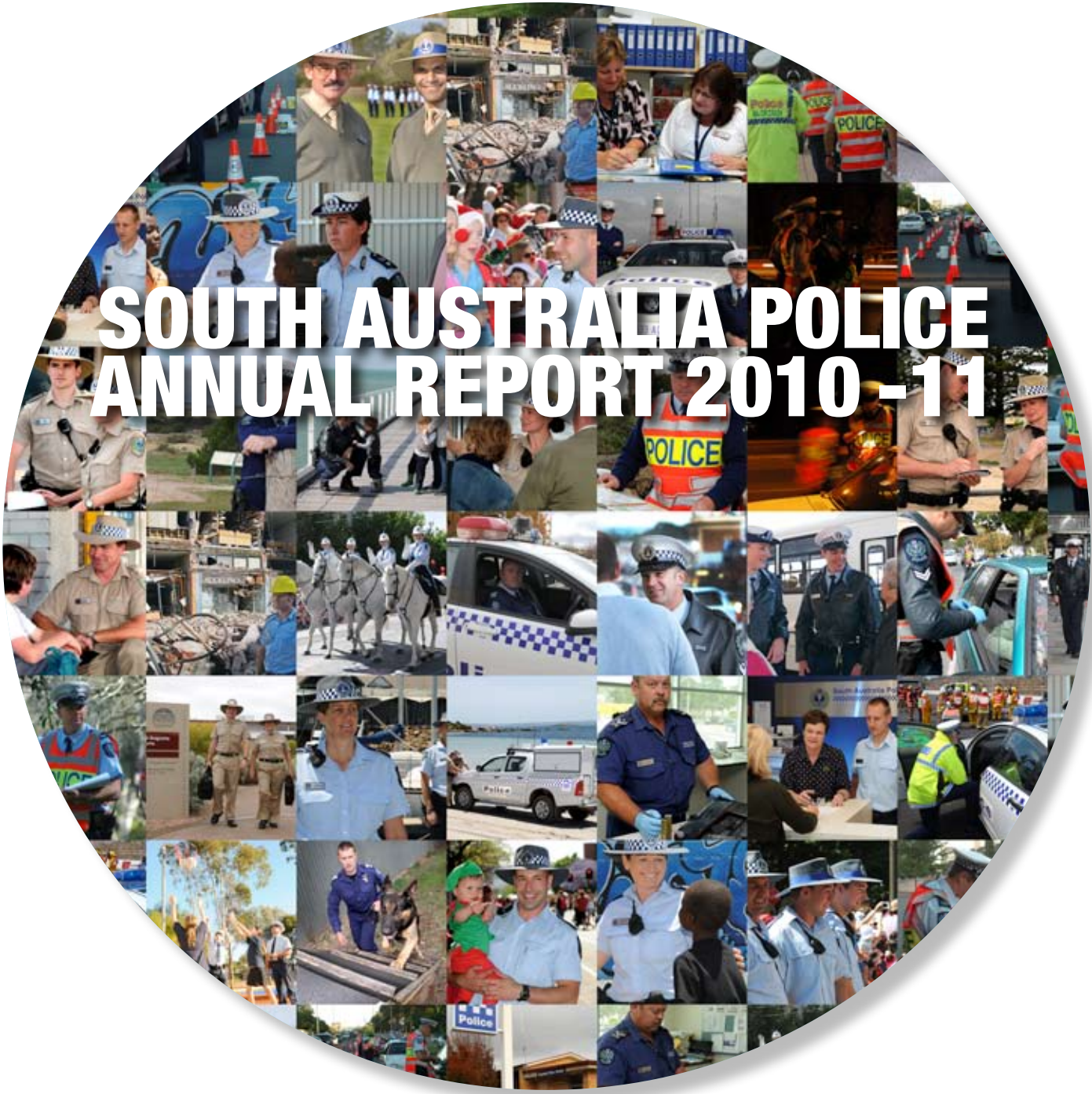




**SOUTH AUSTRALIA POLICE**  
KEEPING SA SAFE



# SOUTH AUSTRALIA POLICE ANNUAL REPORT 2010-11



Government  
of South Australia



**ABN 93 799 021 552**

**ISSN 1833-850X**

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This report may contain names or images of people who are now deceased. Some Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander communities may be distressed by seeing names or images of a community member who has passed away.

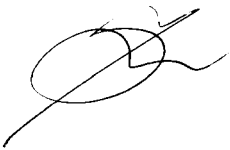
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**The Hon Kevin Foley, MP**  
Minister for Police  
Terrace Towers  
Level 9, 178 North Terrace  
Adelaide SA 5000

Dear Minister

Pursuant to section 75 of the *Police Act 1998*, I have the pleasure in submitting to you for your presentation to Parliament the Annual Report of the South Australian Police service for the financial year ended 30 June 2011.

Yours sincerely,



**Malcolm Hyde**  
Commissioner of Police  
South Australia

## COMMISSIONER'S FOREWORD



Two interconnected and mutually supportive broad themes drive SAPOL and have been continued over the past year – providing the best possible services to the community and enhancing SAPOL's operating capacity.

Crime levels are never far from the public interest and it was very pleasing to see a continued reduction in victim reported crime. The reporting rate fell by 2.4% over the year and there have been very significant reductions over the decade, especially for house breaking and stealing or illegally using vehicles.

Overall reporting rates are fundamental, but community confidence in their safety is a more fragile dimension, being influenced negatively by factors that have more to do with interest in crime, rather than actual crime rates. Moreover, serious crime can have a disproportional impact on fear of crime. Regardless of whether perceptions are accurate

however, they can have a real effect on people's sense of wellbeing and the way they live their lives.

SAPOL is well aware that it is important to communicate with and engage the community and to provide an accurate picture on crime, so far as it is possible.

One area of significant concern is the activity of serious organised crime, including bkie and other street gangs. Recent years, with the "borderless" world produced by globalisation, has seen a growth in this area, with a consequent threat to the community.

Despite very substantial detection and apprehension rates, these criminals are very resilient, and legislation targeted at their activities and the characteristics of their operations are needed to disrupt and disable them.

Road safety is another key area for important outcomes for the community. The fatality rate has plateaued over the last few years, but better outcomes were achieved with reductions in serious injuries. The latter does not resonate in the same way as road deaths in the media and with the community, but the significance of the impact is just as profound. For this reason serious injuries will remain for police as an important indicator and aspiration for better results.

Road safety, as for crime, requires constant attention and new ways of getting better results. A new Road Safety Strategy for the next few years will focus on "dangerous drivers" and continue the theme that road safety is everyone's responsibility.

Many other areas require police attention and highlighting the above does not diminish the importance of these. Emergency management, for example, is something for which SAPOL must always be prepared, and it is a high priority for SAPOL. The need for mutual support was highlighted during the year with significant emergencies in other states and New Zealand, and SAPOL staff assisting these jurisdictions.

2010-11 was also a year for capacity building, so that our services are of the highest standard.

Additional police are being recruited and these will be directed to service delivery responsibilities. Plans in this area include Neighbourhood Policing Teams so that SAPOL can be in closer contact with communities which are particularly vulnerable to crime and can deal more directly with their problems.

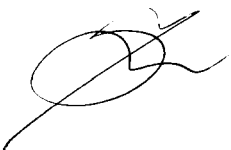
Action has been taken too, to improve the management of calls for service through a new call grading system, a restructure of patrol response to reports and better handling of matters which do not need police

attendance. In this regard more online opportunities are being explored.

The quality of our interaction with members of the community is also a high priority for us as well. A Signature Service program has been introduced, with the focus on each employee autographing their work with quality. To reinforce this program and to provide information to facilitate service improvement, a call-back system has been established.

A number of other areas were a high priority in 2010-11 to improve police capabilities. The first stage of replacing legacy information systems was commenced with Project Shield, and building is well advanced for a new Police Headquarters and Police Academy, with both expected to be completed before the end of 2011.

Once again it has been a very busy and productive year for SAPOL. We continue to regard the community confidence rating as being the single most important indicator, and we are pleased to consistently achieve high ratings.



**Malcolm A Hyde**  
Commissioner of Police  
South Australia

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AT A GLANCE



## POLICING SERVICES

In 2010-11 SAPOL continued to provide committed and responsive policing services to ensure that South Australia remains a safe and prosperous place to live, work and visit.

SAPOL's strategic plan, the *Future Directions Strategy 2010-13* (FDS), continued to direct a coordinated and professional approach to the delivery of police services across the state.

The FDS highlights service delivery, professional capability, and science and technology as important dimensions in effectively focusing policing efforts.

The planned three-yearly approach of the FDS recognises the importance of building and maintaining an achievement culture throughout SAPOL, and in working towards achieving the goals and targets of *South Australia's Strategic Plan*.

SAPOL's annual Corporate Business Plan contains three targeted police programs of Public Safety, Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Services and Road Safety. Together, these programs are aimed at improving public safety, crime prevention and reduction, and road safety outcomes in support of the goals of the *Future Directions Strategy* and *South Australia's Strategic Plan*. Examples of program-linked policing activities are shown in this report for the financial year 2010-11.

### 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.

**Modern:** innovative and adopting contemporary best practice in our operations and management.

**Motivated:** committed to high standards of performance and service delivery.

**Progressive:** open-minded, prepared to challenge current practices and embrace constructive change.

**Professional:** striving for the highest standards of personal skills, conduct and integrity.

### Mission

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



## 2010-2011: A SNAPSHOT

### SERVICE DELIVERY

- SAPOL's Call Centre received 443 110 calls, an average of 36 926 per month.
- The Police Communications Centre received 162 767 emergency Triple Zero calls with 89.12% answered within 10 seconds.
- There were 323 259 patrol taskings in the metropolitan area.
- Community confidence in police 85.9% (national average 85.2%).
- Community satisfaction in general with police 75.0% (national average 74.7%).
- Community satisfaction in contact with police 83.4% (national average 82.2%).
- Community perception of police honesty 74.5% (national average 71.9%).
- Offences against Property between 2009-10 and 2010-11 reduced by -2.6% (2 669 offences).
- 18 049 contacts including online reports were received by BankSA Crime Stoppers resulting in 1 415 crimes being solved, 1 030 suspects have been apprehended and \$313 413 worth of property and cash was recovered.
- 84 629 suspect/offender samples entered on the DNA database increasing from 71 692.
- DNA links of persons to crime scenes contributing to an arrest or report was 48%, decreasing from 53%.
- 75 clandestine drug laboratories were detected, increasing from 71.
- 8 610 Expiation Notices were issued for cannabis offences.
- 672 319 driver screening tests were conducted with 43 835 drivers tested for drug driving.
- 7 303 cars were impounded or clamped for 'hoon driving' (5 077 in 2009-10).
- 894 education sessions were conducted by SAPOL's Traffic Training and Promotion Section.

### NEW POLICE FACILITIES

- A new 'green' Police Headquarters built in the Adelaide Central Business District will be completed in August 2011; and the Police Academy redevelopment is planned to be completed in November 2011.

### REDUCING CRIME

- Victim Reported Crime between 2000-01 and 2010-11 reduced by -37.0% (71 304 offences).
- Victim Reported Crime between 2009-10 and 2010-11 reduced by -2.4% (2 973 offences).
- Serious injuries reduced to 1 058 in the 2010 calendar year (1 127 in 2009). In the first six months of 2011, 504 serious injuries have been recorded.
- Fatalities reduced to 118 in the 2010 calendar year (119 in 2009). In the first six months of 2011, South Australia recorded 62 fatalities.

# SAPOL SERVICE STRUCTURE



**COMMISSIONER**

*Commissioner Mal Hyde*

- Specialised services reporting to the Commissioner are:
- Executive Support Branch
  - Anti-Corruption Branch
  - Corporate Communication Branch



**BUSINESS SERVICE**

*Director Denis Patriarca*

- Business Service Support Branch
- Call Centre
- Corporate Shared Services Branch
- Expiation Notice Branch
- Financial Management Services Branch
- Information Services Branch
- Physical Asset Services Branch
- Procurement and Contract Management Services Branch



**CRIME SERVICE**

*Assistant Commissioner Grant Stevens*

- Commercial and Electronic Crime Branch
- Crime Gangs Task Force
- Drug Investigation Branch
- Forensic Services Branch
- Investigation Support Branch
- Major Crime Investigation Branch
- Organised Crime Investigation Branch
- Serious Crime Coordination Branch
- Sexual Crime Investigation Branch
- State Intelligence Branch



**PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING SERVICE**

*Assistant Commissioner Madeleine Glynn*

- Service Coordination Section
- Ethical and Professional Standards Branch
- Planning Policy and Review Branch



**OPERATIONS SUPPORT SERVICE**

*Assistant Commissioner Tony Harrison*

- Operations Coordination Branch
- Communications Branch
- Firearms Branch
- Legal Branch
- Licensing Enforcement Branch
- Prosecutions Services Branch
- Special Tasks and Rescue (STAR) Group
- State Crime Prevention Branch
- Traffic Support Branch

Major services reporting to the Commissioner are:



**DEPUTY COMMISSIONER**

*Deputy Commissioner Gary Burns*

Major services reporting to the Deputy Commissioner are:



**INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND TECHNOLOGY SERVICE**

*Director Garry Dichte*

- Security Branch
- Customer Service Branch
- Business Consulting and Planning Branch
- Infrastructure and Operations Branch
- Contracts and Performance Management Branch
- Architecture Services Branch
- Project Delivery Services Branch



**PROTECTIVE SECURITY SERVICE**

*Assistant Commissioner Bryan Fahy*

- Administration Portfolio
- Domestic Violence Law Reform Implementation Project
- Police Security Services Branch
- State Protective Security Branch



**HUMAN RESOURCES SERVICE**

*Assistant Commissioner Graeme Barton*

- Grievance Resolution Officer
- Personal Assistant
- Service Finance Officer
- HRS Coordinator
- HRS Audit Support Officer
- Strategic Human Resources Information Branch
- Human Resource Management Branch
- Police Academy
- Industrial Relations Branch
- Health, Safety and Welfare Branch



**NORTHERN OPERATIONS SERVICE**

*Assistant Commissioner Neil Smith*

These two Services provide core function police services to communities at the local level and can draw on specialist operational support from the centrally located Crime Service and Operations Support Service. A detailed breakdown of the size, population and Local Service Areas contained within the Southern Operations Service and Northern Operations Service are depicted on page 14 of this report.



**SOUTHERN OPERATIONS SERVICE**

*Assistant Commissioner Bronwyn Killmer*

**POLICE HISTORICAL SECTION**

## SERVICE STRUCTURE

### COMMISSIONER OF POLICE

#### SPECIALISED SERVICES REPORTING TO THE COMMISSIONER ARE:

Executive Support Branch  
Anti-Corruption Branch  
Corporate Communication Branch

#### MAJOR SERVICES REPORTING TO THE COMMISSIONER ARE:

##### BUSINESS SERVICE

Business Service Support Branch  
Call Centre  
Corporate Shared Services Branch  
Expiation Notice Branch  
Financial Management Services Branch  
Information Services Branch  
Physical Asset Services Branch  
Procurement and Contract Management Services Branch

##### CRIME SERVICE

Commercial and Electronic Crime Branch  
Crime Gangs Task Force  
Drug Investigation Branch  
Forensic Services Branch  
Investigation Support Branch  
Major Crime Investigation Branch  
Organised Crime Investigation Branch  
Serious Crime Coordination Branch  
Sexual Crime Investigation Branch  
State Intelligence Branch

### PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING SERVICE

Service Coordination Section  
Ethical and Professional Standards Branch  
Planning, Policy and Review Branch

### OPERATIONS SUPPORT SERVICE

Operations Coordination Branch  
Communications Branch  
Firearms Branch  
Legal Branch  
Licensing Enforcement Branch  
Prosecutions Services Branch  
Special Tasks and Rescue Group (STAR Group)  
State Crime Prevention Branch  
Traffic Support Branch

## DEPUTY COMMISSIONER

### MAJOR SERVICES REPORTING TO THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ARE:

#### POLICE HISTORICAL SECTION

#### INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND TECHNOLOGY SERVICE

- Security Branch
- Customer Service Branch
- Business Consulting and Planning Branch
- Infrastructure and Operations Branch
- Contracts and Performance Management Branch
- Architecture Services Branch
- Project Delivery Services Branch

#### PROTECTIVE SECURITY SERVICE

- Administration
- Custody Management Portfolio
- Domestic Violence Law Reform Implementation Project
- Police Security Services Branch
- State Protective Security Branch

#### NORTHERN OPERATIONS SERVICE

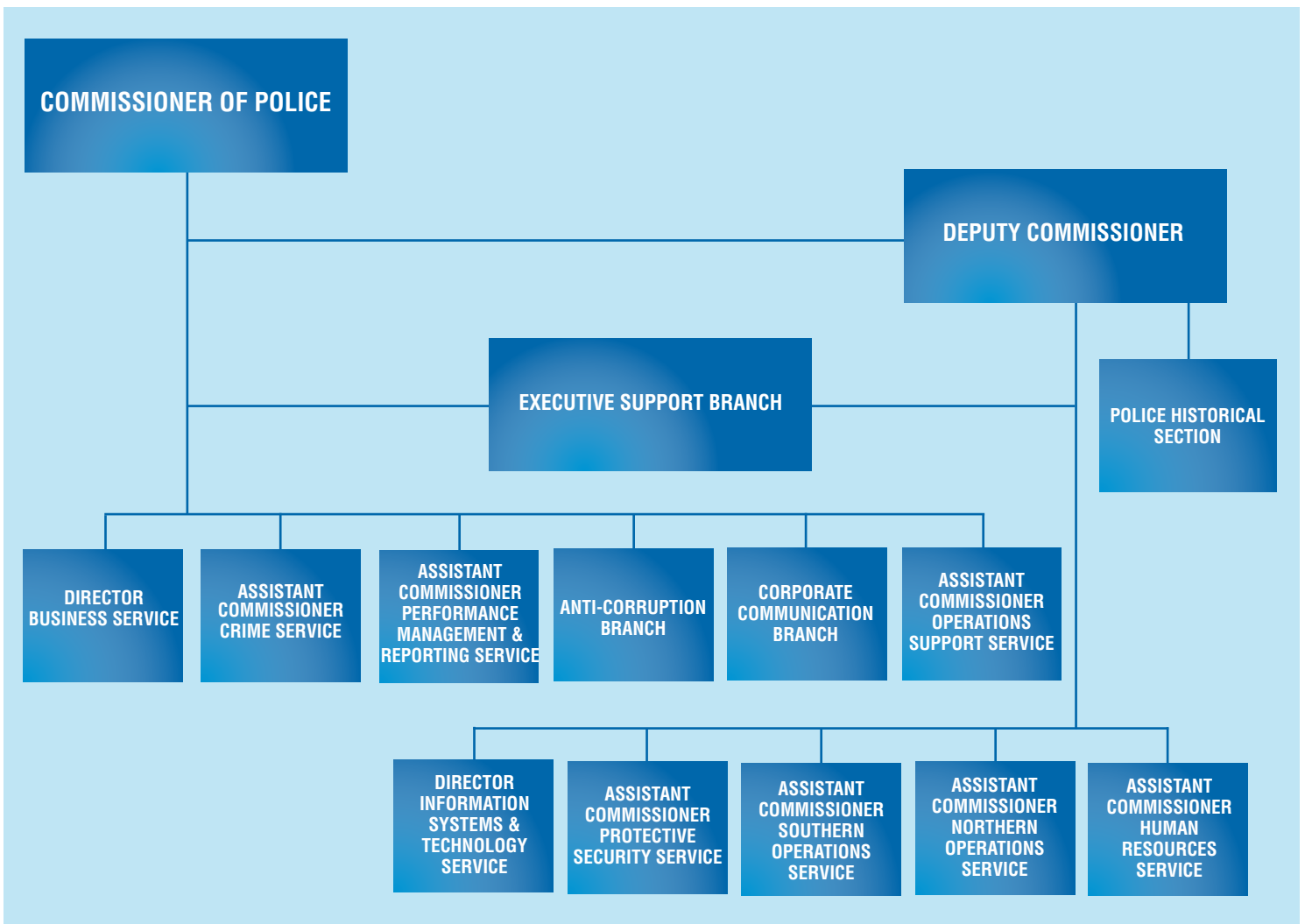
#### SOUTHERN OPERATIONS SERVICE

These two Services provide core function police services to communities at the local level and can draw on specialist operational support from the centrally located Crime Service and Operations Support Service. A detailed breakdown of the size, population and Local Service Areas contained within the Southern Operations Service and Northern Operations Service are depicted on page 14 of this report.

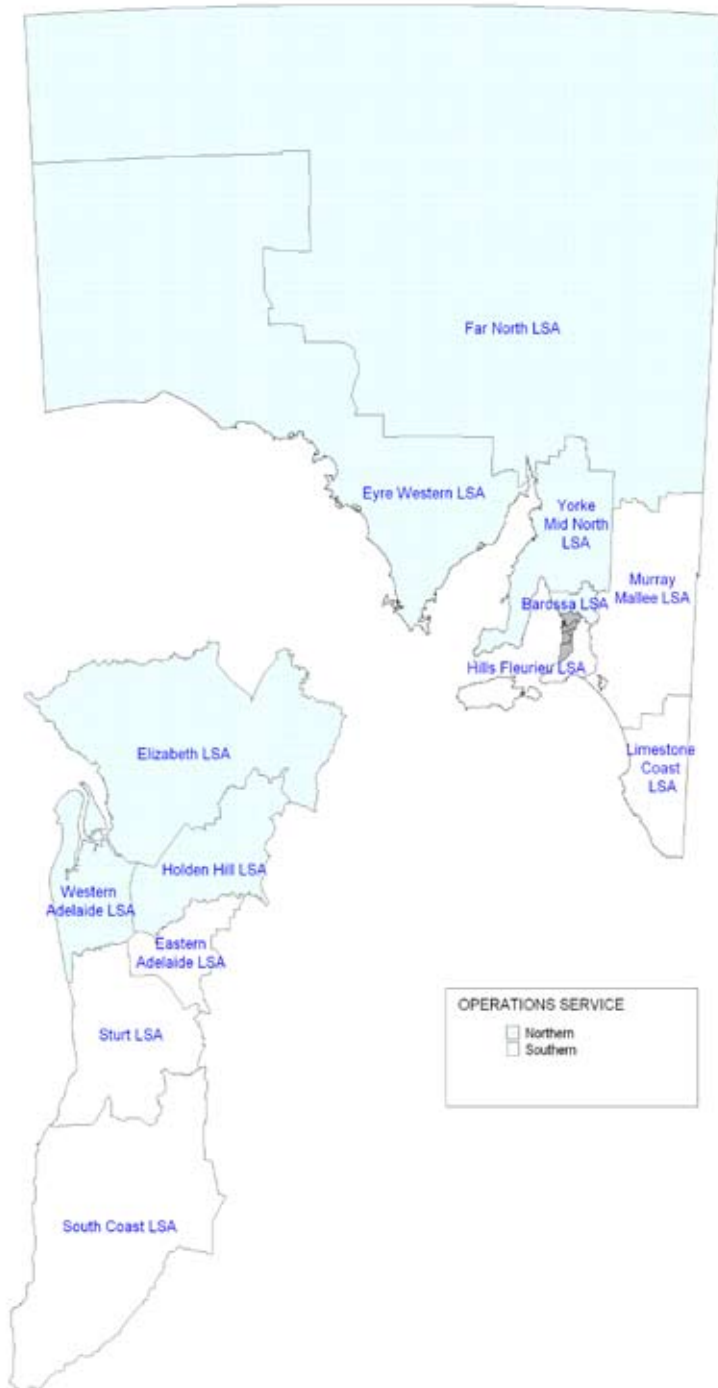
## HUMAN RESOURCES SERVICE

- Grievance Resolution Officer
- Personal Assistant
- Service Finance Officer
- HRS Coordinator
- HRS Audit Support Officer
- Strategic Human Resources Information Branch
- Human Resource Management Branch
- Police Academy
- Industrial Relations Branch
- Health, Safety and Welfare Branch

# ORGANISATIONAL CHART



## LOCAL SERVICE AREA MAP



In South Australia, policing services are administered through thirteen Local Service Areas (LSAs). This enables the integration of core strategies and improved policing in a defined geographical area.

LSAs 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	174 324	482
Holden Hill	223 226	160
Western Adelaide	165 471	122
Barossa	66 468	3 144
Eyre Western	54 484	253 067
Far North	28 254	608 160
Yorke Mid North	81 740	34 882

### Southern Operations Service

	Pop'n	Km2
Eastern Adelaide	150 539	83
South Coast	136 700	490
Sturt	308 174	224
Hills Fleurieu	117 773	8 752
Limestone Coast	72 529	21 328
Murray Mallee	64 900	54 099

Data source: Extrapolated from ABS Regional Population Growth Australia 2009-10. 3218.0, 31 March 2011 Estimated Resident Population by LGA as at 30 June 2010.



**MAJOR ISSUES**

## MAJOR ISSUES

Police work across the community at all levels to improve community safety.

Partnerships and multi-agency approaches with other government and non-government agencies, and local communities are a key SAPOL strategy in being effective and responsive to the issues that concern all South Australians.





## SERVICE DELIVERY

By ensuring that all policing services provided to the public by police are fair and professional at every point of contact, SAPOL demonstrates its commitment to its Vision to be held in the highest regard by those it serves.

A high level of trust and confidence in police is important for building and maintaining prosperous and peaceful communities.

SAPOL continued in 2010-11 to measure community satisfaction with the delivery of police services in the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing (NSCSP). Consistently good survey results for community confidence and satisfaction (85.9% and 83.4% respectively), demonstrate the effectiveness of SAPOL's continuing commitment to engaging with the community in a fair and professional way at a local and state level.

**Links to Program 1: Public Safety: Police Response Services and Links to KMA Service Orientation and Continuous Improvement.**

In March 2011 SAPOL launched its major 'Service Excellence' strategy incorporating an updated Service Excellence Framework to provide structure and guidance for the continuous improvement of service delivery throughout the organisation. SAPOL's Service Delivery Charter has

been broadened to include a focus on internal service delivery.

In June 2011, a systematic approach, known as ServE, was introduced to collect and measure feedback from members of the public who have had recent contact with police. This information is used by SAPOL to ensure a consistent focus is maintained on improving all aspects of policing services.

**Links to Program 1: Public Safety: Police Response Services and Links to KMA Service Orientation and Continuous Improvement.**

The pilot initiative of Neighbourhood Policing Teams as reported in the last Annual Report continued throughout 2010-11. This initiative resulted in the successful development of partnerships and strategies aimed at the local issues that impact on community safety and reassurance at a neighbourhood level. The teams have proven to be successful in communities working together with local police on complex community safety problems that are causing concern within that community.

**Links to Program 1: Public Safety: Police Response Services and Links to KMA Service Orientation and Continuous Improvement.**

Improving the management of the demand for police services

### SAPOL NEWS INTERNET SITE

In February 2011 SAPOL launched a news website and social media channels for improved community engagement with the public.

The SA Police News website – [www.sapolicenews.com.au](http://www.sapolicenews.com.au) - features an online newspaper, police updates and latest news of interest. The news site has up-to-the-minute information, Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) images, with articles on arrests, police operations and serious and fatal road crashes. As part of SAPOL's crime prevention practices the site also contains appeals for witnesses and other public assistance to work with police on solving crime.

For many people social media is one of the preferred options for communication, and in recognition of this trend, SAPOL launched a Facebook fan page, Twitter site and YouTube channel in conjunction with the SA Police News website.

To date over 10 000 people have connected through SAPOL's social media channels.

**Links to Program 1: Public Safety: Program 2: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Services and Links to KMA Service Orientation and Problem Solving.**

continued to be a priority for SAPOL throughout 2010-11. As part of an ongoing review into resource allocation, demand management and deployment prioritisation, SAPOL have implemented new Call Grading procedures for better response to calls for assistance from the community. This change includes updated grading of emergency incidents, scheduling appointments, achieving call backs and telephone resolutions through the Police Service Desk within the Call Centre. The new call grading process has improved business rules for an enhanced approach to responding to emergencies.

**Links to Program 1: Public Safety: Police Response Services and Links to KMA Service Orientation and Resource Management.**

In addition to the continuing development and implementation of initiatives for call management, SAPOL introduced a new Traffic Online application to improve the delivery of timely and accurate information. This information can quickly identify traffic problems, assist in the development of tactical options, and enhance the timely deployment of resources for responsive traffic policing.

**Links to Program 3: Road Safety: Road Use Regulation, Road Use Education and Vehicle Collision Prevention and Links to KMA Service Orientation and Resource Management.**

These service delivery initiatives are reflective of SAPOL's commitment to being an organisation that meets the expectations of the government's High Performance Framework (HPF) which assists public sector agencies achieve a higher performance of service to the public.



## CRIME REDUCTION

Improving the safety and wellbeing of all South Australians by reducing victim reported crime is a key priority in South Australia's Strategic Plan.

In 2010-11 SAPOL continued a planned approach to crime reduction using police resources and activity to achieve a continued reduction of victim reported crime.

In this reporting period, victim reported crime fell by -2.4%. Since 2000-01 there has been a -37.0% reduction (Two Stage Format) in victim reported crime with 71 304 fewer victim reported crimes this financial year (2010-11) than in the financial year 2000-01.



Since 2002-03 (the baseline year for South Australia's Strategic Plan) there has been a -32.3% reduction (Two Stage format) in victim reported crime or 57 917 less crimes reported in 2010-11 compared to 2002-03.

### Crime Statistics

SAPOL use two methods in presenting crime data: Two Stage and Traditional Formats. The Two Stage Format was developed by SAPOL to provide a clearer picture on the categories of victim reported offences and offences against public order.

While crime statistics analysis requires consideration of legislation, policy, specialised policing operations and

recording changes, SAPOL's victim reported crime statistics are consistently those offences that directly affect victims; such as assault, theft, and most offences against property.

Other crimes, including public order offences or those that do not involve specific victims, are recorded under separate categories.

### Reported Crime – Two Stage Format

A feature of the Two Stage Format is that victim reported crime and public order offences are separated and analysed independently. This provides a clearer picture of trend analysis across the two categories. Victim reported crime consists of offences against the person and offences against property and are grouped into one total. Public order offences (those offences that are generally the result of proactive police activity) are grouped separately as another total.

Offences against the person and offences against property generally have an identified victim, and a Police Incident Report is raised. Offences against public order often do not have a victim identified for the incident and are identified through the raising of an Apprehension Report only. As an example, drug and drink driving detections are almost entirely the result of police practices and strategies, and not as a result of a victim reporting a crime. Similarly, behavioural and weapon related offences are often the result of police activity.

The compilation of the data used in the Two Stage Format varies slightly from the Traditional Format. SAPOL does not count some associated offences in this format. For example, when an offence of serious criminal trespass is recorded, any associated offence of theft is excluded from the count.

Excluding multiple offences enables a better understanding of the actual incidence and underlying factors that drive crime trends, as distinct from total offences that include an element of multiple offending.

Using the Two Stage Format, victim reported crime in 2010-11 fell by -2.4% over 2009-10.

### Reported Crime – Traditional Format

Historically, SAPOL has published reported crime figures in a Traditional Format. The figures produced are useful for consistent comparison across reporting periods. Under the Traditional Format of reported crime, offences are grouped under three main categories: Offences against the Person; Offences against Property; and Offences against Public Order.

In 2010-11, a -2.0% reduction in victim reported crime was achieved over 2009-10, when combining the two categories of Offences against the Person and Offences against Property.

### Offences Reported or Becoming Known to Police Offences against the Person (Traditional Format)

Offences against the Person decreased by -2.0% (438 offences) in 2010-11 over 2009-10.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON	2009-10	2010-11	% Change
Murder	20	23	15.0%
Attempted Murder	29	28	-3.4%
Manslaughter	0	1	100.0%
Driving Causing Death	30	24	-20.0%
Serious Assault	1 203	996	-17.2%
Minor Assault	14 448	14 490	0.3%
Assault Police	813	841	3.4%
Rape/Attempted Rape	606	579	-4.5%
Other Sexual Offences	1 398	1240	-11.3%
Aggravated Robbery	1 014	900	-11.2%
Non Aggravated Robbery	274	246	-10.2%
Other Offences	2 314	2 343	1.3%
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>22 149</b>	<b>21 711</b>	<b>-2.0%</b>

- Serious Assaults continued a sustained reduction with a decrease of 207 offences (-17.2%). Reductions were achieved in all categories apart from Murder, Minor Assault, Assault Police and Other Offences against the Person.

- Murder offences have increased by 3 offences (15.0%). Minor Assault increased by 42 offences (0.3%), Assault Police by 28 offences (3.4%).
- Other Offences against the Person have increased by 29 offences (1.3%).

### Offences Reported or Becoming Known to Police Offences against Property (Traditional Format)

Offences against Property reduced by -2.0% (2 255 offences) in 2010-11 over 2009-10.

OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY	2009-10	2010-11	% Change
Serious Criminal Trespass - Dwelling	11 054	10 926	-1.2%
Serious Criminal Trespass - Shop	1 991	1 630	-18.1%
Serious Criminal Trespass - Other	5 022	5 021	0.0%
Deception/Manipulation	3 012	2 866	-4.8%
Receiving/Dealing in Tainted Property	1 501	1 497	-0.3%
Theft/Illegal Use of Motor Vehicle	4 953	4 985	0.6%
Illegal Interference of Motor Vehicle	2 876	2 956	2.8%
Theft from Motor Vehicle	11 116	11 838	6.5%
Theft from Shops	7 131	7 276	2.0%
Other Theft	33 829	33 732	-0.3%
Property Damage – Arson/Explosives	2 394	2 308	-3.6%
Property Damage - Not Arson/Explosives	27 116	24 705	-8.9%
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>111 995</b>	<b>109 740</b>	<b>-2.0%</b>

- In 2010-11, all categories of Serious Criminal Trespass (SCT) offences decreased. SCT offences have reduced over time and current results are -53.7% lower than 2000-01. Serious criminal trespass of a dwelling decreased by -1.2%; serious criminal trespass of a shop decreased by -18.1%; and serious criminal trespass ‘other’ did not change when comparing 2010-11 with 2009-10.
- Motor vehicle offences of Theft/Illegal Use of Motor Vehicles 32 offences (0.6%); Illegal Interference (2.8%); and Theft from Motor Vehicle (6.5%) have increased from the previous year.
- However, between 1999-00 and 2010-11 Theft/Illegal Use of Motor Vehicle offences reduced from 13 080 to 4 985 representing an overall reduction of 8 095 offences (-61.9%).

## Offences Reported or Becoming Known to Police Offences against Public Order (Traditional Format)

In 2010-11 proactive police detections of Offences against Public Order recorded a decrease of -3.1%.

OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER	2009-10	2010-11	% Change
Hinder/Resist Police	2 546	2 399	-5.8%
Firearm/Weapon Offences	3 557	3 891	9.4%
Disorderly/Offensive Behaviour	6 746	6 502	-3.6%
Drug Offences	4 453	4 927	10.6%
Drink Driving Offences	9 135	8 469	-7.3%
Dangerous, Reckless or Negligent Driving	2 575	2 561	-0.5%
Other Offences	27 450	25 954	-5.4%
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>56 462</b>	<b>54 703</b>	<b>-3.1%</b>



## SAFER COMMUNITIES

### Safer Streets

SAPOL's statewide Operation Safe Streets continued throughout 2010-2011, targeting anti-social behaviour and public order offences or incidents occurring in the street or other public places. This targeted approach provides the public with a responsive and highly visible police presence that encourages community confidence in the safe and peaceful enjoyment of the state.

Since 2007 the coordinated approach of Operation Safe Streets has been effective in operationally tailoring policing solutions to urban, regional and country conditions.

During the reporting period results linked to Safe Streets show a decrease of 8.6% in criminal offending across a wide range of categories.

More specifically, in the major entertainment precinct of Glenelg, a Safe Streets operation between 12 November 2010 and 27 April 2011, resulted in 128 arrests, 85 reports, 81 barring orders issued, 29 vehicles impounded and 178 defects issued.

**Links to Program 1: Public Safety: Program 2: Crime Prevention: Crimes against Person and Property, Illegal Drug Activity, Community Crime Prevention and Links to KMA Service Orientation and Problem Solving.**

#### THE SOUTH AUSTRALIA OFFENDER MANAGEMENT PLAN

In 2010-11 SAPOL continued to work with other government and non-government agencies on the further development of the South Australian Offender Management pilot (OMP) previously reported as commencing in June 2010.

The primary objective of the OMP is 'to improve the wellbeing of the community by protecting them from serious crime' through a multi-agency, case-management approach with information-sharing and collaboration.

Core partner agencies are the South Australian Police (SAPOL) with SAPOL the lead agency; the Department for Correctional Services (DCS); the Department of Health (DoH); the Attorney-General's Department (AGD); and the Department for Families and Communities (DFC).

The OMP pilot was undertaken between June and December 2010 within the Port Adelaide area and has now been extended until June 2012, with a second pilot site being approved for the southern region of Adelaide.

The first phase of the OMP pilot confirmed this strategy enables a coordinated approach to offender management and rehabilitation.

**Links to Program 1: Public Safety: Program 2: Crime Prevention: Crimes against Person and Property, Illegal Drug Activity, Community Crime Prevention and Links to KMA Service Orientation, Working Together and Problem Solving.**

A new Eastern Adelaide Local Service Area (LSA) Central Business District (CBD) policing model was implemented on 1 July 2010 to better meet future policing needs within the CBD. Developed as part of SAPOL's service improvement and proactive approach towards safer city streets, the model restructured Eastern Adelaide

LSA to combine Grenfell Street Patrol Base with Hindley Street Police Station into a single CBD response. This combination of resources, with an additional 20 positions, allows for a greater degree of flexibility of staffing during peak demand periods to respond to growing organisational and community needs. The model has also

facilitated an increased police presence and higher visibility within vulnerable areas of the CBD around the major entertainment precincts.

**Links to Program 1: Public Safety: Program 2: Crime Prevention: Crimes against Person and Property, Illegal Drug Activity, Community Crime Prevention and Links to KMA Service Orientation and Problem Solving.**

## Emergency Management Preparedness

Part of SAPOL's legislated role is to ensure preparedness for emergency management and response. For example, as the control agency for earthquake in accordance with the provisions of the State Emergency Management Plan, SAPOL has been working closely with the Department for Transport, Energy and Infrastructure to prepare a Control Agency Plan.

Urban Search and Rescue response capabilities that may be needed in the event of a major earthquake have continued to be developed over 2010-11 as part of the planning processes within the state.

A Rapid Damage Assessment Plan has also been developed to enhance the collection of urgent information and damage intelligence as soon as possible after any major emergency

such as an earthquake or bushfire, regardless of scope.

Disaster Victim Identification facilities have been upgraded during the year and now include the ability to deploy temporary mortuary facilities. Review of issues that arose during the Christchurch earthquake is also being factored into SAPOL's planning to ensure all known contingencies are covered.

In response to the Christchurch earthquake disaster, SAPOL sent two contingents of staff to assist New Zealand Police and their local communities. The various support roles undertaken by SAPOL members included rescue and recovery operations, delivering public information and warnings and maintaining public order. Disaster Victim Identification members were sent in addition to the 49 members in the two main contingents to provide specialist assistance in the identification of deceased.

As part of Operation Safeguard, a national response to the severe flooding that occurred in Queensland during January 2011, SAPOL deployed two contingents, of 13 and 12 police respectively, to support the Queensland Police Service. During a month of providing support, SAPOL members worked with local police to provide community reassurance and property protection in the devastated areas.

**All examples link to Program 1: Public Safety: Program 2: Crime**

**Prevention: Crimes against Person and Property, Community Crime Prevention and Links to KMA Service Orientation, Working Together and Problem Solving.**

## Operation Nomad

As previously reported, since 1992 SAPOL's local policing initiative in the Adelaide Hills has grown and matured into the multi-agency Operation Nomad, nationally recognised as one of the best multi-agency approaches possible to bushfire prevention and mitigation.

As SAPOL's primary strategic and operational response to the threat of bushfires in South Australia, Operation Nomad supports police, local communities around the state and the Country Fire Service (CFS), the control agency for bushfires. Pro-active police activities are aimed at preserving community safety by reducing the incidence and severity of fires caused by deliberate, reckless or careless human behaviour. This is achieved by providing a highly visible policing presence, zero tolerance of any breaches of fire laws, a targeted approach to persons of interest regarding arson and a coordinated response by investigations.

In 2009-10, SAPOL incorporated recommendations stemming from the 2009 Victorian Bushfire Royal Commission into Operation Nomad operational orders, and in 2010-11

these adopted recommendations provided additional tools and direction to improve SAPOL's planning for any similar complex and dynamic bushfire situation.

SAPOL's Operation Nomad planning process continued to be highly organised throughout the year with all operational police receiving mandatory training on the aims and tactical requirements of the program. The annual cycle of Operation Nomad training again reinforced the ongoing dangers of bushfires and the necessity to ensure police can safely undertake their duties and effectively assist the community in a bushfire emergency.

In addition, Detective Senior Sergeant First Class Lloyd Sanderson received a Certificate of Merit for his personal dedication and commitment to Operation Nomad planning and implementation over the last nine years.

In May 2011 a Performance Outcome Review (POR) was held for Operation Nomad in a joint partnership approach with the Country Fire Service.

Operation Nomad continued to be a highly successful example of police partnering with other key agencies and local communities for effective local solutions to local problems. As a result 16 people were arrested and 12 people were reported for Nomad arson/fire related offences.

**Links to Program 1: Public Safety;  
Program 2: Crime Prevention:**

**Crimes against Person and Property,  
Community Crime Prevention and  
Links to KMA Service Orientation,  
Working Together and Problem  
Solving.**

## Safer Roads

A coordinated low tolerance approach under the guidance of *SAPOL's Road Safety Strategy* ensured all police across the state targeted unsafe or reckless road use behaviour.

Leadership by police in raising community awareness and responsibility for their own, and others' road safety, was aligned to increasing the public's understanding that 'road safety is everyone's responsibility'.

In the 2010 calendar year there were 118 fatalities compared to 119 in 2009. In the first six months of 2011, South Australia recorded 62 fatalities. There were 1058 serious injuries in the 2010 calendar year compared to 1127 in 2009. In the first six months of 2011, 504 serious injuries have been recorded.

In October 2010 the Deputy Commissioner announced the formation of the State Traffic Enforcement Section (STES), combining the Northern and Southern Traffic Enforcement sections into one group for a coordinated response aimed at reducing fatalities and serious injuries on South Australian roads. STES has 42 staff including

an inspector, 36 motorcycle police, two detectives, two field intelligence officers and a planning officer all contributing their unique policing skills. A focus for STES is car clubs and organised, aggravated or recidivist hoon driving activities.

The new approach focuses on the effective use of intelligence, pro-active tactical approaches and the allocation of additional traffic positions to metropolitan and country LSAs. By placing resources where fatalities are occurring and aligning more traffic resources to the LSAs, effective problem solving at the local level was enhanced. A total of 21 additional positions have been allocated to Whyalla, Port Augusta, Port Pirie, Murray Bridge, Victor Harbor, Mount Barker, Mount Gambier and Keith/Bordertown.

**Links to Program 1: Public Safety;  
Program 3: Road Safety; Road Use  
Regulation, Road Use Education and  
Vehicle Collision Prevention and  
Links to KMA Service Orientation,  
Continuous Improvement and  
Problem Solving.**

SAPOL's Task Force Diagonal was created in 2009 to focus on hoon driving and poor driving behaviour by repeat offenders in South Australia. The functions of Task Force Diagonal have been subsumed into the newly created STES. Results for the task force included 50 arrests, 640 vehicles defected, 105 vehicles impounded and the issuing of 800 expiation notices



and 26 immediate loss of licence notices.

**Links to Program 1: Public Safety; Program 3: Road Safety; all sub-programs and Links to KMA Service Orientation and Problem Solving.**

Significant changes have also occurred to the *Criminal Law (Clamping Impounding and Forfeiture of Vehicles) Act 2007*, providing police with additional enforcement measures and an increase in the impounding/clamping period from 7 to 28 days. To enforce the legislation 11 impounding facilities have been established across the state. Since 31 October 2010 storage yards have been operating at Salisbury and Lonsdale to service SAPOL's metropolitan LSAs, and a further nine storage yards are operating in country locations. For the period 31 October 2010 to 30 June 2011 (when the compounds became operational) there were 296 clampings and 5 205 impoundings, totalling 5 501.

**Links to Program 1: Public Safety; Program 3: Road Safety; all sub-programs and Links to KMA Service Orientation and Problem Solving.**

All police road operations focus on detecting and educating the public on the 'fatal five' factors which are considered major causes of road fatalities and injuries (drink driving and drug driving; speed; inattention and fatigue; failure to wear seatbelts; and vulnerable road users). During the 2010-11 SAPOL planned and

conducted 10 major statewide (rural and metropolitan area) corporate traffic operations, aimed at improving road safety outcomes for South Australian road users. Outcomes from two of these operations are below.

Drink and drug affected driving has a major impact on the incidence of crashes, casualties and fatalities on the roads. In 2010-11 SAPOL continued to apply technology and effort towards detecting these behaviours with Operation Consequence. This operation is conducted on a statewide basis and consists of eight phases utilising static and mobile driver testing over short intense durations and periods of high risk, such as public holiday periods when there is increased numbers of vehicles on the roads. This year Operation Consequence detected 672 drink driving offences, 55 positive drug screenings, 228 vehicles were impounded/clamped, and 509 defect notices and 399 immediate loss of licences were issued.

Operation Safe Holidays was a concerted effort by police across South Australia to detect drink and drug driving over the Christmas Holiday period between 10 December 2010 and 30 January 2011. There were 116 470 random breath tests, a combination of mobile and static driver testing on known road routes to major holiday destinations. This resulted in 1 023 positive tests, with 21 290 expiation notices issued, 5 404 defect notices and 900 immediate loss of licences.

**All examples link to Program 1: Public Safety; Program 3: Road Safety; all sub-programs and Links to KMA Service Orientation and Problem Solving.**

SAPOL's Traffic Watch program continues to encourage community involvement in notifying police of any unsafe road use behaviour. This program also provides SAPOL with useful intelligence on 'hoon' drivers and recidivist traffic offenders. During 2010-11 SAPOL received 15 905 alleged instances of poor driver behaviour from members of the public. As a result, 6 729 cautionary letters were sent to vehicle owners and other information contributed to 13 arrests, 664 reports, 574 cautions and 18 vehicle defects.

**Links to Program 1: Public Safety; Program 2: Crime Prevention; Community Crime Prevention; Program 3: Road Safety; all sub-programs and Links to KMA Service Orientation, Working Together and Problem Solving.**

Police also work with others in providing education to the community on better driving practices and the causes of crashes. In 2010-11 SAPOL continued their partnership with the Motor Accident Commission (MAC) on road safety education programs to schools, business groups and community organisations. The programs included Youth Driver Education, Business Driver Awareness, School Monitor Training, Road Safety

School sessions, road safety displays, and 'L' and 'P' risk taking. SAPOL members delivered 894 road safety presentations and displays across the state, including a new initiative with MAC and the South Australian National Football League of road safety presentations for country football clubs in the first half of 2011.

**Links to Program 3: Road Safety; all sub-programs and Links to KMA Service Orientation and Working Together.**

At risk groups, such as young people and Indigenous communities require specialised approaches aimed at improving their road safety outcomes. In November 2010, members of SAPOL's Traffic Training and Promotion Section (TTPS) attended Ceduna to deliver targeted presentations to students at Kooniba Primary School, Ceduna Area School and other organisations with high numbers of Indigenous students and workers.

TTPS in partnership with the State Crime Prevention Branch and MAC also visited the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Lands (APY) in May and June 2011 to promote better road safety understanding at local schools in Amata, Pipalyatjara, Watarru, Murputja, Yunyarinyi (Kenmore Park), Mimilli, Indulkana, Ernabella and Fregon.

**Links to Program 1: Public Safety; Program 3: Road Safety; all sub-programs and Links to KMA Service Orientation and Working Together.**

## Alcohol and Illegal Drug Related Crime

The use of alcohol and illicit drugs is a major factor in the continuing incidence of crime in the community. In 2010-11, SAPOL continued to take a holistic and problem solving approach to detecting and preventing these offences through specialised policing operations and working in partnership with other government and non-government agencies and local community groups.

There is also a coordinated national policing effort to reduce alcohol related crime through Operation Unite, a comprehensive campaign by police in response to community concern. SAPOL supported this national operation held in three phases over 2010-11, across the state, in targeted areas of the Adelaide CBD and the regional centres of Port Augusta, Quorn, Roxby Downs and Whyalla. During the operation in these areas, the efforts of 406 SAPOL personnel resulted in 124 arrests, 77 reports, 362 expiations and 25 barring orders for public order and liquor licensing offences. In Operation Unite, police focused on high risk locations such as licensed premises, entertainment precincts and undertook driver drug and alcohol testing in the vicinity of these locations. 18 vehicles were impounded/clamped during the operation reinforcing to drivers the need for responsible road use practices in conjunction with any use of alcohol.

**Links to Program 1: Public Safety; Program 2: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Services and Links to KMA Service Orientation, Working Together and Problem Solving.**

The high level of involvement of young people in alcohol misuse and offending has been recognised by the Early Intervention Pilot Program (EIPP) now being trialled across Australia, in support of the National Binge Drinking Strategy. In South Australia between August 2010 and June 2012 the EIPP is being piloted in Elizabeth, South Coast and Sturt LSAs.

Eligible youths identified by police are directed to a health assessment for alcohol-based harm minimisation information and/or further referral as required. In partnership with Drug and Alcohol Services South Australia (DASSA), SAPOL is working to increase the awareness of young people as to the harms associated with consuming alcohol at a young age, and to assume responsibility for their drinking behaviours. EIPP closely replicates existing protocols utilised by the Police Drug Diversion Initiative (PDDI), where eligible youths are diverted by police officers or referred from existing youth justice processes for a psychosocial assessment and appropriate support.

**Links to Program 1: Public Safety; Program 2: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Services and Links to KMA Service Orientation, Working Together and Problem Solving.**

Regional and country areas are not immune to the social disorder of alcohol related crime and working with others is a significant part of SAPOL's strategy in providing services that are responsive to the local communities. For example, Whyalla police, working with local licensed premise owners and operators, aimed to significantly reduce the incidence of alcohol related crime in Whyalla through changing the drinking culture and attitudes of patrons who attend licensed venues late at night. An agreed 1am lock out across Whyalla of licensed premises from 1 December 2010 for 12 months has to date improved local community safety by significantly reducing the number of recorded police incident reports and police attendances at licensed premises.

**Links to Program 2: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Services and Links to KMA Working Together and Problem Solving.**

A joint partnership approach with other key stakeholders and the community to the use of illicit drugs and the established link to crime continued to be SAPOL's approach during 2010-11.

Under the guidance of *SAPOL's Illicit Drug Strategy 2008-11* (IDS) the leadership role of police continued in detecting and preventing drug related offending using the most appropriate strategy for the circumstances. Arrests are one option, but opportunities for rehabilitation and diversion are often used by police to educate and

positively reinforce the requirements of legislation.

Police do not work alone in addressing this issue. Across government there is collective, committed and focused action to prevent and minimise illicit drug use and related crime. For example, as part of a national strategy, in November 2010 Operation Unification ran a national amphetamine phone-in day through the Crime Stoppers program. In South Australia, SAPOL actively targeted the manufacture of these illegal drugs, acting on information received from the national phone-in.

This initiative was significant as it was the first time police interacted with the public through an online blog site that encouraged community participation in providing information on illegal drug use. Overall, the operation resulted in 213 Crime Stoppers calls and online reports, with six people arrested for serious drug trafficking offences. 4 000 ecstasy tablets and 10 grams of amphetamine were seized. Five persons were also reported for drug offences including possession of a prohibited weapon. Three illegal firearms, \$3 500 cash, eight cannabis plants, 30 grams of methamphetamine and three kilograms of dried cannabis were also seized.

**Links to Program 1: Public Safety: Program 2: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Services and Links to KMA Working Together and Problem Solving.**

A new development in 2010-11 was an amendment to the Harbours and Navigation Act that allowed drug screening as well as alcohol testing for water/river recreational activities. Operation River Safe was undertaken by police on South Australian waterways between November 2010 and January 2011, with a focus on the River Murray as a popular tourist destination. The police launch was used to target areas with high vessel usage to assist in preventing and detecting any unlawful activities, with particular attention paid to personal watercraft which account for a large number of these breaches. Outside of drug and alcohol testing, the aim of the operation was a focus on vessels operating without due care, safety equipment breaches and compliance with relevant legislation to promote safer boating practices and enhanced community safety.

Operation River Safe resulted in 148 Safety Equipment, Licence and Registration Checks, 186 Alco tests, 108 Drug tests, 1 Apprehension Report, 33 Expiation Notices and 33 Cautions Issued. Of the 33 expiation notices issued during the operation, the majority were for operating a vessel or personal watercraft unlicensed, unregistered or without sufficient safety equipment. Police also spoke to all operators, observers, crew and skiers providing information and educational material on safety along the river. Overall, the community response to this operation was very encouraging and the high

visibility of the police launch provided reassurance to those members of the public enjoying the state's recreational riverways and facilities.

**Links to Program 1: Public Safety:  
Program 2: Crime Prevention and  
Criminal Justice Services and Links  
to KMA Problem Solving.**

## Serious Organised Crime

As reported in previous years, serious organised crime is defined as the ongoing activities of criminal groups linked by common factors; that together form a real threat to the wellbeing of the community by directly causing personal and financial harm. This includes an ongoing multi-faceted involvement in illicit drugs, violence, fear, and extortion.

SAPOL's *Serious Organised Crime Strategy 2009-12* provides a structured approach to policing this issue. The strategy has targeted priority actions aimed at disrupting, dismantling and disabling the criminal activity of organised crime in a broad and systematic way.

In 2010-11, SAPOL continued its focus on policing the involvement of organised crime in illegal drug manufacture. For example, a Drug Investigation Branch operation, which commenced in late 2010, resulted in the detection and dismantling of three significant clandestine

drug laboratories linked to serious organised crime drug traffickers. As a result of the investigation, 12 people were arrested for drug related offences, and police seized drugs (including methamphetamine, cannabis and fantasy), cash, stolen vehicles, laptops, chemicals and glassware.

Seventy-two other clandestine laboratories were located and dismantled in the reporting period. In addition, two commercial pill presses were also located and seized. This activity significantly disrupted organised crime drug manufacturing networks which included cross-border drug distribution.

Another facet of organised crime activity targeted by SAPOL in 2010-11 was the continuing work by Major Fraud Investigation Section into offshore 'boiler room' schemes. These schemes can and have resulted in significant economic loss to individuals nationally and internationally. They are predominantly managed by overseas organised crime syndicates which target unsuspecting people and induce them to invest funds into a bogus investment scheme or commodity.

Since 2008 SAPOL has played a lead role, in partnership with other key Commonwealth agencies and banking institutions, in designing and implementing effective preventive, disruptive and investigative strategies to combat this type of crime.

SAPOL continued the Crime Gangs Task Force (CGTF) initiative of

conducting investigations into the criminal and anti-social activities of Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs (OMCG) and criminal street gangs during 2010-11. The CGTF arrested or reported 43 OMCG members, 124 associates and 25 other criminal street gang members. The task force also seized 1 140 grams of amphetamine, 177 cannabis plants and 41 388 grams of cannabis, 3 208 ecstasy pills, 201 grams of cocaine, 2 380 street deals of other illicit drugs, over \$600 000 in cash, 38 firearms and issued 28 Barring Orders.

**Links to Key Issue Serious Organised Crime and Links to KMA Working Together.**

During 2010-11, SAPOL's Crime Gangs Task Force continued with a strategy aimed at enforcing road safety compliance and controlling the movement of large numbers of OMCG members across the state. This process resulted in a reduction in the risk-taking behaviour of OMCGs and their associated disregard for road safety and vehicle compliance standards.

SAPOL issued a Public Safety Order under Section 23 [*Serious and Organised Crime (Control) Act 2008 (SOCCA)*], in December 2010. These orders are used to control the attendance of OMCG or members at public events where there is serious risk to public safety. The order issued in December 2010 served to ensure the safety of the public when attending

a music festival in Bonython Park, Adelaide.

Other recent legislative reform initiatives used included those to gain witness cooperation when dealing with crimes of violence and blackmail committed by OMCGs and changes in terms of the presumption against bail. Reforms were also made in barring orders under the Liquor Licensing Act and firearms control through firearm prohibition orders, with 24 subsequently issued against members of OMCGs.

These initiatives have had a positive effect. However, the anti-association provisions of the SOCCA were the central measure aimed at reducing OMCG numbers and criminal influence. Following years of violence and public disorder, the declaration of the Finks Motor Cycle Club in 2009 had a tangible effect on that, and other, clubs. Recruitment, club expansion, overt displays of membership, intimidation and regular club events reduced significantly throughout the declaration period.

On 11 November 2010, the High Court of Australia, in the matter of the State of SA v Totani and others, found that SOCCA Section 14(1) control orders against members of declared organisations were constitutionally invalid. Since the Totani decision, the number of OMCG members has progressively increased and police have observed a reversal to previous manifestations of public aggression

and demonstrated disdain for the law. Further legislative reform in this area is proposed for 2011-12.

SAPOL's investigation of serious aggravated robberies is undertaken by a specialised task force known as Operation Counteract. It is comprised of Local Service Area and Organised Crime Investigation Branch personnel. Counteract was active throughout the year in focusing on armed robberies involving professional planning and or repeat offending throughout the state. These serious offences most often involve business enterprises and soft targets including service stations, food outlets and other commercial premises that transport or have access to, cash money.

During March and April 2011 Operation Counteract investigated a crime series of 11 aggravated robberies committed across the western, north-eastern and eastern suburbs on a variety of retail outlets including hotel gaming rooms, bottle shops, pharmacies and a newsagency, resulting in the arrest of two people. During 2010-11, Counteract investigators apprehended 44 persons for offences relating to tier two (serious) aggravated robberies.

## Aboriginal and Multicultural Issues

In 2010-11 SAPOL continued to recognise and respond to the issue of Aboriginal over-representation in crime as both victims and offenders; largely

emanating from social disadvantage in health, education and employment.

SAPOL is committed to supporting and proactively contributing to state and national governments' priority to improve community safety outcomes for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people across the state. Through responsive policing services SAPOL supports the goals and specific Aboriginal targets of *South Australia's Strategic Plan*, that underpin the economic, social and cultural wellbeing of the state.

As part of this responsive approach, a *SAPOL Strategy for Engaging Aboriginal Communities 2011-2014* was developed in a planned approach to engagement between police and Aboriginal communities to aid reconciliation and reduce Aboriginal involvement in the criminal justice system. Effective partnerships are central to this strategy of collaboration and communication. These are supported by local police in engaging with their communities at regional and local levels.

Part of engaging effectively with Aboriginal communities is the continued contribution of SAPOL's Community Constables. These Community Constables are recognised as being an integral and essential component in enhancing communication, trust and shared knowledge between the Aboriginal community and police in South Australia. While Community Constable

work is tailored to meet local needs and policing priorities, another key facet of their deployment is their positive engagement with the younger Aboriginal generation to provide guidance and education on the role of police and the rule of law.

**Links to Program 2: Crime Prevention: Program 3: Road Safety: and Links to KMA Working Together and Problem Solving.**

In 2010-11 SAPOL's Senior Community Constable Chris Warrior was awarded the prestigious Male Person of the Year Award as part of this year's NAIDOC Week celebrations. NAIDOC (National Aborigines and Islanders Day Observance Committee) Week is held every year as a way of celebrating and promoting a greater understanding of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, culture and their contribution to modern Australia. SAPOL's specialist Aboriginal and Multicultural Unit (AMU) coordinated the SAPOL promotional presence of State Crime Prevention Branch, Traffic Training, and Recruiting at the NAIDOC Family Fun Day on the Torrens Parade Ground.

The Aboriginal Power Cup (APC) is an early intervention strategy promoting the benefits of continued schooling and healthy lifestyle choices to young Aboriginal people. The APC Carnival was conducted at Alberton Oval from 24-26 June 2011. Fourteen schools and 336 students from across the state participated in the program, with the APC Grand Final held as

the curtain raiser for the Australian Football League (AFL) game on the evening of 26 June 2011. SAPOL's supportive involvement in the APC Carnival and pre-carnival events was again successful in providing a positive model of law enforcement personnel to break down the barriers between young Aboriginal persons and the police.

**Links to Program 2: Crime Prevention: Program 3: Road Safety: and Links to KMA Working Together and Problem Solving.**

Another proactive and partnership based strategy in 2010-11 is the Mimili Bike Program with police, other government agencies and the Aboriginal community working together to achieve a socially significant community outcome. In February 2010, Mimili police began repairing, rebuilding and distributing bicycles to the community's children, with officers operating a bicycle repair workshop at the police station to keep the bicycles operational.

In October 2010 the Australian Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs agreed to support the bike program, providing around \$6 000 to purchase bicycles and repair equipment to enable this initiative to continue and expand. In 2010-11 SAPOL has provided 45 bikes to the community and additional equipment is planned to be available. Community elders have donated a disused shed

near the centre of the community providing the program a permanent home and workshop, and the community has also agreed to build a BMX type track near the workshop.

**Links to Program 2: Crime Prevention: Program 3: Road Safety: and Links to KMA Working Together and Problem Solving.**

SAPOL's joint partnership approach with the Commonwealth Government also continued throughout 2010-11 in addressing multicultural issues, with many new migrant groups and humanitarian arrivals to South Australia being provided with advice to understand the role of police in maintaining a safe and peaceful society.

Service delivery planning is an important part of working collaboratively with government, non government and community groups in the provision of responsive, culturally aware services. In March 2011, the Police Multicultural Action Plan was reviewed and updated to ensure SAPOL's approach reflects current and future multicultural needs.

The plan has a framework of problem solving crime prevention partnerships aimed at developing and delivering a range of police services and activities. These partnerships also help in sharing information with immigrant groups to build a better understanding of South Australia's justice system and the rights and responsibilities of all

citizens. The plan's Priority Areas cover the key issues of concern including Cultural Competency, CALD Youth, Recruitment and Policy Development.

In February 2011 a friendly 20/20 Community Cup cricket match was held at the Adelaide Oval between a SAPOL team and a combined international student team. The Community Cup was another example of proactive police engagement with international students. Additional police from specialised units such as the SAPOL Band, police dogs and horses and motorcycle patrols were also off field participating in non-cricket activities and providing the 500 students who attended on the day with information about student safety.

**Links to Program 2: Crime Prevention: and Links to KMA Working Together.**





# KEY MANAGEMENT AREAS





## KEY MANAGEMENT AREAS

SAPOL has eight Key Management Areas (KMAs) described in the SAPOL *Future Directions Strategy 2010-2013*. These are the collective principles underpinning SAPOL's sound business practices.

The effectiveness and efficiency of SAPOL's three major service delivery programs is supported by the combination of Key Management Areas. SAPOL's programs address the legislated core business of providing a policing service to South Australia.

This includes upholding the law; preserving the peace; preventing crime; assisting the public in emergency situations and coordinating and managing responses to emergencies; regulating road use; and preventing vehicle collisions.

These programs, as featured in SAPOL's *Corporate Business Plan 2010-11* are:

- Program 1 – Public Safety
- Program 2 – Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Services
- Program 3 – Road Safety.

The following examples demonstrate the practical application of the Key Management Areas in 2010-11, with links to relevant program activity.



## SERVICE ORIENTATION

### Displaying a positive attitude and delivering high quality services.

SAPOL's service orientation is reflected by the positive attitude of all police staff as they respond to the community's needs and expectations.

This year SAPOL introduced the *Service Excellence Framework* and new *Signature Service – Attitude Counts* program, reinforcing to all staff the importance of attitude in shaping good service outcomes.

Every business contact with the public and each other is important, leaving an impression or 'signature' of professional behaviour. SAPOL's collective professional reputation is built up from these and each and every contact we have with the community needs to be polite, courteous and respectful. Part of the *Service Excellence Framework* also includes the ServE system for collecting and analysing public feedback on police service delivery.

In the first response to public needs through the Police Communications Centre, 162 767 emergency Triple Zero calls were received in 2010-11. In addition, SAPOL's Call Centre received 443 110 calls, an average of 36 926 each month. Effectively managing and improving this essential service to the community was a priority for SAPOL during 2010-11. New Call

Grading procedures were implemented to enable a better response to calls for assistance from the community. Whilst there is always a critical focus on response to emergency incidents, scheduling appointments and telephone resolutions through the Police Service Desk within the Call Centre were also new initiatives to improve service delivery.

A number of special events occurred across South Australia during 2010-11, at which police played a significant role in ensuring the safety of patrons, including sporting and concert events at Adelaide Oval, AAMI Stadium and Hindmarsh Stadium. In total, SAPOL managed 1 897 special, major and local events throughout the reporting period.

Highlights included the Adelaide Fringe Festival, held in February and March 2011, and a number of other large music festivals. Whilst the Adelaide Fringe festival is the largest arts event in Australia, the Big Day Out music festival held in January 2011 at the Royal Adelaide Showgrounds, attracted a crowd of 31 000. SAPOL deployed 130 police to the event and also utilised the Passive Alert Detection (PAD) Dogs. During the event 3 people were arrested, 17 people were evicted and 12 people were issued barring orders. Thirteen Cannabis Expiation Notices and 10 Drug Diversions were also issued. Another music festival, Soundwave 2011, attracted a crowd

of approximately 27 000 mainly young people with 60 officers deployed to ensure a safe environment for those who attended.

As in previous years, the 2011 Tour Down Under Pro Tour was again a significant community event. The Tour, held in January 2011 attracted a record 782 000 spectators, and a worldwide television audience of many millions. The event is estimated to have brought \$43 million tourist dollars into the state. A total of 485 police were deployed across the five days of the event to ensure the safety of the riders, teams, spectators and the general community whilst keeping traffic disruption to an absolute minimum. As an adjunct to the main Tour, SAPOL provided operational support to 'The Challenge Tour'. This support event gave over 7 200 members of the general public an opportunity to cycle a Tour Down Under race stage ahead of the main peloton.

In March 2011, 276 300 people attended Adelaide's East Parklands for the annual Clipsal 500 motorsport event. SAPOL provided highly visible and accessible police services within the track and outside in the Adelaide Central Business District. Between 222 and 305 SAPOL personnel were involved daily and included uniformed foot patrols, traffic patrols, licensing enforcement officers, plain clothed intelligence officers and PAD dogs. Of significance is that the numbers of

apprehensions by police during the four-day event was significantly down on 2010 figures. When compared to the 2010 event, the statistics (which included post race nightlife in Adelaide's entertainment precinct) showed that arrests reduced from 74 to 60, reports halved from 16 to 8 and evictions from the track reduced from 245 to 67.

The Oakbank Racing Carnival in April 2011 attracted over 100 000 people and 119 police were deployed over the two days. SAPOL's Traffic Training and Promotion Section promoted road safety, voluntary breath tests and specialised traffic information and education at the event.

Approximately 20 000 young people attended Victor Harbor and surrounding areas to celebrate Schoolies Festival in November 2010. Police worked with the local community in a problem solving partnership to implement strategies to reassure the public, prevent crime and ensure the safety of those who attended. Using the knowledge gained from policing previous events, an improved site layout and use of private security personnel resulted in a safe festival environment. A total of 137 police were deployed during the event, during which 31 people were arrested, 66 people were reported, and 205 expiation notices and 152 cautions were issued.

In November 2010, SANTOS Ltd and SAPOL were the joint recipients of an

Australian Safer Community Award for Exercise Pilatus. Pilatus was a series of exercises planned and conducted by SAPOL's Explosive Coordination Section, the Critical Infrastructure Support Group and the SANTOS Emergency Response and Fire Risk Management Co-ordinator. SANTOS manages facilities that serve a critical public need and where there is a risk of significant explosions or terrorist incidents occurring at sites such as the Moomba Gas Processing Plant in the far north of the state. Working together with other key stakeholders is an established part of SAPOL's business practice in seeking to deliver the highest standard of professional service delivery to the community and to respond effectively to any emergency situation.



## ETHICS AND INTEGRITY

### Integrity, fairness and excellence in all service delivery.

Communities expect honest and fair services from their police service. Every SAPOL member is encouraged to respond to these expectations by engaging with each other and the public in a respectful, courteous and professional way.

In 2010-11 SAPOL rated very highly in a community assessment of police honesty at 74.5% against a national average of 71.9%.

SAPOL's *Leadership Charter* and *Code of Conduct* are an integral part of maintaining an organisational culture of high standards of personal integrity and conduct. These critical aspects continued to be an important part of the assessment in determining promotional positions within SAPOL throughout 2010-11.

Training is a key part of promoting and maintaining a high level of knowledge about SAPOL's expectations of professional standards for service delivery. SAPOL's comprehensive operational and business management training programs continued to incorporate and emphasise these personal and professional ethical components.

In 2010-11 SAPOL's Ethical and Professional Standards Branch (EPSB)

were actively involved in a number of strategies that supported the promotion of ethical standards across SAPOL. These strategies included delivering ethical standards training for sworn and non-sworn SAPOL employees as part of promotional courses, recruit and probationary constable courses, and specialist courses such as prosecutor training. EPSB also distribute a 'Current Issues' publication and publish the results of Police Disciplinary Tribunal hearings in the Police Gazette. These proactive strategies inform personnel about potential professional integrity issues and the consequences of failing to adhere to SAPOL's high ethical standard requirements.

SAPOL recruits are provided information and skills-based training to assist in applying sound decision making strategies in relation to ethical dilemmas present in policing. Ethical principles and practices are continually reinforced throughout training, in particular through the cadet's demonstrations of appropriate decision making, application of discretion and adherence to policies and procedures in all activities. Relevance and authenticity is ensured by the attendance of guest lecturers from Ethical and Professional Standards Branch, Internal Investigation Section, Police Complaints Authority and Equity and Diversity Section. Ethical behaviour and decision making is further fostered through proactive

course mentoring by supervisory trainers who encourage open and frank discussion with recruits throughout their training program and who positively model such behaviour themselves.

Ethical police services are also those that focus on effectiveness and positive community interaction at the point of service delivery. Police are fully aware that issues impacting on the whole community, such as road safety, provide an educational opportunity when law enforcement is delivered with a respectful and polite demeanour.

In recognition of this, SAPOL's *Service Excellence Framework* includes a focus on fairness and professionalism and allowing people to retain their dignity in compliance with ethical requirements. Using this approach, SAPOL delivered a wide range of road safety strategies throughout 2010-11, with a special emphasis on engaging with young people to model and promote better and more ethical road use behaviour.

Through mock crash exercises, school information sessions, an education presence at field days and community road safety forums, police across the state worked with young people to increase their awareness of the need to take responsibility for their actions and adopt safer road practices as drivers or pedestrians.

## OUR PEOPLE

### A professional and motivated workforce.

Our skilled and committed workforce is valued for their personal and professional contribution to achieving SAPOL's vision and mission. Providing ongoing and innovative training programs and safe work environments supported by safe work practices, are ways in which SAPOL demonstrates pride in all staff and concern for their welfare.

Police Remembrance Day ceremonies in the Australasian and South West Pacific region were held on 29 September 2010. SAPOL members attended services in Adelaide at the Police Academy, and regionally, at Banrock Station, Dinner Time Well and Mimili, to commemorate Remembrance Day. The service at Mimili honoured SAPOL's fallen Community Constables and Police Aides by acknowledging their valuable contribution to policing in their local communities. This service was attended by His Excellency Rear Admiral Kevin Scarce AC CSR RANR, Mrs Elizabeth Scarce, Commissioner Hyde, other VIPs and included members of the Far North Local Service Area and the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara community.

Senior Constable First Class Ian Skewes and Senior Constable Monique Anderson were jointly awarded Rotary

Club of Unley South Australia Police Officer of the Year for 2010. The officers received their awards at a special presentation ceremony held in Rundle Mall on 17 May 2011, attended by Deputy Commissioner Gary Burns and Ms Joan Reed, President, Rotary Club of Unley. The award has been presented annually since 1978 by the Rotary Club of Unley to increase community awareness of the police role generally, and in recognition of an outstanding and committed police officer. Each winner of the award has demonstrated high standards of professionalism in serving their community, as well as displaying or performing significant acts of courtesy, kindness, understanding or courage.

Honouring the personal dedication to policing of individual members is an established practice in SAPOL, and in 2010-11 the Commonwealth Government announced the creation of a new National Police Service Medal (NPSM). This award can be given to sworn members of an Australian police service who have given ethical and diligent service for 15 years. With the first presentations scheduled for around September 2011, SAPOL is well advanced in identifying current and previous members who qualify for the NPSM.

To raise funds for the Flinders Medical Centre Foundation and the Neurosurgical Research Foundation, and to honour the memory of a police

officer, SAPOL again coordinated a charity bike ride on 16 January 2011 known as Ride Like Crazy. More than 2 000 participants rode up to 110 kilometres from Unley through the Adelaide Hills and back to Unley Oval. The event raised \$160 000 and received great support from the community and businesses along the route.

SAPOL recognises the important contribution of women in policing and during 2010-11, Inspector Kylie Walsh became the first female officer to hold a management position at the Police Academy. Inspector Walsh conducted several graduation parade ceremonies, the first female officer ever to undertake this role. In October 2010, the SAPOL Women's Focus Group hosted a one-day *Investing in You* Forum at the Adelaide Convention Centre. This self-development forum was attended by 398 SAPOL members and provided an opportunity to share knowledge, life experiences, and discuss aspects of their career development.

At the 12<sup>th</sup> Annual Excellence in Policing Awards on 16 October 2010, Detective Sergeant Naomi Oberscheidt was awarded Highly Commended Most Outstanding Female Practitioner for her efforts in enhancing the profile of women.

## WORKING TOGETHER

### Collaborating with others and building partnerships.

Working together with the public, other government agencies and business shares information and knowledge and contributes to building community trust and confidence in police, particularly at the local level.

The BankSA Crime Stoppers crime prevention and crime solving partnership with the community continued to be successful throughout 2010-11, with SAPOL and Crime Stoppers SA Inc renegotiating the contract with BankSA as the primary sponsor for a further three years.

On 24 September 2010 BankSA Crime Stoppers switched on its updated nationally linked website connected to all Australian states and territories. This new website offers improved online reporting of information to police about criminals and their illegal activities and a 'Most Wanted' webpage which identifies by name key suspects wanted on warrants for serious crimes. It also displays 51 South Australian Government murder rewards and a public appeal for information about these crimes.

In 2010-11 BankSA Crime Stoppers received 18 049 contacts including on-line reports, resulting in 1 415 crimes being solved, 1 030 suspects have been apprehended and \$313 413 worth

of property and cash was recovered. SAPOL's enhanced communication strategies implemented last year resulted in an improvement in online reporting with 1 681 reports made to BankSA Crime Stoppers online.

Since the launch of BankSA Crime Stoppers in July 1996, information provided to SAPOL by the community has resulted in 19 065 crimes being solved, 13 042 suspects apprehended and property to the value of \$5 812 803 being recovered.

The Lions Club of the City of Adelaide and South Australia Police SA Citizen of the Year Award acknowledges a member of the public who assists police. The award was presented to Mr Anthony Dawson from the Limestone Coast in November 2010. For over 15 years Mr Dawson has helped police on numerous occasions through his knowledge of local coastlines and hazards. His personal contribution to conducting search and rescue operations for missing vessels and people has been of great value to police and the community.

During 2010-11 SAPOL continued its active support of, and participation in, WatchSA community based crime prevention programs at local, regional and state levels. Of particular note, WatchSA program initiatives were also developed for some at-risk or vulnerable groups. For example, SAPOL worked with the local African community

in Murray Bridge to establish a Neighbourhood Watch Program and to assist the settlement of these refugees into the broader community.

In June 2011 SAPOL's WatchSA Coordination Section staff travelled to the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara (APY) Lands assisting police to launch WatchSA programs (Neighbourhood Watch, Business Watch and School Watch). A Neighbourhood Watch program has now been successfully implemented in the Mimili community, supporting that local community to address personal safety and security issues.

Police engagement with young people was also a feature of SAPOL's activity in 2010-11 as shown in the focus on youth recruitment to Neighbourhood Watch. This initiative targeted potential police applicants engaged in the TAFE Justice and Policing Studies and Genskills courses. Students were encouraged to join a local Watch Group as an effective method to boost their community involvement through established community crime prevention programs. To date 15 people have joined the program and made significant contributions to their local Neighbourhood Watch Areas including for example, graphically designing local event flyers.

Over 600 personnel from SAPOL, other emergency services, and government agencies worked

together on Mercury 10, a national multi-jurisdictional counter-terrorism training exercise. The aim of the exercise was to practice and evaluate national counter-terrorism prevention and response arrangements. Mercury was conducted in South Australia on 24 August 2010, over a continuous fourteen-hour period.

A key part of working with the community on crime prevention is SAPOL's presence at the Royal Adelaide Show. In 2010 SAPOL was awarded the Community Organisation Award - Second Prize for its educational and interactive presentation to the public. The presentation encouraged positive interaction between police and the public and the show display promoted key messages around crime prevention, road safety and recruitment.

Operation Dedicate was a joint partnership operation between the Department of Correctional Services' Dog Operations Section, the Police Corrections Section and Local Service Areas. Developed as a proactive strategy that targeted visitors to the state's prisons, it aimed to prevent the introduction of prohibited items into the prison environment. During 2010-11 five operations were conducted at correctional facilities across the state and resulted in 6 arrests, 7 drug diversions, and the issue of 17 traffic infringement notices, 8 cautions and 34 defects.

In July 2010, SAPOL implemented a statewide community safety model which focused on information sharing in collaboration with the private security industry. SAPOL was awarded a Highly Commended Certificate in the national awards hosted by the Australian Security Industry Association for its submission entitled 'Police and Private Security Partnerships'. This is the first time in the 16-year history that an Australian police service has been recognised.

On 1 June 2011 around 130 SAPOL officers including the Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner and Assistant Commissioners joined more than 40 Special Olympic athletes for the Law Enforcement Torch Run. The four-kilometre run through Adelaide's CBD carried the 'Flame of Hope' torch to promote and support seven South Australian athletes who represented Australia in the World Special Olympic Games held in Greece in July 2011.



## PROBLEM SOLVING

### Using problem solving in all aspects of service delivery.

Problem solving is an integral part of policing and allows for creating and adapting ideas and strategies to improve police operations and practices.

Kids, Cops and Karts is an innovative Whyalla-based SAPOL crime prevention initiative aimed at reducing the incidence of youth offending by engaging with young people who may have committed or are at risk of committing crime. With support from community groups and government organisations, SAPOL is utilising go-karting to develop positive relationships between young people and police. The program provides education on road safety issues, developing self respect, discipline and team work. About 120 young people have participated to date, with some becoming ambassadors for the program at the Australian Karting Association events including the City of Adelaide Titles held in Adelaide. The local high school has reported significant and consistent improvement in youth attitudes and attendance at school. The program was also a finalist in the 2011 Premier's Awards aligned to the state strategic plan objective of 'Improving Wellbeing'.

SAPOL has developed a new Security Plan for 2011-2013 which builds upon

the positive outcomes associated with the *SAPOL Security Plan 2009-2010*. The new plan continues the key components of the previous plan by ensuring all key areas of operational activity and strategic focus are covered; and introduces new problem solving strategies. These include improved administrative practices and policies and developing a security standards induction program.

Other initiatives to enhance police emergency response continued to be developed and implemented in this reporting period. Domestic (Family) Violence Duress Alarms (DVDAs) were provided to vulnerable people assessed as being at high risk. 12 DVDAs have been installed in the South Coast LSA area alone and private security and police work together to monitor and respond to activation of the alarms.

Young people who live in regional South Australia can be at risk of engaging in criminal behaviour due to the impact of socio-economic factors such as unemployment and/or lack of alternative educational opportunities. Police in the Murray Mallee Local Service Area worked with teams from the Attorney-General's Department and TAFE SA to provide support, guidance and training for young people in the Calperum On The Land (COTL) program. This program was developed as a problem solving strategy centred on prevention and early intervention for young people either already involved, or at risk of being involved, in anti-social or risk taking behaviour.

The use of illicit drugs is a key factor in the incidence of crime and *SAPOL's Illicit Drug Strategy 2008-11* has a strong problem solving focus towards developing intervention opportunities. Drug Action Week from 19-25 June 2011 was a national campaign with the theme of '*Look after YOUR mind*'. As part of its active commitment to the campaign SAPOL used interactive displays, road-shows, school and community based Blue Light Discos and local police presentations to raise awareness of the harms associated with illicit drug use.

*SAPOL's Illicit Drug Strategy* approach provides for an integrated effort and the use of trained Passive Alert Detection (PAD) Dogs continued to be a successful initiative. In 2010-11, SAPOL undertook nearly 500 general PAD deployments with more than 3 000 detection indications, leading to drugs being located on more than 600 occasions. Of the remaining number, almost 2 000 of the people searched admitted previous contact with drugs.



## CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT

### Enhancing police delivery through continuous improvement.

Continuous improvement is a systemic review of all aspects of service delivery to ensure innovative practices are identified and implemented for better policing services to the community.

An example of finding innovative ways of working smarter in 2010–11 was the launch of the *Service Excellence Framework*, the promotion of the philosophy *Signature Service – Attitude Counts*, and the launch of *Serve* (Service Excellence), SAPOL's system for measuring community satisfaction. Police-initiated telephone 'call backs' and an internet survey to capture feedback from members of the public who had recent contact with police. This type of feedback is vital to improving SAPOL's ability to meet community needs and expectations.

On 1 November 2010 a Security Advice Section was established within SAPOL's Protective Security Service to enhance the monitoring of police security procedures and systems. The section is also responsible for analysing SAPOL's security environment at both strategic and tactical levels, developing plans to counter unacceptable security risks and providing advice regarding security risk management.

Part of the *Serious Organised Crime Strategy 2009-2012*, has been the proactive approach of creating effective partnerships for joint investigations. SAPOL is now a participant in the Joint Agency Group (JAG) which includes the Australian Federal Police (AFP), the Australian Crime Commission (ACC), Australian Customs, Border and Protection Service, Australian Tax Office (ATO) and other Commonwealth government agencies. In the current global environment there is a continuing increased focus on security and the collection and timely dissemination of intelligence and the Joint Agency Group provides a structured method for improved information sharing between intelligence practitioners operating in South Australia.

The previous *Intelligence Led Policing Manual* was withdrawn from service this financial year as part of continuously improving SAPOL policies. The information in the manual was reviewed and updated and is now contained within the new *Intelligence Business Process (IBP)* documents and strategies. The IBP continues the role of intelligence as a professional capability by recognising, supporting and maximising SAPOL's knowledge, systems, and people assets and the way SAPOL manages information and intelligence.

Audits are regularly conducted across the organisation to ensure

compliance after a corporate roll-out and comprehensive communication strategy of the new process was undertaken. Online training will be introduced in the new financial year along with a new innovative Field Intelligence Officer Training Course.

A High Impact – Woman in Leadership program has been developed by the Leaders Institute of South Australia and Locher Consulting. The course is specifically for women in senior management, executive positions and those identified with high potential and links leadership development with self-awareness to enhance capabilities in current roles and for future development. For SAPOL, this program provides a vehicle to identify and develop leaders, and raise awareness about the value women bring to the organisation.

In 2010-11, the use of community volunteers also formed part of SAPOL's enhanced response to meet community expectations for an accessible police service. Many community members are interested in volunteering for a public relations role to assist with their local police activities, and the Police Volunteers Program has continued to grow. There are now nine Local Service Areas across the state engaging 142 volunteers.

Additionally, volunteers are now assisting in other community policing

roles including the Schools Programs, tour guides at Mounted Operations Unit and the Puppy Development Program with the Dog Operations Unit. In total, including the Police Historical Society, 213 members of the community devote their time to volunteering with SAPOL.



## RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

### Effectively and efficiently using police resources.

Resource management maximises efficiency while meeting demand for quality services.

Police began operations from the new Roxby Downs Police Station and cell complex on 14 December 2010. The completion of this new police station ensures policing services meet the needs of this rapidly growing remote community. Another new police station at Yalata in the far west of the state became operational in May 2011 and will be formally opened in the next financial period. This station will replace the old police facility and ensure policing services to the remote community and Eyre Highway are maintained in modern and efficient accommodation.

Final planning of stages one and two of the Elizabeth Police Station project was completed in 2010-11 with the project due to be finalised by the end of the 2011 calendar year. These changes will accommodate additional police and enhance the public contact area.

Christies Beach Police Station refurbishment stages one and two were completed in May 2010 and stage three, the secure car park facility, was completed in September 2010. This project has consolidated police accommodation on the site, replaced

the former operational transportable buildings and provided a new extension to the cell complex.

Stage one of the Port Adelaide Police Station project includes upgrades to the public contact area and the creation of additional work space with planning completed in 2010-11 and building upgrade due to commence later in 2011.

To ensure the safety of police and prisoners in cell complexes, SAPOL is undertaking a statewide project to replace Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) systems with modern digital equipment. In 2010-11 installations were completed at Whyalla, Port Pirie, Port Augusta, Coober Pedy, Marla, Nuriootpa, Clare, Waikerie and Kadina and have commenced at Oodnadatta, Leigh Creek, Millicent, Bordertown, Robe and Kangaroo Island. All SAPOL facilities with commissioned cell complexes are anticipated to be fitted with the new systems by October 2011.

As previously reported, in 2008-09 the government approved the purchase of 20 new traffic cameras over four years for strategic placement at controlled intersections. Five cameras were installed in 2010-11 and a further two sites were developed and tested. Five additional sites are being prepared for testing in late 2011, and it is anticipated these will be operational in the first quarter of 2012.

In 2008-09 the government also approved the replacement of ageing wet film fixed location cameras. In 2010-11 three sites were identified and the changeover to digital imaging implemented. Existing wet film mobile cameras have been replaced with modern digital cameras. There are 18 mobile speed safety cameras operated by SAPOL across the state.

In April 2011, the SAPOL Road Safety School closed to make way for the new Adelaide Hospital facility. A new Road Safety School will be developed on the south west corner of the Thebarton Police Barracks, and incorporate a mock roadway built in the adjoining Bonython Park that will be available for community use when not being used for SAPOL Road Safety School programs. The project budget is \$3.55 million and completion is anticipated for August 2012.

## PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

### Establishing clear standards and accountabilities and building professional excellence.

Performance management encourages professional development, personal commitment and service excellence at every level of the organisation.

SAPOL continued with the Performance Outcome Review (POR) program in 2010-11, assigning accountability for performance to all levels of the organisation as part of an embedded high performance achievement culture.

As an intrinsic component in identifying service excellence within SAPOL, most PORs contain a 'showcase' presenting; best practice, problem solving and policing excellence initiatives. Showcases are also included in Benchmark Meetings (BMM), promoting to all LSAs an innovative policing strategy or initiative that may assist in improving SAPOL's service performance.

This year, 26 PORs were conducted, with 11 being held in regional areas. Theme PORs focused on a specific area of operations within SAPOL including Operation Nomad, Road Safety, Crime and Drug and Alcohol.

The Operation Nomad POR was attended by Deputy Chief Officer

Andrew Lawson of the Country Fire Service (CFS). SAPOL and CFS work together in extensive planning and coordination meetings each year, to reduce the likelihood of deliberately lit fires and provide a cohesive response to bushfire threats in South Australia.

Deputy Commissioner Burns attended the Far North Local Service Area POR in May 2011 in the newly opened Roxby Downs Police Station complex. A showcase was presented in relation to Aboriginal Community Constables meeting with Aboriginal prisoners prior to release to discuss their reintegration into the community.

During May the Deputy Commissioner chaired four country PORs, where Yorke Mid North LSA showcased Operation Ewe – an investigation system dedicated to stock theft and the detection and identification of offenders. This operation helps raise community awareness for improved crime prevention. Monitoring will be supported by the creation of a Stock Theft Police Incident Report (PIR) Information Sheet.

A POR Showcase was presented by Holden Hill LSA in October 2010 regarding their Graffiti Control Plan. This initiative of the Holden Hill Crime Prevention Section aims to reduce the incidence of graffiti offences by minimising and preventing the opportunity of persons obtaining aerosol spray paint through contacting

businesses within the LSA who stock this product and following up with enforcement on non-compliant businesses with Expiation Notices. The final phase of the plan includes maintaining a current database of businesses and conducting ongoing random audits.

An important part of performance management is ongoing training tailored to organisational operational and business needs. The Incident Management and Operational Safety Training (IMOST) mandatory training schedule for all operational police officers to undertake within SAPOL included nine major themes or areas of incident management in 2010-11. Developed to assist all operational police across the ranks, this training provides officers with up-to-date and relevant information, including practical exercises surrounding current tactical and situational issues encountered in the field.

SAPOL's 'Achieve More' recruitment marketing campaign for 2007-10 was successful in increasing the number of enquiries, website hits and applications from potential recruits. The evaluation report prepared in November 2010 showed visits to the campaign website peaked at 12 565 in June 2009, with average monthly hits increasing by 100 over the life of the campaign. The report also highlighted that the marketing activity helped to raise the number of applications from Culturally

and Linguistically Diverse (CALD) candidates, increased the percentage of sworn female recruits and improved the conversion rate of applicants to graduates.





# APPENDICES

## APPENDICES

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## 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 Departmental Strength as at 30 June 2011

	HEADCOUNT										
	ACTIVE			INACTIVE			TOTAL				
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	% Male	% Female
<b>Police Act Employees</b>											
Commissioner	1		1				1		1	100.0%	0.0%
Deputy Commissioner	1		1				1		1	100.0%	0.0%
<b>Officers</b>											
Assistant Commissioners	5	2	7				5	2	7	71.4%	28.6%
Commanders	1		1				1		1	100.0%	0.0%
Chief Superintendents	8	1	9				8	1	9	88.9%	11.1%
Superintendents	37	2	39	1		1	38	2	40	95.0%	5.0%
Chief Inspectors	33	4	37	1		1	34	4	38	89.5%	10.5%
Inspectors	40	10	50				40	10	50	80.0%	20.0%
<b>Non Officers</b>											
Senior Sergeants First Class	80	10	90				80	10	90	88.9%	11.1%
Senior Sergeants	118	27	145	1	1	2	119	28	147	81.0%	19.0%
Sergeants	513	95	608	9	2	11	522	97	619	84.3%	15.7%
Brevet Sergeants	377	69	446	6	2	8	383	71	454	84.4%	15.6%
Senior Constables First Class	642	216	858	9	7	16	651	223	874	74.5%	25.5%
Senior Constables	622	309	931	17	10	27	639	319	958	66.7%	33.3%
<b>Other Ranks</b>											
Constables	716	320	1036	10	20	30	726	340	1066	68.1%	31.9%
Probationary Constables	167	73	240		2	2	167	75	242	69.0%	31.0%
Community Constables	18	7	25				18	7	25	72.0%	28.0%
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>3379</b>	<b>1145</b>	<b>4524</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>3433</b>	<b>1189</b>	<b>4622</b>	<b>74.3%</b>	<b>25.7%</b>
External Secondments	1		1				1	0	1	100.0%	0.0%
Cadets	68	27	95				68	27	95	71.6%	28.4%
<b>Total Police Strength</b>	<b>3448</b>	<b>1172</b>	<b>4620</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>3502</b>	<b>1216</b>	<b>4718</b>	<b>74.2%</b>	<b>25.8%</b>
<b>Protective Security Act Employees</b>											
Protective Security Supervisor	9	2	11				9	2	11	81.8%	18.2%
Protective Security Officer First Class	11	2	13				11	2	13	84.6%	15.4%
Protective Security Officer	67	17	84				67	17	84	79.8%	20.2%
<b>Total Protective Security Strength</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>108</b>				<b>87</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>80.6%</b>	<b>19.4%</b>
<b>Unsworn Employees</b>											
Public Servants	318	639	957	13	59	72	331	698	1029	32.2%	67.8%
Weekly Paid	13	8	21	2		2	15	8	23	65.2%	34.8%
Other	1		1				1		1	100.0%	0.0%
<b>Total Unsworn Strength</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>979</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>1053</b>	<b>33.0%</b>	<b>67.0%</b>
<b>Total Strength of SAPOL</b>	<b>3867</b>	<b>1840</b>	<b>5707</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>3936</b>	<b>1943</b>	<b>5879</b>	<b>67.0%</b>	<b>33.0%</b>



	FULL TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE)										
	ACTIVE			INACTIVE			TOTAL				
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	% Male	% Female
<b>Police Act Employees</b>											
Commissioner	1.0		1.0				1.0		1.0	100.0%	0.0%
Deputy Commissioner	1.0		1.0				1.0		1.0	100.0%	0.0%
<b>Officers</b>											
Assistant Commissioners	5.0	2.0	7.0				5.0	2.0	7.0	71.4%	28.6%
Commanders	1.0		1.0				1.0		1.0	100.0%	0.0%
Chief Superintendents	8.0	1.0	9.0				8.0	1.0	9.0	89.9%	11.1%
Superintendents	37.0	2.0	39.0	1.0		1.0	38.0	2.0	40.0	95.0%	5.0%
Chief Inspectors	33.0	4.0	37.0	1.0		1.0	34.0	4.0	38.0	89.5%	10.5%
Inspectors	40.0	10.0	50.0				40.0	10.0	50.0	80.0%	20.0%
<b>Non Officers</b>											
Senior Sergeants First Class	80.0	10.0	90.0				80.0	10.0	90.0	88.9%	11.1%
Senior Sergeants	118.0	26.7	144.7	1.0	1.0	2.0	119.0	27.7	146.7	81.1%	18.9%
Sergeants	512.4	93.0	605.4	9.0	2.0	11.0	521.4	95.0	616.4	84.6%	15.4%
Brevet Sergeants	376.4	66.9	443.3	6.0	2.0	8.0	382.4	68.9	451.3	84.7%	15.3%
Senior Constables First Class	640.7	193.1	833.8	9.0	5.5	14.5	649.7	198.6	848.3	76.6%	23.4%
Senior Constables	617.6	261.8	879.4	17.0	8.0	25.0	634.6	269.8	904.4	70.2%	29.8%
<b>Other Ranks</b>											
Constables	712.9	293.4	1006.3	10.0	15.7	25.7	722.9	309.1	1032.0	70.1%	29.9%
Probationary Constables	167.0	73.0	240.0		2.0	2.0	167.0	75.0	242.0	69.0%	31.0%
Community Constables	18.0	6.8	24.8				18.0	6.8	24.8	72.6%	27.4%
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>3369.1</b>	<b>1043.6</b>	<b>4412.7</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>90.2</b>	<b>3423.1</b>	<b>1079.8</b>	<b>4502.8</b>	<b>76.0%</b>	<b>24.0%</b>
External Secondments	1.0		1.0				1.0		1.0	100.0%	0.0%
Cadets	68.0	27.0	95.0				68.0	27.0	95.0	71.6%	28.4%
<b>Total Police Strength</b>	<b>3438.1</b>	<b>1070.6</b>	<b>4508.7</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>90.2</b>	<b>3492.1</b>	<b>1106.8</b>	<b>4598.8</b>	<b>75.9%</b>	<b>24.1%</b>
<b>Protective Security Act Employees</b>											
Protective Security Supervisor	9.0	2.0	11.0				9.0	2.0	11.0	81.8%	18.2%
Protective Security Officer First Class	11.0	2.0	13.0				11.0	2.0	13.0	84.6%	15.4%
Protective Security Officer	67.0	17.0	84.0				67.0	17.0	84.0	79.8%	20.2%
<b>Total Protective Security Strength</b>	<b>87.0</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>108.0</b>				<b>87.0</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>108.0</b>	<b>80.6%</b>	<b>19.4%</b>
<b>Unsworn Employees</b>											
Public Servants	314.6	583.1	897.7	12.5	53.5	66.0	327.1	636.6	963.7	33.9%	66.1%
Weekly Paid	13.0	8.0	21.0	2.0		2.0	15.0	8.0	23.0	65.2%	34.8%
Other	1.0		1.0				1.0		1.0	100.0%	0.0%
<b>Total Unsworn Strength</b>	<b>328.6</b>	<b>591.1</b>	<b>919.7</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>343.1</b>	<b>644.6</b>	<b>987.7</b>	<b>34.7%</b>	<b>65.3%</b>
<b>Total Strength of SAPOL</b>	<b>3853.7</b>	<b>1682.7</b>	<b>5536.4</b>	<b>68.5</b>	<b>89.7</b>	<b>158.2</b>	<b>3922.2</b>	<b>1772.4</b>	<b>5694.5</b>	<b>68.9%</b>	<b>31.1%</b>

Inactive employees are employees on leave without pay.

The Headcount and FTE tables do not include casual unsworn employees and do not include unsworn Police Tribunal or Firearm Review Committee members.

## 1.2 Executive Employment, Staff Employment and Other Human Resources Matters

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES SEPARATED/RECRUITED DURING THE 10-11 FINANCIAL YEAR		
	Number of persons separated from the agency during the 10-11 financial year	Number of persons recruited to the agency during the 10-11 financial year
<b>SWORN</b>	188	163
Male	149	121
Female	39	42
<b>UNSWORN</b>	180	175
Male	77	70
Female	103	105
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>338</b>
Male	226	191
Female	142	147

NUMBER OF PERSONS ON LEAVE WITHOUT PAY AT 30 JUNE	
2010	194*
2011	172

\*A retrospective separation of an inactive Employee was received after 30 June 2010. 195 was reported for 2009-2010

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES BY SALARY BRACKET			
Salary Bracket	Male	Female	Total
\$0 - \$50,399	299	711	1010
\$50,400 - \$64,099	1090	506	1596
\$64,100 - \$82,099	1650	487	2137
\$82,100 - \$103,599	668	112	780
\$103,600+	160	24	184
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3867</b>	<b>1840</b>	<b>5707</b>

STATUS OF EMPLOYEES IN CURRENT POSITION					
FTEs					
	Ongoing	Short-Term Contract	Long-Term Contract	Other (Casual)	Total
Male	3747.6	84.7	21.4	1.1	3854.8
Female	1543.4	133.5	5.8	13.0	1695.7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5291.0</b>	<b>218.2</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>5550.5</b>
Headcount					
	Ongoing	Short-Term Contract	Long-Term Contract	Other (Casual)	Total
Male	3759	86	22	11	3878
Female	1684	150	6	32	1872
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5443</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>5750</b>

NUMBER OF EXECUTIVES BY STATUS IN CURRENT POSITION, GENDER AND CLASSIFICATION									
Classification	Term Tenured		Term Untenured		Total				
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	%	Female	%	Total
Commissioner			1		1	100.0%			1
Deputy Commissioner			1		1	100.0%			1
Assistant Commissioners	5	2			5	71.4%	2	28.6%	7
SA Executive Service Level 2			2		2	100.0%			2
SA Executive Service Level 1			1		1	100.0%			1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>			<b>10</b>	<b>83.3%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16.7%</b>	<b>12</b>

### 1.3 Workforce Diversity as at 30 June 2011

ABORIGINAL AND/OR TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER EMPLOYEES				
Salary Bracket	Aboriginal Employees	Total Employees	Percentage Aboriginal	Target*
\$0 - \$50,399	9	1010	0.9%	2%
\$50,400 - \$64,099	30	1596	1.9%	2%
\$64,100 - \$82,099	12	2137	0.6%	2%
\$82,100 - \$103,599	2	780	0.3%	2%
\$103,600+	1	184	0.5%	2%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>5707</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>2%</b>

\*SA Public Sector Target

TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WITH DISABILITIES			
Male	Female	Total	% Agency
45	24	69	1.2%

TYPES OF EMPLOYEE DISABILITIES				
Disability	Male	Female	Total*	% of Agency
Requiring Workplace Adaptation	20	10	30	0.5%
Physical	32	16	48	0.8%
Intellectual	0	0	0	0.0%
Sensory	15	7	22	0.4%
Psychological / Psychiatric	11	3	14	0.2%
Other	5	1	6	0.1%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>1.6%</b>

\*15 respondents cited 2 types of disability

\*3 respondents cited 3 types of disability

CULTURAL AND LINGUISTIC DIVERSITY					
	Male	Female	Total	% of Agency	SA Community*
Number of employees born overseas	714	250	964	16.9%	20.3%
Number of employees who speak language(s) other than English at home	126	70	196	3.4%	16.6%

\*ABS Census 2006

ALL EMPLOYEES BY AGE AND GENDER														
Age Group	Sworn			Unsworn			Protective Security Act			Total			% of Total	2011 Workforce Benchmark*
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T		
15-19	3	3	6		8	8	1	1	2	4	12	16	0.3	6.4
20-24	193	75	268	19	41	60	24	10	34	236	126	362	6.1	10.4
25-29	366	191	557	29	67	96	12	4	16	407	262	669	11.4	11.0
30-34	425	262	687	40	76	116	7	1	8	472	339	811	13.8	10.1
35-39	499	240	739	36	96	132	3		3	538	336	874	14.8	10.3
40-44	561	223	784	41	73	114	9		9	611	296	907	15.4	11.0
45-49	500	153	653	40	100	140	7	4	11	547	257	804	13.7	11.5
50-54	568	53	621	55	108	163	11	1	12	634	162	796	13.5	11.4
55-59	300	11	311	50	80	130	9		9	359	91	450	7.6	9.4
60-64	81	5	86	32	55	87	3		3	116	60	176	3.0	5.5
65+	6		6	11	7	18	1		1	18	7	25	0.4	3.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3502</b>	<b>1216</b>	<b>4718</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>1064</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>3942</b>	<b>1948</b>	<b>5890</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Australian Demographics Statistics, South Australia at May 2011.  
Includes unsworn Police Tribunal and Firearm Review Committee members.

#### 1.4 Leave Taken as at 30 June 2011

AVERAGE DAYS LEAVE TAKEN PER FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEE				
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Sick Leave*	7.9	7.8	7.8	8.0
Family Carer's Leave**	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.6
Miscellaneous Special Leave ***	4.2	4.4	1.0	1.0

Does not include unsworn casual employees

\* Prior to 2009-10 does not include sick leave without pay

\*\* Prior to 2009-10 includes care of sick child

\*\*\*Prior to 2009-10 expressed in hours per FTE and does not include care of sick child

#### 1.5 Voluntary Flexible Working Arrangements as at 30 June 2011

VOLUNTARY FLEXIBLE WORKING ARRANGEMENTS BY GENDER			
	Male	Female	Total
Purchased Leave	3		3
Flexitime	271	595	866
Compressed Weeks			
Part Time & Job Share	37	426	463
Working from Home	1	3	4

## 1.6 Accredited Training Packages

Reporting requirements for the Commissioner for Public Sector Employment's Annual Report includes the following key performance indicator:

- The extent of implementation of accredited training packages within administrative units and the classification level of the employees involved.

Accredited training is defined as training that involves competencies from an endorsed Training Package and which has led to a qualification or statement of attainment being issued from a Registered Training Organisation to the participant(s). Accredited training packages are formally endorsed by the Department of Education, Science and Training. Full information on accredited training packages is available at: [www.dest.gov.au](http://www.dest.gov.au)

Please note that the following table refers only to employees currently enrolled in an accredited training package or who have attained a qualification or statement of attainment during the 2010-11 financial year and who were 'active' or on leave with pay with the agency as at the end of the last pay period in the 2010-11 financial year. The table includes executives.

*Suggested table:*

*\*Note: The below table can be calculated using WACA <https://www.waca.org.au>  
For assistance, please contact the WIC Team on 8226 2593*

### ACCREDITED TRAINING PACKAGES BY CLASSIFICATION

Classification	Number of Accredited Training Packages
Cadet	40527SA 40598SA PUA50200
Probationary Constable	PUA50200 40598SA
Constable	40598SA 40534SA
Senior Constable	40598SA 80672ACT 40534SA TAE40110 80927ACT
Senior Constable 1st Class	40598SA TAE40110 PUA60300
Brevet Sergeant	40598SA PUA60300 80927ACT PUA50300 40534SA TAE40110
Sergeant	PUA60300 40534SA TAE40110
Senior Sergeant	TAE40110

*Note: Each employee classification used in the agency should appear as a separate row.*

### 1.7 Leadership and Management Development

LEADERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT TRAINING EXPENDITURE		
Training and Development	Total Cost*	% of Total Salary Expenditure
Total Training and Development Expenditure	\$40,818,610	7.8%
Total leadership and management development expenditure	\$8,992,860	1.7%

\* Predominantly cost of salaries to attend training.

### 1.8 Vale

DEATHS OF SAPOL EMPLOYEES DURING 2010-11
Sergeant Alison Bee 1964-2011
Sergeant Michael Towie 1954-2010
Brevet Sergeant Lawrence Liebelt 1942-2011
Senior Constable Kerry Ferber 1951-2011
ASO Richard Olech 1950-2011
ASO Margaret Brigden 1953-2011

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## Appendix 2 Performance Development

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DOCUMENTED REVIEW OF INDIVIDUAL PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT	
Employees with ...	% Total Workforce
a plan reviewed within the past 12 months	64.9%
a plan older than 12 months	26.3%
no plan	8.8%



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## Appendix 3 Equal Opportunity Programs

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Regulations under the *Public Sector Act 2009* require agencies to report on opportunity programs established by the Minister under section 65 of the *Public Sector Act 2009*.

### Equal Employment Opportunity Programs

#### **SA Government Youth Training Scheme and the Trainee Employment Register**

In accordance with the Commissioner for Public Employment's Commissioners Standard 1 – A Planned Workforce, SAPOL Managers are encouraged to approach the Trainee Employment Register to fill a temporary vacancy.

During 2010-11, SAPOL employed four graduates (2 females and 2 males) in accordance with the SA Government Graduate Program.

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

The South Australian Government has a commitment through the State Strategic Plan to lift to 2 per cent the level of Aboriginals employed in the South Australian public sector, across all ranks and classifications, by 2010 and to maintain or better those levels by 2014. SAPOL first introduced an Aboriginal Employment Strategy (AES) in 2007. The 2010-12 Aboriginal Employment and Retention Strategy continues to identify strategies to enable SAPOL to work towards achieving the target and aligns to the Justice Portfolio Indigenous Retention and Employment Strategy 2008-10.

In accordance with the Commissioner for Public Employment's Commissioners Standard 1 – A Planned Workforce, SAPOL Managers are encouraged to approach the Aboriginal Employment Register to fill a temporary vacancy. This procedure is outlined in the SAPOL PSM Act Procedural Manual.

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

In accordance with the Commissioner for Public Employment's Commissioners Standard 1 – A Planned Workforce, SAPOL Managers are encouraged to seek suitable persons with a disability from the Disability Employment Register. This register is managed through Disability WORKS Australia. This procedure is outlined in the SAPOL PSM Act Procedural Manual.

### **Agency Specific Equal Employment Opportunity Initiatives**

#### Gender Equity Action Plan

SAPOL has a Gender Equity Action Plan (GEAP) that identifies key activities in selected areas to enhance policy and practice in furthering the participation of women within SAPOL.

The plan commenced in December 2001 and addresses the following areas: recruitment; retention; flexible working arrangements; decision making; improving organisational performance; promotion; and occupational diversity. The GEAP is a comprehensive and ongoing plan.

A key component of GEAP relates to the support and development of women in SAPOL. The Equity and Diversity Section is working collaboratively with the Women's Focus Group on a range of matters.

#### SAPOL Women's Focus Group

The SAPOL Women's Focus Group (WFG) seeks to support female employees and contribute to promoting gender issues within SAPOL. The Group is sponsored by an Assistant Commissioner.

The WFG continues to: provide support to all female employees – sworn and non-sworn; provide information and advice regarding women's education / training and support programs within SAPOL; establish close relationships with community and professional groups; advise SAPOL in the development of initiatives regarding women in policing; ensure SAPOL is progressive and responsive to the needs of SAPOL women; provide consultative advice to SAPOL to expand the representation of women in areas traditionally under-represented; network within Australasia and internationally; and provide representation on the Australasian Council for Women in Policing (ACWAP).

#### Women's Focus Group Forum

On 14 October, 2010 the Women's Focus Group (WFG), supported by Equity and Diversity Section presented the 2010 *'Investing in You'* Forum at the Adelaide Convention Centre. The Forum was designed to inspire and equip SAPOL women with a range of skills and strategies to invest in themselves.

There were a number of high profile guest speakers who presented on the topics of financial management, personal effectiveness, motivation, health and wellbeing, confidence, and leadership. A number of SAPOL employees also shared their stories which highlighted their diverse skills, life experiences and passions.

The Forum was attended by 398 SAPOL women, with 22 women travelling from country policing areas. Other special invited guests included, Australian Federal Police, Office for Ethical Standards and Professional Integrity, Office for Women, Police Credit Union and SA Ambulance Service.

An evaluation of the day suggests that the 2010 WFG Forum *'Investing in You'* was a great success as feedback suggests that attendees enjoyed the day and left feeling inspired and motivated. The popularity of the forum, which is evident by the rapid rate in which 367 out of a total of 450 tickets were allocated on the first day registrations opened, indicates that there is a great amount of interest in this type of self-development. The feedback received indicates that SAPOL women are very enthusiastic to gain inspiration and knowledge which is gender-specific.

#### Equity and Diversity Training

From 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 Equity and Diversity Section has provided 1512 employees with equity and diversity training. In addition, this training is supported by two online training programs; *'Equity and Diversity for Employees – Level 1'* and *'Equity and Diversity for Managers and Supervisors – Level 2'*. Since July 2010, a further 486 employees have completed *'Equity and Diversity for Employees – Level 1'* training and a further 155 employees have completed *'Equity and Diversity for Managers and Supervisors – Level 2'* training.

#### Equity Contact Officer Program

SAPOL continues to provide Equity Contact Officers to enhance the effective management of equity and diversity in the workplace. Equity Contact Officers principally undertake the following functions: assist managers and supervisors in creating and maintaining a workplace free from discrimination, harassment and bullying; provide employees with personal support, advice and information on workplace discrimination, harassment and bullying issues; and liaise with Equity and Diversity Section during the grievance management process. Overall as at 30 June 2011, SAPOL currently has 122 employees throughout the organisation who undertake this important role.

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## Appendix 4 Disability Action Plan

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

### Disability Action Plans

*Promoting Independence - Disability Action Plans for South Australia* provides a framework of action for agencies to meet the requirements of the *Commonwealth Disability Discrimination Act 1992* and the *SA Equal Opportunity Act 1984*.

Agencies are required to report on their progress against six outcome areas outlined in *Promoting Independence*:

1. **Portfolios and their agencies ensure accessibility of their services to people with disabilities, both as customers and employees. (This Circular also describes the requirement for reporting the number of employees with ongoing disabilities in the Management of Human Resources section, above.)**

The SAPOL Disability Action Plan was approved in August 2006. The Plan focuses on identifying ways to improve the service SAPOL provides to people with disabilities, both as customers and employees. A key priority for SAPOL is to foster a culture that values equity and diversity in the workplace. Employees are supported by the Equity and Diversity Section in the provision of advice and assistance.

In order to enhance accessibility of service to people with disabilities, both as customers and employees, SAPOL has undertaken to provide an online Disability Awareness Training program for all employees. This training equips sworn and non sworn employees to appropriately and professionally respond to members of the public with a disability.

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

SAPOL has developed a number of initiatives to ensure information is inclusive of people with disabilities. The SAPOL internet site has a dedicated 'accessibility' page explaining available site accessibility options. The option to request information in an alternative format has been included in the accessibility page and publications page. The SAPOL public website addresses Priority One accessibility standards. In particular the SAPOL home page focuses on providing alternatives for viewing by hearing impaired and non-English speaking persons relating to the reporting of crime.

3. **Portfolios and their agencies deliver advice or services to people with disabilities with awareness and understanding of issues affecting people with disabilities. In doing so, agencies should report on the extent of the delivery of disability awareness training with staff using the SA Disability Awareness and Discrimination Training Framework.**

SAPOL has conducted extensive disability awareness training for employees. An online disability awareness training program was developed in early 2008 which sought to enhance the delivery of service to members of the public with disabilities and ensure that any unlawful discrimination against employees and members of the public is eliminated. The online training addresses the topics of: customer service to people with a disability; communicating with people with disabilities; defining disability; physical barriers to customer service; interviewing a person with a disability; SAPOL strategies to support people with a disability; and Government strategies and legislation. From 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011, 598 SAPOL employees had completed the online training package (this represents 10.2% of total employees). Since 1 July 2007, 6564 online training sessions have been delivered.

**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 mechanisms.**

The SAPOL Disability Action Plan requires consultation with peak disability organisations when developing policies, processes and practice that may impact upon people with disabilities. This initiative is supported through the auditing process and other reporting requirements.

The Police Complaints Authority is an independent statutory body which receives complaints from members of the public as to the actions of police officers or the procedures and policies of SAPOL. There are also several levels of well-resourced internal complaint mechanisms which are accessible to SAPOL employees with disabilities.

**5. Portfolio Chief Executives ensure that their portfolio has met the requirements of the *Disability Discrimination Act and the Equal Opportunity Act*.**

The SAPOL Disability Action Plan ensures that SAPOL meets the requirements of all relevant legislation. The Plan has been lodged with the Australian Human Rights Commission.

The Plan is supported by an extensive training program, a checklist to assist with decision making processes, as well as a strict audit process and a reporting framework.

The Plan has been developed to ensure that the development of policy, access to services and facilities, information concerning SAPOL services and the provision of service is inclusive of people with disabilities. These efforts are supported by SAPOL's commitment to consulting with people with disabilities and ensuring employment policies do not unlawfully discriminate against people with disabilities.

**6. Portfolios report on how they are increasing the rate of employment of people with a disability in order to meet the SASP Target 6.22 – 'to double the number of people with disabilities employed in the public sector by 2014'.**

In the first instance the SAPOL Disability Action Plan and extensive training program has raised the awareness of disability issues both in the workplace and by way of service delivery.

The SAPOL Disability Action Plan contains pivotal strategies to ensure current and future policies, practices and procedures address the requirements of the Disability Action Plan, *Disability Discrimination Act* and the *Equal Opportunity Act*.

An extensive online training program, a checklist, a strict audit process and reporting framework supports these strategies. Information through the induction process, an online training program and promotion of disability in the workplace has enhanced the understanding and acceptance of disability in the workplace.

## Appendix 5

### Occupational Health, Safety and Injury Management

As part of its regular evaluation process, WorkCover will look for a reduction in claim numbers, claim rates, the duration of claims, the ratio of claim costs and total remuneration, and for continuous improvement in occupational health, safety and welfare. In order to be able to determine improvement or otherwise, these figures may be recorded as a rate and compared with previous years. The statistics should be reported for the year just ended with comparisons provided for the previous two years. The table on the following page provides an overall view of the planning and improvements in OHS&IM, and the subsequent page includes explanatory notes.

**Table 1**

OHS Notices and Corrective Action taken	2010-11
Number of notifiable occurrences pursuant to OHS&W Regulations Division 6.6	3
Number of notifiable injuries pursuant to OHS&W Regulations Division 6.6 (HIRS incidents)	3
Number of notices served pursuant to OHS&W Act s35, s39 and s40 (default, improvement and prohibition notices)	2

**Table 2**

<b>Agency Gross<sup>1</sup> Workers Compensation Expenditure for 2010-11 Compared With 2009-10</b>				
	2010-11	2009-10	Variation	% Change
Income Maintenance	\$6,151,756.00	\$6,739,198.00	-\$587,442.00	-8.72%
Lump Sum Settlements - Redemptions - Sect.42	\$1,508,749.00	\$772,154.00	\$736,595.00	95.39%
Lump Sum Settlements - Permanent Disability – Sect. 43	\$949,170.00	\$1,363,004.00	-\$413,834.00	-30.36%
Lump Sum Settlements - Death - Sec. 44	\$0.00	\$20,468.00	-\$20,468.00	-100.00%
Medical/Hospital Costs combined	\$3,749,638.00	\$4,495,829.00	-\$746,191.00	-16.60%
<b>Total Claims Expenditure</b>	<b>\$12,359,313.00</b>	<b>\$13,390,653.00</b>	<b>-\$1,031,340.00</b>	<b>-7.70%</b>

Note 1: All figures above are obtained from the SAPOL General Ledger as the SIMS system is currently undergoing a recalculation project and is unreliable.

Table 3

Safety and Wellbeing in the Public Sector 2010-2015 (SWIPS) Targets in Police					
	Base 2009-10	Performance 12 months to end of June 2011			Final Target
	Numbers or %	Actual	Notional Target	Variation	Numbers or %
1. Workplace Fatalities	0	0	0	0	0
2. New Workplace Injury Claims	280	291	266	25	210
3. New Workplace Injury Claims Frequency Rate	32.40	31.39	30.78	0.61	24.30
4. Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate	9.14	11.97	8.68	3.29	6.86
5. New Psychological Injury Frequency Rate	4.38	5.49	4.16	1.33	3.28
6. Rehabilitation and Return to Work:					
6a. Early Assessment within 2 days	82.14%	74.56%	80.00%	-5.44%	80% or more
6b. Early Intervention within 5 days	96.15%	98.10%	90.00%	8.10%	90% or more
6c. Days Lost <= 10 days	70.19%	50.00%	60.00%	-10.00%	60% or more
7. Claim Determination:					
7a. Claims determined for provisional in 7 calendar days	28.95%	45.14%	100.00%	-54.86%	100% or more
7b. Claims determined in 10 business days	61.03%	59.63%	75.00%	-15.37%	75% or more
7c. Claims still to be determined after 3 months	15.07%	17.41%	3.00%	14.41%	3% or less
8. Income Maintenance Payments for Recent injuries:					
2009-10 Injuries (at 24 months development)	-	\$1,136,267.29	\$1,434,740.40	-\$298,473.11	Below previous 2 years average
2010-11 Injuries (at 12 months development)	-	\$605,805.05	\$384,174.78	\$221,630.28	Below previous 2 years average

Note 2: Due to the pay recalculation project which took place in 2011, 2009-2010 Base Numbers and Notional Targets for 4, 6c and 8 are significantly affected. The 12 month rolling Actuals won't be accurate until 12 months pending the completion of the project (June 30<sup>th</sup> 2012).

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## Appendix 6

### Aboriginal Reconciliation

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SAPOL manage and coordinate reconciliation matters through the Aboriginal and Multicultural Unit (AMU) which is centrally located at Police Headquarters. AMU has formed and continues to develop close links with other Government and Non-Government agencies to improve service delivery to all members of the community.

The Aboriginal and Multicultural Coordination Committee (A&MCC) continues to be the internal strategic committee to address relevant issues. The committee's primary function is to ensure SAPOL has a coordinated approach in dealing with Aboriginal issues and is chaired by Assistant Commissioner Performance Management and Reporting Service (PMRS).

Assistant Commissioner Northern Operations Service is the Senior Executive Group sponsor of SAPOL's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Focus Group (ATSI) and is also a member of a number of Aboriginal and multicultural committees including the COAG Indigenous Reform working groups.

In support of South Australia's Strategic Plan, SAPOL works towards retaining and increasing the percentage of Aboriginal staff working within the organisation. The transition from Community Constable to main stream policing was implemented and a number of CC's have shown an interest in taking up this option.

Close links have continued with the Regional Operations Centre (ROC) with greater use of the Local Implementation Plan (LIP) tracker to monitor and gauge Government involvement at Amata and Mimili in the APY Lands.

During 2010-11 SAPOL continued to participate and attend a number of events and activities relevant to Aboriginal reconciliation. Details of these events are outlined below:

In July 2010 SAPOL participated in the National Aboriginal and Islander Day observance Committee (NAIDOC) Week by operating a police recruiting stall at the reconciliation family fun day held at Elder Park. The recruiting stall was staffed by members of the Recruiting Section and AMU. A number of Community Constables attended this event. SAPOL have committed to supporting this event in July 2011.

The 2011 Aboriginal Power Cup (APC) is a joint initiative between the Port Adelaide Football Club, the Attorney General's Department and South Australian Aboriginal Sports Training Academy (SAASTA). This event was held from 24-26 June 2011 and proved a great success. Fourteen schools and 336 students participated in the program. Community Constables assisted greatly at the carnivals in a mentoring and liaising capacity. SAPOL's supportive involvement in the APC carnival and pre-carnival events was again successful in providing a positive model of law enforcement personnel to break down the barriers between young Aboriginal persons and the police.

SAPOL continued its involvement in the "Reconciliation Down Rundle" a Reconciliation Week event held in Rundle Mall, Adelaide on 3 June 2011. The theme was Citizenship: Let's talk Recognition. SAPOL's focus was on leadership, crime prevention and recruiting. In addition senior and Indigenous members demonstrated their support for Reconciliation Week by attending the Reconciliation breakfast held on 27 May 2011.

## Appendix 7 Complaints

During 2010-11, 1715 complaints were received against police compared with 1541 the previous year. Each complaint can consist of several allegations. The following tables relate to categories or complaints which were finalised over the reporting period.

Complaints Received <sup>1</sup>	2009-10	2010-11
By Police Complaints Authority (PCA) <sup>2</sup>	1161	1259
SAPOL – Mandatory Report <sup>3</sup>	380	456
<b>Total</b>	<b>1541</b>	<b>1715</b>

1. 'Complaints received' refers to the number of complaints received regarding the conduct of a SAPOL employee.
2. These complaints are incidents where the conduct of a SAPOL employee which is the subject of a complaint, is registered with the Police Complaints Authority (PCA) pursuant to the Police (Complaints and Disciplinary Procedures) Act, 1985.
3. These complaints are incidents where a SAPOL employee complains about the conduct of another SAPOL employee and not registered with the PCA.

Complaints Outstanding <sup>1</sup>	2009-10	2010-11
Awaiting assessment <sup>2</sup>	48	36
Awaiting advice <sup>3</sup>	106	49
Under preliminary/full investigation <sup>4</sup>	57	78
<b>Total</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>163</b>

1. 'Complaints outstanding' refer to complaints which remain outstanding at the end of the year.
2. These complaints have undergone a full investigation and are now awaiting a determination by the PCA, under Section 32 of the Police (Complaints and Disciplinary Procedures) Act, 1985.
3. These are incidents that have undergone a preliminary investigation and are now awaiting a determination by the PCA, under Section 21 of the Police (Complaints and Disciplinary Procedures) Act, 1985.
4. These are all incidents that remain outstanding, where the investigation being conducted is either a preliminary or a full investigation.

Complaints Finalised <sup>1</sup>	2009-10	2010-11
Matter approved for Conciliation by PCA <sup>2</sup>	358	342
PCA determines that investigation is not warranted <sup>3</sup>	478	472
Unsubstantiated / Refuted <sup>4</sup>	37	104
No conduct <sup>5</sup>	57	55
Substantiated <sup>6</sup>	102	165
No further action <sup>7</sup>	50	72
False report by Complainant <sup>8</sup>	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1083</b>	<b>1210</b>

1. 'Complaints finalised' refer to incidents that have been finalised during the year.
2. The PCA has determined that these incidents will be finalised by the process of Conciliation, vide Section 22 of the *Police (Complaints and Disciplinary Procedures) Act, 1985*.
3. The PCA has determined that an investigation is not warranted vide Section 21 of the *Police (Complaints and Disciplinary Procedures) Act, 1985*.
4. After investigation, there is insufficient evidence to find conduct or the matter has been refuted.
5. After investigation, the PCA have determined that the subject of the complaint did not constitute conduct vide *Police (Complaints and Disciplinary Procedures) Act, 1985*.
6. After investigation, the complaint was proved. In 2009-10, a new process, The Managerial Support Process (MSP) which is a conciliatory & discipline process, has been added to the General Order, Complaints & Disciplinary Framework. The MSP is designed to provide a system that equates to 'conciliation' for low level reports of Mandatory Report conduct. In 09-10, this process finalised 38 conduct matters, accounting for 37% of substantiated matters. In 10-11, this process finalised 84 conduct matters, accounting for 51% of substantiated matters.
7. A determination of "No further action" is found after an investigation or adjudication.
8. Incidents where a false complaint has been made about the conduct of a SAPOL member and legal action is being taken against the complainant.



<b>Complaints Against Police, Breaches of the Code of Conduct and Criminal Offences Prosecuted Against Employees. <sup>1</sup></b>		
<b>Cases Prosecuted</b>	<b>2009-10</b>	<b>2010-11</b>
Discipline	78	78
Criminal	28	28
Subpoenas	5	12
Appeals	1	3
R/Os, DVROs *	3	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>124</b>

1. Employee includes Police and PSM Act employees.

\* Restraining Orders (R/Os) and Domestic Violence Restraining Orders (DVROs).

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

<b>Police Disciplinary Tribunal Hearings Outcomes</b>		
<b>Findings</b>	<b>2009-10</b>	<b>2010-11</b>
Found proved	51	53
Not proved	0	2
Withdrawn	5	4
Member resigned	3	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>68</b>

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
- Inappropriate conduct towards public, employees in the Department
- Involved in a conflict of interest
- Accessing and/or releasing confidential information
- Failing to perform duties diligently

The disciplinary actions imposed for proved (Criminal and Code of Conduct) matters included:

- Termination of Service
- Suspension without pay
- Reduction in seniority
- Reduction in remuneration
- Transfer to another position without reduction in rank
- Fine
- Recorded reprimand
- Unrecorded reprimand
- Counselling

## THE ANTI-CORRUPTION BRANCH

Anti-Corruption Branch was established pursuant to the directions given by the Governor to the Commissioner under the *Police Act 1952* dated 21 February 1989 (see *Gazette* 23 February 1989).

ACB is a branch of SAPOL within the Commissioner's Service which reports direct to the Commissioner. It is dedicated to the prevention and detection of corruption across the South Australian public sector which includes SAPOL.

At least once every six months, the Commissioner is required to present a report to the Minister for Police on the operations of the Branch. During 2010/11 two reports were presented to the Minister advising that the ACB was conducting its operations in accordance with the Minister's Directions. An External Auditor appointed by the Governor has the authority to inspect the ACB records at any time or conduct an inquiry within the Branch if required by the Minister. During 2010/11, the External Auditor, The Honourable Trevor Olsson AO MBE RFD ED, attended on four occasions at the ACB and subsequently reported his findings to the Minister for Police. His reports concluded the ACB continued to fulfil its mandate in a satisfactory manner.

Pursuant to the Listening and Surveillance Devices Act 1972 and the Telecommunications (Interception) Act 1988 the Police Complaints Authority (PCA) must inspect ACB records at least once in each period of six months. During 2010/11 the ACB provided the PCA all relevant records for inspection in accordance with requirements of the respective Acts.

### Reporting and investigating alleged corruption

Reports of alleged corruption within the South Australian public service are received by the ACB from a variety of sources including the Police Complaints Authority, the Australian Crime Commission, Crown Solicitors Office, the Ombudsman, Internal Investigation Section of SAPOL, Crimestoppers, police officers, members of the public and from whistleblowers pursuant to the requirements of the *Whistleblowers Protection Act 1993*.

A breakdown of the number of times alleged corruption has been reported and the categories that such reports relate to are depicted below:

Public Officials Defined	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Police Officer	42	43	31	22
SAPOL Unsworn	9	2	2	2
Non SAPOL Public Servant	12	25	21	11
Council Officer	3	5	8	4
Other	20	7	0	4

The ACB investigates allegations in two phases, the first being a preliminary inquiry and the second, a full investigation.

Type of Investigation	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Preliminary Inquiry	71	82	52	43
Full Investigation	15	10	10	9

The number of substantiated cases for the ACB investigations is illustrated below:

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Cases Substantiated	8	7	3	3*

\* Three cases have been substantiated over financial year 2010-11 resulting in charges against six people. Three current operations for this financial year are yet to be finalised.

### Whistleblowers Protection Act 1993

The Officer in Charge, Anti-Corruption Branch is designated as SAPOL's responsible officer for the purposes of the *Whistleblowers Protection Act 1993* and Section 7 of the *Public Sector Act 2009*.

## Appendix 8 Major SAPOL Awards

Executive Support Branch and the Rewards and Recognition Clerk administer SAPOL's Awards processes along with the National Medal and other Private Awards e.g. those of the Royal Humane Society. The following medals and awards were presented in the reporting period 2010-11.

Type of Award	Number of Awards
Australian Police Medal (APM)	6
Leadership and Efficiency Medal	0
Police Bravery Medal	0
Police Officer of the Year	2
National Medals and Clasps	196*
SAPOL Service Medals and Clasps	316*
Service Awards (PSM Act)	34**
SAPOL Service Medals/Awards (Extended Criteria):	
▪ Applications received	5***
▪ Awards presented	4***
▪ Approved and awaiting presentation	0***
▪ Applications being processed	1***

\*Presented to serving sworn employees.

\*\*Presented to serving non-sworn employees.

\*\*\*Awards presented under extended criteria to past sworn and non-sworn employees.

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## Appendix 9 Freedom of Information

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

### Agency Structure and Functions

The structure and functions of SAPOL are detailed in this report in the Strategic Focus section.

### Effect of Agency Functions on Members of the Public

SAPOL's functions affect the public through direct service delivery of our Core Functions. These 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.

### Public Participation in Agency Policy Development

The public are able to participate in the development of SAPOL policy in several ways, including membership of committees, community consultation forums and surveys.

### Public Access to Information

In addition to documents and information available under the Freedom of Information Act 1991, release of Vehicle Collision Reports, Police Incident Reports and National Police Certificates are available to members of the public through SAPOL Information Services Branch.

### Request for Information

SAPOL Freedom of Information (FOI) Unit administers the Freedom of Information Act 1991 and facilitates, subject to exemptions and exceptions, access to South Australia Police records as well as access and amendments to personal information held by the agency.

Applications can be made by completing a PD 360, '*Application for Access to SAPOL Records*', which is available from any police station or can be downloaded from the SAPOL web site at the following link: [http://www.sapolice.sa.gov.au/sapol/services/information\\_requests/freedom\\_of\\_information\\_foi.jsp](http://www.sapolice.sa.gov.au/sapol/services/information_requests/freedom_of_information_foi.jsp)

Freedom of Information (Fees and Charges) Variation Regulations 2011 set out the application fee of \$29.50 for Freedom of Information applications for access to documents/information and internal reviews (see *The South Australian Government Gazette*, 9 June 2011, page 2123). The application fee may be waived under certain circumstances. All fees and charges set out in the Freedom of Information (Fees and Charges) Regulations 2003 are GST exempt.

It is essential that documents/information requested are clearly identified in order for the Freedom of Information Unit to process the application within the legislated time frame of 30 days. Police employees may assist applicants as far as practicable in the completion of application.

**Types of Documents Held by SAPOL**

Documents held by SAPOL are stored in the following media:

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

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	• Operational Policing

**Free Publications**

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

Available from Police Stations and the SAPOL web site at the following link:  
[http://www.sapolice.sa.gov.au/sapol/safety\\_security/safety\\_security\\_tips.jsp](http://www.sapolice.sa.gov.au/sapol/safety_security/safety_security_tips.jsp)

- Safety and Security brochures (free)

Available on the SAPOL web site at the following link:  
[http://www.sapolice.sa.gov.au/sapol/about\\_us/publications.jsp](http://www.sapolice.sa.gov.au/sapol/about_us/publications.jsp)

- SAPOL Road Safety Strategy
- Future Directions Strategy
- Corporate Business Plan
- Annual Reports

**Documents Available on Payment of a Fee**

- National Police Certificate
  - Individuals, Government and Commercial (Full Fee) \$53.00
  - Individual (Concession) \$38.25
  - Volunteer (non VOAN) \$34.25
- Police Incident Report (Theft/burglary etc) \$63.00
- Vehicle collision report \$63.00
- Audiotape or videotape recording of interviews \$17.00

- Photographs:

Black and white size up to and including:

12.7 x 17.8 cm (5x7")	\$16.80
additional print	\$14.90 each
20.3 x 25.5 cm (8x10")	\$16.80
additional print	\$10.10 each
40 x 50 cm (16x20")	\$33.50
additional print	\$25.00 each

Colour size up to and including:

14 x 18 cm (5.5x7")	\$23.40
additional print	\$22.50 each
15 x 20 cm (6x8")	\$33.50
additional print	\$26.75 each
20 x 25 cm (8x10")	\$33.50
additional print	\$30.00 each
40 x 50 cm (16x20")	\$50.00
additional print	\$41.25 each

## Appendix 10 Details of Overseas Travel

Premier and Cabinet Circular No. 13 require 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 2010-11.

<b>SA Police overseas travel 2010-2011</b>					
<b>Date/s</b>	<b>Number of Employees</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Destination</b>	<b>Reasons for Travel</b>	<b>Total Cost to Agency</b>
5 – 8 July 2010	1	Comm Hyde	Solomon Islands	'Bosslift' – Defence Department Initiative	Nil
10 – 19 July 2010	1	D/Comm Burns	America & Canada	With Minister for Police	\$6,086.02
10 July – 25 Oct 2010	1	C/Insp J Shanahan	UK	Officer exchange program	\$5,803.29
12 – 27 July 2010		C/Supt Schramm Supt Harvey Band members	Basel, Switzerland	Tattoo – funded from band sales and donations	\$44,554.93
19 – 24 July 2010	2	SCIC Burden SC Foster-Lynam	New Zealand	Investigation	\$5,118.87
20 – 30 Aug 2010	1	S/Sgt Evans	Edinburgh, Scotland	Military Tattoo	\$3,150.00
19 – 27 Sept 2010	1	C/Supt Dickson	UK	Examination of operational matters in the UK and Holland	\$6,314.34
5 – 7 Oct 2010	2	Sgt Bails D/S/Sgt Blundell	New Zealand	ANZPAA/NIFS Electronic Evidence Special Advisory Group	\$1,678.07
30 Oct – 27 Nov 2010	1	C/Supt Venditto	Hong Kong	Officer Exchange Program	\$1,828.54
4 Sept – 1 Oct 2010	1	Insp Decandia	New Zealand	Management of Serious Crime Course	\$4,440.61
15 – 23 Oct 2010	1	Supt Jeffery	USA Washington	US Secret Service Conference	\$298.00
6 – 20 Nov 2010	1	C/Supt Cornish	USA	National Counter Terrorism Committee course	\$1,001.00
13 – 28 Nov 2010	1	B/Sgt Moriarty	UK	Attend Metropolitan Police Court matter	Nil
23 – 25 Nov 2010	1	D/Sgt Cowdrey	New Zealand	Asian Pacific Coroners Society Conference	\$2,826.27
1 Jan – 15 March 2011	4	SC1C Pearson Sgt O'Leary B/Sgt Bosley B/Sgt Tully	New Zealand	Disaster Victim Identification purpose	\$3,138.40
31 Jan 2011	1	Insp Wall	USA	National Counter Terrorism Committee review of specialist vehicle.	Nil
12 Feb – 11 Mar 2011	1	Sgt Kuchenmeister	UK	Accident Reconstruction Course	\$10,063.00
25 Feb – 8 Mar 2011	32	Supt Fioravanti +31 police officers	Christchurch, NZ	Assistance re disaster - earthquake	\$49,314.25
6 – 11 Mar 2011	1	Supt Duval	Solomon Islands	Operation "BOS lift 11" - Dept of Defence initiative	Nil
11 – 25 Mar 2011	12	Supt Adcock + 11	Christchurch NZ	Assistance re disaster - earthquake	\$28,151.34



SA Police overseas travel 2010-2011					
Date/s	Number of Employees	Name	Destination	Reasons for Travel	Total Cost to Agency
13 Mar 2011	1	Sgt Hackett	UK	USA, Canada, UK and Australia Joint Exercise.	Nil
30 Mar – 1 April 2011	2	Comm Hyde C/Insp Maschgan	Wellington NZ	ANZPAA / SOG conference	\$1,670.69
2 – 15 April 2011	2	SC1C L Cox SC1C L Kearns	NZ	Advanced Crash Investigation Course	\$5,148.00
22 May – 16 July 2011	1	C/Insp Gordon	NZ	Officer Exchange	\$4,784.00
23 May – 25 June 2011	1	Supt Wieszyk	Singapore	Officer Exchange	\$1,846.00
15 – 18 June 2011	2	Supt Lange S/Sgt Wardrop	Wellington NZ	Neighbourhood Watch Aust Executive Meeting	\$2,262.82
27 June – 15 July 2011	1	C/Supt Venditto	UK	Cambridge Uni for Diploma in Applied Criminology & police management	\$11,114.89
13 – 19 June 2011	1	Supt Jeffrey	Dubai	2011 Visa risk Security Summit	\$4,278.00
17 June – 5 July 2011	1	Comm Hyde	Hague Denmark & UK	Conference / research	\$9,318.85
20 – 24 June 2011	2	Sgt Hilditch Sgt Warburton	Nelson NZ	International Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design Assoc. Regional Forum	\$3,191.80

## Appendix 11

### Reporting against the *Carers Recognition Act*

SAPOL provides policing to the general community. In relation to SAPOL employees SAPOL is to report on action taken to reflect the requirements of the *Carers Recognition Act 2005*. The attached completed template is provided in accordance to the reporting requirements of the *Carers Recognition Act 2005*.

**1. Legislated Obligation 1:**

**There is a system to ensure all management, staff and volunteers have an awareness and understanding of the Carers Charter.**

**1.1 The system is documented**

**Are there guiding documents to ensure all management, staff and volunteers are aware of the rights of employees in relation to the *Carers Recognition Act 2005*?**

Yes ✓	Preparing <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
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**List / Describe your evidence relating to this part of the system for Obligation 1**  
 SAPOL has developed and continues to provide relevant information regarding the *Carers Recognition Act 2005* (SA) and the Carers Charter to all its employees. A link to the *Carers Recognition Act 2005* and the Carers Charter, which sets out the rights of carers in the principles that underpin the Charter, is available to all employees through the SAPOL Intranet Equity and Diversity Section Home page, via a link to Disability.

[http://intra.sapol.sa.gov.au/sapol/services/human\\_resources/equity\\_diversity\\_section/disability.jsp](http://intra.sapol.sa.gov.au/sapol/services/human_resources/equity_diversity_section/disability.jsp)

Note: this relevant web link can only be accessed by SAPOL employees.

In addition SAPOL's Disability Awareness Training (on-line) contains a component on the Carers Recognition Act 2005, in particular the Carers Charter. This training is compulsory and has been undertaken throughout SAPOL at all levels, developed to provide all SAPOL employees with the required knowledge, skills and aptitude to understand and respond to the needs of people with disabilities. Online Disability Awareness Training has been undertaken by 598 SAPOL employees between 1 July 2010 and 30 June 2011.

In addition:

SAPOL has developed a Police Volunteers Program Manual which makes reference to the flexibility of the SAPOL volunteer program for volunteers who elect to be involved as a volunteer within the program, but who provide support and care to someone with a disability, physical or mental illness, who is frail, or has a substance abuse problem. Access to the Police Volunteers Program Manual is available to all SAPOL employees through the SAPOL Intranet State Crime Prevention Branch Home Page via a link to Volunteer Coordination Section.

[http://intra.sapol.sa.gov.au/sapol/services/operations\\_support/state\\_crime\\_prevention\\_branch/volunteer\\_coordination\\_section/volunteer\\_manual.jsp](http://intra.sapol.sa.gov.au/sapol/services/operations_support/state_crime_prevention_branch/volunteer_coordination_section/volunteer_manual.jsp)

Note: this relevant web link can only be accessed by SAPOL employees.

The Police Recruit Training Package, Constable Development Program, Management Programs and the Promotional Qualification Framework incorporate the Disability Management training program.

New public sector employees to SAPOL are provided with an induction handbook to explain the conditions of service and responsibilities for an employee under the Public Sector Act. Reference is made to the *Carers Recognition Act 2005* (SA) which informs new staff that all officers, employees or agents should have an awareness and understanding of the South Australian Carers Charter and take action to reflect the principles of the Charter.

**1.2 The system is implemented**

Has the HR division assigned responsibility for raising awareness of the <i>Carers Recognition Act 2005</i> as it relates to carers as employees?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Preparing <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
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List / Describe your evidence relating to this part of the system for Obligation 1

Yes, to the Equity and Diversity Section of Human Resources Service.

**1.3 The system is communicated**

Does the HR division systematically communicate information regarding the <i>Carers Recognition Act 2005</i> and associated policies to employees?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Preparing <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
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List / Describe your evidence relating to this part of the system for Obligation 1

Information on the Carers Charter and organisational policies are available to all employees through the SAPOL intranet.

**1.4 The system is monitored and evaluated**

Does the HR division have a mechanism to monitor and evaluate employee awareness and understanding of the <i>Carers Recognition Act 2005</i> ?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Preparing <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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List / Describe your evidence relating to this part of the system for Obligation 1

Please rate the extent to which you think your division has achieved Legislated Obligation 1	80-100% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	60-80% <input type="checkbox"/>	40-60% <input type="checkbox"/>	20-40% <input type="checkbox"/>	0-20% <input type="checkbox"/>
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**Areas for Improvement to the system for Legislated Obligation 1**

No areas have been identified as requiring improvement.

**Activities the division has worked on in this reporting period that demonstrates good practise against Legislated Obligation 1**

To date SAPOL has not endeavoured to identify any actions in this context.

**2. Legislated Obligation 2:**

**There is a system to ensure appropriate consultation with carers, or persons or bodies that represent carers, in the development of strategic and business plans and policies and procedures**

**2.1 The system is documented**

Does the HR division have a documented system to include employees who are also carers, in planning and policy development?	Yes ✓	Preparing <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
<p><b>List / Describe your evidence relating to this part of the system for Obligation 2</b></p> <p>Carers as with all SAPOL personnel are consulted and involved in policy and planning development that relates to employee welfare.</p>			

**2.2 The system is implemented**

Has the HR division assigned responsibility to ensure employees as carers are involved in developing plans and policies?	Yes ✓	Preparing <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
<p><b>List / Describe your evidence relating to this part of the system for Obligation 2</b></p> <p>In the planning stage of policy development employees are engaged in consultation as appropriate.</p>			

**2.3 The system is communicated**

Does the HR division inform and support employees to participate in consultation processes around carers in the workplace?	Yes ✓	Preparing <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
<p><b>List / Describe your evidence relating to this part of the system for Obligation 2</b></p> <p>Communication in this context is undertaken in a number of ways. This can occur through focus groups, surveys, meetings or through email advice.</p>			

**2.4 The system is monitored and evaluated**

Does the HR division monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of its system for consultation with employees as carers?	Yes ✓	Preparing <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
<p><b>List / Describe your evidence relating to this part of the system for Obligation 2</b></p> <p>Employee welfare and policies relating to working conditions are monitored and evaluated in accordance with continuous improvement practices.</p>			

Please rate the extent to which you think your agency has achieved Legislated Obligation 2	80-100% ✓	60-80% <input type="checkbox"/>	40-60% <input type="checkbox"/>	20-40% <input type="checkbox"/>	0-20% <input type="checkbox"/>
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**Areas for Improvement to the system for Legislated Obligation 2**

No areas have been identified as requiring improvement.

**Activities the division has implemented in this reporting period that demonstrates good practise against Legislated Obligation 2**

To date SAPOL has not endeavoured to identify any actions in this context.

**3. Legislated Obligation 3:**

There is a system to ensure the principles of the Carer Charter are reflected in divisional practices.

**3.1 The system is documented**

Does the human resource division reflect the principles of the Carers Charter in human resource policies and procedures?

Yes Preparing No **List / Describe your evidence relating to this part of the system for Obligation 3**

The needs of employees who are carers is acknowledged and supported by the number of flexible working arrangements available for police officers and SAPOL public sector employees in order to assist employees balance their work and carer role. Voluntary flexible working arrangements include purchased leave, compressed weeks, flexi time, part time (incorporating job share), working from home and special leave.

In addition, SAPOL's Employee Assistance Section makes counselling support available to all SAPOL employees who seek it for a range of areas including relationships, stress management and work difficulties. A consultancy service is also available to supervisors, managers and other staff on issues that impact on the well-being of staff. Depending on the issue, appropriate strategies can be developed. The above mentioned services outlined in SAPOL human resource policies assist in further supporting a number of the principles that underpin the Carers Charter.

**3.2 The system is implemented**

Has the division assigned responsibility to ensure the principles of the Carers Charter are included in human resource practices?

Yes Preparing No **List / Describe your evidence relating to this part of the system for Obligation 3****3.3 The system is communicated**

Does the HR division communicate the principles of the Carers Charter as part of human resource practices?

Yes Preparing No **List / Describe your evidence relating to this part of the system for Obligation 3**

As mentioned above, a link to the *Carers Recognition Act 2005* and the Carers Charter which sets out the rights of carers in the principles that underpin the Charter is available to all employees through the SAPOL Intranet Equity and Diversity Section Home page, via a link to Disability.

[http://intra.sapol.sa.gov.au/sapol/services/human\\_resources/equity\\_diversity\\_section/disability.jsp](http://intra.sapol.sa.gov.au/sapol/services/human_resources/equity_diversity_section/disability.jsp)

Note: this relevant web link can only be accessed by SAPOL employees.

The principles of the Carers Charter are also communicated to SAPOL staff through the online Disability Awareness Training which all staff must undertake.

**3.4 The system is monitored and evaluated**

Does the HR division monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of its human resource practices against the Carers Charter?

Yes Preparing No **List / Describe your evidence relating to this part of the system for Obligation 3**

**3.5 List evidence and actions in this reporting period against each of the principles within the Carers Charter \***

<b>Carers have a choice in their caring role</b>	Action <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Plan for action <input type="checkbox"/>	No Action and no Plans <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>List / Describe your evidence relating to this Principle</b>			
Evidence and actions which support the Carers Charter principles which are relevant to SAPOL include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SAPOL's compulsory online Disability Awareness Training.</li> <li>The various support services in which SAPOL's Welfare Section offers employees and their family extend to employees who are Carers.</li> <li>Support of the Charter principles are also reflected in the range of flexible working arrangements and leave provisions available to employees and the various human resource policies that underpin these arrangements and provisions.</li> <li>In the recent reporting period SAPOL's Equity and Diversity Section continued to have information pertaining to the <i>Carers Recognition Act 2005</i> available on its intranet site.</li> </ul>			
<b>Carers health and well being is critical to the community</b>	Action <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Plan for action <input type="checkbox"/>	No Action and no Plans <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>List / Describe your evidence relating to this Principle</b>			
As above.			
<b>Carers play a critical role in maintaining the fabric of the community</b>	Action <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Plan for action <input type="checkbox"/>	No Action and no Plans <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>List / Describe your evidence relating to this Principle</b>			
As above.			
<b>Service providers work in partnership with carers</b>	Action <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Plan for action <input type="checkbox"/>	No Action and no Plans <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>List / Describe your evidence relating to this Principle</b>			
As above.			
<b>Carers in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities need specific consideration</b>	Action <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Plan for action <input type="checkbox"/>	No Action and no Plans <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>List / Describe your evidence relating to this Principle</b>			
As above.			
<b>All children and young people have the right to enjoy life and reach their potential</b>	Action <input type="checkbox"/>	Plan for action <input type="checkbox"/>	No Action and no Plans <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>List / Describe your evidence relating to this Principle</b>			
As above.			
<b>Resources are available to provide timely, appropriate and adequate assistance to carers</b>	Action <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Plan for action <input type="checkbox"/>	No Action and no Plans <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>List / Describe your evidence relating to this Principle</b>			
As above.			

<b>Please rate the extent to which you think your agency has achieved Legislated Obligation 3</b>	80-100% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	60-80% <input type="checkbox"/>	40-60% <input type="checkbox"/>	20-40% <input type="checkbox"/>	0-20% <input type="checkbox"/>
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**Areas for Improvement to the system for Legislated Obligation 3**

Not Applicable.

**Activities the division has implemented in this reporting period that demonstrates good practise against Legislated Obligation 3**

To date SAPOL has not endeavoured to identify any actions in this context.

## Appendix 12

### Account Payment Performance, Contractual Arrangements, Bankers Orders, Theft by Deception (Fraud)

#### ACCOUNT PAYMENT PERFORMANCE

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

Account Payment Performance 2010–11**				
Particulars	Number of Accounts Paid (Transactions)	Percentage of Accounts Paid (by number)	Value in \$A of accounts paid	Percentage of accounts paid (by value)
Paid by due date*	45 789	92.06%	302,817,695.97	96.07%
Paid late, within 30 days of due date	3077	6.19%	10,036,446.50	3.18%
Paid more than 30 days from the due date	871	1.75%	2,350,969.75	0.75%

\*Note: The due date is defined under section 11.7 of Treasurer's Instruction 11 *Payment of Creditors' Accounts*. Generally, unless there is a discount or a written agreement between the public authority and the creditor, payment should be within thirty days of the date of the invoice or claim. Some agencies receive invoices significantly later than the invoice date, due to supplier invoicing processes. Agencies may choose to report against the date the invoice is first received rather than the date of invoice.

\*\*Note: the period covered is 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011

#### CONTRACTUAL ARRANGEMENTS

Premier and Cabinet Circular No. 13 require agencies to provide a summary of all contractual arrangements which exceeds \$4 million (GST inclusive) and extends beyond a year.

##### Uniform Contract

On 29 August 2002 an Agreement was entered into between SAPOL and Stewart & Heaton Clothing Co Pty Ltd ('Stewart & Heaton') for the Supply and Management of Uniform Items and Related Services.

On 16 December 2004, the Department of Justice also entered into an Agreement with Stewart & Heaton for supply of uniforms to Justice Agencies, effective from 15 April 2005. This Agreement was established for a five (5) year term was due to expire on 15 April 2010.

On 4 October 2007, procurement approval was granted by the Department of Justice Accredited Purchasing Unit for SAPOL to access the existing Whole of Justice Uniform Agreement with Stewart and Heaton. It is anticipated that this approach would deliver future strategic and administrative efficiencies to both SAPOL and Justice.

On 20 December 2007, the Minister for Emergency Services executed a formal variation to the Whole of Justice Uniform Agreement with Stewart and Heaton to enable SAPOL to become a Purchaser to this Agreement.

This combined Agreement has now been extended to 31 December 2011 to allow time for a full tender process to be completed and the establishment of a new Whole of Justice Uniform Agreement.

The value of this extension (SAPOL only) is estimated at \$1.5m (GST Inclusive). The total contract value for SAPOL is \$8.9m (GST Inclusive).

### **Vehicle Commissioning and Decommissioning**

SAPOL's fleet of vehicles are required 24 hours, 365 days per year and perform standard policing duties and an emergency operational function to the State of South Australia. The commissioning of vehicles involves the installation of equipment required for operational deployment including emergency lighting and communications. The decommissioning process involves the removal of equipment fitted during the commissioning process.

On 12 November 2010 a new contract was entered into between SAPOL and Prixcar Services Pty Ltd for:

- The commissioning of new vehicles into an operational state;
- The decommissioning of vehicles for disposal;
- The installation and removal of items including communication (radio and computing) equipment;
- The reconditioning, supply, construction and on-going maintenance of times (excluding communication equipment); and
- Management and administration services for the commissioning, decommissioning and maintenance of vehicles.

The contract commenced on 12 November 2010 for an initial term of two successive periods, the first being a period of three years and the second being a period of two years. The total value of the contract is \$28.8m (GST inclusive)

### **Vehicle Service and Repair**

A new contract for the service and repair of SAPOL motor vehicles was established between SAPOL and AP Fleet Management Pty Ltd ('AP Fleet') and Ultratune Australia on 15 September 2010 for an initial three (3) year period with two (2) year extension options. The total value of the contract is \$22m (GST inclusive).

This contract provides the servicing and repair of police motor vehicles including servicing, repairs as and when necessary, safety checks and services consequent to emergency responses, programmed inspections, roadside assistance and recovery services, customer service centre and management and administration of deliverables in accordance with defined performance criteria.

### **Cleaning**

On 4 September 2009 an Agreement was established between SAPOL and Phoenix Cleaning and Maintenance Services ('Phoenix') for the provision of cleaning services for SAPOL sites. The Agreement is for a three (3) year period with options to extend for one (1) two (2) year term and a further one (1) year term totalling a period of six (6) years. Total contract value is estimated at \$11m (GST inclusive).

This agreement was established after SAPOL participated in the 'Across Justice' Cleaning Services Tender. SAPOL's Cleaning Services agreement is a 'Customer Agreement' under the Department of Justice 'Head Agreement' with Bolero Pty Ltd trading as Phoenix Cleaning & Maintenance Services.

### **CCTV Replacement**

SAPOL as a result of the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody (RCIADIC) is undertaking a number of programs to reduce risk and ensure the safety of prisoners, in particular,



SAPOL has commenced a program to replace and/or upgrade CCTV equipment in its cell complexes across the State.

On 1 December 2009 an Agreement was established between SAPOL and Tyco Australia Limited (trading as ADT Security) for the replacement of CCTV equipment and systems within metropolitan and regional Police Stations. This Agreement includes scoping, supply, installation and maintenance of security and surveillance CCTV systems for police cell complexes for a term of two (2) years with a one (1) year extension option.

The initial term of the Agreement is due to expire 30 November 2011. A one (1) year extension option is available. The total contract value is estimated at \$4.4m (GST inclusive).

### **Towing**

A contract for towing (including obstruction, SAPOL fleet, impound and exhibit towing) was established between SAPOL and Dial A Tow on 31 October 2010 for an initial two (2) year period with two (2) further two (2) year extension options. Prior to this there was no established contract for SAPOL specific towing services.

The initial term of the Agreement is due to expire 31 October 2012. The total contract value is estimated at \$15.5m (GST inclusive).

### **Saliva Drug Testing Equipment – Oral Fluid Screening Test Device Equipment**

The South Australia Government commenced random drug testing of drivers within the State in July 2006. This is a road safety initiative aimed at reducing road deaths, injury, and associated trauma normally connected with vehicle collisions.

Research into driving fatalities has indicated that driving under the influence of drugs has increased substantially over the past decade. Roadside random drug testing involves screening drivers for illicit substances. This will be done by way of oral fluid analysis.

On 27 February 2008 an Agreement was established between the Minister for Police and Pathtech Pty Ltd (Pathtech) for the supply of oral fluid screening test device equipment. The term of the Agreement was initially for two (2) years with a one (1) year extension option. The contract was due to expire 26 February 2011.

On 25 February 2008 an Agreement was also established between the Minister for Police and Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics Pty Ltd (Siemens) for the supply of Oral Fluid Collection Kits and Oral Fluid Analysis Devices. The term of this Agreement was initially for two (2) years with a one (1) year extension option. The Agreement was due to expire 24 February 2011.

On 14 February 2011, Justice Accredited Purchasing Unit granted approval to extend both the current Agreements for a further period of up to 12 months or until new Agreements are in place. The Agreements are now due to expire 26 February 2012 (Pathtech) and 24 February 2012 (Siemens). In line with the extension, the Minister for Police granted Expenditure Authority to increase the overall combined total value of the Agreements to \$7m (GST inclusive).

SAPOL is currently undertaking a procurement process to establish new Agreements.

## **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] of the *Evidence Act 1929*, during the previous calendar year. Section 49 [7] refers.

The details may be included in the Operations Support Service segment of the Commissioner's Annual Report.

During the year 1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010, there were 56 orders (received at Prosecution Services Branch as required by the General Order) granted by magistrates upon application by members of the police force pursuant to section 49 [1a] of the *Evidence Act 1929*.

## **THEFT BY DECEPTION (FRAUD)**

Regulations under the *Public Sector Act* require a public sector agency to report on theft by deception within the agency.

SAPOL (Anti Corruption Branch) reports no theft by deception (fraud) offence detected within SAPOL in 2010-11.

SAPOL (Ethical and Professional Standards Branch) reports one theft by deception (fraud) offence detected within SAPOL in 2010-11. The matter was investigated and has been finalised, with no suspect identified. A review of processes was completed and improvements were made to prevent the reoccurrence of such incidents.

## Appendix 13 Performance against Annual Energy Use Targets

### Performance against Annual Energy Use Targets

	Energy Use (GJ)	GHG Emissions	Business Measures	
2000–01 <b>Base Year</b>	<b>91 874</b>	<b>20 978</b>		
2010–11 <b>Actual</b>	<b>85 836</b>	<b>14 265</b>	MJ/FTE	14 600
			MJ/m <sup>2</sup>	451
2010–11 <b>Target</b>	<b>74 418</b>	<b>16 992</b>	MJ/FTE	16 844
			MJ/m <sup>2</sup>	497
2014 <b>Target</b>	<b>68 906</b>	<b>15 734</b>		
	Business Measures (Normalisation)			
	MJ/Number of employees (FTEs)/annum			
	MJ/Square metres of floor area of building/annum			

\* The greenhouse gas emissions in the department do not represent the same percentage change as the energy, primarily due to variations in the CO<sub>2</sub> 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 are therefore beyond the control of the department. The department has endeavoured to provide the most accurate information from all possible sources available to it, and any unintentional inconsistencies in these figures are beyond the department's control.

### Significant Energy Management Achievements

During financial year 2010/11 there was a marginal decrease in energy consumption from 86,066 GJ to 85,836 GJ. The variance is less than 0.01% and considered to be commensurate with the previous year.

Consideration of greening opportunities and a focus on environmentally sustainable design has been an important objective across the asset base with sustainability a factor now incorporated into all new building initiatives.

The new Roxby Downs police station features passive design principles, energy efficient lighting and air-conditioning, motion activated lighting and electricity sub metering. Three new facilities have been provided in the APY Lands at Amata, Pukatja and Mimili. Each site features specific measures to suit the extreme temperature range experienced from zero to 55 degrees. Energy initiatives include passive design principles, thermal insulation and use of shade structures to compliment tailored air conditioning solutions including reversible ceiling fans. Other measures include energy efficient lighting, multi gang switching and electricity sub metering.

New capital projects are being undertaken with a particular focus on energy efficiency through passive design principles and technological innovations. In particular the New Police Headquarters building will achieve a 5-Star green star office fit out and energy rating whilst the New Police Academy will incorporate significant energy and environmental initiatives.

The new Murray Bridge Police Station, in development, will also incorporate greening and significant energy saving initiatives.

## Appendix 14

### Triple Bottom Line Reporting – Greening of Government Operations, Urban Design Charter, Asbestos Management in Government Buildings, and Regional Impact Assessment Statements

#### Triple Bottom Line Reporting – Greening of Government Operations

SAPOL continues to work towards a more sustainable future through developing environmental standards and implementing environmental initiatives such as passive design measures, waste recycling, energy management (including solar panels) and water harvesting. All capital projects pursue Ecologically Sustainable Development (ESD) initiatives.

SAPOL has a number of significant infrastructure projects underway including the New Murray Bridge Police Station, New Police Academy and New Police Headquarters, which incorporate ESD initiatives. A number of other projects including the APY Lands Police and Courts facilities, Christies Beach Police Complex and Roxby Downs Police Station all pursued ESD outcomes.

Asbestos reduction and management continues to be an important activity in SAPOL.

#### Motor Vehicles

SAPOL has 1109 vehicles that have travelled 33.6 million kilometres during the financial year 2010-11.

SAPOL continually assess the composition of the fleet to reduce the environmental impact and have continued a program of replacing 6 cylinder dual fuel passenger vehicles with 4 cylinder passenger vehicles. Under this program the number of 4 cylinder passenger vehicles has increased from 174 to 314.

Alternative fuel vehicles continue to be utilised throughout 2010-11 with 56 dedicated LPG vehicles and 9 dual fuel vehicles, spread across a number of cylinder sizes.

There are a further 152 vehicles in the SAPOL fleet that utilise Diesel fuel.

Total Fleet	% 4 Cylinder Passenger	% Dual Fuel	% LPG	% Diesel
1109	314	9	56	152
	28.31%	0.81%	5.05%	14.00%

\* note the above table is not a full breakdown of the total fleet but reflects the proportion of specific fuel and vehicle types noted. eg there is a large number of 6 cylinder operational police petrol vehicles.

## Facilities

Environmentally sustainable development (ESD) initiatives are being considered in all project work being undertaken in SAPOL.

Consultation occurs with the DPC Sustainability and Climate Change Division and project design as far as practicable addresses the prescribed criteria contained in the Department of Transport, Energy and Infrastructure (DTEI) ESD Guide Note for Planning Design and Delivery.

Good environmental design outcomes require consideration of the following principles:

- Passive design to reduce reliance on active systems;
- Efficient active systems which reduce environmental impact;
- Integration between building form, energy use and the external environment;
- Minimising potable water consumption;
- Maximising indoor environment quality:
  - Daylight availability
  - Indoor air quality

## Urban Design Charter

The design of all new police facilities being built by SAPOL are undertaken in the spirit of the Urban Design Charter. This aspect is managed by the Department of Transport, Energy and Infrastructure (DTEI).

## Asbestos Management in Government Buildings

On May 2 2011 Cabinet approved the Department for Transport, Energy and Infrastructures (DTEI) proposal to streamline the across government reporting on management of asbestos in government buildings.

- Agencies will continue to maintain accurate records of asbestos management in their buildings including its identification, ongoing management and removal
- From 2010-11 agencies will not report on asbestos management in annual reports but are required to provide specific data, endorsed by the relevant chief executive to DTEI
- DTEI prepares an annual across government report for presentation to cabinet and tabling in parliament. The report will provide an overview of actions taken annually by government to address the management of asbestos in its buildings

Under the revised arrangements, DTEI will provide SAPOL with a standard report based on data in the Strategic Asset Management (SAMIS), SAPOL will be required to verify the standard report as accurate or amended as required

This process will ensure information presented by DTEI in the across government annual report is accurate.

## Regional Impact Assessment Statements

As required by the Department of the Premier and Cabinet Circular No.13 Annual Reporting Requirements and the Regional Impact Assessment Statements policy for South Australian government agencies, departments and agencies and statutory authorities are required to prepare and publish Regional Impact Assessment Statements prior to implementing significant changes to existing government services to rural and regional areas.

No Regional Impact Assessment Statements were prepared and published within the Commissioner's Service, Northern Operations Service and Southern Operations Service during the 2010–11 reporting period.

## Appendix 15 Financial Performance

This financial performance appendix of the Annual Report provides summaries of Comprehensive Income, Financial Position and Cash Flows that analyse the budget for 2011-12 and compare the results from 2010-11 to 2009-10 as detailed in the audited Financial Statements. The ten year trend analysis provided in Figure 1 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 OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Budget 2011-12 \$'000	Actual 2010-11 \$'000	Actual 2009-10 \$'000
Operating Expenses	722 625	699 464	660 158
Operating Income	22 308	27 474	37 382
Net Cost of Services	700 317	671 474	622 776
Resources received free of charge	42 628	0	0
Revenues from Government	700 317	663 307	608 030
Net Result	42 628	(8 683)	(14 746)

The increase in operating expenses in 2010-11 of \$39.306m over the previous year mainly reflect the impact of enterprise bargaining and increased liabilities, long service leave and associated on-costs.

SAPOL was \$6.627m favourable against the 2010-11 revised budget deficit of \$15.310m. On a Government Financial Statistics (GFS) basis that is used by the Department of Treasury and Finance (DTF) to measure the operating budget performance of agencies (excludes revaluation impacts in non-cash with employee relates entitlements) SAPOL was \$8.348m favourable.

Operating expenses and revenues from Government for 2011-12 are budgeted to increase for indexation of employee benefits expenditure and supplies and services expenditure, the phasing of the Recruit 300 initiative, Safer, Faster and Easier Public Transport initiative. Income from Resources received free of charge in 2011-12 includes the new Police Headquarters which is to be transferred from the Department of Transport, Energy and Infrastructures (\$40.8m). This is partly offset by efficiency/savings targets (refer section 6 on efficiency measures).

The program structure was reviewed in 2009-10 and reduced from 5 programs to 3 programs for presentation in the 2010-11 State Budget.

**Expenditure by Activity 2010-11**

	<b>\$Millions</b>	<b>%</b>
Public Order	308.2	44.1
Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Services	307.1	43.9
Road Safety	84.2	12.0
	<b>699.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The Activity profile illustrates the allocation of resources by service outcome. Refer to Note 4 of the Financial Statements for a description of each activity.

**Operating Expenses Profile 2010-11**

	<b>\$Millions</b>	<b>%</b>
Salaries & Related	559.2	80.0
Supplies and Services and Other	124.7	17.8
Depreciation and Amortisation	15.6	2.2
	<b>699.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Approximately 80% 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 vehicles, accommodation, computing and communications.

## 2. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	<b>Budget 2011-12 \$'000</b>	<b>Actual 2010-11 \$'000</b>	<b>Actual 2009-10 \$'000</b>
Current Assets	24 943	56 670	23 813
Non-Current Assets	378 287	328 310	262 088
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>403 230</b>	<b>384 980</b>	<b>285 901</b>
Current Liabilities	102 482	89 511	75 890
Non-Current Liabilities	201 496	222 033	208 279
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>303 978</b>	<b>311 544</b>	<b>284 169</b>
<b>Net Assets</b>	<b>99 252</b>	<b>73 436</b>	<b>1 732</b>

Current assets increased in 2010-11 by \$32.857m. This mainly reflects a budgeted increase in cash to cover accrual expenditure, SAPOL holding cash related to unpaid back pays associated with the Police Enterprise Bargaining Agreement and below budget employee expenditure.

Non-current assets of \$328.310m mainly reflects building and improvements (\$142.690m), land (\$66.367m), capital works in progress (\$56.431m) with the remaining assets including transport related, communications and computing, receivables, aircraft and intangible assets.

Total liabilities have increased by \$27.375m mainly due to employee benefits associated with the Police Enterprise Bargaining Agreement.

As at 30 June 2011 SAPOL is reporting equity of \$73.436m. The increase of \$71.704m from 30 June 2010 mainly reflects an increase in capital contribution of \$58.467m from the Department of Treasury and Finance, net increase in asset revaluations during 2010-11 of \$21.920m and this is offset by a net loss of \$8.683m that was recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Net assets are budgeted to increase by \$25.816m to \$99.252m in 2011-12. This mainly reflects investing capital expenditure of \$61.204m including the new Police Headquarters (\$34.239m), partly offset by depreciation. The net assets budget for 2011-12 was based on 2010-11 estimated results and will need to be revised to take into account the actual closing balances in 2010-11 that is approximately \$29m higher that includes revaluations during the year.

SAPOL's capital investment program for 2011-12 includes:

New Projects:

- Port Adelaide Police Station Upgrade;
- Elizabeth Police Station Upgrade;
- Road Safety School Relocation.

Existing Projects:

- Purchase of police communications equipment;
- Purchase of CCTV for Custody Management Development Program;
- Police Academy redevelopment;
- Replacement of STAR Group vessel;
- New Murray Bridge Police Station;
- Purchase of IT Systems for Shield (formally Police Records Management System);
- Second hand dealers & pawn brokers IT system.



### 3. SAPOL COST STRUCTURE 10 YEAR PROFILE

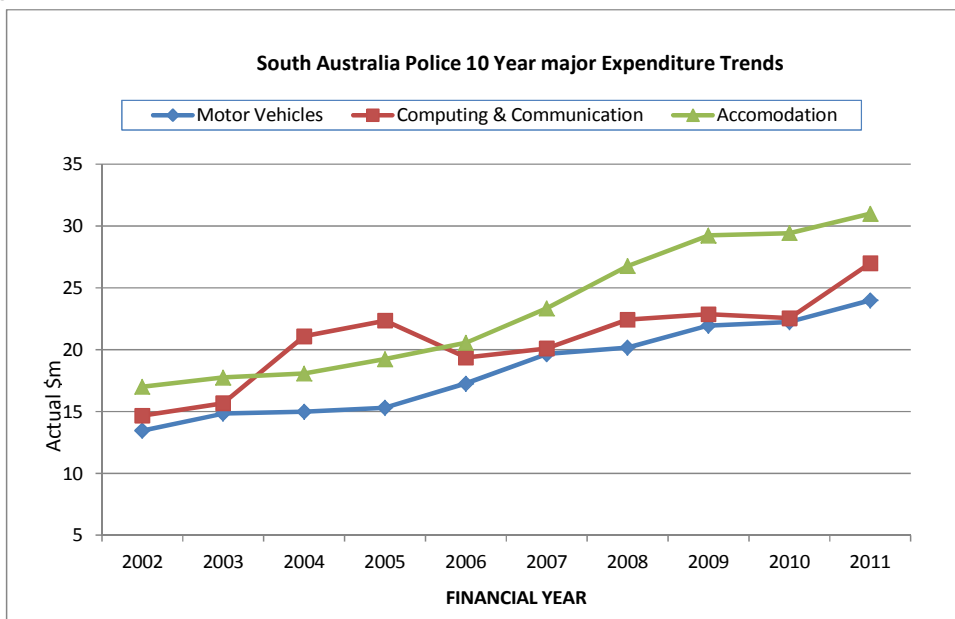
#### 3.1 Employee Benefits

SAPOL’s major cost driver is employee benefit expenses which, over the past ten years, have represented approximately 80% of total expenditure.

#### 3.2 Significant Operating Expenses

SAPOL’s significant operating expenses are accommodation, computing and communications and motor vehicles, comprising approximately 12% of total expenditure (refer Figure 1).

Figure 1



### 3.2.1 Motor Vehicles

SAPOL has a fleet of approximately 1,109 vehicles (1,123 as at 30 June 2010) that travelled approximately 33.6 million kilometres (34.5 million kilometres in 2009-10).

Figure 2 shows an increase in lease costs incurred by SAPOL's fleet.

Figure 2	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
<b>FLEET SIZE</b>	960	975	1015	1022	1097	1123	1109
<b>% GROWTH</b>		1.56%	5.73%	6.46%	14.27%	16.98%	15.52%
<b>LEASE COST</b>	\$6.69m	\$7.43m	\$8.17m	\$9.21m	\$9.96m	\$10.69m	\$11.80m
<b>% GROWTH</b>		11.06%	22.12%	37.67%	48.88%	59.79%	76.38%
<b>FUEL COST</b>	\$4.23m	\$5.24m	\$5.27m	\$5.89m	\$5.54m	\$5.20m	\$5.65m
<b>% GROWTH</b>		23.88%	24.59%	39.24%	30.97%	22.93%	33.57%
<b>KM'S TRAVELLED</b>	30.4m	32.2m	33.1m	33.1m	33.7m	34.5m	33.6m
<b>% GROWTH</b>		5.92%	8.88%	8.88%	10.86%	13.49%	10.53%
*2004-05 has been used as the base year for determining percentage growth.							

### 3.2.2 Accommodation and Related Costs

Accommodation costs include rents, rates, utilities, building repairs and maintenance. Costs are influenced by an ageing building base, the impact of extended hours of operation and are sensitive to market factors, particularly occupancy rent and utility costs.

The management of costs continues to be underpinned by:

- Preventative maintenance programs; and
- Opportunities to consolidate leased accommodation and improving the utilisation of available accommodation.

### 3.2.3 Computing and Communications

#### 3.2.3.1 Major Investment Projects for 2011-12

- **Project SHIELD (formerly Police Records Management System)**  
Acquisition of a records management system to meet custody management and serious and organised crime legislation.
- **Second-hand Dealers & Pawnbrokers**  
Software to assist in policing second-hand dealers and pawnbrokers and solving property crime.
- **Annual Program**  
There is an annual program to support the replacement of mobile computing and Government Radio Network devices for operational policing.
- **Domestic Violence Legislation System Support**  
Information technology system to process early intervention orders.
- **Hi-tech Crime Fighting Equipment**  
Includes purchase of hand-held computers, a portable fingerprint system, and automated number plate recognition system.

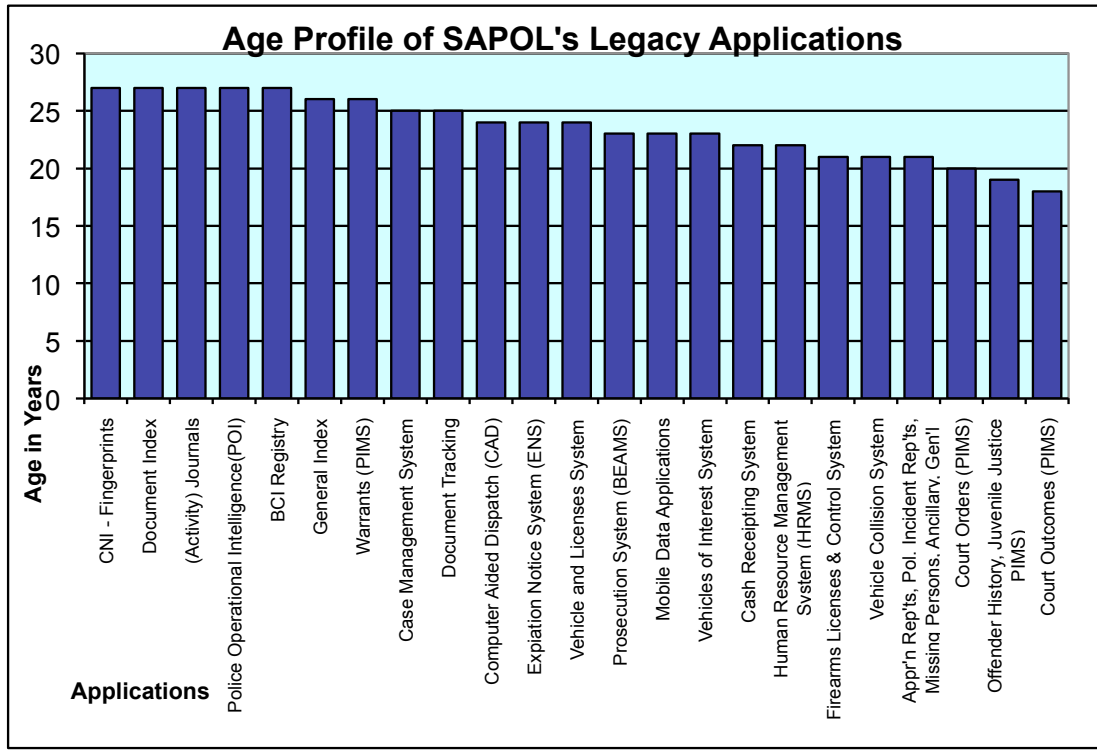
**A Strategy for Legacy Applications**

SAPOL currently uses over 200 major applications to support its policing operations in South Australia. Whilst some of these systems are delivered through modern technologies, many of SAPOL's core policing functions are capably supported by transactional systems created in the 1980's and 90's. These transactional systems are called "legacy" due to their use of long superseded technologies.

Legislative and business change over the years has seen these legacy systems incrementally expanded and changed with the consequence of a growing risk of failure due to aging support staff, increasing functional complexity and constantly expanding databases. The combination of these factors also continues to increase the time and cost of legacy system modifications diminishing their ability to support change.

A strategy is being implemented to replace a significant number of the applications. Stage 1 is to procure the Niche RMS software to support the Serious & Organised Crime (Control) Act 2008 and custody management function. Stage 2 (subject to funding approval) and will expand the use of the software to address the Police Incident Management System and related functions.

Figure 3

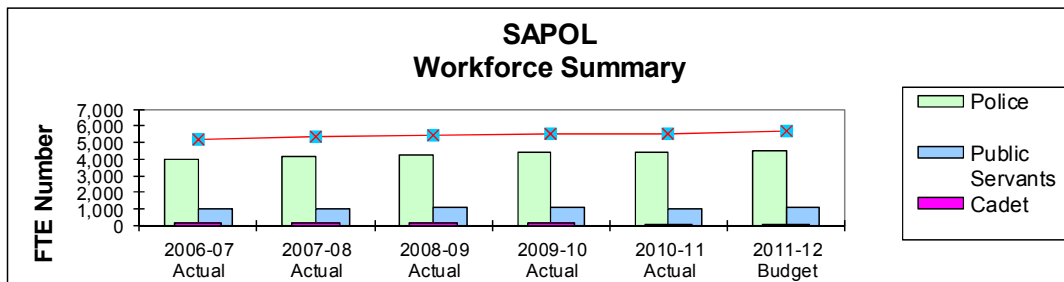


### 4. SAPOL WORKFORCE AND POLICE RECRUITMENT STRATEGY

The number of Full Time Equivalents, excluding cadets, employed as at 30 June 2011 was 28 FTE lower (Police -10 FTE, Unsworn -18 FTE) compared to 30 June 2010.

Figure 4 illustrates actual workforce movements over the last five years and the targeted 2011-12 workforce level.

Figure 4



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

Figure 5 illustrates the net expansion (increase in approved establishment) in the sworn workforce over the last four years and also the budget cap net expansion for 2011-12.

Figure 5

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 Est
<b>Cadet Intakes</b>	324	257	303	160	315
<b>Graduations</b>	303	260	338	171	315
<b>Attrition*</b>	160	159	152	171	175
<b>Net Expansion</b>	106	100	99	0	165

\*includes changes in part time hours

The cadet workforce plan for 2011-12 includes the recruitment of 150 cadets for the Recruit 300 initiative, 13 for the Safer, Faster and Easier Public Transport initiative and 2 for Street Crime initiative. In 2011-12 recruitment from the UK will supplement local intakes.

Figure 6 illustrate the local and United Kingdom (UK) cadet graduations and intakes for the past five years. There were no additional UK recruits in 2010-11 due to the timing of the 2010-11 budget and lead times associated recruiting from overseas. The 2011-12 recruitment program includes 110 UK recruits plus local intake to meet 2010-11 and 2011-12 target increases.

Figure 6



Unsworn employee movements in the workforce cap of 10.5 FTE's mainly reflects:

- Resourcing for new Road Safety initiatives (3 FTE's in 2011-12, 16 FTE's ongoing)
  - Midblock Safety Camera Program
  - Pedestrian Crossing Safety Cameras
  - Point to Point Safety Cameras on Rural Roads
- Continuation of Road Safety initiatives approved in prior budgets (8 FTE's)
  - Level Crossings Safety Cameras
  - Additional 20 Red Light Cameras
- Street Crime - 2010-11 Budget Initiative (2 FTE's)
- This is partly offset by a 2.5 FTE reduction in resourcing for SHIELD, domestic violence legislation initiative and support areas.

## 5. NON CASH LIABILITY TRENDS

### 5.1 Workers Compensation

In 2010-11 SAPOL experienced a \$2.344m increase in the provision for workers compensation to \$89.436m.

### 5.2 Long Service Leave

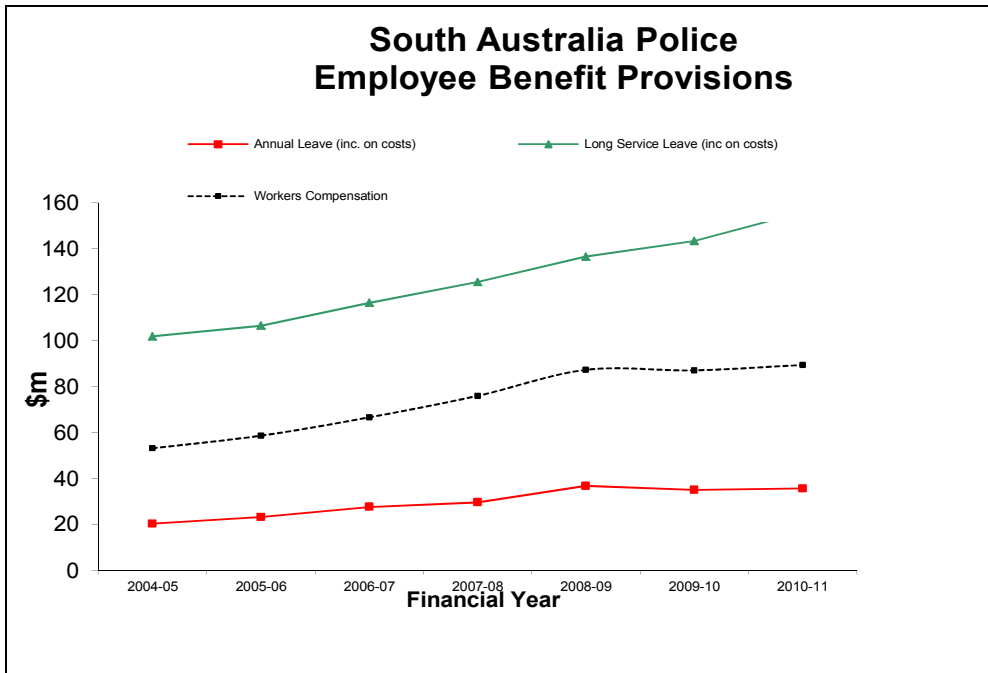
The long service leave liability (including on costs) has increased by \$12.488m (8.0%) to \$155.872m which includes the impact of the change in benchmark years from 8.0 years to 5.5 years as advised by Department of Treasury and Finance.

### 5.3 Annual Leave

Annual leave is calculated and accrued at the rate of pay expected to be paid when the leave is taken including on costs. Annual leave liability (including on costs) has increased by \$0.569m to \$35.664m.

Figure 7 outlines the reported liabilities for workers compensation, long service leave and annual leave for the past 7 years.

Figure 7



**6. EFFICIENCY MEASURES**

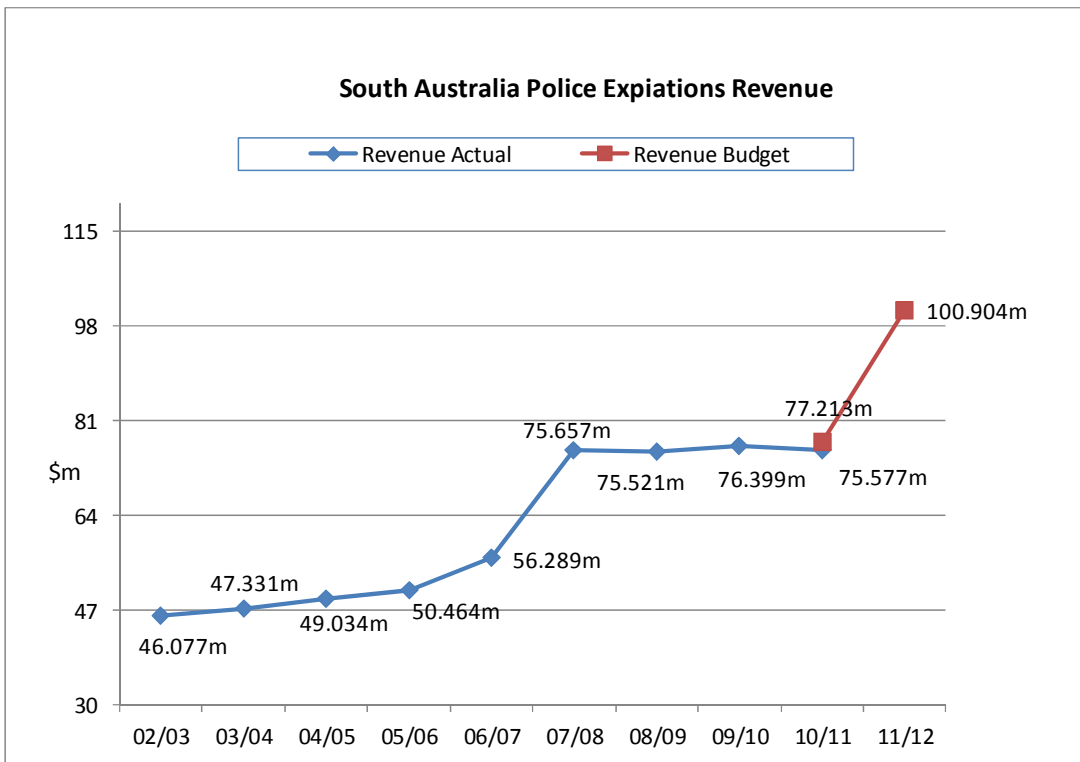
SAPOL’s efficiency measures were approved by Cabinet in 2006-07. The incremental increase in 2010-11 was \$1.304m. SAPOL met its efficiency target.

**7. EXPIATIONS REVENUE**

Expiation revenue is collected on behalf of the SA Government. SAPOL treats the collected expiation revenue pursuant to the requirements of the *Expiation of Offences Act 1996* and other relevant legislation with monies collected being paid into the Consolidated Account and other funds as required.

Figure 8 outlines the nine year expiation revenue trend (excludes Victim of Crime Levy) and the 2011-12 budget for expiation revenue.

Figure 8



SAPOL collected expiation revenue of \$75.577m for 2010-11, a reduction of \$0.822m from the 2009-10 expiation revenue. The increase in budget from 2010-11 to 2011-12 reflects:

- Increase in expiation fines of \$20 for fines less than \$100 and an increase of \$50 for fines in excess of \$100 commencing 2011-12;
- Deployment of additional fixed road safety cameras;
- Introduction of point to point camera offences;
- Expiation reminder notice fee increasing from \$30 to \$45 during 2010-11; and
- Annual indexation.



Government of South Australia  
Auditor-General's Department

Our Ref: A11/159

22 September 2011

Commissioner M Hyde  
Commissioner of Police  
South Australia Police  
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ADELAIDE SA 5000

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Dear Commissioner Hyde

**The audit of the South Australia Police  
for the year ended 30 June 2011**

The audit of the accounts of the South Australia Police (SAPOL) for the year ended 30 June 2011 has been completed.

The audit covered the principal areas of the financial operations of SAPOL and included the test review of systems and processes and internal controls and financial transactions.

The notable areas of audit coverage included:

- Payroll including annual leave
- Accounts payable
- Revenue and receipting
- Fixed assets including work in progress
- Workers compensation
- Expiation revenue
- Financial accounting
- Financial management compliance.

The audit coverage and its conduct were directed to meeting statutory audit responsibilities under the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and the requirements of Australian Auditing Standards.

In essence, two important outcomes result from the annual audit process, notably:

- The issue of the Independent Auditor's Report (IAR) on the integrity of SAPOL's financial statements.



- The issue during the year or at the time of financial statement preparation and audit or close thereto, audit management letters advising of system, process and control matters and recommendation for improvement.

In this regard, returned herewith are the financial statements of the South Australia Police together with the IAR, which is unmodified.


My Annual Report to Parliament indicates that an unmodified IAR has been issued on SAPOL's financial statements.

In addition, during the year audit management letters were forwarded to SAPOL, detailing findings and recommendations from the audits of the areas reviewed. The findings and recommendations relate to weaknesses noted in financial systems and processes and associated internal controls, and/or improvements needed in these areas. Responses to the letters and matters raised were received and will be followed up in the 2011-12 annual audit.

My Annual Report to Parliament includes summary commentary for SAPOL on the matters raised and responses received, and specifically indicate those matters that were assessed as not meeting a sufficient standard of financial management, accounting and control.

Finally, I would like to express my appreciation to the staff of South Australia Police for their assistance during the year.

Yours sincerely



**S O'Neill**  
**AUDITOR-GENERAL**

enc

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

Government of South Australia  
Auditor-General's Department

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**To the Commissioner of Police  
South Australia Police**

As required by section 31 of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*, I have audited the accompanying financial report of the South Australia Police for the financial year ended 30 June 2011. The financial report comprises:


- a Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2011
- a Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2011
- a Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2011
- a Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2011
- Disaggregated Disclosures - Expenses and Income for the year ended 30 June 2011
- notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
- a Statement of Administered Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2011
- a Statement of Administered Financial Position as at 30 June 2011
- a Statement of Administered Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2011
- a Statement of Administered Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2011
- Disaggregated Disclosures – Expenses and Income for the year ended 30 June 2011
- Disaggregated Disclosures – Assets and Liabilities as at 30 June 2011
- notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
- a Certificate from the Acting Commissioner of Police and the Director Business Services.

**Commissioner of Police's Responsibility for the Financial Report**

The Commissioner of Police is responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with the Treasurer's Instructions promulgated under the provisions of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and Australian Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as the Commissioner determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

**Auditor's Responsibility**

My responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on the audit. The audit was conducted in accordance with the requirements of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and Australian Auditing Standards. The auditing standards require that the auditor comply with relevant ethical requirements and that the auditor plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

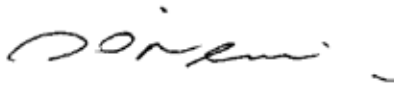


An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Commissioner of Police, as well as the overall presentation of the financial report.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

#### **Opinion**

In my opinion, the financial report gives a true and fair view of the financial position of the South Australia Police as at 30 June 2011, its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Treasurer's Instructions promulgated under the provisions of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and Australian Accounting Standards.



**S O'Neill**  
**AUDITOR-GENERAL**  
22 September 2011



**South Australia Police**

**Certification of the Financial Statements**

We certify that the attached general purpose financial statements for the South Australia Police:

- comply with relevant Treasurer's Instructions issued under Section 41 of the Public Finance and Audit Act 1987, and relevant Australian accounting standards;
- are in accordance with the accounts and records of the South Australia Police; and
- present a true and fair view of the financial position of the South Australia Police as at 30 June 2011 and the results of its operations and cash flows for the financial year.

We certify that the internal controls employed by the South Australia Police for the financial year over its financial reporting and its preparation of the general purpose financial statements have been effective throughout the reporting period.

G Burns

ACTING COMMISSIONER of Police

Date: 21 September 2011

D PATRIARCA

Director, Business Service

Date: 21 September 2011

**South Australia Police**  
**Statement of Comprehensive Income**  
**For the year ended 30 June 2011**

	Note	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000
<b>Expenses:</b>			
Employee benefits expenses	5	559 161	522 876
Supplies and services	6	124 412	119 689
Depreciation and amortisation expense	7	15 581	17 283
Write down of non-current assets		310	310
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>699 464</b>	<b>660 158</b>
<b>Income:</b>			
Revenues from fees and charges	8	20 426	19 905
Interest revenues	9	98	8
Commonwealth revenues	10	350	232
Net gain from the disposal of non-current assets	11	103	159
Other revenues	12	6 497	17 078
<b>Total income</b>		<b>27 474</b>	<b>37 382</b>
<b>Net cost of providing services</b>		<b>671 990</b>	<b>622 776</b>
<b>Revenues from (payments to) SA Government:</b>			
Revenues from SA Government	13	609 746	554 740
Contributions from the Community Emergency Services Fund	13	18 861	18 418
Contributions from the Community Road Safety Fund	13	34 700	34 700
Commonwealth Grants received via Treasury	13	-	172
<b>Net revenues from SA Government</b>		<b>663 307</b>	<b>608 030</b>
<b>NET RESULT</b>		<b>(8 683)</b>	<b>(14 746)</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income:</b>			
Changes in property, plant and equipment asset revaluation surplus		21 920	-
<b>TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE RESULT</b>		<b>13 237</b>	<b>(14 746)</b>

Net result and total comprehensive result are attributable to the SA Government as owner

**South Australia Police**  
**Statement of Financial Position**  
**as at 30 June 2011**

	Note	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000
<b>Current assets:</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	14	46 334	4 228
Receivables	15	7 871	18 958
Inventories		320	288
		<u>54 525</u>	<u>23 474</u>
Non-current assets held for sale	16	2 145	339
<b>Total current assets</b>		<u>56 670</u>	<u>23 813</u>
<b>Non-current assets:</b>			
Receivables	15	779	920
Property, plant and equipment	17	260 810	213 856
Capital works in progress		56 431	36 138
Intangible assets	18	10 290	11 174
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<u>328 310</u>	<u>262 088</u>
<b>Total assets</b>		<u>384 980</u>	<u>285 901</u>
<b>Current liabilities:</b>			
Payables	19	26 136	20 503
Employee benefits	20	48 772	41 598
Provisions	21	14 603	13 789
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<u>89 511</u>	<u>75 890</u>
<b>Non-current liabilities:</b>			
Payables	19	19 464	17 779
Employee benefits	20	126 964	116 584
Provisions	21	75 605	73 916
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<u>222 033</u>	<u>208 279</u>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<u>311 544</u>	<u>284 169</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u>73 436</u>	<u>1 732</u>
<b>Equity:</b>			
Contributed capital	22	73 484	15 017
Asset revaluation surplus	22	107 525	85 605
Retained earnings	22	(107 573)	(98 890)
<b>Total equity</b>		<u>73 436</u>	<u>1 732</u>
The total equity is attributable to the SA Government as owner			
Unrecognised contractual commitments	24		
Contingent liabilities	25		

**South Australia Police  
Statement of Changes in Equity  
For the year ended 30 June 2011**

	Contributed capital	Asset revaluation surplus	Retained earnings	Total equity	
Note	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
<b>Balance at 30 June 2009</b>					
Net result for 2009-10	-	85 605	(84 144)	1 461	
<b>Total comprehensive result for 2009-10</b>	-	-	(14 748)	(14 748)	
<b>Transactions with SA Government as owner</b>					
Equity contribution received	15 017	-	-	15 017	
<b>Balance at 30 June 2010</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>15 017</b>	<b>85 605</b>	<b>(98 890)</b>	<b>1 732</b>
Net result for 2010-2011	-	-	(8 683)	(8 683)	
Gain on transfer to asset revaluation surplus	-	21 920	-	21 920	
<b>Total comprehensive result for 2010-11</b>	-	21 920	(8 683)	13 237	
<b>Transactions with SA Government as owner</b>					
Equity contribution received	58 467	-	-	58 467	
<b>Balance at 30 June 2011</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>73 484</b>	<b>107 525</b>	<b>(107 573)</b>	<b>73 436</b>

All changes in equity are attributable to the SA Government as owner

**South Australia Police  
Statement of Cash Flows  
For the year ended 30 June 2011**

	Note	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
<b>Cash outflows:</b>			
Employee benefit payments		(534 078)	(526 832)
Payments for supplies and services		(122 194)	(116 916)
GST paid to the ATO		(17 513)	(14 690)
<b>Cash (used in) operations</b>		<u>(673 785)</u>	<u>(658 438)</u>
<b>Cash inflows:</b>			
Fees and charges		20 016	20 700
Interest received		98	8
GST received from customers		2 007	3 112
GST recovered from the ATO		14 880	11 092
Other receipts		5 500	16 714
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>		<u>42 501</u>	<u>51 626</u>
<b>Cash flows from SA Government:</b>			
Receipts from SA Government		674 635	596 702
<b>Cash generated from SA Government</b>		<u>674 635</u>	<u>596 702</u>
<b>Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities</b>	23	<u>43 351</u>	<u>(10 110)</u>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(59 977)	(36 141)
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment		265	272
<b>Net cash (used in) investing activities</b>		<u>(59 712)</u>	<u>(35 869)</u>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Capital contributions from government		58 467	15 017
Cash transferred as a result of restructuring activities	26	-	( 52)
<b>Net cash from financing activities</b>		<u>58 467</u>	<u>14 965</u>
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<u>42 106</u>	<u>(31 014)</u>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year</b>		4 228	35 242
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year</b>	14	<u>46 334</u>	<u>4 228</u>



**South Australia Police**  
**Disaggregated disclosures - expenses and income**  
**For the year ended 30 June 2011**

	Activity 1: Public Safety		Activity 2: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Services		Activity 3: Road Safety		TOTAL	
	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000
(Activities - refer to Note 4)								
<b>Expenses:</b>								
Employee benefits expenses	247 752	233 287	245 344	228 637	66 065	60 852	559 161	522 876
Supplies and services	53 657	51 200	54 843	53 799	15 912	14 690	124 412	119 689
Depreciation and amortisation expense	6 705	7 509	6 727	7 454	2 149	2 320	15 581	17 283
Write-down of non-current assets	119	121	145	144	46	45	310	310
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>308 233</b>	<b>282 117</b>	<b>307 059</b>	<b>280 034</b>	<b>84 172</b>	<b>78 007</b>	<b>699 464</b>	<b>660 158</b>
<b>Income:</b>								
Revenues from fees and charges	14 401	14 133	2 701	2 478	3 324	3 294	20 426	19 905
Interest revenue	39	3	46	4	13	1	98	8
Commonwealth revenues	142	95	163	108	45	29	350	232
Net gain from disposal of non-current assets	40	55	48	79	15	25	103	159
Other revenues	2 607	6 979	2 698	7 957	1 192	2 142	6 497	17 078
<b>Total income</b>	<b>17 229</b>	<b>21 265</b>	<b>5 656</b>	<b>10 626</b>	<b>4 589</b>	<b>5 491</b>	<b>27 474</b>	<b>37 382</b>
<b>Net cost of providing services</b>	<b>291 004</b>	<b>270 852</b>	<b>301 403</b>	<b>279 408</b>	<b>79 583</b>	<b>72 516</b>	<b>671 990</b>	<b>622 776</b>
<b>Revenues from (payments to) SA Government</b>								
Revenues from SA Government	287 211	263 990	297 575	273 149	78 521	70 891	663 307	608 030
<b>Net revenues from SA Government</b>	<b>287 211</b>	<b>263 990</b>	<b>297 575</b>	<b>273 149</b>	<b>78 521</b>	<b>70 891</b>	<b>663 307</b>	<b>608 030</b>
<b>Net result</b>	<b>(3 793)</b>	<b>(5 862)</b>	<b>(3 828)</b>	<b>(6 259)</b>	<b>(1 062)</b>	<b>(1 625)</b>	<b>(8 683)</b>	<b>(14 745)</b>

SAPOL has applied the trends from the February 2009 activity survey. The activity structure was reviewed in 2009-10 and reduced from 5 activities to 3 activities for presentation in the 2010-11 State Budget.

A Disaggregated disclosure - Assets and Liabilities has not been produced as that information is not readily attributable to Activities.

**South Australia Police**  
**Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements**  
**For the year ended 30 June 2011**

**1 Objectives of South Australia Police (SAPOL)**

South Australia Police (SAPOL) operates within the *Police Act 1996*, the *Police Regulations 1999* and the *Public Sector Act 2009*.

The mission statement of SAPOL as set out in SAPOL's Future Directions Strategy 2010-13 is 'working together to reassure and protect the community from crime and disorder.' This mission statement is reflected in the following core functions:

- Upholding the law
- Preserving the peace
- Preventing crime
- Assisting the public in emergency situations
- Coordinating and managing responses to emergency situations
- Regulating road use and prevent vehicle collisions.

**2 Summary of significant accounting policies**

**(a) Statement of compliance**

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements. The accounts have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (AASB), Treasurer's Instructions and Accounting Policy Statements promulgated under the provisions of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*.

Except for AASB 2009-12, which SAPOL has early adopted, Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet effective have not been adopted by SAPOL for the reporting period ending 30 June 2011. These are outlined in Note 3.

**(b) Basis of preparation**

The preparation of the financial statements requires:

- the use of certain accounting estimates and requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying SAPOL's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are outlined in the applicable notes;
- the manner of selection and application of accounting policies ensures that the resulting financial information satisfies the concepts of relevance and reliability, thereby ensuring that the substance of the underlying transactions or other events are reported; and
- compliance with Accounting Policy Statements (APS) issued pursuant to *Section 41 of the Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*. In the interest of public accountability and transparency the APS's require the following note disclosures, that have been included in these financial statements:
  - (a) revenues and expenses, financial assets and liabilities where the counterparty/transaction is with an entity within the SA Government as at reporting date, classified according to their nature.
  - (b) expenses incurred as a result of engaging consultants (as reported in the Statement of Comprehensive Income);
  - (c) employee targeted voluntary separation package information;
  - (d) employees whose normal remuneration is equal to or greater than the base executive remuneration level (within \$10 000 bandwidths) and the aggregate of the remuneration paid or payable or otherwise made available, directly or indirectly by the entity to those employees; and
  - (e) board/committee member and remuneration information, where a board/committee member is entitled to receive income from membership other than a direct out-of-pocket reimbursement.

SAPOL's Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position and Statement of Changes in Equity have been prepared on an accrual basis and are in accordance with historical cost convention, except for certain assets that were valued in accordance with the valuation policy applicable.

The Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared on a cash basis.

The financial statements have been prepared based on a twelve month period and presented in Australian currency.

The continued existence of SAPOL in its present form and with its present activities is dependent on Government policy and on continuing appropriations by Parliament for SAPOL's administration and outputs.

The accounting policies set out below have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2011 and the comparative information presented.

**(c) Reporting entity**

SAPOL is a Government department of the State of South Australia and operates within the *Police Act 1998*, the *Police Regulations 1999* and the *Public Sector Act 2009*. SAPOL is an administrative unit acting on behalf of the Crown.

The financial statements and accompanying notes include all the controlled activities of SAPOL. Transactions and balances relating to administered resources are not recognised as departmental income, expense, assets and liabilities. As Administered Items are significant in relation to SAPOL's overall financial performance and position, they are disclosed in the Administered financial statements at the back of the controlled general purpose financial statements. Except as otherwise disclosed, Administered Items are accounted for on the same basis and using the same accounting policies as for controlled items.

**(d) Transferred functions**

The *Public Sector Management Shared Services SA (13) Proclamation 2009* (dated 15 October 2009) declared that the taxation and financial services from SAPOL's Business Service transition to Department of Treasury and Finance Shared Services SA with effect from 19 October 2009. (Refer Note 28).

No functions were transferred during the 2010-11 financial year.

**(e) Comparative information**

The presentation and classification of items in the financial statements are consistent with prior periods except where specific accounting standards and/or Accounting Policy Statements (APS) has required a change.

Where presentation or classification of items in the financial statements have been amended, comparative amounts have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation or classification in these financial statements unless impracticable.

The restated comparative amounts do not replace the original financial statements for the preceding period.

**(f) Rounding**

All amounts in the financial statements and accompanying notes have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$'000).

**(g) Taxation**

SAPOL is not subject to income tax. SAPOL is liable for payroll tax (PRT), fringe benefits tax (FBT), goods and services tax (GST), emergency services levy, land tax equivalents and local government rate equivalents.

Income, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST except that:

- where the GST incurred on a purchase of goods or services is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO), in which case GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item applicable;
- receivables (with the exception of prepayments) and payables, which are stated with the amount of GST included.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included as part of receivables or payables in the Statement of Financial Position.

Cash flows are included in the Statement of Cash Flows on a gross basis and the GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities, which is recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is classified as part of operating cash flows.

Unrecognised contractual commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to the ATO. If GST is not payable to, or recoverable from the ATO, the commitments and contingencies are disclosed on a gross basis.

GST recoverable from or payable to the ATO associated with Administered Items transactions is included in the SAPOL statements.

**(h) Events after the end of the reporting period**

Relates to disclosure about events between 30 June and the date the financial statements are authorised for issue where the events relate to a condition which arose after 30 June and which may have a material impact on the results of subsequent years.

There are no events for the reporting period after 30 June 2011.

**(i) Income**

Income is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the flow of economic benefits to SAPOL will occur and can be reliably measured.

Income has been aggregated according to its nature in accordance with *Accounting Policy Framework (APF) II General Purpose Financial Reporting Framework*, APS 3.2 and has not been offset unless required or permitted by a specific accounting standard, or where offsetting reflects the substance of the transaction or other event.

The following are specific recognition criteria:

*Fees and Charges*

Revenues from fees and charges are derived from the provision of goods and services to other SA Government agencies and to the public. This revenue is recognised upon delivery of the service to the client or by reference to the stage of completion.

Fees and charges controlled by SAPOL are recognised as income in the SAPOL financial statements. 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 are not recognised as income in the SAPOL financial statements but are reported as administered income in the Administered financial statements. Such amounts are required to be paid to the Consolidated Account or other funds not controlled by SAPOL. (Refer note A4)

*Contributions received*

Contributions are recognised as an asset and income when SAPOL obtains control of the contributions or obtains the right to receive the contributions and the income recognition criteria are met (i.e. the amount can be reliably measured and the flow of resources is probable).

Generally, SAPOL has obtained control or the right to receive for:

- contributions with unconditional stipulations - this will be when the agreement becomes enforceable i.e. the earlier of when SAPOL has formally been advised that the contribution (eg grant application) has been approved; agreement/contract is executed; and/or the contribution is received.
- contributions with conditional stipulations - this will be when the enforceable stipulations specified in the agreement occur or are satisfied; that is income would be recognised for contributions received or receivable under the agreement.

All contributions received by SAPOL have been contributions with unconditional stipulations attached and have been recognised as an asset and income on receipt.

*Resources received free of charge*

Resources received free of charge are recorded as income in the Statement of Comprehensive Income at their fair value in accordance with the *APF III Asset Accounting Framework* paragraph APS 2.12. Contributions of services are recognised only when a fair value can be determined reliably and the services would be purchased if they had not been donated.

*Net gain from the disposal of non-current assets*

Income from the disposal of non-current assets is recognised when the control of the asset has passed to the buyer and determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. When revalued assets are sold, the revaluation surplus is transferred to retained earnings in accordance with *APF III Asset Accounting Framework* paragraph APS 3.11.

Any gain/(loss) on disposal is recognised at the date control of the asset passed to the buyer and is determined after the deduction from proceeds of the asset at that time.

*Revenues from SA Government*

Appropriations for program funding are recognised as income when SAPOL obtains control over the funding. Control over appropriations is normally obtained upon their receipt and are accounted for in accordance with *Treasurer's Instruction (TI) 3 Appropriation*.

*Other income*

Other income consists of donations, recoveries of employee benefits (i.e. where employees are seconded to Commonwealth programs and SAPOL continues to provide the ongoing salary for the employees) and goods and services (i.e. where SAPOL incurs expenditure on goods and services and later recovers the expenditure).

**(j) Expenses**

Expenses are recognised to the extent that it is probable that the flow of economic benefits from SAPOL will occur and can be reliably measured.

Expenses have been aggregated according to their nature and have not been offset unless required or permitted by a specific accounting standard, or where offsetting reflects the substance of the transaction or other event.

The following are specific recognition criteria:

*Employee benefits*

Employee benefit expenses include all costs related to employment including wages and salaries, non-monetary benefits and leave entitlements. These are recognised when incurred.

*Superannuation*

The amount charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income represents the contributions made by SAPOL to superannuation plans in respect of current services of current departmental staff. The Department of Treasury and Finance (DTF) centrally recognises the superannuation liability in the whole-of-government general purpose financial statements.

*Depreciation and amortisation*

All non-current assets, having a limited useful life, are systematically depreciated/amortised over their useful lives in a manner that reflects the consumption of their service potential. Amortisation is used in relation to intangible assets such as computer software, while depreciation is applied to tangible assets such as property, plant and equipment.

Assets' residual values, useful lives and amortisation methods are reviewed and adjusted if appropriate, on an annual basis.

Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for prospectively by changing the time period or method, as appropriate, which is a change in accounting estimate.

The value of leasehold improvements is amortised over the estimated useful life of each improvement, or the unexpired period of the relevant lease, whichever is shorter.

Land and non-current assets held for sale are not depreciated.

Depreciation/amortisation is calculated on a straight line basis over the estimated useful life of the following classes of assets as follows:

<i>Class of asset</i>	<i>Useful Life (years)</i>
Buildings	up to 60
Vehicles and transport vessels	up to 10
Aircraft	up to 10
Computers and communications	up to 10
Radio masts	up to 60
Other	up to 10
Generators	up to 38
Leasehold improvements	Life of lease
Intangible assets	up to 7

*Payments to SA Government*

Payments to the SA Government include the return of surplus cash pursuant to the cash alignment policy which is paid directly to the Consolidated Account. Expiation fees received on behalf of the Government are an Administered Item and paid directly to the Department of Treasury and Finance Consolidated Account. This payment is recognised in the Administered Items financial statements.

**(k) Current and non-current classification**

Assets and liabilities are characterised as either current or non-current in nature. SAPOL has a clearly identifiable operating cycle of 12 months. Assets and liabilities that are sold, consumed or realised as part of the normal operating cycle have been classified as current assets or current liabilities. All other assets and liabilities are classified as non-current.

**(l) Assets**

Assets have been classified according to their nature and have not been offset unless required or permitted by a specific accounting standard, or where offsetting reflects the substance of the transaction or other event.

*Cash and cash equivalents*

Cash and cash equivalents in the Statement of Financial Position includes cash at bank and on hand, and deposits at call that are readily converted to cash, used in the cash management function on a day-to-day basis and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above.

Administered cash is shown in Administered Items financial schedules.

Cash is measured at nominal value.

#### *Receivables*

Receivables include amounts receivable from goods and services, GST input tax credits recoverable, prepayments and other accruals.

Receivables arise in the normal course of selling goods and services to other government agencies and to the public.

Receivables are generally settled within 30 days after the issue of an invoice or the goods/services have been provided under a contractual arrangement.

Collectability of receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Bad debts are written off when identified.

Other debtors arise outside the normal course of selling goods and services to other agencies and to the public.

#### *Inventories*

SAPOL holds inventories generally for internal distribution. Inventories held for distribution are measured at lower of cost and replacement value.

Inventories include stationery, capsicum sprays and police horses.

#### *Non-current assets held for sale*

Non-current assets classified as held for sale are stated at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell, if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the asset's sale is expected to be completed one year from the date of classification.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale are presented separately from the other assets in the Statement of Financial Position.

#### *Non-current assets*

##### *- Acquisition and recognition*

Non-current assets are initially recorded at cost plus any incidental cost involved with the acquisition. Non-current assets are subsequently measured at fair value less accumulated depreciation.

Where assets are acquired at no value, or minimal purchase value, they are recorded at their fair value in the Statement of Financial Position.

All non-current tangible assets with a value of \$10 000 or greater are capitalised in accordance with *APF III Asset Accounting Framework* paragraph APS 2.15 and APS 7.2.

All other plant and equipment purchases are expensed in the year of purchase.

Componentisation of complex assets is only performed when the complex asset's fair value at the time of acquisition is greater than \$5 million for infrastructure assets and \$1 million for other assets.

##### *- Revaluation of non-current assets*

In accordance with *APF III Asset Accounting Framework*, all non-current tangible assets are valued at written down current cost (a proxy for fair value). Revaluation of a non-current asset, or group of assets, is only performed when its fair value at the time of acquisition is greater than \$1 million and estimated useful life is greater than three years.

SAPOL has a policy of revaluing its land, buildings, leasehold improvements and aircraft every three years. However, if at any time management considers that the carrying amount of an asset materially differs from its fair value, then the asset will be revalued regardless of when the last valuation took place. Non-current tangible assets that are acquired between revaluations are held at cost until the next valuation, when they are revalued to fair value.

Land, buildings and leasehold improvements controlled by SAPOL, with the exception of leasehold improvements at Police Headquarters and several other CBD sites, were revalued as at 30 June 2011 following an independent valuation prepared by Valcorp Australia Pty Ltd using the fair value methodology. Land, buildings and leasehold improvements were last revalued as at 30 June 2008. The revaluation of leasehold improvements at Police Headquarters and several other CBD sites was not undertaken as SAPOL will be vacating these sites in September 2011 when staff relocate to the new Police Headquarters, SAPOL has written down the associated leasehold improvements accordingly. Aircraft controlled by SAPOL were revalued as at 30 June 2011 following an independent valuation prepared by Valcorp Australia Pty Ltd using the fair value methodology. This is the first time the aircraft have been revalued. Other non-current assets have been valued at their written down historic cost.

Any revaluation increment is credited to the asset revaluation surplus, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset class previously recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, in which case the increase is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Any revaluation decrease is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, except to the extent that it offsets a previous revaluation increase for the same asset class, in which case the decrease is debited directly to the asset revaluation surplus to the extent of the credit balance existing in revaluation surplus for that asset class.

Any accumulated depreciation, as at the revaluation date, is eliminated against the gross carrying amounts of the assets and the net amounts are restated to the revalued amounts of the asset.

Upon disposal or derecognition, any revaluation surplus relating to that asset is transferred to retained earnings.

- *Impairment*

All significant non-current tangible and intangible assets are tested for indications of impairment at each reporting date. Where there is an indication of impairment, the recoverable amount is estimated. An amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount is recorded as an impairment loss.

For revalued assets, an impairment loss is offset against the asset revaluation surplus.

Impairment is generally limited to where an asset's depreciation is materially understated or where the replacement cost is falling.

*Intangible Assets*

An intangible asset is an identifiable non-monetary asset without physical substance. Intangible assets are measured at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite. SAPOL only has intangible assets with finite lives. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for intangible assets is reviewed on an annual basis.

The acquisition, or internal development, of software is capitalised only when the expenditure meets the definition criteria outlined in AASB 138 *Intangible Assets* (identifiability, control and the existence of future economic benefits) and recognition criteria (probability of future economic benefits and cost can be reliably measured) and when the amount of expenditure is greater than or equal to \$10 000 in accordance with *APF III Asset Accounting Framework* paragraph APS 2.15.

All research and development costs that do not meet the capitalisation criteria outlined in AASB 138 are expensed.

(m) **Liabilities**

Liabilities have been classified according to their nature and have not been offset unless required or permitted by a specific accounting standard, or where offsetting reflects the substance of the transaction or other event.

*Payables*

Payables include creditors, accrued expenses, GST payable and employee benefit on-costs.

Creditors represent the amounts owing for goods and services received prior to the end of the reporting period that are unpaid at the end of the reporting period. Creditors include all unpaid invoices received relating to the normal operations of SAPOL.

Accrued expenses represent goods and services provided by other parties during the period that are unpaid at the end of the reporting period and where an invoice has not been received.

All payables are measured at their nominal amount and are normally settled within 30 days from the date of the invoice or the date the invoice is first received in accordance with *TI 11 Payment of Creditors Accounts*.

Employee benefit on-costs include superannuation contributions and payroll tax with respect to outstanding liabilities for salaries and wages, long service leave and annual leave.

SAPOL makes contributions to several State Government and externally managed superannuation schemes. These contributions are treated as an expense when they occur. There is no liability for payments to beneficiaries as the Police Superannuation Board and the South Australian Superannuation Board and externally managed superannuation schemes have assumed this liability. The only liability outstanding at balance date relates to any contributions due but not yet paid to Police Superannuation Board and the South Australian Superannuation Board.

*Leases*

The determination of whether an arrangement is or contains a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement.

SAPOL has entered into a number of operating lease agreements for buildings and vehicles where the lessors effectively retain all of the 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 Comprehensive Income in the period in which they are incurred.

*Public Private Partnership*

In May 2005 Cabinet approved the execution of a 25 year service contract with Plenary Justice Pty Ltd (Plenary) for regional police stations for SAPOL and courts for the Courts Administration Authority (CAA).

In June 2005 the Minister of Infrastructure signed a Project Agreement.

The Public Private Partnership (PPP) includes police stations at Mt Barker and Gawler, police stations and court facilities at Port Lincoln, Victor Harbor and Berri, and court facilities at Port Pirie.

For accounting purposes the leases are an operating lease.

Under the PPP agreement SAPOL is responsible for paying lease payments to Plenary for sites occupied by both SAPOL and CAA. SAPOL invoices CAA for the sites they occupy.

Lease expenditure and payables related to the facilities occupied by SAPOL are recognised in the SAPOL financial statements. Lease expenditure, revenue and associated payables and receivables related to the facilities occupied by CAA is recognised in the Administered financial statements.

*Employee benefits*

These benefits accrue for employees as a result of services provided up to the reporting date that remain unpaid. Non-current employee benefits are measured at present value and current employee benefits are measured at nominal amounts.

*- Wages, salaries, annual leave and sick leave*

Liabilities for salaries and wages are measured as the amount unpaid at the reporting date at remuneration rates current at reporting date.

The annual leave liability is expected to be payable within 12 months and is measured at the undiscounted amount expected to be paid. 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.

No provision has been made for sick leave as all sick leave is non-vesting and the average sick leave taken in future years by employees is estimated to be less than the annual entitlement of sick leave.

*- Long service leave*

The liability for long service leave is recognised after an employee has completed 5.5 years (8.0 years) of service. An actuarial assessment of long service leave undertaken by DTF based on a significant sample of employees throughout the South Australian public sector determined that the liability measured using the short hand method was not materially different from the liability measured using the present value of expected future payments. This calculation is consistent with SAPOL's experience of employee retention and leave taken.

*- Employee benefit on-costs*

Employee benefit on-costs (PRT and superannuation) are recognised separately under payables.

*Provisions*

Provisions are recognised when SAPOL has a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

When SAPOL expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income net of any reimbursement.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at reporting date. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted for the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

*- Workers Compensation*

A provision has been reported to reflect unsettled workers compensation claims. The workers compensation provision is an actuarial estimate of the outstanding liability as at 30 June provided by a consulting actuary through the Public Sector Workforce Relations Division of the Department of the Premier and Cabinet (DPC) (refer to Note 21). The workers compensation provision is for the estimated cost of ongoing payments to employees as required under current legislation.

SAPOL, as a self insurer, is responsible for the payment of workers compensation claims.

*- Civil Actions against Police*

A liability has been reported to reflect unsettled actions against SAPOL.



**(n) Professional Indemnity and General Public Liability Insurance**

SAPOL is a participant in the SA Government's Insurance Program. SAPOL pays an insurance premium to the South Australian Financing Authority (SAFA), SAICORP Division. SAPOL 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.

**(o) Unrecognised contractual commitments and contingent liabilities**

Commitments include operating, capital and outsourcing commitments arising from contractual or statutory sources and are disclosed at their nominal value.

Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the Statement of Financial Position but are disclosed by way of a note and, if quantifiable, are measured at nominal value.

**3 New and revised accounting standards and policies**

In accordance with amendments to APS 4.8 within *APF // General Purpose Financial Statements Framework*, effective 1 July 2010, SAPOL has disclosed all employees whose normal remuneration is equal to or greater than the base executive level remuneration. Previously APS 4.8 within *APF //* required SAPOL to disclose all employees whose normal remuneration was equal to or greater than \$100 000. This change is reflected in Note 5.

SAPOL did not voluntarily change any of its accounting policies during 2010-11.

Except for AASB 2009-12, which SAPOL has early-adopted, the Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet effective, have not been adopted by SAPOL for the period ending 30 June 2011. SAPOL has assessed the impact of the new and amended standards and interpretations and considers there will be no impact on the accounting policies or the financial statements of SAPOL.

**4 Activities of SAPOL**

SAPOL has identified three activities (five activities in 2009-10) that it delivers to the community and the Minister for Police. The identity and description of each SAPOL activity during the year ended 30 June is summarised below. Financial information relating to each activity is reported in the Disaggregated Disclosures - Expenses and Income.

**Activity 1: Public safety**

Accessible, visible and responsive police services support the achievement of South Australia's Strategic Plan Objective 2: 'Improving Wellbeing'. Access to police assistance, management of major events within the state, and the response, management and co-ordination of emergencies across the state by police working in partnerships with the community and other agencies helps make South Australia a safe place to live, visit and conduct business.

**Activity 2: Crime prevention and Criminal Justice Services**

Effective police activity addressing crime prevention and reduction and support of the criminal justice system supports South Australia's Strategic Plan Objective 2: 'Improving Wellbeing'. SAPOL also works to prevent crime and reduce offending in problem solving partnerships with the community and other agencies to improve community safety and public confidence in the criminal justice system.

**Activity 3: Road safety**

Effective policing for safer roads supports South Australia's Strategic Plan Objective 2: 'Improving Wellbeing'. SAPOL provides road safety services that include the regulation of road use, education and vehicle collision prevention. Working in partnership with the community and other agencies to achieve better road safety outcomes supports safer road use in South Australia.

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements  
For the year ended 30 June 2011

5 Employee benefits expenses	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000
Salaries and wages	387 973	365 352
Annual leave	49 453	44 881
Long service leave	21 999	18 377
Employment on-costs - superannuation	57 973	54 399
Employment on-costs - other	25 762	24 035
Targeted voluntary separation packages (refer below)	251	691
Other employment related expenses	699	977
Workers compensation (refer Note 21)	15 061	14 184
<b>Total employee benefits expenses</b>	<b>559 161</b>	<b>522 076</b>
Targeted voluntary separation packages (TVSP's)	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000
Amount paid to these employees:		
TVSPs	251	691
Annual Leave and long service leave paid over the period	101	102
	352	793
Less recovery from the Department of Treasury and Finance	(251)	-
Net amount paid by SAPOL	101	793

The number of employees who were paid TVSPs during the reporting period were 4 (11).

#### Employee remuneration

The table below includes all employees who received remuneration equal to or greater than the base executive remuneration level during the year. The table includes both controlled and administered employees. Remuneration of employees reflects all costs of employment including salaries and wages, superannuation contributions, FBT and any other salary sacrifice benefits. The total remuneration received by these employees for the year was \$33.2 million (\$48.4 million).

The decrease in remuneration is because there are 101 less employees receiving remuneration at or above base executive level and because there has been one less pay period in the 2010-11 year (27 pay periods in 09-10).

#### Accounting Policy Change

In accordance with the revised *APF of General Purpose Financial Statements Framework*, SAPOL has changed its accounting policy and now discloses all employees who receive remuneration equal to or greater than the base executive remuneration level rather than all employees who receive remuneration equal to or greater than \$100 000. The impact of this change in accounting policy is the number of employees disclosed has reduced by 1 703 (\$191.4 million) for 2011 and 1 578 (\$176.2 million) for 2010.

Remuneration of employees	2011 Number	2010 Number
The number of employees whose remuneration received or receivable falls within the following bands:		
\$127 500 – 130 699 *	-	75
\$130 700 – 140 699	114	129
\$140 700 – 150 699	53	68
\$150 700 – 160 699	32	32
\$160 700 – 170 699	10	5
\$170 700 – 180 699	2	2
\$180 700 – 190 699	-	1
\$200 700 – 210 699	1	-
\$210 700 – 220 699	-	1
\$220 700 – 230 699	1	2
\$230 700 – 240 699	2	1
\$240 700 – 250 699	4	4
\$250 700 – 260 699	2	2
\$320 700 – 330 699	1	1
\$370 700 – 380 699	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>324</b>

\* This band has been included for the purposes of reporting comparative figures based on the executive base level remuneration rate for 2009-10.

#### Remuneration of employees by category

Executive	12	12
Non-executive	211	312
<b>Total</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>324</b>
Police	215	319
Public Servant	8	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>324</b>

	2011	2010
<b>6 Supplies and services</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Accommodation and property related	25 964	21 435
Administration	16 999	16 999
Communication and computing	26 426	26 501
Consultants	386	391
Employee related	9 583	9 475
Insurance	890	875
Legal	3 851	3 310
Minor equipment	4 068	2 677
Motor vehicle related	24 470	23 713
Shared Services SA	2 254	1 850
Uniforms	1 795	2 246
Utilities	3 456	3 621
Other	5 770	6 607
<b>Total supplies and services</b>	<b>124 412</b>	<b>119 689</b>

Pursuant to the contract arrangements with Justice Group (Plenary), the PPP partner, SAPOL pays lease charges to Plenary for sites occupied by both SAPOL and the CAA. SAPOL on-charges the CAA for lease costs associated with CAA sites. The income and expenditure associated with the sites occupied by CAA are recognised as administration items. The resulting revenue is not off-set against expenditure.

#### Consultants

The number and dollar amount of consultancies paid/payable (included in Consultants expense shown above) fell within the following bands:

	2011	2010	2011	2010
	Number	Number	\$'000	\$'000
Below \$10 000	15	1	40	7
Between \$10 000 - \$50 000	4	3	72	100
Above \$50 000	2	2	274	284
<b>Total paid/payable to consultants engaged</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>391</b>

#### External auditor's remuneration

External auditor's remuneration represents amounts paid/payable to the Auditor-General's Department for audit services. No other services were provided by the Auditor-General's Department.

	2011	2010
Audit fees paid/payable to the Auditor-General's Department	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Total external auditors' remuneration</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>235</b>

#### Supplies and services provided by entities within the SA Government

The following supplies and services (included in the supplies and services expense amounts shown above) were provided by entities within the SA Government:

	2011	2010
Accommodation and property related	19 496	16 040
Administration	1 124	1 750
Communication and computing	9 697	10 839
Employee related	6 543	5 888
Insurance	890	875
Legal	3 251	3 126
Minor equipment	38	178
Motor vehicle related	11 982	11 320
Shared Services SA	2 254	1 851
Utilities	1 017	1 052
Other	1 700	1 652
<b>Total supplies and services provided by entities within the SA Government</b>	<b>58 182</b>	<b>54 289</b>

	2011	2010
<b>7 Depreciation and amortisation expense</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Depreciation		
Buildings and improvements	3 677	4 848
Computing and communications equipment	2 582	4 025
Vehicles and transport vessels	960	1 049
Aircraft	474	456
Other	2 890	2 468
<b>Total depreciation</b>	<b>10 573</b>	<b>12 846</b>
Amortisation		
Leasehold improvements	2 181	1 711
Internally generated computer software	1 979	2 009
Other computer software	848	717
<b>Total amortisation</b>	<b>5 008</b>	<b>4 437</b>
<b>Total depreciation and amortisation expense</b>	<b>15 581</b>	<b>17 283</b>

The decrease in the depreciation expense for Computing and Communications Equipment from 2009-10 is due to several assets attaining their depreciable useful life in 2009-10.

	2011	2010
<b>8 Revenues from fees and charges</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Escorts - wide load/other	2 387	2 383
Firearms licence and registration fees	4 353	4 207
Hoon legislation recoveries	1 065	453
Police information requests	3 173	3 450
Police security services	7 877	7 846
Prosecution and other court fees	562	612
Other fees	1 208	1 175
<b>Total revenues from fees and charges</b>	<b>20 426</b>	<b>19 065</b>

**Fees and charges received/receivable from entities within the SA Government**

The following fees and charges (included in the fees and charges revenues shown above) were received/receivable from entities within the SA Government:

	2011	2010
	\$'000	\$'000
Escorts - wide load/other	3	1
Police information requests	56	155
Police security services	6 820	7 480
Other fees	13	8
<b>Total fees and charges received/receivable from entities within the SA Government</b>	<b>6 892</b>	<b>7 654</b>

**9 Interest revenues**

Interest on deposit accounts - from entities external to the SA Government

	2011	2010
	\$'000	\$'000
Interest on deposit accounts - from entities external to the SA Government	98	8
<b>Total interest revenues</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>8</b>

SAPOL is recognising additional interest for 2011 due to the transfer of interest revenue, received over a number of years but not previously recognised in the accounts, following the closure of a police station bank account.

**10 Commonwealth revenues**

Commonwealth revenue

	2011	2010
	\$'000	\$'000
Commonwealth revenue	350	232
<b>Total commonwealth revenues</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>232</b>

During 2010-11 SAPOL recovered costs associated with resources provided at the request of the Commonwealth Government in relation to:

- CrimTrac - Jurisdictional criminal history referrals
- Substance Abuse Information Desk

During 2009-10 SAPOL recovered costs associated with resources provided at the request of the Commonwealth Government in relation to:

- CrimTrac - Jurisdictional criminal history referrals

**11 Net gain from the disposal of non-current assets**

Land and buildings

	2011	2010
	\$'000	\$'000
Proceeds from disposal	24	-
Net book value of assets disposed	(29)	-
<b>Net less from disposal of land and buildings</b>	<b>(5)</b>	<b>-</b>

Plant and equipment

Proceeds from disposal	241	272
Net book value of assets disposed	(133)	(113)
<b>Net gain from disposal of plant and equipment</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>159</b>

Total assets

Proceeds from disposal	265	272
Net book value of assets disposed	(162)	(113)
<b>Net gain from disposal of total assets</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>159</b>

**12 Other revenues**

Contributed (donated) asset revenue

	2011	2010
	\$'000	\$'000
Contributed (donated) asset revenue	941	55
Employee benefits recoveries	1 147	1 081
Goods and services recoveries	553	729
Intra-Government transfers	2 164	13 307
Rent revenue	256	250
Sundry receipts	600	635
Other sundry revenue	836	1 021
<b>Total Other revenues</b>	<b>6 497</b>	<b>17 078</b>

During 2010-11 SAPOL recognised contributed assets related to road safety (fixed red light/speed cameras) of \$556 000 transferred from the Department of Transport, Energy and Infrastructure (DTEI) and public safety (Bearcat armoured vehicle) of \$385 000 transferred from the Australian Federal Government.

During 2009-10 SAPOL recognised contributed assets related to road safety (fixed red light/speed cameras) of \$55 000 transferred from DTEI.

In 2010-11 the intra-government transfer comprises:

- \$525 000 for the construction of police facilities in APY lands from DPC
- \$225 000 to support the Yuendumu Community from DFC
- \$153 000 for Rural Highways Saturation Program from the DTEI
- \$118 000 for the Early Intervention Pilot Program from SA Health
- \$519 000 for a Traffic training and promotion program from Motor Accident Commission
- \$345 000 to promote SAPOL's Drug and Alcohol policies and programs from SA Health
- \$202 000 to fund SAPOL's commitment to the Home and Community Care Program from Department of Families and Communities
- \$75 000 for other intra-government transfers

In 2009-10 the intra-government transfer comprises:

- \$153 000 for Rural Highways Saturation Program from the DTEI
- \$11.822 million for construction of a police facilities in APY Lands from DPC
- \$275 000 for a CCTV project from DPC
- \$304 000 for a Traffic training and promotion program from Motor Accident Commission
- \$330 000 to promote SAPOL's Drug and Alcohol policies and programs from SA Health
- \$85 000 for the National Motor Vehicle Theft Reduction Program from Department of Families and Communities
- \$199 000 to fund SAPOL's commitment to the Home and Community Care Program from Department of Families and Communities
- \$159 000 for the Early Intervention Pilot Program from SA Health

**Other revenue received/receivable from entities within the SA Government**

The following other revenue (included in other revenues shown above) was received/receivable from entities within the SA Government:

	2011	2010
	\$'000	\$'000
Contributed (donated) asset revenue	556	55
Employee benefits recoveries	667	580
Goods and services recoveries	299	582
Intra-Government transfers	2 164	13 307
Rent revenue	12	18
Sundry receipts	163	158
Other sundry revenue	7	5
<b>Total Other revenue received/receivable from entities within the SA Government</b>	<b>3 858</b>	<b>14 793</b>

**13 Revenues from (payments to) SA Government:**

Revenues from SA Government

	2011	2010
	\$'000	\$'000
Appropriation from Consolidated Account pursuant to the Appropriation Act	609 746	554 740
Contributions from the Community Emergency Services Fund	18 861	18 418
Contributions from the Community Road Safety Fund	34 700	34 700
Commonwealth grants received via Treasury	-	172
<b>Total Revenues from SA Government</b>	<b>663 307</b>	<b>608 030</b>

In 2009-10 the Commonwealth grants received via Treasury comprises:

- \$172 000 for a Substance Abuse Information Desk project from DTF. The funding originated from the Commonwealth Department of Families, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs

SAPOL is recognising a payment of SNIL (Nil) to the Government in 2010-11, pursuant to the Cash Alignment Policy which was implemented in 2004-05.

**14 Cash and cash equivalents**

	2011	2010
	\$'000	\$'000
Deposits with the Treasurer	45 849	3 743
Cash held in imprest accounts and petty cash	485	485
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>46 334</b>	<b>4 228</b>

**Deposits with the Treasurer**

Includes deposits at call and Accrual Appropriation Account.

SAPOL's cash holding increase from 30 June 2010 is predominantly net cash provided by operating activities of \$43.351 million (refer Statement of Cash Flows and Note 23).

- the payment of invoices outstanding as at 30 June 2010 (total \$11.328 million). Refer Note 15
- a budgeted increase in cash to cover accrual expenditure (\$3.744 million)
- SAPOL holding cash related to unpaid back pays associated with the Police Enterprise Bargaining Agreement (\$5.814 million). Refer Note 20
- below budget employee benefits expenditure

**15 Receivables**

	2011	2010
	\$'000	\$'000
Current receivables	2 204	13 119
Receivables	95	98
Accrued revenues	1 365	2 389
Prepayments	3 939	3 056
GST input tax recoverable	265	307
Workers compensation recoveries	-	-
<b>Total receivables</b>	<b>7 871</b>	<b>18 958</b>

**Receivables from entities within the SA Government**

The following receivables (included in receivables shown above) were receivable from entities within the SA Government:

	2011	2010
	\$'000	\$'000
Receivables	1 209	12 403
Accrued revenues	95	88
Prepayments	-	150
<b>Total receivables from SA Government</b>	<b>1 304</b>	<b>12 651</b>

**Non-current receivables**

Workers compensation recoveries

	779	920
<b>Total non-current receivables</b>	<b>779</b>	<b>920</b>

The decrease in receivables, of \$10.915 million, is due mainly to two invoices: \$8.418 million due from South Australian Fire and Emergency Services Commission; and \$2.910 million due from DTEI outstanding as at 30 June 2010; that have subsequently been paid. These receivables are normally settled in the year of issue. The settlement of these receivables has contributed to the increase in cash held by SAPOL during 2010-11. (Refer to Statement of Cash Flows and Note 14).

**Interest rate and credit risk:**

Receivables are raised for all goods and services provided for which payment has not been received. Receivables are normally settled within 30 days. Receivables, prepayments and accrued revenues are non-interest bearing. Other than as recognised in the provision for doubtful debts, it is not anticipated that counterparties will fail to discharge their obligations. The carrying amount of receivables approximates net fair value due to being receivable on demand. There is no concentration of credit risk.

Ageing analysis of receivables - refer Note 28.2.

<b>16 Non-current assets held for sale</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2010</b>
Buildings and improvements	\$'000	\$'000
Land	1 154	96
<b>Total non-current assets held for sale</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>243</b>
	<b>2 145</b>	<b>339</b>
<b>Reconciliation of non-current assets held for sale movements:</b>		
Carrying amount at 1 July	339	288
Disposals	(29)	(2)
Transfers from PPE	1 579	53
Revaluation	256	-
Carrying amount at 30 June	<b>2 145</b>	<b>339</b>
During 2010-11 SAPOL:		
- sold land and buildings associated with the former Iron Knob police station		
- revalued the land and buildings associated with the former Stansbury, Kalangadoo and Loxton police stations to fair value		
- declared land and buildings associated with the Port Broughton and Roxby Downs police stations surplus to requirements and transferred the assets to Non-current assets held for sale. These assets were transferred at their revalued fair value		
- land and buildings associated with the former Loxton, Stansbury, Kalangadoo, Port Broughton and Roxby Downs police stations remained unsold as at 30 June 2011		
During 2009-10 SAPOL:		
- Declared land and buildings associated with the Iron Knob and Kalangadoo police stations surplus to requirements and transferred the assets to Non-current assets held for sale		
- land and buildings associated with the former Loxton, Stansbury, Iron Knob and Kalangadoo police stations remained unsold as at 30 June 2010		
<b>17 Property, plant and equipment</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2010</b>
Land	\$'000	\$'000
Land at fair value <sup>(1)</sup>	66 367	55 012
Land at cost	-	688
<b>Total land</b>	<b>66 367</b>	<b>55 700</b>
Buildings and improvements		
Buildings at fair value <sup>(1)</sup>	142 515	129 764
Buildings at cost	189	1 148
Accumulated depreciation	(14)	(9 510)
<b>Total buildings and improvements</b>	<b>142 690</b>	<b>121 402</b>
Leasehold improvements		
Leasehold improvements at fair value <sup>(1)</sup>	14 317	9 308
Leasehold improvements at fair value <sup>(2)</sup>	2 262	-
Leasehold improvements at cost	979	-
Accumulated amortisation	(2 414)	(3 450)
<b>Total leasehold improvements</b>	<b>18 144</b>	<b>8 858</b>
Computing and communications equipment		
Computing and communications equipment - at cost <sup>(3)</sup>	37 830	35 745
Accumulated depreciation	(28 144)	(25 655)
<b>Total computing and communications equipment</b>	<b>9 686</b>	<b>10 090</b>
Aircraft		
Aircraft at fair value <sup>(1)</sup>	2 575	-
Aircraft at cost	-	5 235
Accumulated depreciation	-	(2 082)
<b>Total aircraft</b>	<b>2 575</b>	<b>3 153</b>
Vehicles and transport vessels		
Vehicles and transport vessels - at cost	8 805	7 925
Accumulated depreciation	(5 937)	(5 514)
<b>Total vehicles and transport vessels</b>	<b>2 868</b>	<b>2 411</b>
Other		
Other - at cost (deemed fair value)	34 653	26 546
Accumulated depreciation	(13 173)	(11 304)
<b>Total other</b>	<b>21 480</b>	<b>15 242</b>
<b>Total property, plant and equipment</b>	<b>260 810</b>	<b>213 858</b>

(1) Land, buildings and improvements, leasehold improvements and aircraft were revalued as at 30 June 2011 by officers from Valcorp Australia Pty Ltd.

(2) Leasehold improvements were revalued as at 30 June 2008 by officers from Valcorp Australia Pty Ltd.

(3) Intangible assets - computer software has been separately identified. (Refer Note 18).

Movement reconciliation of property, plant and equipment:

2011	Land	Buildings & improvmts	Leasehold improvmts	Computer & equipment	Vehicles & transport vessels	Other
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July	55 700	121 402	5 858	10 090	2 411	15 242
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to/(from) capital work in progress	-	26 857	1 449	1 598	921	7 758
Transfers between classes	-	(8 550)	7 140	167	251	741
Depreciation and amortisation expense	-	(3 677)	(2 181)	(2 582)	( 960)	(2 830)
Net revaluation increment/(decrement)	11 417	7 687	2 878	-	-	-
Donated assets	-	-	-	-	385	556
Asset - recognised through stocktake	-	-	-	93	-	54
Disposals	-	-	-	-	( 133)	-
Assets written off	-	-	-	( 80)	( 7)	( 1)
Capital WIP - expenses in current period	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to assets held for sale	( 750)	( 829)	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount at 30 June	66 367	142 599	15 144	9 686	2 868	21 480
	Aircraft	Total property plant and equipment	Work in progress	Intangible assets (internally generated)	Intangible assets (other compt) (software)	2011 Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July	3 153	213 858	38 138	8 574	2 600	251 160
Additions	-	-	61 429	-	-	61 429
Transfers to/(from) capital work in progress	201	35 984	(40 912)	962	946	-
Transfers between classes	88	( 163)	-	-	163	-
Depreciation and amortisation expense	(474)	(12 754)	-	(1 979)	( 548)	(15 581)
Net revaluation increment/(decrement)	(319)	21 653	-	-	-	21 663
Donated assets	-	941	-	-	-	941
Asset - recognised through stocktake	-	157	-	-	-	157
Disposals	-	( 133)	-	-	-	( 133)
Assets written off	( 74)	( 162)	-	( 148)	-	( 310)
Capital WIP - expenses in current period	-	-	( 224)	-	-	( 224)
Transfers to assets held for sale	-	(1 579)	-	-	-	(1 579)
Carrying amount at 30 June	2 575	250 810	56 431	7 429	2 661	327 531
2010	Land	Buildings & improvmts	Leasehold improvmts	Computer & equipment	Vehicles & transport vessels	Other
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July	55 143	125 734	7 570	12 228	2 903	14 111
Transfers to/(from) Capital WIP	-	590	-	2 007	869	3 562
Additions	578	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers between classes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation and amortisation expense	-	(4 848)	(1 711)	(4 025)	(1 049)	(2 468)
Net revaluation increment/(decrement)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Donated assets	-	-	-	-	-	55
Assets - recognised through stocktake	-	-	-	29	1	81
Disposals	-	-	-	-	( 113)	-
Assets written off	-	( 42)	( 1)	( 147)	-	( 119)
Capital WIP - expenses in current period	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to assets held for sale	( 21)	( 32)	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount at 30 June	55 700	121 402	5 858	10 090	2 411	15 242
	Aircraft	Total property plant and equipment	Work in progress	Intangible assets (internally generated)	Intangible assets (other compt) (software)	2010 Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July	3 809	221 296	8 545	9 941	3 008	242 790
Transfers to/(from) Capital WIP	-	6 848	(7 735)	592	298	-
Additions	-	578	35 549	-	14	35 141
Transfers between classes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation and amortisation expense	( 456)	(14 557)	-	(2 006)	( 717)	(17 283)
Donated assets	-	55	-	-	-	55
Assets - recognised through stocktake	-	111	-	50	-	161
Disposals	-	( 113)	-	-	-	( 113)
Assets written off	-	( 309)	-	-	( 1)	( 310)
Capital WIP - expenses in current period	-	-	( 220)	-	-	( 220)
Transfers to assets held for sale	-	( 53)	-	-	-	( 53)
Carrying amount at 30 June	3 153	213 858	38 138	8 574	2 600	261 158

<b>18 Intangible assets</b>		<b>2011</b>	<b>2010</b>
Computer software		\$'000	\$'000
Internally developed computer software - at cost (deemed fair value)		18 201	17 473
Accumulated amortisation		(10 772)	(8 699)
<b>Total internally generated computer software</b>		<b>7 429</b>	<b>8 774</b>
Other computer software			
Other computer software		7 510	8 273
Accumulated amortisation		(4 649)	(3 673)
<b>Total other computer software</b>		<b>2 861</b>	<b>2 600</b>
<b>Total computer software</b>		<b>10 290</b>	<b>11 174</b>
<b>19 Payables</b>		<b>2011</b>	<b>2010</b>
Current payables		\$'000	\$'000
Accrued employment on-costs		1 661	800
Creditors		17 750	13 005
Payables - employment on-costs		6 716	8 698
<b>Total current payables</b>		<b>26 136</b>	<b>20 503</b>
<b>Current payables to entities within the SA Government</b>		<b>2011</b>	<b>2010</b>
The following payables (included in the payables shown above) were payable to entities within the SA Government:		\$'000	\$'000
Accrued employment on-costs		1 661	800
Creditors		8 421	5 637
Payables - employment on-costs		6 716	8 698
<b>Total Current payables to entities within the SA Government</b>		<b>16 798</b>	<b>13 135</b>
Non-current payables			
Payables - employment on-costs		19 464	17 749
Other payables		-	30
<b>Total non-current payables</b>		<b>19 464</b>	<b>17 779</b>
<b>Non-current payables to entities within the SA Government</b>		<b>2011</b>	<b>2010</b>
The following payables (included in the payables shown above) were payable to entities within the SA Government:		\$'000	\$'000
Employee benefit on-costs		19 464	17 746
<b>Total Non-current payables to entities within the SA Government</b>		<b>19 464</b>	<b>17 746</b>
Creditors and accruals are raised for all amounts due but unpaid. Sundry creditors are normally settled within 30 days. Employment on-costs are settled when the respective employee benefit that they relate to is discharged. All payables are non-interest bearing. The carrying amount of payables represents fair value due to the amounts being payable on demand.			
<b>20 Employee benefits</b>		<b>2011</b>	<b>2010</b>
Current Employee benefits		\$'000	\$'000
Accrued salaries and wages		10 381	4 146
Annual leave		29 033	28 069
Long service leave		9 358	9 090
<b>Total current employee benefits</b>		<b>48 772</b>	<b>41 698</b>
Non-current Employee benefits			
Annual leave		621	747
Long service leave		126 343	116 837
<b>Total non-current employee benefits</b>		<b>126 964</b>	<b>117 584</b>
<b>Total employee benefits</b>		<b>175 736</b>	<b>159 182</b>
The increase in the Accrued salary and wages in 2011 is mainly due to the recognition of unpaid back pays associated with the Police Enterprise Bargaining Agreement implemented in 2011 (\$5.814 million). The delay in the payment of back pays has contributed to the increase in cash held by SAPOL (refer Note 14).			
The total current and non-current employee benefit (i.e. aggregate employee benefits plus related on-costs) for 2010-11 is \$57.715 million and \$148.428 million respectively (\$49.098 million and \$134.333 million respectively).			
As a result of an actuarial assessment performed by the Department of Treasury and Finance, the benchmark for the measurement of long service leave liability has changed from the 2010 benchmark of 8 years to 5.5 years. The net financial effect of the changes in the current financial year is an increase in the long service liability of \$2.214 million and on-costs of \$388 000. The impact on future periods is impracticable to estimate as the benchmark is calculated using a number of assumptions - a key assumption is the long-term discount rate. With current conditions, the long-term discount rate is experiencing significant movement.			
<b>21 Provisions</b>		<b>2011</b>	<b>2010</b>
Current provisions	Note	\$'000	\$'000
Provision for workers compensation	5	13 031	13 179
Provision for civil actions against police		772	613
<b>Total current provisions</b>		<b>14 603</b>	<b>13 792</b>
Non-current provisions			
Provision for workers compensation		75 605	73 916
<b>Total non-current provisions</b>		<b>75 605</b>	<b>73 916</b>



Provision movement	2011	2010
Workers compensation:	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July	87 092	87 319
Additional provision recognised	15 061	14 184
Reduction due to payments	(12 707)	(14 411)
Carrying amount at 30 June	89 436	87 092

Civil actions against police:		
Carrying amount at 1 July	613	570
Increase in the provision due to revision of estimates	646	315
Reduction due to payments	(487)	(272)
Carrying amount at 30 June	772	613

22 Equity	2011	2010
Contributed capital	\$'000	\$'000
Asset revaluation surplus	73,484	15 017
Retained Earnings	107,525	85 605
Total equity	(107 573)	(68 890)
	73 436	1 732

The retained earnings represents the residual interest in SAPOL's net assets. The SA Government holds the accumulated deficit interest in SAPOL on behalf of the community.

The asset revaluation surplus is used to record increments and decrements on the revaluation of non-current assets.

Land, buildings, leasehold improvements, with the exception of leasehold improvements at Police Headquarters and several other CBD sites (Refer Note 2), and aircraft were revalued as at 30 June 2011 in accordance with APF III. SAPOL revalues assets on a three year cycle.

23 Cash flow reconciliation		
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash at year end as per:		
Cash and cash equivalents disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position	46 334	4 226
Cash and cash equivalents disclosed in the Statement of Cash Flows	46 334	4 226
Reconciliation of net cash provided by (used in) operating activities to net cost of providing services:		
Net cash (used in) operating activities	43 351	(10 110)
Revenues from SA Government	(609 746)	(594 740)
Contribution from the Community Emergency Services Fund	(27 279)	(10 000)
Contribution from Community Road Safety Fund	(37 610)	(31 790)
Intra-government transfer	-	(1 772)
Non-cash items:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	(15 581)	(17 283)
Donated assets:		
Road Safety Cameras (transfer from DTEI)	556	55
Bearcat armoured vehicle (transfer from the Australian Federal Government)	385	-
Net gain from disposal of non-current assets	103	159
Write down of non-current assets	(310)	(310)
Capital work-in-progress expensed	(224)	(220)
Assets recognised through stock-take	157	161
Capital accruals	1 451	-
Movement in assets and liabilities:		
(Decrease)/increase in receivables	100	(2 055)
(Decrease) in inventories	32	(25)
(Increase) in payables	(7 318)	(4 048)
Decrease/(increase) in employee benefits	(17 554)	7 415
Decrease/(increase) in provisions	(2 503)	184
Net cost of providing services	(571 390)	(622 776)

#### 24 Unrecognised contractual commitments

##### Capital commitments

The total value, net of GST of capital commitments not provided for as at the end of the reporting period are detailed below. These amounts have not been brought to account in the financial statements.

	2011	2010
	\$'000	\$'000
Not later than one year	1 607	3 798
Later than one year but not later than five years	3 186	2 501
Later than five years	1 451	-
Total capital commitments	6 253	6 299
GST on capital commitments	626	621

Major capital commitments as at 30 June 2011 include Police Records Management System, mobile data terminals, laser replacement and E-Crime System (mobile data terminals, electronic control devices and mobile speed cameras).

**Other commitments**

The total value, net of GST of other commitments not provided for as at the end of the reporting period are detailed below. These amounts have not been brought to account in the financial statements.

	2011	2010
	\$'000	\$'000
Not later than one year	12 335	9 938
Later than one year but not later than five years	34 398	36 834
Later than five years	11 269	20 817
<b>Total other commitments</b>	<b>58 002</b>	<b>67 589</b>
GST on other commitments	5 800	6 739

Major other expenditure commitments as at 30 June 2011 include commissioning and decommissioning, market research and driver drug testing (fleet servicing, commissioning and decommissioning, driver drug testing and mobile radar).

**Operating lease commitments**

The total value, net of GST, of future non-cancellable operating lease commitments not provided for as at the end of the reporting period are detailed below. These amounts have not been brought to account in the financial statements.

	2011	2010
	\$'000	\$'000
Not later than one year	26 192	25 562
Later than one year but not later than five years	71 921	32 128
Later than five years	88 415	83 149
<b>Total operating lease commitments</b>	<b>186 528</b>	<b>118 889</b>
GST on operating lease commitments	19 853	11 887

The property leases are non-cancellable 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 property leases at the end of the term of the leases.

Operating lease commitments include commitments for PPP leases related to SAPOL occupancies only.

**Remuneration commitments**

Commitments for the payment of salaries and other remuneration under fixed-term employment contracts in existence at the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities are as follows:

	2011	2010
	\$'000	\$'000
Not later than one year	3 452	3 845
Later than one year but not later than five years	3 562	5 220
Later than five years *	29	-
<b>Total remuneration commitments</b>	<b>7 043</b>	<b>8 865</b>

\* Prior to 30 June 2011, one SAPOL executive, whose five year fixed term employment contract is due to expire in August 2011, committed to a further five year fixed term employment contract, to expire in August 2016.

Amounts disclosed include commitments arising from executive and other service contracts. SAPOL does not offer fixed-term remuneration contracts greater than five years. Amounts disclosed include commitments arising from the Commissioner of Police employment contract.

**25 Contingent liabilities****Rewards**

As at 30 June 2011 the value of outstanding rewards for unsolved murders was \$10.6 m (\$10.6m). No provision has been made in the financial statements for this amount as considerable doubt exists as to the amount and timing of rewards that will actually be paid. The amount is not recognised in the Statement of Financial Position.

**26 Transferred functions****Transferred out**

In September 2008, the South Australian Government announced a shared services initiative to streamline and simplify internal corporate and business support services to deliver savings. In late 2007, State Cabinet approved the shared services model developed by the Shared Services Reform Office for the creation of Shared Services SA in the Department of Treasury and Finance.

The business services of South Australian Government Agencies are transferring to Shared Services SA in a series of transition programs known as Tranches. In most cases, these services transition in the current state with the current employees, who have been providing these services within the Agencies.

Tranche 2 services: General Accounting, External Reporting, Cash Management, Fixed Assets, Financial Systems Support, Tax Compliance and Purchase Card services transitioned to Shared Services SA with effect from 19 October 2009.

During 2010-11 there were 0 (3) employee transfers to Shared Services SA.

	2011	2010
	\$'000	\$'000
Cash	-	52
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>52</b>
Payables	-	5
Employee benefits	-	47
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>Total net assets transferred</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**27 Remuneration of Tribunal and Committee Members**

Members that were entitled to receive remuneration for membership during the 2010-2011 financial year were:

**Police Review Tribunal**  
D Swain

The *Police Act 1998*, at Schedule 1 (Police Review Tribunal) requires the Chief Magistrate of the Magistrates Court to, on the commencement of any proceedings under Divisions 1 or 2 of Part 8, select a Magistrate to constitute the Tribunal for the purpose of these proceedings.

**Firearms Review Committee**

R Hamdorf	O Bevan	S Aherns (appointment relinquished 15 October 2010)
A Swife	I Wangel	
J Basheer	H Dodd	
G Hyde	E Kosmala	
Y Hill	R Warwick	

All members of the Firearms Review Committee were appointed until 30 June 2011.

The number of members whose remuneration received or receivable falls within the following bands:

	2011 Number	2010 Number
\$0 - \$9 999	12	13
\$10 000 - \$19 999	-	1
<b>Total number of members</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>14</b>

Remuneration of members reflects all costs of performing board/committee member duties including sitting fees, super contributions, fringe benefits tax and salary sacrifice arrangements. The total remuneration received or receivable by members was \$16 000 (\$30 000).

During the 2010-11 financial year, Tribunal/Committee members were paid superannuation of \$1 000 (\$2 000).

Unless otherwise disclosed, transactions between members and SAPOL are on conditions no more favourable than those that it is reasonable to expect the entity would have adopted if dealing with the related party at arm's length in the same circumstances.

For the purposes of this table, travel allowances and other out-of-pocket expenses paid to members have not been included as remuneration as it is considered to be reimbursement of direct out-of-pocket expenses incurred by relevant members.

\* In accordance with the Department of the Premier and Cabinet Circular 12 government employees did not receive any remuneration for Board/Committee duties during the financial year.

**28 Financial instruments/Financial risk management****(1) Categorisation of financial instruments**

For details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement, and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised with respect to each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument refer to note 2.

	Note	2011		2010	
		Carrying Amount \$'000	Fair Value \$'000	Carrying Amount \$'000	Fair Value \$'000
<b>Financial assets</b>					
Cash and cash equivalents					
Cash and cash equivalents	14	46 334	46 334	4 228	4 228
Receivables					
Receivables <sup>(1)</sup>	15	2 204	2 204	13 119	13 119
<b>Financial liabilities</b>					
Payables					
Payables <sup>(1)</sup>	19	17 759	17 759	13 005	13 005

(1) Receivable and payable amounts disclosed here exclude amounts relating to statutory receivables and payables. In government certain rights to receive or pay cash may not be contractual and therefore in these situations the requirements will not apply. Where rights or obligations have their source in legislation such as levy receivables/payables, tax equivalents, commonwealth tax, etc they would be excluded from disclosure. AASB 132 defines contract as enforceable by law. All amounts recorded are carried at cost.

**Credit risk**

Credit risk arises when there is the possibility of SAPOL's debtors defaulting on their contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to SAPOL. SAPOL measures credit risk on a fair value basis and monitors risk on a regular basis.

SAPOL has minimal credit risk. SAPOL has policies and procedures in place to ensure that transactions occur with customers with appropriate credit history. SAPOL does not engage in high risk hedging for its financial assets.

Allowances for impairment of financial assets are calculated on past experience and current and expected changes in credit rating. Currently SAPOL does not hold any collateral as security for any of its financial assets. There is no evidence to indicate that financial assets are impaired.

**(2) Ageing analysis of financial assets**

The following table discloses the ageing of financial assets and the ageing of impaired assets:

	Past due by				Total \$'000
	Current (not overdue) \$'000	Overdue for less than 30 days \$'000	Overdue for 31-60 days \$'000	Overdue for more than 60 days \$'000	
<b>2011</b>					
Not impaired:					
Receivables	1 382	655	35	132	2 204
<b>2010</b>					
Not impaired:					
Receivables	12 693	170	20	227	13 110

SAPOL has assessed all receivables as not being impaired.

**Maturity analysis of financial assets and liabilities**

SAPOL has assessed the maturity of its financial assets and liabilities as being less than one year. Receivables and payables with a contractual obligation are settled within 30 days.

**Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk arises where SAPOL is unable to meet its financial obligations as they are due to be settled. SAPOL is funded principally from appropriations by the SA Government. SAPOL works with DTF to determine the cash flows associated with its Government approved program of work and to ensure funding is provided through SA Government budgetary processes to meet the expected cash flows. SAPOL settles undisputed accounts within 30 days from the date of the invoice or date the invoice is first received. In the event of a dispute, payment is made 30 days from resolution.

SAPOL's exposure to liquidity risk is insignificant based on past experience and current assessment of risk.

**Market risk**

SAPOL has no interest bearing liabilities as at the end of the reporting period. There is no exposure to foreign currency or other price risks.

**Sensitivity analysis disclosure**

A sensitivity analysis of SAPOL's interest rate risk has not been undertaken as it has been determined that the possible impact on net result, total comprehensive result and equity from fluctuations in interest rates is immaterial.

**Statement of Administered Comprehensive Income  
for the year ended 30 June 2011**

	Note	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000
<b>Expenses:</b>			
Employee benefits expenses		387	385
Supplies and services	A3	2 136	2 090
Intra-government transfers		12 660	9 531
<b>Total expenses</b>		<u>15 183</u>	<u>12 006</u>
<b>Income:</b>			
Revenues from fees, fines and charges	A4	90 211	87 856
<b>Total income</b>		<u>90 211</u>	<u>87 856</u>
<b>Revenues from (payments to) SA Government:</b>			
Revenues from SA Government	A5	548	543
Payments to SA Government	A5	(75 587)	(75 399)
<b>Net (payments to) SA Government</b>		<u>(75 039)</u>	<u>(75 856)</u>
<b>Net result</b>		<u>( 11)</u>	<u>( 6)</u>
<b>Total comprehensive result</b>		<u>( 11)</u>	<u>( 6)</u>

**Statement of Administered Financial Position  
as at 30 June 2011**

	Note	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000
<b>Current assets:</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	A6	13 472	13 671
Receivables and prepayments		202	327
<b>Total current assets</b>		<u>13 674</u>	<u>14 198</u>
<b>Total assets</b>		<u>13 674</u>	<u>14 198</u>
<b>Current liabilities:</b>			
Payables - employment on-costs		3	4
Other liabilities	A7	13 069	13 591
Employee benefits	A8	16	27
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<u>13 088</u>	<u>13 622</u>
<b>Non-current liabilities:</b>			
Payables - employment on-costs		30	27
Employee benefits - long service leave	A8	193	175
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<u>223</u>	<u>202</u>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<u>13 311</u>	<u>13 824</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u>363</u>	<u>374</u>
<b>Equity:</b>			
Retained earnings		363	374
<b>Total equity</b>		<u>363</u>	<u>374</u>

Unrecognised contractual commitments A10

**Statement of Administered Changes in Equity  
for the year ended 30 June 2011**

	Retained earnings
	\$'000
Balance at 30 June 2009	380
Net result for 2009-2010	<u>(6)</u>
Total comprehensive result for 2009-10	<u>(6)</u>
Balance at 30 June 2010	<u>374</u>
Net result for 2010-2011	<u>(11)</u>
Total comprehensive result for 2010-11	<u>(11)</u>
Balance at 30 June 2011	<u><u>363</u></u>

**Statement of Administered Cash Flows  
for the year ended 30 June 2011**

	Note	2011 Inflows (outflows)	2010 Inflows (outflows)
		\$'000	\$'000
<b>Cash flows from operating activities:</b>			
<b>Cash outflows:</b>			
Employee benefits payments		(377)	(382)
Payments for supplies and services		(1 994)	(1 238)
Intra-government transfers		<u>(13 324)</u>	<u>(9 253)</u>
<b>Cash (used in) operations</b>		<u><b>(15 695)</b></u>	<u><b>(10 871)</b></u>
<b>Cash inflows:</b>			
Fees, fines and charges		88 294	85 748
Other receipts		<u>2 041</u>	<u>2 106</u>
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>		<u><b>90 335</b></u>	<u><b>87 854</b></u>
<b>Cash flows from SA Government:</b>			
Receipts from SA Government		548	421
Payments to SA Government		<u>(75 587)</u>	<u>(76 180)</u>
<b>Cash (provided by) SA Government</b>		<u><b>(75 039)</b></u>	<u><b>(75 759)</b></u>
<b>Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities</b>	A9	<u><b>(399)</b></u>	<u><b>1 224</b></u>
<b>Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<u><b>(399)</b></u>	<u><b>1 224</b></u>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year</b>		<u><b>13 871</b></u>	<u><b>12 647</b></u>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year</b>	A6	<u><u><b>13 472</b></u></u>	<u><u><b>13 871</b></u></u>

Schedule of Expenses and Income  
attributable to Administered Items  
for the year ended 30 June 2011

	Expiation Fees (1)		Victims of Crime Levy (2)		Special Acts (3)		Public Private Partnership (PPP) (4)	
	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000
<b>Expenses:</b>								
Employee benefits expenses	-	-	-	-	387	385	-	-
Supplies and services	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 029	1 982
Intra-government transfers	-	-	12 464	9 349	-	-	-	-
<b>Total expenses</b>	-	-	12 464	9 349	387	385	2 029	1 982
<b>Income:</b>								
Revenues from fees, fines and charges	75 577	76 399	12 464	9 349	-	-	2 029	1 979
<b>Total income</b>	75 577	76 399	12 464	9 349	-	-	2 029	1 979
<b>Revenues from (payments to) SA Government:</b>								
Revenues from SA Government	-	-	-	-	383	381	-	-
Payments to SA Government	(75 582)	(76 399)	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Net revenues from (payments to) SA Government</b>	(75 582)	(76 399)	-	-	383	381	-	-
<b>Net result</b>	(5)	-	-	-	(4)	(4)	-	(3)

	Firearms Safety Training Levy (5)		Other (6)		TOTAL	
	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000
<b>Expenses:</b>						
Employee benefits expenses	-	-	-	-	387	385
Supplies and services	-	-	107	108	2 136	2 090
Intra-government transfers	141	129	55	53	12 660	9 531
<b>Total expenses</b>	141	129	162	161	15 183	12 006
<b>Income:</b>						
Revenues from fees, fines and charges	141	129	-	-	90 211	87 856
<b>Total income</b>	141	129	-	-	90 211	87 856
<b>Revenues from (payments to) SA Government:</b>						
Revenues from SA Government	-	-	165	162	548	543
Payments to SA Government	-	-	(5)	-	(75 587)	(76 399)
<b>Net revenues from (payments to) SA Government</b>	-	-	160	162	(75 039)	(75 856)
<b>Net result</b>	-	-	(2)	1	(11)	(6)

Schedule of Assets and Liabilities  
 attributable to Administered Items  
 as at 30 June 2011

	Unclaimed Property (1)		Exhibit Monies (2)		Expiation Fees (3)		Victims of Crime Levy (4)		Special Acts (5)	
	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000
<b>Current assets:</b>										
Cash and cash equivalents	262	125	7 105	7 086	4 199	5 403	1 325	783	( 24)	( 141)
Receivables and prepayments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	144
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>7 105</b>	<b>7 086</b>	<b>4 199</b>	<b>5 403</b>	<b>1 325</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Current liabilities:</b>										
Payables - employment on-costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4
Other liabilities	262	125	7 105	7 086	4 199	5 402	1 325	783	-	-
Employee benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	27
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>7 105</b>	<b>7 086</b>	<b>4 199</b>	<b>5 402</b>	<b>1 325</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities:</b>										
Payables - employment on-costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	27
Employee benefits - long service leave	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	193	175
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>202</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>7 105</b>	<b>7 086</b>	<b>4 199</b>	<b>5 402</b>	<b>1 325</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>233</b>
<b>Net assets</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>( 234)</b>	<b>( 230)</b>

	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	TOTAL	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Current assets:</b>								
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	8	11	597	603	13 472	13 871
Receivables and prepayments	170	183	-	-	-	-	202	327
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>13 674</b>	<b>14 198</b>
<b>Current liabilities:</b>								
Payables - employment on-costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4
Other liabilities	170	183	8	11	-	-	13 069	13 591
Employee benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	27
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13 088</b>	<b>13 622</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities:</b>								
Payables - employment on-costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	27
Employee benefits - long service leave	-	-	-	-	-	-	193	175
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>202</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13 311</b>	<b>13 824</b>
<b>Net assets</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>697</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>374</b>



**Notes to and forming part of the Administered Financial Statements  
for the year ended 30 June 2011**

**A1 Summary of significant accounting policies**

All accounting policies for South Australia Police (SAPOL) are contained in note 2. The policies outlined in note 2 apply to both SAPOL and the Administered Items Financial Statements except as noted below.

**A1.1 Departures from SAPOL 'Summary of significant accounting policies'**

*Basis of accounting*

Income from expiation fees and Victims of Crime Levy fees is recognised on a cash basis. All other elements of SAPOL's Statement of Administered Comprehensive Income, Statement of Administered Financial Position and Statement of Administered Changes in Equity have been prepared on an accrual basis.

**A2 Administered Items**

The following financial transactions are administered by SAPOL as at 30 June 2011. They do not represent controlled transactions of SAPOL. As such they are not recognised in the financial statements of SAPOL.

**A2.1 Unclaimed property**

SAPOL holds unclaimed monies and proceeds from disposal of found properties. These monies are held for a period of six months and are then passed to Government. SAPOL treats these items in accordance with *Police Regulations 1999*.

**A2.2 Exhibit monies**

SAPOL holds exhibit property being items confiscated at the time of an offence ie items found at a crime scene or which were part of a theft. These items are held as an exhibit which may be presented to the court as evidence at the time the offence is heard. The court may decide that the items are returned or confiscated and passed to the Government.

**A2.3 Expiation fees**

SAPOL as a central processing agency of expiation notices collects expiation revenue arising from expiation notices issued by police officers and other authorised officers. SAPOL treats the collected expiation revenue pursuant to the requirements of the *Expiation of Offences Act 1996*. Monies collected are paid into the Consolidated Account.

**A2.4 Victims of Crime Levy**

SAPOL as a central processing agency of expiation notices collects Victims of Crime expiation revenues arising from the expiation of offences included on expiation notices issued by police officers and other authorised officers. SAPOL treats the collected Victims of Crime Levy revenue pursuant to the requirements of the *Victims of Crime Act 2001*. Monies collected are paid into the Victims of Crime Fund operated by the Attorney-General's Department. These are shown as intra-government transfers in the Statement of Administered Comprehensive Income.

**A2.5 Special Acts**

SAPOL receives separate appropriation for the payment of salaries in relation to the Commissioner of Police. Funding is provided under 'Recurrent Expenditure - Special Acts'.

**A2.6 Public Private Partnership**

In May 2005 Cabinet approved the execution of a 25 year service contract with Plenary Justice Pty Ltd (Plenary) for regional police stations for SAPOL and courts for the Courts Administration Authority (CAA).

In June 2005 the Minister of Infrastructure signed a project agreement.

The Public Private Partnership (PPP) includes court facilities at Port Lincoln, Victor Harbor, Berri and Port Pirie.

For accounting purposes the lease is an operating lease.

Under the PPP agreement SAPOL is responsible for paying lease payments to Plenary for sites occupied by both SAPOL and CAA. SAPOL invoices CAA for the sites that they occupy.



**A2.7 Firearms Safety Training Levy**

SAPOL collects the Firearms Safety Training Levy as part of the Firearms Licence fees. The Firearms Safety Training Levy is transferred to Tafe SA. The levy subsidises compulsory Firearms Safety Training, run by Tafe SA, that all applicants for firearms licences must undertake before being issued with their firearms licence.

**A2.8 Other**

SAPOL receives appropriation with respect to grant payments to Safer Communities Australia Inc and the Australian Crime Prevention Council and a community service obligation payment to South Australian Water Corporation.

SAPOL has no control over the use of the funds listed above.

Notes to and forming part of the Administered Financial Statements  
for the year ended 30 June 2011

<b>A3 Supplies and services</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2010</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
PPP lease payments*	2 029	1 982
Other	107	108
<b>Total Supplies and services - non SA Government entities</b>	<b>2 136</b>	<b>2 090</b>
<b>Total Supplies and services</b>	<b>2 136</b>	<b>2 090</b>

\* this relates to PPP lease payments on behalf of CAA (refer note A2.6). The expenditure is offset by cost recovery from CAA.

<b>A4 Revenues from fees, fines and charges</b>		
Expiation revenue	75 577	76 399
PPP cost recovery*	2 029	1 979
Victims of Crime Levy	12 464	9 349
Firearms Safety Training Levy	141	129
<b>Total Revenues from fees, fines and charges</b>	<b>90 211</b>	<b>87 856</b>

**Fees and charges received/receivable from entities within the SA Government**

The following fees and charges (included in the fees and charges revenues shown above) were received/receivable from entities within the SA Government:

PPP cost recovery*	2,029	1 979
<b>Total fees and charges received/receivable from entities within the SA Government</b>	<b>2 029</b>	<b>1 979</b>

\* this amount includes cost recovery from the CAA for PPP lease payments (refer note A2.6)

<b>A5 Revenues from (payments to) SA Government:</b>		
Revenues from SA Government		
Appropriation from consolidated account pursuant to the Appropriation Act	548	543
<b>Total Revenues from SA Government</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>543</b>
Payments to SA Government		
Other payments to the Consolidated Account*	(75 587)	(76 399)
<b>Total Payments to SA Government</b>	<b>(75 587)</b>	<b>(76 399)</b>

\* This amount does not include a dividend/distribution to the SA Government as owner.

<b>A6 Cash and cash equivalents</b>		
Deposits with the Treasurer	13 472	9 604
Deposits with other institutions	-	4 267
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>13 472</b>	<b>13 871</b>

As at 30 June 2010 SAPOL recognised \$4.267 million as Deposits with other institutions. This represented exhibit monies held in various locally operated bank accounts which were closed during 2010-11. All exhibit monies are now held in SAPOL corporate bank accounts and are recognised as Deposits with the Treasurer as at 30 June 2011.

<b>A7 Other liabilities</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2010</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Current other liabilities		
Funds payable to SA Government	5 532	6 196
Exhibit monies held	7 105	7 086
Unclaimed property held for SA Government	262	126
Other payable to non-SA Government	170	183
<b>Total Other liabilities</b>	<b>13 069</b>	<b>13 591</b>

All payable amounts disclosed above are expected to be paid within 12 months after reporting date.

**Current other liabilities payable to entities within the SA Government**

The following other liabilities (included in the other liabilities shown above) were payable to entities within the SA Government:

	<b>2011</b>	<b>2010</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Funds payable to SA Government	5 532	6 196
Exhibit monies held	7 105	7 086
Unclaimed property held for SA Government	262	126
<b>Total Current other liabilities payable to entities within the SA Government</b>	<b>12 899</b>	<b>13 408</b>

<b>A8 Employee benefits</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2010</b>
Current employee benefits	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Accrued salaries and wages	1	-
Annual leave	15	27
<b>Total Current employee benefits</b>	<u>16</u>	<u>27</u>
Non current employee benefits		
Long service leave	193	175
<b>Total Non current employee benefits</b>	<u>193</u>	<u>175</u>
<b>A9 Cash flow reconciliation</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2010</b>
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Cash at year end as per:		
Cash and cash equivalents disclosed in the Statement of Administered Financial Position	13 472	13 871
Cash and cash equivalents disclosed in the Statement of Administered Cash Flows	13 472	13 871
<b>Reconciliation of net cash provided by operating activities to net result</b>		
<b>Net cash provided by operating activities</b>	<b>(399)</b>	<b>1 224</b>
<b>Movement in assets and liabilities</b>		
(Decrease) Increase in receivables	(125)	127
(Increase) in payables and provisions	(9)	(6)
Decrease (Increase) in other liabilities	522	(1 351)
<b>Net result</b>	<u>(11)</u>	<u>(6)</u>

**A10 Unrecognised contractual commitments**

## Operating lease commitments

The total value, net of GST, of future non-cancellable operating lease commitments not provided for as at the end of the reporting period are detailed below. These amounts have not been brought to account in the financial statements.

	<b>2011</b>	<b>2010</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Not later than one year	2 040	2 031
Later than one year but not later than five years	8 705	8 685
Later than five years	37 935	41 545
<b>Total Operating lease commitments</b>	<u>48 680</u>	<u>52 261</u>
GST on operating lease commitments	4 868	5 226

The property leases are non-cancellable 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 property leases at the end of the term of the leases.

Operating lease commitments include commitments for PPP leases related to CAA occupancies only.

## Appendix 16 Statistical Review

### State Summary of Offences Reported or Becoming Known to Police for the 2009-10 and 2010-11 Financial Years

OFFENCE CATEGORY	2009-10			2010-11			% Change
	Reported	Cleared	% Cleared	Reported	Cleared	% Cleared	2010-11 over 2009-10
<b>AGAINST THE PERSON</b>							
Murder	20	17	85.0%	23	17	73.9%	15.0
Attempted Murder	29	22	75.9%	28	21	75.0%	-3.4
Manslaughter	0	0	0.0%	1	1	100.0%	0.0
Driving Causing Death	30	27	90.0%	24	24	100.0%	-20.0
Serious Assault	1,203	819	68.1%	996	684	68.7%	-17.2
Minor Assault	14,448	10,183	70.5%	14,490	10,378	71.6%	0.3
Assault Police	813	794	97.7%	841	822	97.7%	3.4
Rape/Attempted Rape	606	342	56.4%	579	345	59.6%	-4.5
Other Sexual Offences	1,398	858	61.4%	1,240	749	60.4%	-11.3
Aggravated Robbery	1,014	329	32.4%	900	334	37.1%	-11.2
Non Aggravated Robbery	274	89	32.5%	246	89	36.2%	-10.2
Other Offences	2,314	1,559	67.4%	2,343	1,577	67.3%	1.3
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>22,149</b>	<b>14,621</b>	<b>66.0%</b>	<b>21,711</b>	<b>15,041</b>	<b>69.3%</b>	<b>-2.0</b>
<b>AGAINST PROPERTY</b>							
Serious Criminal Trespass - Dwelling	11,054	1,509	13.7%	10,926	1,598	14.6%	-1.2
Serious Criminal Trespass - Shop	1,991	269	13.5%	1,630	222	13.6%	-18.1
Serious Criminal Trespass - Other	5,022	495	9.9%	5,021	479	9.5%	0.0
Deception/Manipulation	3,012	1,148	38.1%	2,866	1,239	43.2%	-4.8
Receiving/Dealing in Tainted Property	1,501	1,434	95.5%	1,497	1,427	95.3%	-0.3
Theft/Illegal Use of MV	4,953	985	19.9%	4,985	1,035	20.8%	0.6
Illegal Interference of Motor Vehicle	2,876	279	9.7%	2,956	302	10.2%	2.8
Theft from MV	11,116	637	5.7%	11,838	689	5.8%	6.5
Theft from Shops	7,131	4,422	62.0%	7,276	4,456	61.2%	2.0
Other Theft	33,829	4,410	13.0%	33,732	4,789	14.2%	-0.3
Prop. Damage - Arson/Explosives	2,394	270	11.3%	2,308	272	11.8%	-3.6
Prop. Damage - Not Arson/Explosives	27,116	5,355	19.7%	24,705	5,282	21.4%	-8.9
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>111,995</b>	<b>21,213</b>	<b>18.9%</b>	<b>109,740</b>	<b>21,790</b>	<b>19.9%</b>	<b>-2.0</b>
<b>AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER</b>							
Hinder/Resist Police	2,546	2,546	100.0%	2,399	2,397	99.9%	-5.8
Firearm/Weapon Offences	3,557	3,525	99.1%	3,891	3,850	98.9%	9.4
Disorderly/Offensive Behaviour	6,746	5,188	76.9%	6,502	4,903	75.4%	-3.6
Drug Offences	4,453	4,417	99.2%	4,927	4,890	99.2%	10.6
Drink Driving Offences	9,135	9,135	100.0%	8,469	8,469	100.0%	-7.3
Dang. Reckless or Neg. Driving	2,575	2,492	96.8%	2,561	2,464	96.2%	-0.5
Other Offences	27,450	18,394	67.0%	25,954	17,679	68.1%	-5.4
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>56,462</b>	<b>45,697</b>	<b>80.9%</b>	<b>54,703</b>	<b>44,652</b>	<b>81.6%</b>	<b>-3.1</b>
<b>TOTAL RECORDED OFFENCES</b>	<b>190,606</b>	<b>81,531</b>	<b>42.8%</b>	<b>186,154</b>	<b>81,483</b>	<b>43.8%</b>	<b>-2.3</b>

**Summary of Offences Reported or Becoming Known to Police  
During 2010-11 Financial Year**  
(with comparison figures for 2009-10)

Classification Of Offences	Number of Offences 2009-10	Number of Offences 2010-11	Offences Cleared				
			Unfounded	Arrest	Report	Otherwise	TOTAL
<b>Offences Against the Person</b>							
Murder	20	23	0	17	0	0	17
Attempted Murder	29	28	0	21	0	0	21
Manslaughter	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
Driving Causing Death	30	24	0	20	4	0	24
Homicide nec*	3	1	0	1	0	0	1
<b>Sub Total Homicide</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>64</b>
Serious Assault	1,203	996	18	477	68	121	684
Minor Assault	14,448	14,490	298	4,937	1,443	3,700	10,378
Assault Police	813	841	2	772	42	6	822
<b>Sub Total Assault</b>	<b>16,464</b>	<b>16,327</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>6,186</b>	<b>1,553</b>	<b>3,827</b>	<b>11,884</b>
Rape	512	509	22	165	17	108	312
Attempted Rape	14	9	0	4	0	3	7
Unlawful Sexual Intercourse	211	178	3	75	21	21	120
Gross Indecency U16	53	47	1	13	14	3	31
Indecent Assault	550	490	17	134	35	101	287
<b>Sub Total Sexual Offences Against Females</b>	<b>1,340</b>	<b>1,233</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>757</b>
Rape	60	48	7	9	1	5	22
Attempted Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unlawful Sexual Intercourse	50	43	4	12	6	6	28
Gross Indecency U16	16	19	2	10	0	2	14
Indecent Assault	127	104	5	24	8	15	52
<b>Sub Total Sexual Offences Against Males</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>116</b>
Incest	4	11	1	2	0	2	5
Indecent Behaviour/Exposure	309	255	3	101	31	20	155
Sexual Offences nec*	75	84	2	29	11	6	48
Persistent Sexual Abuse of a Child	23	22	1	7	4	1	13
<b>Sub Total Other Sexual Offences</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>221</b>
Kidnapping/Abduction	100	97	9	48	1	9	67
Against Person nec*	2,163	2,206	72	638	71	706	1,487
<b>Sub Total Other Offences Against the Person</b>	<b>2,263</b>	<b>2,303</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>1,554</b>
Firearm	78	85	1	25	0	2	28
Other Weapon	507	455	10	149	5	14	178
Other Robbery	703	606	11	151	11	44	217
<b>Sub Total Robbery</b>	<b>1,288</b>	<b>1,146</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>423</b>
Extortion	48	39	3	8	1	10	22
<b>Sub Total Extortion</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Total Offences Against the Person</b>	<b>22,149</b>	<b>21,711</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>7,850</b>	<b>1,794</b>	<b>4,905</b>	<b>15,041</b>

\*nec - Not elsewhere classified

**Summary of Offences Reported or Becoming Known to Police  
During 2010-11 Financial Year**  
(with comparison figures for 2009-10)

Classification Of Offences	Number of Offences 2009-10	Number of Offences 2010-11	Offences Cleared				
			Unfounded	Arrest	Report	Otherwise	TOTAL
<b>Offences Against Property</b>							
Dwelling	11,054	10,926	412	886	113	187	1,598
Shop	1,991	1,630	10	192	15	5	222
Other Building (inc. school)	5,022	5,021	72	335	54	18	479
<b>Sub Total Serious Criminal Trespass</b>	<b>18,067</b>	<b>17,577</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>1,413</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>2,299</b>
Cards	655	778	15	186	62	46	309
Cheques	126	81	4	26	11	5	46
Deception nec*	1,311	1,407	50	289	278	67	684
Dishonest Dealings with Documents	289	266	13	94	36	12	155
<b>Sub Total Deception/Dishonest Dealings with Documents</b>	<b>2,381</b>	<b>2,532</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>1,194</b>
By Director/Trustee/Partner	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
By Employee	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Sub Total Theft by Director/Trustee/Partner/Employee</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Counterfeiting	631	333	9	23	9	4	45
<b>Sub Total Counterfeiting</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>45</b>
Receiving	81	77	2	39	22	1	64
Dealing in Tainted Property	1,420	1,420	16	1,041	294	12	1,363
<b>Sub Total Receiving/Dealing in Tainted Property</b>	<b>1,501</b>	<b>1,497</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1,080</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1,427</b>
Theft/Illegal Use of Motor Vehicle	4,953	4,985	348	468	104	115	1,035
Bicycle Theft	1,962	1,892	25	72	34	23	154
Vehicle Theft nec*	532	723	43	35	15	8	101
Livestock theft	263	318	43	3	4	8	58
Shop Theft	7,131	7,276	53	1,641	2,482	280	4,456
Theft from Motor Vehicle	11,116	11,838	88	442	101	58	689
Theft nec*	31,072	30,799	1,302	1,565	754	855	4,476
<b>Sub Total Other Theft</b>	<b>57,029</b>	<b>57,831</b>	<b>1,902</b>	<b>4,226</b>	<b>3,494</b>	<b>1,347</b>	<b>10,969</b>
Fire (inc. Arson/Explosion)	2,394	2,308	66	139	41	26	272
Not Fire	27,116	24,704	420	2,424	1,109	1,329	5,282
Kill/Injure Animal	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Sub Total Property Damage</b>	<b>29,510</b>	<b>27,013</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>2,563</b>	<b>1,150</b>	<b>1,355</b>	<b>5,554</b>
Illegal Interference of Motor Vehicle	2,876	2,956	36	217	34	15	302
<b>Sub Total Illegal Interference of Motor Vehicle</b>	<b>2,876</b>	<b>2,956</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>302</b>
<b>Total Offences Against Property</b>	<b>111,995</b>	<b>109,740</b>	<b>3,027</b>	<b>10,117</b>	<b>5,572</b>	<b>3,074</b>	<b>21,790</b>

\*nec - Not elsewhere classified

**Summary of Offences Reported or Becoming Known to Police  
During 2010-11 Financial Year**  
(with comparison figures for 2009-10)

Classification Of Offences	Number of Offences 2009-10	Number of Offences 2010-11	Offences Cleared				
			Unfounded	Arrest	Report	Otherwise	TOTAL
<b>Offences Against Public Order</b>							
Environment Offences	41	38	0	30	3	0	33
<b>Sub Total Environment Offences</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>33</b>
Perjury	3	19	1	4	8	1	14
Pervert Justice	95	81	2	48	13	5	68
Breach of Recognisance/Probation/Bond	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Breach Restraint Order	1,234	1,180	49	534	202	130	915
Breach Bail	9,000	8,710	341	5,971	1,531	185	8,028
Escape Custody	33	33	0	26	1	0	27
Resist/Hinder Police	2,546	2,399	0	2,323	73	1	2,397
Refuse Name	1,809	1,781	0	1,415	359	3	1,777
Weapon Offences	3,557	3,891	2	2,239	1,602	7	3,850
Other Good Order	765	831	10	449	242	56	757
<b>Sub Total Good Order</b>	<b>19,043</b>	<b>18,925</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>13,009</b>	<b>4,031</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>17,833</b>
Child Pornography	130	150	1	71	47	3	122
Restricted Publication	67	60	1	17	27	5	50
<b>Sub Total Pornography And Censorship</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>172</b>
Underage Drinking	315	293	0	49	244	0	293
Liquor Licensing nec*	495	487	1	375	107	0	483
<b>Sub Total Liquor Licensing</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>776</b>
TAB and bookmaking	1	2	0	0	2	0	2
Lottery	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Betting and Gaming	42	28	2	8	12	4	26
<b>Sub Total Betting And Gaming</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>28</b>
Trespass	2,390	2,373	78	865	199	56	1,198
<b>Sub Total Trespass</b>	<b>2,390</b>	<b>2,373</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>1,198</b>
Soliciting	13	40	0	36	4	0	40
Procure Person	2	1	0	1	0	0	1
Brothel Related Offences	3	9	0	9	0	0	9
Live off Earnings	0	2	0	2	0	0	2
<b>Sub Total Prostitution And Related Offences</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>52</b>
Consorting	0	4	0	4	0	0	4
Language Offences	627	531	2	473	38	8	521
Disorderly Behaviour	5,992	5,859	38	3,748	405	92	4,283
Offensive Behaviour	127	112	4	60	27	8	99
Loiter	574	501	0	496	5	0	501
Urinate	496	433	0	104	326	1	431
Public Order nec*	8,412	7,777	78	754	479	643	1,954
<b>Sub Total Other Offences Against Public Order</b>	<b>16,228</b>	<b>15,217</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>5,639</b>	<b>1,280</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>7,793</b>
Cannabis	200	244	0	57	187	0	244
Heroin	10	11	0	0	11	0	11
Opiates (ex. Heroin)	1	3	0	1	2	0	3
Cocaine	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amphetamines	133	232	0	22	210	0	232
LSD	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hallucinogens	1	1	0	0	1	0	1
Drugs nec*	10	21	0	7	14	0	21
<b>Sub Total Possess/Use Drugs</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>512</b>

\*nec - Not elsewhere classified



**Summary of Offences Reported or Becoming Known to Police  
During 2010-11 Financial Year**  
(with comparison figures for 2009-10)

Classification Of Offences	Number of Offences 2009-10	Number of Offences 2010-11	Offences Cleared				
			Unfounded	Arrest	Report	Otherwise	TOTAL
<b>Offences Against Public Order (cont'd.)</b>							
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
Amphetamine	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
<b>Sub Total Import/Export Drugs</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Cannabis	438	460	0	306	154	0	460
Heroin	92	53	0	51	1	1	53
Opiates (Ex. Heroin)	4	2	0	2	0	0	2
Cocaine	23	18	0	18	0	0	18
Amphetamines	551	545	0	522	23	0	545
LSD	4	10	0	10	0	0	10
Hallucinogens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drugs nec*	68	44	0	36	7	0	43
<b>Sub Total Sell/Trade Drugs</b>	<b>1,180</b>	<b>1,132</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,131</b>
Cannabis	1,221	1,313	0	430	883	0	1,313
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	106	107	0	106	1	0	107
LSD	1	1	0	1	0	0	1
Hallucinogens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drugs nec*	3	3	0	1	2	0	3
<b>Sub Total Produce/Manufacture Drugs</b>	<b>1,331</b>	<b>1,424</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>886</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,424</b>
Forge Script	105	91	0	34	22	0	56
Possess Implements	1,147	1,368	0	466	902	0	1,368
Drug Offences nec*	332	400	0	231	168	0	399
<b>Sub Total Other Drug Related Offences</b>	<b>1,584</b>	<b>1,859</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>731</b>	<b>1,092</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,823</b>
DUI Alcohol/Drugs	995	980	0	337	643	0	980
Exceed PCA	7,777	7,213	0	688	6,525	0	7,213
Refuse Blood Sample	11	9	0	3	6	0	9
Refuse Alcotest/BA	352	267	0	142	125	0	267
<b>Sub Total Drink Driving And Related Offences</b>	<b>9,135</b>	<b>8,469</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,170</b>	<b>7,299</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8,469</b>
Dangerous Driving	2,575	2,561	3	715	1,743	3	2,464
<b>Sub Total Dangerous Driving</b>	<b>2,575</b>	<b>2,561</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>1,743</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2,464</b>
Other Offences nec*	1,520	1,121	13	469	440	22	944
<b>Sub Total Other Offences nec*</b>	<b>1,520</b>	<b>1,121</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>944</b>
<b>Total Offences Against Public Order</b>	<b>56,462</b>	<b>54,703</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>24,766</b>	<b>18,026</b>	<b>1,234</b>	<b>44,652</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>190,606</b>	<b>186,154</b>	<b>4,145</b>	<b>42,733</b>	<b>25,392</b>	<b>9,213</b>	<b>81,483</b>

\*nec - Not elsewhere classified

**State Summary of Offences Reported or Becoming Known to Police  
Two-Stage Format for the 2009-10 and 2010-11 Financial Years**

OFFENCE CATEGORY	2009-10			2010-11			% Change 2010-11 over 2009-10
	Reported	Cleared	% Cleared	Reported	Cleared	% Cleared	
<b>CRIME REPORTED BY VICTIM</b>							
<b>OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON</b>							
Murder	20	19	95.0	23	17	73.9	15.0
Attempted Murder	28	22	78.6	28	21	75.0	0.0
Manslaughter	0	0	-	1	1	100.0	-
Driving Causing Death	30	32	106.7	24	24	100.0	-20.0
Serious Assault	1,158	857	74.0	961	661	68.8	-17.0
Rape/Attempted Rape	565	392	69.4	554	339	61.2	-1.9
Aggravated Robbery	1,007	348	34.6	881	327	37.1	-12.5
Non Aggravated Robbery	271	91	33.6	241	87	36.1	-11.1
Other Sexual Offences	1,249	882	70.6	1,158	710	61.3	-7.3
Minor Assault	13,928	10,343	74.3	14,053	10,238	72.9	0.9
Assault Police	809	799	98.8	840	829	98.7	3.8
Other Offences	2,254	1,584	70.3	2,251	1,559	69.3	-0.1
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>21,319</b>	<b>15,369</b>	<b>72.1</b>	<b>21,015</b>	<b>14,813</b>	<b>70.5</b>	<b>-1.4</b>
<b>OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY</b>							
Serious Criminal Trespass							
Residence	10,707	1,380	12.9	10,479	1,225	11.7	-2.1
Non-Residence	6,869	845	12.3	6,503	636	9.8	-5.3
Deception/Manipulation	2,890	1,160	40.1	2,770	1,194	43.1	-4.2
Receiving/Dealing in Tainted Property	1,482	1,428	96.4	1,478	1,414	95.7	-0.3
Theft/Illegal Use of Motor Vehicle	4,650	787	16.9	4,628	722	15.6	-0.5
Illegal Interference of Motor Vehicle	2,691	258	9.6	2,709	253	9.3	0.7
Theft from Motor Vehicle	10,857	583	5.4	11,603	575	5.0	6.9
Theft from Shops	6,102	4,361	71.5	6,411	4,326	67.5	5.1
Other Theft	23,173	2,442	10.5	22,909	2,507	10.9	-1.1
Property Damage - Arson/Explosives	2,306	200	8.7	2,244	208	9.3	-2.7
Property Damage - Not Arson/Explosives	31,430	6,025	19.2	28,754	5,739	20.0	-8.5
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>103,157</b>	<b>19,469</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>100,488</b>	<b>18,799</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>-2.6</b>
<b>TOTAL CRIME REPORTED BY VICTIM</b>	<b>124,476</b>	<b>34,838</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>121,503</b>	<b>33,612</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>-2.4</b>
<b>CRIME REPORTED DUE TO PRO-ACTIVE POLICE ACTIVITY</b>							
<b>Public Order Offences</b>							
Firearm/Weapon Offences	3,557	3,526	99.1	3,893	3,854	99.0	9.4
Disorderly/Offensive Behaviour	6,718	5,169	76.9	6,456	4,869	75.4	-3.9
Hinder/Resist Police	2,546	2,547	100.0	2,399	2,397	99.9	-5.8
Trespassing	2,352	1,172	49.8	2,294	1,131	49.3	-2.5
Public Order Offences	19,479	17,209	88.3	18,332	16,131	88.0	-5.9
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>34,652</b>	<b>29,623</b>	<b>85.5</b>	<b>33,374</b>	<b>28,382</b>	<b>85.0</b>	<b>-3.7</b>
<b>Drug Offences</b>							
Sell/Trade Drugs	1,179	1,176	99.7	1,132	1,131	99.9	-4.0
Produce/Manufacture Drugs	1,178	1,177	99.9	1,424	1,424	100.0	20.9
Other Drug Offences	1,940	1,921	99.0	2,370	2,347	99.0	22.2
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>4,297</b>	<b>4,274</b>	<b>99.5</b>	<b>4,926</b>	<b>4,902</b>	<b>99.5</b>	<b>14.6</b>
<b>Traffic Offences</b>							
Drink Driving Offences	8,984	8,984	100.0	8,304	8,304	100.0	-7.6
Dangerous, Reckless or Negligent Driving	2,572	2,502	97.3	2,558	2,464	96.3	-0.5
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>11,556</b>	<b>11,486</b>	<b>99.4</b>	<b>10,862</b>	<b>10,768</b>	<b>99.1</b>	<b>-6.0</b>
<b>Unknown Offence Type</b>	45	38	84.4	23	16	69.6	-48.9
<b>TOTAL CRIMES DUE TO PRO-ACTIVE POLICE ACTIVITY</b>	<b>50,550</b>	<b>45,421</b>	<b>89.9</b>	<b>49,185</b>	<b>44,068</b>	<b>89.6</b>	<b>-2.7</b>

Footnotes:

1. These statistics **exclude** those offences cleared by "*No Offence Revealed*" where after the appropriate lines of enquiry have been exhausted there is no evidence that an offence has been committed.
2. All Two-Stage format data have been re-calculated from 2002/03 to take into account the exclusion of the offences cleared by "No Offence Revealed".

<b>SHOP THEFT INFRINGEMENT NOTICES</b>	<b>2006-07</b>	<b>2007-08</b>	<b>2008-09</b>	<b>2009-10</b>	<b>2010-11</b>
Total number of STIN 1 issued	140	98	70	51	<b>37</b>
Total number of STIN 1 completed	139	98	69	52	<b>37</b>
Total number of STIN 2 issued	26	12	14	23	<b>5</b>
Total number of STIN 2 completed	23	10	13	20	<b>5</b>
Total number of Withdrawal of Consent (PD 259)	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Total number of community service hours for STIN 2 offence	348	91	171	324	<b>72</b>
Total number of apologies required for STIN 1 offence	44	36	13	15	<b>13</b>
Total number of apologies required for STIN 2 offence	5	4	2	7	<b>0</b>
Total number of Apprehension Reports for breach	0	3	0	1	<b>0</b>
Total number of Apprehension Reports for subsequent breach	0	0	1	0	<b>0</b>

## **HYDROPONICS INDUSTRY CONTROL ACT and REGULATIONS**

The *Hydroponics Industry Control Act 2009* and the *Hydroponics Industry Control Regulations 2010* require the Commissioner of Police to report on the administration of the Act during the period of 12 months ending on the preceding 30 June.

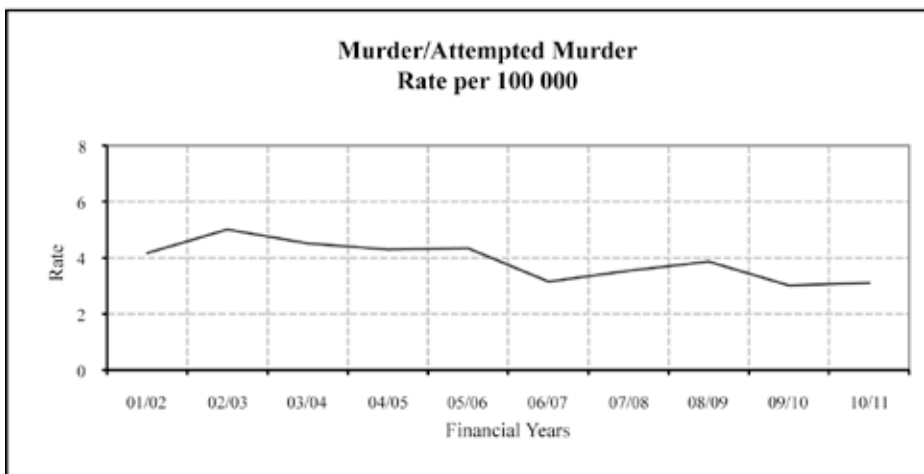
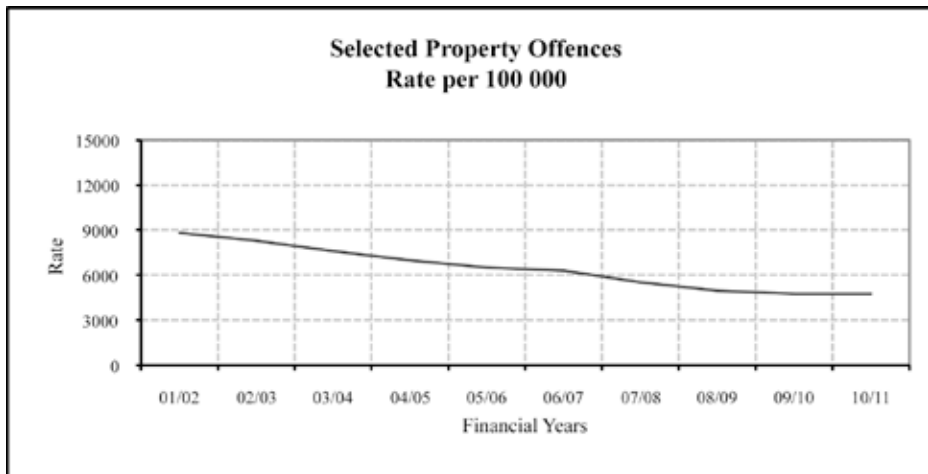
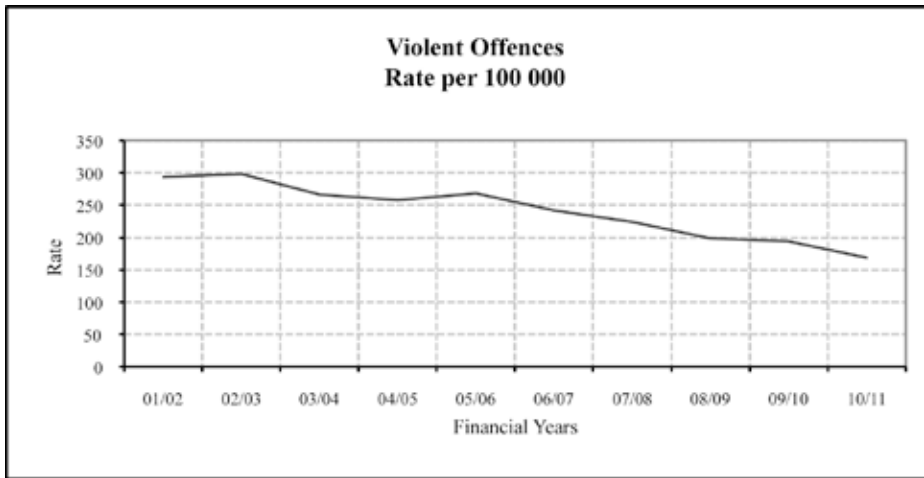
The Act and Regulations commenced on 1 March 2010. From 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 there were two Apprehension Reports, two offences and nil expiation notices.

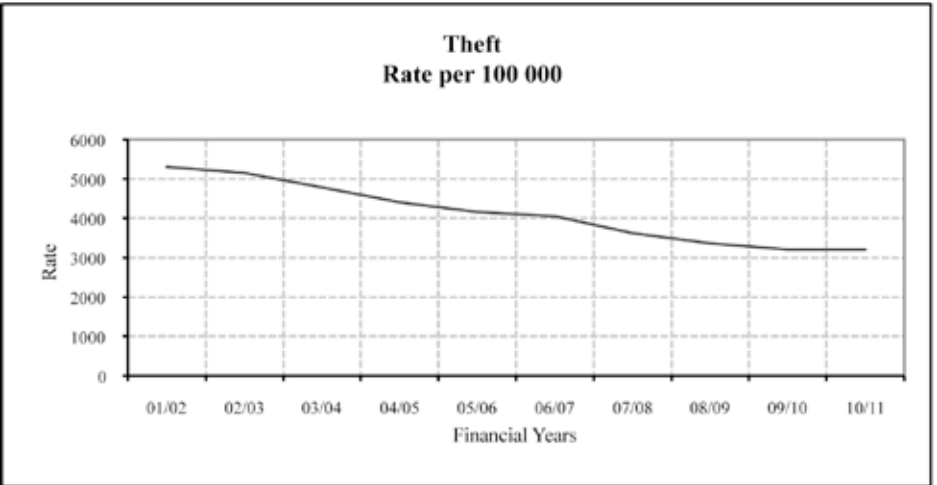
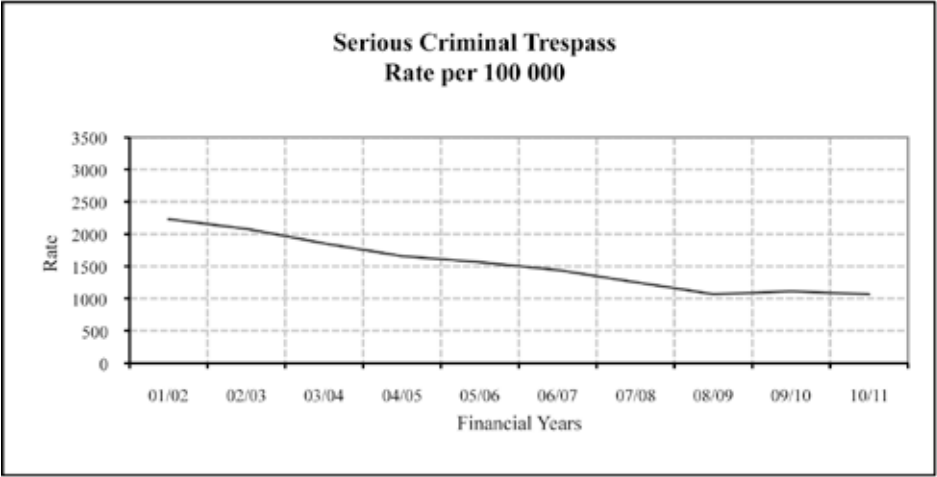
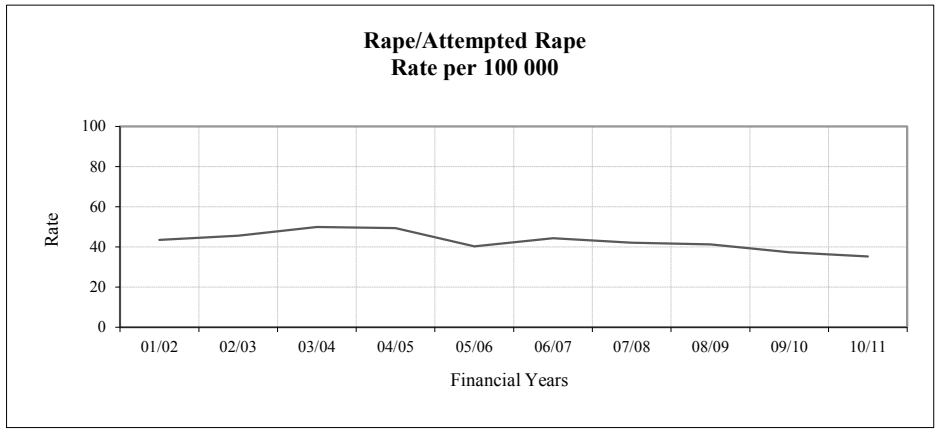
**Selected Offences Reported or Becoming Known to Police  
and Rates per 100 000 of the Population**

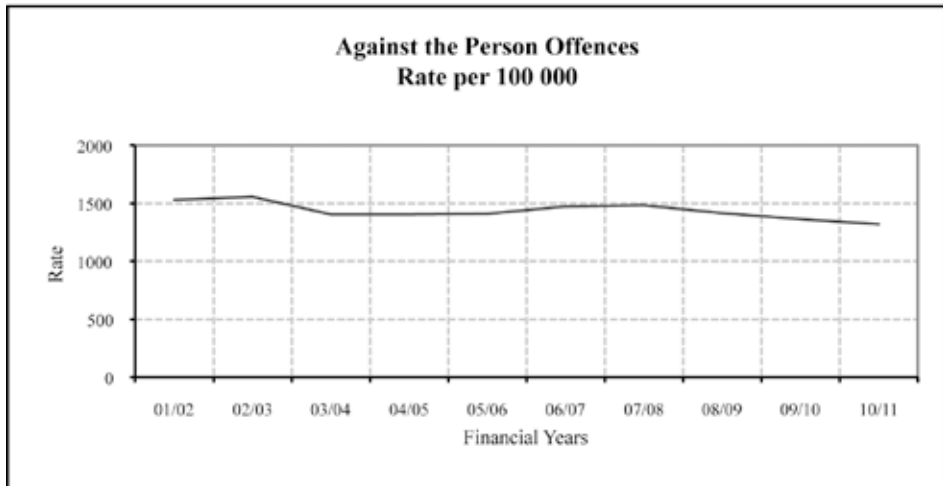
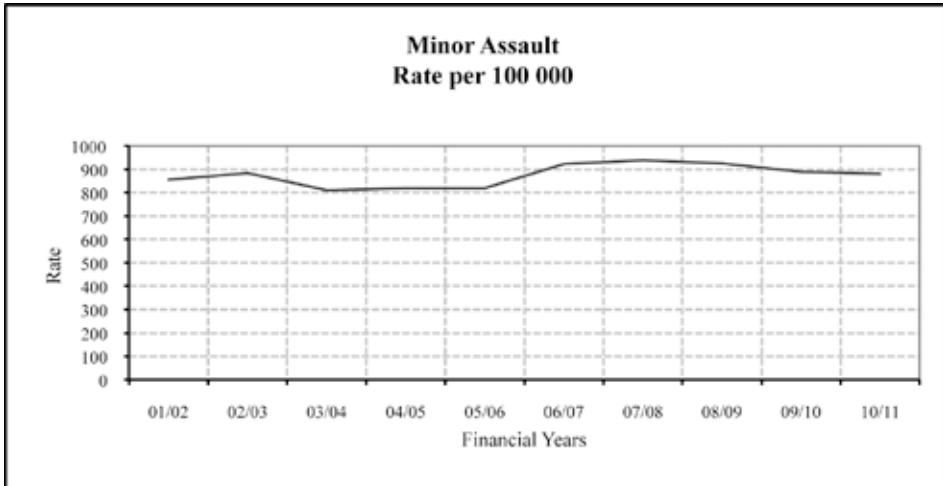
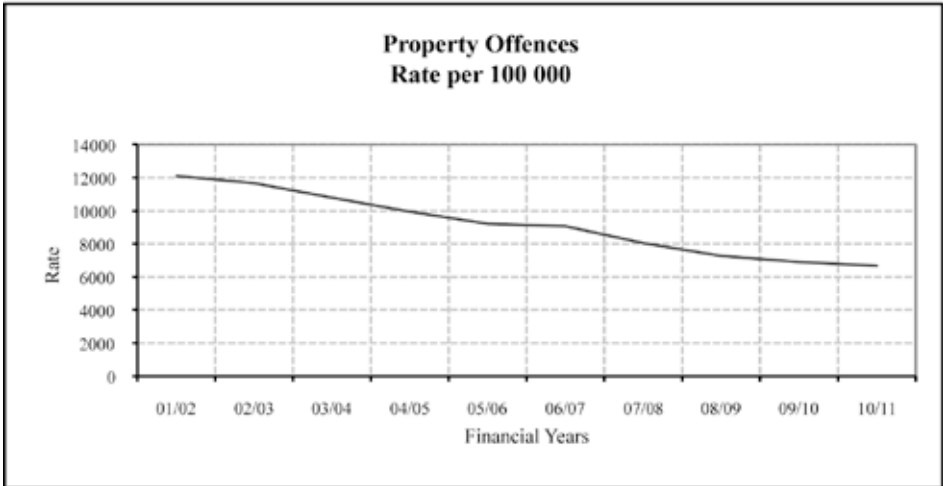
Selected Offences	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
<b>Violent</b>	<b>4,434</b>	<b>4,534</b>	<b>4,057</b>	<b>3,951</b>	<b>4,130</b>	<b>3,766</b>	<b>3,549</b>	<b>3,189</b>	<b>3,146</b>	<b>2,772</b>
	<i>293.3</i>	<i>298.5</i>	<i>265.8</i>	<i>257.8</i>	<i>267.8</i>	<i>242.2</i>	<i>224.0</i>	<i>198.9</i>	<i>193.7</i>	<i>168.6</i>
<b>Property</b>	<b>133,075</b>	<b>126,150</b>	<b>116,262</b>	<b>106,861</b>	<b>100,142</b>	<b>97,821</b>	<b>87,400</b>	<b>79,829</b>	<b>78,108</b>	<b>78,274</b>
	<i>8802.8</i>	<i>8306.5</i>	<i>7617.2</i>	<i>6972.0</i>	<i>6493.9</i>	<i>6292.1</i>	<i>5515.9</i>	<i>4978.9</i>	<i>4808.1</i>	<i>4759.5</i>
<b>Murder / Attempted</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>51</b>
	<i>4.2</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>3.1</i>
<b>Rape / Attempted</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>579</b>
	<i>43.5</i>	<i>45.5</i>	<i>49.9</i>	<i>49.3</i>	<i>40.2</i>	<i>44.3</i>	<i>42.1</i>	<i>41.2</i>	<i>37.3</i>	<i>35.2</i>
<b>Serious Assault (Excludes Causing Injury by Driving) prior to 2006-07</b>	<b>2,234</b>	<b>2,196</b>	<b>1,945</b>	<b>1,951</b>	<b>2,272</b>	<b>1,812</b>	<b>1,537</b>	<b>1,348</b>	<b>1,203</b>	<b>996</b>
	<i>147.8</i>	<i>144.6</i>	<i>127.4</i>	<i>127.3</i>	<i>147.3</i>	<i>116.6</i>	<i>97.0</i>	<i>84.1</i>	<i>74.1</i>	<i>60.6</i>
<b>Robbery</b>	<b>1,480</b>	<b>1,571</b>	<b>1,282</b>	<b>1,179</b>	<b>1,171</b>	<b>1,216</b>	<b>1,289</b>	<b>1,118</b>	<b>1,288</b>	<b>1,146</b>
	<i>97.9</i>	<i>103.4</i>	<i>84.0</i>	<i>76.9</i>	<i>75.9</i>	<i>78.2</i>	<i>81.3</i>	<i>69.7</i>	<i>79.3</i>	<i>69.7</i>
<b>Serious Criminal Trespass</b>	<b>33,716</b>	<b>31,544</b>	<b>28,353</b>	<b>25,434</b>	<b>24,111</b>	<b>22,417</b>	<b>19,830</b>	<b>17,182</b>	<b>18,067</b>	<b>17,577</b>
	<i>2230.3</i>	<i>2077.0</i>	<i>1857.6</i>	<i>1659.4</i>	<i>1563.5</i>	<i>1441.9</i>	<i>1251.5</i>	<i>1071.6</i>	<i>1112.1</i>	<i>1068.8</i>
<b>Theft (Excluding Theft/Illegal Use of a Motor Vehicle)</b>	<b>80,145</b>	<b>78,318</b>	<b>72,949</b>	<b>67,580</b>	<b>64,023</b>	<b>62,874</b>	<b>57,436</b>	<b>53,936</b>	<b>52,076</b>	<b>52,846</b>
	<i>5301.5</i>	<i>5156.9</i>	<i>4779.5</i>	<i>4409.1</i>	<i>4151.7</i>	<i>4044.2</i>	<i>3624.8</i>	<i>3363.9</i>	<i>3205.6</i>	<i>3213.3</i>
<b>Theft/Illegal Use of a Motor Vehicle</b>	<b>12,360</b>	<b>10,532</b>	<b>10,046</b>	<b>10,163</b>	<b>8,038</b>	<b>8,574</b>	<b>6,873</b>	<b>5,865</b>	<b>4,953</b>	<b>4,985</b>
	<i>817.6</i>	<i>693.5</i>	<i>658.2</i>	<i>663.1</i>	<i>521.2</i>	<i>551.5</i>	<i>433.8</i>	<i>365.8</i>	<i>304.9</i>	<i>303.1</i>
<b>Deception/Manipulation</b>	<b>6,854</b>	<b>5,756</b>	<b>4,914</b>	<b>3,684</b>	<b>3,970</b>	<b>3,956</b>	<b>3,261</b>	<b>2,846</b>	<b>3,012</b>	<b>2,866</b>
	<i>453.4</i>	<i>379.0</i>	<i>322.0</i>	<i>240.4</i>	<i>257.4</i>	<i>254.5</i>	<i>205.8</i>	<i>177.5</i>	<i>185.4</i>	<i>174.3</i>

## Notes:

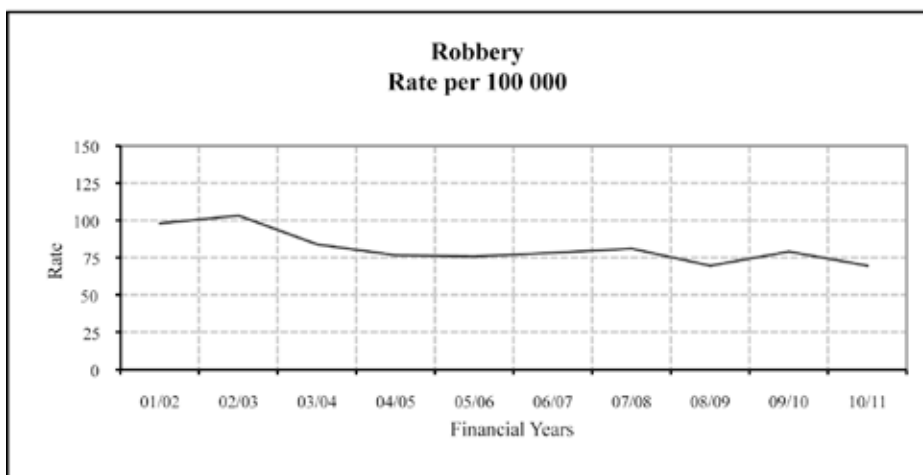
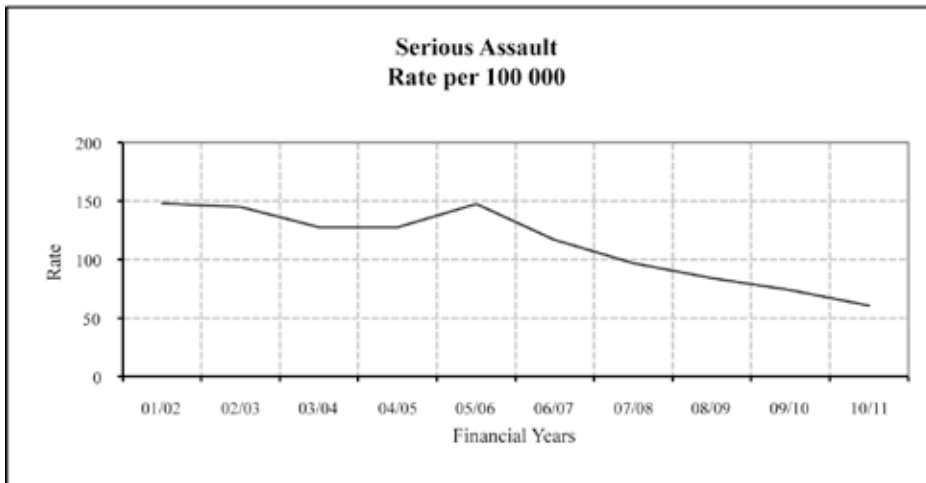
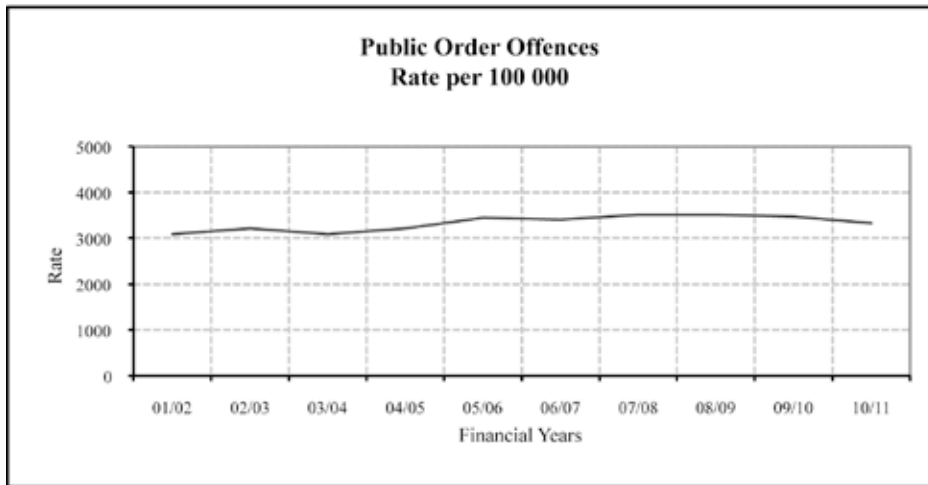
1. VIOLENT OFFENCES consist of murder and attempted murder, rape and attempted rape, serious assaults (excluding injury caused by negligent driving) and robbery.
2. PROPERTY OFFENCES consist of serious criminal trespass, total theft (including theft/illegal use of a motor vehicle) and deception/manipulation offences.
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 30 June 2010 was used for the offence rate calculations for 2010-11. The entire series has been recalculated using the latest published estimated resident population data for 30 June of each year from *ABS Australian Demographic Statistics, December 2010 Catalogue 3101.0 released 23 June 2011*.
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.
5. These statistics include those offences cleared by "No Offence Revealed" where, after the appropriate lines of enquiry have been exhausted there is no evidence that an offence has been committed.

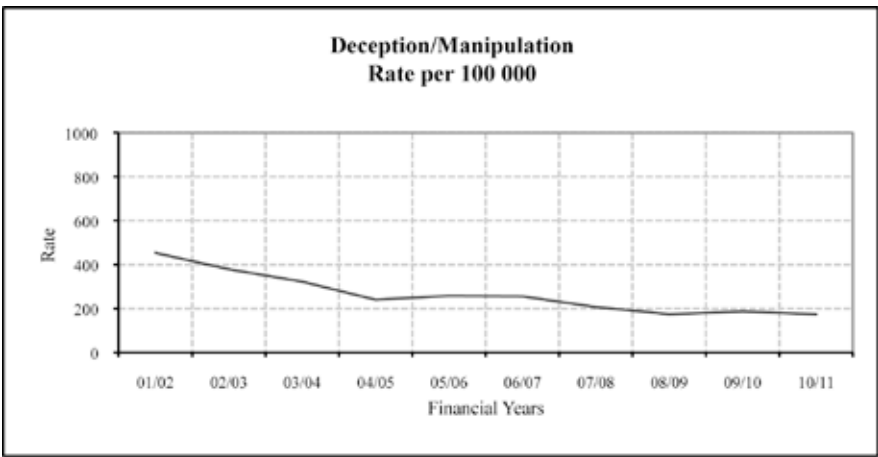
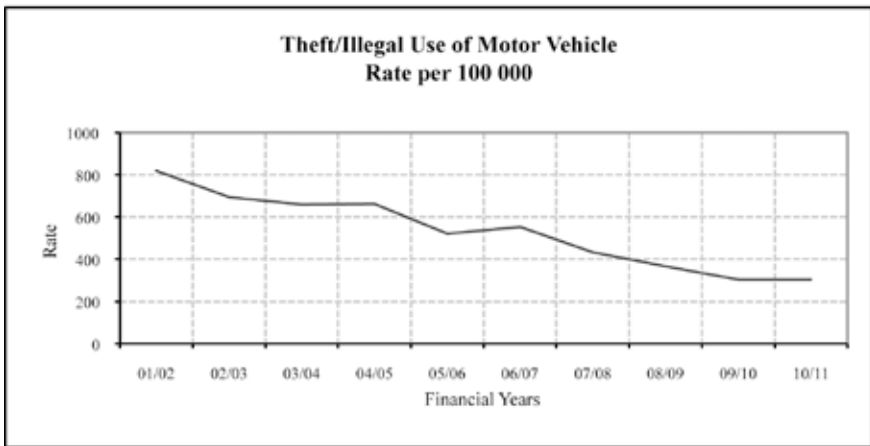












## YOUNG OFFENDERS ACTIONS TAKEN BY POLICE LSA/LOCATIONS

DURING 1 JULY 2010 TO 30 JUNE 2011

LOCATION WHERE FINAL ACTION TAKEN	Formal Caution	Family Conference	Court	Withdrawn	Unactioned	TOTAL
<b>SOUTHERN OPERATIONS SERVICE</b>						
EASTERN ADELAIDE LSA	78	56	151	4	6	295
HILLS FLEURIEU LSA	110	71	106	5	31	323
LIMESTONE COAST LSA	109	60	130	5	21	325
MURRAY MALLEE LSA	139	72	296	12	21	540
SOUTH COAST LSA	251	118	370	6	15	760
STURT LSA	228	135	447	5	24	839
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>915</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>3,082</b>
<b>NORTHERN OPERATIONS SERVICE</b>						
BAROSSA LSA	101	63	112	2	13	291
ELIZABETH LSA	366	191	737	13	69	1376
EYRE WESTERN LSA	267	82	603	3	63	1018
FAR NORTH LSA	103	97	229	3	54	486
HOLDEN HILL LSA	247	147	432	3	27	856
WESTERN ADELAIDE LSA	173	114	356	8	32	683
YORKE MID NORTH LSA	96	70	209	2	25	402
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,353</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>2,678</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>5,112</b>
<b>OTHER LOCATION</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>89</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>2,277</b>	<b>1,279</b>	<b>4,247</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>8,283</b>

Excludes all minor traffic offences Janco 73, 74, 75 and 79 series and Janco 9 series.  
Unactioned means awaiting final outcome.







**AGE AND SEX BREAKDOWN OF VICTIMS RECORDED DURING 2010/2011 FINANCIAL YEAR**

Classification of Offences	0-14	15	16	17	18	19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	>69	Unkn.	TOTAL	Corp.	GRAND TOTAL	
	m	f	m	f	m	f	m	f	m	f	m	f	m	f	u	
<b>Offences Against the Person</b>																
Murder	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	14
Attempted Murder	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	25
Manslaughter	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Driving Causing Death	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	6
Homicide nec*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>HOMICIDE</b>	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	6	7	0	0	0	18
Serious Assault nec*	14	12	7	6	14	3	29	12	23	5	30	12	0	131	51	174
Minor Assault	667	492	0	194	158	0	218	177	129	0	162	126	0	157	139	817
Assault Police	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>ASSAULT</b>	681	504	0	207	160	0	232	190	253	216	0	294	266	0	255	249
Rape	0	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Attempted Rape	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unlawful Sexual Intercourse	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gross Indecency U16	0	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indecent Assault	0	132	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SEXUAL OFFENCES AGAINST FEMALES</b>	0	306	0	96	0	0	84	0	0	0	70	0	52	0	0	50
Rape	8	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Attempted Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unlawful Sexual Intercourse	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gross Indecency U16	13	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indecent Assault	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SEXUAL OFFENCES AGAINST MALES</b>	89	0	12	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	12
Incest	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indecent Behaviour/Exposure	6	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Offences nec*	7	18	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persistent Sexual Abuse of a Child	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>OTHER SEXUAL OFFENCES</b>	16	58	2	13	0	0	0	15	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	32
Kidnapping/Abduction	30	45	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Against Person nec*	40	59	13	18	0	0	0	32	0	24	38	0	19	43	0	22
<b>OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON</b>	10	14	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Firearm	9	1	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Weapon	48	14	0	21	4	0	16	7	0	17	4	0	95	29	0	87
Other Robbery	57	15	0	32	5	0	27	9	0	21	8	0	39	14	0	35
Extortion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>EXTORTION</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON</b>	887	943	0	260	297	0	280	331	0	308	338	0	362	382	0	319
<b>Offences Against Property</b>																
Dwelling	7	2	0	7	2	0	16	18	0	30	36	0	66	55	0	62
Shop	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Building (inc. school)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL SERIOUS CRIMINAL TRESPASS</b>	7	2	0	9	2	0	16	21	0	35	36	0	68	56	0	65
Cards	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cheques	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deception nec*	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dishonest Dealings with Documents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>DECEPTION/DISHONEST DEALINGS WITH DOCUMENTS</b>	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
By Director/Trustee/Partner	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
By Employee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>THEFT BY DIRECTOR/TRUSTEE/PARTNER/EMPLOYEE</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Countersailing	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>COUNTERFEITING</b>	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Receiving	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dealing in Tainted Property	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>RECEIVING/DEALING IN TAIINTED PROPERTY</b>	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0





AGE AND SEX BREAKDOWN OF VICTIMS RECORDED DURING 2010/2011 FINANCIAL YEAR

Classification of Offences	0-14		15		16		17		18		19		20-24		25-34		35-44		45-59		>59		Unkn.	TOTAL	Corp.	GRAND TOTAL														
	m	f	m	f	m	f	m	f	m	f	m	f	m	f	m	f	m	f	m	f	m	f					u	m	f	u										
Cocaine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0													
Amphetamines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0													
LSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0													
Hallucinogens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0													
Drugs nec*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0													
<b>POSSESS/USE DRUGS</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0													
Cannabis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0													
Heroin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0													
Opiates (ex. Heroin)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0													
Cocaine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0													
Amphetamines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0													
LSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0													
Hallucinogens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0													
Drugs nec*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0													
<b>IMPORT/EXPORT DRUGS</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0													
Cannabis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0													
Heroin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0													
Opiates (Ex. Heroin)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0													
Cocaine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0													
Amphetamines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0													
LSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0													
Hallucinogens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0													
Drugs nec*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0													
<b>SELL/TRADE DRUGS</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0													
Cannabis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0													
Heroin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0													
Opiates (ex. Heroin)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0													
Cocaine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0													
Amphetamines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0													
LSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0													
Hallucinogens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0													
Drugs nec*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0													
<b>PRODUCE/MANUFACTURE DRUGS</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0													
Forge Script	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0													
Possess Implements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0													
Drug Offence nec*	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0													
<b>OTHER DRUG RELATED OFFENCES</b>	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0													
DUI Alcohol/Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0													
Exceed PCA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0													
Refuse Blood Sample	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0													
Refuse Alcotest/BA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0													
<b>DRINK DRIVING AND RELATED OFFENCE</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0													
Dangerous Driving	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0													
<b>DANGEROUS DRIVING</b>	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0													
Other Offences nec*	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0													
<b>OTHER OFFENCES NEC*</b>	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0													
<b>TOTAL OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER</b>	50	62	4	20	29	0	27	49	0	49	61	0	55	73	0	41	83	0	231	485	0	564	951	0	716	1129	0	1035	1042	0	637	566	4	0	4	3429	4570	12	10151	18162
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	1239	1130	5	392	423	0	533	606	0	850	810	0	1150	1056	0	1113	1137	0	6251	6258	0	11453	10389	0	10338	9689	1	13011	10085	0	7613	6111	4	7	64	53950	47703	74	46000	147727

\*nec - Not elsewhere classified

## Appendix 17 Performance Against Targets

Department of the Premier and Cabinet Circular 13 - Annual Report Requirements Requires the Portfolio Statement Reporting of Performance against Targets for the Completed Financial Year.

### 2010-11 REPORTING PERIOD

Performance Indicators	2010-11 Actual Result	2010-11 Target
<b>1.1 Police Response Services</b>		
No. of patrol taskings in the metropolitan area	323 259	—
% of Call Centre calls answered within 10 seconds	88.49%	≥ 90%
No. of PIRs taken by the Call Centre as a % of all PIRs recorded by police	30.90%	—
No. of offences against public order recorded per 1 000 head of population	33.26	≥ 35.51
Percentage of DNA links of persons to crime scenes that contribute to an arrest or report <sup>1</sup>	48%	50%
No. of operational stations	141	141
Level of community satisfaction with police services	75.0%	≥ 71.0%
No. of category 2 taskings in the metropolitan area	249 413	—

Performance Indicators	2010-11 Actual Result	2010-11 Target
<b>1.2 Event Management</b>		
No. of special, major and local events planned and managed by police	1 897	—
No. of close personal protection taskings conducted by Special Task and Rescue (STAR) Group	27	—

Performance Indicators	2010-11 Actual Result	2010-11 Target
<b>1.3 Emergency Management and Coordination</b>		
No. of category 1 taskings in the metropolitan area	73 846	—
No. of calls received by Call Centre	443 110	—
No. of 000 calls presented to police Communications Centre by Telstra	162 767	—
% of category 1 taskings in the metropolitan area responded to within 15 minutes	64.40%	≥ 65.0%
% of 000 calls presented to Police Communications Centre by Telstra answered within 10 seconds	89.12%	≥ 90.0%
No. of high-risk incidents attended by STAR Group	103	—
No. of search and rescue operations attended by STAR Group	332	—
No. of times Police Operations Centre activated	30	—
No. of times State Emergency Operations Centre activated	3	—
No. of joint emergency services exercises conducted with Emergency and Major Event Section support	74	≥ 78

Performance Indicators	2010-11	2010-11
	Actual Result	Target
<b>2.1 Personal Crime</b>		
No. of recorded offences against the person as reported by/on behalf of victims per 1 000 head of population	13.20	≤ 13.64
No. of recorded homicide and related offences as reported by/on behalf of victims per 1 000 head of population	0.05	≤ 0.05
No. of recorded assaults as reported by/on behalf of victims per 1 000 head of population	9.93	≤ 10.10
No. of recorded sexual assaults as reported by/on behalf of victims per 1 000 head of population	1.11	≤ 1.23
No. of recorded robberies as reported by/on behalf of victims per 1 000 head of population	0.70	≤ 0.79
No. of offences against the person detected by police and recorded on apprehension reports	10 360	≥ 10 664
Level of alcohol related crime in licensed premises	3 818	3 997

Performance Indicators	2010-11	2010-11
	Actual Result	Target
<b>2.2 Property Crime</b>		
No. of recorded offences against property as reported by/on behalf of victims per 1 000 head of population	66.73	≤ 68.62
No. of recorded theft offences (excluding theft of motor vehicle) as reported by/on behalf of victims per 1 000 head of population	32.53	≤ 31.98
No. of recorded motor vehicle thefts/illegal use of motor vehicles as reported by/on behalf of victims per 1 000 head of population	3.03	≤ 3.04
No. of recorded serious criminal trespass offences as reported by/on behalf of victims per 1 000 head of population	10.69	≤ 11.10
No. of recorded property damage offences as reported by/on behalf of victims per 1 000 head of population	16.38	≤ 18.12
No. of recorded deception / manipulation offences as reported by/on behalf of victims per 1 000 head of population	1.74	≤ 1.84
No. of offences against property detected by police and recorded on apprehension reports	20 102	≥ 20 262

Performance Indicators	2010-11	2010-11
	Actual Result	Target
<b>2.3 Illegal Drugs</b>		
No. of illicit drug offences detected by police and recorded on apprehension reports	4 927	≥ 4 491
No. of drug diversions recorded as part of the Police Drug Diversion Initiative	3 164	≥ 2 562
No. of Ex-piation Notices issued for cannabis offences	8 610	≥ 6 930
% of the community who think illegal drugs are a problem in their neighbourhood	8.3%	<14.0%
No. of clandestine labs detected	75	75

Performance Indicators	2010-11	2010-11
	Actual Result	Target
<b>2.4 Community Crime Prevention</b>		
No. of participants attending Blue Light functions	43 802	≥ 43 000
No. of active Watch groups	621	601
No. of Watch areas launched/relaunched	15	10
No. of contacts including online reports to BankSA Crime Stoppers	18 049	≥ 18 000
Ratio of apprehensions to actions sent out by Crime Stoppers	1 : 6	—
No. of online reports to Crime Stoppers	1 681	1 000

Performance Indicators	2010-11 Actual Result	2010-11 Target
<b>2.5 Criminal Justice Services</b>		
No. of apprehension reports and application files received at criminal justice sections	64 990	—
No. of prosecution charges initiated by police in State courts	100 662	—
No. of coronial investigation reports (deaths) submitted by police to the State Coroner's Office	1 290	1 200
No. of investigations referred by the State Coroner to SAPOL Coronial Investigation Section	90	70
No. of formal cautions (juvenile) issued	2 277	≥ 2 397
No. of family conference referrals (juvenile) by police	1 279	≥ 1 344
% of SAPOL prosecutions which are finalised by a guilty verdict or guilty plea	72.0%	> 85%
Proportion of juveniles for which an apprehension report results in a family conference	15.44%	—

Performance Indicators	2010-11 Actual Result	2010-11 Target
<b>2.6 Custodial Services</b>		
No. of prisoners processed through police holding facilities	34 060	—
No. of (unnatural) deaths in police custody	2	—
No. of self-harm (full investigation) in police custody	1	—
No. of self-harm (preliminary investigation) in police custody	27	—
No. of self-harm (incident investigation) in police custody	246	—
No. of escapes from police holding facilities	0	—
No. of commissioner's inquiries into police custody related matters	2	—

3.1 Road Use Regulation	2010-11 Actual Result	2010-11 Target
No. of traffic offences detected by police and recorded on apprehension reports	26 173	≥ 29 123
No. of detections of drink driving	10 072	—
No. of detections of drug driving	1 832	—
No. of speed detection hours (mobile cameras, mobile radars and lasers)	109 256	≥ 125 000
No. of traffic offences issued on expiation notices	547 067	603 000
No. of Driver Screening Tests conducted	672 319	≥ 660 000
No. of detections as a % of number of vehicles passing (mobile) speed cameras	1.51%	≤ 1.50%
No. of detections as a % of number of vehicles passing (fixed) speed cameras	0.043%	≤ 0.059%
Number of drivers treated at hospital following a casualty crash recording a blood alcohol concentration exceeding the prescribed concentration of alcohol	263	—

3.2 Road Use Education	2010-11 Actual Result	2010-11 Target
No. of sessions conducted by Traffic Training and Promotion Section	894	≥ 870
No. of traffic cautions issued as recorded on expiation notices	39 727	—
No. of Traffic Watch complaints received	15 905	16 000
No. of actions taken addressing Traffic Watch complaints	4 344	—

3.3 Vehicle Collision Prevention	2010-11 Actual Result	2010-11 Target
No. of fatalities per 100 000 head of population	6.75	5.7
No. of serious injuries per 100 000 head of population	61.71	64.7
No. of casualty crashes (including fatal crashes) per 100 000 head of population	362.4	≤ 321
No. of crashes tasked to police in the metropolitan area as recorded by Police Communications Centre	11 074	—
No. of corporate/statewide traffic operations	20	20
No. of corporate/statewide traffic operations that include a rural road safety component	20	20



**SOUTH AUSTRALIA POLICE**

KEEPING SA SAFE



Government  
of South Australia