates them throughout the organisation.

The POR process also examines wider synergy and linkage perspectives throughout SAPOL. Using the principle of 'the most important things are sometimes things that cannot easily be measured' the POR process is occasionally conducted as a 'Theme POR'. With 'Theme PORs' various managers and key stakeholders attend the review together and are collectively examined to identify where there might be gaps or overlaps in cross-function activity. The 'whole of activity' amongst different groups is measured to ensure they are aligned toward achieving appropriate outcomes. During the year 'Theme PORs' were conducted on the management of road safety, motor vehicle crime, electronic and organised crime, bushfire season preparedness, and volume crime.

Corporate Business Plan 2002-2004

The SAPOL Corporate Business Plan 2002-2004 is the principal planning document for the organisation. This document provides the planning framework for a range of strategies consistent with the Core Strategy

framework. It links Core Functions and Core Strategies to broad-based service delivery outcomes for the community by outlining priorities and associated primary strategies with a number of high level performance indicators.

Organisational progress against the Corporate Business Plan is consistently monitored. All Services provide quarterly performance indicator returns to the Planning and Evaluation Branch, Strategic Management Service, where summary reports are prepared for the Commissioner and Service heads. The Corporate Business Plan will be reviewed in the latter half of 2003 and a new Business Plan developed for 2004 and beyond.

NEW INITIATIVES

Individual Performance Management Development Project

In January 2003 SAPOL established a project team to develop a new individual performance management program to be used by all SAPOL employees, with the exception of those who are on executive contracts. The project team presented a discussion paper, *An Approach to Individual Performance Management in SAPOL*, to the SAPOL Senior Executive Group in May 2003 after which the document was approved for consultation.

The proposed approach has been developed after input from all levels of SAPOL and aligns individual performance to organisational strategy consistent with SAPOL's Future Directions Strategy, Corporate Business Plan and broader governmental directions. The proposed model is managed at the workplace level with an accountability structure that includes Human Resources Service and the Senior Executive Group. It incorporates the need to identify where performance can be improved and where strategies can be determined and implemented to achieve improvement. The approach also aligns to other performance management processes in SAPOL, including probationary constable management and corporate performance management.



Under a philosophy of continuous improvement, SAPOL takes a systematic, organisation wide approach to improving service delivery. This approach includes challenging what we do every day and looking for better ways to conduct business. It is about making manageable improvements with a view to enhancing service delivery.

ONGOING INITIATIVES

Improving Occupational Health Safety and Welfare Outcomes

RiskChase training continues to be delivered throughout SAPOL. To date a majority of services have completed this training. During the last twelve months four training modules were delivered consisting of Worksite Inspections, Emergency Procedures, Induction, and Hazard Management. Occupational Health and Safety Coordinators will deliver another nine training modules over the next twelve to eighteen months.

WorkCover Performance Standards for Self Insurers

During the past year a number of measures have been taken to address requirements for performance improvement under the WorkCover Performance Standards for Self Insurers. For example, occupational health, safety and welfare Performance Indicators have been integrated into the Corporate Business Plan 2002-2004; a series of

internal audits relative to legislative compliance and critical systems have been completed; two gap analyses of the injury prevention system have been undertaken with the assistance of the WorkCover Evaluator; an audit of SAPOL's injury management system has been undertaken using a WorkCover accredited claims insurer; and a project to review and improve SAPOL's occupational health and safety and claims management systems commenced in June 2003.

NEW INITIATIVES

Development of Stronger Links with the Supplier Community

During 2002-03 a range of supplier management initiatives were actioned to encourage supplier interest in trading with SAPOL and improve supplier understanding of SAPOL requirements. Initiatives actioned during the past year include quarterly updating of SAPOL's three year forward procurement plan to be accessed on the SAPOL internet site, market consultation prior to finalisation of certain tender specifications, simplification of tender documentation, supplier briefings as part of the tendering process, continued encouragement to lodge tenders electronically, and access to debriefings on tender performance.

Constable Development Program Review

A designated project team is conducting a review of the Constable Development Program. The review commenced in January 2003 and is scheduled to conclude at the end of August 2003. The project team has conducted an analysis of international, national and state police services and has identified a number of variations in the initial training of police officers which will result in recommendations to consider changes to the existing Constable Development Program.

FUTURE INITIATIVES

Continuous Process Improvement Pilot

In November 2002, SAPOL contracted Management Consulting Alliance Pty Ltd to review the work of the Service Enhancement Branch with regard to the further development of the SAPOL Quality Management Program. Part of that work will result in piloting Continuous Process Improvement Teams during the next financial year and to apply problem solving strategies through the use of recommended quality improvement management tools.

The pilot program will involve two quality improvement teams. One team will apply the processes, from a management perspective, to a problem identified as a result of the audit function. The other team will consist of operational personnel who will identify and present options to improve an existing problem identified as needing attention in their own workplace.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1	Personnel Information Summary	69
	1.1 Executives	
	1.2 SAPOL Employees	
	1.2.1 Departmental Strength	70
	1.2.2 Police Act Employees by Rank, Appointment Type and Gender	71
	1.3 PSM Act Employees	72
	1.4 Weekly Paid/Other Employees	74
	1.5 Workforce Diversity	75
	1.6 Cultural and Linguistic Diversity	77
	1.7 Voluntary Flexible Working Arrangements	78
	1.8 Sick Leave and Family Carers Leave	78
Appendix 2	Employee Training and Development	79
Appendix 3	Equal Opportunity Programs	83
Appendix 4	Leadership and Management Development	85
Appendix 5	Disability Action Plan	86
Appendix 6	Occupational Health, Safety and Injury Management	88
Appendix 7	Aboriginal Reconciliation Statement	90
Appendix 8	Details of Overseas Travel	91
Appendix 9	Major SAPOL Awards	93
Appendix 10	Complaints Against Police	94
Appendix 11	Freedom of Information	96
Appendix 12	Consultancies/Account Payment Performance/ Contractual Arrangements/Bankers Orders/Fraud	98
Appendix 13	Performance Against Annual Energy Use Targets	101
Appendix 14	Financial Performance	102
	Independent Audit Report	110
	SAPOL Financial Statements	111
Appendix 15	Statistical Review 2002–03	135

APPENDIX 1

PERSONNEL INFORMATION SUMMARY

Regulations under the Public Sector Management Act and Premier and Cabinet Circular No 13 require agencies to report on a number of aspects of staff employment.

1.1 EXECUTIVES IN SAPOL (Persons) as at 30 June 2003

Appointment Type	Professional						Managerial						Total			
	Below \$100,000			Above \$100,000			Below \$100,000			Above \$100,000			M	F	Total	
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total				
PSM Act																
Ongoing																
Contract ST																
Contract LT										3		3	3		3	
Total Contract										3		3	3		3	
Other																
TOTAL										3		3	3		3	
Police Act																
Ongoing										1		1	1		1	
Contract ST																
Contract LT										4	1	5	4	1	5	
Total Contract										4	1	5	4	1	5	
Other																
TOTAL										5	1	6	5	1	6	
Other																
Ongoing																
Contract ST																
Contract LT																
Total Contract																
Other																
TOTAL																
PSM Act & Police & Other																
Ongoing										1		1	1		1	
Contract ST																
Contract LT										7	1	8	7	1	8	
Total Contract										7	1	8	7	1	8	
Other																
TOTAL										8	1	9	8	1	9	

Does not include inactive employees (ie on leave without pay as at 30 June 2003).

1.2.1 DEPARTMENTAL STRENGTH as at 30 June 2003

	HEADCOUNT									FULL TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE)								
	ACTIVE			INACTIVE			TOTAL			ACTIVE			INACTIVE			Total		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Police Act Employees																		
Commissioner	1		1				1		1	1.00		1.00			1.00			1.00
Deputy Commissioner	1		1				1		1	1.00		1.00	1.00		1.00			
Officers																		
Assistant Commissioners	3	1	4				3	1	4	3.00	1.00	4.00			3.00	1.00	4.00	
Commanders	2		2				2		2	2.00		2.00			2.00			2.00
Chief Superintendents	7		7				7		7	7.00		7.00			7.00			7.00
Superintendents	29		29	1		1	30		30	29.00		29.00	1.00		30.00			30.00
Chief Inspectors	26	1	27				26	1	27	26.00	1.00	27.00			26.00	1.00	27.00	
Inspectors	37	4	41				37	4	41	37.00	4.00	41.00			37.00	4.00	41.00	
Non-Officers																		
Senior Sergeants	167	11	178	4		4	171	11	182	167.00	11.00	178.00	4.00		171.00	11.00	182.00	
Sergeants	465	36	501	8	2	10	473	38	511	464.40	35.10	499.50	8.00	2.00	472.40	37.10	509.50	
Senior Constables	1156	171	1327	8	11	19	1164	182	1346	1154.38	155.50	1309.88	8.00	10.30	1162.38	165.80	1328.18	
Other Ranks																		
Constables	917	467	1384	5	12	17	922	479	1401	912.50	410.79	1323.29	5.00	8.93	917.50	419.72	1337.22	
Probationary Constables	195	137	332				195	137	332	195.00	137.00	332.00			195.00	137.00	332.00	
Community Constables	25	9	34				25	9	34	25.00	9.00	34.00			25.00	9.00	34.00	
Sub-total	3031	837	3868	26	25	51	3057	862	3919	3024.28	764.39	3788.67	26.00	21.23	3050.28	785.62	3835.90	
External																		
Secondments	11	1	12				11	1	12	11.00	1.00	12.00			11.00	1.00	12.00	
Cadets	25	23	48				25	23	48	25.00	23.00	48.00			25.00	23.00	48.00	
Total Police Strength	3067	861	3928	26	25	51	3093	886	3979	3060.28	788.39	3848.67	26.00	21.23	3086.28	809.62	3895.90	
Unsworn Employees																		
Public Servants	293	547	840	13	32	45	306	579	885	289.50	511.48	800.98	13.00	30.10	302.50	541.58	844.08	
Weekly Paid	86	9	95	2	2	4	88	11	99	84.70	9.00	93.70	2.00	2.00	86.70	11.00	97.70	
Other	2		2				2		2	2.00		2.00			2.00		2.00	
Total Unsworn Strength	381	556	937	15	34	49	396	590	986	376.20	520.48	896.68	15.00	32.10	391.20	552.58	943.78	
Total Strength of SAPOL	3448	1417	4865	41	59	100	3489	1476	4965	3436.48	1308.87	4745.35	41.00	53.33	3477.48	1362.20	4839.68	

The above table does not include 38 casual unsworn employees in either the Headcount or FTE values.

1.2.2 POLICE ACT EMPLOYEES by Rank, Appointment Type and Gender as at 30 June 2003

	ONGOING			CONTRACT SHORT-TERM			CONTRACT LONG-TERM			CASUAL			TOTAL		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Commissioner							1		1				1		1
Deputy Commissioner							1		1				1		1
Officers															
Assistant Commissioners	1		1				2	1	3				3	1	4
Commanders	2		2										2		2
Chief Superintendents	7		7										7		7
Superintendents	29		29										29		29
Chief Inspectors	26	1	27										26	1	27
Inspectors	37	4	41										37	4	41
Total Officers	102	5	107				4	1	5				106	6	112
Non-Officers and Other Ranks															
Senior Sergeants	168	11	179										168	11	179
Sergeants	466	36	502										466	36	502
Senior Constables	1164	172	1336										1164	172	1336
Constables	918	467	1385										918	467	1385
Probationary Constables	195	137	332										195	137	332
Community Constables	25	9	34										25	9	34
Total Non-Officers	2936	832	3768										2936	832	3768
Cadets	25	23	48										25	23	48
Total Police Strength	3063	860	3923				4	1	5				3067	861	3928

Does not include inactive employees (ie on leave without pay as at 30 June 2003).

This is a headcount only and includes 12 external secondments at their appropriate rank.

1.3 PSM ACT EMPLOYEES by Stream, Appointment Type and Gender as at 30 June 2003

	ONGOING			CONTRACT SHORT-TERM			CONTRACT LONG-TERM			CASUAL			TOTAL		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Administrative Services Officers															
ASO1	29	163	192	10	42	52				2	2		39	207	246
ASO2	44	188	232	11	40	51				7	7		55	235	290
ASO3	12	27	39	4	1	5							16	28	44
ASO4	31	32	63	2	2	4							33	34	67
ASO5	27	21	48	2	1	3							29	22	51
ASO6	21	10	31	1		1							22	10	32
ASO7	9	5	14	1		1							10	5	15
ASO8	4	2	6	2		2	1		1				7	2	9
Managers Administrative Services															
MAS1															
MAS2		2	2											2	2
MAS3	4	1	5										4	1	5
Total Administrative Services	181	451	632	33	86	119	1		1	9	9		215	546	761
Operational Services															
OPS1	27	1	28	1		1							28	1	29
OPS2	3		3										3		3
OPS3	9		9										9		9
OPS4	2	1	3										2	1	3
OPS5	3		3										3		3
OPS6															
OPS7															
Total Operational Services	44	2	46	1		1							45	2	47
Professional Services															
PSO1		1	1											1	1
PSO2	1	1	2										1	1	2
PSO3	1		1										1		1
PSO4	2		2										2		2
PSO5															
Total Professional Services	4	2	6										4	2	6

1.3 PSM ACT EMPLOYEES by Stream, Appointment Type and Gender as at 30 June 2003 (Cont.)

	ONGOING			CONTRACT SHORT-TERM			CONTRACT LONG-TERM			CASUAL			TOTAL		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Technical Services															
TGO0		2	2	4									2	2	4
TGO1		5	2	7									5	2	7
TGO2		3		3									3		3
TGO3		11		11	5		5						16		16
TGO4															
TGO5															
Total Technical Services	21	4		25	5		5						26	4	30
Executives															
Level B							3		3				3		3
Total Executive Services							3		3				3		3
LEG5			1	1										1	1
Other Legal Officers			1	1										1	1
Total Legal Officers			2	2										2	2
TOTAL ALL STREAMS	250	461		711	39	86	125	4	4		9	9	293	556	849

Does not include inactive employees (ie on leave without pay as at 30 June 2003).

Includes 9 casual PSM Act employees.

1.4 WEEKLY PAID EMPLOYEES by Stream, Appointment Type and Gender as at 30 June 2003

STREAM	ONGOING			CONTRACT SHORT-TERM			CONTRACT LONG-TERM			CASUAL			TOTAL		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Storeperson Level 2		3	3										3		3
Storeperson Level 3															
GSE1										3	3		3		3
GSE2	12	6	18		1	1				1	4	5	13	11	24
GSE3	33	1	34	2		2				17	1	18	52	2	54
GSE4	15	1	16								1	1	15	2	17
GSE5	11		11	8		8				1	1	2	20	1	21
GSE6															
Metal Trades M5		2	2										2		2
TOTAL STREAMS	76	8	84	10	1	11				19	10	29	105	19	124

Does not include inactive employees (ie on leave without pay as at 30 June 2003).

Includes 29 casual weekly paid employees.

OTHER EMPLOYEES by Stream, Appointment Type and Gender as at 30 June 2003

STREAM	ONGOING			CONTRACT SHORT-TERM			CONTRACT LONG-TERM			CASUAL			TOTAL		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Police Medical Officer (PMO1)		1	1										1		1
Chaplain (ASO5)	1		1										1		1
TOTAL OTHER EMPLOYEES	2		2										2		2

Does not include inactive employees (ie on leave without pay as at 30 June 2003).

1.5 WORKFORCE DIVERSITY as at 30 June 2003

	Total Employees	Female Employees	% of employees who are female	Number of employees identifying as indigenous	Number of employees with a permanent disability	Number of employees accessing family related workplace policies#
Sworn						
Executives	6	1	17%			
Senior Managers	9					
Middle Managers	97	5	5%			
First Line Supervisors	681	47	7%		10	4
Others	3135	808	26%	62	47	180
Total Sworn	3928	861	22%	62	57	184
Unsworn						
Executives	3					
Senior Managers	36	7	19%	1		1
Middle Managers	91	33	36%			54
First Line Supervisors	138	63	46%		1	112
Others	669	453	68%	4	3	533
Total Unsworn	937	556	59%	5	4	700
TOTAL	4865	1417	29%	67	61	884

SWORN

Others: (Senior Constable, Constable, Community Constable, Cadet)

* First Line Supervisors (Senior Sergeant, Sergeant)

* Middle Managers (Superintendent, Chief Inspector, Inspector)

* Senior Managers (Chief Superintendent, Commander)

* Executives (Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner)

Part-time or job share employment.

UNSWORN

Others: (ASO1-ASO2, OPS1-OPS2, PSO1, TGO0-TGO2, Legal Officers, PMO, Welfare Officer, SPRN2, GSE1-GSE5, CDR, META)

* First Line Supervisors (ASO3-ASO4, OPS3, PSO2, TGO3, SPRN 3)

* Middle Managers (ASO5-ASO6, MAS1, OPS4, PSO3, TGO4, GSE6)

* Senior Managers (ASO7-ASO8, MAS2-MAS3, OPS5-OPS7, PSO4-PSO5, TGO5)

* Executives (Directors)

Flexi-time or part-time employment.

Does not include inactive employees (ie on leave without pay as at 30 June 2003), except for employees with a permanent disability.

Does not include 38 unsworn casual employees.

	Total Employees	Indigenous Employees		Employees with a Permanent Disability			
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Executives	9						
Senior Managers	45	1		1			
Middle Managers	188						
First Line Supervisors	819				10	1	11
Others	3804	42	24	66	39	11	50
TOTAL	4865	43	24	67	49	12	61

Does not include inactive employees (ie on leave without pay as at 30 June 2003), except for employees with a permanent disability.

Does not include 38 unsworn casual employees.

ALL EMPLOYEES by Age and Gender as at 30 June 2003

Age Group	Sworn			Unsworn			Total			% of all Agency employees	% of South Australian Workforce
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total		
15-19	5	2	7	2	1	3	7	3	10	0.20	7.1
20-24	167	133	300	19	43	62	186	176	362	7.29	10.4
25-29	308	199	507	28	85	113	336	284	620	12.49	10.6
30-34	452	238	690	41	86	127	493	324	817	16.46	11.6
35-39	453	177	630	41	71	112	494	248	742	14.94	11.2
40-44	587	103	690	53	73	126	640	176	816	16.44	12.9
45-49	553	17	570	74	93	167	627	110	737	14.84	12.3
50-54	379	13	392	71	86	157	450	99	549	11.06	11.1
55-59	179	4	183	46	41	87	225	45	270	5.44	7.7
60-64	10		10	18	10	28	28	10	38	0.77	3.6
65+				3	1	4	3	1	4	0.08	1.5
TOTAL	3093	886	3979	396	590	986	3489	1476	4965	100	100

1.6 CULTURAL AND LINGUISTIC DIVERSITY as at 30 June 2003

	Country of Birth				Main Language Spoken at Home					
	Total Employees	Australia (No of employees)		Other (No of employees)		Total Employees	English (No of employees)		Other (No of employees)	
		Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female
Executives	8	7	1			6	5	1		
Senior Managers*	47	30	8	7	2	32	20	5	5	2
Middle Managers*	211	138	28	33	12	144	105	25	6	8
First line supervisors*	898	645	107	129	17	552	446	79	22	5
Others	3597	2018	1107	340	132	1816	1053	672	47	44
TOTAL	4761	2838	1251	509	163	2550	1629	782	80	59

Country of Birth data for the other 204 employees is not available.

	Country of birth			Main language spoken at home	
	Australia (No of employees)	Other (No of employees)	Unknown (No of employees)	English (No of employees)	Other (No of employees)
Sworn	3362	522	95	1911	69
Unsworn	727	150	109	500	70
TOTAL	4089	672	204	2411	139

Includes inactive employees (ie on leave without pay as at 30 June 2003).

Does not include 38 unsworn casual employees.

Unknown: The data is not available for these employees.

Other: Employees who speak a language other than English.

1.7 VOLUNTARY FLEXIBLE WORKING ARRANGEMENTS as at 30 June 2003

Type of Arrangement	Total Employees	Number of employees accessing a Voluntary Flexible Working Arrangement			
		Executive		Non-Executive	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
<i>Purchased Leave</i>					
Flexitime	689			172	517
<i>Compressed Weeks</i>					
Part-time and Job Share	290			28	262
<i>Working from Home</i>					
TOTAL	979			200	779

Does not include inactive employees (ie on leave without pay as at 30 June 2003).

Does not include 38 unsworn casual employees.

95 unsworn employees access both flexi-time and part-time/jobshare.

1.8 SICK LEAVE AND FAMILY CARERS LEAVE

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Average number of sick leave days taken per Full Time Employee (FTE)	7.65	7.69	8.02	7.46	7.41
Average number of family carer leave days taken per FTE			0.45	0.48	0.53
Average number of special leave with pay hours for individual needs and responsibilities taken per FTE					3.92 (approx 0.5 days)

APPENDIX 2

EMPLOYEE TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

As required by the Premier and Cabinet Circular No 13, this part of the report addresses each of the principles set out in the Commissioner for Public Employment's *Guideline for Planned Human Resource Development in the South Australian Public Service (July 2001 in relation to Public Sector Management Act employees)*.

Training and Development Initiatives for PSM Act Employees

1. Corporate strategies to ensure observance of each of the seven personnel management standards of Part 2 of the PSM Act

The Personnel Management Standards Part 2, Public Sector Management Act 1995 (PSM Act) are applied consistently in SAPOL. Positions are filled through a merit-based selection process with selection panels provided with all relevant information and support. Employees are afforded avenues of redress with respect to selection and administrative decisions.

The Equity and Diversity Branch is responsible for assisting in developing strategies to minimise occurrences of unlawful discrimination. Trained Equity Contact Officers have been appointed across SAPOL and an Equity and Diversity Employee Management Manual provided. Occupational health, safety and welfare is managed corporately to ensure employees are afforded a safe and healthy work environment.

2. Strategic Human Resource Management Framework measures taken

The Strategic Human Resource Management Framework is used as the foundation for SAPOL human resource policies and practices. Management and employees have access to Commissioner's Circulars, Determinations, guidelines and supporting material through the SAPOL Intranet site and the SAPOL gazette. A PSM Act Procedures Manual, which is nearing completion, is to be provided to management throughout SAPOL to assist in personnel management processes. PSM Act employees have access to flexitime and part-time employment, while a policy regarding other Voluntary Flexible Working Arrangements such as compressed weeks, purchased leave, career breaks and working from home is being formulated. A Performance Management Project is nearing completion. SAPOL has implemented improved procedures for more reliable monitoring and reporting of human resource information.

3. Corporate strategies and specific initiatives that demonstrate a commitment to principles as outlined in the following guidelines

- *A Guideline for a Planned Workforce*
The Human Resources Service Business Plan 2002-2004 includes establishing a workforce planning process to provide and place suitable staff within SAPOL in a timely manner in order to meet organisational needs, and to develop workforce planning processes that will establish SAPOL as an employer of choice.

SAPOL's resource management priorities include devolving resource management decisions to the local level as appropriate, devolving human resource management responsibilities to line management in all operational and support areas, and developing a policy framework for human resources that is consistent with SAPOL's devolved working environment. Human resource plans are regularly evaluated in line with corporate requirements and best practice standards.

The Equity and Diversity Employee Management Manual sets standards of management and employee practice across the organisation in relation to principles of equity and diversity and the related state and federal legislation.

- *Creating Opportunities: A Gender Equity Action Plan for South Australia Police 2001* is in place to strategically address and improve outcomes on the basis of gender across the organisation.
- A draft strategic Disability Action Plan has been completed and is being prepared for consultation to address employee and customer service with regard to people with disabilities as per the Disability Discrimination Act (1992) and the OCPE Strategic HRM Framework.

- **A Guideline for Individual Performance Development**

The SAPOL Senior Executive Group identified performance management as an important issue for the period 2002-04. The Human Resources Service Business Plan 2002-2004 includes establishing strategies to ensure effective management of employee performance and development through a Performance Management and Development framework and process which is linked to individual needs and organisational outcomes. The Individual Performance Management project is being conducted by SAPOL to:

- Align individual performance to strategy consistent with SAPOL's Future Directions Strategy and Corporate Business Plan and broader

governmental approaches.

- Manage at workplace level with an accountability structure including Human Resources Service and the Senior Executive Group.
- Identify where performance can be improved and determine and implement strategies to achieve improvement.
- Align with other performance management processes in SAPOL including probationary management and corporate performance management.

It is being developed with input throughout SAPOL and to be used as a basis for consultation with employees and their representative bodies.

- **A Guideline for Ethical Conduct**

The SAPOL Senior Executive Group identified ethics and integrity as an important issue for the period 2002-04. The Human Resources Service Business Plan 2002-2004 includes ensuring that SAPOL employees have a full commitment to ethics and integrity, the Code of Conduct and Leadership Charter, and fostering a culture which values, respects and supports ethical behaviour. Ethics and integrity are integral to SAPOL's Leadership Charter and Frontline Leadership Program. Ethics and Integrity is a Key Management Area of SAPOL's Future Directions Strategy. SAPOL's Ethical and Professional Standards Service promotes ethical and professional conduct within SAPOL, provides advice on ethical issues and makes recommendations regarding the integration of ethics into all areas of training. SAPOL has a Code of Conduct booklet that has been distributed to all employees. Ethics and integrity is a Key Performance Indicator in job descriptions, and a key component of all SAPOL approved training courses.

- **A Guideline for Planned Human Resource Development**

The Human Resources Service Business Plan 2002-2004 includes the development of training programs to provide training and

development opportunities to SAPOL employees in order to maximise their ability to contribute to SAPOL's service delivery, and to provide SAPOL with a coordinated and quality approach to training and development. A strategic policy for the training and development of PSM Act employees has been prepared for corporate consideration. A training needs analysis for PSM Act personnel has been completed by the PSM Act Trainer at the Police Academy. The Individual Performance Management project, including unsworn and sworn personnel, is being conducted and will be trialled in SAPOL. Strategies for ensuring equitable application of opportunity are being considered together with the PSM Act training policy. The Training Gateway has been developed for access by all SAPOL employees to provide training opportunities through the SAPOL Intranet. The Training Coordination Framework is being reviewed for corporate evaluation of training. The Training Impact Template has been developed for measuring training.

4. Human Resource Development Performance Indicators

A limited number of employees have individual development plans. The Individual Performance Management project is nearing completion. The requirement to report training costs by classification has been specified in the Human Resources Information System Functional Requirements Specification, with high priority. The Training Impact Template to capture training hours and base salary costs, not including annual leave loading, is a short-term solution to recording and reporting training and development in SAPOL. Use of the template has shown that during 2002-03:

- 1023 employees completed a qualification (or a unit from a qualification) from an accredited training package.
- The percentage of training expenditure relative to total employee base salary remuneration is 3.5% (3.9% for sworn and 1.2% for unsworn).

- The percentage of training expenditure on leadership and management training relative to total employee base salary remuneration for ASO3 and above is 1.8% (2.1% for sworn and 0.4% for unsworn).

5. Disciplinary matters

Three unresolved inquiries (two substantiated fine penalties and one unsubstantiated) of 2001-02 were carried into 2002-03 and finalised. Twelve inquiries in 2002-03 resulted as: five unsubstantiated, three managerial/advice and four remain unresolved as at 30 June 2003.

6. Measures taken in relation to employment and project contracts

The filling of temporary and casual vacancies within SAPOL occurs in accordance with guidelines stipulated in PSM Act Determination 2. Internal guidelines have been developed that encompass appropriate recruitment selection and management practices to ensure compliance with legislation and government policies. Audit of these measures is conducted regularly.

7. Recruitment, selection and management of non-PSM Act casual and temporary employees

SAPOL employs non-PSM Act casual and temporary employees in accordance with the whole of government contract for the provision of clerical and administrative temporary staff services. An internal audit is undertaken regularly to ensure that these employees do not breach permissible timeframes.

8. Initiatives undertaken to ensure continuous improvement of human resource management

- Human Resources Information System project is being conducted.
- Management of Sick Leave project is being conducted.
- Temporary and Permanently Incapacitated project is nearing completion.

- Devolution of human resource management processes and accountability is being addressed by a project team.
- Performance Management project is nearing completion.
- SAPOL has conducted an Online Learning Pilot and has sought funding for further development of Online Learning.
- A PSM Act Procedures Manual, which is nearing completion, is to be provided to management throughout SAPOL to assist in personnel management processes.
- The 2003-04 budget has provision for an on-going PSM Act Redeployment Consultant position – this position was created as a temporary position in February 2002.
- SAPOL conducted a review of its industrial relations capability which resulted in the establishment of the Industrial Relations Branch to be better able to address the various industrial issues that arise in a modern dynamic organisation.
- Utilisation of the SAPOL intranet to disseminate human resource management and training information.
- Gender Equity Action Plan being implemented, in particular Exit Interviews for separations in 2002-03 financial year to address issues related to retention of employees.
- Strategic Disability Action Plan nearing completion.
- Enhancement of safety management systems to improve occupational health, safety and welfare outcomes.

9. Current trends and emerging issues in human resource management in SAPOL

- Promoting a safe and healthy work environment to minimise the incidence and severity of work-related injury and illness.
- There are various human resource management issues surrounding the

upcoming Enterprise Bargaining agendas for PSM Act and Police Act employees.

- Enhancing safety management systems to improve occupational health, safety and welfare outcomes.
- Fostering a culture that values equity and diversity in the workplace.
- Finalisation of Voluntary Flexible Working Arrangements policies.
- Implementation of Disability Action Plan.
- Monitoring, reporting and management of sick leave.
- The technology to support human resource business process reform.
- Change management, training and support.

Training Summary

PSM Act personnel received 17, 619 person hours of training for the financial year. The training courses included Problem Solving, Vehicle Collision System, Customer Service, Call Centre, Victims of Crime, Equity and Diversity, Occupational Health, Safety and Welfare, Computer Software Applications, Firearms Act Procedures, Government Radio Network (GRN) and Administration Functions.

Performance Indicator Data

SAPOL does not hold records of the percentage of employees with a documented individual development plan that was either implemented or revised (2.1.1), and so targets have not been set for 2003–2004.

The Administration Development Courses for ASO1 and ASO2 PSM Act employees will be conducted during 2003–04 financial year. This is a two day course which will be held at the Police Academy. The first course is scheduled to commence on 11 September 2003.

Participation in leadership and management development is addressed in Appendix 4.

APPENDIX 3

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY PROGRAMS

Regulations under the Public Sector Management Act require agencies to report on equal opportunity programs established by the Minister under section 67 of the Public Sector Management Act.

Equal Employment Opportunity Programs

Human Resource Management Branch currently participates in the following programs to increase diversity in the workforce in compliance with Office for the Commissioner for Public Employment Determination No 2.

SAPOL participated in the 2003 South Australian Public Service Human Resource Information Update Project Survey conducted by the Office for the Commissioner for Public Employment and now can report on Country of Birth for nearly all employees and Main Language Spoken at Home for 53% of employees. With improvements to the human resource database over the next two years and improved reporting tools SAPOL will be in a better position to report on and monitor Key Performance Indicators.

- *A Government Youth Training Scheme and the Trainee Employment Register*

One female, currently stationed at Mid West Local Service Area Community Programs Unit, has participated in this scheme.

SAPOL currently employs 16 university graduates (9 females and 7 males) through the Justice Portfolio Graduate Trainee Scheme. During the last financial year SAPOL employed 10 university graduates.

- *SA Public Sector Aboriginal Recruitment and Development Strategy and the Aboriginal Employment Register*

Indigenous Employment Support Unit (IESU) has four staff: two PSM Act and two Police Act. The purpose of the Unit, established since May 1998 under the Commonwealth Department of Employment and Workplace Relations, is to attract and retain Indigenous staff to SAPOL, and has initially targeted Indigenous recruits to policing as general police officers and as Community Constables. The Indigenous Employee Development Program has been implemented to support Indigenous recruits to meet requirements for recruitment into mainstream policing.

IESU is currently in the process of marketing recruitment and retention strategies for Indigenous Police Act and PSM Act employees.

The Aboriginal Cultural Awareness Training curriculum has been finalised. Phase 1 of the training will be incorporated into the multicultural component of Academy training of recruits. Phase 2, anticipated to commence in September 2003, will involve a train the trainer component to devolve training out to the Local Service Areas.

- *Strategy for Employment of People with Disabilities (including the Disability Employment Register)*

SAPOL uses this scheme for employment of temporary/contract personnel.

- *Agency Specific Equal Employment Opportunity Initiatives*

Equity and Diversity Branch is managing a comprehensive Gender Equity Action Plan Creating Opportunities (December 2001). Appropriate training is incorporated into various programs including the Inspectors Qualification Program and in service training.

APPENDIX 4

LEADERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT

Premier and Cabinet Circular No 13 requires agencies to report on progress relating to the LeadershipSA initiative.

Frontline Leaders Program

SAPOL's Frontline Leaders Program is directed at Sergeants and Senior Sergeants of police, and ASOs 3, 4 and 5 who have supervisory responsibilities. The target group for this leadership and management development program is 279 employees. All targeted employees, which includes all eligible PSM Act employees, have completed this training. The 400 Police Act and PSM Act employees who fell outside of the original target group are intended to be addressed in the 2003-04 year subject to tender negotiations for delivery of the program.

Police Executive Leadership Program

No PSM Act employees attended the Australian Institute of Police Management's Police Management Development Program.

Public Sector LEAD Course

No members attended the Leadership Enhancement and Development program in 2002-03

APPENDIX 5

DISABILITY ACTION PLAN

Premier and Cabinet Circular No 13 requires agencies to report progress against five outcome areas outlined in *Promoting Independence*.

Disability Action Plans (2.4)

Promoting Independence – Disability Action Plans for South Australia is a framework for the development of Disability Action Plans as a key strategy in meeting the requirements of the *Disability Discrimination Act 1992 (Cwlth)* and the *Equal Opportunity Act 1984 (SA)*. SAPOL is continuing to progress the development of SAPOL's Disability Action Plan. Following consultation and research in the field, a draft document has been finalised in readiness for an internal and external consultation process.

The following outcome areas will be comprehensively addressed with SAPOL's proposed Disability Action Plan. Specific achievements to date for each outcome area are included.

1. *Portfolios and their agencies ensure accessibility to their services to people with disabilities.*

The risk audit of SAPOL's physical assets 1996-98 informs the access program for maintenance and development of SAPOL's physical assets. New buildings are developed according to current building standards which incorporate access standards.

2. *Portfolios and their agencies ensure information about their services and programs is inclusive of people with disabilities.*

Consultation with a range of key organisations covering the aged and people with disabilities continues across a range of initiatives and programs.

3. *Portfolios and their agencies deliver advice or services to people with disabilities with awareness and understanding of issues affecting people with disabilities.*

Physical and intellectual disability has been covered in the review of SAPOL's Equity and Diversity Employee Management Manual, General Order 8330. Training of managers, supervisors and staff is continuing. In addition, equity and diversity principles are incorporated into recruit training. This awareness raising is the beginning of ensuring that staff are aware of their responsibilities in delivering services equitably to diverse groups of people, including those with disabilities.

4. *Portfolios and their agencies provide opportunities for consultation with people with disabilities in decision-making processes regarding service delivery and in the implementation of complaints and grievance mechanism.*

Access consultants and specialists in the field of technology and disability (all people with disabilities themselves) were

consulted during the pilot program for the use of touchscreens in police stations.

5. Each portfolio chief executive will ensure that their portfolio has met the requirements of the Disability Discrimination Act 1992 and the Equal Opportunity Act 1984.

The Commissioner of Police is ensuring SAPOL meets the requirements of the Disability Discrimination Act and the Equal Opportunity Act through its involvement in a range of activities including:

- Participation in the Justice Portfolio Managing Diversity: Improving Customer Service Steering Committee.
- The establishment of a Disability Focus Group responsible for consultation and the provision of advice to SAPOL regarding a range of issues related to disability.
- The work of SAPOL's Equity and Diversity Branch and the network of Equity Contact Officers in applying its Equity and Diversity Employee Management Manual, General Order 8330 and its proposed Disability Action Plan.

APPENDIX 6

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH, SAFETY AND INJURY MANAGEMENT

Regulations under the Public Sector Management Act require agencies to report on occupational health, safety and injury management initiatives and achievements during the year.

1. OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH, SAFETY & INJURY MANAGEMENT

	2002-03	2001-02	2000-01
1 OHS Legislative Requirements			
* Number of notifiable occurrences pursuant to OHS&W Regulations Division 6.6	3	3	11
* Number of notifiable injuries pursuant to OHS&W Regulations Division 6.6	10	4	N/A
* Number of notices served pursuant to OHS&W Act s35, s39 and s40	1	2	2
2 Injury Management Legislative Requirements			
Compliance with schedule 4 of the Claims & Registration for Exempt Employer Regulations of the WRC Act	Yes (via IDEAS system)	Yes (via IDEAS system)	Yes (via IDEAS system)
Total number of employees who participated in the rehabilitation program	291	242	235
Total number of employees rehabilitated and reassigned to alternative duties	28	18	17
Total number of employees rehabilitated back to their original work	179	133	143
3 WorkCover Action Limits			
Number of open claims	732	601	1280
Percentage of workers compensation expenditure over gross annual remuneration	3.77%	3.47%	3.42%
4 Number of Injuries			
Number of new workers compensation claims in the financial year	659	656	717
Number of fatalities, lost time injuries (LTI), medical treatment only (MTO) 339 - LTI 320 - MTO	1 - fatalities 309 - LTI 347 - MTO	1 - fatalities 361 - LTI 356 - MTO	0 - fatalities
Total number of whole working days lost	5898	4200	(1)

	2002-03	2001-02	2000-01
5 Cost of Workers Compensation			
Cost of new claims for financial year	\$1 470 864	\$3 121 657	\$1 505 908
Cost of all claims excluding lump sum payments	\$6 433 603	\$6 288 391	\$5 323 640
Amount paid for lump sum payments (s42, s43, s44)	\$2 640 747	\$2 677 867	\$2 424 556
Total amount recovered from external sources (s54)	\$671 262	\$ 51 112	\$376 000
Budget allocation for workers compensation (excludes levy)	\$ 2 625 000	\$2 625 000	\$2 625 000
6 Trends			
Injury frequency rate for new lost time injury/disease for each million hours worked	41.17	37.5	47.1
Most frequent cause (mechanism) of injury	Being hit by moving objects	Being hit by moving objects	Being hit by moving objects
Most expensive cause (mechanism) of injury	Mental Stress	Body Stressing	Mental Stress
7 Meeting the Organisation's Strategic Targets			
Targets and results from the organisation's action plan are provided	Performance Indicators are included in Corporate Business Plan 2002-2004	Performance Indicators are included in Corporate Business Plan 2002-2004	Performance Indicators are included in Strategic OHS plan

* Provided by Department for Administrative and Information Services

APPENDIX 7

ABORIGINAL RECONCILIATION STATEMENT

The Across Government Reconciliation Implementation Reference Group has been set up to progress Aboriginal Reconciliation across Government. Those agencies that have already commenced Aboriginal Reconciliation activities during the year should report on achievements during the year.

The SAPOL reconciliation statement was approved in 2003. Finalisation of the statement is being progressed through an Indigenous artist being commissioned to provide accompanying artwork.

APPENDIX 8

DETAILS OF OVERSEAS TRAVEL

Premier and Cabinet Circular No 13 requires agencies to provide a summary of overseas travel during the year.

The following is a summary of overseas travel undertaken by SAPOL personnel for the financial year 2002-03.

SA POLICE OVERSEAS TRAVEL – 2002–03

Date/s	Number of Employees	Names	Destination	Reasons for Travel	Total Cost Ref to Agency
August 2002	1	Commissioner M Hyde	East Timor	Visit members on duty in East Timor, and attend medal presentation.	2,294
August 2002	1	Supt Dean Paynter	New Zealand	NZPOL exchange	1,400
September 2002	4	S/Sgt David O'Donovan Sgt Robert Badenoch S/C Wayne Birch S/C Brenton Clarke	Israel	Deportation escort of Akram Al Masri, Naji Shatat and Moufid Moughanum to Tel Aviv for return to Palestine	1
September 2002	1	S/C Justin Thompson	Athens, Greece	Deportation Escorting illegal immigrants to Athens	1
October 2002	1	S/C Craig Potter	Hong Kong	Deportation Escorting illegal immigrants to Hong Kong	1
October 2002	1	C/Insp Prior	Auckland New Zealand	Australasian Blue Light Conference	2
October 2002	2	Sgt Graham Brett S/C Dave Taylor	Auckland New Zealand	Australasian Blue Light Conference	3
October 2002	1	Commissioner M Hyde	La Hauge, Holland	Key note speaker at Dutch National Conference on Digital Crime Investigation	4
November 2002	10	Supt Telfer S/Sgt Michael Wright Sgt Cathy Gregory Sgt Di Reynolds Sgt Paul Sheldon S/C Ian Fisher S/C Janet Forrest S/C Marie Gardiner S/C John Lewis S/C Geoffrey Parker	Bali, Indonesia	To identify and repatriate the deceased who were killed in the terrorist bombing in Kuta	5
November 2002	1	Supt Telfer	Leon, France	Delegate to the Interpol Standing Committee on DVI	6
November 2002	1	S/C John Braithwaite	Albania	Deportation escort of Marios Zefis to Albania	1
November 2002	2	S/Sgt Crouch S/C Paul Kolesnikwicz	England	Deportation escort of Nicky Edwards to England	1

Date/s	Number of Employees	Names	Destination	Reasons for Travel	Total Cost Ref to Agency	
November 2002	1	S/C Leon Michael	New Zealand	Deportation escort of Darryn Henry to New Zealand		1
November 2002	1	A/C Madeline Glynn	Canada	RCMP exchange	4,424	
March 2003	1	D/Comm John White	East Timor	Visit members on duty in East Timor	1,823	
February 2003	2	Insp Fioravanti Sgt Fulton	New Zealand	Deportation escort of Daniel Kawhia to New Zealand		1
February 2003	1	S/C Michael Manning	Italy	Deportation of Agostino Imondi		1
June 2003	1	S/C Sven Kahl	Vietnam	Deportation of Van Long Dao		1
June 2003	1	C/Insp Bronwyn Killmier	UK	Kent Police exchange	2,905	
Total	33				12,846	

1. DIMA deportations of non-Australian citizens carried out by SAPOL members on behalf of DIMA at no cost to SAPOL.
2. Nil cost to SAPOL. Travel costs paid by member.
3. Nil cost to SAPOL. Travel costs funded by Blue Light Fund
4. Nil cost to SAPOL. Travel funded by the Australasian Disaster Victim Identification Fund.
5. All costs associated with this undertaking were paid for by Australian Federal Police.
6. Nil cost to SAPOL. Travel costs funded by Dutch Police.

APPENDIX 9

MAJOR SAPOL AWARDS

Major awards made to SAPOL employees during 2002-03 were:

AUSTRALIAN POLICE MEDAL (APM)	5
Assistant Commissioner G BURNS	
Senior Sergeant T HENTSCHKE	
Chief Superintendent P MILDREN	
Superintendent W BRISTOW	
Senior Sergeant J STEVENS	
POLICE BRAVERY MEDAL	1
Community Constable D T DOOLAN	
POLICE OFFICER OF THE YEAR	1
Senior Constable M THUNIG	
ORDER OF AUSTRALIA	1
Reverend D MARR	
NATIONAL MEDALS	58
SAPOL SERVICE MEDALS	800
SERVICE AWARDS (PSM Act)	76
CERTIFICATES OF MERIT	17
CERTIFICATES OF COMMENDATION	23
CERTIFICATES OF APPRECIATION (POLICE)	11
OVERSEAS MEDAL AND UNITED NATIONS MEDAL (EAST TIMOR)	9

APPENDIX 10

COMPLAINTS AGAINST POLICE

During 2002–03, 1286 complaints were received against police compared with 1181 the previous year. Each complaint can consist of several allegations. The following table relates to categories or allegations (not complaints) which were predominant over the reporting period.

	2001–02	2002-03
<i>Allegation/Categories</i>		
Assault, manhandling, unnecessary force	191	131
Incivility	238	177
Neglect of duty	114	52
Total	543	360
<i>Complaints received:</i>		
By Police Complaints Authority (PCA)	701	798
By SAPOL	480	488
Total	1181	1286
Informal Resolutions/Conciliations		
Informal Resolutions successfully conciliated	567	630
<i>Complaints outstanding as at 30 June</i>		
Awaiting assessment	21	29
Awaiting advice	64	51
Awaiting court results	10	11
Under preliminary/full investigation	41	62
Total	136	153
<i>Allegations finalised</i>		
Section 21/22	787	1520
Unsubstantiated/refuted	23	20
No conduct	39	73
Substantiated	10	25
Investigation unresolved	-	-
No further action	48	58
Withdrawn	-	-
False report	1	-
Minor Misconduct – finding	-	1
Minor Misconduct – no finding	1	-
Total	909	1697

Complaints Against Police, Breaches of the Code of Conduct and Criminal Offences Prosecuted Against Employees.¹

Cases Prosecuted	2001-02	2002-03
Discipline	23 ²	24
Criminal	7 ³	9
Subpoenas	3	1
Appeals	1	3
R/Vs, DVROs	-	2
Total	34	39

Alleged Breaches of the Code of Conduct Involving Employees

The following table relates to matters heard and determined by the Police Disciplinary Tribunal.

Police Disciplinary Tribunal hearings	2001-02	2002-03
Found proved	18	15
Not proved	0	1
Withdrawn	2	2
Member resigned	3	6
Total	23	24

The breaches of the Code of Conduct found proven by Police Disciplinary Tribunal related to:

- Act without honesty and integrity
- Behave in a manner prejudicial to SA Police
- Disobey orders
- Use unnecessary force
- Behave in an offensive, abusive and insulting manner to members of the public or employees in the department
- Involved in a conflict of interest
- Accessing and/or releasing confidential information
- Misuse of government property

The disciplinary actions imposed for proved matters included:

- Suspension of appointment without pay
- Transfer to another position
- Temporary reduction in pay
- Recorded reprimand
- Counselling

1 Employee includes Police and PSM Act employees

2 The complexities of some matters extended the time taken to finalise them in the tribunal.

3 Reduction in the number of road traffic offences

APPENDIX 11

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

Section 9 of the Freedom of Information Act 1991 requires agencies to publish an annual information statement.

Public Access to Information

The SAPOL Freedom of Information (FOI) Unit administers the Freedom of Information Act and facilitates, as far as possible, access to South Australia Police records and personal information by members of the public.

In addition to information that is available under the Freedom of Information Act, other information such as vehicle collision reports and National Police Certificates are also available.

Request for Information

All requests for access to or amendment of information in accordance with the Freedom of Information Act (including information statements/summaries, policy documents and all other non-exempt documents) are processed by the Freedom of Information Unit.

Applications can be made by completing a PD 360, Application for Access to SAPOL Records, which is available from any police station.

Under the Regulations of the Freedom of Information Act update (see *The South Australian Government Gazette*, 29 May 2003, page 2360) the application fee is \$22.30.

Fees are payable on application but may be waived in certain circumstances. Fees for information requests made under the Freedom of Information Act are GST exempt.

Clear identification of the information requested is essential to enable the application to be processed within the required period (30 days). Police employees will assist applicants as far as is practicable in the completion of freedom of information application forms.

Types of Documents Held by SAPOL

Documents held by SAPOL are stored in the following media:

- Hard copy
- Computer disk
- Computer tape
- Photograph
- Microfilm
- Microfiche
- Video tape
- Audio tape
- Hard index

Both centralised and de-centralised record keeping practices are employed.

The following categories of documents are held by this agency:

- Policy
- Community policing
- Accounting
- Human resource development (HRD)
- Administration
- Human resource management (HRM)
- Computer Systems

Free Publications

A number of SAPOL publications are available for public viewing and some are available free of charge. The list below is not exhaustive and is constantly being updated, particularly in areas of community affairs and crime prevention:

- *SAPOL/Blueprint* (by arrangement)
- Neighbourhood Watch magazine (by arrangement)
- Home Security brochures (free)
- Friends of the Band newsletter (free by arrangement)

Documents Available on Payment of a Fee

- National Police Certificate
\$47.00
- Theft/burglary report
\$47.00
- Full vehicle collision reports requiring search
\$47.00
- Audio or video tape, recording of interview
\$11.30 (when GST exempt)

- Photographs:

Black and white size up to and including:

12.7 x 17.8 cm (5x7")	\$11.30
additional print	\$10.10 each
20.3 x 25.5 cm (8x10")	\$11.30
additional print	\$6.75 each
40 x 50 cm (16x20")	\$22.60
additional print	\$16.90 each

Colour size up to and including:

14 x 18 cm (5.5x7")	\$15.80
(when GST exempt)	\$14.39
additional print	\$15.20 each
15 x 20 cm (6x8")	\$22.60
additional print	\$18.00 each
20 x 25 cm (8x10")	\$22.60
additional print	\$20.30each
40 x 50 cm (16x20")	\$33.75
additional print	\$28.25 each

Documents Available for Inspection

The following documents are available at any police station or office for inspection by arrangement with the officer in charge:

- *South Australia Police Annual Report*
- *Future Directions Strategy*
- *SAPOL Corporate Business Plan*

APPENDIX 12

CONSULTANCIES, ACCOUNT PAYMENT PERFORMANCE, CONTRACTUAL ARRANGEMENTS, BANKERS ORDERS, FRAUD

Regulations under the Public Sector Management Act require agencies to report on the use of consultants.

CONSULTANCIES			
Range	Summary	Organisation/consultant	\$
Below \$10 000		1	\$3,500
		Subtotal	\$3,500
\$10 000-\$50 000			
	Independent review of Fringe Benefits Tax	Ernst & Young	\$13,250
		Subtotal	\$13,250
Above \$50 000			
	Develop and finalise a quality management model and detailed plans for implementation through SAPOL	Management Consulting Alliance	\$52,000
		Subtotal	\$52,000
		Total	\$68,750

ACCOUNT PAYMENT PERFORMANCE

Premier and Cabinet Circular No 13 requires agencies to report on their account payment performance in their annual reports.

Account Payment Performance 2002–03				
Particulars	Number of Accounts Paid (Transactions)	Percentage of Accounts Paid	Value in \$A of accounts paid (by number)	Percentage of accounts paid (by value)
Paid within 30 days of Invoice Date*	41 437	80.14	102 700 729.83	83.35
Paid late and paid < 30 days from invoice date	6 892	13.33	14 467 451.14	11.74
Paid late and paid > 30 days from invoice date	3 379	6.53	6 054 319.94	4.91

* The due date is defined as per section 11.2 of Treasurer's Instruction 11, Payment of Accounts. Unless there is a discount or a written agreement between the public authority and the creditor, payment should be within 30 days of the date of the invoice or claim.

CONTRACTUAL ARRANGEMENTS

Premier and Cabinet Circular No 13 requires agencies to provide a summary of all contractual arrangements which exceed \$4 million and extend beyond a year.

Uniform Contract

The uniform contract between SAPOL and Stewart & Heaton Clothing Co Pty Ltd (S&H) commenced on 29 August 2002, and provides for the supply of uniform items and related management services for a term of three years, with an option for one two-year extension. The contract is valued at \$5.9m over three years; with a total contract value of \$9.7m should the extension option be exercised.

Prior to awarding the uniform contract to S&H, State Apparel managed SAPOL's uniform services. SAPOL assumed temporary control of the police uniform operation on 5 March 2001 as a result of State Apparel ceasing to trade.

Comprehensive independent benchmarking and financial assessment conducted after State Apparel ceased to trade, confirmed that the delivery of uniform services through the private sector would achieve SAPOL's key objectives of:

- The provision of uniform services that would be delivered at a lower cost to government through the private sector; and
- The creation of a new market that would stimulate increased opportunity for employment growth in South Australia.

The contractor, Stewart & Heaton, a Western Australian company registered in 1991, is well established and has a proven track record as a national operator in the apparel management industry.

All stock holdings held by SAPOL were purchased by S&H on contract commencement. There is no known contingent or other liabilities.

Vehicle Commissioning

The vehicle commissioning contract between SAPOL and PrixCar Services Pty Ltd (PrixCar) established on 22 November 2000, provides for the commissioning and de-commissioning of SAPOL motor vehicles for a term of 2 years, with two optional one-year extensions. The contract was valued at \$2.1m over two years. The first option to extend was exercised in 2002-03 with an approximate value of \$1.3m. The final extension option is currently under negotiation between SAPOL and PrixCar.

Prior to awarding the vehicle commissioning contract to PrixCar vehicle commissioning and decommissioning was conducted in-house in SAPOL owned workshop facilities at Novar Gardens. A comprehensive analysis and business case clearly indicated that significant cost savings could be achieved by delivery of the services through the private sector, subsequently achieving SAPOL's key objectives of:

- redirection of work to the small business sector;
- redirection of significant resources to core policing operations;
- reduction of police vehicle downtime;
- significant budgetary savings; and
- release of 20 full time police officers for operational duties.

The contractor, PrixCar Services Pty Ltd was established in 1988 and is well established with proven capability in the delivery of vehicle commissioning and decommissioning services.

No transfer of assets occurred on contract execution. There is no known contingent or other liabilities.

Vehicle Service and Repair

FleetCare has been providing vehicle service and repair services to SAPOL since 1995. The current vehicle service and repair contract between SAPOL and

FleetCare Australia Pty Ltd (FleetCare) commenced on 21 July 1999, and provides for the service and repair of SAPOL motor vehicles for a term of 2 years, with two optional one-year extensions. The contract was valued at approximately \$1.6m over two years. Both extensions have been exercised with a total value of approximately \$1.73m. A review of fleet management across Justice is currently underway. In the interim, approval is currently being sought for a further extension of 1 year with FleetCare at a value of approximately \$1.0m.

Prior to awarding the vehicle service and repair contract to FleetCare, vehicle service and repair was conducted in-house in SAPOL owned workshop facilities at Novar Gardens. A comprehensive analysis and business case clearly indicated that significant cost savings could be achieved by delivery of the services through the private sector, subsequently achieving SAPOL's key objectives of:

- redirection of work to the small business sector;
- redirection of significant resources to core policing operations;
- reduction of police vehicle downtime;
- significant budgetary savings; and
- release of 20 full time police officers for operational duties.

Fleetcare are a fleet management organisation with national coverage, and as such, sub contract all vehicle service and repair work to accredited contractors. These sub contractors cover both heavy and light vehicles.

No transfer of assets occurred on contract execution. There is no known contingent or other liabilities.

BANKERS ORDERS

The Commissioner of Police is required to report to the responsible Minister the number of applications made by members of the police force in respect of orders to inspect banking records pursuant to section 49[1a] Evidence Act 1929, during the previous calendar year. Section 49[7] refers.

During the year 1 January 2002 to 31 December 2002, there were thirty-five orders granted by magistrates upon application by members of the police force pursuant to section 49[1a] Evidence Act 1929.

FRAUD

Regulations under the Public Sector Management Act require a public sector agency to report on fraud within the agency.

No fraud offences were detected within SAPOL in 2002-03. Each area of SAPOL has its own fraud prevention policies. However, an Audit and Inspection Procedures Manual is used at all levels of the organisation as a management tool for guarding against irregularities or improper conduct.

APPENDIX 13

PERFORMANCE AGAINST ANNUAL ENERGY USE TARGETS

	Energy Use (GJ)	Expenditure (\$)	GHG Emissions (t/CO2)
SAPOL Base Year 2000-01	91 818	\$2 137 883	20 712
Year Being Reported (2002–03)	86,710	\$2 861 389	24 580
SAPOL Target (2002–03)	90 635		20 790
SAPOL Target (2009-10)	78 045		17 605

The greenhouse gas emissions in SAPOL have increased by 3790 tonnes, primarily due to an increase in the CO2 emissions coefficient of the electricity supply system. The emissions coefficient is dependent upon a number of factors, most importantly, the mix of primary fuels used to generate electricity that is supplied in South Australia. Decisions about the mix of fuels are made as a function of the National Electricity Market and is therefore beyond the control of the Justice Portfolio.

Significant Energy Management Achievements

- A 24 hour operational group were moved from a centrally controlled area to a locally temperature controlled area, resulting in a 90% reduction in area requiring cooling or heating after hours (12 hours per day). Savings are to be measured in the 2003-04 financial year.
- Additional energy saving opportunities have been identified for Sturt Police Station, and it is expected that a further 8% will be saved in addition to the 16% saved in the 2001-02 financial year.
- A total of 65 patrol vehicles were fitted with aerodynamic light bars which are expected to reduce fuel consumption.
- preventative maintenance program continued to maintain building equipment operating at optimum efficiency.

APPENDIX 14

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

The financial performance section in the annual report provides summaries of the Statement of Financial Performance, Statement of Financial Position and Statement of Cash Flows that compare the budget for 2003-04 to the results from 2002-03 and 2001-02 as detailed in the audited Financial Statements. The seven-year trend analysis provided in Figure 4 is based on information from past Audited Financial Statements.

SAPOL provides a diverse range of services to the community. These services are aimed at producing a safe and peaceful environment by the minimisation of crime and disorder. SAPOL is a large, complex agency which, because of the nature of its operations, is constantly subject to public scrutiny and accountability. It provides services to a range of different locations (over 100) spread across the State on a 24 hour a day basis.

1. SUMMARY STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

	Budget 2003-04 \$'000	Actual 2002-03 \$'000	Actual 2001-02 \$'000
Operating Expenses	414,675	426,518	402,910
Operating Revenues	17,134	24,247	23,300
Net Cost of Services	397,541	402,271	379,610
Revenues from Government	396,598	372,984	357,710
Increase (Decrease) in Assets before Tax Equivalent payments	(943)	(29,287)	(21,900)

The increase in Operating Expenses in 2002-03 of \$23.6m compared to the previous year mainly reflects the impact of Enterprise Bargaining Agreements (\$11.8m), increased workers compensation expense (\$19.1m) which reflects a revised methodology in the calculation of workers compensation liability in 2002-03 and higher levels of amortisation/depreciation as a result of the completion of numerous capital works in 2002-03 (\$1.1m). This is partly offset by a one-off \$9.3m expense in 2001-02 from the disposal and write down of non-current assets mainly associated with the transfer of assets to the Department for Administrative and Information Services, write down of the City Watch House and assets expensed by SAPOL in accordance with its revised policy of capitalising items with a purchase price of \$10,000 or more (\$2,000 capitalisation threshold in 2000-01).

SAPOL's recurrent budget allocation for 2003-04 includes funding allocated for Enterprise Bargaining Agreements, Road Safety Reform, Increased Traffic Enforcement Strategy, expansion of the SAPOL Call Centre to a 24 hour 7 day a week operation, State Protective and Security Branch and the Hand Gun Buyback.

SAPOL's staff establishment levels have been increased by 62.5 Full Time Equivalent staff (FTE) in 2003-04 for the Handgun Buyback (15.3 FTE), Road Safety Reform (31.0 FTE), State Protective Security Branch (3.0 FTE), Call Centre (3.0 FTE) and Increased Traffic Enforcement (10.2 FTE). The ongoing resources allocated to administer gun legislative changes are 4.0 FTE, and the additional one-off 11.3 FTEs relates to the gun buy back compensation program.

Operating Expenses Profile 2003-04

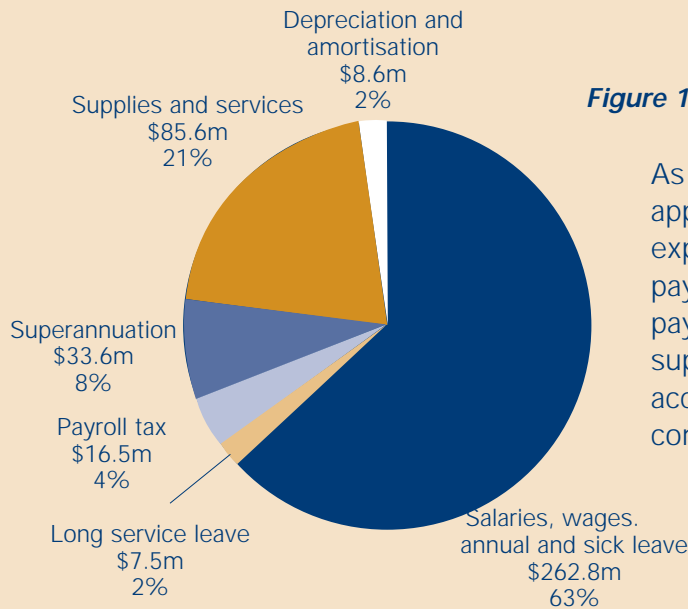


Figure 1

As outlined by the pie chart at Figure 1, approximately 77% of SAPOL's expenditure is in salaries and related payments (including long service leave, payroll tax and superannuation). The major supplies and service cost drivers are cars, accommodation, computing and communications.

The Government decided to replace the previous output based performance structure with a program based performance structure. The program structure (and previous output structure) is Public Order (previously Community Police Services); Crime Prevention (previously Crime Management); Road Safety (previously Traffic Services); Emergency Response and Management (previously Emergency Response Management and Coordination) and Criminal Justice Services (previously Criminal Justice Support).

There is no material variance in the allocation of resources between Program and Output structures.

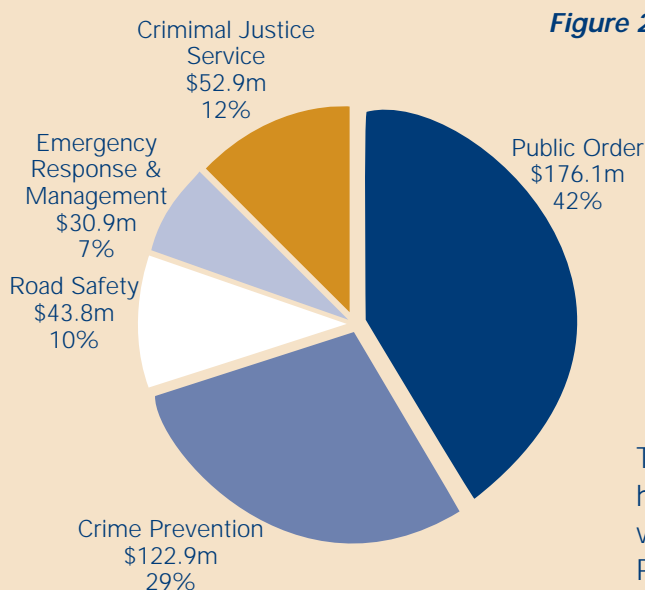


Figure 2

The program profile graph at Figure 2 highlights that the two major Programs where resources have been allocated are Public Order (42%) and Crime Prevention (29%).

2. SUMMARY STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	Budget 2003-04 \$000s	Actual 2002-03 \$000s	Actual 2001-02 \$000s
Current Assets	47,595	50,664	47,607
Non-Current Assets	179,672	173,813	178,139
Total Assets	227,267	224,477	225,746
Current Liabilities	39,689	45,461	37,720
Non-Current Liabilities	92,218	109,932	89,549
Total Liabilities	131,907	155,393	127,269
Net Assets	95,360	69,084	98,477

Current Assets in 2003-04 are budgeted to reduce by \$3.1m, mainly due to investment in Mobile Data Terminals (\$4.1m) and Road Safety Reform Projects (\$1.1m) which are commitments carried forward from 2002-03. This is offset by accrual appropriation funding budgeted to be received in 2003-04 (\$2.4m).

The decrease in Non-Current Assets in 2002-03 of \$4.3m is mainly due to higher depreciation/amortisation. This is partly offset by asset purchases as part of SAPOL's investment program in 2002-03. The increase in Non Current Assets of \$5.9m in 2003-04 mainly reflects investment in numerous capital projects including Counter Terrorism and State Disaster Response (\$2.3m), Livescan Fingerprint Scanning Technology (\$0.8m), Road Safety Reform (\$1.1m), Mobile Data Terminals (\$4.1m), Call Centre (\$0.5m) and other annual programs (\$4.2m). This is partly offset by accumulated depreciation (\$8.6m).

The increase in current liabilities in 2002-03 of \$7.7m mainly reflects a higher current worker's compensation liability (\$2.0m), an increase in annual leave due to the impact of higher wage rates and the adoption of a new accounting standard (\$3.2m) and the recognition of a provision for Civil Actions against Police (\$0.6m).

The increase in Non-Current Liabilities in 2002-03 mainly reflects a higher worker's compensation liability (\$17.1m) as a result of revised methodology used in the preparation of SAPOL's workers compensation actuarial assessment by Taylor Fry Consulting. There has also been an increase in SAPOL's long service leave liability (\$2.5m).

The decrease in Net Assets in 2002-03 of \$29.4m represents the decrease of net assets as reported in the Statement of Financial Performance mainly due to higher workers compensation (\$19.1m), long service leave (\$2.9m) and amortisation/depreciation (\$1.1m). The budgeted Net Assets in 2003-04 of \$95.4m will need to be revised to take into account the decrease in net assets reported in 2002-03 due to factors discussed above.

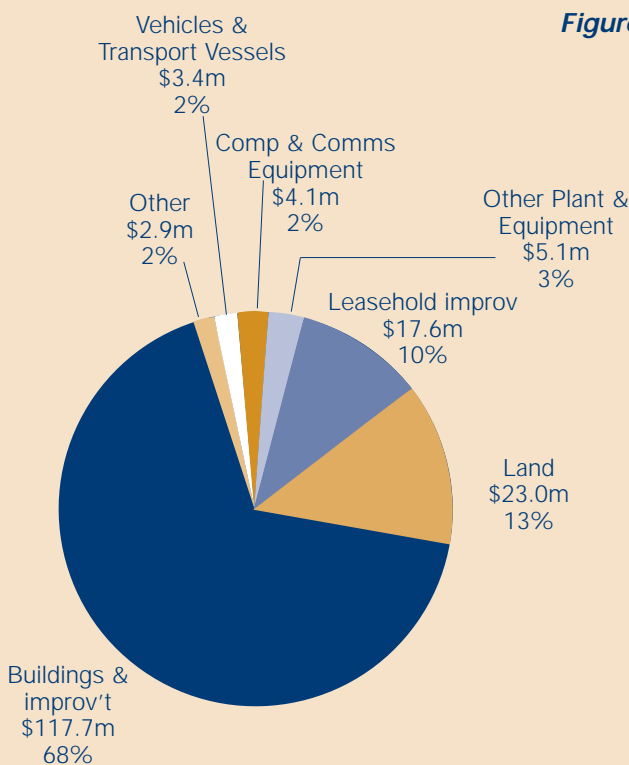
The investment program for 2003-04 is \$13.0m, which includes the following major projects:

- Counter terrorism and state disaster response equipment to provide South Australia with an effective preventative response and support framework to address both counter terrorism and state disasters. Specialist equipment includes bomb suits, bomb robot and a counter terrorism response vehicle.
- Livescan Fingerprint Units to be installed in major charging stations of each Local Service Area. Expenditure to upgrade the current method of fingerprinting, which has experienced deficiencies, lengthy identification delays and consistently poor quality fingerprints.
- Road Safety Reform expenditure associated with the use of existing red light cameras for speed detection and the introduction of demerit points for camera-detected speeding offences.
- Call Centre expenditure to improve community access to police stations.
- The replacement of Keyboard Data Terminals (KDT's) with Mobile Data Terminals (MDT's) to improve patrol efficiency and police responsiveness.

New Police Stations to be built at Mt. Barker, Gawler, Pt Lincoln and Victor Harbor will be implemented as a Public-Private Partnership (PPP), subject to the private sector providing value for money. PPP projects are generally considered where the private sector can more effectively manage the risks associated with providing services to the public. In these cases the Government enters into a contract for the provision of specified services with the private sector. The private sector bears the risk of building any required capital infrastructure and providing services of the specified quality and quantity. If it can be shown that these projects can deliver value for money outcomes they will proceed as PPP's. These projects are not reflected as investment projects because the capital cost would not be borne by the State Budget. It is planned for these facilities to be complete and operational by 1 July 2005.

Funding has also been provided in the 2004-05 investment budget to replace the police aircraft.

Figure 3



Non Current Asset Profile

As at 30 June 2003, the Non-Current Asset profile is mainly infrastructure representing buildings and improvements (68%), land (13%) and leasehold improvements (10%).

3. SUMMARY STATEMENT OF CASH-FLOWS

	Budget 2003-04 \$000s	Actual 2002-03 \$000s	Actual 2001-02 \$000s
Net Cashflow from Operating Activities	10,030	10,076	16 095
Net Cashflow used in Investing & Financing Activities	(12,849)	5,029)	(11 095)
Increase/(Decrease) in Cash held	(2,819)	5,047	5 000
Cash at 1 July	43,185	38,784	33 784
Cash at 30 June	40,366	43,831	38 784

The higher cash balance as at 30 June 2003, mainly reflects accrual appropriation receipts (\$2.3m), timing of Audio Management System revenue (\$1.9m) to offset expenditure in 2001-02, and timing of contract payments for the Road Safety Reform Project (\$1.3m). The lower cash balance budgeted for June 2004 mainly reflects investment in the Road Safety Reform Project (\$1.1m) and Mobile Data Terminals (\$4.1m), which are commitments carried forward from 2002-03. This is partly offset by accrual appropriation funding budgeted to be received in 2003-04 (\$2.4m).

4. SAPOL COST STRUCTURE 7 YEAR PROFILE

SAPOL's major cost driver is employee benefits which, over the past seven years, have represented approximately 80% of total expenditure. During this period total strength has increased from 4,126 to 4,745 in recognition of new initiatives funded by government. For 2003-04 new initiative funding has been provided for the Handgun Buyback, Road Safety reform, State Protective Security Branch, Call Centre and Increased Traffic Enforcement.

The significant operating expenses are accommodation, computing and communications and motor vehicles (refer figure 4).

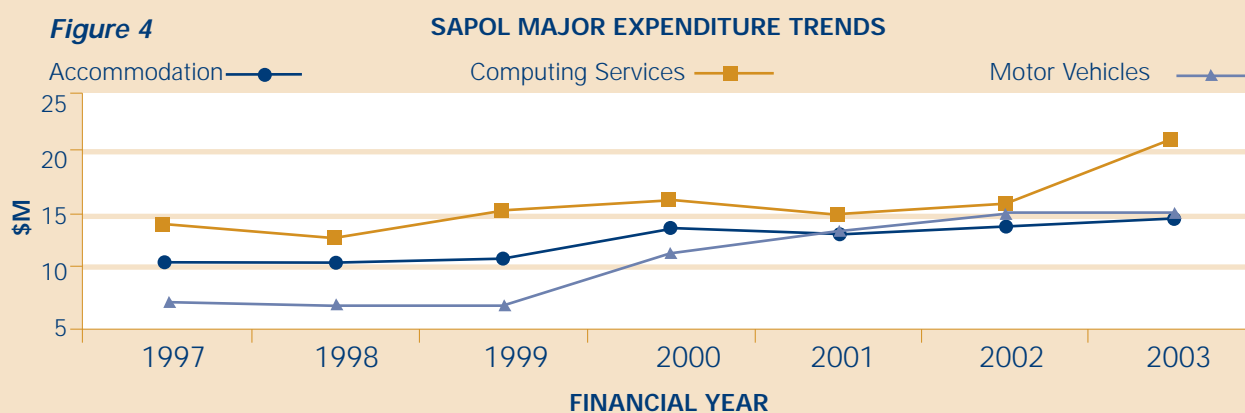


Figure 4 highlights SAPOL's significant operating expenses. There has been a material increase in computing and communication expenses in 2002-03 that includes one off expenditure for the upgrade of desktop PC's and software to Microsoft XP (\$3.2m).

Motor Vehicles

Motor vehicles are an essential tool of trade for operational policing and provide tangible and visible evidence to the community of a police presence. SAPOL has approximately 950 vehicles that travel in excess of 27 million kilometres per annum. Two-thirds of the fleet are replaced annually. There were approximately 8,500 service and repair authorisations. During 2002-03 there were 449 recorded instances of urgent duty driving, (422 in 2001-02).

Several initiatives continued through 2002-03 to maintain the efficiency, effectiveness and visibility of the fleet:

- Continued investment in a new aerodynamic light bar system to improve fuel efficiency and enhance warning capability.
- An additional 42 vehicles were marked to improve identity and visibility.
- Seven new multi-purpose light vans were introduced to provide improved resource capabilities during special operations and incident management.

Accommodation and Related Costs

Accommodation costs include the full cost of operating office accommodation, rents, rates, building repairs and maintenance. Accommodation expenses are sensitive to market factors, particularly occupancy rent and utility costs. SAPOL's costs are also influenced by an aging building base and the impact of extended hours of operation.

The management of costs continues to be underpinned by:

- Investment in preventative maintenance programs.
- Seeking opportunities to consolidate leased accommodation.
- Utilising existing accommodation for new business initiatives in preference to procuring additional accommodation.
- Extending energy management initiatives.

Computing and Communications

The steady cost increases reflect the increasing reliance by SAPOL on information technology as a major tool in the fight against crime. Policing requires significantly improved information technology infrastructure, databases and greater access to technology by front-line police officers.

Several initiatives undertaken through 2002-03 include:

- Upgrade of desktop PC's and software to Microsoft XP (\$3.2m).
- Implementation of the Government Radio Network within the Communications Centre thus completing the uptake of the Government Radio Network state wide.
- Migration to Microsoft Exchange e-mail across all areas of SAPOL and for all staff.

5. SAPOL POLICE RECRUITMENT STRATEGY

SAPOL's recruitment strategy provides for cadet intakes based on a model aimed at a minimum of maintaining the approved police establishment.

Recruits are taken into training some 28 weeks ahead of when they are required. The recruit training course is 28 weeks in duration.

The recruitment strategy is continually reassessed to ensure that intakes are adjusted in line with fluctuations in the attrition rate and other staffing level adjustments such as new initiative funding.

Figure 5

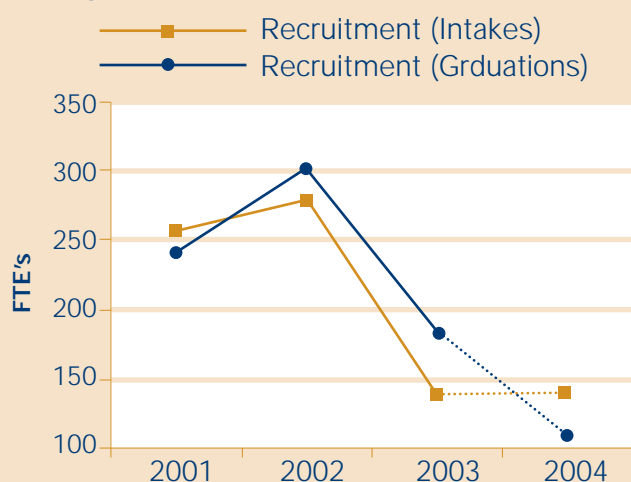


Figure 5 highlights SAPOL recruits over the past 3 financial years and an estimate for 2003-04. Intakes in this period were 257 (2001), 279 (2002) and 137 (2003). It is estimated that there will be an intake of 140 recruits in the 2003-04. Graduates in this period were 243 (2001), 302 (2002) and 184 (2003). It is estimated there will be 107 recruit graduates in 2004. Attrition and changes in part time hours over this period were 145 (2001), 176 (2002), and 125 (2003). Expansion in this period was 80 (2001), 156 (2002) and 7 (2003).

6. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT REFORMS

Internet Point of Sale

SAPOL in conjunction with the Department of Economic Development have developed an Internet Point of Sale (IPOS) system for SAPOL that can be used to receive and process payments over the counter, including credit cards. The system was trialled at Holden Hill Police Station in September, 2002 and became operational on Monday 28 October, 2002. The system is currently being rolled out to major police stations at Sturt, Christies Beach, Adelaide, Port Adelaide and Berri. The benefits of IPOS include better customer service by providing EFTPOS facilities, improved staff productivity when receipting monies, reduced cash being received and handled, easier and quicker bank reconciliation,

elimination of manual paper based systems, better access to revenue data and information and providing a more efficient and effective revenue collection system.

Budget Modelling System

As part of Financial Management Reform initiatives announced in 2002, SAPOL went out to tender and has since implemented the QSP's budget modelling application. This application is used by a number of government departments in Victoria. SAPOL is the first South Australian government agency to implement this leading edge technology to meet its budget requirements now and into the future.

QSP's Web Checkout and Distributed Reporting will allow users to download their portion of the budget model to their own desk top to use the functionality to provide valuable information in a timely manner on budgets, actuals and variations.

The QSP Payroll Budgeting module is being used to develop the 2003-04 budgets for police and PSM Act staff that represent about 80% of the recurrent budget.

7. WORKERS COMPENSATION

A liability has been reported to reflect unsettled workers compensation claims. The workers compensation liability, which was based on an actuarial assessment, was provided by the Public Sector Occupational Health and Injury Management Branch of the Department of the Premier and Cabinet. The actuarial assessment as at 30 June 2003, by Taylor Fry Consulting Actuaries, analysed the Justice (that includes SAPOL), Department of Education, Training and Employment (DETE), Department of Human Service (DHS) and all other (smaller agencies combined) portfolios separately for the first time. Previously SAPOL was allocated a

liability based on the average of all non-DHS agencies.

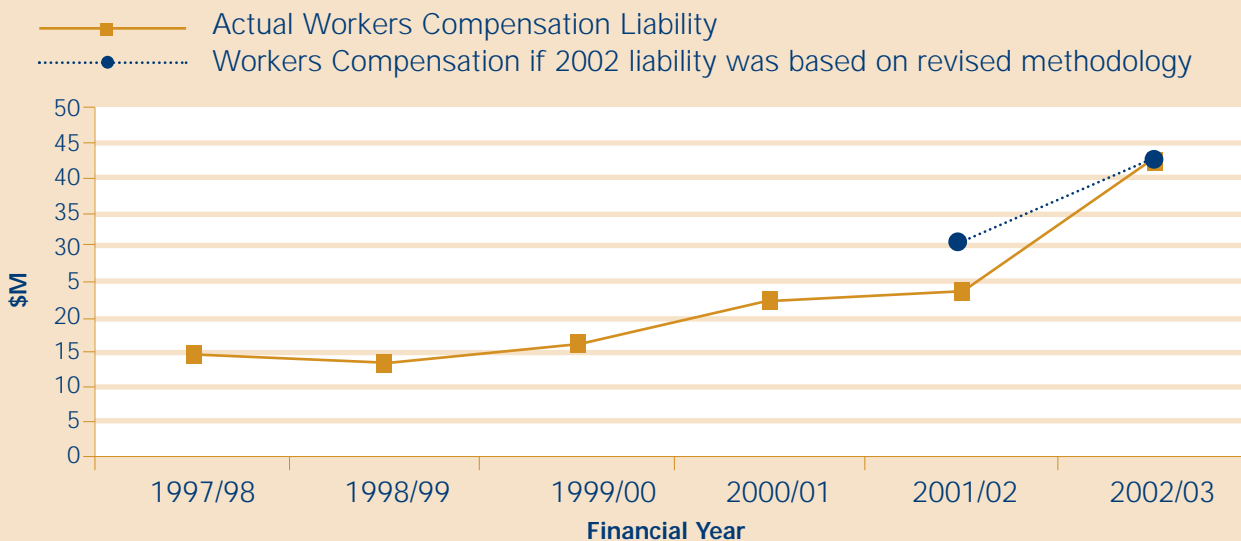
This has resulted in considerable additional information leading to significant changes in the liability valuation of the Justice portfolio. This has resulted in a significant increase as at 30 June 2003 compared to the estimate as at 30 June 2002, which was based on the allocation of non-DHS Agencies liability. The overall result of this change is that the reported workers compensation liability for SAPOL has increased by \$19.102m from \$23.777m in 2001-02 to \$42.879m in 2002-03. There has been a similar impact on the reported level of expenditure on Employee Benefits reported in the Statement of Financial Performance.

The reasons for the \$19.102m increase are:

Change in methodology	\$ 6.822m
Change in claims experience	\$ 9.746m
Discount Rate decrease	\$ 2.534m

However it should be noted that if the change in methodology had been applied as at 30 June 2002, then the liability (based on preliminary analysis by the actuary) would have been \$30.598 and the increase in the liability to 30 June 2003 would have been \$12.281m.

Figure 6 Total Estimated Workers Compensation Liability



INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT



Government
of South Australia



Auditor General's
Department

TO THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE POLICE DEPARTMENT

SCOPE

As required by section 31 of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*, I have audited the financial report of the Police Department for the financial year ended 30 June 2003. The financial report comprises:

- A Statement of Financial Performance;
- A Statement of Financial Position;
- A Statement of Cash Flows;
- A Program Schedule of the Department's Expenses and Revenues;
- A Schedule of Administered Expenses and Revenues;
- A Schedule of Administered Assets and Liabilities;
- Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements
- A Statement by the Commissioner of Police and the Director, Business Service.

The Commissioner of Police and the Director, Business Service are responsible for the financial report. I have conducted an independent audit of the financial report in order to express an opinion on it to the Commissioner of Police.

The audit has been conducted in accordance with the requirements of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and Australian Auditing and Assurance Standards to provide reasonable assurance that the financial report is free of material misstatement.

Audit procedures included examination, on a test basis, of evidence supporting the amounts and other disclosures in the financial report and the evaluation of accounting policies and significant accounting estimates. These procedures have been undertaken to form an opinion whether, in all material respects, the financial report is presented fairly in accordance with Treasurer's Instructions promulgated under the provisions of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*, Accounting Standards and other mandatory professional reporting requirements in Australia so as to present a view which is consistent with my understanding of the Police Department's financial position, its financial performance and its cash flows.

The audit opinion expressed in this report has been formed on the above basis.

AUDIT OPINION

In my opinion, the financial report presents fairly in accordance with the Treasurer's Instructions promulgated under provisions of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*, applicable Accounting Standards and other mandatory professional reporting requirements in Australia, the financial position of the Police Department as at 30 June 2003, its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'K I MacPHERSON'.

K I MacPHERSON
AUDITOR-GENERAL

26 September 2003

Statement of Financial Performance for the year ended 30 June 2003

	Note	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
EXPENSES FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES:			
Employee benefits	4	337,396	304,391
Depreciation	6	9,546	8,470
Net expense from disposal and write-down of Non-Current Assets	9	-	9,272
Total Expenses		426,518	402,910
REVENUES FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES:			
Operating Revenues			
Fees and charges	7	12,659	12,053
Other revenues	8	11,404	11,247
Net revenue from disposal of Non-Current Assets	9	184	-
Total Operating Revenues		24,247	23,300
NET COST OF SERVICES		402,271	379,610
REVENUES FROM STATE GOVERNMENT:			
Intra-Sector Grants			
Grants from State Government		341,534	326,405
Contributions from the Community Emergency Services Fund		16,750	16,605
Contributions from Highways Fund		14,700	14,700
Total Revenues from State Government		372,984	357,710
DECREASE IN NET ASSETS		(29,287)	(21,900)
TAX EQUIVALENT PAYMENTS	2(k)	106	55
DECREASE IN NET ASSETS RESULTING FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES AFTER TAX EQUIVALENT PAYMENTS		(29,393)	(21,955)
NON-OWNER TRANSACTION CHANGES IN EQUITY			
Net Increase in Asset Revaluation Reserve	13, 20	-	22,655
Total Revenues, Expenses and Valuation Adjustments Recognised in Equity		-	22,655
TOTAL CHANGES IN EQUITY OTHER THAN THOSE RESULTING FROM TRANSACTIONS WITH THE STATE GOVERNMENT AS OWNER		(29,393)	700

Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2003

	Note	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
CURRENT ASSETS:			
Cash Assets	10	43,831	38,784
Receivables	11	5,090	7,447
Inventories		250	239
Other	12	1,493	1,137
Total Current Assets		50,664	47,607
NON-CURRENT ASSETS:			
Property, plant and equipment	13	173,813	178,139
Total Non-Current Assets		173,813	178,139
Total Assets		224,477	225,746
CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Provisions	2(n), 17	643	-
Payables	14, 16	11,804	11,238
Employee benefits	15, 16	25,277	20,768
Workers compensation	2(h)	7,737	5,714
Total Current Liabilities		45,461	37,720
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Borrowings		200	-
Payables	14, 16	7,824	7,262
Employee benefits	15, 16	66,766	64,224
Workers compensation	2(h)	35,142	18,063
Total Non-Current Liabilities		109,932	89,549
Total Liabilities		155,393	127,269
NET ASSETS		69,084	98,477
EQUITY:			
Accumulated surplus		21,360	50,753
Asset revaluation reserve		22,655	22,655
Equity contribution		25,069	25,069
TOTAL EQUITY	20	69,084	98,477
Commitments and Contingent Liabilities	21,22,23		

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2003

	Note	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
PAYMENTS:			
Employee benefits		(305,893)	(289,113)
Goods and services		(77,405)	(72,932)
GST payments on purchases		(9,362)	(9,480)
Total Payments		(392,660)	(371,525)
RECEIPTS:			
State Government:			
Grants from State Government - Recurrent Contributions from the Community		341,534	326,405
Emergency Services Fund		16,750	16,605
Contribution for Highways Fund		14,700	18,375
User charges and fees		15,464	9,895
Interest received		2,032	1,541
GST receipts from taxation authority		6,773	8,930
GST receipts on sales		2,104	1,723
Other		3,379	4,146
Total Receipts		402,736	387,620
Net Cash provided by Operating Activities	26	10,076	16,095
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
PAYMENTS:			
Purchase of non-current assets	13	(5,266)	(21,903)
Total Payments		(5,266)	(21,903)
RECEIPTS:			
Disposal of non-current assets	9	237	951
Total Receipts		237	951
Net Cash used in Investing Activities		(5,029)	(20,952)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
RECEIPTS:			
Equity Contribution		-	9,857
Total Receipts		-	9,857
Net Cash provided by Financing Activities		-	9,857
NET INCREASE IN CASH HELD		5,047	5,000
CASH AT 1 JULY		38,784	33,784
CASH AT 30 JUNE	10	43,831	38,784

Schedule of Administered Expenses and Revenues for the year ended 30 June 2003

	Firearms Buyback Scheme \$'000	Special Acts \$'000	Expiation fees \$'000	Provision of helicopter service \$'000	CIC Levy \$'000
ADMINISTERED EXPENSES:					
Employee benefits	-	261	-	-	-
Goods and Services	4	-	-	-	-
Grants and Subsidies	-	-	-	-	-
Firearms compensation	-	-	-	-	-
Payments to Consolidated Account	-	-	46,077	1,695	-
Provision of helicopter service	-	-	-	4,292	-
Criminal injury compensation levy	-	-	-	-	2,163
National Crime Authority secondments/references	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	4	261	46,077	5,987	2,163
ADMINISTERED REVENUES:					
State Government appropriations	-	261	-	3,920	-
Expiation fees	-	-	46,077	-	-
Helicopter service-recovery of costs and sponsorships	-	-	-	1,694	-
Criminal injury compensation levy	-	-	-	-	2,163
Audio Management System	-	-	-	-	-
Ambulance License Renewals	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	261	46,077	5,614	2,163
REVENUES LESS EXPENSES	(4)	-	-	(373)	-

Schedule of Administered Assets and Liabilities as at 30 June 2003

	Audio Management System \$'000	Buyback Scheme \$'000	Firearms helicopter service \$'000	CIC Levy \$'000	Provision of 2003 TOTAL \$'000	2002 TOTAL \$'000
ADMINISTERED ASSETS:						
Cash Assets	-	47	204	176	427	761
Receivables	-	-	20	-	20	21
Works in Progress	6,114	-	-	-	6,114	2,979
TOTAL	6,114	47	224	176	6,561	3,761
ADMINISTERED LIABILITIES:						
Payables	1,000	-	-	176	1,176	2,033
TOTAL	1,000	-	-	176	1,176	2,033
NET ASSETS	5,114	47	224	-	5,385	1,728

Audio Management System \$'000	Fire Equipment Services \$'000	Community Development Fund - \$'000	Safety House Association \$'000	SA Water Concession for Emergency \$'000	Crime Prevention Council \$'000	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
-	-	-	-	-	-	261	254
-	379	-	-	-	-	383	762
-	-	100	71	50	3	224	221
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	304
-	-	-	-	-	-	47,772	51,849
-	-	-	-	-	-	4,292	3,178
-	-	-	-	-	-	2,163	2,293
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
-	379	100	71	50	3	55,095	58,867
200	379	100	71	50	3	4,984	5,338
-	-	-	-	-	-	46,077	51,071
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,694	1,502
-	-	-	-	-	-	2,163	2,136
3,834	-	-	-	-	-	3,834	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
4,034	379	100	71	50	3	58,752	60,049
4,034	-	-	-	-	-	3,657	1,182

Program Schedule of Department's Expenses and Revenues for the year ended 30 June 2003

Programs (refer Note 3)	Program 1	Program 2
	Public Order	Crime Prevention
	\$'000	\$'000
ORDINARY EXPENSES:		
Employee benefits	141,384	97,979
Goods and services	30,519	22,441
Depreciation	4,192	2,496
Net expense from disposal and write-down of Non-Current Assets	-	-
Total Expenses	176,095	122,916
ORDINARY REVENUES:		
Operating Revenues		
Fees and charges	8,450	957
Other revenues	6,217	2,905
Net revenue from disposal of Non-Current Assets	81	48
Total Operating Revenues	14,748	3,910
NET COST OF SERVICES	161,347	119,006
REVENUES FROM STATE GOVERNMENT:	149,293	110,536
DECREASE IN NET ASSETS	(12,054)	(8,470)
TAX EQUIVALENT PAYMENTS	82	-
DECREASE IN NET ASSETS RESULTING FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES AFTER TAX EQUIVALENT PAYMENTS	(12,136)	(8,470)

A Program Schedule of Police Department Assets and Liabilities has not been produced as that information is not readily available.

The allocation of resources to programs is based upon both work activity surveys from a representative sample of four major Local Service Areas in February 2003 and surveys completed by Service Areas.

In prior years, SAPOL's Activity Statement was based on Outputs.

2003				
Program 3 Road Safety	Program 4 Emergency Response & Management	Program 5 Criminal Justice Services	2003 Total	2002 Total
\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
33,134	21,442	43,457	337,396	304,391
9,575	8,585	8,456	79,576	80,777
1,043	861	954	9,546	8,470
-	-	-	-	9,272
43,752	30,888	52,867	426,518	402,910
2,624	-	628	12,659	12,053
1,033	-	1,249	11,404	11,247
20	17	18	184	-
3,677	17	1,895	24,247	23,300
40,075	30,871	50,972	402,271	379,610
37,084	28,742	47,329	372,984	357,710
(2,991)	(2,129)	(3,643)	(29,287)	(21,900)
24	-	-	106	55
(3,015)	(2,129)	(3,643)	(29,393)	(21,955)

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Objectives

The Police Department (SAPOL) operates within the *Police Act 1998*, the *Police Regulations 1999*, and the *Public Sector Management Act 1995*.

The mission statement of SAPOL, as set out in the Corporate Business Plan 2002–2004, is '*working together to reassure and protect the community from crime and disorder.*' This mission statement is reflected in the following core strategies:

- Sustain community support for the delivery of police services.
- Adopt a problem solving approach for the delivery of police services.
- Establish police services which are reasonably accessible to the community.
- Respond efficiently and effectively to emergencies and calls for assistance.
- Deploy personnel for the effective detection and deterrence of public order, road traffic and criminal offences.
- Establish systems and structures for the efficient and effective investigation of public order, road traffic and criminal offences.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Basis of Accounting

This financial report is a general purpose financial report which has been prepared in accordance with applicable Australian Accounting Standards, Statements of Accounting Concepts, Urgent Issues Group Consensus Views, the Treasurer's Instructions, Accounting Policy Statements issued pursuant to the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and other mandatory reporting requirements. The financial report has been prepared on the accrual basis of

accounting and is in accordance with the historic cost convention except where detailed in the notes.

(b) The Reporting Entity

The financial report encompasses all activities transacted through an interest bearing Special Deposit Account titled 'SA Police Operating Account'. SAPOL's principal source of funds consists of monies appropriated by Parliament provided by way of intra-sector grants through the Department of Justice.

Administered Resources

SAPOL administers on behalf of the Government of South Australia certain resources over which it does not have control. Although accountable for the transactions relating to these administered resources, SAPOL does not have the control or discretion to apply these resources to achieve its objectives.

Transactions and balances relating to these administered resources are not recognised as SAPOL's revenues, expenses, assets or liabilities, but are disclosed separately in the Schedule of Administered Expenses and Revenues, and the Schedule of Administered Assets and Liabilities as appropriate.

(c) Property, Plant and Equipment

The Statement of Financial Position includes all property, plant and equipment controlled by SAPOL.

Land and Buildings controlled by SAPOL were revalued, as at 30 June 2002, following an independent valuation prepared by Colliers International Consultancy and Valuation Pty Limited using the deprival value methodology. Other non-current assets have been valued at their written down historic cost.

Heritage assets are not disclosed by a specific heritage type but form part of the aggregate value of property, plant and equipment and are included within their specific category.

SAPOL's current capitalisation policy is to expense items with an individual purchase price of less than \$10,000 at the time they are acquired.

(d) Depreciation and Amortisation of Non-Current Assets

SAPOL recognises plant and equipment as a Non-Current Asset where the purchase cost is greater than \$10,000, all other plant and equipment purchases are expensed in the year of purchase. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis to write off the net cost or re-valued amount of each depreciable non-current asset over its expected useful life. Estimates of the remaining useful lives are made on a regular basis for all assets. The estimated useful lives of each asset class are as follows:

	Years
Buildings and improvements	15 – 60
Vehicles and transport vessels	3 – 10
Computers and communications	3 – 7
Office furniture and equipment	10
Weaponry	2
Other plant and equipment	10

Leasehold improvements are amortised over the life of the lease.

(e) Fees and Charges

Fees and charges controlled by SAPOL are recognised as revenues. Fees and charges are deemed to be controlled where they can be deployed for the achievement of SAPOL objectives. Such amounts are not required to be paid to the Consolidated Account or other Funds not controlled by SAPOL.

Fees and charges collected by SAPOL but not controlled by it are not recognised as revenues, but are reported as administered revenues in the Schedule of Administered Expenses and Revenues. Such amounts are required to be paid to the Consolidated Account or other Funds not controlled by SAPOL.

(f) Appropriations

The Government provides appropriations to the Department of Justice. Agencies within the Justice Portfolio receive operating funds via intra-sector grants provided by the Department of Justice. These grants are recognised as revenues when SAPOL obtains the right to receive these contributions.

Appropriations to SAPOL designated as an 'Equity Contribution' are recognised directly in Equity in accordance with Treasurer's Instruction 3 'Appropriation'.

(g) Employee Benefits

(i) Annual Leave

A provision is raised at the end of the reporting period to reflect employee entitlements to annual leave. Liabilities for annual leave are recognised, and are measured as the amount unpaid at the reporting date, at the rate of pay expected to be paid when the leave is taken, in respect of employee's services up to that date.

(ii) Long Service Leave

A provision is raised at the end of the reporting period to reflect employee entitlements to long service leave. The provision for long service leave represents the amount which SAPOL has a present obligation to pay resulting from employees' services provided up to the reporting date.

The provision has been calculated at nominal amounts based on current salaries and wages rates using an independent actuarial assessment benchmark of 12 years service as a shorthand estimation of long service leave liability. The Department of Treasury and Finance provided the actuarial benchmark in 2003. Related on-costs of payroll tax and superannuation are shown under Payables employment on-costs (refer Note 14). This policy is consistent with the requirements of Australian Accounting Standard AASB 1028 'Employee Benefits'.

(iii) Sick Leave

No provision has been made for sick leave as entitlements are non-vesting and it is considered that sick leave is taken from the current year's entitlement.

(iv) Superannuation

Contributions are made by SAPOL to several superannuation schemes operated by the South Australian Government. These contributions are treated as an expense when they occur. SAPOL is not liable for the payments to beneficiaries as this is the responsibility of the superannuation schemes.

(h) Workers Compensation

A liability has been reported to reflect unsettled workers compensation claims. The workers compensation liability, which was based on an actuarial assessment, was provided by the Public Sector Occupational Health and Injury Management Branch of the Department of the Premier and Cabinet.

The workers compensation provision is based on an actuarial assessment prepared by Taylor Fry Consulting Actuaries. For the 2003 valuation, the Justice portfolio has been analysed separately. In previous years, the Justice Portfolio was analysed together with all other non-Department of Human Services agencies. The new valuation methodology has resulted in the Justice Portfolio's liability being more specifically measured. The (SA Police) liability is an allocation of the Justice Portfolio's total assessment.

It is important to note that the new methodology adopted for this valuation has contributed to the large increase. Applying the new methodology to the previous year's data would have resulted in the SA Police June 2002 liability being approximately 29% larger than reported.

(i) Leases

SAPOL has entered into a number of operating lease agreements for buildings and vehicles where lessees effectively retain all risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the items. Operating lease payments are representative of the pattern of benefits to be derived from the leased items and accordingly are charged to the Statement of Financial Performance in the period in which they are incurred (refer Note 21).

(j) Cash

For the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash includes cash deposits which are used in the cash management function on a day to day basis. Administered cash is not included in the Statement of Cash Flows.

(k) Tax Equivalent Payments

In accordance with the National Competition Policy principles, it was agreed that State Government Business Enterprises (GBEs) in competition with private industry would be liable for payment of Commonwealth, State and Local Government taxes. Although GBEs cannot legally pay the income tax, an equivalent payment is made to the Department of Treasury and Finance. For the purpose of determining Income Tax Equivalent payments, which are applicable only to the Police Security Services Branch of SAPOL's operations, the Income Tax liability is deemed to be equal to 30 percent of the net profit for the Police Security Services Branch.

(l) Accounting for Goods and Services Tax (GST)

In accordance with the requirements of UIG Abstract 31 'Accounting for the Goods and Services Tax (GST)', revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST except that:

- the amount of GST incurred by SAPOL as a purchaser that is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of an asset or as part of an item of expense;
- receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included.

The net GST receivable/payable to the Australian Taxation Office has been recognised as a receivable/payable in the Statement of Financial Position.

Cash flows are reported on a gross basis in the Statement of Cash Flows. The GST component of cash flows arising from investing activities, which are recoverable from, or payable to the Australian Taxation Office have however been classified as operating cash flows.

(m) Professional Indemnity and General Public Liability Insurance

The Department is a participant in the State Government's Insurance Program. The Department pays a premium to the SA Government Captive Insurance Corporation (SAICORP) and is responsible for the payment of claim amounts up to an agreed amount (the deductible). SAICORP provides the balance of the funding for claims in excess of the deductible.

(n) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when SAPOL has a present obligation, the future sacrifice of economic benefits is probable, and the amount of the provision can be measured reliably.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present

obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows. This is the first year that SAPOL has recognised this provision (Notes 2(o) and 17).

(o) Changes in accounting policies

There were two Accounting Standards which were adopted for this reporting period, namely, Accounting Standard AASB 1028 "Employee Benefits" and AASB 1044 "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets". These Standards were introduced as part of the harmonisation of Australian Accounting Standards to International Accounting Standards.

(p) Rounding

All amounts are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars.

3. SAPOL Programs

SAPOL has identified five programs that it delivers to the community and the Minister for Police. The identity and description of each SAPOL program during the year ended 30 June 2003 are summarised below. Financial information relating to each Program is reported in the Program Schedule of Department's Expenses and Revenues.

Program 1. Public Order

Provision of police services to the community, the investigation and management of public order offences, and the management of major events in the State. The outcome is a community that is reassured and protected from crime and disorder, making South Australia a safer place to live, visit and conduct business.

Program 2. Crime Prevention

Conducting investigations and management by police of crimes against the person, property offences, drug related offences and other crimes in the community; application of SAPOL's crime reduction strategy to achieve identified crime reduction

outcomes; provision of services that support crime prevention, such as Watch programs and Crime Stoppers; and the production and dissemination of information, education and training. The outcome is that the incidence and effects of crime will be reduced, making South Australia a safer place to live, visit and conduct business.

Program 3. Road Safety

Regulation of road use, investigation of vehicle collisions and promotion of road safety. The outcomes are improved road safety and efficient traffic movement, in addition to related economic and personal benefits, making South Australia a safer place to live, visit and conduct business.

Program 4. Emergency Response and Management

Maximising the capacity to receive and manage calls for assistance, and to respond to and manage emergencies. The outcome is that the effects on individuals and the community of emergency and disaster situations are minimised, making South Australia a safer place to live, visit and conduct business.

Program 5. Criminal Justice Services

Enforcement of court orders and execution of warrants, the provision of prosecution services and services to the judicial system, and the safekeeping and supervision of persons in police custody. The outcome is an efficient, effective, safe and fair support service to the judicial system, making South Australia a safer place to live, visit and conduct business.

4. Employee Benefits

Employee benefits comprise:

Salaries and wages
 Superannuation and payroll expenses
 Annual, sick, long service leave and leave bank expenses
 Workers compensation
 Other employee related expenses

	2003	2002
	\$'000	\$'000
Salaries and wages	211,675	199,450
Superannuation and payroll expenses	49,325	45,630
Annual, sick, long service leave and leave bank expenses	44,189	45,564
Workers compensation	28,110	8,604
Other employee related expenses	4,097	5,143
	337,396	304,391

5. Goods and Services

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Goods and services expenses comprise:		
Computing expenses	12,923	9,679
Motor vehicle expenses	8,929	8,180
Occupancy rent and rates	8,899	7,931
Communication expenses	8,178	5,995
Operating leases	6,217	6,783
Electricity, gas and fuel	3,112	2,787
Minor equipment expenses	2,674	6,461
Repairs and maintenance – buildings	2,568	3,151
Uniform issues	2,311	1,794
Travel and accommodation	2,000	1,651
Cleaning infrastructure	1,746	1,571
Alarm installations, maintenance and monitoring	1,731	1,633
Stationery	1,508	560
Agency staffing	1,184	1,956
Staff development	1,083	997
Civil actions	796	284
Insurance and risk management	673	502
Consultancies	70	247
Demolition and relocation expenses *	-	5,790
Other administrative expenses	12,974	12,825
	79,576	80,777

* This relates to one-off costs associated with the demolition and relocation of Adelaide Police

6. Depreciation

Depreciation expense was charged in respect of:

Buildings and improvements	3,610	2,361
Leasehold improvements	3,501	2,705
Computers and communications equipment	946	1,472
Weaponry and other	821	1,239
Vehicles and transport vessels	623	541
Office furniture and equipment	45	152
	9,546	8,470

7. Fees and Charges

Fees and charges comprise:

Police Security Services	6,931	6,069
Firearms licence and registration fees	2,635	3,121
Police information requests	1,190	1,081
Escorts - wide load/other	861	789
Prosecution and other court fees	487	465
Other fees	555	528
	12,659	12,053

8. Other Revenues

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Other revenues include:		
Employee benefits recoveries	3,748	2,934
Interest revenue	2,050	1,544
Grants	856	1,163
Contributed (donated) asset revenue	-	938
Other	4,750	4,668
	11,404	11,247

9. Net Revenue (Expense) From Disposal and Write Down of Non-Current Assets

Proceeds from disposal of non-current assets	237	951
Less: Written down value of non-current assets sold	293	1,365
(Expense) from disposal of non-current assets	(56)	(414)
Assets transferred to DAIS *	-	(1,672)
Write down of non-current assets – capitalisation policy **	-	(6,156)
Write down of non-current assets – stocktake	(129)	(231)
Write down of non-current assets – City Watch House ***	-	(1,141)
Assets identified as part of stocktake/other	369	342
	184	(9,272)

* In 2001-02 \$0.452m worth of Buildings and Improvements were transferred to the Department for Administrative and Information Services (DAIS) as part of the Government Radio Network. An additional \$1.220m worth of Buildings, Improvements and Land were transferred to DAIS as part of the Government's commitment to provide property (Glenelg Police Station) to the Holdfast Shore Developer.

** In 2001-02 \$6.156m worth of assets were expensed as these related to items with an original purchase price of less than \$10,000. This is in accordance with the change in the Non-Current Asset Policy of expensing items with an individual value of less than \$10,000. Refer note 2(c).

*** In 2001-02 \$1.141m was expensed in relation to the part demolition of the City Watch House.

10. Cash Assets

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Cash at Bank	43,401	38,380
Cash held in imprest account and petty cash	430	404
	43,831	38,784

11. Receivables

Receivables	5,096	7,450
Less: Provision for doubtful debts	6	3
	5,090	7,447

12. Other Current Assets

Prepayments	1,282	976
Accrued interest	144	126
Accrued revenue	65	35
Other	2	-
	1,493	1,137

13. Property, Plant and Equipment

	Land ¹	Buildings & Improv. ¹	Leasehold Improv. ²	Weaponry	Computing & Commun.	Office Furniture & Equip.	Vehicles & Transport Vessels	Other	Works in Progress	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Gross value as at 1 July 2002	22,987	177,979	29,821	1,526	7,208	562	6,472	8,419	2,835	257,809
Additions – Purchase of assets	-	525	79	-	1,329	-	432	522	2,379	5,266
Assets transferred between classes	-	454	497	-	965	-	511	-	(2,427)	-
Non Current Asset Transfers	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	(2)	12	-	9
Non Current Asset Write Offs	-	-	-	(110)	(2,045)	(44)	(116)	(274)	-	(2589)3
Non Current Assets Sold	-	-	-	-	-	-	(470)	-	-	(470)
Assets Identified as part of Stocktake / Other	-	-	-	-	18	-	459	62	-	539
Works in Progress Expensed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2)	(2)
Gross value as at 30 June 2003	22,987	178,958	30,396	1,416	7,475	518	7,286	8,741	2,785	260,562
Accumulated depreciation as at 1 July 2002	-	57,681	9,258	1,345	4,456	470	3,341	3,119	-	79,670
Non Current Assets Sold	-	-	-	-	-	-	(177)	-	-	(177)
Non Current Asset Write Offs	-	-	-	(110)	(2,045)	(44)	(83)	(178)	-	(2,460)3
Depreciation expense for the year	-	3,610	3,501	117	946	45	623	704	-	9,546
Non Current Asset Transfers	-	(1)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assets Identified as part of Stocktake	-	-	-	-	8	-	151	11	-	170
Accumulated depreciation As at 30 June 2003	-	61,290	12,759	1,353	3,365	471	3,855	3,656	-	86,749
Net Book Value as at 30 June 2003	22,987	117,668	17,637	63	4,110	47	3,431	5,085	2,785	173,813
Net Book value as at 1 July 2002	22,987	120,298	20,563	181	2,752	92	3,131	5,300	2,835	178,139

13. Property, Plant and Equipment (Continued)

- 1 *Land, buildings and improvements were re-valued as at 30 June 2002 by the following officers from Colliers International Consultancy and Valuation Pty Limited: Richard Wood, AAPI, Certified Practising Valuer B.App.Sc PRM (Valuation). John Conrick, AAPI, Certified Practising Valuer B.App.Sc PRM (Valuation). Tracy Gornall, AAPI, B.Bus (Prop) Hons.*
- 2 *Leasehold Improvements were re-valued on a deprival basis as at 30 June 2002 by SAPOL Management (Physical Assets Service Branch).*
- 3 *Refer note 9.*

14. Payables

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Current		
Creditors	7,806	8,016
Payables employment on-costs	3,145	2,576
Accrued employment on-costs	853	646
	11,804	11,238
Non-Current		
Payables employment on-costs	7,824	7,262

15. Employee Benefits

Current		
Accrued employee benefits	4,668	3,675
Annual Leave	13,928	10,722
Long Service Leave	6,681	6,371
	25,277	20,768
Non-Current		
Long Service Leave	66,766	64,224

16. Employee benefits and related on-costs liabilities

Accrued Salary and Wages		
On-costs included in Payables - Current (Note 14)	853	646
Provision for Employee Benefits – Current (Note 15)	4,668	3,675
	5,521	4,321
Annual Leave		
On-costs included in Payables - Current (Note 14)	2,374	1,841
Provision for Employee Benefits – Current (Note 15)	13,928	10,722
	16,302	13,298

16. Employee benefits and related on-costs liabilities (cont.)

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Long Service Leave		
On-costs included in Payables - Current (Note 14)	771	735
Provision for Employee Benefits – Current (Note 15)	6,681	6,371
	7,452	6,371
On-costs included in Payables - Non-Current (Note 14)	7,824	7,262
Provision for Employee Benefits – Non-Current (Note 15)	66,766	64,224
	74,590	71,486
Aggregate employee benefit and related on-cost liabilities	103,865	95,476

17. Provisions

Current

Provisions for Civil actions against Police	643	-
	643	-

18. Targeted Voluntary Separation Packages (TVSPs)

Transactions on account of TVSPs for the reporting period were:

TVSP payments	-	449
Recoveries from the Department of the Premier and Cabinet in respect of TVSPs	-	603
Annual and long service leave accrued over the period of employment paid to employees who received TVSPs	-	245

The number of employees who were paid TVSPs during 2002/03 totalled 0 (3).

19. Remuneration of Employees

The number of employees whose total normal remuneration paid or payable fell within the following bands was:

	Number of Employees	Number of Employees
\$100,000 - \$109,999	16	10
\$110,000 - \$119,999	6	3
\$120,000 - \$129,999	1	1
\$130,000 - \$139,999	2	-
\$140,000 - \$149,999	-	4
\$150,000 - \$159,999	3	-
\$160,000 - \$169,999	1	-
\$190,000 - \$199,999	-	1
\$210,000 - \$219,999	1	-
\$240,000 - \$249,999	-	1
\$250,000 - \$259,999	1	-
	31	20

The total normal remuneration paid or payable to these employees, was \$3.8 million (\$2.5 million) which includes 9 current executive positions, 21 senior management positions and 1 secondment to the East Timor peacekeeping force.

20. Equity and Changes in Equity

Accumulated Surplus represents the residual interest in SAPOL's equity (net assets). The South Australian Government holds the accumulated surplus interest in SAPOL on behalf of the community. The asset revaluation reserve represents that portion of equity resulting from the revaluation of non-current assets.

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Balance at 1 July	98,477	87,920
Decrease in net assets resulting from ordinary activities after tax equivalent payments *	(29,393)	(21,955)
Increase in equity resulting from the revaluation of non-current assets	-	22,655
Appropriations in the form of an Equity contribution	-	9,857
Balance at 30 June	69,084	98,477

* *The decrease in net assets resulting from ordinary activities after tax equivalent payments of \$29.393 million for 2003 is mainly attributable to increased workers compensation liabilities and employee benefits and on costs. Workers compensation expenses increased by \$19.5 million due mainly to actuarial assessments provided in 2002-03.*

The decrease in net assets resulting from ordinary activities after tax equivalent payments of \$21.955 million for 2002 is mainly attributable to increased Long Service Leave and on costs, an adjustment to Non-Current Assets and increased staffing. Long Service Leave and on costs increased mainly due to the revision of the shorthand estimation of liability benchmark to 12 years (15 years in 2001). The adjustment to Non-Current Assets of \$9.3 million is mainly the result of items with a purchase price of under \$10,000 being expensed by SAPOL in accordance with its revised Non-Current Asset Policy (previous capitalisation threshold \$2,000).

21. Commitments for Operating Leases

At the reporting date, SAPOL had the following obligations under non-cancellable operating leases related to property and motor vehicles.

	2003	2002
	\$'000	\$'000
Payable no later than one year	12,576	13,310
Payable later than one year and not later than five years	33,412	38,245
Payable later than five years	7,547	9,470
Total Operating Lease commitments (including GST)	53,535	61,025
GST included in Operating Lease commitments	4,867	5,548

Operating lease commitments are not recorded as a liability in the financial statements.

The property leases are non-cancellable leases with rental payable in advance. Contingent rental provisions within the lease agreements require minimum lease payments to be increased periodically and generally in line with CPI movements and market conditions. Options exist to renew the leases at the end of the term of the leases.

22. Commitments for Capital and Recurrent Expenditure

At the end of the reporting period SAPOL had commitments for capital and recurrent expenditure which is not taken up in the Statement of Financial Position. This expenditure will be due for payment:

Not later than one year	5,201	4,003
Later than one year and not later than five years	444	-
Later than five years	96	-
Total (including GST)	5,741	4,003
GST included in Capital and Recurrent commitments	522	364

23. Contingent Liabilities

Rewards

As at 30 June 2003 the value of outstanding rewards for unsolved murders was \$4.3 million (\$2.9 million). No provision has been made in the financial report for this amount as there exists considerable doubt as to the amount and timing of rewards that will actually be paid.

Handgun Buy Back

In November 2002 the Australian Police Ministers' Council (APMC) agreed on a broad range of measures to restrict the availability and use of handguns. At its

meeting on 6 December 2002 the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) agreed on a national approach to restrict the availability and use of handguns, particularly concealable weapons. South Australia will implement a handgun buyback, commencing on 1 October 2003, running until 31 March 2004.

24. Auditors' Remuneration

The amount paid or payable by SAPOL for audit services (inclusive of GST) was \$156,000 (\$135,000). The auditors provided no other services.

25. Financial Instruments

(a) Terms and Conditions

Financial Instrument	Note	Accounting Policies and Methods	Nature of Underlying Instrument
Financial Assets			
Cash at bank	10	Cash at bank comprises cash held in a Department of Treasury and Finance Special Deposit Account and cash held in a Department of Treasury and Finance Accrual Appropriation Excess Funds Deposit Account. Interest revenue is recorded on an accrual basis.	<p>Interest on cash at bank within the Special Deposit Account is calculated quarterly by the Department of Treasury and Finance and is based on the average daily balance of the account. The interest rate is the Treasurer's Approved Rate of Interest on Special Deposit Accounts, which is 4.60% as at 30 June 2003 (4.17%).</p> <p>Interest on cash at bank within the Accrual Appropriation Excess Funds Deposit Account is calculated annually by the Department of Treasury and Finance and is based on the average daily balance of the account. The interest rate is the Treasurer's Approved Rate of Interest on Accrual Appropriation Excess Funds Deposit Accounts, which is 4.87% for the 2002-03 financial year (4.52%).</p>
Receivables	11	Receivables are recorded at the amounts due to SAPOL, less a provision for doubtful debts. They are recorded when goods and services have been provided.	Receivables are due within 30 days of an invoice being raised.
Financial Liabilities			
Creditors	14	Creditors are recorded at the agreed amounts at which the liabilities are to be settled. They are recorded when the goods and services have been provided to SAPOL.	Terms of payment are 30 days unless otherwise agreed in the terms and conditions of individual contracts.
Borrowings		SAPOL maintains an imprest amount of \$200,000 representing monies advanced by the Department of Treasury and Finance.	The advance from the Department of Treasury and Finance was interest free.

(b) Interest Rate Risk

2003

Financial Instrument	Effective Interest Rate at 30/6/2003	Interest Bearing	Non-interest Bearing	Total
	%	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Financial Assets				
Cash at bank	4.60	43,401	-	43,401
Cash held in imprest account and petty cash		-	430	430
Receivables		-	5,090	5,090
		43,401	5,520	48,921
Financial Liabilities				
Creditors		-	7,806	7,806
Borrowings: Advance from Department of Treasury and Finance		-	200	200
		-	8,006	8,006
2002				
Financial Instrument	Effective Interest Rate at 30/6/2002	Interest Bearing	Non-interest Bearing	Total
	%	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Financial Assets				
Cash at bank	4.17	38,380	-	38,380
Cash held in imprest account and petty cash		-	404	404
Receivables		-	7,447	7,447
		38,380	7,851	46,231
Financial Liabilities				
Creditors		-	8,016	8,016
		-	8,016	8,016

(c) Net Fair Values of Financial Assets and Liabilities

Financial instruments are valued at the carrying amount as per the Statement of Financial Position which approximates the net fair value. The carrying amount of financial assets approximates net fair value due to their short-term to maturity or being receivable on demand. The carrying amount of financial liabilities is considered to be a reasonable estimate of net fair value.

(d) Credit Risk Exposure

SAPOL's maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date in relation to financial assets is the carrying amount of those assets as indicated in the Statement of Financial Position. SAPOL has no significant exposures to any concentrations of credit risk.


26. Reconciliation of Net Cash provided by Operating Activities to Net Cost of Services

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Net cash provided by operating activities	10,076	16,095
Intra Sector Grants – Recurrent	(341,534)	(326,405)
Contributions from the Community Emergency Services Fund	(16,750)	(16,605)
Contribution from Highways Fund	(14,700)	(14,700)
Depreciation	(9,546)	(8,470)
Net revenue (expense) from disposal and write down of NCA	184	(9,272)
Tax Equivalent Payments	106	55
Works in progress expensed	(2)	(5,790)
Contributed (donated) assets	-	938
Asset Transfers	9	2
Change in assets and liabilities:		
(Decrease) in receivables	(2,357)	(2,480)
Increase in other current assets	356	524
Increase (Decrease) in inventories	11	(115)
(Increase) in payables and borrowings	(1,328)	(2,781)
(Increase) in provisions for employee benefits and workers compensation	(26,796)	(10,606)
Net Cost of Services	(402,271)	(379,610)

STATEMENT BY DEPARTMENTAL EXECUTIVE

To the best of our knowledge:

- The financial statements and notes to the statements are drawn up so as to present fairly, in accordance with Statements of Accounting Concepts, applicable Australian Accounting Standards, Urgent Issues Group Consensus Views and the Public Finance and Audit Act, 1987, the financial position of the South Australia Police Department as at 30 June 2003 and the result of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended, and
- Internal controls over financial reporting have been effective throughout the reporting period.



M A HYDE
COMMISSIONER OF POLICE

Date: **11** September 2003



D PATRIARCA
DIRECTOR, BUSINESS SERVICE

Date: **11** September 2003

APPENDIX 15

State Summary of Offences Reported or Becoming Known to Police for the 2001-02 & 2002-03 Years

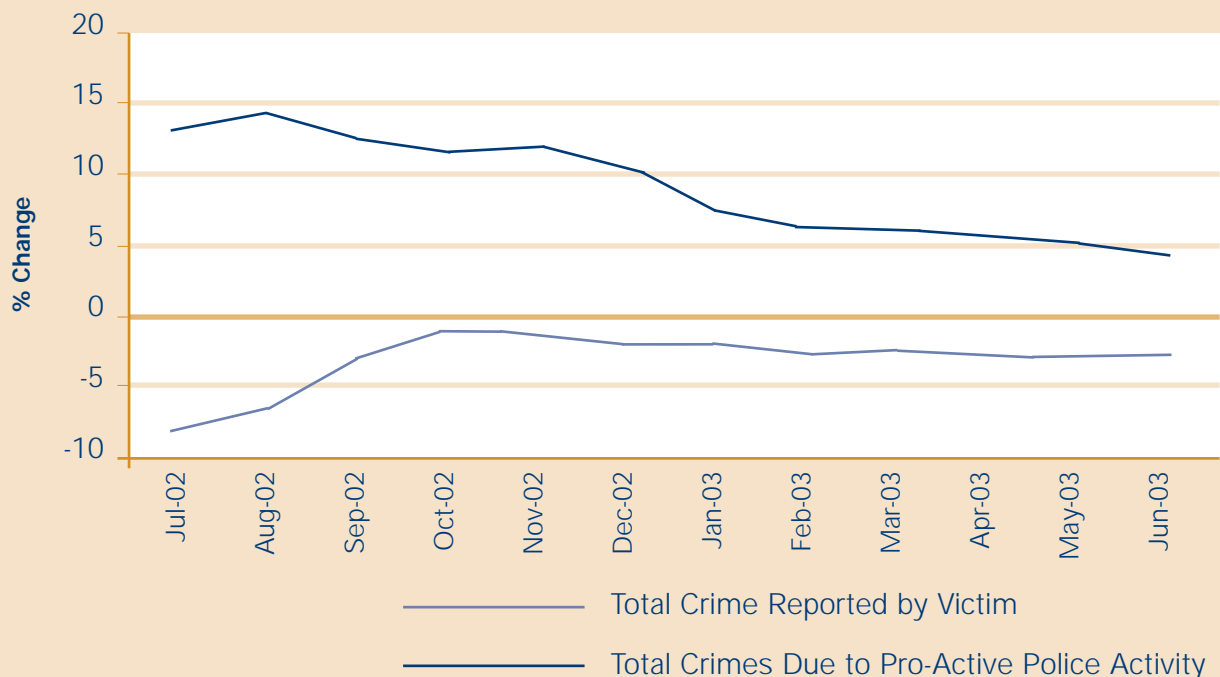
OFFENCE CATEGORY	2001-02 Reported	Cleared	%Cleared	2002-03 Reported	Cleared	%Cleared	% Change 2002-03 over 2001-02
AGAINST THE PERSON							
Murder	33	32	97.0	24	19	79.2	-27.3
Attempted Murder	30	23	76.7	52	46	88.5	73.3
Manslaughter	0	0	-	1	1	100.0	-
Driving Causing Death	17	17	100.0	18	15	83.3	5.9
Serious Assault	2,234	1,482	66.3	2,196	1,486	67.7	-1.7
Minor Assault	12,926	9,268	71.7	13,438	9,663	71.9	4.0
Assault Police	1,040	1,015	97.6	1,056	1,036	98.1	1.5
Rape/Attempted Rape	657	456	69.4	691	442	64.0	5.2
Other Sexual Offences	1,406	801	57.0	1,473	880	59.7	4.8
Robbery with Firearm	72	38	52.8	73	31	42.5	1.4
Robbery other Weapon	402	144	35.8	447	166	37.1	11.2
Other Unarmed Robbery	1,006	244	24.3	1,051	261	24.8	4.5
Other Offences	3,328	2,184	65.6	3,142	2,158	68.7	-5.6
SUB-TOTAL	23,151	15,704	67.8	23,662	16,204	68.5	2.2
AGAINST PROPERTY							
Serious Criminal Trespass - Dwelling	17,512	1,896	10.8	16,715	2,201	13.2	-4.6
Serious Criminal Trespass - Shop	4,587	451	9.8	4,221	409	9.7	-8.0
Serious Criminal Trespass - Other	11,617	1,190	10.2	10,608	1,144	10.8	-8.7
Fraud/Forgery/Misappropriation	6,854	4,683	68.3	5,756	4,216	73.2	-16.0
Receiving/Unlawful Possession	2,577	2,563	99.5	2,568	2,559	99.6	-0.3
Larceny/Illegal Use of Motor Vehicle	12,360	1,736	14.0	10,532	1,775	16.9	-14.8
Illegal Interference of Motor Vehicle	5,029	470	9.3	4,311	400	9.3	-14.3
Larceny from Motor Vehicle	23,253	1,138	4.9	21,334	1,189	5.6	-8.3
Larceny from Shops	9,254	4,672	50.5	10,766	5,071	47.1	16.3
Other Theft	47,638	4,828	10.1	46,218	4,834	10.5	-3.0
Prop. Damage - Arson/Explosives	2,972	268	9.0	3,120	236	7.6	5.0
Prop. Damage - Not Arson/Explosives	39,670	6,111	15.4	40,829	6,326	15.5	2.9
SUB-TOTAL	183,323	30,006	16.4	176,978	30,360	17.2	-3.5
AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER							
Hinder/Resist Police	2,379	2,375	99.8	2,477	2,467	99.6	4.1
Firearm/Weapon Offences	2,883	2,840	98.5	3,089	3,049	98.7	7.1
Disorderly/Offensive Behaviour	4,789	3,959	82.7	5,332	4,236	79.4	11.3
Drug Offences	4,247	4,225	99.5	3,496	3,476	99.4	-17.7
Drink Driving Offences	6,126	6,126	100.0	6,199	6,199	100.0	1.2
Dang. Reckless or Neg. Driving	4,656	4,627	99.4	4,569	4,551	99.6	-1.9
Other Offences	21,612	14,068	65.1	23,719	16,027	67.6	9.7
SUB-TOTAL	46,692	38,220	81.9	48,881	40,005	81.8	4.7
TOTAL RECORDED OFFENCES	253,166	83,930	33.2	249,521	86,569	34.7	-1.4

State Summary of Offences Reported or Becoming Known to Police Two-Stage Format for the 2001-02 and 2002-03 Financial Years

OFFENCE CATEGORY	Reported	2001-02 Cleared	%Cleared	Reported	2002-03 Cleared	%Cleared	% Change 2002-03 over
CRIME REPORTED BY VICTIM							
OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON							
Murder	33	32	97.0	24	19	79.2	-27.3
Attempted Murder	30	23	76.7	52	46	88.5	73.3
Manslaughter	0	0	-	1	1	100.0	-
Driving Causing Death	17	17	100.0	18	15	83.3	5.9
Serious Assault	2,234	1,482	66.3	2,196	1,486	67.7	-1.7
Rape/Attempted Rape	657	456	69.4	691	442	64.0	5.2
Robbery with Firearm	72	38	52.8	73	31	42.5	1.4
Robbery other Weapon	402	144	35.8	447	166	37.1	11.2
Other Unarmed Robbery	1,006	244	24.3	1,051	261	24.8	4.5
Other Sexual Offences	1,406	801	57.0	1,473	880	59.7	4.8
Minor Assault	12,926	9,268	71.7	13,438	9,663	71.9	4.0
Assault Police	1,040	1,015	97.6	1,056	1,036	98.1	1.5
Other Offences	3,328	2,184	65.6	3,142	2,158	68.7	-5.6
SUB-TOTAL	23,151	15,704	67.8	23,662	16,204	68.5	2.2
OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY							
Serious Criminal Trespass							
Residence	17,512	1,896	10.8	16,715	2,201	13.2	-4.6
Non-Residence	16,204	1,641	10.1	14,829	1,553	10.5	-8.5
Fraud/Forgery/Misappropriation	6,854	4,683	68.3	5,756	4,216	73.2	-16.0
Receiving/Unlawful Possession	2,577	2,563	99.5	2,568	2,559	99.6	-0.3
Larceny/Illegal Use of Motor Vehicle	12,360	1,736	14.0	10,532	1,775	16.9	-14.8
Illegal Interference of Motor Vehicle	4,485	402	9.0	4,004	344	8.6	-10.7
Larceny from Motor Vehicle	22,705	1,007	4.4	20,887	1,059	5.1	-8.0
Larceny from Shops	7,223	4,394	60.8	8,787	4,812	54.8	21.7
Other Theft	32,403	3,293	10.2	31,349	3,059	9.8	-3.3
Property Damage - Arson/Explosives	2,972	268	9.0	3,120	236	7.6	5.0
Property Damage - Not Arson/Explosives	35,701	6,079	17.0	37,211	6,156	16.5	4.2
SUB-TOTAL	160,996	27,962	17.4	155,758	27,970	18.0	-3.3
TOTAL CRIME REPORTED BY VICTIM	184,147	43,666	23.7	179,420	44,174	24.6	-2.6
CRIME REPORTED DUE TO PRO-ACTIVE POLICE ACTIVITY							
Public Order Offences							
Firearm/Weapon Offences	2,883	2,840	98.5	3,089	3,049	98.7	7.1
Disorderly/Offensive Behaviour	4,789	3,959	82.7	5,332	4,236	79.4	11.3
Hinder/Resist Police	2,379	2,375	99.8	2,477	2,467	99.6	4.1
Trespassing	2,329	1,041	44.7	2,349	1,085	46.2	0.9
Public Order Offences	15,939	12,559	78.8	17,833	14,529	81.5	11.9
SUB-TOTAL	28,319	22,774	80.4	31,080	25,366	81.6	9.7
Drug Offences							
Sell/Trade Drugs	992	992	100.0	863	863	100.0	-13.0
Produce/Manufacture Drugs	1,810	1,810	100.0	1,734	1,734	100.0	-4.2
Other Drug Offences	1,445	1,423	98.5	899	879	97.8	-37.8
SUB-TOTAL	4,247	4,225	99.5	3,496	3,476	99.4	-17.7
Traffic Offences							
Drink Driving Offences	6,126	6,126	100.0	6,199	6,199	100.0	1.2
Dangerous, Reckless or Negligent Driving	-1.9	4,656	4,627	99.4	4,569	4,551	99.6
SUB-TOTAL	10,782	10,753	99.7	10,768	10,750	99.8	-0.1
Unknown Offence Type	25	23	92.0	14	11	78.6	-44.0
TOTAL CRIMES DUE TO PRO-ACTIVE POLICE ACTIVITY	43,373	37,775	87.1	45,358	39,603	87.3	4.6

1. This table presents reported crime in the 'Two-Stage reporting format'. Offences reported by victims and those reported as a result of proactive police activity are presented separately.
2. The offences of Serious Criminal Trespass have been grouped into Residence and Non-Residence categories, and replace the traditional categories of Breaking and Entering.
3. Some offences committed in association with others are excluded to reduce duplication of reporting. These include:
 - a) Offences of Larceny associated with Serious Criminal Trespass.
 - b) Offences of Shop Theft associated with Serious Criminal Trespass.
 - c) Offences of Illegal Interference of Motor Vehicle, Larceny from Motor Vehicle and Property Damage associated with Larceny/Illegal Use of Motor Vehicle.
 - d) Offences of Illegal Interference of Motor Vehicle and Property Damage associated with Larceny from Motor Vehicle.
4. Graffiti is included under Property Damage – Not Arson/Explosives, instead of Public Order Offences.
5. Please note results may vary from previously published data due to quality assurance processes. Included in the quality assurance process was an adjustment to exclude associated theft with Serious Criminal Trespass on Shops.

Year to date % Change between 2002-03 and 2001-02 - Two-Stage Format



Summary of Offences Reported or Becoming Known to Police During 2002-03 Financial Year

(with comparison figures for 2001/2002)

Classification Of Offences	Number of Offences 2001/2002	Number of Offences 2002/2003	Offences Cleared				TOTAL
			Unfounded	Arrest	Report	Otherwise	
Offences Against the Person							
Murder	33	24	0	18	0	1	19
Attempted Murder	30	52	0	42	0	4	46
Manslaughter	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
Driving Causing Death	17	18	1	3	11	0	15
Homicide nec*	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Sub Total Homicide	80	97	1	64	11	5	81
A.O.G.B.H.	217	217	1	127	18	22	168
A.O.A.B.H.	2,017	1,979	13	661	321	323	1,318
Injury Negligent Driving	56	32	0	22	12	1	35
Serious Assault nec*	81	107	0	83	11	1	95
Sub Total Serious Assaults	2,371	2,335	14	893	362	347	1,616
Minor Assault	12,926	13,438	159	2,842	1,925	4,737	9,663
Assault Police	1,040	1,056	1	977	51	7	1,036
Sub Total Minor Assault	13,966	14,494	160	3,819	1,976	4,744	10,699
Rape	555	590	31	134	39	185	389
Attempted Rape	19	15	0	5	0	3	8
U.S.I.	186	198	10	43	28	52	133
Gross Indecency U16	51	52	3	14	6	9	32
Indecent Assault	556	578	23	105	83	142	353
Sub Total Sexual Offences Against Females	1,367	1,433	67	301	156	391	915
Rape	65	70	4	12	8	15	39
Attempted Rape	3	2	0	2	0	0	2
U.S.I.	43	66	6	14	10	15	45
Gross Indecency U16	20	39	0	28	1	0	29
Indecent Assault	142	138	7	29	32	21	89
Sub Total Sexual Offences Against Males	273	315	17	85	51	51	204
Incest	12	15	0	2	4	3	9
Indecent Behaviour/Exposure	362	330	4	72	48	37	161
Sexual Offences nec*	49	70	0	14	8	10	32
Persistent Sexual Abuse of a Child	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
Sub Total Other Sexual Offences	423	416	4	89	60	50	203
Kidnapping/Abduction Against Person nec*	132	164	7	63	6	21	97
	3,002	2,778	34	747	170	945	1,896
Sub Total Other Offences Against the Person	3,134	2,942	41	810	176	966	1,993
Firearm	72	73	0	29	2	0	31
Other Weapon	402	447	3	137	5	21	166
Other Robbery	1,006	1,051	1	153	26	81	261
Sub Total Robbery	1,480	1,571	4	319	33	102	458
Extortion	57	59	1	20	2	12	35
Sub Total Extortion	57	59	1	20	2	12	35
Total Offences Against the Person	23,151	23,662	309	6,400	2,827	6,668	16,204

* nec – not elsewhere classified

Summary of Offences Reported or Becoming Known to Police During 2002/2003 Financial Year

(with comparison figures for 2001/2002)

Classification Of Offences	Number of Offences 2001/2002	Number of Offences 2002/2003	Offences Cleared				TOTAL
			Unfounded	Arrest	Report	Otherwise	
Offences Against Property							
Dwelling	17,512	16,715	83	1,549	217	352	2,201
Shop	4,587	4,221	4	346	42	17	409
Other Building (inc. school)	11,617	10,608	13	892	172	67	1,144
Sub Total Breaking and Entering	33,716	31,544	100	2,787	431	436	3,754
Cards	1,714	1,447	10	456	193	37	696
Cheques	833	723	21	290	169	68	548
Fraud nec*	2,293	1,976	50	665	498	178	1,391
Forge and Utter	54	76	1	35	75	11	122
Sub Total False Pretences, Fraud, Forgery	4,894	4,222	82	1,446	935	294	2,757
By Director/Trustee/Partner	347	379	18	66	219	48	351
By Employee	1,545	1,118	34	522	513	35	1,104
Sub Total Misappropriation and Embezzlement	1,892	1,497	52	588	732	83	1,455
Counterfeiting	68	37	0	3	1	0	4
Sub Total Counterfeiting	68	37	0	3	1	0	4
Receiving	517	398	0	287	107	0	394
Unlawful Possession	2,060	2,170	0	1,620	543	2	2,165
Sub Total Receiving and Unlawful Possession	2,577	2,568	0	1,907	650	2	2,559
Larceny/Illegal Use of Motor Vehicle	12,360	10,532	151	1,239	185	200	1,775
Bicycle Theft	3,282	3,454	19	99	89	53	260
Vehicle Theft nec*	677	646	11	32	17	15	75
Theft from Person	192	185	0	21	6	8	35
Livestock theft	399	344	13	6	9	16	44
Shop Theft	9,254	10,766	150	1,522	2,796	603	5,071
Theft from Motor Vehicle	23,253	21,334	48	796	245	100	1,189
Theft nec*	43,088	41,589	313	2,160	1,077	870	4,420
Sub Total Other Theft	92,505	88,850	705	5,875	4,424	1,865	12,869
Fire (inc. Arson/Explosion)	2,972	3,120	24	97	65	50	236
Not Fire	39,662	40,819	106	2,624	1,789	1,807	6,326
Kill/Injure Animal	8	10	0	0	0	0	0
Sub Total Property Damage	42,642	43,949	130	2,721	1,854	1,857	6,562
Illegal Interference of Motor Vehicle	5,029	4,311	3	290	71	36	400
Sub Total Illegal Interference of Motor Vehicle	5,029	4,311	3	290	71	36	400
Total Offences Against Property	183,323	176,978	1,072	15,617	9,098	4,573	30,360

*nec – not elsewhere classified

Summary of Offences Reported or Becoming Known to Police During 2002/2003 Financial Year

(with comparison figures for 2001/2002)

Classification Of Offences	Number of Offences 2001/2002	Number of Offences 2002/2003	Offences Cleared				TOTAL
			Unfounded	Arrest	Report	Otherwise	
Offences Against Public Order							
Environment Offences	26	31	0	16	13	0	29
Sub Total Environment Offences	26	31	0	16	13	0	29
Perjury	2	12	0	3	8	1	12
Pervert Justice	71	78	2	37	12	6	57
Breach of Recognisance/ Probation/Bond	3	2	0	0	2	0	2
Breach Restraint Order	2,257	2,071	52	666	617	304	1,639
Breach Bail	2,960	4,010	66	2,911	587	105	3,669
Escape Custody	71	47	0	37	4	0	41
Resist/Hinder Police	2,379	2,477	1	2,373	93	0	2,467
Refuse Name	1,731	1,630	0	1,403	226	1	1,630
Weapon Offences	2,883	3,089	1	1,617	1,429	2	3,049
Other Good Order	1,598	1,788	2	963	728	8	1,701
Sub Total Good Order	13,955	15,204	124	10,010	3,706	427	14,267
Child Pornography	34	20	1	7	12	0	20
Restricted Publication	36	70	4	3	36	5	48
Sub Total Pornography And Censorship ⁷⁰		90	5	10	48	5	68
Underage Drinking	324	292	0	55	237	0	292
Liquor Licensing nec*	312	335	1	226	108	0	335
Sub Total Liquor Licensing	636	627	1	281	345	0	627
TAB and bookmaking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lottery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Betting and Gaming	29	32	0	9	21	0	30
Sub Total Betting And Gaming	29	32	0	9	21	0	30
Trespass	2,329	2,349	15	761	212	97	1,085
Sub Total Trespass	2,329	2,349	15	761	212	97	1,085
Soliciting	53	38	0	37	1	0	38
Procure Person	6	1	0	0	0	0	0
Brothel Related Offences	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Live off Earnings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub Total Prostitution And Related Offences	60	39	0	37	1	0	38
Consorting	4	2	0	1	1	0	2
Language Offences	1,011	1,005	2	867	99	25	993
Disorderly Behaviour	3,643	4,180	4	2,603	419	104	3,130
Offensive Behaviour	135	147	2	69	27	15	113
Loiter	610	682	0	674	7	0	681
Urinate	535	491	0	64	420	1	485
Public Order nec*	6,384	6,731	30	225	381	868	1,504
Sub Total Other Offences Against Public Order	12,322	13,238	38	4,503	1,354	1,013	6,908
Cannabis	528	341	0	85	256	0	341
Heroin	18	18	0	2	16	0	18
Opiates (ex. Heroin)	5	2	0	0	2	0	2
Cocaine	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amphetamines	280	155	0	41	114	0	155
LSD	5	6	0	2	4	0	6
Hallucinogens	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
Drugs nec*	31	11	0	5	6	0	11
Sub Total Possess/Use Drugs	871	534	0	135	399	0	534

*nec – not elsewhere classified

Summary of Offences Reported or Becoming Known to Police During 2002/2003 Financial Year

(with comparison figures for 2001/2002)

Classification Of Offences	Number of Offences 2001/2002	Number of Offences 2002/2003	Offences Cleared				TOTAL
			Unfounded	Arrest	Report	Otherwise	
Offences Against Public Order (cont'd.)							
Cannabis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heroin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Opiates (ex. Heroin)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cocaine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amphetamines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hallucinogens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drugs nec*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub Total Import/Export Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cannabis	683	541	0	352	189	0	541
Heroin	53	42	0	40	2	0	42
Opiates (Ex. Heroin)	0	2	0	2	0	0	2
Cocaine	8	5	0	5	0	0	5
Amphetamines	207	241	0	231	10	0	241
LSD	7	10	0	9	1	0	10
Hallucinogens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drugs nec*	34	22	0	20	2	0	22
Sub Total Sell/Trade Drugs	992	863	0	659	204	0	863
Cannabis	1,733	1,665	0	455	1,210	0	1,665
Heroin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Opiates (ex. Heroin)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cocaine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amphetamines	62	60	0	59	1	0	60
LSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hallucinogens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drugs nec*	15	9	0	1	8	0	9
Sub Total Produce/Manufacture Drugs	1,810	1,734	0	515	1,219	0	1,734
Forge Script	124	100	1	53	24	4	82
Possess Implements	328	146	0	36	110	0	146
Drug Offences nec*	122	119	0	62	54	1	117
Sub Total Other Drug Related Offences	574	365	1	151	188	5	345
DUI Alcohol/Drugs	1,265	1,309	0	450	859	0	1,309
Exceed PCA	4,644	4,592	0	320	4,272	0	4,592
Refuse Blood Sample	6	10	0	1	9	0	10
Refuse Alcotest/BA	211	288	0	123	165	0	288
Sub Total Drink Driving And Related Offences	6,126	6,199	0	894	5,305	0	6,199
Dangerous Driving	4,656	4,569	0	950	3,586	15	4,551
Other Offences nec*	2,236	3,007	3	1,064	1,609	51	2,727
Sub Total Other Offences NEC*	2,236	3,007	3	1,064	1,609	51	2,727
Total Offences Against Public Order	46,692	48,881	187	19,995	18,210	1,613	40,005
GRAND TOTAL	253,166	249,521	1,568	42,012	30,135	12,854	86,569

*nec – not elsewhere classified

Selected Offences Reported or Becoming Known to Police and Rates per 100 000 of the Population

Selected Offences	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03
Violent	4,008 <i>273.8</i>	4,083 <i>278.2</i>	3,956 <i>268.9</i>	3,646 <i>246.7</i>	3,844 <i>258.9</i>	4,190 <i>280.5</i>	4,047 <i>269.4</i>	4,760 <i>315.6</i>	4,434 <i>292.5</i>	4,534 <i>297.5</i>
Property	108,252 <i>7396.1</i>	102,157 <i>6961.1</i>	102,165 <i>6944.1</i>	96,478 <i>6529.1</i>	101,421 <i>6829.7</i>	112,822 <i>7553.6</i>	120,359 <i>8011.0</i>	137,333 <i>9106.8</i>	133,075 <i>8779.5</i>	126,150 <i>8276.8</i>
Murder / Attempted	63 <i>4.3</i>	72 <i>4.9</i>	45 <i>3.1</i>	52 <i>3.5</i>	61 <i>4.1</i>	62 <i>4.2</i>	72 <i>4.8</i>	59 <i>3.9</i>	63 <i>4.2</i>	76 <i>5.0</i>
Rape / Attempted	717 <i>49.0</i>	679 <i>46.3</i>	623 <i>42.3</i>	578 <i>39.1</i>	594 <i>40.0</i>	632 <i>42.3</i>	572 <i>38.1</i>	683 <i>45.3</i>	657 <i>43.3</i>	691 <i>45.3</i>
Serious Assault (Excluding Causing Injury by Driving)	1,666 <i>113.8</i>	1,751 <i>119.3</i>	1,799 <i>122.3</i>	1,743 <i>118.0</i>	1,852 <i>124.7</i>	1,838 <i>123.1</i>	1,884 <i>125.4</i>	2,123 <i>140.8</i>	2,234 <i>147.4</i>	2,196 <i>144.1</i>
Robbery	1,562 <i>106.7</i>	1,581 <i>107.7</i>	1,489 <i>101.2</i>	1,273 <i>86.1</i>	1,337 <i>90.0</i>	1,658 <i>111.0</i>	1,519 <i>101.1</i>	1,895 <i>125.7</i>	1,480 <i>97.6</i>	1,571 <i>103.1</i>
Breaking and Entering	39,706 <i>2712.8</i>	33,831 <i>2305.3</i>	30,830 <i>2095.5</i>	29,149 <i>1972.6</i>	29,911 <i>2014.2</i>	34,641 <i>2319.3</i>	34,882 <i>2321.7</i>	37,926 <i>2514.9</i>	33,716 <i>2224.4</i>	31,544 <i>2069.6</i>
Larceny (Excluding Larceny/ Illegal Use of a Motor Vehicle)	51,477 <i>3517.1</i>	50,326 <i>3429.3</i>	51,991 <i>3533.8</i>	49,303 <i>3336.6</i>	51,390 <i>3460.6</i>	57,895 <i>3876.2</i>	65,130 <i>4335.0</i>	77,836 <i>5161.4</i>	80,145 <i>5287.5</i>	78,318 <i>5138.5</i>
Larceny/Illegal Use of a Motor Vehicle	9,360 <i>639.5</i>	9,732 <i>663.2</i>	9,390 <i>638.2</i>	8,029 <i>543.4</i>	9,599 <i>646.4</i>	11,402 <i>763.4</i>	13,080 <i>870.6</i>	13,046 <i>865.1</i>	12,360 <i>815.4</i>	10,532 <i>691.0</i>
False Pretences, Fraud, Forgery, Misappropriation	7,709 <i>526.7</i>	8,268 <i>563.4</i>	9,954 <i>676.6</i>	9,997 <i>676.5</i>	10,521 <i>708.5</i>	8,884 <i>594.8</i>	7,267 <i>483.7</i>	8,525 <i>565.3</i>	6,854 <i>452.2</i>	5,756 <i>377.7</i>

Notes:

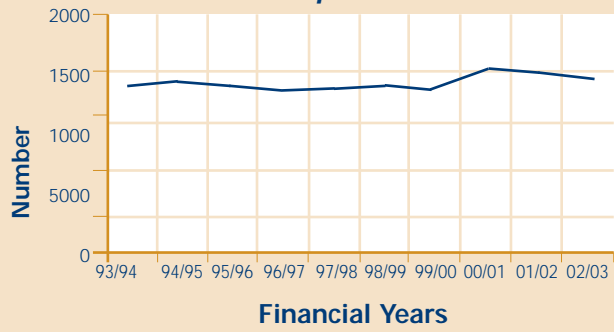
1. VIOLENT OFFENCES consist of murder and attempted murder, rape and attempted rape, serious assaults (excluding injury caused by negligent driving) and robbery.
2. PROPERTY OFFENCES consist of breaking and entering, total larceny (including larceny/illegal use of a motor vehicle) and false pretences, fraud, forgery and misappropriation.
3. Figures in italics refer to the rate of the offence per 100,000 of the estimated resident population. The estimated resident population as at 31 December 2002 was used for the offence calculations for 2002-03. The entire series has been recalculated using the latest published estimated resident population data for 31 December each year.
4. Sexual Offences have changed to an incident base in line with National Counting Rules as of 1 July 1993. Please exercise caution when comparing with previous financial years.

OFFENCE RATES PER 100 000 POPULATION

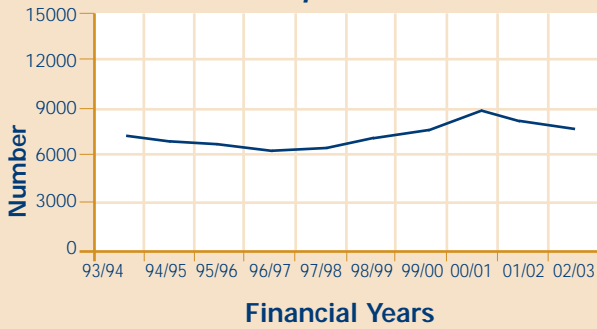
Violent Offences
Rate per 100 000



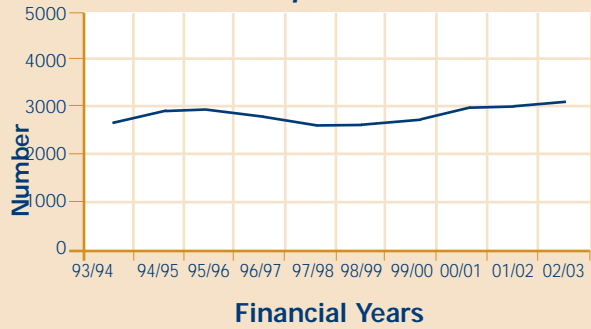
Against the Person Offences
Rate per 100 000



Property Offences
Rate per 100 000



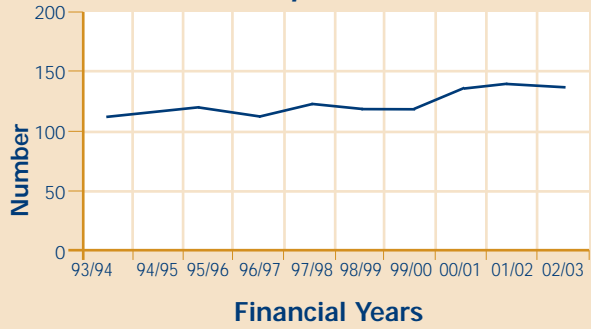
Public Order Offences
Rate per 100 000



Murder/Attempted Murder
Rate per 100 000



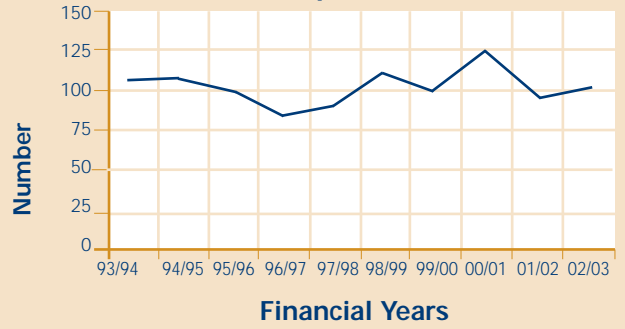
Serious Assault
Rate per 100 000



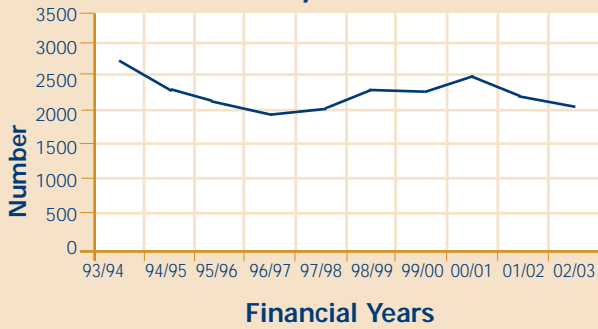
**Rape / Attempted Rape
Rate per 100 000**



**Robbery
Rate per 100 000**



**Serious Criminal Trespass
Rate per 100 000**



**Larceny/Illegal Use of Motor Vehicles
Rate per 100 000**



**False Pretences, Fraud, Forgery and
Misappropriation
Rate per 100 000**



**Larceny
Rate per 100 000**



Young Offenders: Actions Taken by Police LSA/Location During 2002-03 Financial Year

LOCATION WHERE FINAL ACTION TAKEN	Formal Caution	Family Conference	Court	Withdrawn	Unacted	TOTAL
SOUTHERN OPERATIONS SERVICE						
ADELAIDE LSA	60	21	51	5	-	137
HILLS-MURRAY LSA	149	97	173	9	-	428
RIVERLAND LSA	109	46	131	3	-	289
SOUTH COAST LSA	203	162	187	7	-	559
SOUTH EAST LSA	138	64	145	5	-	352
STURT LSA	207	74	193	12	-	486
TOTAL	866	464	880	41	0	2251
NORTHERN OPERATIONS SERVICE						
BAROSSA-YORKE LSA	177	35	56	9	-	277
ELIZABETH LSA	404	268	440	22	-	1134
FAR NORTH LSA	155	92	319	5	-	571
HOLDEN HILL LSA	178	80	207	10	-	475
MID WEST LSA	94	116	238	1	-	449
NORTH EAST LSA	72	66	139	-	-	277
PORT ADELAIDE LSA	129	170	300	13	-	612
WEST COAST LSA	26	8	59	3	-	96
TOTAL	1235	835	1758	63	0	3891
OPERATIONS SUPPORT SERVICE						
COMMUNITY PROGRAM SUPPORT	1	-	-	-	-	1
OPERATIONAL SERVICES	1	-	-	-	-	1
PROSECUTION SUPPORT	85	85	1109	27	-	1306
TRAFFIC OPS & INVEST	-	-	1	-	-	1
TRAFFIC SUPPORT BRANCH	1	-	-	-	-	1
TRANSIT SERVICES BRANCH	41	-	9	1	-	51
TOTAL	129	85	1119	28	0	1361
OTHER LOCATION	12	32	63	-	549	656
GRAND TOTAL	2242	1416	3820	132	549	8159

Age and Sex Breakdown of Accused Recorded During 2002-03 Financial Year

Classification of Offences	0-14			15			16			17			18			19			
	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	
Offences Against the Person																			
Murder	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Attempted Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Driving Causing Death	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Homicide nec*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HOMICIDE	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-
A.O.G.B.H.	4	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	8	-	-	17	-	-	9	1	-	-
A.O.A.B.H.	36	6	-	22	3	-	39	8	-	58	8	-	35	2	-	59	5	-	-
Injury Negligent Driving	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serious Assault nec*	2	-	-	2	1	-	7	-	-	15	1	-	7	3	-	2	1	-	-
SERIOUS ASSAULT	42	6	-	26	4	-	49	8	-	81	9	-	62	5	-	70	7	-	-
Minor Assault	168	103	-	96	44	-	130	51	-	154	46	-	171	36	-	162	30	-	-
Assault Police	16	12	-	23	19	-	13	9	-	25	14	-	29	5	-	43	6	-	-
MINOR ASSAULT	184	115	-	119	63	-	143	60	-	179	60	-	200	41	-	205	36	-	-
Rape	10	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	5	-	-	10	-	-	4	-	-	-
Attempted Rape	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
U.S.I.	3	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross Indecency U16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indecent Assault	20	-	-	2	-	-	4	-	-	6	-	-	4	-	-	3	-	-	-
SEXUAL OFFENCES AGAINST FEMALES	33	-	-	7	-	-	8	-	-	15	-	-	17	-	-	7	-	-	-
Rape	4	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attempted Rape	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
U.S.I.	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross Indecency U16	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indecent Assault	2	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
SEXUAL OFFENCES AGAINST MALES	9	1	-	7	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	7	-	-	1	-	-	-
Incest	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indecent Behaviour/Exposure	5	1	-	5	-	-	4	-	-	3	-	-	6	-	-	1	-	-	-
Sexual Offences nec*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-
Persistent Sexual Abuse of a Child	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER SEXUAL OFFENCES	7	1	-	5	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	-	9	-	-	1	1	-	-
Kidnapping/Abduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	6	-	-	-
Against Person nec*	34	2	-	22	-	-	20	3	-	32	2	-	39	2	-	39	1	-	-
OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON	34	2	-	22	-	-	22	3	-	34	2	-	40	2	-	45	1	-	-
Firearm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	9	-	-	-
Other Weapon	10	-	-	6	2	-	6	1	-	11	-	-	11	1	-	19	-	-	-
Other Robbery	23	6	-	12	2	-	19	3	-	45	3	-	40	8	-	28	1	-	-
ROBBERY	33	6	-	18	4	-	25	4	-	56	3	-	52	9	-	56	1	-	-
Extortion	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
EXTORTION	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
TOTAL OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON	345	131	-	206	72	-	253	75	-	371	76	-	391	58	-	386	47	-	-

20-24		25-34			35-44			45-59			>59		Unkn.			TOTAL		Corp.	GRAND			
m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u		TOTAL			
2	-	-	6	-	-	7	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	18	2	-	-	20
11	1	-	14	-	-	8	-	-	7	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	43	2	-	-	45
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	1	-	-	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	1	-	27	1	-	15	-	-	8	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	72	5	-	-	77
30	5	-	39	16	-	31	4	-	14	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	157	31	-	-	188
186	16	-	294	48	-	194	18	-	63	4	-	9	2	-	1	-	1	996	120	1	-	1,117
1	-	-	15	3	-	4	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	28	3	-	-	31
13	2	-	18	7	-	20	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	18	-	-	106
230	23	-	366	74	-	249	25	-	81	9	-	12	2	-	1	-	1	1269	172	1	-	1442
646	113	11,275	220	-	862	138	1	382	62	-	47	1	-	-	1	-	4,093	845	2	-	4,940	
173	50	-	262	75	-	155	37	-	53	14	-	4	1	-	-	-	796	242	-	-	1,038	
819	163	1	1537	295	-	1017	175	1	435	76	-	51	2	-	-	1	-	4889	1087	2	-	5978
18	-	-	42	1	-	38	-	-	27	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	165	1	-	-	166
-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	5
12	-	-	17	-	-	18	-	-	18	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	85	-	-	-	85
-	-	-	10	-	-	2	-	-	9	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	-	-	26
12	-	-	32	-	-	35	1	-	52	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	193	1	-	-	194
42	-	-	103	1	-	94	1	-	106	-	-	42	-	-	-	-	-	474	2	-	-	476
2	-	-	6	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	24
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
2	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	10	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	25
2	-	-	4	-	-	2	-	-	14	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	30
7	-	-	14	3	-	8	2	-	17	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	55	7	-	-	62
13	-	-	28	3	-	15	2	-	42	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	135	7	-	-	142
-	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	10
22	1	-	26	5	-	24	2	-	14	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	114	10	-	-	124
3	-	-	2	-	-	3	-	-	4	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	17	1	-	-	18
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	1	-	29	5	-	31	2	-	19	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	141	11	-	-	152
12	1	-	24	3	-	25	3	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77	7	-	-	84
140	14	-	271	23	-	181	11	-	58	9	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	846	67	-	-	913
152	15	-	295	26	-	206	14	-	63	9	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	923	74	-	-	997
11	1	-	14	1	-	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	3	-	-	44
26	5	-	27	1	-	21	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	139	12	-	-	151
86	10	-	36	11	-	11	7	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	305	51	-	-	356
123	16	-	77	13	-	37	10	-	7	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	485	66	-	-	551
2	-	-	9	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	4	-	-	25
2	-	-	9	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	4	-	-	25
1419	219	1	2471	418	-	1667	230	1	761	97	-	138	4	-	1	1	1	8409	1428	3	-	9840

Classification of Offences	0-14			15			16			17			18			19		
	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u
Offences Against Property																		
Dwelling	134	18	-	72	11	-	73	7	-	60	19	-	59	6	-	80	7	-
Shop	81	18	-	51	6	-	56	2	-	53	10	-	47	5	-	34	3	-
Other Building (inc. school)	241	9	-	111	2	-	148	3	-	93	5	-	80	-	-	46	2	-
TOTAL SERIOUS CRIMINAL TRESPASS	456	45	-	234	19	-	277	12	-	206	34	-	186	11	-	160	12	-
Cards	-	1	-	-	5	-	-	4	-	15	14	-	6	4	-	-	15	-
Cheques	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	4	-	-	2	1	-
Fraud nec*	6	4	-	4	-	-	7	-	-	21	8	-	10	9	-	11	4	-
Forge and Utter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
FALSE PRETENCES, FRAUD AND FORGERY	6	5	-	4	5	-	7	4	-	40	22	-	20	13	-	13	21	-
By Director/Trustee/Partner	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	13	4	-	9	2	-
By Employee	-	1	-	-	3	-	7	4	-	13	22	-	6	5	-	18	11	-
MISAPPROPRIATION AND EMBEZZLEMENT	-	1	-	-	3	-	7	4	-	14	23	-	19	9	-	27	13	-
Counterfeiting	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
COUNTERFEITING	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Receiving	44	13	-	27	10	-	27	8	-	40	18	-	43	8	-	39	4	-
Unlawful Possession	58	14	-	34	11	-	39	11	-	70	23	-	85	13	-	78	18	-
RECEIVING AND UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	102	27	-	61	21	-	66	19	-	110	41	-	128	21	-	117	22	-
Larceny/Illegal Use of A Motor Vehicle	221	51	-	180	29	-	157	26	-	157	16	-	97	14	-	77	10	-
Bicycle Theft	58	1	-	25	1	-	6	1	-	6	1	-	7	-	-	7	-	-
Vehicle Theft nec*	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	5	1	-	5	-	-	1	-	-
Theft from Person	2	2	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	3	-	-	6	-	-	2	-	-
Livestock theft	7	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Shop Theft	373	338	-	168	170	-	154	128	-	113	78	-	188	106	-	124	62	-
Theft from a Motor Vehicle	89	6	-	69	3	-	119	3	-	122	6	-	94	3	-	64	4	-
Theft nec*	342	58	-	160	21	-	181	23	-	158	26	-	145	21	-	132	20	-
OTHER THEFT	1093	456	-	603	224	-	624	183	-	565	129	-	545	144	-	407	96	-
Fire (inc. Arson/Explosives)	58	4	-	14	2	-	9	-	-	13	1	-	12	-	-	2	-	-
Not Fire	434	88	-	214	46	-	233	31	1	246	42	-	311	13	-	215	17	-
Kill/Injure Animal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PROPERTY DAMAGE	492	92	-	228	48	-	242	31	1	259	43	-	323	13	-	217	17	-
Illegal Interference of a Motor Vehicle	66	4	-	36	6	-	50	9	-	38	3	-	32	-	-	25	-	-
ILLEGAL INTERFERENCE OF A MOTOR VEHICLE	66	4	-	36	6	-	50	9	-	38	3	-	32	-	-	25	-	-
TOTAL OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY	2215	630	-	1167	326	-	1273	262	1	1232	295	-	1254	211	-	966	181	-

20-24			25-34			35-44			45-59			>59			Unkn.			TOTAL			Corp.	GRAND				
m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	u	TOTAL				
280	80	-	672	86	-	204	36	-	43	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,679	274	-	-	1,953
96	4	-	96	15	-	28	3	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	551	66	-	-	617
152	14	-	254	18	-	100	16	-	23	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	1,255	69	-	-	1,324
528	98	-	1022	119	-	332	55	-	73	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	3485	409	-	-	3894
39	47	-	120	160	-	42	31	-	26	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	248	284	-	-	532
65	12	-	51	91	-	49	22	-	38	5	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	216	131	-	-	347
70	40	-	256	110	-	166	55	-	74	15	-	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	631	250	-	-	881
8	22	-	16	3	-	12	6	-	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	42	-	-	82
182	121	-	443	364	-	269	114	-	141	29	-	10	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1135	707	-	-	1842
12	4	-	26	15	-	39	50	-	48	3	-	16	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	164	82	-	-	246
49	89	-	68	74	-	30	49	-	33	9	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	224	268	-	-	492
61	93	-	94	89	-	69	99	-	81	12	-	16	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	388	350	-	-	738
-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	5
-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	5
139	65	-	266	123	-	115	56	-	28	7	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	772	313	-	-	1,085
353	137	-	740	229	-	390	138	-	99	56	-	19	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1,966	654	-	-	2,620
492	202	-	1006	352	-	505	194	-	127	63	-	23	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2738	967	-	-	3705
243	51	-	439	62	-	145	20	-	22	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1,739	282	-	-	2,021
13	3	-	32	5	-	9	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	164	13	-	-	177
6	1	-	15	1	-	4	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	5	-	-	49
5	1	-	6	5	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	10	-	-	38
4	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	2	-	-	22
382	186	-	662	408	-	357	308	-	173	148	-	77	48	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,773	1,980	-	-	4,753
130	18	-	285	20	-	67	6	-	14	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,054	69	-	-	1,123
429	123	1	717	204	-	274	101	-	91	28	-	12	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,646	626	1	-	3,273
1212	383	1	2158	705	-	857	439	-	306	179	-	90	49	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	8468	2987	1	-	11456
24	3	-	39	2	-	20	5	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	196	21	-	-	217
670	90	-	958	170	-	469	101	-	156	30	-	19	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,925	630	1	1	4,557
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
694	93	-	997	172	-	489	106	-	160	34	-	19	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4121	651	1	1	4774
81	7	-	106	8	-	54	2	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	495	39	-	-	534
81	7	-	106	8	-	54	2	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	495	39	-	-	534
3250	997	1	5829	1809	-	2575	1009	-	895	321	-	162	68	-	17	1	-	-	-	-	-	20835	6110	2	1	26948

Classification of Offences	0-14			15			16			17			18			19		
	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u
Offences Against Public Order																		
Environment Offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ENVIRONMENT OFFENCES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perjury	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pervert Justice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	2	-	-
Breach of Recognisance/ Probation/Bond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Breach Restraint Order	3	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	-	-	1	-	9	1	-	13	3	-
Breach Bail	348	74	-	168	51	-	179	22	-	124	44	-	125	21	-	97	20	-
Escape Custody	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	1	1	-
Resist/Hinder Police	50	16	-	59	30	-	58	23	-	98	24	-	115	13	-	115	23	-
Refuse Name	50	35	-	50	26	-	45	20	-	50	10	-	59	11	-	55	6	-
Weapon Offences	65	4	-	68	6	-	69	6	-	87	6	-	113	14	-	111	9	-
Other Good Order	34	13	-	26	4	-	43	9	-	63	12	-	59	17	-	70	14	-
GOOD ORDER	551	142	-	372	117	-	401	83	-	426	97	-	487	77	-	464	76	-
Child Pornography	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Restricted Publication	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PORNOGRAPHY AND CENSORSHIP	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Underage Drinking	12	3	-	39	18	-	68	24	-	87	17	-	11	-	-	1	-	-
Liquor Licensing nec*	-	-	-	4	5	-	6	7	-	14	1	-	13	4	-	14	1	-
LIQUOR LICENSING	12	3	-	43	23	-	74	31	-	101	18	-	24	4	-	15	1	-
TAB and Bookmaking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lottery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Betting and Gaming	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BETTING AND GAMING	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trespass	147	12	-	68	8	-	50	4	-	67	6	-	64	2	-	54	2	-
TRESPASS	147	12	-	68	8	-	50	4	-	67	6	-	64	2	-	54	2	-
Soliciting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	2	-
Procure Person	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brothel Related Offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Live off Earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PROSTITUTION AND RELATED OFFENCES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	2	-
Consorting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Language Offences	30	8	-	24	17	-	29	15	-	36	8	-	49	13	-	43	9	-
Disorderly Behaviour	121	25	-	68	20	-	93	18	-	142	25	-	181	11	-	168	30	-
Offensive Behaviour	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	4	-	-	6	-	-	1	-	-
Loiter	4	4	-	7	1	-	21	4	-	32	3	-	59	8	-	50	3	-
Urinate	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	7	-	-	49	1	-	39	-	-
Public Order nec*	69	14	-	53	9	-	66	7	-	75	2	-	89	1	-	27	1	-
OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER	225	51	-	152	47	-	215	44	-	296	38	-	433	34	-	328	43	-
Cannabis	12	2	-	3	-	-	6	1	-	6	2	-	8	1	-	8	1	-
Heroin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Opiates (ex. Heroin)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cocaine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amphetamines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	2	2	-
LSD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hallucinogens	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drugs nec*	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
POSSESS/USE DRUGS	12	2	-	4	-	-	6	2	-	7	4	-	10	1	-	11	3	-

20-24			25-34			35-44			45-59			>59			Unkn.			TOTAL		Corp.	GRAND	
m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	TOTAL	
3	-	-	12	1	-	6	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	2	-	-	28
3	-	-	12	1	-	6	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	2	-	-	28
2	1	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	3	-	-	10
10	3	-	17	4	-	8	2	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	45	9	-	-	54
1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
74	6	-	437	43	-	392	58	-	162	39	-	16	10	-	-	-	-	1,112	164	-	-	1,276
440	90	-	798	148	-	420	101	-	105	17	-	12	2	-	-	-	-	2,816	590	-	-	3,406
7	1	-	13	1	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	4	-	-	39
454	76	-	620	127	-	344	92	-	109	24	-	7	2	-	-	-	-	2,029	450	-	-	2,479
251	47	-	467	108	-	213	59	-	66	13	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	1,310	337	-	-	1,647
406	51	-	789	119	-	632	61	-	338	30	-	107	6	-	-	-	-	2,785	312	-	-	3,097
264	50	1	476	117	-	200	60	-	75	22	-	12	3	-	-	-	-	1,322	321	1	-	1,644
1909	326	1	3620	668	-	2214	434	-	859	146	-	159	25	-	-	-	-	11462	2191	1	-	13654
3	-	-	4	-	-	3	-	-	5	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	19
2	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	11	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	3	27
5	-	-	7	-	-	6	-	-	16	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	43	-	-	3	46
2	-	-	4	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	227	64	-	1	292
50	5	-	75	22	-	45	10	-	36	13	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	263	68	-	2	333
52	5	-	79	22	-	46	12	-	37	13	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	490	132	-	3	625
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	7	2	-	10	4	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	7	-	-	30
-	-	-	7	2	-	10	4	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	7	-	-	30
188	14	-	235	56	-	150	29	-	39	8	-	6	-	-	1	-	-	1,069	141	-	-	1,210
188	14	-	235	56	-	150	29	-	39	8	-	6	-	-	1	-	-	1069	141	-	-	1210
-	9	-	4	14	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	35	-	-	39
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	9	-	5	14	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	35	-	-	40
-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
161	24	-	207	59	-	119	41	-	72	7	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	775	201	-	-	976
611	96	-	658	173	-	394	100	-	122	22	-	18	4	-	-	-	-	2,576	524	-	1	3,101
10	2	-	24	5	-	21	4	-	12	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	82	11	-	-	93
188	15	-	136	23	-	71	16	-	31	6	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	601	84	-	-	685
131	3	-	136	2	-	76	4	-	27	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	473	12	-	-	485
88	3	-	78	3	-	47	36	-	23	7	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	620	83	-	-	703
1189	143	-	1239	267	-	728	201	-	287	44	-	34	5	-	1	-	-	5127	917	-	1	6045
41	10	-	102	17	-	77	12	-	23	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	291	51	-	-	342
3	2	-	6	1	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	4	-	-	1
-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	4	-	59	29	-	23	4	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	112	43	-	-	155
1	-	-	3	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	6
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
-	-	-	6	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	2	-	-	11
67	16	-	178	50	-	105	18	-	28	6	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	433	102	-	-	535

Classification of Offences	0-14			15			16			17			18			19		
	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u
Cannabis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heroin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Opiates (ex. Heroin)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cocaine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amphetamines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LSD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hallucinogens	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drugs nec*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IMPORT/EXPORT DRUGS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cannabis	3	-	-	6	1	-	5	2	-	5	3	-	10	3	-	8	4	-
Heroin	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	5	-
Opiates (Ex. Heroin)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cocaine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amphetamines	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	5	-	-
LSD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hallucinogens	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drugs nec*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SELL/TRADE DRUGS	3	-	-	6	2	-	6	5	-	5	3	-	14	4	-	13	9	-
Cannabis	-	-	-	7	-	-	3	1	-	15	-	-	14	4	-	11	7	-
Heroin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Opiates (ex. Heroin)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cocaine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amphetamines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
LSD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hallucinogens	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drugs nec*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRODUCE/MANUFACTURE DRUGS	-	-	-	7	-	-	3	2	-	15	-	-	14	4	-	11	8	-
Forge Script	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Possess Implements	13	1	-	7	-	-	8	2	-	10	4	-	5	-	-	1	-	-
Drug Offence nec*	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	4	1	-
OTHER DRUG RELATED OFFENCES	13	1	-	7	2	-	9	3	-	10	4	-	7	2	-	5	2	-
DUI Alcohol/Drugs	1	-	-	5	1	-	3	-	-	14	-	-	31	3	-	30	6	-
Exceed PCA	1	-	-	7	-	-	29	1	-	66	4	-	141	19	-	182	24	-
Refuse Blood Sample	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Refuse Alcotest/BA	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	5	-	-	6	1	-	8	-	-
DRINK DRIVING AND RELATED OFFENCE	3	-	-	12	1	-	34	1	-	85	4	-	178	23	-	220	31	-
Dangerous Driving	23	6	-	42	6	-	130	22	-	306	25	-	354	26	-	345	21	-
DANGEROUS DRIVING	23	6	-	42	6	-	130	22	-	306	25	-	354	26	-	345	21	-
Other Offences nec*	42	11	-	22	9	-	27	11	-	39	5	-	72	23	-	77	19	-
OTHER OFFENCES NEC*	42	11	-	22	9	-	27	11	-	39	5	-	72	23	-	77	19	-
TOTAL OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER	1034	228	-	737	215	-	957	208	-	1357	206	-	1658	201	-	1543	217	-
GRAND TOTAL	3594	989	-	2110	613	-	2483	545	1	2960	577	-	3303	470	-	2895	445	-

Age and Sex Breakdown of Victims Recorded During 2002-03 Financial Year

Classification of Offences	0-14			15			16			17			18			19		
	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u
Offences Against the Person																		
Murder	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attempted Murder	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Manslaughter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Driving Causing Death	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
Homicide nec*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HOMICIDE	1	2	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	2	2	-	-	1	-
A.O.G.B.H.	3	-	-	1	1	-	4	1	-	6	1	-	4	1	-	9	2	-
A.O.A.B.H.	49	31	-	43	12	-	35	20	-	57	15	-	78	27	-	70	20	-
Injury Negligent Driving	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Serious Assault nec*	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
SERIOUS ASSAULT	54	31	-	44	14	-	39	22	-	65	18	-	83	28	-	80	22	-
Minor Assault	828	565	-	238	208	-	268	201	-	298	278	-	323	261	-	287	216	-
Assault Police	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-
MINOR ASSAULT	828	565	-	238	208	-	268	201	-	298	278	-	323	261	-	296	216	-
Rape	-	101	-	-	55	-	-	42	-	-	42	-	-	31	-	-	18	-
Attempted Rape	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
U.S.I.	-	122	-	-	23	-	-	24	-	-	6	-	-	2	-	-	3	-
Gross Indecency U16	-	35	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indecent Assault	-	268	-	-	44	-	-	38	-	-	27	-	-	23	-	-	14	-
SEXUAL OFFENCES AGAINST FEMALES	-	527	-	-	126	-	-	108	-	-	75	-	-	56	-	-	36	-
Rape	23	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Attempted Rape	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
U.S.I.	44	-	-	5	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Gross Indecency U16	26	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Indecent Assault	90	-	-	6	-	-	5	-	-	5	-	-	5	-	-	3	-	-
SEXUAL OFFENCES AGAINST MALES	185	-	-	19	-	-	8	-	-	10	-	-	11	-	-	4	-	-
Incest	1	6	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Indecent Behaviour/Exposure	11	54	-	-	17	-	2	10	-	1	6	-	-	9	-	-	4	-
Sexual Offences nec*	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	-	1	-
Persistent Sexual Abuse of a Child	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER SEXUAL OFFENCES	13	63	-	1	18	-	2	13	-	1	10	-	-	14	-	-	5	-
Kidnapping/Abduction	18	15	-	2	4	-	2	4	-	2	5	-	5	7	-	-	8	-
Against Person nec*	44	50	3	18	25	-	25	41	-	29	46	-	38	33	-	32	48	-
OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON	62	65	3	20	29	-	27	45	-	31	51	-	43	40	-	32	56	-
Firearm	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	-	-	5	2	-	-	-	-
Other Weapon	23	1	-	16	2	-	19	4	-	23	3	-	23	2	-	17	3	-
Other Robbery	81	14	-	62	5	-	63	12	-	55	8	-	66	10	-	40	11	-
ROBBERY	104	15	-	78	7	-	83	17	-	81	11	-	94	14	-	57	14	-
Extortion	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	1	-	5	1	-	3	-	-
EXTORTION	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	1	-	5	1	-	3	-	-
TOTAL OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON	1248	1268	3	401	403	-	427	410	-	488	447	-	561	416	-	472	350	-

20-24		25-34			35-44			45-59			>59			Unkn.			TOTAL			Corp.	GRAND	
m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	TOTAL	
1	1	-	1	3	-	4	3	-	4	3	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	-	24
6	-	-	11	3	-	12	2	-	5	2	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	38	13	-	-	51
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
1	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	10	8	-	-	18
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
8	3	-	14	6	-	16	5	-	14	6	-	6	4	-	-	-	-	62	34	-	-	96
32	7	-	47	15	-	35	15	-	25	1	-	5	1	-	1	-	-	172	45	-	-	217
267	76	-	334	183	-	231	135	-	169	61	-	35	16	-	-	-	-	1,368	596	-	-	1,964
2	2	-	6	2	-	1	-	-	8	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	22	9	-	-	31
14	4	-	27	4	-	15	11	-	10	6	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	69	28	-	-	97
315	89	-	414	204	-	282	161	-	212	70	-	42	19	-	1	-	-	1631	678	-	-	2309
946	945	-	1,369	1,701	-	1,067	1,373	-	934	701	-	238	163	-	-	-	-	6,796	6,612	-	-	13,408
116	56	-	420	94	-	235	15	-	82	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	862	168	-	-	1,030
1062	1001	-	1789	1795	-	1302	1388	-	1016	704	-	238	163	-	-	-	-	7658	6780	-	-	14438
-	83	-	-	97	-	-	72	-	-	41	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	590	-	-	590
-	3	-	-	5	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	15
-	3	-	-	8	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	198	-	-	198
-	1	-	-	4	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	-	-	52
-	47	-	-	56	-	-	40	-	-	17	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	578	-	-	578
-	137	-	-	170	-	-	124	-	-	61	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	1433	-	-	1433
9	-	-	11	-	-	12	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	-	-	-	70
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	11	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	-	-	-	66
-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	-	-	-	39
4	-	-	7	-	-	6	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	138	-	-	-	138
13	-	-	32	-	-	22	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	315	-	-	-	315
-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	13	-	-	15
1	29	-	4	49	-	3	42	-	4	32	-	1	12	-	-	-	-	27	264	-	3	294
-	10	-	2	11	-	4	11	-	1	7	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	9	56	-	-	65
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
1	42	-	6	60	-	8	53	-	5	40	-	1	16	-	-	-	-	38	334	-	3	375
5	19	-	6	31	-	5	13	-	5	5	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	53	111	-	-	164
156	201	1	321	395	-	292	292	-	278	200	-	55	32	-	1	-	1	1,289	1,363	5	58	2,715
161	220	1	327	426	-	297	305	-	283	205	-	58	32	-	1	-	1	1342	1474	5	58	2879
5	6	-	5	4	-	3	5	-	5	7	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	27	26	-	20	73
65	14	-	53	19	-	19	13	-	23	9	-	6	8	-	-	-	-	287	78	-	82	447
125	38	-	88	58	-	61	44	-	46	61	-	28	53	-	-	-	-	715	314	-	21	1,050
195	58	-	146	81	-	83	62	-	74	77	-	34	62	-	-	-	-	1029	418	-	123	1570
5	1	-	5	4	-	10	3	-	7	3	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	39	19	-	1	59
5	1	-	5	4	-	10	3	-	7	3	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	39	19	-	1	59
1760	1551	1	2733	2746	-	2020	2101	-	1622	1166	-	380	312	-	2	-	1	12114	11170	5	185	23474

Classification of Offences	0-14			15			16			17			18			19		
	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u
Offences Against Property																		
Dwelling	13	14	-	19	23	-	51	42	-	58	77	-	94	120	-	129	152	-
Shop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	-	-	3	-
Other Building (inc. school)	4	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	8	-	-	7	4	-	12	4	-
TOTAL SERIOUS CRIMINAL TRESPASS	17	14	-	20	23	-	53	42	-	67	78	-	101	127	-	141	159	-
Cards	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	-	-	3	1	-	3	5	-
Cheques	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Fraud nec*	4	2	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	9	1	-	5	6	-	9	6	-
Forge and Utter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FALSE PRETENCES, FRAUD AND FORGERY	8	2	-	-	-	-	5	4	-	12	1	-	9	7	-	13	11	-
By Director/Trustee/Partner	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	2	-
By Employee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MISAPPROPRIATION AND EMBEZZLEMENT	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	2	-
Counterfeiting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COUNTERFEITING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receiving	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unlawful Possession	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
RECEIVING AND UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Larceny/Illegal Use of a Motor Vehicle	2	1	1	1	-	-	42	16	-	151	42	-	183	82	-	243	94	-
Bicycle Theft	382	25	2	105	3	-	75	2	-	63	2	-	57	11	-	54	9	-
Vehicle Theft nec*	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Theft from Person	5	4	-	6	2	-	2	2	-	4	1	-	3	1	-	4	5	-
Livestock theft	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	-
Shop Theft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Theft from a Motor Vehicle	26	7	2	8	7	-	79	40	-	347	157	-	419	236	-	440	269	-
Theft nec*	280	209	13	132	191	-	196	262	-	221	288	-	307	386	-	300	436	1
OTHER THEFT	697	246	18	253	203	-	395	322	-	786	490	-	970	719	-	1042	816	1
Fire (inc. Arson/Explosives)	14	4	4	3	-	-	6	4	-	21	1	-	17	8	1	18	14	-
Not Fire	42	25	4	16	9	-	113	60	-	291	185	-	336	243	-	343	235	-
Kill/Injure Animal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PROPERTY DAMAGE	56	29	8	19	9	-	119	64	-	312	186	-	353	251	1	361	249	-
Illegal Interference of a Motor Vehicle	7	2	5	-	-	-	10	2	-	29	24	-	59	43	-	55	48	-
ILLEGAL INTERFERENCE OF A MOTOR VEHICLE	7	2	5	-	-	-	10	2	-	29	24	-	59	43	-	55	48	-
TOTAL OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY	788	294	32	292	235	-	584	436	-	1206	779	-	1494	1148	1	1615	1285	1

20-24		25-34		35-44		45-59		>59		Unkn.			TOTAL			Corp.	GRAND	
m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	TOTAL
763	800	-1,697	1,667	-1,827	1,866	12,075	1,778	-1,311	1,492	-3	9	-8,040	8,040	1	618	16,699		
6	3	-11	8	-21	18	-31	15	-11	5	-	-	-81	56	-	4,082	4,219		
85	51	-385	221	-535	329	-823	286	-561	234	-3	-	-2,426	1,129	-	6,789	10,344		
854	854	-2093	1896	-2383	2213	12929	2079	-1883	1731	-6	9	-10547	9225	1	11489	31262		
13	19	-44	28	-32	29	-58	65	-27	26	-	-	-188	174	-	651	1,013		
6	3	-8	5	-22	4	-35	10	-25	3	-	-	-98	27	-	453	578		
25	33	-78	86	-86	61	-83	66	-55	59	-1	-	-359	323	-	909	1,591		
-	-	-	1	-3	2	-4	2	-	4	-	-	-7	9	-	47	63		
44	55	-130	120	-143	96	-180	143	-107	92	-1	2	-652	533	-	2060	3245		
6	5	-15	15	-23	16	-26	10	-9	5	-	-	-87	54	-	177	318		
1	-	-1	1	-1	1	-5	1	-2	-	-	-	-10	3	-	377	390		
7	5	-16	16	-24	17	-31	11	-11	5	-	-	-97	57	-	554	708		
-	-	-	1	-1	-	-1	-	-	-	-	-	-2	1	-	31	34		
-	-	-	1	-1	-	-1	-	-	-	-	-	-2	1	-	31	34		
2	1	-1	1	-2	-	-2	-	-	-	-	-	-8	2	-	8	18		
-	1	-4	1	-2	2	-1	-	-1	2	-	-	-9	9	1	39	58		
2	2	-5	2	-4	2	-3	-	-1	2	-	-	-17	11	1	47	76		
1,044	515	-1,712	799	1,1417	800	-1,339	643	-544	213	-	-	-6,678	3,205	2	616	10,501		
224	85	-406	301	-469	416	-354	204	196	30	-	-	-2,285	1,088	3	78	3,454		
16	-	-42	14	-79	17	-137	22	-69	16	-	-	-348	69	-	224	641		
9	14	-11	15	-9	19	-15	12	-10	29	-	-	-78	104	-	3	185		
8	19	-27	34	-36	22	-74	23	-42	9	-1	-	-189	113	-	42	344		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1	-	-	-	-1	-	-	10,683	10,684		
1,900	1,150	-2,798	1,653	1,2340	1,592	-2,789	1,503	-924	482	-13	2	312,083	7,098	6	2,142	21,329		
1,588	1,729	13,072	3,112	-3,317	3,380	14,051	3,686	22,535	2,684	-11	12	116,010	16,375	19	9,081	41,485		
4789	3512	18068	5928	27667	6246	18759	6093	34221	3463	-25	14	437672	28052	30	22869	88623		
136	57	3234	155	-251	191	-264	169	-180	113	-4	-	1,1148	716	9	1,246	3,119		
1,454	1,321	-2,504	2,317	-2,517	2,398	-3,151	2,354	-1,684	1,163	-4	7	112,455	10,317	5	18,018	40,795		
-	-	-1	-	-	4	-2	1	-1	-	-	-	-4	5	-	1	10		
1590	1378	32739	2472	-2768	2593	-3417	2524	-1865	1276	-8	7	213607	11038	14	19265	43924		
298	259	-513	388	-468	387	-529	393	-262	203	-2	-	-2,232	1,749	5	315	4,301		
298	259	-513	388	-468	387	-529	393	-262	203	-2	-	-2232	1749	5	315	4301		
7584	6065	413564	10823	213458	11554	215849	11243	38350	6772	-42	32	664826	50666	51	56630	172173		

Classification of Offences	0-14			15			16			17			18			19		
	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u
Offences Against Public Order																		
Environment Offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ENVIRONMENT OFFENCES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perjury	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pervert Justice	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Breach of Recognisance/ Probation/Bond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Breach Restraint Order	9	12	-	-	9	-	1	6	-	2	10	-	3	11	-	3	16	-
Breach Bail	4	1	1	-	-	-	1	6	-	2	3	-	3	8	-	-	2	-
Escape Custody	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Resist/Hinder Police	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refuse Name	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Weapon Offences	3	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	2	2	-	-	4	-
Other Good Order	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
GOOD ORDER	17	13	2	4	11	-	5	13	-	8	15	-	10	21	-	3	23	-
Child Pornography	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restricted Publication	2	4	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
PORNOGRAPHY AND CENSORSHIP	2	5	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Underage Drinking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liquor Licensing nec*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LIQUOR LICENSING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TAB and Bookmaking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lottery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Betting and Gaming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BETTING AND GAMING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trespass	6	7	-	2	3	-	4	3	-	8	5	-	8	18	-	3	13	-
TRESPASS	6	7	-	2	3	-	4	3	-	8	5	-	8	18	-	3	13	-
Soliciting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Procure Person	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brothel Related Offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Live off Earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PROSTITUTION AND RELATED OFFENCES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consorting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Language Offences	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disorderly Behaviour	13	11	-	6	4	-	2	2	-	8	6	-	9	8	-	5	6	1
Offensive Behaviour	-	5	-	1	4	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	1	2	-
Loiter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Urinate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Order nec*	14	35	-	6	37	-	11	41	-	18	58	-	16	65	-	27	60	-
OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER	28	53	-	13	46	-	13	44	-	26	67	-	25	76	-	33	68	1
Cannabis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heroin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Opiates (ex. Heroin)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cocaine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amphetamines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LSD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hallucinogens	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drugs nec*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
POSSESS/USE DRUGS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

20-24		25-34			35-44			45-59			>59			Unkn.			TOTAL			Corp.	GRAND		
m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	TOTAL		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
7	7	-	6	8	-	3	10	-	2	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	23	33	-	1	57	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	156	-	86	572	-	102	502	-	81	164	-	25	47	-	-	-	-	321	1,505	-	51	1,877	
6	46	-	24	83	-	22	58	-	14	27	-	2	5	-	3	-	1	81	239	2	1,736	2,058	
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	20	23	
5	4	-	39	8	-	24	4	-	16	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	87	19	-	3	109	
-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	22	25	
4	1	-	12	14	-	6	6	-	9	8	-	5	3	-	-	-	-	45	39	-	10	94	
3	4	-	7	2	-	3	5	-	6	3	-	3	5	-	-	1	-	27	21	1	142	191	
34	219	-	175	687	-	162	585	-	131	209	-	38	61	-	3	1	1	590	1858	3	1985	4436	
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
-	1	-	-	5	-	7	5	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	23	-	1	35	
-	1	-	-	5	-	8	5	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	24	-	1	37	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	17
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	17
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6
26	74	-	130	161	-	160	180	-	177	151	-	109	87	-	1	-	-	634	702	-	668	2,004	
26	74	-	130	161	-	160	180	-	177	151	-	109	87	-	1	-	-	634	702	-	668	2004	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	1	-	9	7	-	10	11	-	7	9	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	28	34	-	1	63	
30	21	1	62	45	-	92	70	-	106	68	-	57	45	-	-	-	1	390	286	3	605	1,284	
1	6	-	2	12	-	5	11	-	7	6	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	17	56	-	3	76	
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	4	7	
103	276	-	282	509	-	344	501	-	377	421	-	184	188	-	2	1	21,384	2,192	2	2,953	6,531		
135	305	1	355	574	-	451	593	-	498	505	-	241	239	-	2	1	3	1820	2571	5	3566	7962	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Classification of Offences	0-14			15			16			17			18			19		
	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u
Cannabis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heroin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Opiates (ex. Heroin)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cocaine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amphetamines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LSD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hallucinogens	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drugs nec*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IMPORT/EXPORT DRUGS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cannabis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heroin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Opiates (Ex. Heroin)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cocaine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amphetamines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LSD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hallucinogens	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drugs nec*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SELL/TRADE DRUGS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cannabis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heroin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Opiates (ex. Heroin)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cocaine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amphetamines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LSD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hallucinogens	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drugs nec*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRODUCE/MANUFACTURE DRUGS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forge Script	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Possess Implements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drug Offence nec*	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DUI Alcohol/Drugs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exceed PCA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refuse Blood Sample	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refuse Alcotest/BA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DRINK DRIVING AND RELATED OFFENCE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dangerous Driving	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	1	-
DANGEROUS DRIVING	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	1	-
Other Offences nec*	5	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
OTHER OFFENCES NEC*	5	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
TOTAL OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER	61	82	2	20	60	-	24	62	-	45	89	-	46	116	-	41	107	1
GRAND TOTAL	2097	1644	37	713	698	-	1035	908	-	1739	1315	-	2101	1680	1	2128	1742	2

GLOSSARY

ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACB	Anti-Corruption Branch
AFP	Australian Federal Police
APS	Australian Protective Services
CFS	Country Fire Service
DCS	Department for Correctional Services
DIMIA	Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs
EMES	Emergency and Major Event Section
FOI	Freedom of Information
HR	Human Resources
IT	Information Technology
LSA	Local Service Area
PCA	Police Complaints Authority
OHS & W	Occupational Health, Safety and Welfare
RAAF	Royal Australian Air Force
RBT	Random Breath Testing
SA	South Australia
SAPOL	South Australia Police
SEG	Senior Executive Group (SAPOL)
SES	State Emergency Services
STAR	Special Tasks and Rescue (Group)
VAGS	Vice and Gaming Section

FREQUENTLY USED TERMS/NAMES

Code of Conduct	Describes the professional standards expected of all members of SAPOL.
Core Functions	Those activities that SAPOL performs to achieve its mission
Core Strategies	Those elements which have been identified as being a focus for core policing in SAPOL. They provide a flow from mission through core functions to core strategies and are a practical focus for planning, organisational change and development.
Corporate Business Plan	The highest level strategic plan which sets SAPOL's annual corporate directions and priorities.
Crime Reduction Strategy	A corporate policy providing a focus for tactical crime reduction within SAPOL incorporating the core functions and complementing the SAPOL planning process. It encompasses a problem-solving, intelligence-led approach to policing.
Environmental Scan	An analysis of the environment both external and internal, in which SAPOL operates.
Future Directions Strategy	A document which provides the strategic direction for SAPOL for a four year period by setting out the mission and vision, the guiding principles and philosophies of the organisation and its core functions.
Key Management Areas	Those management areas which have been identified, in the Future Directions Strategy, as being those where significant outcomes should be sought.
Leadership Charter	A guide to those leadership behaviours necessary to achieve results.
Local Service Area	Local operational administrative unit of SAPOL.
Mission	Explains an organisation's purpose ('what we do').
Outcome	Impact or effect on the community as a result of Producing Outputs.
Output	Service delivered by SAPOL to external customers.
Output Class	Group of Outputs which are similar in nature.
Performance Indicator	An indicator against which the success of strategies may be assessed.
Performance Outcome	The process/forum for regular reviews of the performance of all units within SAPOL.
Priority Areas	Specific areas/issues relative to Outputs and Key Management Areas that require attention in a given year.

Problem solving

Problem solving is an approach to policing that involves looking at crime and disorder situations as symptoms that need to be analysed with appropriate responses developed and monitored to solve the underlying problems.

Service

Major management and operational unit within SAPOL.

Strategy

A process that may be adopted to achieve objectives relative to priority areas.

Tasking

Attendance and response by police patrols to a crime or incident following a request from a member of the public for police attendance.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA POLICE

30 Flinders Street
Adelaide SA 5000

Postal Address:

GPO Box 1539
Adelaide SA 5001

Telephone (08) 8207 5000

Facsimile (08) 8204 2322

www.sapolice.sa.gov.au

Acknowledgements

This publication was prepared by Planning & Evaluation Branch,
Strategic Management Service, South Australia Police.

Printed by Bowden Printing

Designed by Artberries

Photography by SAPOL Public Affairs Section, SAPOL
Photographic Section, & The Advertiser Pty Ltd.