



SOUTH AUSTRALIA
POLICE

ANNUAL REPORT



2001 - 2002



South Australia Police

Police Headquarters

30 Flinders Street
Adelaide SA 5000

GPO Box 1539
Adelaide SA 5001

Telephone (08) 8207 5000

Facsimile (08) 8207 4525

Email: sapol@sapolice.sa.gov.au

Internet <http://www.sapolice.sa.gov.au>

The Hon Patrick Conlon, MP
Minister for Police
45 Pirie Street
Adelaide SA 5000

Pursuant to section 75 of the Police Act 1998, I have pleasure in submitting my report on the activities of the South Australia Police for the financial year ended 30 June 2002.



Malcolm Hyde
COMMISSIONER OF POLICE
SOUTH AUSTRALIA

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SAPOL CORPORATE STATEMENTS

MISSION

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

VISION

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

CORE FUNCTIONS

The Core Functions of the South Australia Police through which it will seek to achieve its Mission are:

- Preventing crime
- Upholding the law
- Preserving the peace
- Providing assistance in personal emergencies
- Coordinating and managing emergency incidents
- Regulating road use and preventing vehicle collisions



FROM THE COMMISSIONER

In my previous annual report I said that South Australia is not immune or isolated from national and international events, and that the environment in which police services are delivered is continually changing. The events of 11 September 2001 have reinforced this assessment and as a consequence shaped some of our activities. Locally and nationally we are reviewing and enhancing our capacity to respond to and investigate significant criminal acts that are perpetrated by terrorists, and to manage and coordinate major emergency incidents. Maintaining and improving community safety remains a high priority for the South Australia Police (SAPOL) and there is no room for complacency. We need to be constantly alert to the need to change our services, seeking to improve and responding to changes in the world around us.

In recent years, the increased incidence of crime has been a matter of concern and so the overall reduction in reported crime this year is encouraging. Our Local Service Area (LSA) approach to service delivery, and our focus on crime reduction through problem solving and the timely use of intelligence, has enabled us to build on previous achievements. While there have been reductions in categories of crime such as residential breaking and robbery, the increases in public order offences and theft remain high priorities for SAPOL. SAPOL will continue to examine the incidence of recidivism amongst offenders and undertake operations to reduce repeat offending.

Further reductions in the incidence of violent crime and property crime could be achieved through improved legislative provisions for collecting DNA samples and operating the associated databases. Some encouraging results have been obtained as a result of current legislation; however, the capacity for police to use this new technology in a manner that could mirror the substantial gains made in other national and international jurisdictions has been impeded by procedural constraints relating to taking samples and establishing and using local and national databases. I have no doubt that many more criminals would be brought to justice and crimes prevented with changes in this area.

Outlaw motorcycle gangs continue to carry firearms, and their involvement in violent crime and the production of

amphetamines and other drugs is a matter for serious concern. Legislative provisions dealing with issues such as firearms, unlawful assembly and consorting would enhance our ability to efficiently manage matters involving outlaw motorcycle gangs.

Illicit drug use significantly contributes to the overall level of crime and as a consequence remains one of our highest priorities. *Preventing Drug Use – Reducing Crime* is the title of the new SAPOL Illicit Drug Strategy, released in May of this year. The strategy, which is consistent with the national and State strategic frameworks, recognises that effective measures against illicit drug use involve partnerships between police, other public sector agencies and the community.

Of increasing concern is the number of people who have been detained by police for drink-driving offences and who are subsequently found to have consumed cannabis and amphetamines. The terrible consequences associated with the combination of alcohol consumption and driving can only be further exacerbated by persons who drive motor vehicles whilst under the influence of alcohol and other drugs. In the coming year this phenomenon will be closely monitored by SAPOL and we will seek new ways of vigorously detecting and prosecuting such offenders.

During the year 280 new police cadets were recruited. This resulted in the active full time equivalent number of police officers increasing by 125.5. These additional

members have contributed to improvements in service delivery and have enabled us to focus on the priorities of dealing with drugs and drug-related crime, family/ domestic violence, and motor vehicle associated crime, which were established at the beginning of the year.

SAPOL has been directly involved in many major public events this year. In addition to the highly successful Sensational Adelaide International Police Tattoo which was held in September 2001, South Australia concurrently hosted two major events in February 2002. Former United States President Bill Clinton visited Adelaide to deliver a keynote address at the World Congress on Information Technology, and Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh spent two days visiting Adelaide and regional areas. The overwhelming success of these events highlighted SAPOL's ability to effectively plan and implement the high level security required for major public events in the aftermath of September 11.

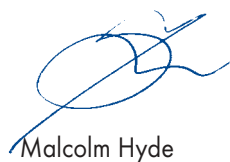
In April 2002, SAPOL hosted the 72nd Annual Conference of the Commissioners of Police for Australasia and the South West Pacific Region. Special guests included the Commissioner, Singapore Police and a Chief Constable from the Netherlands. Transnational crime, terrorism, and the need for cooperative arrangements between law enforcement bodies to address organised crime, were among the issues discussed. These discussions contributed to the later work of the Australian Police Ministers Council that culminated in an agreement to establish the Australian Crime Commission.

SAPOL has produced an Electronic Crime Strategic Framework and an Electronic Crime Section is being established. The changing nature, scope and sophistication of information technology will see an increase in offences such as fraud and child exploitation being committed by electronic means. New areas of

criminal activity involving identity crimes will also require SAPOL to adopt strategic approaches to the prevention, investigation and detection of these offences, and SAPOL will embark on a comprehensive training regime as the need for electronic crime investigation grows.

SAPOL's endorsement of the report, *SAPOL's Role in Aboriginal Reconciliation* has been particularly significant. Reconciliation is an important process for consolidating partnerships between SAPOL and the Aboriginal communities, and is a process of change for which SAPOL is proud to take a leadership role. SAPOL's reconciliation plan is action-based and founded on the recommendations of the Reconciliation Council and the South Australian Government's Justice Policy Commitment of 1997. To assist in the process of reconciliation, SAPOL has produced a draft reconciliation statement. This statement declares our commitment to reconciliation and provides overarching principles for us to use to assess and review our progress towards addressing the needs of our internal and external Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander customers.

The important events and challenges of 2001-02, our approach to continuous improvement, and our achievements have again demonstrated the importance of developing and maintaining a flexible police service, responsive and sensitive to the community's needs and able to focus on reducing crime and disorder.



Malcolm Hyde
**COMMISSIONER OF POLICE
SOUTH AUSTRALIA**

THE YEAR IN REVIEW

MAJOR INITIATIVES

In the year 2001-02, SAPOL continued with the organisational directions of the *Future Directions Strategy*. There were many highlights in providing better policing services to the community, with some of the most notable listed below.

The Police Drug Diversion Initiative, which involved considerable planning within SAPOL and with other key agencies, was implemented in September-October 2001. One of the aims of the initiative is to reduce crime and harm within the community by addressing the underlying drug dependence problems.

A number of major public events required intensive policing during the year. Over the Easter weekend, 2002 protest activity at the Woomera Federal Detention Centre involved 197 operational and intelligence personnel being deployed in a remote environment. Events such as the Sensational Adelaide International Police Tattoo in September 2001 and the Tour Down Under in January 2002, also had significant impact on planning, coordination and resources.

Below: Police presence at the 2002 Tour Down Under



Operation Avatar, which is a major State-wide operation, continued to address concerns about the illegal activities of outlaw motorcycle gang (OMCG) members. It is apparent through a number of highly successful operations that were conducted during the year that OMCGs have continued to play a significant part in illicit drug production and trafficking, vehicle theft and firearms offences.

Following the release of the national *Electronic Crime Strategy*, SAPOL approved the formation of a specific Electronic Crime Section. This section is currently being implemented.

Operation Safe Passage was conducted as a joint operation by the three LSAs that cover the Sturt Highway between Gawler and the State border. The operation involved law enforcement, and road safety promotion and education, and was an outstanding success in reducing road trauma. Use of the radar-linked speed display sign that was trialed during this operation will now be extended. The signs will be used at identified crash risk locations where speed is an issue.

To ensure equitable outcomes for all employees, and to deliver real benefits both operationally and financially in improving equity and diversity within SAPOL, a Gender Equity Action Plan was implemented. The plan focuses on positive strategies on recruitment, retention, flexible working arrangements, decision making, improving organisation performance, promotion and occupational diversity for women within the organisation.

Community policing initiatives continued to work effectively. For example, the Bush Breakaway Youth Action Program, which was established in 2001 as a partnership between the Ceduna Community and key service providers, addresses youth offending. Through an early intervention approach, addressing the issues that motivate youth to commit crime, the program is a significant achievement for Ceduna, with fruitful external

agency relationships now established. Operation Pitulu Wantima in January 2002, provided a six-week period of intensive policing designed to disrupt the pattern of serious offences linked to substance abuse (especially petrol sniffing), on the Pitjantjatjara Aboriginal Lands.

Exercise Frontline, which was conducted in the Adelaide Hills over three days in May, focused on managing threats and incidents of politically motivated violence, and included limited activation of the National Anti-Terrorist Plan. The exercise was managed by SAPOL and involved working together with SAMFS, CFS, SA Ambulance Service and federal agencies, including the Australian Defence Forces.

CRIME TRENDS

BACKGROUND TO CRIME TRENDS

Australian police jurisdictions have introduced a range of measures designed to encourage more victims to report offences. Therefore, increases in crime levels may not only result from a shift in the actual incidence of illegal behaviour in the community, but from a greater willingness by victims to bring offences to police attention, particularly with sexual assault and domestic violence incidents. The operation of SAPOL's improved Call Centre, with a strong emphasis on customer service and improved access to police assistance, has resulted in an increase in calls received from the public.

Official crime statistics are influenced by police practices such as a directed focus on particular offences. For example, crime statistics for drink driving offences are partly determined by the problem-solving tactics of police in specialised operations targeting these offences.

There are many complex reasons that cause the increases and decreases in reported crime. It is often argued that peer group pressure or social factors are major reasons for increases in particular categories of crime. Some influences work together to result in crime. For example, many offenders commit robbery to raise

cash to purchase illicit drugs. South Australia, as with all other Australian states and territories, is not exempt from the deeper issues that shape trends in crime. These include the cumulative effect of income inequality, poverty, unemployment, transient populations, concentrations of disadvantaged groups, and racial and social exclusion.

SAPOL's problem-solving policing practices allow for targeted cross-LSA operations, effectively linking the deployment of police to major areas of offending. Problem solving supported by the timely use of intelligence has resulted in a concentrated effort to target particular categories of crime and offenders, with a resulting impact on the occurrence of crime.



Above: Senior Constable Paul van der Ploeg gathers forensic evidence

COMMENT ON TRENDS FOR THE YEAR 2001-02

This section discusses methods of reporting crime, including an analysis of why some methods are preferable over others. The section following this, entitled Longitudinal Crime Trends comments on the trends in reported crime in South Australia.

Crime can be reported in a number of ways, with different methods assisting to gain a better appreciation of the nature and scope of the incidence of crime in the community. The methods of reporting crime discussed below include the traditional format used by SAPOL, reporting crime using standardised rates against population, and a two stage format which is now used by SAPOL for internal management reporting. The traditional format is mentioned first.

TRADITIONAL REPORTING FORMAT

Traditionally, SAPOL has reported crime in annual reports in a format that combines the three main categories of offences against the person, offences against property and offences against public order. The total offences within those three categories are then added together to produce a bottom line total figure of reported crime.

The format is useful, because it gives an overall picture of reported and detected crime that can be compared from year to year. Combining these categories to produce a bottom line figure is problematic though, as the categories of offences against the person and offences against property feature offences that are reported to police by victims (with a downward trend desirable). Offences against public order feature offences that are detected as a result of proactive police activity. A steady level of proactive detections may indicate police are successfully targeting crime activity and implementing problem-solving strategies to improve the detection of crime. A disadvantage of the traditional method of reporting crime is that when victim-reported crime levels are combined with proactive reported crime levels it becomes unclear what is driving changes in overall crime levels. A further disadvantage of the traditional method of reporting crime is that it does not take into account any changes in population levels; this can be overcome by standardising crime rates against population.

STANDARDISED RATES AGAINST POPULATION

Offences can also be reported as rates per 100 000 population. Rates enable standardised comparison across areas with different population sizes, or within areas where the population has changed over time. The South Australian population increased by 0.5% from 2000-01 to 2001-02; this level of increase has been consistent for a number of years. As the level of population increases, the rate of crime, standardised against that population increase, will decline. Analysis of this year's decrease in crime standardised against a rising population for the same period, shows a more significant decrease in reported crime than might otherwise be seen in the traditional method of reporting crime used by SAPOL. Actual standardised trends are shown in the section entitled Longitudinal Crime Trends.

TWO-STAGE FORMAT

The traditional reporting format limitations were analysed by SAPOL, and a better method of crime reported was created. This new two-stage reporting format is discussed in the next paragraphs.

SAPOL now overcomes the limitations of the person, property and public order bottom line reporting style, by using a two-stage reporting format in its internal management reporting. Offences against the person and offences against property are grouped into one bottom line figure, and public order offences (those offences that are generally the result of proactive activity) are grouped into another bottom line figure. Offences against the person and 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 attending a police station to report a crime. Similarly, behavioural and weapon offences are often the result of police activity. A further example to support the logic of the split format is that clear-up rates for proactive activity are usually higher than for victim-reported crime.

The two-stage reporting format for 2001-02 is shown in appendix 14. The format, and advantage of the format, is explained further in the following paragraphs.

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 larceny is excluded from the count. When an offence of larceny/illegal use of a motor vehicle is recorded, any associated offence of illegal interference of that motor vehicle is excluded from the count. An associated offence of property damage is excluded from the count of larceny from a motor vehicle. Excluding multiple offences enables a better understanding of the actual incidence of offending, as distinct from total offences that include an element of multiple offending.

Another change from the traditional format is the treatment of the offence of graffiti. Under the traditional format, graffiti was included within the public order offences. Under the two-stage reporting format, graffiti is reported within the group of property damage (non-

arson/explosive) offences. The underlying rationale for the change was the consideration that graffiti is another form of damaging property, rather than a form of offence against public order.

The advantages of using the two-stage format over the traditional format is that underlying factors that drive crime trends can be better understood. These factors include discerning between those crimes reported by victims, and those that are detected as a result of proactive police activity. Using the two-stage format victim driven crime trends and proactive policing trends can be separately plotted. Analysis of these trends is analysed further in the next section.

OTHER FACTORS AFFECTING THE LEVEL OF REPORTED CRIME

Changes to police recording practices over the last few years have had an impact on the level of recorded crime. In 1999, many traffic offences detected by police were recorded on Apprehension Reports, rather than on typed forms. This change of practice enhanced recording and intelligence capabilities, but added about 1000 extra dangerous driving offences to the total offences in 1999-2000 and 2000-01. These extra offences should be taken into account when comparing traffic data longitudinally.

During 2001-02 a number of changes were made to the way drugs were dealt with. In September 2001 the Police Drug Diversion Initiative commenced. Under this scheme, adults and juveniles detected in possession of small amounts of illicit drugs are not apprehended by police but are given educational material or diverted to assessment and treatment programs instead. The impact of this scheme on crime rates is that fewer detections for minor drug matters will be recorded within the figures published in appendix 14. On 29 November 2001, a legislative change reduced from three to one, the number of cannabis plants a person could possess and still be eligible for an Expiation Notice. The effect of the change was that a person who may have previously received an Expiation Notice or been charged with simple possession of cannabis would now be charged with producing or manufacturing drugs.

LONGITUDINAL CRIME TRENDS

Appendix 14 of this annual report publishes the summary of offences reported or becoming known to police for the 2001-02 financial year, and compares those figures with the 2000-01 financial year. This section comments on some of those trends, including analysis using the traditional format, standardised against population, and using the two-stage format mentioned in the previous section.

TRADITIONAL FORMAT

Total Offences

A total of 253 166 offences were recorded for 2001-02. This represents a decrease of 0.6% from the total offences of 254 598 in 2000-01, reversing an upward trend of recent years.

Offences Against The Person

In comparison to the previous year, there was a decrease of total offences against the person reported to police from 23 772 to 23 151, or 2.6%

The subcategory of violent offences (including murder, attempted murder, rape and attempted rape, serious assaults, robbery and excluding injury caused by negligent driving) also experienced a decrease of 6.8% from 4762 to 4434.

Of the offences making up the subcategory of violent offences, the following is of note:

- Murder rose from 22 to 33, which was an abnormally high number that does not necessarily reflect a trend increase in murders. The average number of murders reported each year has been in the low twenties for most of the last decade.
- Reports of serious assaults increased by 5.2% to 2234.
- Rape and attempted rape offences decreased by 4.1% to 657, while sexual offences other than rape or attempted rape rose by 7.2% to 1406.

- Attempted murder decreased by 18.9% to 30 offences.
- No manslaughter offences were recorded for the year.
- Driving causing death offences reduced by 45.2% to 17.
- Robbery with a firearm offences decreased by 31.4% to 72.
- Robbery with other weapon offences decreased by 28.6% to 402.
- Unarmed robberies decreased by 18% to 1006.

Offences Against Property

Total offences against property also decreased marginally in 2001–02 from 185 289 to 183 323, or 1.1%.

Within this group of offences the following displayed increases:

- Serious criminal trespass offences against shops rose by 4% to 4587. This increase, though, is offset by decreases in the other serious criminal trespass categories.

Below: *Performance Outcome Review*



- Receiving and unlawful possession offences rose by 13.9% to 2577. The rise in this category may reflect the outcome of close attention by investigators.
- Larceny from shops offences rose by 19.6% to 9254, continuing a steady increase over the last four years.
- Property damage offences (that did not involve arson) rose 5.5% to 39 670.
- Other types of theft rose slightly by 3.2% to 47 638.

Major declines occurred in:

- Serious criminal trespass offences against residential properties, which decreased 16.1% to 17 512.
- Fraud offences, which decreased 19.6% to 6854.
- Larceny/illegal use offences which decreased 5.3% to 12 360.

Motor vehicle crime demonstrated a downward trend. The combined categories of larceny/illegal use, illegal interference and larceny from motor vehicles indicated a decrease of 3.2% to 40 642.

Offences Against Public Order

In comparison to the previous year, there was a marginal increase in total offences against public order from 45 537 to 46 692, or 2.5%. A steady or rising trend in the public order categories can be seen as being heavily influenced by proactive policing activity.

Categories that showed significant rises in the year 2001–02 include:

- Hinder/resist police offences rose 13.2% to 2379.
- Disorderly/offensive behaviour offences rose by 9.0% to 4789.
- Drink driving offences rose 8.4% to 6126 (this does not include Expiation Notices issued for blood alcohol readings of between .05 to .079).
- Offences under the dangerous, reckless and negligent driving category rose 7.0% to 4656.

Decreases in the public order group include a 5.2% decrease in firearms and weapon offences to 2883, and a 10.8% decrease in drug offences to 4247. The change in level of reported drug offences should be interpreted with caution because of legislative changes and the introduction of the drug diversion initiative.

Standardised Rates Against Population— Traditional Format

Based on the rates per 100 000 population*, reported crime in 2001–02 has decreased by 1.1%, compared with 2000–01.

There were rate decreases in the subcategories of offences against the person (-3.1%) and offences against property (-1.6%). Offences against public order rose by 2.0%.

TWO-STAGE FORMAT

In the two-stage format offences against the person decreased by 2.6% from 2000–01. Offences against property decreased by 3.6%. The total crime reported by victims decreased by 3.4% from 2000–01. In contrast to these reductions was an increase in crimes reported due to proactive activity, which rose by 2.9% over 2000–01.

In the two-stage format three offence categories, all contained within the offences against property group, show reported numbers that are different from the traditional style of reporting. These are illegal interference of a motor vehicle (where the reported numbers are 5029 in the traditional format and 4483 in the two-stage format), other theft (numbers are 47 638 in the traditional format and 32 403 in the two-stage format), and property damage – not arson/explosives (numbers are 39 670 in traditional format and 35 695 in the two-stage format). The changes to the numbers in illegal interference of a motor vehicle and other theft are due entirely to the exclusion of associated offences in the count, whereas the change to the numbers in the property damage – not arson/explosive category is due both to exclusion of associated offences and inclusion of graffiti offences.

A graph showing trends in victim reported crime and proactive policing detected crime for the period August 2000 to June 2002 is shown in appendix 14, page 103. The graph highlights the effects of victim and proactive crime over the last two year periods. For example, during 2000–01 both groups experienced a percentage increase in recorded crime over the same period the previous year. This corresponded with an increase in total crime reported in the year 2000–01. From about June 2001 both groups showed a declining

trend over the same period in the previous year, which correlated with the declining trend in reported crime for that period. Since October 2001 the percentage change of each group has shown differing trends. Victim reported crime has remained fairly steady at about 4% less than the same period in the previous year, whereas proactive activity related crime has remained at a higher level, being about 3% higher than the same period the previous year. These differing trends suggest SAPOL's emphasis on problem-solving strategies has been effective. There is less crime being reported by victims, but proactive detections have been effective. Of more importance, both trends have not experienced fluctuations but have remained constant since October 2001, suggesting the current problem-solving strategies are sustainable.

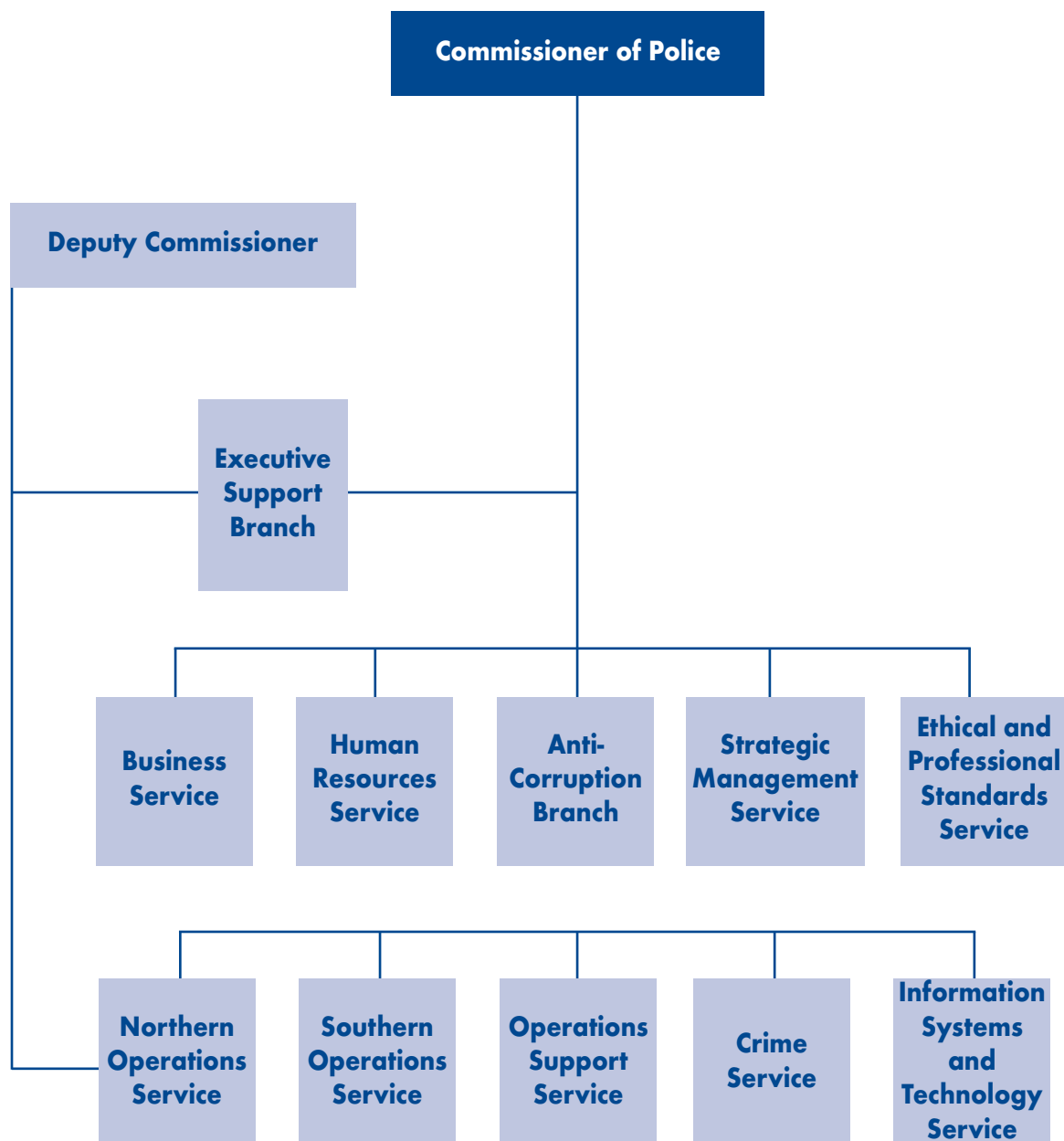
During 2001–02 a target of 5% reduction in crimes reported by victims was set. This meant that police had a goal to achieve reductions in reported crime for offences against the person and offences against property. As can be seen from the two-stage format and the graph that shows trends in the two groups of offences, the target was nearly reached, as total crime reported by victims reduced by 3.4% for the year.

Standardised Rates Against Population— Two-stage Format

Based on the rates per 100 000 population*, reported crime in 2001–02 has changed in the following way: offences against the person have decreased by 3.1%; offences against property have decreased by 4%; the total crime reported by victims has decreased by 3.9%; the total crime reported as a result of proactive police activity has increased by 2.4%.

* Based on December 2000 and December 2001
Estimated Resident Population.

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE



SERVICE ROLES AND STRUCTURES

COMMISSIONERS SERVICE

Commissioner

South Australia Police is led by the Police Commissioner. Under his control and through his leadership on defining our strategic direction, we are able to meet our statutory objectives and provide appropriate advice to government as required.

Deputy Commissioner

The Deputy Commissioner provides daily information and advice to the Commissioner, to facilitate the smooth operation of the organisation. The Deputy Commissioner is also responsible for overseeing the operational services of Crime Service, Operations Support Service, Information Systems and Technology Service, and Northern and Southern Operations Services.

Executive Support Branch

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

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

The branch consists of:

- Liaison and Briefing Section incorporating Ministerial Liaison Officers
- Staff Officers/Briefing and Research Officer/Commissioners Media Manager
- Public Affairs Section

Anti-Corruption Branch

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

The branch consists of:

- Investigation Unit
- Specialist Technical Support Unit

ETHICAL AND PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS SERVICE

Ethical and Professional Standards Service promotes ethical and professional conduct within SAPOL by investigating alleged police misconduct and/or criminality, and any other related matters as directed by the Commissioner.

The Service consists of:

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

STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT SERVICE

Strategic Management Service provides strategic management support to the entire organisation. Through environmental scanning, business planning and evaluation, non-legislative policy development and the implementation of other corporate projects, the Service facilitates a strategic approach to corporate management excellence.

The Service consists of:

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

NORTHERN OPERATIONS SERVICE AND SOUTHERN OPERATIONS SERVICE

Northern and Southern Operations Services are responsible for providing core function police services, within their designated areas, to communities at the local level. These functions embrace the requirement for police to reassure and protect the community from crime and disorder through an effective problem-solving approach and response to calls for assistance and other incidents as required.

LSAs within each Service are:

Northern Operations Service

Port Adelaide LSA
Holden Hill LSA
Elizabeth LSA
Barossa-Yorke LSA
North East LSA
Far North LSA
Mid West LSA
West Coast LSA

Southern Operations Service

Adelaide LSA
Sturt LSA
South Coast LSA
Hills-Murray LSA
Riverland LSA
South East LSA

CRIME SERVICE

Crime Service provides a specialist criminal investigation service by supporting the investigation of criminal activity that is beyond the capability of LSAs. This may feature a degree of complexity, seriousness, or specialisation that requires the timely, accurate and useful intelligence provided by the Service. Providing forensic investigation services, developing, implementing and coordinating crime specific training, and developing, implementing and coordinating crime reduction strategies are also services provided by the Service.

The Service consists of:

- Drug and Organised Crime Investigation Branch
- Forensic Services Branch

- Investigation Support Branch
- Major Crime Investigation Branch
- Serious Fraud Investigation Branch
- State Intelligence Branch
- Strategy and Support Branch

OPERATIONS SUPPORT SERVICE

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

The Service consists of:

- Communications Branch
- Community Programs Support Branch
- Firearms Branch
- Major Event Planning and Operations Intelligence Branch
- Police Security Services Branch
- Legal Branch
- Special Tasks and Rescue (STAR) Group
- Traffic Support Branch
- Transit Services Branch
- Operations Coordination Branch

HUMAN RESOURCES SERVICE

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

The Service consists of:

- Health, Safety and Welfare Branch
- Human Resource Management Branch
- Police Academy
- Equity and Diversity Branch
- Indigenous Employment Support Unit

BUSINESS SERVICE

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

The Service consists of:

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

INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND TECHNOLOGY SERVICE

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

The Service consists of:

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

SENIOR EXECUTIVE GROUP



Back row (from left): Peter Menzies, Gary Burns, Garry Dickie, John White, Denis Patriarca, Madeleine Glynn

Front row (from left): Neil McKenzie, Malcolm Hyde, Graham Brown

The Commissioner

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

The Deputy Commissioner

Mr Neil McKenzie was appointed Deputy Commissioner in March 1997. Mr McKenzie has a background in CIB, Internal Investigations, Strategic Development and Operations Support, and commenced with SAPOL in 1959. Mr McKenzie was appointed to commissioned rank in 1976 and retired on 30 June 2002.

Assistant Commissioner Northern Operations Service

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

Assistant Commissioner Crime Service

Mr John White, Assistant Commissioner, Crime Service, was appointed as an Assistant Commissioner in May 1997. Mr White has a background in general policing, CIB, training, and the Focus 21 reform program, and

commenced with SAPOL in 1964. Attaining commissioned rank in 1981, Mr White was appointed to his current position in September 2001.

Assistant Commissioner Operations Support Service

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

Assistant Commissioner Southern Operations Service

Ms Madeleine Glynn, Assistant Commissioner Southern Operations Service, was appointed as an Assistant Commissioner, and to her current position, in February 2002. Ms Glynn has a background in general policing in country and metropolitan areas and CIB, and commenced with SAPOL in 1976. Ms Glynn attained commissioned rank in 1993 and holds a Bachelor of Business.

Director Business Service

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

Director Information Systems And Technology Service

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

Director Human Resources Service

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

FUTURE DIRECTIONS STRATEGY

SAPOL's *Future Directions Strategy* continued to set the organisation's direction in 2001-02, by defining the organisational framework for effective service delivery through our Mission and Vision.

The inaugural 1997 *Future Directions Strategy* was released in recognition of the need for change and having regard to the many challenging issues facing policing at the time.

Under the *Future Directions Strategy*, SAPOL strengthened and continues to strengthen its contact with local communities, working in partnership with them and using a problem-solving approach that is supported by the timely use of intelligence. This approach reflects international policing best practice.

The *Future Directions Strategy* outlines five Key Management Areas (KMAs) requiring significant outcomes. These are:

Service Orientation

Ethics and Integrity

Resource Management

Personnel Development

Infrastructure and Information Technology

Some major initiatives and achievements under the KMAs are listed on pages 40 to 51.

The *Future Directions Strategy* has been reviewed. The next *Future Directions Strategy* (2003 - 2006) will recognise the need to consolidate the important principles established under the first *Future Directions Strategy*, and to continually improve our capacity to work with communities. It will ensure that SAPOL remains at the forefront of policing by directing our focus to issues of concern to the community, such as public safety, violence, property offences and illicit drugs. The *Future Directions Strategy* will also provide the foundation for meeting other emerging challenges, including electronic crime and the rapid changes in information technology.

CORE STRATEGIES

The *Future Directions Strategy* outlines SAPOL's Mission and Core Functions. There is a link between SAPOL's Mission, its Core Functions and its Core Strategies. Core Strategies provide practical definitions to guide service delivery development within SAPOL. They are the means by which SAPOL carries out its Core Functions and a guide to ensuring services are delivered in a consistent manner.

The core strategy framework consists of:

- **COMMUNITY SUPPORT**

Sustain community support for the delivery of police services.

- **PROBLEM SOLVING**

Adopt a problem-solving approach for the delivery of police services.

- **ACCESSIBILITY**

Establish police services which are reasonably accessible to the community.

- **RESPONSE**

Respond efficiently and effectively to emergencies and calls for assistance.

- **DETECTION AND DETERRENCE**

Deploy personnel for the effective detection and deterrence of public order, road traffic and criminal offences.

- **INVESTIGATION**

Establish systems and structures for the efficient and effective investigation of public order, road traffic and criminal offences.

The SAPOL Corporate Business Plan details a range of strategies which are consistent with the core strategy framework .

When formulating strategies at the local level to complement the Corporate Business Plan, LSAs ensure that these strategies are consistent with the core strategy framework. All fourteen LSAs provide a full range of specialised police services, including investigation, which are driven by localised, problem-solving approaches to crime reduction.

PERFORMANCE OVERVIEW

SAPOL's performance overview for 2001–02 distinguishes between services to the community (Output Classes, which are groups of similar Outputs) and internal management issues (Key Management Areas). Results against performance indicators for each of the Outputs are included, and specific initiatives undertaken in response to the Outputs and Key Management Areas are also described.

SAPOL's services are:

- Community Police Services
- Crime Management
- Traffic Services
- Emergency Response Management and Coordination
- Criminal Justice Support

Through these services, SAPOL contributes to the following Outcomes:

- South Australia is a safe place to live, visit and conduct business.
- Reduced incidence and effects of crime.
- Improved road safety and more efficient traffic movement.
- The effects on the community of emergency and disaster situations are minimised.
- An efficient, effective, safe and fair support service to the judicial system.

The KMAs, which are identified in the *Future Directions Strategy*, establish objectives and priorities for the organisation. They collectively contribute to sound business practices, which underpin operational service delivery to the community.

During the year, the key priorities within the Outputs and KMAs were drugs and drug-related crime, and human resource management and development.

KEY PRIORITIES 2001–02

DRUGS/DRUG RELATED-CRIME

Illicit drug use continues to be an issue of significant concern. A major cause of social and economic harm, and considerably contributing to crime, illicit drug use is involved in crimes such as assault, serious criminal trespass, shop theft, and larceny from and of motor vehicles. SAPOL activities include intelligence gathering, investigation and surveillance of the use, cultivation, manufacture and trafficking of illegal drugs. Directed patrols and corporate operations continue to be aimed at reducing the incidence of drug-related crime, to reassure the community and enhance community safety.

SAPOL recognises the important policing role it must play to reduce drug-related crime within a broad health, social and economic context. We will continue to maintain and develop, where appropriate, formal partnerships with other government agencies and business and community groups to implement corporate and local programs.

Major drug-related initiatives implemented or supported by SAPOL include:

- Police Drug Diversion Initiative
- SAPOL Illicit Drug Strategy (*Preventing Drug Use – Reducing Crime*)
- SAPOL Drug Action Teams
- Drug Use Monitoring (DUMA)
- Confiscation of assets of convicted drug dealers



Above: Senior Constable Allison examines a backyard cannabis crop during Operation Nagano

- Operation Avatar
- Operation Mantle

Further information about these initiatives can be found under Community Police Services, (opposite) and Crime Management, page 28.

HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

Human resource management and development was considered by SAPOL to be the most critical internal matter for attention, with emphasis placed on training and staff development across the organisation. Areas addressed were the development of vocational training, executive development and leadership, and performance management programs.

SAPOL recognises the importance of developing effective and progressive human resource management policies, in order to continuously improve organisational performance.

Major human resource initiatives implemented or supported by SAPOL include:

- Frontline Leaders Program
- Police promotional framework
- Vocational development
- Online Learning Program
- Recruitment
- Gender Equity Action Plan
- Workers compensation improvements
- Officer Exchange Program
- Occupational Health, Safety and Welfare improvements

Further information about these initiatives can be found under Personnel Development, page 46.

COMMUNITY POLICE SERVICES

INTRODUCTION

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

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

Outputs (services) in the Community Police Services Output Class are:

- Community Patrols
- Police Station Services
- Community Programs
- Information Services
- Event Management

DRUG ACTION TEAMS

Drug Action Teams (DATs) have been involved in a number of initiatives across the State, with one of the most prominent being the support they provided to the South Australian Drug Summit by conducting pre-summit community forums on behalf of the Department of Premier and Cabinet.

DATs were involved in Drug Action Week from 24 to 29 June 2002. The week featured a range of drug and alcohol awareness activities in schools and other venues, and was aimed at promoting initiatives to reduce the impact of drugs and alcohol in the community. In North East LSA the week included a 'Pubs and Clubs' campaign which was directed at licensed premises patrons, and involved police and licensed premises owners raising awareness of alcohol and drug issues such as drink driving and drink spiking. A drug awareness expo involving local schools, a parent information evening, an Indigenous issues expo at the local Aboriginal Community Centre, and a concert by

SAPOL's Rock Patrol Band were also held. At Holden Hill LSA displays were set up in schools, at hotels and at shopping centres, including Tea Tree Plaza Shopping Centre where about 300 people approached staff at the stand for advice, and approximately 250 booklets on Ecstasy and club drugs were given to others.

POLICING MAJOR EVENTS

Emergency and Major Event Section (EMES) in Operations Support Service, provided specialist planning expertise for policing services for major and special events within South Australia, including the Tour Down Under, the Royal Tour, the World Congress on Information Technology, 26 major events and 110 special events.

The Tour Down Under was held from 15 to 20 January 2002. As the largest cycle race held in Australia and one of the premier road cycling events in the world, it involved closed circuit racing on courses in Adelaide and road racing through the Adelaide Hills, Barossa Valley and Fleurieu Peninsula. The race required a major traffic policing operation, involving rolling road closures which were used to avoid disruption by clearing all oncoming and side traffic as riders approached. This facilitated the safe passage of participants and the normal activities of the public. Once again, SAPOL received critical acclaim from the organisers and the media for facilitating a world class event to the satisfaction of all participants.

The World Congress on Information Technology, held from 24 to 27 February 2002, featured wide participation from significant world IT industry figures. With the keynote speaker being former United States President, Bill Clinton, SAPOL adopted a problem-solving approach to the policing of this event. A coordinated security presence was provided at both the congress and the various activities of the President. SAPOL members worked closely with US Secret Service agents to provide personal protection and security, ensuring the safety of both participants and the public. Many positive comments were received from the congress organisers and Secret Service agents accompanying the President about the professionalism and support provided.



The Royal Tour to South Australia by HRH Queen Elizabeth and Prince Phillip on 27 and 28 February 2002 was concurrent with the World Congress on Information Technology and placed extra demands on SAPOL. The tour included the traditional public appearance in the city and a train tour in the Barossa Valley, allowing exposure to large numbers of people. Police members from metropolitan LSAs, Transit Services Branch, Operations Intelligence Section and STAR Group contributed to maintaining SAPOL's reputation as a leader in planning and managing major events. Feedback from the Royal entourage was very positive and extremely complimentary about the dedication and professionalism of everyone involved.



The protest activity surrounding the Woomera Federal Detention Centre on Easter weekend 2002, required significant coordination of intelligence gathering, planning, movement of resources and implementation of the operation plan. The operation involved 197 operational personnel in a remote environment, and the implementation of the Public Order Management Plan and Mobilisation Plan.

The Great Australian Outback Cattle Drive was held between 4 May and 9 June 2002. With the drive measured as an outstanding success, special mention was made of the contribution of members of SAPOL's Mounted Operations Unit. As cattle drive leaders, the police members helped ensure the safety of participants and locals along 514 kilometres of the Birdsville Track, from Birdsville to Marree. The 35 day journey was completed without any person being seriously hurt, despite days of up to 12 hours in the saddle, driving a herd of 600 cattle, in temperatures of up to 37 degrees.

The cattle drive provided SAPOL with a unique opportunity to contribute to Year of the Outback celebrations. It highlighted SAPOL's operational capacity and the diverse range of tasks to which SAPOL is able to respond, while confirming the long and distinguished history of mounted police in South Australia.

BANKSA CRIME STOPPERS

Once again, BankSA Crime Stoppers was strongly supported by the public, and proved to be an excellent example of SAPOL working together with the media and the community in a problem-solving approach to crime. In the past year BankSA Crime Stoppers reports resulted in 7044 intelligence reports being raised and 1227 apprehensions. This represents a success rate of about one apprehension for every six reports generated, with the vast majority of public calls resulting in significant levels of intelligence. The Operation Article Stolen Property Phone-in generated 214 calls, 128 intelligence reports and the recovery of approximately \$102 000 worth of property. Eight people were arrested and six were reported in an operation that was the first of its kind to target the stolen property market. The success of this operation is measured by the quantity of calls received from members of the community and the magnitude of stolen property recovered.

Since the program was launched in South Australia in 1996, information from the public has directly resulted in over 31 000 reports being generated, 7000 offenders being detected, including several murders being solved, and more than \$2.3m worth of property being recovered.

REGIONAL POLICING

SAPOL places great importance on crime reduction in all South Australian communities, and works together with local communities to identify particular needs. Crime Reduction Section and Community Programs Support Branch provide and coordinate State-wide crime reduction/prevention and community-based policing programs, such as Neighbourhood Watch, Blue Light, Police and Schools Program, Safer Schools and SA Safety House Program across the State. In addition to these programs, in regional South Australia LSAs are



Above: Constable Ferraro receiving calls during the Operation Article Stolen Property Phone-in

working closely with local community groups on programs that address particular local needs. Such programs include:

- Aboriginal Schools Activity Program in the Riverland which is supported by the Attorney-General's Department, and provides diversion lessons in music, boxing, rowing, etc and information sessions to Aboriginal youths.
- Oodnadatta Bicycle Program which has reduced truancy levels to virtually zero and enhanced police-youth relations.
- Domestic Violence Links program in North East LSA which, in conjunction with local Port Pirie health and welfare service providers, has established a memorandum of understanding identifying minimum standards and response guidelines for participating agencies that address domestic violence issues.
- Your Home Your Castle: Domestic Break and Enter Reduction Project at Murray Bridge, in which local police are involved in the Rural City of Murray Bridge Home Security Response Team that supports members of the community in developing strategies to improve personal and property safety, and create safer neighbourhood environments.
- School Drug Forum conducted by Port Lincoln police in the West Coast LSA, which has involved members from Drug and Organised Crime Investigation Branch, Drug and Alcohol Services Council staff and an ex-drug addict prisoner from Port Lincoln Prison conducting presentations to school children and adults.
- Bush Breakaway Youth Action Program which was established in Ceduna in 2001 as an early intervention approach to address core youth offending issues. Working together and having established partnerships with the Ceduna community and key service providers on this initiative, Ceduna police have been able to foster acceptance of crime as a community problem.

VOLUNTEERS

SAPOL and its partner agencies are privileged to have a large contingent of volunteers who support a range of programs and services. The outstanding success of organisations like Neighbourhood Watch and Blue Light Incorporated, that work in partnership with SAPOL to enhance policing services to the community, is a tribute to the dedicated and committed efforts of the many volunteers involved. SAPOL will continue to encourage volunteers to support policing services to the wider community, as a much valued and appreciated resource.

SENSATIONAL ADELAIDE INTERNATIONAL POLICE TATTOO



Organised by the South Australia Police and Australian Major Events, the Sensational Adelaide International Police Tattoo, held on 20 and 22 September 2001 and attracting around 25 000 people, was part of the Centenary of Federation celebrations in South Australia. Around 40 sponsor organisations and a committed group of 67 volunteers were instrumental in staging the event. With naming rights sponsorship from Australian Major Events, a live, vibrant and entertaining Police Tattoo showed a different face of police to the community. International performers from Canada, Singapore and the United Kingdom added to the excitement and interest of bands from most Australian states and the Northern Territory. The Band of the South Australia Police and Mounted Operations Unit headlined the Tattoo, and for the first time in 15 years bands of all of Australia's police services, except Western Australia, performed together.

POLICE AND EDUCATION

The Police and Education Program (PEP) trial was a joint initiative of SAPOL and the Department of Education, Training and Employment (DETE), and was conducted in Elizabeth and North East LSAs from February to October

2001. The project had 14 outcomes which focused on improving student understanding of their social responsibilities, rights as a victim and offender, the impact of crime and disorder including illicit abuse on individuals and communities, developing positive attitudinal shifts by all project participants, and increasing understanding by teachers, parents and students about the role of police.

The evaluation of the trial showed that 71.5% of students felt more of a responsibility to help make the school safe (compared to 67% before the trial); 61% of students in the Elizabeth area felt that their school was a safe place to be (compared to 35% before the trial); and 73% agreed that young people find the police approachable and helpful (compared to 44% before the trial). One of the major achievements of the program was the increased understanding by teachers, parents and students that police involvement in schools can be broader than coercive social control, and that it can facilitate a sense of mutual obligation.

In other police and education programs across the State, SAPOL, DETE and their Victorian equivalents conducted a joint youth camp at Halls Gap in October 2001. Approximately 20 students from Adelaide High School joined with 40 students from two Victorian Schools for an enjoyable five-day adventure camp.

Holden Hill LSA Community Programs Unit coordinated a work experience program for school students within the Holden Hill LSA. The program was designed to provide an insight into SAPOL for those students with an interest in policing. The program received extremely positive feedback from students and was considered a valuable aid for identifying future career opportunities.

BLUE LIGHT

Since its inception in 1982 as a crime reduction initiative, Blue Light Inc has provided a wide range of activities for young people throughout South Australia. In addition to discos and camps, it now provides drop-in centres and sailing activities. In July 2002 Blue Light will celebrate 20 years and will host its one-millionth participant.

During 2001-02 considerable progress was made toward having the two adventure campsites, Errappa, near Iron Knob and Noorla Yo-Long, just outside of Millicent, inspected and certified as meeting Australian standards. Supporting this was the two-day supervisor training program.

Kadina Police have been the long-term Chair of the State Blue Light Committee, and continue to be one of the State's most successful Blue Lights, with an average of 700 children attending. Their committee introduced selective breath testing as a condition of entry to discos in an attempt to reduce incidents within the discos. This initiative has all but eliminated incidents at their Blue Light events, and has now been introduced across the State.

OPERATION PITULU WANTIMA

The Aboriginal Communities on the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Lands are confronted with numerous social disadvantages, compounded by the high incidence of violent crime. Illicit substance abuse is a major factor in family violence and assaults. Operation Pitulu Wantima which was designed to disrupt offences against substance abuse (especially petrol sniffing), violence and property damage on the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Lands, commenced in January 2002 and ran successfully for six weeks. Strategies are also being developed to increase police presence on the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Lands through increased patrols, and an advisory committee has been formed by the Drug Action Team sergeant to assist in developing local strategies to address substance abuse in the region.

SAPOL recognises the special needs of Aboriginal communities and has 12 traditional community constables in place within the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Lands, and additional community constables at Oodnadatta, Coober Pedy and Port Augusta.

OPERATION NAGANO

Operation Nagano, began as a unique operation in Port Pirie, North East LSA, to reduce backyard cannabis cultivation. It is now being adopted throughout SAPOL and by some interstate police services, and is an example of North East LSA's innovative problem-solving approach to policing. The operation involved police seeking permission from local residents to view their backyard and their neighbour's, and was supported by flyers and fridge magnets which were distributed. The operation was highly successful in both deterring and discovering cannabis cultivation and led to 32 arrests, and over 500 cannabis plants being seized. Over \$25 000 worth of stolen goods were also recovered as a result of information gained through doorknocking.

COMMUNITY SAFETY COMMITTEES

In April 2002, SAPOL approved a program to establish SAPOL Community Safety Committees. A trial will now be held over a 12-month period in two LSAs, one in Northern Operations Service and one in Southern Operations Service. The program is designed to develop a more structured way of involving local communities in identifying and solving community safety issues. This structured approach for involving the community in determining local policing priorities is consistent with national and international best practice, and is a demonstration of SAPOL's leadership initiative.

POLICE EXPO 2003

In May 2002 SAPOL announced that Police Expo 2003 will be held at the Police Academy, Fort Largs on 2 March 2003. Under the theme 'Partners in community safety', the event will aim to build on the success of the two previous Police Expos which were held in 1998 and 2000. The theme reflects SAPOL's commitment to working in partnership with emergency services and other agencies, as well as the community, in making South Australia a safe place to live, visit and do business.

2002 SOUTH AUSTRALIA POLICE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES GAMES

In South Australia a number of emergency service and response agencies work together to minimise the harm to the South Australian community caused by disasters and incidents. SAPOL have combined with SA Metropolitan Fire Service, Country Fire Service, State Emergency Service (SA), SA Ambulance Service and the Emergency Service Administrative Unit to create the South Australia Police and Emergency Services Games, which will be held from 8 to 17 November 2002.

The aim is to promote a healthy lifestyle and foster teamwork and cooperation amongst competing agencies. The games will incorporate 30 different sports and involve members of 23 different emergency service organisations. It is proposed to hold the multi-sport event biennially after 2002.

COMMUNITY PATROLS

Performance Indicator	Result	
	2000-01	2001-02
Total number of taskings by priority classification	Priority A 119 427	Priority A 114 653
	Priority B 256 111	Priority B 250 653
	Priority C 49 975	Priority C 55 565
	Total 425 513	Total 420 871
Percentage of Priority A taskings responded to within 10 minutes in the metropolitan area	42.0%	43.5%
Percentage of Priority B taskings responded to within 20 minutes in the metropolitan area	67.7%	70.7%

POLICE STATION SERVICES

Performance Indicator	Result	
	2000-01	2001-02
Number of Police Incident Reports (PIRs) at police stations (does not include those made at the Call Centre)	168 458	146 084*

* The 16.5 % decrease in the number of Police Incident Reports at police stations for the year could be attributed to the introduction of SAPOL's customer-focused Call Centre.

COMMUNITY PROGRAMS

Performance Indicator	Result	
	2000-01	2001-02
Number of sessions conducted by the Traffic Safety and Promotion Section	1117	1076
Total number of calls to BankSA Crime Stoppers	6938	7044
Ratio of apprehensions to reports generated through Bank SA Crime Stoppers	1:6	1:6
Number of watch programs conducted by SAPOL *	NHW 385	379
	Business 15	15
	Rural 52	53
	School 345	n/a
	Hospital n/a	59

* Listed for 2001-02 are the number of active Neighbourhood Watch Areas, Business Watch Areas, Rural Watch Areas, and Hospital Watch Areas. The number of School Watch Areas was not reported by Community Programs Support Branch as the program changed significantly during 2002. Every school in the State is now a member of School Watch – some active and some passive.

INFORMATION SERVICES

Performance Indicator	Result	
	2000-01	2001-02
Number of accesses to police internet site per annum	2 124 917	580 155 *
Number of firearms licenses issued	29 080	28 600
Number of Freedom of Information (FOI) Requests	1713	1947

* The result of 2 124 917 accesses to the police internet site for the 2000-01 financial year was based on 'web hits'— a visitor requesting a web page including two images registers as three hits. For the 2001-02 financial year the figure of 580 155 is the number of page views, defined as the number of hits to files designated as pages. This is a more accurate reflection of how many pages are being viewed.

EVENT MANAGEMENT

Performance Indicator	Result	
	2000-01	2001-02
Total number of special and major events planned and managed by police	Major events 26	Major events 26
	Special events 75	Special events 110
Number of Close Personal Protection taskings conducted by Star Group	17	27

CRIME MANAGEMENT

INTRODUCTION

Crime management is an integral part of SAPOL's Crime Reduction Strategy. It broadens the concept of community-based policing to provide a practical framework within which police and the community can work together to achieve identified crime reduction outcomes.

The use of problem-solving techniques, including enhanced intelligence systems, the formation of strategic community partnerships, and the targeting of persistent offenders, are all effective means through which crime may be reduced.

Crime Management involves the following Outputs (services):

- Targeting Crimes Against the Person
- Targeting Crimes Against Property
- Targeting Illegal Drug Activity
- Targeting Other Criminal Activity

POLICE DRUG DIVERSION INITIATIVE

South Australia's Police Drug Diversion Initiative was implemented in two phases in 2001 (September for young people, and October for adults), and involved considerable planning within SAPOL and with other key agencies, including the Attorney-General's Department, Department of Human Services, Department of Education, Training and Employment, Department of the Premier and Cabinet, and State Aboriginal Affairs. This initiative provides a means of diverting people detected in possession of a small amount of cannabis or illicit drug, away from the justice system and into the health environment. The implementation followed amendments to the Controlled Substances Act which enabled new arrangements for adult drug assessment services.

This initiative is consistent with the National Illicit Drug Strategy and has received Commonwealth funding for a two-year trial. It builds on existing juvenile justice diversionary processes and adult diversionary mechanisms, and enables police to provide educational

material or arrange speedy access to assessment and treatment, if appropriate. Police can now direct minor drug offenders to drug assessment, education and treatment rather than the traditional court process. Since the implementation of this initiative there have been 1126 diversions, involving 1093 people. The initiative operates in conjunction with the Pilot Drug Court, where illicit drug users gain access to education, treatment and rehabilitation programs before sentencing. Through these mechanisms SAPOL is undertaking to meet the objective of the initiative to 'reduce crime and harm within the community by addressing the underlying drug dependence problems'.

SAPOL ILLICIT DRUG STRATEGY

On 29 May 2002, SAPOL launched its Illicit Drug Strategy, entitled *Preventing Drug Use—Reducing Crime*, with the title of the strategy highlighting the connection between drug use and crime. SAPOL recognises the harms caused by illicit drugs and continues to take a leadership role by addressing the following priority areas which are identified within this strategy: prevention and early intervention; intelligence analysis; investigation and detection; incident management; workforce development; and research and evaluation. SAPOL's strategy reflects the principles, policies and priorities of the State and national drug strategic frameworks based on harm minimisation, and recognises that there must be an emphasis on preventing people taking-up and using illicit drugs.

DRUG USE MONITORING (DUMA)

SAPOL is collaborating with the SA Attorney-General's Department and the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC) on the Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) program in South Australia. The program collects data, through a process of structured interviews and urine analysis, on the prevalence of illicit drug use among arrestees who are in police custody. The DUMA initiatives began operating in Elizabeth and Adelaide LSAs in April 2002.

The DUMA data is used to examine issues such as the relationship between drugs and property and violent crime, and to monitor patterns of drug use and crime. It provides intelligence to law enforcement agencies evaluating local initiatives, and can be used to help assess the need for drug treatment amongst the detainee population.

OPERATION AVATAR / OUTLAW MOTORCYCLE GANGS



Above: SAPOL members speaking to motorcycle group members as part of Operation Avatar

Operation Avatar was expanded within Crime Service in February 2001 when a task force was created to deal with the illegal activities of outlaw motorcycle gangs (OMCGs). OMCGs have continued to play a significant part in illicit drug production and trafficking, vehicle theft, fraud, dealing in firearms and acts of violence and intimidation, and so, given the pivotal role of Avatar, a permanent structure for this operation within SAPOL has now been approved and is being implemented.

Avatar has conducted a number of highly successful operations in the last year, including: Operation Calloway in which three people were arrested, and 31 cannabis plants and 900 rounds of ammunition were seized; Operation Calypso which targeted hydroponic cannabis cultivation at 30 OMCG-related premises; Operation Amazon in which 11 people were arrested and 60 kg of dried cannabis, 33 cannabis plants and three stolen motorcycles with a total value of \$486 000 were seized (three vehicles, a ski boat and \$750 000 have been confiscated and restrained under confiscation

legislation); Operation Contempt in which three people were arrested and 1500 ecstasy tablets and two loaded pistols were seized; and Operation Carrington in which three people were arrested and 308 cannabis plants, 72 kg of dried cannabis, six firearms, night vision equipment and 30 traps, total value exceeding \$1m, were seized. In the last year, 129 OMCG members were arrested.

SAPOL's policing of OMCGs complements the national strategy for policing these matters and SAPOL has worked with, and undertaken exchanges with, interstate police in a working together, problem-solving approach that recognises the value of intelligence-led policing.

E-CRIME

In January 2001 the Australasian Police Commissioners endorsed the *Electronic Crime Strategy*. Consistent with this strategy, SAPOL formed a project team to develop a strategy that will enable SAPOL, in partnership with other agencies/organisations, government and private, to combat electronic crime (e-crime). In its report, which was approved by the Senior Executive Group in March 2002, the team recommended the formation of a specific Electronic Crime Section. An implementation team is now in place and progressing the project team's recommendations.

The project team also produced the *SAPOL Electronic Crime Strategic Framework*, which incorporates the Crime Reduction Strategy and provides strategies to address the key focus areas of prevention, partnerships, education and capability, resources and capacity, and legislation and regulation. For consistency, SAPOL has adopted the definition of e-crime which was used by the Australasian Centre for Policing Research in the *Electronic Crime Strategy*. E-Crime has been defined as 'any offences where a computer is used as a tool in the commission of an offence, or as a target of an offence, or used as a storage device in the commission of an offence'.

E-crime includes fraud, hacking into computer systems, electronic vandalism, cyber-stalking, commercial sabotage, and child exploitation/pornography. It has the potential to seriously impact on all areas of public and private life, and is readily linked to transnational and organised crime. SAPOL will be embarking on a comprehensive training regime as the need for e-crime investigation grows.

DNA

In June 2001, after reviewing the practices involved in collecting and managing DNA samples, a SAPOL project team recommended the establishment of a DNA Management Unit to enable a best practice and consistent approach to the use of DNA within SAPOL. South Australia's DNA database has been in operation since November 1999, and in this time 47 convicted offender profiles have matched unsolved crime scene profiles on the database. Between 1 July 2001 and 30 June 2002, 485 cases were involved in match groups, in which cases are linked by DNA profiles. In one match, 18 cases involving breaking offences were linked to a suspect. Even though the number of cases received from crime scenes increased marginally during the year, and the number of samples from convicted offenders increased, the total number of samples on South Australia's database is significantly small, particularly when compared with a much smaller state like Tasmania. (Between January 2001 and June 2002, 6117 DNA samples have been taken in Tasmania, while in South Australia only 433 have been taken. Tasmania has had a total of 510 DNA matches of crime scene to person.) The most obvious differences between the two states are the variations in the legislation and subsequent procedures.

The legislation which enables DNA samples to be taken in South Australia is the Criminal Law (Forensic Procedures) Act. Difficulties which have arisen from complexities within the Act continue to impede SAPOL investigators from being able to utilise DNA technology to its fullest extent. In Tasmania, for example, the taking of blood and a sample by buccal swab is defined as a non-intimate forensic procedure. In that state, a non-intimate procedure for a person over 15 years of age may be conducted on the authority of a police officer for a person in custody, or on the authority of a senior officer for a person who is not in custody. In contrast, the South Australian Act defines both blood and buccal sample collection as being an intrusive procedure, and requires consent by either the person or an order by an authority (senior officer or magistrate) for all forensic procedures. In South Australia, where consent is refused a final order (in court hearing) must be obtained before any forensic procedure can be undertaken.

The Tasmanian legislation focuses on the front end of investigations, making DNA sampling mandatory for all persons charged with a serious offence and discretionary for a range of other offences. In South Australia, DNA

samples may only be taken in limited circumstances during an investigation, or at the end of the court process. The Tasmanian provisions clearly enable greater numbers of suspects to be identified with crime scenes, whereas in South Australia police have to wait until a court case is completed (can be up to two years) before being able to take a database sample and then commence matching and investigation. It is apparent that while South Australia continues with the current legislation the full benefits from DNA will not be realised.

Current South Australian legislation impedes the use of DNA technology by having overly limiting provisions in place in relation to obtaining DNA samples once a person has been convicted. Before a court is able to order a post-conviction DNA profile to be taken the offence in question must be an indictable offence for which the maximum penalty is imprisonment for five years or more. SAPOL contends that the threshold of seriousness for these offences should be lowered considerably, at least to a level that includes all indictable offences, regardless of the penalty. Some summary offences should also be included due to the recognised link that serious offenders frequently commence their criminal careers by committing lesser offences. To this end, summary sexual offences and summary dishonesty crimes should be included on the DNA database.

ONGOING OPERATIONS

SAPOL has a number of ongoing operations which continued through the past year.

OPERATION COUNTERACT IV

Operation Counteract targets armed robberies, many of which are committed by addicted illicit drug users. Highlights of this operation include the arrest, in March 2002, of three people for an armed robbery in which a new Holden Monaro valued at \$60 000 was taken; and the arrest of two people and seizure of money, a motor vehicle and jewellery, following an armed hold-up at Goodwood in May 2002.

OPERATION VIGIL

Operation Vigil commenced in October 1999 in response to an increase in reported motor vehicle associated crime (larceny/illegal use of motor vehicle, illegal interference of motor vehicle and larceny from

motor vehicle). In the last year SAPOL has formed a strategic alliance with the Royal Automobile Association of South Australia (RAA) that has contributed to the outstanding success of this operation.

Through the strategic alliance the RAA agreed to purchase several motor vehicles for use by SAPOL to detect offenders. The vehicles match the make and year of manufacture profile of the types of vehicles most frequently stolen. The vehicles are covertly deployed in hot spots identified by LSA Intelligence Sections. When a suspect gets into the vehicle and starts the engine the car is immobilised and the suspect is apprehended.

A team of four officers from Southern Operations Service has been dedicated to this operation and responds on a State-wide basis to requests to deploy the vehicles. The vehicles are rotated on a regular basis and have been deployed throughout the metropolitan area and population centres in the country area. Through working in partnership with the community and innovative problem solving, over 43 arrests can be attributed to this operation which is expected to continue over the coming year.

OPERATION MANTLE

Operation Mantle has operated since 1998 and continued in the six metropolitan LSAs over the last year. The operation identifies and targets street-level drug traffickers, and encourages habitual illicit drug users to seek assessment and treatment. It focuses primarily on heroin, amphetamine and other designer drugs. In Adelaide LSA, Operation Mantle members were active in Hindley Street, Rundle Mall and the east end areas and made significant seizures of amphetamines and LSD. At Elizabeth LSA the proactive detection of drug offences in all categories was attributed to excellent work by the Operation Mantle team members, while at South Coast LSA, Operation Mantle team members were involved in a cannabis operation in February, that included Hallett Cove, Christies Downs and Trott Park, and in which 20 kgs of dried cannabis and 22 cannabis plants were seized.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Researchers agree that domestic violence is linked to the incidence of serious assault in the general community and can be perpetuated in families. Current statistics indicate that 95% of all spouse abuse involves men

being abusive towards women, with many abused women finding it difficult to change their present situations, and the violence often distressing their children. SAPOL has continued to work with intervention agencies and community groups to address domestic violence through positive policing intervention and diversion, and is currently developing a SAPOL Domestic Violence Management Plan.

South Coast and Port Adelaide LSAs have continued the concept of the End Domestic Violence (NDV) project which was conducted in their LSAs in 2001. This project aimed to ensure early police intervention in domestic violence cases and incidents. Elizabeth LSA has developed a four-stage strategy to deal with domestic violence. The strategy includes a restraining order booklet, and focuses on improved data identification of domestic violence incidents, recidivist domestic violence deterrence, and early diversion activity by patrols. Complementing this strategy, in an attempt to identify potentially violent domestic situations, the Police Incident Management System now includes codes that specifically relate to domestic violence offenders and victims.

In August 2001, Holden Hill LSA coordinated an Inter-agency Domestic Violence Forum in association with the North Eastern Domestic Violence Action Group. The forum provided an opportunity to enhance links and networks between service providers that work together to assist families experiencing domestic violence. The LSA has also produced a Policing Domestic Violence Guide and resource card.

Other initiatives that specifically address domestic violence include the Abuse Reduction Program in South East LSA at Mount Gambier, and the Domestic Violence Links program in North East LSA at Port Pirie.

RAPE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT SERVICE MOU

SAPOL has now finalised a memorandum of understanding with Yarrow Place (Rape and Sexual Assault Service) to officially record arrangements and procedures which have been developed between the parties for providing quality services to victims of rape and sexual assault.

SHOP THEFT INFRINGEMENT NOTICES ISSUED TO 30 JUNE 2002

Total number of STIN 1 issued	132
Total number of STIN 1 completed	132
Total number of STIN 2 issued	39
Total number of STIN 2 completed	35
Total number of Withdrawal of Consent (PD 259)	0
Total number of community service hours for STIN 2 offence	463
Total number of apologies required for STIN 1 offence	72 (55%)
Total number of apologies required for STIN 2 offence	16 (41%)
Total number of Apprehension Reports for breach	4
Total number of Apprehension Reports for subsequent breach	7

SHOP THEFT (ALTERNATIVE ENFORCEMENT) ACT 2000

The Shop Theft (Alternative Enforcement) Act, which allows for the issuing of Shop Theft Infringement Notices (STINs), was proclaimed on 11 November 2001. The aim of this Act is to reduce the number of minor shop theft offences that are prosecuted in summary courts.

The above table relates to the operation of this Act and is provided in accordance with section 18, which requires the Commissioner of Police to report on the operation and administration of the Act for the 12 months preceding 30 June.

As at 30 June 2002, 463 community service hours have been prescribed, and no issues have been identified by the Department for Correctional Services. SAPOL will conduct an evaluation of the scheme, commencing in the latter part 2002 and due for completion in the first quarter of 2003.

STREET OFFENCES DIVERSION PROGRAM

Following a concern raised by the South Australian Justice Portfolio Leadership Group about the over-representation of Aboriginal people detected for street offences, SAPOL reviewed its procedures for dealing with street offenders. The recommendations from that review included implementing a cautioning program to divert street offenders* who admit the offence, from court to support agencies.

A pilot cautioning program commenced at Port Adelaide LSA and at Ceduna in West Coast LSA on 29 April 2002. The pilot will run until 28 July 2002 with the possibility of an extension, and an interim evaluation is scheduled for the end of August.

MOBILE TELEPHONE BLOCKING

In response to mobile telephone theft, SAPOL has been instrumental in coordinating a joint national initiative on mobile telephone theft, in conjunction with the Australian Mobile Telecommunication Association. This initiative includes introducing telecommunication industry-wide handset blocking which will stop stolen telephones from being used on any network in Australia. A 'Mind Your Mobile' campaign will be launched early in the coming year. This world-first initiative demonstrates a problem-solving approach, in which SAPOL has led the way.

FUEL PAY BEFORE PURCHASE SCHEME

In August 2001, SAPOL began a three-month trial of a 'fuel pay before purchase' scheme. Seventy petrol stations in the metropolitan area participated in this scheme which was developed in partnership with the fuel industry and the Motor Traders Association. SAPOL presented the evaluation of the scheme to the Motor Traders Association and focus group and then worked with oil company fuel outlet operators to address issues identified in the evaluation.

* For this program, 'street offence' is defined as an offence against section 7 (Disorderly or offensive conduct or language), 18 (Order to move on or disperse), 18A (Public meetings), 22 (Indecent language), or 24 (Urinating in a public place) of the Summary Offences Act.

Through this scheme, which is now managed by the fuel industry, SAPOL has demonstrated leadership in driving change toward best practice within that industry. In addition to providing benefits through a reduction in reported crime, this scheme has created a safer working environment for fuel industry employees and is an example of SAPOL working together with industry groups to reassure and protect the community.

OPERATION HUBBARD

In consultation with motor vehicle insurance agencies, Elizabeth LSA initiated policy and procedures for investigating all motor vehicle arson to ascertain whether there were possible insurance-related frauds. During the three-month trial, 50 vehicles were targeted for some level of investigation and two people were arrested for motor vehicle arson and insurance fraud. An organised network of motor vehicle stripping and rebirthing was also detected and Operation Hubbard was commenced to address this. Through Operation Hubbard in excess of 50 motor vehicles have been seized, and 30 motor vehicle arsons and \$2m in associated property damage have been accounted for.

OFFENCES AGAINST EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

Operation Night was initiated by the Elizabeth LSA as a proactive policing strategy in response to escalating numbers of reports of property damage, serious criminal trespass, arson and graffiti offences against educational facilities within the LSA. The operation commenced in March 2002 and has resulted in a strong reduction in the number of incidents reported. Through this operation 11 people have been arrested and 12 people reported. The visual presence of police at target schools and word of mouth publicity through people who have been cautioned have contributed to the success of the operation.

In partnership with the Department of Education, Training and Employment, SAPOL has made use of the police helicopter for patrolling schools during holiday times, and has achieved an 80% reduction in damage done at schools in one target area.

IMMOBILISE NOW CAMPAIGN

In partnership with Transport SA, SAPOL identified the owners of the five top targeted vehicles and posted literature to them regarding the Immobilise Now! Campaign, encouraging them to use engine immobilisers. Posting of awareness packages began on 1 June and will continue over the next year until 30 000 packages have been posted. Packages are also being sent to victims of vehicle theft and it is expected that 10 000 packages will be sent out in the coming year. SAPOL has worked together with the National Motor Vehicle Theft Reduction Council in promoting Immobilise Now!, and all LSAs are involved in educating owners of target vehicles about the benefits of engine immobilisers.

FIREARMS AMNESTY

The South Australian firearms amnesty was conducted from June to September 2001, and resulted in 2719 firearms being surrendered State-wide. This result compares favourably with the last non-compensated firearm amnesty for South Australia (conducted in 1995) in which 915 firearms were surrendered.

Below: Inspector Flaherty with illegal firearms seized by the Branch's Enquiry Section.



TARGETING CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON

Performance Indicator	Result	
	2000-01	2001-02
Reporting rate for offences against the person per 100 000 population	1573.1	1524.2
Clearance rate as a proportion of total reports of crimes against the person	67.2%	67.8%

TARGETING CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY

Performance Indicator	Result	
	2000-01	2001-02
Reporting rate for offences against property per 100 000 population	12 261.2	12 069.5
Clearance rate as a proportion of total reports of crimes against property	18.1%	17.3%

TARGETING ILLEGAL DRUG ACTIVITY

Performance Indicator	Result	
	2000-01	2001-02
Reporting rate for drug offences per 100 000 population	315.1	279.6
Number of illegal drug overdose deaths	44	21 *

* Only the State Coroner may confirm the cause of death, consequently, all other data relating to numbers and effectors of fatal drug overdoses should be viewed with caution.

This data has been drawn from a number of sources, including SAPOL, the office of the State Coroner and State Forensic Science.

The cause of some included fatalities remains unconfirmed at the time of writing and some deaths may have been overlooked.

Intentional drug overdoses have been omitted.

It is not possible to confirm whether, where overdoses involve multiple substances, particularly those involving methadone or prescription medication, substances were illegally or legally obtained. These overdoses are included in the data.

TARGETING OTHER CRIMINAL ACTIVITY

Performance Indicator	Result	
	2000-01	2001-02
Reporting rate for false pretences, fraud and forgery, misappropriation and embezzlement and counterfeiting per 100 000 population	564.1	451.3
Reporting rate for betting and gaming and liquor licensing offences per 100 000 population	52.2	43.8



Above: Radar-linked displays are being deployed by SAPOL to promote road safety and education

TRAFFIC SERVICES

INTRODUCTION

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

Outputs (services) in this Output Class are:

- Traffic Policing
- Traffic Crash Investigation

SPEED DETECTION AND RANDOM BREATH TESTING

SAPOL continued State-wide, intensive, coordinated speed detection, random breath testing and other road safety initiatives. During the year, 77 000 hours of speed detection were undertaken, and over 600 000 random breath tests were conducted.

Some speed camera locations are now online and can be accessed by members of the public through SAPOL's internet site. This service expands the SAPOL-Channel Ten News initiative which began in early 2001 to promote safer driving. Other media organisations have

been encouraged to access the site and publish or broadcast the information, to raise community awareness about road safety. Extensive police data on fatal crashes is also presented in the hope that it will alert all road users to the risks on the road and encourage safer, better informed driving behaviour.

OPERATION SAFE PASSAGE 1 AND 2

Operation Safe Passage was conducted as a joint operation between Traffic Support Branch and the three LSAs that cover the Sturt Highway between Gawler and the State border (Elizabeth, Barossa-Yorke and Riverland), to combat the growing number of fatal and serious injury accidents on this stretch of road. The operation was conducted over three months and in two phases. During the first phase, from 3 September to 30 November 2001, police examined over 18 000 vehicles, and conducted over 9000 random breath tests. Twenty-six people were arrested (six for drink drive offences), 185 people were reported (23 for drink drive offences), 1820 Expiation Notices were issued, 775 people were cautioned, and 880 vehicles were defected. During the second phase, which was for one week from 11 April to 17 April 2002, 1560 vehicles were examined, four people were reported (three for drink drive offences), 176 Expiation Notices were issued, and 19 vehicles were defected.

The operation involved not only law enforcement, but also road safety promotion and education, and was considered an outstanding success in reducing road trauma. A speed observation sign, which displays the speed of the approaching vehicle, was placed alongside the highway to indicate to approaching drivers the speed at which they are travelling. As a result of the positive feedback from the trial of this sign, SAPOL has now purchased two similar signs for use by LSAs. The radar-linked display will be deployed at identified crash risk locations where speed is an issue, to create an awareness of speed risk.

OPERATION SANTA SAFE 2001

Operation Santa Safe 2001 was conducted State-wide during the Christmas school holidays and aimed to increase driver awareness of road safety while reducing crashes and associated trauma. Commissioner Hyde and the Minister for Police launched this major road safety campaign on 20 December 2001 at the South Australian Brewing Company's traditional riverbank Christmas display on Port Road—a family location to prompt people to think about the impact of their driving.

Over 70 000 random breath tests were conducted during this operation, 253 arrests were made (37 of them being for drink drive offences) and 348 people were reported for drink driving offences.

TRAFFIC EDUCATION AND ROAD SAFETY PROMOTION

In partnership with the Motor Accident Commission, Royal Automobile Association and the SA Government, SAPOL has designed and produced a 12-month road safety calendar. Five thousand calendars were distributed throughout South Australia to raise the

awareness of police operations and the fatal five (speed, drink driving, inattention, seat belts and vulnerable road users). In producing this calendar, SAPOL has taken a leadership role in working together with other South Australian road safety agencies to focus the deployment of resources in targeting the fatal five.

OPERATION AUSTRANS

Operation Austrans 2002 was conducted in May, in conjunction with other states. The operation targeted heavy vehicles on roads in an effort to reduce road trauma involving heavy vehicles and to enforce compliance with legislation. Intelligence has shown that many heavy vehicles do not comply with the legislation that has been designed to maintain standards of vehicle safety, including compliance with mass and dimension limits, speeds and driving hours. It is evident that some drivers resort to the use of illicit drugs to avoid the effect of fatigue.

During this operation SAPOL personnel examined 6859 vehicles, resulting in 15 arrests (two for drink drive offences), 241 reports, 1745 Expiation Notices being issued, and 288 defect notices being issued, with a number of offences involving drivers exceeding driving hours.

While Operation Austrans was being conducted State-wide, Southern Traffic Operations Motorcycle Section conducted Operation Stretch for commercial motor vehicles travelling between South Australia and Victoria. The operation was conducted over 72 hours and, even though being aimed at enforcing legislation relating to commercial motor vehicles, it included all motorists traversing the highway, particularly heavy vehicles on the State's main southern transport routes. The emphasis of the operation was on driver education, vehicle safety and legislative compliance.

TRAFFIC POLICING

Performance Indicator	Result	
	2000-01	2001-02
Number of Expiation Notices for traffic offences	365 887	408 634
Number of RBT tests conducted in SA relative to annual target of 600 000	627 748	619 236
Percentage of high level (>0.15) drink drivers detected at RBTs	10.19%	9.5%
RBT detection rate (at 0.05 or greater) relative to the total number of drivers tested	0.29%	0.4%
Speed detection hours as recorded by Traffic Intelligence Section	75 938	77 743
Number of detections as a percentage of the number of vehicles passing speed cameras	1.9%	1.93%

TRAFFIC CRASH INVESTIGATION

Performance Indicator	Result	
	2000-01	2001-02
Total number of casualty crashes (inclusive of fatalities) per 100 000 population	497.9	488.37
Number of casualty crashes involving alcohol	269 *	276 *
Number of casualty crashes attended by police	4388 **	4184 **

* The 2000-01 figure of 269 as shown in last year's annual report is for a nine-month period from 1 July 2000 to 31 March 2001, as accurate crash data is three months behind. The 2001-02 figure of 276 is, therefore, for the period 1 July 2001 to 31 March 2002.

** The 2000-2001 figure of 4388 was an estimate for the full financial year to account for accurate crash data being three months behind. The actual figure for the nine-month period from 1 July 2000 to 31 March 2001 was 3256. The actual figure for the nine-month period from 1 July 2001 to 31 March 2002 was 3339. The 2001-02 reported figure of 4184 is, therefore, an estimate.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION

INTRODUCTION

The management and coordination of emergency response by SAPOL ensures that the community is adequately prepared to respond to and mitigate the effects of emergency and disaster situations. Relevant emergency response situations include natural hazards such as storms, human-made hazards such as industrial accidents and personal emergencies. Disaster situations include fires and earthquakes of such a magnitude that they require specialised measures to protect life and property.

The Output (service) in this Output Class is:

- Emergency Response Management and Coordination

EMERGENCY INCIDENT MANAGEMENT

To ensure community preparedness to deal with emergency incidents, SAPOL has conducted 23 cross-agency emergency exercises. These included exercises such as Exercise Frontline (a national counter-terrorist operation) and an aircraft crash landing exercise. Exercises dealing with a SAPOL only response were also conducted, included two major exercises involving 300 SAPOL personnel in dealing with violence and disorder in public places. An exercise was also conducted as a discussion exercise (Exercise Outlaw) with a panel of 18 members discussing responses to a hypothetical situation involving outlaw motorcycle gang members.

EXERCISE FRONTLINE— NATIONAL COUNTER- TERRORIST OPERATION

The events of 11 September 2001 demonstrated the need to be vigilant against acts of terrorism. In response to this need SAPOL's Emergency and Major Event Section managed Exercise Frontline in the Adelaide Hills between 21 and 24 May 2002. The exercise was designed to replicate a terrorist threat against interests in South Australia, and to practice and validate the National Anti-Terrorist Plan (NATP) management arrangements.

The three-day exercise focused on threats and incidents of politically motivated violence and included limited activation of the NATP response management arrangements. The exercise involved resources from SAPOL, the SA Metropolitan Fire Service, Country Fire Service, SA Ambulance Service and federal agencies, including the Australian Defence Forces working together. Feedback was extremely encouraging with participants feeling that the exercise provided a solid base for further development.

CRASH LANDING EXERCISE

In April, Emergency and Major Event Section in conjunction with Adelaide Airport Ltd and Sturt LSA initiated a training exercise in the form of a mock crash landing at Adelaide Airport. The aim of the mock crash was to test the response of police and partner agencies to a major incident at Adelaide Airport.

The exercise required joint action from a wide range of stakeholder agencies including SAPOL, SA Metropolitan Fire Service, SA Ambulance Service, airport and air carrier staff, the Red Cross, the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs, Customs Australia, Adelaide's major hospitals and Family and Youth Services. The exercise went according to plan, showing that the community can feel confident in the abilities of its emergency services to cope with an incident of this type.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION

Performance Indicator	Result	2000-01	2001-02
Number and type of Special Tasks and Rescue Group callouts	High Risk Incidents	261	229
	Low Risk Incidents	66	n/a*
	Bomb Response	109	65
	Search and Rescue	277	182

* Low risk incidents were not accurately recorded as they were not listed in the Operations Support Service or STAR Group Business Plan as a performance indicator.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SUPPORT

INTRODUCTION

The services provided in this Output Class support the judicial process through:

- Effective and efficient prosecutions
- Judicial processing
- The safe, fair, prompt and efficient handling of all persons involved in the process

Outputs (services) which make up this Output Class are:

- Services to the Criminal Justice System
- Custodial Services

LEGISLATIVE REVIEW

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

- Outlaw motorcycle gangs—SAPOL considers that amendments to a number of Acts are necessary for dealing with issues such as consorting, firearms and unlawful assembly offences. Amendments to legislation will enhance SAPOL's ability to manage matters involving outlaw motorcycle gangs.
- Casino Act—to ensure uniformity with other jurisdictions in controlling criminal activities in casinos

it has been recommended that the Commissioner of Police have the authority to bar persons from the Adelaide Casino.

- Criminal Assets Confiscation Act—the ability to confiscate criminal assets on the basis of civil (non-conviction) forfeiture has been recommended.
- Controlled Substances Act—the prohibition of precursor chemicals for illicit drug making has been recommended.
- Criminal Law (Forensic Procedures) Act—difficulties resulting from complexities within the Act continue to impede police investigators from being able to utilise DNA technology to its fullest extent. SAPOL has advised the government of its concerns.

BRIEF MANAGEMENT PROJECT

In March 2001, SAPOL began the Brief Management Project. This project, which was designed to generate significant improvements in the quality and timeliness of briefs of evidence, is now being conducted by Legal Branch. The research has been completed and the recommendations have been approved. The outcome is to generate a more streamlined justice delivery process with an improved success rate in court outcomes.

NO UNNATURAL DEATHS IN POLICE HOLDING FACILITIES

In 2001-02, SAPOL continued to maintain a safe environment for all prisoners with no unnatural deaths in, or escapes from, police holding facilities.

SERVICES TO THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Performance Indicator	Result	
	2000-01	2001-02
Percentage of SAPOL prosecutions which are finalised by a guilty verdict or plea	79.4%	75.6%
Proportion of juveniles entering into a diversionary conference	16.7%	16.8%

CUSTODIAL SERVICES

Performance Indicator	Result	
	2000-01	2001-02
Number of deaths in custody*	4	1

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

SERVICE ORIENTATION

INTRODUCTION

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

The two key elements which are essential to achieving service orientation and delivering quality services are:

- Understanding the community's needs and expectations
- Adapting services to meet the specific needs of a diverse community

In addition to the services provided in the priority areas a number of specific initiatives that reflect SAPOL's service orientation are outlined below.

LOCAL SERVICE AREAS

LSAs are underpinned by a commitment to customer service. Based on a flattened and integrated management structure, characterised by responsive local services, flexible use of resources, centralised support, and appropriate accountability for a devolved environment, LSAs place police closer to local communities. LSAs can then work together to achieve broader community outcomes for issues extending beyond particular LSA boundaries. If further assistance is required Crime Service and Operations Support Service provide specialist assistance and support when appropriate.

POLICE CALL CENTRE

SAPOL are committed to continually improving access to police services. Significant changes have been implemented in the way we receive and process calls for police assistance. More staff are now dedicated to answering calls and a new telephone system automatically manages and distributes calls, on a priority basis, to the next available operator. These initiatives

have allowed SAPOL to reduce answering times and dispatch police patrols more efficiently.

The Police Call Centre receives non-urgent calls for police assistance. The Call Centre concept allows operational police to focus on proactive crime reduction initiatives and a higher level of customer service. It also facilitates the Police Communications Centre's ability to concentrate on priority triple zero (000) police emergency calls and the oversight of delivery of police services and resources to the community. A 16.5% reduction in the number of Police Incident Reports at police stations, could be attributed to SAPOL's customer-focused Call Centre.

Approximately 20 000 calls monthly are answered at the Call Centre with an average response time of 10 seconds. On average, 1500 reports of crime are taken per month, and 9000 incidents are referred to the Communications Centre for patrol dispatching. Call Centre customer satisfaction surveys in April 2002 indicated that 96% of respondents were either 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' with the service they received from the Call Centre.

From July 2002, the Call Centre will adopt 131 444 as a State-wide number. This number is currently in use for police assistance in Western Australia and New South Wales, with other jurisdictions considering its introduction. Access to police services will then be provided on two main telephone numbers, 000 for emergencies and 131 444 for all other police assistance.

ABORIGINAL AND MULTICULTURAL UNIT

On 15 May 2002, Multicultural Unit was renamed Aboriginal and Multicultural Unit. This name better reflects the responsibilities of the unit to coordinate, monitor, forecast and respond to Aboriginal, and diverse cultural and linguistic background community policing issues.

SAPOL is progressing reconciliation and has developed an action-based approach, supported in the report *SAPOL's Role in Aboriginal Reconciliation*. A draft reconciliation statement has been developed. This statement declares SAPOL's commitment to reconciliation and provides the overarching principles for assessing and reviewing progress towards addressing the needs of internal and external Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander customers. SAPOL's approach supports the

national strategies developed by the Council for Aboriginal Reconciliation.

All Academy cadet courses now include a component of multicultural and Aboriginal cultural awareness training. A pilot training program for country and metropolitan areas on dealing with racist violence has been evaluated and is being modified for delivery across SAPOL. A partnership with LM Training has been established to assist people from diverse cultural backgrounds to prepare for the academic training and requirements for entry into policing.

INDIGENOUS EMPLOYMENT SUPPORT UNIT

There is currently an Indigenous Employment Strategy (IES) Agreement between the Commonwealth of Australia and the Minister for Police. The IES was launched in 1998 and is due to expire on 30 June 2003. With a view to increasing the Indigenous employment ratio to 2% by June 2003, SAPOL employs marketing strategies under the IES specifically aimed at attracting persons from Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander backgrounds to consider employment within SAPOL.

CRIME AWARENESS FORUMS

As part of SAPOL's working together approach Business Information Section, Crime Reduction Section and Public Affairs Section conducted Crime Awareness Forums for local government in October 2001. The forums provide elected council members and their staff with an accurate overview of crime trends in their areas, in line with the acknowledgment by SAPOL of the pivotal status of local government as a key community stakeholder.

POLICING IN EAST TIMOR

SAPOL personnel have been seconded to East Timor since February 2000 as part of the Australian Federal Police Service's United Nations detachment. Five-member SAPOL contingents are rostered for a six month tour of duty. They represent an ongoing contribution to support peacekeeping measures and the rebuilding of East Timor, and are posted to one of five key programs (community projects, general patrols, traffic, task force escorts or general patrols).

Below: Senior Sergeant Buckley formed part of the Australian Federal Police Service's United Nations detachment to East Timor



PERFORMANCE OUTCOME REVIEWS

SAPOL continued the practice of Performance Outcome Reviews (PORs), strengthening a performance culture promoting LSA accountability. The focus remained on crime reduction through a problem-solving methodology and the use of intelligence around key community and SAPOL issues. On 25 October 2001, in recognition of the POR process as a unique and effective management tool, SAPOL was awarded the Annual Justice Portfolio Award for innovation in health, safety, welfare and injury management.

The first theme-based POR was held in February 2002, looking at the whole of SAPOL activity relating to deterring illicit drugs activity. A second theme POR in May 2002 examined public order policing issues. PORs were also taken to regional venues several times to expose country police officers to the POR process.

ENCOUNTER 2002

Encounter 2002 celebrated the bicentenary of the 1802 expeditions and encounter between British Captain Matthew Flinders and his French counterpart, Nicolas Baudin in South Australian waters. The event ran from 16 February to 14 April 2002, with celebrations including a Chart Relay involving 1150 runners on the York Peninsula, over 12 days. It involved ports within Mid West, Far North, North East, and Barossa-Yorke LSAs and, with coordination from Emergency and Major Event Section, SAPOL was a key stakeholder in this publicly acclaimed event.

LIVING SKILLS PROGRAM

The Living Skills Program was conducted in April and May 2002, specifically targeting female Aboriginal youth within the Barossa-Yorke LSA in the towns of Port Victoria, Point Pearce and Maitland. The program, which was a joint venture between SAPOL and the Point Pearce Community, was run over a period of seven weeks at the Maitland Area School and embraced subjects such as self-defence, home skills and the court process. The positive relationships that were built with the Aboriginal community as a result of this initiative were strongly evident, and the subject of a number of written communications from key stakeholders.

NATIONAL POLICE REMEMBRANCE DAY AND TRIBUTE TO USA ATTACK VICTIMS

A tribute to the hundreds of police and emergency services workers who were killed while carrying out rescue operations during the attacks on the United States on 11 September 2001 was held as part of SAPOL's National Police Remembrance Day service on 27 September 2001. Representatives from SAPOL's LSAs, branches and groups attended the service to honour the victims of this tragic event, as well as the 59 police officers who have lost their lives while carrying out policing duties in South Australia.

BLUEY DAY HEADSHAVE

Around 100 police and emergency services officers had their head shaved for a good cause at the 2001 Bluey Day Headshave on 11 August 2001. This event, which was part of the annual national campaign to raise money for the ongoing fight against childhood cancer, attracted around 1500 participants nationally and raised funds in the vicinity of \$1.5 million. In South Australia, participants must raise at least \$1000 in donations for the Women's and Children's Hospital. The event raised around \$120 000.

ETHICS AND INTEGRITY

INTRODUCTION

Community support is a key element of the SAPOL Core Strategies. It is understood that support from a community who fully respect and have confidence in their police, is an essential part of providing an effective police service.

SAPOL will continue to deliver on the community's expectations that SAPOL should exercise its authority:

- Objectively and impartially
- Free from corruption
- Without the use of excessive force
- By obeying the law and following due process

QUALITY MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

The SAPOL Risk Management System and the Audit and Inspection Procedures manual were launched in November 2001. Together with the SAPOL Audit Committee, these two documents form the basis of SAPOL's Quality Management Program. SAPOL uses a range of risk-based and compliance auditing methods that provide assurance with regard to risk and quality-based outcomes.

Sound auditing practices have been reinforced with mechanisms to empower managers to solve problems at a local level. Service Enhancement Branch oversees and captures local initiative resolutions that may have broader consequences across SAPOL.



Above: Senior Constable Price, Rotary Club of Unley Police Officer of the Year

POLICE OFFICER OF THE YEAR AWARD

The Police Officer of the Year award is presented by the Rotary Club of Unley to increase awareness of policing within the community and to promote positive policing values by highlighting exceptional service. In naming Senior Constable Leo Price as their Police Officer of the Year for 2001, the Rotary Club of Unley recognised in him many of the qualities for which country police are renowned, such as a sense of community, commitment to local issues, compassion and understanding. Senior Constable Price has spent the past five years of a 20-year police career at Booleroo Centre within North East LSA. He was nominated for the award by the District Council of Mount Remarkable, the Booleroo Centre District School and the local Rural Watch group in recognition of his exemplary police work and his contribution as a friend, community worker and role model. Among his achievements is the establishment of a drug and alcohol awareness program entitled 'Right on Target'.

TRAINING AND EDUCATION

SAPOL has a distinguished ethical record, reflected by its high standing in the community. As part of a commitment to nurturing and maintaining the highest standards of ethical conduct, SAPOL completed an organisation-wide ethics training needs analysis. As a result, ethics and professionalism lessons are now delivered in all promotional development courses.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

INTRODUCTION

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

VEHICLE FLEET

SAPOL seeks to optimise the work of operational areas through the strategic management of available resources. SAPOL has improved the management of physical assets, with Physical Assets Services Branch implementing a vehicle replacement and procurement program of \$1.1 million. Major components of this program were the procurement of 14 police motorcycles, four operational vehicles to replace existing command and .05 units, and a replacement heavy vehicle and six horse float for the Mounted Operations Unit.

Commencing in September 2001, detailed information on vehicle leasing and fuel consumption was provided to all major organisational units throughout SAPOL to promote responsible local management of allocated fleet vehicles, and a better understanding of fleet vehicle costs.

Below: *Constable Wright, Constable Pope and Constable Fox with the latest additions to SAPOL's motorcycle fleet.*



ENERGY EFFICIENCY ACTION PLAN

SAPOL is moving toward completing an Energy Efficiency Action Plan, in conjunction with the Justice Portfolio Energy Manager. This includes creating an energy usage baseline which will be based on SAPOL's energy use in 2001-02.

SAPOL will continue with audits for the remaining assets consuming a minimum of \$50 000 in energy and will develop an energy saving strategy for each building asset. During 2002-03 fuel consumption for the vehicle fleet will be reviewed and strategies to lower consumption and greenhouse gas emissions will be established.

FORWARD PROCUREMENT PLAN

SAPOL prepared a forward procurement plan for 2002-05, providing projections for the next three financial years of purchases of goods and services. The plan has been developed to enable suppliers to be better positioned to respond to SAPOL procurement needs by receiving advance notice. It is envisaged that the information will encourage a more competitive market and improved supplier planning, bringing benefits to both industry and government. The plan will be updated annually, identifying key contacts for further enquiries.

Expert assistance was provided by Procurement and Contract Management Services Branch in supporting a diverse range of strategic and complex procurement activity within SAPOL. There were approximately 110 high value acquisitions/contracts supported during 2001-02, with an estimated value of \$22.3 million. Contracts were established for significant operational and administrative equipment purchases.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

SAPOL has improved its management of financial services, with a new Financial Management Services Branch structure approved, and quarterly reviews to monitor budget progress and projected end of year outcomes introduced.

CORPORATE REPORTING

In line with continually improving the reporting, budgeting and analysis processes, SAPOL's corporate reporting is under continual review, with significant improvements being introduced this financial year. These included enhancing the reporting of financial and non-financial data. It is anticipated further significant improvements in reporting will be introduced in the next financial year, to streamline the process for producing monthly executive and management reports, allowing more time for analytical review.

The benefits of improved budgeting and reporting capabilities within SAPOL will be better and more timely access to information, reduction in report production costs, more efficient analysis of data, forward budgeting and salary forecasting.

ASSET MANAGEMENT

Physical Assets Services Branch managed the implementation of the SAPOL-wide Preventative Maintenance Program to ensure all legislative, occupational health and safety, and manufacturers' recommended servicing requirements for major building and major plant components were complied with. This program ensures SAPOL minimises risk and down-time due to facility failure. A total of \$363 000 was invested in this program during the year.

STRATEGIC CAPITAL ASSET PLANNING COMMITTEE (SCAP)

The Strategic Capital Asset Planning Committee provides advice to the Justice Portfolio Leadership Group on future directions and resource requirements for portfolio strategic capital planning and management. SAPOL's Director of Business Service currently chairs the committee and sponsored several categories of the 2001-02 SCAP Work Program, including Public Private Partnerships and the Skill Enhancement Program.

INTERNAL COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

The SAPOL Internal Communication Strategy facilitates effective internal communication through appropriate frameworks. The communication may include information for efficiently managing the organisation, information about and ownership of change projects, or information to enhance the professionalism and satisfaction of SAPOL's sworn and non-sworn employees.

Crucial information needs to be communicated in a timely and direct manner, with three broad categories of information communicated within SAPOL: critical, significant and routine.

The communication strategy acknowledges the trust and respect between supervisors and staff, and recognises that because of this, supervisors are the most effective communicators and change agents to frontline personnel.

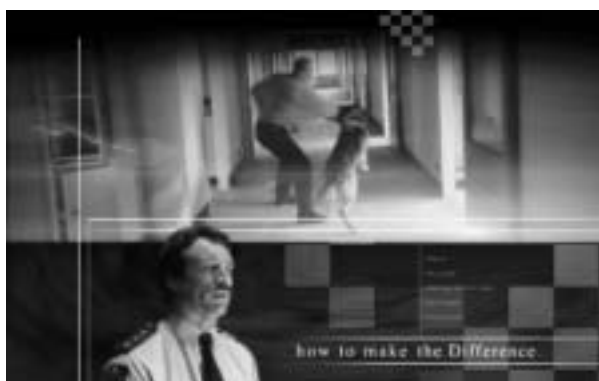
PERSONNEL DEVELOPMENT

INTRODUCTION

SAPOL recognises that the standard and efficiency of police services are dependent on the personal qualities of its greatest asset, its people.

Personnel development is an ongoing process spanning an entire career and the need to encourage and maintain constant training and personnel development is recognised.

Further information about training and development for Public Sector Management Act employees can be found in appendix 2.



RECRUITMENT

SAPOL's recruiting campaign, which commenced in early December 2001 doubled the number of applications received by Recruiting Section when compared with the same period last year. The campaign, aimed primarily at the 18-30 year age bracket, included a 60-second cinema commercial and a 30-second version screened on metropolitan and regional television. SAPOL recruited 280 cadets in the past year, exceeding the target of 268.

FRONTLINE LEADERS PROGRAM

SAPOL fosters a leadership culture across all levels of personnel in the organisation. However, following an extensive consultation and research process, a Frontline Leaders Project Team identified particular professional developmental needs for a target group of senior sergeants, sergeants and civilian supervisors with direct responsibility for over 50% of SAPOL employees.

The Frontline Leaders Program commenced in October 2001. It consists of two components: a 10-day developmental course and a continuous development process. The Frontline Leaders Program provides both participants and their managers with a unique opportunity to engage in a structured developmental partnership aimed at human resource development.

POLICE PROMOTIONAL FRAMEWORK

On 1 January 2002, SAPOL introduced a revised promotional framework that includes a model of professional development for all police ranks from constable to superintendent. The framework provides an integration of internal and external study programs that are linked to leadership and service delivery requirements at each management level. A Superintendent Qualification Program is planned. The Promotional Qualifications Unit has implemented the Promotional Qualifications Framework with particular emphasis on the reintroduction of annual examinations at senior constable and sergeant level.

EQUITY AND DIVERSITY

Refresher courses for Equity Contact Officers were held in December 2001.

In December 2001, the Senior Executive Group approved the Gender Equity Action Plan. Training of all SAPOL supervisors/managers began in January and was completed in March 2002. The plan addresses equity and diversity issues in the workplace, such as family friendly policies, flexible working arrangements, recruitment, and occupational diversity.

CRIME TRAINING

The Crime Training Section established a permanent training base within Police Headquarters with advanced electronic and activity capabilities. The section is responsible for identifying training needs, developing training programs, coordinating and delivering crime investigation training, developing crime reduction strategies, and coordinating related training within Crime Service and other areas of SAPOL.

Four 10-week Detective Training Courses undertook the Detective Development Program. The program features a problem-solving approach coordinating targeted criminal activity, resources, analytical technology and interviewing techniques.

In support of the implementation of the new Detective Training Program, SAPOL has applied to expand its scope of registration as a Registered Training Organisation to enable us to award the tertiary qualification of an Advanced Diploma of Public Safety (Police Investigation). This will provide further reward for members who successfully complete the 10-week Detective Course and the two-year Detective Development Program.

CONSTABLE DEVELOPMENT

The Constable Development Unit has commenced ongoing programs such as the Work Experience Program, and Indigenous Employees Development Program. The unit also organised activities for refugees who have recently been integrated into Australian society.

VOCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The Vocational Development Unit embarked on a program of courses developing sworn and non-sworn personnel within SAPOL. Specific courses were developed to broaden employee skills. For example:

- Customer Service Courses
- Problem Solving for Human Resources areas
- Call Centre Courses
- Train Small Groups
- Certificate IV in Workplace Training and Assessment
- Community Constable - Urban
- Community Constable - Traditional

ONLINE LEARNING

SAPOL has now provided its first online learning program (Searching of Persons in Custody) under the coordinated development of the Vocational Development Unit and Information Systems and Technology Service. This program has received very positive feedback and will provide an excellent framework for the launch of the online pilot program in September 2002.

The Training Gateway, available through the SAPOL intranet, has been extensively developed this year. It provides access to course details, course calendars, online learning and a variety of other training resources.

SAPOL was successful in gaining funding from the Australian National Training Authority (ANTA) for a LearnScope project. LearnScope is a national professional development project, which provides funding and other resources to Registered Training Organisations to develop methods to use new technologies in the delivery of vocational education and training. The LearnScope project provides an opportunity for 12 SAPOL members, one from each major training section, to develop skills to enable them to develop content for online learning.

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH SAFETY AND WELFARE

SAPOL recognises the leadership role its employees have in working together to protect the community from crime and disorder. The organisation is committed to the legislative provisions of the Occupational Health, Safety

and Welfare Act 1986 and Regulations and aims to ensure all employees, contractors, volunteers and visitors are safe from injuries and risks to their health and well-being.

Through a commitment to continuous improvement in occupational hazard management, rehabilitation of injured employees, and equitable claims management, SAPOL has achieved a 50% reduction in open claims and an 8.5% reduction in the incidence of claims.

SAPOL has integrated the occupational health, safety and welfare management system with other management systems by:

- including occupational health, safety and welfare content in all appropriate training courses
- undertaking an extensive program of occupational health, safety and welfare training, targeting elected representatives and managers
- conducting annual refresher training in first aid for all police operating in community and custodial roles
- conducting internal audits and commencing an electronic audit using RiskChase software to confirm the organisation's compliance with legislation
- improving occupational health, safety and welfare consultation structures
- reviewing and implementing occupational health, safety and welfare policy
- promoting occupational health, safety and welfare issues in workplaces
- having a risk assessment program
- including occupational health, safety and welfare objectives in all levels of planning.

EXCHANGE PROGRAM

Southern Operations Service was actively engaged in an Officer Exchange Program, with Superintendent George Rogers from the United Kingdom and Superintendent Graeme Barton from Sturt, involved in a three-month exchange in the latter half of 2001. Others involved in the program have been Superintendent Mick Matthews from the United Kingdom who arrived on 14 April 2002 to exchange with Superintendent Tom Osborne from Adelaide LSA, and Superintendent Nick Perry, from New Zealand who arrived on 14 June 2002 to exchange with Superintendent Deane Paynter from Drug and Organised Crime Investigation Branch.

OPERATIONAL SAFETY

As part of an ongoing commitment to Incident Management and Operational Safety Training (IMOST), a two-day refresher course (IMOST 2) was delivered to operational staff. This program was completed in December 2001, with 3025 operational members successfully completing the program. The next refresher (IMOST 3) began in January 2002, and is due for completion in December 2002. A further innovation involved one IMOST instructor being stationed at every metropolitan LSA, so that the IMOST refresher program is now conducted at every LSA.

Below: Superintendent Matthews, on exchange from the United Kingdom, leads a Tactical Coordination Group meeting at Adelaide LSA.



INFRASTRUCTURE AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

INTRODUCTION

SAPOL maintains a leading role in the development and use of new technology in all aspects of its operational and support services. SAPOL recognises that in order to optimise our capacity to maintain and improve service delivery it requires efficient and effective infrastructure and information technology.

Corporate priorities for the year were: developing and implementing an online strategy plan, implementing advanced communication systems, enhancing mobile data technology, and enhancing the Call Centre through technology.

MAJOR NEW POLICE FACILITIES

Shop Front Police Station at Tea Tree Gully

A new shop front style police station opened in February 2002 at 1305 North East Road, to replace the former station located in the St Agnes Shopping Centre. The new station improves the provision of public access to the North East suburbs and augments the patrol service being delivered from the LSA headquarters at Holden Hill.

Adelaide Police Station, Wakefield Street

A major project was conducted to improve customer service delivery through the provision of modern facilities. Police functions, such as some Crime Service branches and the Adelaide Police Station, were relocated from 1 Angas Street to new premises at the former Motor Registration Building in Wakefield Street. A full refit of the privately owned building on the corner of Grenfell Street and Frome Road was also completed to house the Adelaide LSA. This project, which was

completed in June 2002, has enabled the construction of the proposed Federal Courts Complex to proceed. The project cost was \$30.5 million, of which \$17 million was directly attributable to SAPOL accommodation. The remainder was allocated for Department for Administrative and Information Services building upgrade works, demolition of the Angas Street building, utility and service relocations, and property acquisitions.

Government Radio Network

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

SAPOL's participation in the progressive implementation of the SA-GRN is proceeding according to schedule. All country LSAs with the exception of Riverland LSA and West Coast LSA are currently using the SA-GRN for radio communications. Riverland LSA and West Coast LSA will commence using the SA-GRN in the latter half of 2002. Training and station/vehicle fit outs for the metropolitan area are scheduled for completion in December 2002 to coincide with the completion of the new SAPOL Communications Centre. It is anticipated that SAPOL will commence using the SA-GRN in the metropolitan area in late December 2002.

The new network has provided the opportunity for faster response and improved work-related applications. SAPOL is actively pursuing this initiative to improve standards of service delivery to the community, and progressing a Mobile Data Strategy through a detailed business needs evaluation compatible with the SA-GRN. It is expected that new terminals will be acquired and operational within the 2002-03 period, providing a sound technological base for operational requirements.

AUDIO MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Emergency triple zero (000) calls are received by the Police Communications Centre while the majority of calls for non-urgent police assistance are received by the Police Call Centre. A computer aided dispatch system for directing patrol attendance is in common use by both centres. Drawing on the additional staff and technological enhancements, both centres are committed to providing services to callers that have not previously been possible.

Access to police services is provided on two main telephone numbers, triple zero (000) for emergencies and 11444 for all other police assistance. The existing police attendance number 11444 which is available in the Adelaide metropolitan area, will be replaced with 131 444 in the coming year.

COMMUNICATIONS CENTRE UPGRADE

Automatic call distribution and new technology has been installed in the Communications Centre. This technology also services SAPOL's Call Centre, providing new telephone call handling and management information reports in an efficient and timely manner.

Site-works on the ground floor of the existing facilities at the Communications Centre are complete. This work involved temporarily relocating the State Emergency Operations Centre to Thebarton Barracks, and relocating Operations Media to improved accommodation on the ground floor. New offices, an improved operations media suite, a viewing area and a communications floor have been completed and cabled ready for occupation.

Contracts for a new Radio Call Handling System to enable police patrols to dispatch calls via the SA-GRN have been signed and equipment has been delivered. Installation of this new equipment will commence shortly and the Communications Centre is due for completion in late November 2002. Training on the new systems is scheduled to occur in December and a transition to the new Communications Centre is expected in early January 2003.

Telstra and police agencies Australia-wide have implemented an In-line Voice Recording solution to hoax 000 telephone calls, which constituted 60% of all 000 calls. Statistics indicate a dramatic fall in 000 telephone calls since the introduction of this strategy (64% fall in 000 calls in the first week).

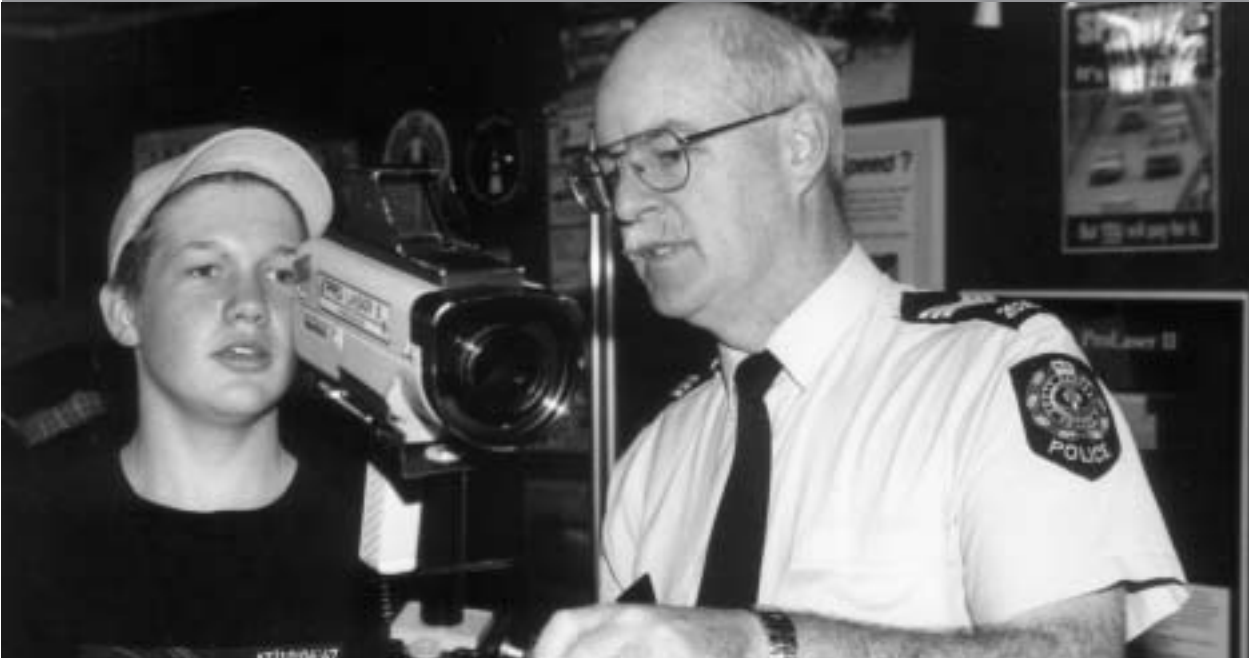
INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND TECHNOLOGY STRATEGIC PLAN 2001-2003

The *Information Systems and Technology Strategic Plan (2001-2003)*, implemented in July 2001, sets the direction for the use of information and communications technology in SAPOL. The plan was driven by the business needs expressed in the KMAs of SAPOL's *Future Directions Strategy* and revealed through analysis of major business processes. After assessing the current information technology environment, these business needs were systematically linked to strategies and solutions arising from global, national and state-level information technology trends in policing, government and industry at large. The plan progressively provides for an inclusive one-system solution for all of SAPOL's employees.

DEVELOPMENT OF ONLINE SERVICES

SAPOL is positioning itself as an online organisation. Electronic enquiry terminals have been trialed at Adelaide and Netley Police Stations. This initiative has the potential to increase the range and quantity of information available for public access.

South Coast LSA has developed and implemented a system for internet reporting of offences for schools. Utilising this service, schools can report offences to South Coast police through email and are advised through return email of report details. Administration staff check the internet site daily; data is entered into SAPOL systems and normal investigation processes are applied.



Above: Sergeant Cranwell demonstrates technology used in day-to-day policing as part of SAPOL's display at the Royal Adelaide Show

BUSINESS SYSTEMS REVIEW

A review of business systems highlighted the opportunity to streamline and modernise SAPOL's cash collection and reconciliation processes at police stations. Working in conjunction with the Department of Industry and Trade Centre for Innovation Business and Manufacturing, a trial at the Holden Hill Police Station to modify and implement a Bizgate Internet Point of Sale (IPOS) product has replicated an EFTPOS terminal/cash register counter facility. The IPOS system will provide many benefits, including improving staff productivity, better customer service, reducing the amount of actual cash being received and providing a more efficient and effective revenue collection system. It is anticipated that the IPOS system will be operational at Holden Hill Police Station in September 2002.

RECORDS MANAGEMENT PROJECT

A project is progressing to enable the provision of a corporate networked Records Management System for administrative records. This project supports improved records management throughout key user areas of Police Headquarters and will be extended to other SAPOL sites within the Adelaide metropolitan area. One hundred and forty-six operators have been trained and are registered to use the networked system.

SAPOL ON SHOW

Information technology was the theme for the South Australia Police display at the 31 August to 8 September 2001 Royal Adelaide Show. This event presented another opportunity to showcase SAPOL work and raise awareness of the role police play in the community. The display was informative and interactive, with something to interest all family members. The theme of the display highlighted how information technology influences the day-to-day activities of police. A direct link to an in-car camera system highlighted SAPOL's commitment to operational safety, while Information Systems and Technology Service and Traffic Training and Promotion Section presented interactive quiz-type programs. A fully operational police motorcycle was also on display.

MOBILE FIELD COMMAND VEHICLES

Information Systems and Technology Service were involved in designing and fitting out new forward command vehicles. These vehicles provide a highly visible police presence and an efficient mobile working facility for operational police, and may be used where communications are of primary importance. To ensure the vehicles can be used for communication irrespective of their location within the State, a number of different radio systems have been installed, along with other information technology enhancements.

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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 EXECUTIVES IN SAPOL (Persons) as at the Last Pay Day in June 2002

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

Does NOT include employees on leave without pay for the last pay period in June 2002.

1.2.1 POLICE ACT EMPLOYEES / DEPARTMENTAL STRENGTH as at 30 June 2002

	HEADCOUNT									FULL TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE)								
	ACTIVE			INACTIVE			TOTAL			ACTIVE			INACTIVE			TOTAL		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Police Act Employees																		
Commissioner	1		1				1		1	1.00		1.00				1.00		1.00
Deputy Commissioner	1		1				1		1	1.00		1.00				1.00		1.00
Officers																		
Assistant Commissioners	3	1	4				3	1	4	3.00	1.00	4.00				3.00	1.00	4.00
Commanders	2		2				2		2	2.00		2.00				2.00		2.00
Chief Superintendents	7		7				7		7	7.00		7.00				7.00		7.00
Superintendents	28		28	1		1	29		29	28.00		28.00	1.00		1.00	29.00		29.00
Chief Inspectors	24	1	25				24	1	25	24.00	1.00	25.00				24.00	1.00	25.00
Inspectors	39	1	40				39	1	40	39.00	1.00	40.00				39.00	1.00	40.00
Non-Officers																		
Senior Sergeants	168	10	178	3		3	171	10	181	168.00	10.00	178.00	3.00		3.00	171.00	10.00	181.00
Sergeants	450	33	483	8	1	9	458	34	492	449.80	32.80	482.60	8.00	1.00	9.00	457.80	33.80	491.60
Senior Constables	1106	144	1250	8	12	20	1114	156	1270	1105.00	130.47	1235.47	8.00	11.10	19.10	1113.00	141.57	1254.57
Other Ranks																		
Constables	946	393	1339	7	43	50	953	436	1389	941.35	350.97	1292.32	7.00	35.40	42.40	948.35	386.37	1334.72
Probationary Constables	239	160	399				239	160	399	239.00	160.00	399.00				239.00	160.00	399.00
Community Constables	25	9	34				25	9	34	25.00	9.00	34.00				25.00	9.00	34.00
Sub-total	3039	752	3791	27	56	83	3066	808	3874	3033.15	696.24	3729.39	27.00	47.50	74.50	3060.15	743.74	3803.89
External Secondments	11	1	12				11	1	12	11.00	1.00	12.00				11.00	1.00	12.00
Cadets	55	50	105				55	50	105	55.00	50.00	105.00				55.00	50.00	105.00
Total Police Strength	3105	803	3908	27	56	83	3132	859	3991	3099.15	747.24	3846.39	27.00	47.50	74.50	3126.15	794.74	3920.89
Non-Police Employees																		
Public Servants	263	503	766	24	44	68	287	547	834	262.10	471.70	733.80	14.00	29.60	43.60	276.10	501.30	777.40
Weekly Paid	88	10	98	4		4	92	10	102	86.30	10.00	96.30	4.00		4.00	90.30	10.00	100.30
Other	2		2				2		2	2.00		2.00				2.00		2.00
Total Non-Police Strength	353	513	866	28	44	72	381	557	938	350.40	481.70	832.10	18.00	29.60	47.60	368.40	511.30	879.70
Total Strength of SAPOL	3458	1316	4774	55	100	155	3513	1416	4929	3449.55	1228.94	4678.49	45.00	77.10	122.10	3494.55	1306.04	4800.59

Five members of the Senior Executive Group are employed on long-term contracts.

NB: The above table does not include five trainees employed under the PSM Act and weekly paid categories. It also does not include casual non-police employees in either the Headcount or FTE values.

1.2.2 POLICE ACT EMPLOYEES by Rank, Appointment Type and Gender as at the Last Pay Day in June 2002

	ONGOING			CONTRACT SHORT-TERM			CONTRACT LONG TERM			CASUAL			TOTAL		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Commissioner							1		1				1		1
Deputy Commissioner							1		1				1		1
Officers															
Assistant Commissioners	1		1				2	1	3				3	1	4
Commanders	2		2										2		2
Chief Superintendents	7		7										7		7
Superintendents	28		28										28		28
Chief Inspectors	24	1	25										24	1	25
Inspectors	40	1	41										40	1	41
Total Officers	102	2	104				4	1	5				106	3	109
Non-Officers and Other Ranks															
Senior Sergeants	168	10	178										168	10	178
Sergeants	452	33	485										452	33	485
Senior Constables	1112	145	1257										1112	145	1257
Constables	948	393	1341										948	393	1341
Probationary Constables	239	160	399										239	160	399
Community Constables	25	9	34										25	9	34
Total Non-Officers	2944	750	3694										2944	750	3694
Cadets	55	50	105										55	50	105
Total Police Strength	3101	802	3903				4	1	5				3105	803	3908

Does NOT include employees on leave without pay for the last pay period in June 2002.

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

1.3 PSM ACT EMPLOYEES by Stream, Appointment Type and Gender as at the Last Pay Day in June 2002

STREAM	ONGOING			CONTRACT SHORT-TERM			CONTRACT LONG TERM			CASUAL			TOTAL		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Administrative Services Officers															
ASO1	27	159	186	5	35	40				2	2	32	196	228	
ASO2	42	190	232	2	12	14				3	9	12	47	211	258
ASO3	15	29	44	1		1							16	29	45
ASO4	30	29	59		1	1							30	30	60
ASO5	26	23	49										26	23	49
ASO6	18	9	27	1		1							19	9	28
ASO7	9	4	13	1		1							10	4	14
ASO8	4	2	6	1		1							5	2	7
Managers Administrative Services															
MAS1															
MAS2															
MAS3	4	1	5										4	1	5
Total Administrative Services	175	446	621	11	48	59				3	11	14	189	505	694
Operational Services															
OPS1	31		31										31		31
OPS2															
OPS3	9		9										9		9
OPS4	2	1	3										2	1	3
OPS5	4		4										4		4
OPS6															
OPS7															
Total Operational Services	46	1	47										46	1	47
Professional Services															
PSO1		1	1											1	1
PSO2	1	1	2										1	1	2
PSO3	1		1										1		1
PSO4	2		2										2		2
PSO5															
Total Professional Services	4	2	6										4	2	6

APPENDIX 1

STREAM	ONGOING			CONTRACT SHORT-TERM			CONTRACT LONG TERM			CASUAL			TOTAL		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Technical Services															
TGO0	1	2	3	5		5							6	2	8
TGO1	4	2	6										4	2	6
TGO2	2		2										2		2
TGO3	12		12										12		12
TGO4															
TGO5															
Total Technical Services	19	4	23	5		5							24	4	28
Executives															
Level B							3		3				3		3
Total Executive Services							3		3				3		3
LEG5		1	1											1	1
Other Legal Officers		1	1											1	1
Total Legal Officers		2	2											2	2
TOTAL ALL STREAMS	244	455	699	16	48	64	3	0	3	3	11	14	266	514	780

Does NOT include employees on leave without pay for the last pay period in June 2002.

Does NOT include four PSM Act trainees. Includes casual employees.

1.4 WEEKLY PAID EMPLOYEES by Stream, Appointment Type and Gender as at the Last Pay Day in June 2002

STREAM	ONGOING			CONTRACT SHORT-TERM			CONTRACT LONG TERM			CASUAL			TOTAL		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Storeperson Level 2	3		3										3		3
Storeperson Level 3				1		1							1		1
GSE1	1		1							3	3	6	1	3	4
GSE2	14	7	21							1	5	6	15	12	27
GSE3	32	1	33							10	1	11	42	2	44
GSE4	10	1	11							1	1	2	10	2	12
GSE5	11		11	7		7				4		4	22		22
GSE6															
Car Driver	6		6										6		6
Metal Trades M5	3	1	4										3	1	4
TOTAL STREAMS	80	10	90	8		8				15	10	25	103	20	123

Does NOT include employees on leave without pay for the last pay period in June 2002.

Does NOT include one weekly paid trainee.

Includes casual employees.

OTHER EMPLOYEES by Stream, Appointment Type and Gender as at the Last Pay Period in June 2002

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

Does NOT include employees on leave without pay for the last pay period in June 2002.

1.5 WORKFORCE DIVERSITY

SWORN	Total Employees	Female Employees	% of employees who are female	Number of employees identifying as indigenous	Number of employees with a permanent disability	Number of employees accessing family related workplace policies#
Executives	6	1	17%			
Senior Managers*	9					
Middle Managers*	94	2	2%			
First Line Supervisors*	663	43	6%			2
Others	3136	757	24%	61		158
TOTAL	3908	803	21%	61		160

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

* First Line Supervisors (Senior Sergeant, Sergeant)

* Middle Managers (Superintendent, Chief Inspector, Inspector)

* Senior Managers (Chief Superintendent, Commander)

* Executives (Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner)

Family related workplace policies includes part-time employees and employees on working from home arrangements.

UNSWORN	Total Employees	Female Employees	% of employees who are female	Number of employees identifying as indigenous	Number of employees with a permanent disability	Number of employees accessing family related workplace policies#
Executives	3					
Senior Managers*	32	7	22%			1
Middle Managers*	81	33	41%			77
First Line Supervisors*	129	60	47%			105
Others	660	434	66%	5		472
TOTAL	905	534	59%	5		655

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

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

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

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

* Executives (Directors)

Family related workplace policies includes employees who are able to access flexi-time or PDOs, purchased leave and part-time employment.

APPENDIX 1

Country of birth				Main language spoken at home	
	Australia (No of employees)	Other (No of employees)	Unknown (No of employees)	English (No of employees)	Other (No of employees)
Sworn	3377	516	98		
Unsworn	622	69	291		
TOTAL	3999	585	389		

* Data held on the HRMS is incomplete. OCPE have diversity data for PSM Act only. Includes all employees including Inactives (83 Sworn, 72 Unsworn), Casuals (39 Unsworn), and National Trainees (5 Unsworn).

ALL EMPLOYEES By Age and Gender as at the Last Pay Day in June 2002

Age Group	Sworn			Unsworn			Total			% of all Agency employees	% of Australian Workforce	% of Australian Population
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T			
15-19	13	8	21	1	1	2	14	9	23	0.48	8.00	7.00
20-24	195	142	337	19	49	68	214	191	405	8.41	11.40	7.10
25-29	293	180	473	24	70	94	317	250	567	11.78	11.90	7.50
30-34	489	215	704	40	64	104	529	279	808	16.79	11.90	7.50
35-39	451	153	604	33	69	102	484	222	706	14.67	11.80	7.60
40-44	635	76	711	59	74	133	694	150	844	17.54	12.30	7.60
45-49	483	15	498	66	89	155	549	104	653	13.57	11.50	7.00
50-54	371	10	381	66	75	141	437	85	522	10.85	9.90	6.60
55-59	162	4	166	40	28	68	202	32	234	4.86	6.70	5.10
60-64	13		13	19	14	33	32	14	46	0.96	3.10	4.10
65+				4	1	5	4	1	5	0.10	1.60	12.50
TOTAL	3105	803	3908	371	534	905	3476	1337	4813	100	100	80

Does NOT include inactive personnel.

Does NOT include 5 National Trainee employees (4 PSM Act and 1 Weekly Paid).

Includes Casual employees.

1.6 SICK LEAVE AND FAMILY CARERS LEAVE

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01 *	2001-02
Average number of sick leave days taken per Full Time Employee (FTE)	7.65	7.69	8.02	7.46
Average number of family carer leave days taken per FTE			0.45	0.48

* As discrepancies were noticed in different reports for previous years, an analysis was performed for the last three financial years. The analysis produced the figures displayed. This provides a more accurate reflection of trends using consistent definitions.

VALE - SENIOR CONSTABLE SOBCZAK

Sadly, Senior Constable Bogdan (Bob) Sobczak lost his life while performing duty near Tungkillo on Sunday, 26 May 2002.

Bob was a serving police officer with SAPOL for the past 32 years. He was particularly interested in road safety and had worked in traffic areas since 1973, much of this time being on motorcycle duties. He was tragically killed in a motor vehicle collision while on patrol in the Adelaide Hills as part of Operation Overland 2.

APPENDIX 2

EMPLOYEE TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

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

Training and Development Initiatives for PSM Act Employees

1. A strategic approach to human resource development

SAPOL previously identified the need for an improved strategy for the development of PSM Act employees and during 2000-01 created a position of Principal Trainer. A part of the responsibilities of the position is to develop strategies in training of PSM Act employees in line with SAPOL corporate objectives. A strategic plan has been written and is ready for confirmation and approval by the Director, Human Resources Service and the Commissioner of Police. Once approved, structures to support the strategy will be implemented.

2. Skill profile known

A comprehensive Training Needs Analysis (TNA) was previously undertaken within SAPOL. A survey of skills was completed. As well as providing an insight into current skills, the survey included a detailed review of future training requirements and was used as a basis for the development of the strategic plan.

Training, as previously listed, was mainly skills enhancement/maintenance, which was overwhelmingly highlighted in the TNA.

3. A human resource development plan exists

A strategic plan has been developed which sets out the training requirements for PSM Act employees over the next two years. This plan has identified training needs in areas of skills-based components and personal development.

4. Development plans for individual employees

A limited number of employees have documented individual development plans.

5. Equitable and accessible development opportunities

Development opportunities are available for all employees within SAPOL. Particular attention has been given during the review period to providing training to PSM Act employees in all country areas as well as the metropolitan area. Aspects taken into account include location, shift work, classification levels, and sole workers on site. Equitable access to training and development has been a particular focus and training packages are being delivered to the workplace. An example of one such initiative is the splitting of a two-week program to suit the individual needs of employees selected to attend. Additionally, employees have access to online learning and the Training Gateway.

An adjunct to the Frontline Leaders Program for PSM Act staff is a requirement to complete the Administration Managers Program for their development. Of the 21 who have completed the Frontline Leaders Program, five have successfully completed the Administration Managers Program. The remainder are programmed to attend 2002-03.

6. Appropriate learning methodologies used

The use of adult learning methodology is paramount. Ranges of flexible learning models are used to

enhance the delivery of training. This in turn maximises the learning outcomes for individuals. SAPOL has a varied workforce with workplaces spread throughout the State and working hours varying. Using a variety of delivery approaches assists in allowing all employees access to development opportunities. When courses are developed or utilised from other sources, delivery is not only in a classroom situation, but also workshops and seminars, networks and forums. SAPOL is at present developing online learning strategies for ease of presentation in some disciplines.

7. Agency investment in human resource development

SAPOL is aware of the need to develop relevant training and to follow up the development of PSM Act employees once the training is carried out.

When any learning materials (courses) are developed within SAPOL, there is a requirement for approval through the Quality and Curriculum Management Unit. This is to ensure that the courses are relevant to the needs of the individuals and the organisation as well as meeting set quality requirements. Courses must be evaluated fully every two years. Additionally, evaluations are completed by participants at the completion of a course, and six weeks after the completion of that course. This ensures that the course is meeting both the learning outcomes and the organisation's objectives.

SAPOL has identified a significant need to enhance its current performance management processes. It is expected that a SAPOL-wide performance management process will be implemented which will have as a key feature the capacity for individual development plans.

SAPOL has no central reporting process for staff development costs. It is expected that a new Human Resource Management System will provide for this information to be captured. For the 2000-01 year, training expenditure was estimated at over 4%. Based on increased training activity, an estimate for the 2001-02 year over 4% is considered reasonable.

At this time SAPOL is unable to identify the percentage expenditure directed towards Leadership SA initiatives. See appendix 4.

Discipline Matters

- Two disciplinary procedures were invoked in 2001-02.
- These disciplinary inquiries remain unresolved.
- No disciplinary appeals were invoked.
- As above, two matters remain unresolved.

Training Summary

PSM Act personnel received training in the following courses (the numbers in brackets indicate the numbers receiving training: Minute Taking [60], Radio and Departmental Accidents (11), Customer Service - 2 day course [250], Customer Service - 1 day course [230], Safe Handling of Firearms/Spray [31], Call Centre [43], Train Small Groups (10), Station Clerk/Client Services [21], Problem Solving [98], and Equity and Diversity [179]).

This equated to 11 823 person hours training for the financial year.

This does not include the training that is conducted locally in the workplace. There is no central record for these figures for 2001-02. This will be rectified for 2002-03.

Performance Indicator Data

SAPOL does not hold records of the percentage of employees with a documented individual development plan that was either implemented or revised (2.1.1), and so targets have not been set for 2002-03.

SAPOL does not have statistics available currently to provide information on the percentage of training expenditure relative to total remuneration costs (2.1.2); however, training expenditure for 2001-02 is estimated to be over 4%. The target for 2002-03 is 3%.

In response to the extent of implementation of accredited training packages within administration units and the classification level of the employees involved (2.1.3): seven employees at ASO levels 1 and 2 completed Certificate 111 in Office Administration. Because of the limitations of SAPOL's systems for centrally recording this data, no targets have been set as yet for this performance indicator for 2002-03.

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

APPENDIX 3

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY PROGRAMS

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

Equal Employment Opportunity Programs (2.6)

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

Currently most of the SAPOL's Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) can be reported on through the existing human resources database. However, this is with great difficulty and is in some cases highly resource intensive, eg % increase in number of women seeking promotions, which is more feasible for Police Act employees. It is anticipated that the proposed new system will be implemented within 18 months and is likely to incorporate the new reporting requirements, with diversity specifications built in.

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

Three female and one male, across four areas of the organisation (Crime Training Section, State Intelligence Branch, Strategy and Support Branch of Crime Service and Information Systems and Technology Service executive), ranging from level 1 to level 4, have participated.

In the past year SAPOL has employed 10 recent university graduates through the Justice Portfolio Graduate Trainee scheme.

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

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

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

IESU have recently finalised an Aboriginal Cultural Awareness Training curriculum compiled by the Aboriginal Cultural Awareness Steering Committee. Phase 1 of training will be incorporated into the multicultural component of Academy training of recruits. Phase 2 will involve a train the trainer component to devolve training out to the field.

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

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

- **Agency Specific Equal Employment Opportunity Initiatives**

Equity and Diversity Branch is managing a comprehensive Gender Equity Action Plan Creating Opportunities (December 2001). Half day briefings have been given to managers and supervisors.

APPENDIX 4

LEADERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT

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

Frontline Leaders Program

Of the 57 eligible PSM Act employees to attend the Frontline Leaders Program, 21 have completed the course. The remainder are scheduled to attend in 2002-03.

SAPOL's Frontline Leaders Program is directed at sergeants and senior sergeants of police, and ASOs 3, 4 and 5 who have supervisory responsibilities. The target group for this leadership and management development program is 279 employees; of these 129 or 46% of

employees undertook the Frontline Leaders Program in 2001-02. The target for this program for 2002-03 is 157 employees or 100% of employees who come within the target group; this includes PSM Act employees.

Police Executive Leadership Program

One PSM Act (ASO 6) employee attended the Australian Institute of Police Management's Police Management Development Program.

Public Sector LEAD Course

One member attended the Leadership Enhancement and Development program in 2002.

SAPOL has not kept records on the Leadership and Management Development Benchmark, specifically on the extent to which they have achieved the 2001-02 benchmark of two percent. Organisationally this will be collected for 2002-03.

DISABILITY ACTION PLAN

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

Disability Action Plans (2.4)

Promoting Independence – Disability Action Plans for South Australia is a framework for the development of Disability Action Plans as a key strategy in meeting the requirements of the Disability Discrimination Act 1992 (Cwlth) and the Equal Opportunity Act 1984 (SA). SAPOL is meeting its requirements outlined in the framework through the dedication of a senior officer from Equity and Diversity Branch to the task of developing SAPOL's Disability Action Plan. Following consultation and research in the field, a draft document is being finalised in readiness for an internal and external consultation process.

During this process opportunities have been taken to meet obvious and immediate needs as they have arisen to ensure SAPOL is compliant with the requirements of the Disability Discrimination Act and the State framework.

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

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

Risk Audit of SAPOL's physical assets 1996-98

informs access program for maintenance and development of SAPOL's physical assets. New buildings undertaken according to current building standards which incorporate access standards.

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

Promotion of the new police assistance 131 444 number involved consultation with a range of key organisations covering the aged and people with disabilities, and has incorporated their advice into the promotion strategy, including collaboration with organisational resources to promote the change.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Participation in the Justice Portfolio Managing Diversity: Improving Customer Service Steering Committee, which includes the development of a draft Performance Reporting Framework, aimed to be implemented 2002-03.
- The work of SAPOL's Equity and Diversity Branch and the network of Equity Contact Officers in implementing its Equity and Diversity Employee Management Manual, General Order 8330 and its proposed Disability Action Plan.
- Projects such as the implementation of recommendations from the Temporarily and Permanently Incapacitated Officers Report.

APPENDIX 6

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH, SAFETY AND INJURY MANAGEMENT

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

1. OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH, SAFETY & INJURY MANAGEMENT

	2001-02	2000-01	1999-2000
1 OHS Legislative Requirements			
Number of notifiable occurrences pursuant to OHS&W Regulations Division 6.6	3	11*	N/A
Number of notifiable injuries pursuant to OHS&W Regulations Division 6.6	4	N/A	N/A
Number of notices served pursuant to OHS&W Act s35, s39 and s40	2	2	N/A
2 Injury Management Legislative Requirements			
Compliance with schedule 4 of the Claims & Registration for Exempt Employer Regulations of the WRC Act (via IDEAS system)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Total number of employees who participated in the rehabilitation program	242	235	230
Total number of employees rehabilitated and reassigned to alternative duties	18	17	15
Total number of employees rehabilitated back to their original work	133	143	140
3 WorkCover Action Limits			
Number of open claims	601	1280	671
Percentage of workers compensation expenditure over gross annual remuneration	3.47%	3.42%	3.83%
4 Number of Injuries			
Number of new workers compensation claims in the financial year	656	717	658
Number of fatalities, lost time injuries (LTI), medical treatment only (MTO)	1 - fatalities 309 - LTI 347 - MTO	0 - fatalities 361 - LTI 356 - MTO	0 - fatalities 220 - LTI 441 - MTO
Total number of whole working days lost	4200	N/A	
5 Cost of Workers Compensation			
Cost of new claims for financial year	\$ 3 121 657	\$ 1 505 908	\$ 1 159 763
Cost of all claims excluding lump sum payments	\$ 6 288 391	\$ 5 323 640	\$ 4 841 248
Amount paid for lump sum payments (s42, s43, s44)	\$ 2 677 867	\$ 2 424 556	\$ 1 560 630
Total amount recovered from external sources (s54)	\$ 51 112	\$ 376 000	
Budget allocation for workers compensation(excludes levy)	\$ 2 625 000	\$ 2 625 000	\$ 2 625 000
6 Trends			
Injury frequency rate for new lost time injury/disease for each million hours worked	37.5	47.1	N/A
Most frequent cause (mechanism) of injury	Being hit by moving objects	Being hit by moving objects	N/A
Most expensive cause (mechanism) of injury	Body Stressing	Mental Stress	N/A
7 Meeting the Organisation's Strategic Targets			
Targets and results from the organisation's action plan are provided	Performance Indicators are included in Strategic OHS plan	Performance Indicators are included in Strategic OHS plan	N/A

APPENDIX 7

DETAILS OF OVERSEAS TRAVEL

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

The following is a summary of overseas travel undertaken by SAPOL personnel for the financial year 2001-02.

SA POLICE OVERSEAS TRAVEL – 2001–02

Date/s	Number of Employees	Names	Destination	Reasons for Travel	Total Cost to Agency	Ref
01/06/01 - 23/06/01	1	Gibbs,C	USA, Canada	E-Crime Training, Liaison with Secret Services, Customs	5079	
08/06/01 - 25/08/01	1	A/C Burns,G	Canada	Study Tour (Exchange Visit)	2467	
16/03/02 - 24/03/02	1	A/C White,J	Hong Kong	Transnational Organised Crime Conference	3629	
25/02/02 - 21/03/02	1	A/C White,J	New Zealand	Inter-governmental Committee on Drugs & National Drugs Law Enforcement Research Fund	509	
23/03/01 - 18/07/01	1	Supt Barton,G	UK	Officer Exchange Program	3033	
26/03/02 - 30/06/02	1	Sgt Mills,B	USA	Study for Advanced Vehicle Reconstruction Diploma	12 716	
17/04/02 - 21/07/02	1	Supt Osborn,T	Kent County Constabulary UK	Exchange Program PCO 3265/00		(1)
24/05/02 - 23/08/02	1	Supt Paynter,D	New Zealand (Christchurch, Dunedin)	Exchange Program PCO 1969/02	1181	
29/05/02 - 07/06/02	1	Supt Telfer,A	Lyon France, UK	02 Interpol DVI Standing Committee in France & UK re Partnerships Project PCO 3130/01		(2)
25/02/02 - 04/03/02	1	Insp Warrick,P	Wellington - NZ	Inter-governmental Committee on Drugs Conference & National Police Drug & Alcohol Coordination Conference	2205	
30/04/02 - 02/05/02	2	Sgt Lawton,B & S/C Schilling,D	New Zealand (Wellington)	Deportee Williams from Yatala to Wellington		(3)
26/05/02	2	Det SSgt Pippas,N & S/C Atkinson,S	Greece	Deportee Chrysafus from ARC to Greece due to being assessed as a non-bonafide visitor		(3)
24/05/02	2	Det SSgt Duval,S & S/C Fitzgerald,S	New Zealand	Deportee McIntock from Yatala to New Zealand due to criminal convictions in Australia		(3)
28/08/01	2	Sgt O'Dea,J & S/C Loebell,C	Kuala Lumpur	Escort - voluntary removal of K Chui and P Tsze		(3)
23/08/01	1	Const Smith,M 8746/9	Dublin Ireland	Escort of Cinnead Patrick Lee Doyle		(3)
17/07/01	1	S/C Cullen,K	Kuala Lumpur	Escort - voluntary removal of Daoud Rezaei - low risk		(3)
12/01/02 - 17/01/02	2	Sgt Dyki,J & S/C Shuttle,G	Singapore, Morocco & France	Detainee B Elwaf to Morocco		(3)
19/03/02 - 21/03/02	2	SSgt Mulvihill,J & S/C Wrobel,W	Auckland, NZ	Deportee Haymish Frank Pool from ARC to Auckland		(3)
Total	24				30 821	

(1) Airfare travel costs for Supt Osborn yet to be paid (estimate of \$2359 provided by Carlson Wagonlit Travel). Other additional costs of travel yet to be finalised, estimated total to be \$6000 to \$8000 (including airfares).

(2) Nil cost to SAPOL. Week one of travel funded by the Disaster Victim Identification Fund and the second week funded by the National Institute of Forensic Science.

(3) DIMA importations of non-Australian Citizens carried out by SAPOL members on behalf of DIMA at no cost to SAPOL.

APPENDIX 8

MAJOR SAPOL AWARDS

Major awards made to SAPOL employees during 2001-02 were:

AUSTRALIAN POLICE MEDAL (APM)	5
Chief Superintendent D G EDMONDS	
Senior Sergeant D R BRAY	
Senior Sergeant R B McDONALD	
Senior Sergeant P R HIBBARD	
Senior Sergeant M F LYONS	
LEADERSHIP AND EFFICIENCY MEDAL	1
Deputy Commissioner McKENZIE	
POLICE BRAVERY MEDAL	3
Senior Constable S G WISSEMAN	
Senior Constable R B STEWART	
Constable S L LANG	
POLICE OFFICER OF THE YEAR	1
Senior Constable L PRICE	
NATIONAL MEDALS	339
SAPOL SERVICE MEDALS	1098
SERVICE AWARDS (ASOs)	80
CERTIFICATES OF MERIT	25
CERTIFICATES OF COMMENDATION	15
CERTIFICATES OF APPRECIATION (POLICE)	47
CERTIFICATES OF APPRECIATION (ASOs)	2
OVERSEAS MEDAL AND UNITED NATIONS MEDAL (EAST TIMOR)	5

APPENDIX 9

COMPLAINTS AGAINST POLICE

During 2001–02, 1181 complaints were received against police compared with 1161 the previous year. Each complaint can consist of several allegations. The following table relates to categories or allegations (not complaints) which were predominant over the reporting period.

	2000–01	2001–02
Allegation/Categories		
Assault, manhandling, unnecessary force	119	191
Incivility	237	238
Neglect of duty	198	114
Total	554	543
Complaints received:		
By Police Complaints Authority (PCA)	710	701
By SAPOL	451	480
Total	1161	1181
Informal Resolutions		
Informal Resolutions successfully resolved	489	567
Complaints outstanding as at 30 June		
Awaiting assessment	21	21
Awaiting advice	23	64
Awaiting court results	13	10
Under preliminary/full investigation	103	41
Total	160	136
Allegations finalised		
Section 21/22	675	787
Unsubstantiated/refuted	7	23
No conduct	26	39
Substantiated	4	10
Investigation unresolved	-	-
No further action	1	48
Withdrawn	-	-
False report	4	1
Minor Misconduct – finding	-	-
Minor Misconduct – no finding	3	1
Total	720	909

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

Cases Prosecuted	2000-01	2001-02
Discipline	27	23 ²
Criminal	11	7 ³
Subpoenas	10	3
Appeals	2	1
Total	50	34

Alleged breaches of the Code of Conduct involving employees

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

Police Disciplinary Tribunal hearings	2000-01	2001-02
Found proved	22	18
Not proved	3	0
Withdrawn	2	2
Member resigned	0	3
Total	27	23

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

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

The disciplinary actions imposed for proved matters included:

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

1. Employee includes Police and PSM Act employees

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

3. Reduction in the number of road traffic offences.

APPENDIX 10

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

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

Public Access to Information

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

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

Request for Information

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

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

Under the Regulations under the Freedom of Information Act update (see *The South Australian Government Gazette*, 20 June 2002, pages 2617 and 2618) the application fee is \$21.50.

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

Clear identification of the information requested is essential to enable the application to be processed

within the required period (30 days). Police employees will assist applicants as far as is practicable in the completion of freedom of information application forms.

Types of Documents Held by SAPOL

Documents held by SAPOL are stored in the following media:

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

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

The following categories of documents are held by this agency:

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

Free Publications

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

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

Documents Available on Payment of a Fee

• National Police Certificate	\$45.00
• Theft/burglary report	\$45.00
• Full vehicle collision reports requiring search	\$45.00
• Audio or video tape, recording of interview (when GST exempt)	\$11.30
• Photographs:	
Black and white size up to and including:	
12.7 x 17.8 cm (5x7")	\$11.30
additional print	\$10.10 each
20.3 x 25.5 cm (8x10")	\$11.30
additional print	\$6.75 each
40 x 50 cm (16x20")	\$22.60
additional print	\$16.90 each
Colour size up to and including:	
14 x 18 cm (5.5x7")	\$15.80
(when GST exempt)	\$14.39
additional print	\$15.20 each
15 x 20 cm (6x8")	\$22.60
additional print	\$18.00 each
20 x 25 cm (8x10")	\$22.60
additional print	\$20.30each
40 x 50 cm (16x20")	\$33.75
additional print	\$28.25 each

Documents available for Inspection

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

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

APPENDIX 11

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

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

CONSULTANCIES			
Range	Summary	Organisation/consultant	\$
Below \$10 000			
		3	\$14 146
		Subtotal	\$14 146
\$10 000-\$50 000			
	Online Security Analysis	DMR Consulting	\$14 775
	Payroll Services Review	Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu	\$19 500
	Review of financial service business systems	Intec Consulting	\$23 757
	Market Research - 131 444 Number	Marketing Science Centre	\$29 250
	Project Manager to develop business case and functional specification document to support SAPOL's Crime Management policing functions.	Intec Consulting	\$44 000
		Subtotal	\$131 282
Above \$50 000			
	Asset valuation	Colliers Jardine Pty Ltd	\$51 198
	Provision of Training Consultancy services for development and delivery of Frontline Leaders Training program.	Door Training	\$54 268
	Create & produce 60 sec video and 4-5 min video for recruiting purposes.	Hypervision	\$63 500
	Review for Public/Private Partnership potential within SAPOL	KPMG Management Consulting	\$94 065
		Subtotal	\$263 031
		Total	\$408 459

ACCOUNT PAYMENT PERFORMANCE

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

Account Payment Performance 2001–02

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 within 30 days of Invoice Date*	81 094	89.43	124 352 675.65	91.55
Paid late and paid < 30 days from invoice date	6 222	6.86	8 540 408.33	6.29
Paid late and paid > 30 days from invoice date	3 359	3.70	2 935 318.70	2.16

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

CONTRACTUAL ARRANGEMENTS

Premier and Cabinet Circular No 13 requires agencies to provide a summary of all contractual arrangements which exceed \$4 million and extend beyond a year. SAPOL did not enter into any contractual arrangements in 2001–02 which were in line with the circular.

BANKERS ORDERS

The Commissioner of Police is required to report to the responsible minister the number of applications made by members of SAPOL in respect of orders to inspect banking records under section 49(1a) of the Evidence Act 1929, during the previous calendar year.

Between 1 January and 31 December 2001, there were 55 orders granted by magistrates upon application by SAPOL members pursuant to section 49(1a) of the Evidence Act 1929.

FRAUD

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

No fraud offences were detected within SAPOL in 2001-02.

Each area of SAPOL has its own fraud prevention policies. However, a new Audit and Inspection Procedures manual was compiled by Ethical and Professional Standards Service to replace the former Audit Manual. It is used at all levels of the organisation as a management tool for guarding against irregularities or improper conduct.

APPENDIX 12

PERFORMANCE AGAINST ANNUAL ENERGY USE TARGETS

	Energy Use (GJ)	Expenditure (\$)	GHG Emissions (t/CO ²)
Base Year 2000-01 SAPOL	91 818	\$2 137 883	20 712
Year Being Reported* (2001-02)			
SAPOL Target (2001-02)	91 405		20 619
SAPOL Target (2009-10)	78 045		17 605

* The data for 2001-02 energy consumption is incomplete at this time.

The values indicated in this table include gas and electricity consumption for SAPOL building assets and do NOT include energy consumed by the SAPOL vehicle fleet.

Significant Energy Management Achievements

- Level 1 audits have been completed for:
 - Elizabeth Police Station
 - Port Adelaide Police Station
 - Mount Gambier Police Station
 - Thebarton Barracks
 - Police Academy
- Level 1 plus audits have been completed for:
 - Police Headquarters, Flinders Street
 - Sturt Police Station
- Options for energy savings have been identified based on a maximum return for a small capital outlay at:
 - Elizabeth Police Station
 - Police Headquarters
 - Sturt Police Station
- The remaining requirements for a level 2 audit were performed for these options.
- Minor works projects targeting air conditioning and lighting were completed at Elizabeth, Sturt and Police Headquarters in the 2001-02 financial year.

- Energy savings at Sturt have been measured and verified, and a reduction in energy usage of 16% has been identified.
- Preventative maintenance for all building plant in all SAPOL building assets has been taking place since the 1998-99 financial year to ensure optimum operational efficiency.
- SAPOL has commenced equipping patrol vehicles with a new style light bar with improved aerodynamic qualities as a means of reducing fuel consumption.

Other Achievements Against the Action Plan

- The Justice Department have created an Energy Managers Group which includes a representative from SAPOL.
- The Justice Department Energy Managers Group has finalised the baseline information and is in the process of identifying the energy consumption targets for each agency for 2001-02 through to 2009-10.
- In conjunction with Real Estate Management, opportunities to negotiate leases for major leased sites are being pursued with the objective of engaging the building owner in energy savings initiatives to achieve mutually beneficial outcomes.

APPENDIX 13

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

SAPOL has introduced this financial performance section into the annual report for the first time. The tables and figures provide summaries of the Statement of Financial Performance, Statement of Financial position and Statement of Cash Flows that compare the budget for 2002-03 to the results from 2001-02 and 2000-01 as detailed in the audited Financial Statements. The six-year trend analysis provided in figure 2 is based on information from past audited Financial Statements.

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

1. SUMMARY STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

	Budget 2002-03 \$'000	Actual 2001-02 \$'000	Actual 2000-01 \$'000
Operating Expenses	387 533	393 638	365 732
Operating Revenues	15 571	23 300	20 935
Net Cost of Services	371 962	370 338	344 797
Revenues from Government	367 997	357 710	334 584
Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets resulting from Operations	(3 965)	(12 628)	(10 213)
Net Revenues (Expenses) from disposal of Non-Current Assets	0	(9 272)	(8 684)
Increase (Decrease) in Assets before Tax Equivalent payments	(3 965)	(21 900)	(18 897)

The increase in Operating Expenses in 2001-02 compared to the previous year largely reflects the impact of Enterprise Bargaining Agreements, the impact of a change in capitalisation policy from \$2k to \$10k (\$3m) and one-off costs for the demolition and relocation of Adelaide Police Station (\$5.8m). Two significant initiatives were additional police (36) for the Illicit Drug Strategy and additional non-police (21) for the Call Centre. The increase in revenues from government includes funding for Enterprise Bargaining Agreements and additional staff.

The \$9.272m adjustment of Non-Current Assets in 2001-02 largely reflects items with a purchase price of under \$10k being expensed by SAPOL in accordance with its revised Non-Current Asset Policy (previous capitalisation threshold \$2k).

The budgeted Operating Expenses for 2002-03 includes funding allocated for Enterprise Bargaining Agreements, software licenses and the DNA Management Unit.

Output Class Profile

The output class profile graph at figure 1 highlights that the two major Output Classes where resources have been allocated are Community Police Services (39%) and Crime Management (32%).

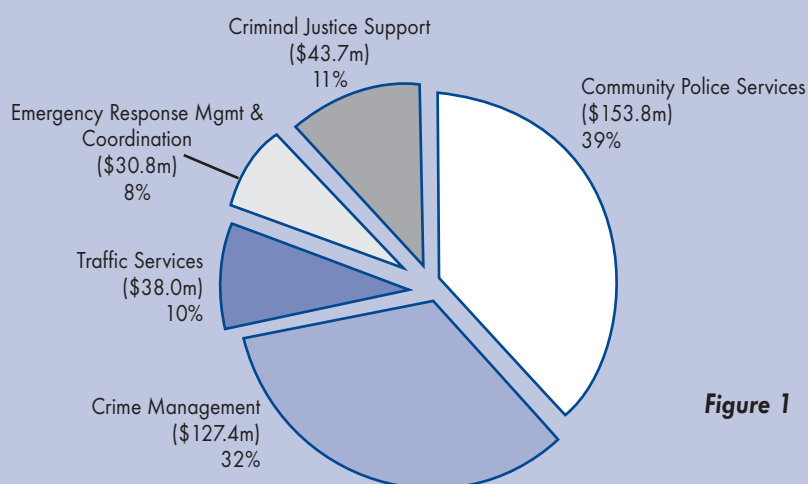


Figure 1

2. SUMMARY STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	Budget 2002-03 \$'000	Actual 2001-02 \$'000	Actual 2000-01 \$'000
Current Assets	27 918	47 607	44 678
Non-Current Assets	181 371	178 139	157 124
Total Assets	209 289	225 746	201 802
Current Liabilities	36 298	37 720	33 817
Non-Current Liabilities	82 598	89 549	80 065
Total Liabilities	118 896	127 269	113 882
Net Assets	90 393	98 477	87 920

Current Assets in 2002-03 are budgeted to reduce by \$19.7m, mainly due to the completion of operating and investing commitments carried forward from 2001-02.

The increase in Non-Current Assets in 2001-02 of \$21.0m mainly reflects the impact of asset revaluations on land and buildings (\$22.7m) and the Adelaide Police Station relocation project (\$14.4m). This is partly offset by the change in capitalisation policy and asset transfers.

The increase in Non-Current Liabilities in 2001-02 reflects higher long service leave liabilities due to a revised benchmark of 12 years service used as a shorthand estimation of liability (15 years used in 2000-01). The budget for 2002-03 was based on a 15 year benchmark and will need to be revised.

The increase in Net Assets in 2001-02 of \$10.6m represents equity contribution (\$9.8m) and an adjustment of \$22.7m for asset revaluations. This is offset by the decrease of assets reported in the Statement of Financial Performance (\$21.9m).

The budgeted decrease in Net Assets in 2002-03 of \$8.1m mainly reflects a reduction in total assets of \$16.5m of which \$15.2m relates to a reduction in the cash balance for carryover commitments from 2001-02. This is offset by a budgeted lower level of long service liability in 2002-03, largely due to the difference in calculating long service leave liability that will need to be adjusted in line with the new policy (12 year benchmark).

The Capital Program for 2002-03 is \$15.2m, and includes the Call Centre, Telephone Interception System, Mobile Data Terminals, Human Resource Management System (HRMS) and Livescan Pilot. In addition, funding has been budgeted for the construction of a new police station in Mount Barker. This is estimated at \$10m and is proposed to be completed over a two-year period, commencing 2003-04.

As at 30 June 2002 the Non-Current Asset profile is buildings and improvements (68%), land (13%), leasehold improvements (12%) and other (7%) including vehicles, information technology, works in progress and office equipment.

3. SUMMARY STATEMENT OF CASH-FLOWS

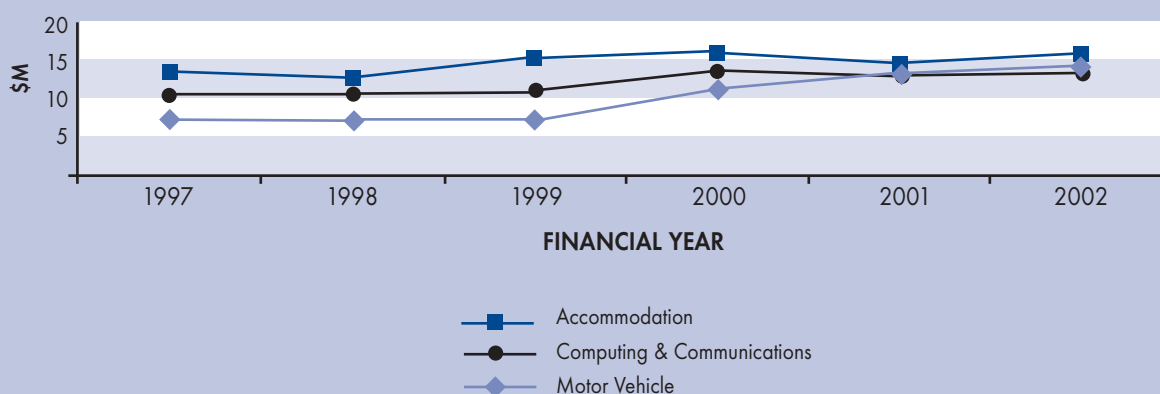
	Budget 2002-03 \$'000	Actual 2001-02 \$'000	Actual 2000-01 \$'000
Net Cashflow from Operating Activities	2 989	16 095	3 022
Net Cashflow used in Investing & Financing Activities	(11 871)	(11 095)	(13 482)
Increase/(Decrease) in Cash held	(8 882)	5 000	(10 460)
Cash at 1 July	32 463	33 784	44 244
Cash at 30 June	23 581	38 784	33 784

The higher cash balance as at 30 June 2002 mainly reflects timing of contract payments for annual provisions expenditure and major projects including Adelaide Police Station, Telephone Interception System and the Call Centre. The lower cash balance budgeted for June 2003 reflects the completion of major projects outlined above and timing of other commitments carried forward from 2001-02.

4. SAPOL COST STRUCTURE 6 YEAR PROFILE

SAPOL's major cost driver is employee benefits which, over the past six years, have represented approximately 80% of total expenditure. During this period total strength has increased from 4126 to 4686 in recognition of new initiatives funded by government. Initiatives in 2001-02 were the Illicit Drug Strategy and Call Centre. For 2002-03, funding has been provided for a DNA Unit. The significant operating expenses are accommodation, computing and communications and motor vehicles (refer figure 2).

Figure 2 SAPOL MAJOR EXPENDITURE TRENDS



Motor Vehicles

Motor vehicles are an essential tool of trade for operational policing, and provide tangible and viable evidence to the community of a police presence. SAPOL has approximately 950 vehicles that travel in excess of 27 million kms per annum. Two-thirds of the fleet are turned over annually. There were approximately 8500 service and repair authorisations. During 2001–02 there were 422 recorded instances of urgent duty driving (353 in 2000–01).

The initiatives below were introduced in 2001–02 to improve the fleet efficiency and effectiveness:

- Improved the safety features of the fleet.
- Implemented new light bar system.
- Commenced action to increase the number of marked vehicles in the fleet.
- Introduced police operational vehicles as a standard multi-purpose vehicle used for incident control, special operations, command post and breath analysis work.

Accommodation and Related Costs

The analysis at figure 2 on accommodation costs includes office accommodation, occupancy rent and rates costs, and building repairs and maintenance. Accommodation and related expenses have increased as a result of maintaining an aging building base and higher office running costs associated with new premises. A scheduled preventative maintenance program is in place to contain costs.

SAPOL has introduced initiatives to contain increased costs. These include:

- Implemented strategies to improve utilisation of existing facilities through consolidation, for example, relocating branches and functions into Police Headquarters.
- Introduced energy management policies, and energy audits undertaken at a number of major energy consuming facilities. Initial results at one site show energy savings of up to 16%.

Computing and Communications

The steady cost increases reflect the increasing reliance by SAPOL on information technology as a major tool in the fight against crime.

Policing requires significantly improved information technology infrastructure, databases and greater access to technology by front-line police officers.

The Call Centre has become a primary point of customer contact for the community. The Call Centre was introduced after the success of a pilot program in 2000–01. It relieves operational police of repetitive low priority tasks and provides a responsive service to the community. The Call Centre promotes the efficient deployment of police resources, complements SAPOL's core strategy elements and supports community policing initiatives.

A comprehensive communication strategy was also developed to inform the public of the change from 11444 to 131 444 as the police assistance number. This initiative will be implemented in 2002-03.

APPENDIX 13

INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT



**TO THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE
POLICE DEPARTMENT**



**Auditor General's
Department**

SCOPE

As required by section 31 of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*, I have audited the financial report of the Police Department for the financial year ended 30 June 2002. The financial report comprises:

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

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

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

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

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

AUDIT OPINION

In my opinion, the financial report presents fairly in accordance with the Treasurer's Instructions promulgated under the provisions of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*, applicable Accounting Standards and other mandatory professional reporting requirements in Australia, the financial position of the Police Department as at 30 June 2002, its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended.

18 September 2002


K I MacPHERSON
AUDITOR-GENERAL

Police Department

Statement of Financial Performance for the year ended
30 June 2002

	Note	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000
EXPENSES FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES:			
Employee benefits	4	304,391	289,227
Goods and services	5	80,777	67,061
Depreciation	6	8,470	9,444
Total Expenses		393,638	365,732
REVENUES FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES:			
Operating Revenues			
Fees and charges	7	12,053	11,833
Other revenues	8	11,247	9,102
Total Operating Revenues		23,300	20,935
NET COST OF SERVICES		370,338	344,797
REVENUES FROM STATE GOVERNMENT:			
Intra-Sector Grants			
Purchase of outputs		326,405	302,025
Other		-	1,367
Contributions from the Community Emergency Services Fund		16,605	16,492
Contributions for traffic policing services		14,700	14,700
Total Revenues from State Government		357,710	334,584
DECREASE IN NET ASSETS		(12,628)	(10,213)
NET EXPENSES FROM DISPOSAL AND WRITE DOWN OF NON-CURRENT ASSETS	9	(9,272)	(8,684)
DECREASE IN NET ASSETS RESULTING FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAX EQUIVALENT PAYMENTS		(21,900)	(18,897)
TAX EQUIVALENT PAYMENTS	2(k)	55	67
DECREASE IN NET ASSETS RESULTING FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES AFTER TAX EQUIVALENT PAYMENTS		(21,955)	(18,964)
NON-OWNER TRANSACTION CHANGES IN EQUITY			
Net Increase in Asset Revaluation Reserve	13,19	22,655	-
Total Revenues, Expenses and Valuation Adjustments Recognised in Equity		22,655	-
TOTAL CHANGES IN EQUITY OTHER THAN THOSE RESULTING FROM TRANSACTIONS WITH THE STATE GOVERNMENT AS OWNER		700	(18,964)

Police Department

Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2002

	Note	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000
CURRENT ASSETS:			
Cash Assets	10	38,784	33,784
Receivables	11	7,447	9,927
Inventories		239	354
Other	12	1,137	613
Total Current Assets		47,607	44,678
NON-CURRENT ASSETS:			
Property, plant and equipment	13	178,139	157,124
Total Non-Current Assets		178,139	157,124
Total Assets		225,746	201,802
CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Payables	14	14,913	12,455
Employee benefits	15	17,093	16,137
Workers compensation	2(h)	5,714	5,225
Total Current Liabilities		37,720	33,817
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Borrowings		-	200
Payables	14	7,262	6,739
Employee benefits	15	64,224	55,850
Workers compensation	2(h)	18,063	17,276
Total Non-Current Liabilities		89,549	80,065
Total Liabilities		127,269	113,882
NET ASSETS		98,477	87,920
EQUITY:			
Accumulated surplus		50,753	72,708
Asset revaluation reserve		22,655	-
Equity contribution		25,069	15,212
TOTAL EQUITY:	19	98,477	87,920
Commitments and Contingent Liabilities	20,21,22		

Police Department

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2002

	Note	2002 Inflows (Outflows) \$'000	2001 Inflows (Outflows) \$'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
PAYMENTS:			
Employee benefits		(289,113)	(273,173)
Goods and services		(72,932)	(66,254)
GST payments on purchases		(9,480)	(8,630)
Total Payments		(371,525)	(348,057)
RECEIPTS:			
State Government:			
Intra-Sector Grants - Recurrent		326,405	302,025
Contributions from the Community Emergency Services Fund		16,605	15,805
Contribution for traffic policing services		18,375	11,025
User charges and fees		9,895	10,738
Interest received		1,541	1,727
GST receipts from taxation authority		8,930	4,466
GST receipts on sales		1,723	1,080
Other		4,146	4,213
Total Receipts		387,620	351,079
Net Cash provided by Operating Activities	25	16,095	3,022
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
PAYMENTS:			
Purchase of non-current assets	13	(21,903)	(29,522)
Total Payments		(21,903)	(29,522)
RECEIPTS:			
Disposal of non-current assets	9	951	828
Total Receipts		951	828
Net Cash used in Investing Activities		(20,952)	(28,694)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
RECEIPTS:			
Equity Contribution		9,857	15,212
Total Receipts		9,857	15,212
Net Cash provided by Financing Activities		9,857	15,212
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH HELD		5,000	(10,460)
CASH AT 1 JULY		33,784	44,244
CASH AT 30 JUNE	10	8,784	33,784

Schedule of Administered Expenses and Revenues for the year ended 30 June 2002

	Firearms Buyback Scheme \$'000	Special Acts \$'000	Expiation fees \$'000	Provision of helicopter service \$'000	CIC Levy \$'000	Minister for Police Payments \$'000	Other \$'000	2002 TOTAL \$'000	2001 TOTAL \$'000
ADMINISTERED EXPENSES:									
Minister for Police Payments (Note 26)	-	-	-	-	-	977	-	977	1,415
Employee benefits	-	254	-	-	-	-	-	254	227
Goods and Services	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	20
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Asset Write Off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
Firearms compensation	304	-	-	-	-	-	-	304	301
Payments to Consolidated Account	-	-	51,071	763	13	-	-	51,847	43,268
Provision of helicopter service	-	-	-	3,178	-	-	-	3,178	2,715
Criminal injury compensation levy	-	-	-	-	2,293	-	-	2,293	1,949
National Crime Authority secondments/references	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	26
TOTAL	312	254	51,071	3,941	2,306	977	6	58,867	49,948
ADMINISTERED REVENUES:									
State Government appropriations	8	254	-	3,015	-	2,055	6	5,338	4,394
Expiation fees	-	-	51,071	-	-	-	-	51,071	42,750
Helicopter service-recovery of costs and sponsorships	-	-	-	1,502	-	-	-	1,502	453
Criminal injury compensation levy	-	-	-	-	2,136	-	-	2,136	1,967
Ambulance License Renewals	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
TOTAL	8	254	51,071	4,517	2,136	2,057	6	60,049	49,564
REVENUES LESS EXPENSES	(304)	-	-	576	(170)	1,080	-	1,182	(384)

Schedule of Administered Assets and Liabilities for the year ended 30 June 2002

	Minister for Police Items \$'000	Firearms Buyback Scheme \$'000	Provision of helicopter service \$'000	CIC Levy \$'000	2002 TOTAL \$'000	2001 TOTAL \$'000
ADMINISTERED ASSETS:						
Cash Assets	-	51	576	134	761	525
Receivables	-	-	21	-	21	21
Plant and Equipment	2,979	-	-	-	2,979	-
TOTAL	2,979	51	597	134	3,761	546
ADMINISTERED LIABILITIES:						
Payables	1,899	-	-	134	2,033	-
TOTAL	1,899	-	-	134	2,033	-
NET ASSETS	1,080	51	597	-	1,728	546

Police Department

Output Class Schedule of Department's Expenses and Revenues for the year ended 30 June 2002

Output Classes (refer Note 3)	Output 1 Community Police Services	Output 2 Crime Management	Output 3 Traffic Services	Output 4 Emergency Response Management & Coordination	Output 5 Criminal Justice Support	2002 Total	2001 Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
ORDINARY EXPENSES:							
Employee benefits	119,932	99,749	28,247	21,557	34,906	304,391	289,227
Goods and services	30,276	25,291	8,851	8,336	8,023	80,777	67,061
Depreciation	3,624	2,311	883	887	765	8,470	9,444
Total Expenses	153,832	127,351	37,981	30,780	43,694	393,638	365,732
ORDINARY REVENUES:							
Operating Revenues							
Fees and charges	6,297	2,925	2,220	-	611	12,053	11,833
Other revenues	4,816	3,904	1,189	-	1,338	11,247	9,102
Total Operating Revenues	11,113	6,829	3,409	-	1,949	23,300	20,935
NET COST OF SERVICES	142,719	120,522	34,572	30,780	41,745	370,338	344,797
REVENUES FROM STATE GOVERNMENT:	138,149	115,948	33,433	30,034	40,146	357,710	334,584
DECREASE IN NET ASSETS	(4,570)	(4,574)	(1,139)	(746)	(1,599)	(12,628)	(10,213)
NET EXPENSES FROM DISPOSAL AND WRITE DOWN OF NON-CURRENT ASSETS	(3,968)	(2,529)	(966)	(971)	(838)	(9,272)	(8,684)
DECREASE IN NET ASSETS RESULTING FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAX EQUIVALENT PAYMENTS	(8,538)	(7,103)	(2,105)	(1,717)	(2,437)	(21,900)	(18,897)
TAX EQUIVALENT PAYMENTS	42	-	13	-	-	55	67
DECREASE IN NET ASSETS RESULTING FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES AFTER TAX EQUIVALENT PAYMENTS	(8,580)	(7,103)	(2,118)	(1,717)	(2,437)	(21,955)	(18,964)

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

The allocation of resources to output classes is based upon both work activity surveys from a representative sample of four major Local Service Areas in April 2002 and surveys completed by Service Areas.

The Criminal Justice Output class has, for the first time, been separately surveyed. Therefore Local Service Area resource allocations reflect a shift away from the Crime Management Output class to the Criminal Justice Support Output class. This reclassification and therefore the 2001-02 output information is not readily comparable to 2000-01 figures due to change in methodology.

APPENDIX 13

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Objectives

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

The mission statement of SAPOL, as set out in the 2001-02 business plan, is 'working together to reassure and protect the community from crime and disorder'.

This mission statement is reflected in the following core strategies:

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

2. Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Basis of Accounting

The financial report is a general purpose financial report which has been prepared in accordance with applicable Australian Accounting Standards, Statements of Accounting Concepts, Urgent Issues Group Consensus Views, the Treasurer's

Instructions, Accounting Policy Statements issued pursuant to the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and other mandatory reporting requirements. The financial report has been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting and is in accordance with the historic cost convention except where detailed in the notes.

(b) The Reporting Entity

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

Administered Resources

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

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

(c) Property, Plant and Equipment

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

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

SAPOL's capitalisation policy was reviewed in 2001-02. As a consequence, items with an individual value of less than \$10,000 are expensed at the time they are acquired. This has been revised from \$2,000 in 2000-01. Refer note 9 for the financial effect of the policy change.

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

(d) Depreciation and Amortisation of Non-Current Assets

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis to write off the net cost or valued amount of each depreciable non-current asset over its expected useful life. Estimates of the remaining useful lives are made on a regular basis for all assets. The estimated useful lives of each asset class are as follows:

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

Leasehold improvements are amortised over the life of the lease.

(e) Fees and Charges

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

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

(f) Appropriations

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

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

(g) Employee Benefits

(i) Annual Leave

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

(ii) Long Service Leave

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

The provision has been calculated at nominal amounts based on current salaries and wages rates using an independent actuarial assessment benchmark of 12 years service as a shorthand estimation of long service leave liability. The Department of Treasury and Finance provided the actuarial benchmark in 2002. Last year the benchmark was 15 years. Long Service Leave expense increased by \$4 million as a result of the adoption of the revised actuarial benchmark in 2001-02. Related on-costs of payroll tax and superannuation are shown under Payables employment on-costs (refer Note 14). This policy is consistent with the requirements of Australian Accounting Standard AAS 30 'Accounting for Employee Entitlements'.

(iii) Sick Leave

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

(iv) Superannuation

Contributions are made by SAPOL to several superannuation schemes operated by the South Australian Government. These contributions are treated as an expense when they occur.

SAPOL is not liable for the payments to beneficiaries as this is the responsibility of the superannuation schemes.

(h) Workers Compensation

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

The amounts recorded reflect an apportionment of the whole of government estimate of workers compensation according to SAPOL's experience of claim numbers and payments over the period 1 July 1988 - 30 June 2002. A separate valuation of the liabilities of this agency has not been undertaken and if such a valuation was performed it may result in a different assessed liability.

A whole-of-government estimate was prepared by Taylor Fry Consulting and submitted to the Public Sector Occupational Health and Injury Management Branch of the Department of the Premier and Cabinet.

(i) Leases

SAPOL has entered into a number of operating lease agreements for buildings, vehicles and office equipment 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 Financial Performance in the period in which they are incurred (refer Note 20).

(j) Cash

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

(k) Tax Equivalent Payments

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

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

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

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

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

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

(m) Rounding

All amounts are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars.

3. Output Classes of SAPOL

SAPOL has identified five major classes of outputs that it delivers to the community and the Minister for Police. The outputs themselves are defined as goods and services produced, provided to or acquired for external customers. The identity and description of each major output class of SAPOL during the year ended 30 June 2002 are summarised below. Financial information relating to each output class is reported in the Output Class Schedule of Department's Expenses and Revenues.

Output Class 1. Community Police Services

Community Police Services are those services which SAPOL provides to the community in order to reduce crime, uphold the law, preserve the peace, assist in times of personal emergency, coordinate and manage emergency incidents and increase road safety. They involve the provision of advice, information, assistance and reassurance through the delivery of services which are accessible, visible, responsive and founded on a problem-solving approach.

The outputs in this class include community patrols, police station services, community programs, information services and event management.

Output Class 2. Crime Management

Crime Management is an integral element of SAPOL's crime reduction strategy. It broadens the concept of community oriented policing to provide a practical framework within which police across the whole of the organisation and the community work together to achieve identified crime reduction outcomes.

The outputs in this class include targeting crimes against the person, targeting crimes against property, targeting illegal drug activity and targeting other criminal activity.

Output Class 3. Traffic Services

Traffic Services covers SAPOL's outputs relating to the safe and efficient flow of traffic and reducing the incidence of road crashes and injuries caused by dangerous, reckless and negligent driving practices.

The outputs in this class include traffic policing and traffic crash investigations.

Output Class 4. Emergency Response Management and Coordination

Emergency Response Management and Coordination is an important role that SAPOL plays in ensuring that the community is adequately prepared to respond to and mitigate the effects of emergency situations. Relevant emergency response situations include natural hazards such as storms, human-made hazards such as industrial accidents and personal emergencies. Disaster situations include fires and earthquakes which are of such a magnitude that specialised measures are required to protect life and property.

Output Class 5. Criminal Justice Support

The outputs contained in this group provide support to the judicial process through:

- Effective and efficient prosecutions;
- Judicial processing;
- The safe, fair, prompt and efficient handling of all persons involved in the process.

The outputs include services to the criminal justice system and custodial services.

	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000
4. Employee benefits		
Employee benefits comprise:		
Salaries and wages	198,713	183,166
Superannuation and payroll expenses	45,630	46,945
Annual, sick, long service leave and leave bank expenses	45,564	40,839
Workers compensation	8,604	13,148
Other employee related expenses	5,880	5,129
	304,391	289,227

5. Goods and Services

Goods and services expenses comprise:

Computing expenses	9,679	9,513
Motor vehicle expenses	8,180	7,641
Occupancy rent and rates	7,931	7,297
Operating leases	6,783	5,947
Minor equipment expenses	6,461	3,444
Communication expenses	5,995	5,508
Demolition and relocation expenses *	5,790	-
Repairs and maintenance – buildings	3,151	3,555
Electricity, gas and fuel	2,787	2,410
Agency staffing	1,956	1,559
Uniform issues	1,794	2,134
Travel and accommodation	1,651	1,474
Alarm installations, maintenance and monitoring	1,633	1,370
Cleaning infrastructure	1,571	1,249
Other administrative expenses	15,415	13,960
	80,777	67,061

* This relates to one-off costs associated with the demolition and relocation of Adelaide Police Station and the City Watch House.

6. Depreciation

Depreciation expense was charged in respect of:

Buildings and improvements	2,361	2,544
Leasehold Improvements	2,705	-
Computers and communications equipment	1,472	3,132
Weaponry and other	1,239	1,241
Vehicles and transport vessels	541	536
Office furniture and equipment	152	1,991
	8,470	9,444

7. Fees and Charges

Fees and charges comprise:

Police Security Services	6,069	5,658
Firearms licence and registration fees	3,121	2,984
Police information requests	1,081	1,132
Escorts - wide load/other	789	972
Prosecution and other court fees	465	616
Other fees	528	471
	12,053	11,833

	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000
8. Other Revenues		
Employee benefits recoveries	2,934	2,708
Interest revenue	1,544	1,662
Grants	1,163	778
Contributed (donated) asset revenue	938	10
Other	4,668	3,944
	11,247	9,102

9. Net Expenses from Disposal and Write Down of Non-Current Assets

Proceeds from disposal of non-current assets	951	828
Less: Written down value of non-current assets sold	1,365	794
(Expense) Revenue from disposal of non-current assets	(414)	34
Assets transferred to DAIS *	1,672	1,650
Write down of non-current assets – capitalisation policy **	6,156	4,649
Write down of non-current assets – stocktake	231	2,419
Write down of non-current assets – City Watch House ***	1,141	-
Assets identified as part of stocktake	(342)	-
	(9,272)	(8,684)

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

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

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

10. Cash Assets

Cash at Bank	38,380	33,366
Cash held in imprest account and petty cash	404	418
	38,784	33,784

11. Receivables

Receivables	7,450	10,060
Less: Provision for doubtful debts	3	133
	7,447	9,927

12. Other Current Assets

Prepayments	976	461
Accrued interest	126	123
Accrued revenue	35	29
	1,137	613

13. Property, Plant and Equipment

	Land ¹ and Improv. ¹	Buildings and Improv. ¹	Leasehold Improv. ²	Weaponry	Comp and Comms Equip.	Office Furniture and Equip.	Vehicles and Transport Vessels	Other	Works in Progress	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Gross value as at 1 July 2001	16,840	169,845	-	1,319	20,543	13,009	5,819	13,966	22,862	264,203
Additions - Purchase of assets	-	1,250	14,626	205	1,518	-	873	820	2,611	21,903
Asset Revaluation Adjustment	6,694	3,267	(233)	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,728
Assets transferred between classes	-	10,841	15,428	-	1,013	(10,691)	239	19	(16,848)	1
Contributed (donated) assets	780	158	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	938
Non Current Asset Write Offs / Transfers	(1,137)	(5,011)	-	(625)	(15,866)	(1,756)	(293)	(6,756)	-	(31,444) ³
Non Current Assets Sold	(190)	(2,371)	-	-	-	-	(553)	-	-	(3,114)
Assets Identified as part of Stocktake	-	-	-	627	-	-	387	370	-	1,384
Works in Progress Expensed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,790)	(5,790)
Gross value as at 30 June 2002	22,987	177,979	29,821	1,526	7,208	562	6,472	8,419	2,835	257,809
Accumulated depreciation as at 1 July 2001	-	69,709	-	1,296	15,147	11,994	2,950	5,983	-	107,079
Asset Revaluation Adjustment	-	(9,235)	(3,692)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(12,927)
Non Current Assets Sold	-	(1,528)	-	-	-	-	(221)	-	-	(1,749)
Non Current Asset Write Offs / Transfers	-	(3,264)	-	(617)	(12,507)	(1,431)	(122)	(4,303)	-	(22,244) ³
Depreciation expense for the year	-	2,361	2,705	97	1,472	152	541	1,142	-	8,470
Assets transferred between classes	-	(362)	10,245	(1)	344	(10,245)	(1)	19	-	(1)
Assets Identified as part of Stocktake	-	-	-	570	-	-	194	278	-	1,042
Accumulated depreciation as at 30 June 2002	-	57,681	9,258	1,345	4,456	470	3,341	3,119	-	79,670
Net Book Value as at 30 June 2002	22,987	120,298	20,563	181	2,752	92	3,131	5,300	2,835	178,139
Net Book value as at 1 July 2001	16,840	100,136	-	23	5,396	1,015	2,869	7,983	22,862	157,124

1 Land, buildings and improvements were revalued as at 30 June 2002 by the following officers from Colliers International Consultancy and Valuation Pty Limited:

Richard Wood, AAPI, Certified Practising Valuer B.App.Sc PRM (Valuation)

John Conrick, AAPI, Certified Practising Valuer B.App.Sc PRM (Valuation)

Tracy Gornall, AAPI, B.Bus (Prop) Hons

2 Leasehold Improvements were revalued on a deprival basis as at 30 June 2002 by SAPOL Management (Physical Assets Service Branch).

3 Refer note 9.

	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000
14. Payables		
Current		
Creditors	8,016	5,812
Accrued employee entitlements	3,675	3,224
Payables employment on-costs	2,576	2,786
Accrued employment on-costs	646	633
	14,913	12,455
Non-Current		
Payables employment on-costs	7,262	6,739

15. Employee Benefits

Current		
Annual Leave	10,722	9,519
Long Service Leave	6,371	6,618
	17,093	16,137
Non-Current		
Long Service Leave	64,224	55,850

16. Targeted Voluntary Separation Packages (TVSPs)

Transactions on account of TVSPs for the reporting period were:

TVSP payments	449	247
Recoveries from the Department of the Premier and Cabinet in respect of TVSPs	603	43
Annual and long service leave accrued over the period of employment paid to employees who received TVSPs	245	72

Recoveries from the Department of the Premier and Cabinet in respect of TVSPs includes \$154,000 received in 2001-02 for TVSP payments made in 2000-01. The number of employees who were paid TVSPs during 2001-02 totalled 3 (7).

17. Remuneration of Employees

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

	2002 Number of Employees	2001 Number of Employees
\$100,000 - \$109,999	10	10
\$110,000 - \$119,999	3	2
\$120,000 - \$129,999	1	-
\$130,000 - \$139,999	-	2
\$140,000 - \$149,999	4	3
\$190,000 - \$199,999	1	1
\$220,000 - \$229,999	-	1
\$240,000 - \$249,999	1	-
	20	19

The total normal remuneration paid or payable to these employees, was \$2.5 million (\$2.4 million) which includes 9 current executive positions, 10 senior management positions and 1 secondment to the East Timor Peacekeeping Force.

18. Payments to Consultants

SAPOL engaged consultants during the year and incurred expenses (inclusive of GST) of \$271,000 (\$252,000). This amount is included in the item 'Other administrative expenses', disclosed in Note 5.

19. Equity and Changes in Equity

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

	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000
Balance at 1 July	87,920	91,672
Decrease in net assets resulting from ordinary activities after tax equivalent payments	(21,955)	(18,964)
Increase in equity resulting from the revaluation of non-current assets	22,655	
Appropriations in the form of an Equity contribution	9,857	15,212
Balance at 30 June	98,477	87,920

20. Commitments for Operating Leases

At the reporting date, SAPOL had the following obligations under non-cancellable operating leases.

Payable no later than one year	13,310	13,300
Payable later than one year and not later than five years	38,245	38,144
Payable later than five years	9,470	8,901
Total Operating Lease commitments (including GST)	61,025	60,345
GST included in Operating Lease commitments	5,548	5,486

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

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

21. Commitments for Capital and Recurrent Expenditure

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

Not later than one year	4,003	6,168
Total (including GST)	4,003	6,168
GST included in Capital and Recurrent commitments	364	561

22. Contingent Liabilities

As at 30 June 2002 the value of outstanding rewards for unsolved murders was \$2.9 million (\$2.9 million). No provision has been made in the financial report for this amount as there exists considerable doubt as to the amount and timing of rewards that will actually be paid.

23. Auditors' Remuneration

The amount payable by SAPOL for audit services (inclusive of GST) during the reporting period was \$135,000 (\$130,000). The auditors provided no other services.

24. Financial Instruments

(a) Terms and Conditions

Financial Instrument	Note	Accounting Policies and Methods	Nature of Underlying Instrument
Financial Assets			
Cash at bank	10	Cash at bank comprises cash held in a Department of Treasury and Finance Special Deposit Account and cash held in a Department of Treasury and Finance Accrual Appropriation Excess Funds Deposit Account. Interest revenue is recorded on an accrual basis.	<p>Interest on cash at bank within the Special Deposit Account is calculated quarterly by the Department of Treasury and Finance and is based on the average daily balance of the account. The interest rate is the Treasurer's Approved Rate of Interest on Special Deposit Accounts, which is 4.17% as at 30 June 2002 (5.06 percent).</p> <p>Interest on cash at bank within the Accrual Appropriation Excess Funds Deposit Account is calculated annually by the Department of Treasury and Finance and is based on the average daily balance of the account. The interest rate is the Treasurer's Approved Rate of Interest on Accrual Appropriation Excess Funds Deposit Accounts, which is 4.52% for the 2001-02 financial year (5.83 percent).</p>
Receivables	11	Receivables are recorded at the amounts due to SAPOL, less a provision for doubtful debts. They are recorded when goods and services have been provided.	Receivables are due within 30 days of an invoice being raised.
Financial Liabilities			
Creditors	14	Creditors are recorded at the agreed amounts at which the liabilities are to be settled. They are recorded when the goods and services have been provided to SAPOL.	Terms of payment are 30 days unless otherwise agreed in the terms and conditions of individual contracts.
Borrowings		SAPOL previously maintained an imprest amount of \$200,000 representing monies advanced by the Department of Treasury and Finance.	The advance from the Department of Treasury and Finance was interest free.

(b) Interest Rate Risk

2002	Effective	Interest	Non-interest	Total
Financial Instrument	Interest Rate	Bearing	Bearing	
	at 30/6/2002			
	%	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Financial Assets				
Cash at bank	4.17	38,380	-	38,380
Cash held in imprest account and petty cash		-	404	404
Receivables		-	7,447	7,447
		38,380	7,851	46,231
Financial Liabilities				
Creditors		-	8,016	8,016
		-	8,016	8,016
2001				
Financial Instrument	Effective	Interest	Non-interest	Total
	Interest Rate	Bearing	Bearing	
	at 30/6/2001			
	%	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Financial Assets				
Cash at bank	5.06	33,366	-	33,366
Cash held in imprest account and petty cash		-	418	418
Receivables		-	9,927	9,927
		33,366	10,345	43,711
Financial Liabilities				
Creditors		-	5,812	5,812
Borrowings: Advance from Department of Treasury and Finance		-	200	200
		-	6,012	6,012

(c) Net Fair Values of Financial Assets and Liabilities

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

(d) Credit Risk Exposure

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

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

	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000
Net cash provided by operating activities	16,095	3,022
Intra Sector Grants		
- Recurrent	(326,405)	(302,025)
- Other	-	(1,367)
Contributions from the Community Emergency Services Fund	(16,605)	(16,492)
Contribution for traffic policing services	(14,700)	(14,700)
Depreciation	(8,470)	(9,444)
Tax Equivalent Payments	55	67
Works in progress expensed	(5,790)	(59)
Contributed (donated) assets	938	1,036
Asset Transfers	2	-
Change in assets and liabilities:		
(Decrease) Increase in receivables	(2,480)	7,624
Increase (Decrease) in other current assets	524	(798)
Decrease in inventories	(115)	(156)
(Increase) Decrease in payables, accruals and borrowings	(2,781)	668
(Increase) in provisions	(10,606)	(12,173)
Net Cost of Services	(370,338)	(344,797)

26. Other Minister for Police Payments

	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000
Fire Equipment Services	754	1,198
Community Development Fund - St John Ambulance Australia SA Inc	100	100
Safety House Association	68	64
SA Water - Concession for Emergency Services	50	50
Crime Prevention Council	3	3
Payments to Consolidated Account	2	-
	977	1,415

STATEMENT BY DEPARTMENTAL EXECUTIVE

To the best of our knowledge:

- The financial statements and notes to the statements are drawn up so as to present fairly, in accordance with Statements of Accounting Concepts, applicable Australian Accounting Standards, Urgent Issues Group Consensus Views and the Public Finance and Audit Act, 1987, the financial position of the South Australia Police Department as at 30 June 2002 and the result of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended, and
- Internal controls over financial reporting have been effective throughout the reporting period.



M A HYDE
COMMISSIONER OF POLICE



D PATRIARCA
**DIRECTOR,
BUSINESS SERVICE**

Date: 13 September 2002

Date: 13 September 2002

APPENDIX 14

State Summary of Offences Reported or Becoming Known to Police for the 2001-01 and 2002-02 Financial Years

OFFENCE CATEGORY	Reported	2000-01 Cleared	% Cleared	2001-02 Reported	Cleared	% Cleared	% Change 2001-02 over 2000-01
AGAINST THE PERSON							
Murder	22	20	90.9	33	32	97.0	50.0
Attempted Murder	37	30	81.1	30	23	76.7	-18.9
Manslaughter	2	1	50.0	0	0	-	-100.0
Driving Causing Death	31	33	106.5	17	17	100.0	-45.2
Serious Assault	2,123	1,379	65.0	2,234	1,482	66.3	5.2
Minor Assault	13,262	9,474	71.4	12,926	9,268	71.7	-2.5
Assault Police	1,019	999	98.0	1,040	1,015	97.6	2.1
Rape/Attempted Rape	685	430	62.8	657	456	69.4	-4.1
Other Sexual Offences	1,311	728	55.5	1,406	801	57.0	7.2
Robbery with Firearm	105	64	61.0	72	38	52.8	-31.4
Robbery other Weapon	563	187	33.2	402	144	35.8	-28.6
Other Unarmed Robbery	1,227	300	24.4	1,006	244	24.3	-18.0
Other Offences	3,385	2,338	69.1	3,328	2,184	65.6	-1.7
SUB-TOTAL	23,772	15,983	67.2	23,151	15,704	67.8	-2.6
AGAINST PROPERTY							
Serious Criminal Trespass - Dwelling	20,867	2,238	10.7	17,512	1,896	10.8	-16.1
Serious Criminal Trespass - Shop	4,410	423	9.6	4,587	451	9.8	4.0
Serious Criminal Trespass - Other	12,649	1,214	9.6	11,617	1,190	10.2	-8.2
Fraud/Forgery/Misappropriation	8,525	6,570	77.1	6,854	4,683	68.3	-19.6
Receiving/Unlawful Possession	2,263	2,259	99.8	2,577	2,563	99.5	13.9
Larceny/Illegal Use of Motor Vehicle	13,046	1,784	13.7	12,360	1,736	14.0	-5.3
Illegal Interference of Motor Vehicle	4,970	501	10.1	5,029	470	9.3	1.2
Larceny from Motor Vehicle	23,955	1,150	4.8	23,253	1,138	4.9	-2.9
Larceny from Shops	7,737	4,554	58.9	9,254	4,672	50.5	19.6
Other Theft	46,144	4,953	10.7	47,638	4,828	10.1	3.2
Prop. Damage - Arson/Explosives	3,105	266	8.6	2,972	268	9.0	-4.3
Prop. Damage - Not Arson/Explosives	37,618	5,783	15.4	39,670	6,111	15.4	5.5
SUB-TOTAL	185,289	31,695	17.1	183,323	30,006	16.4	-1.1
AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER							
Hinder/Resist Police	2,102	2,097	99.8	2,379	2,375	99.8	13.2
Firearm/Weapon Offences	3,041	2,981	98.0	2,883	2,840	98.5	-5.2
Disorderly/Offensive Behaviour	4,395	3,862	87.9	4,789	3,959	82.7	9.0
Drug Offences	4,761	4,741	99.6	4,247	4,225	99.5	-10.8
Drink Driving Offences	5,652	5,652	100.0	6,126	6,126	100.0	8.4
Dang. Reckless or Neg. Driving	4,352	4,336	99.6	4,656	4,627	99.4	7.0
Other Offences	21,234	13,843	65.2	21,612	14,068	65.1	1.8
SUB-TOTAL	45,537	37,512	82.4	46,692	38,220	81.9	2.5
TOTAL RECORDED OFFENCES	254,598	85,190	33.5	253,166	83,930	33.2	-0.6

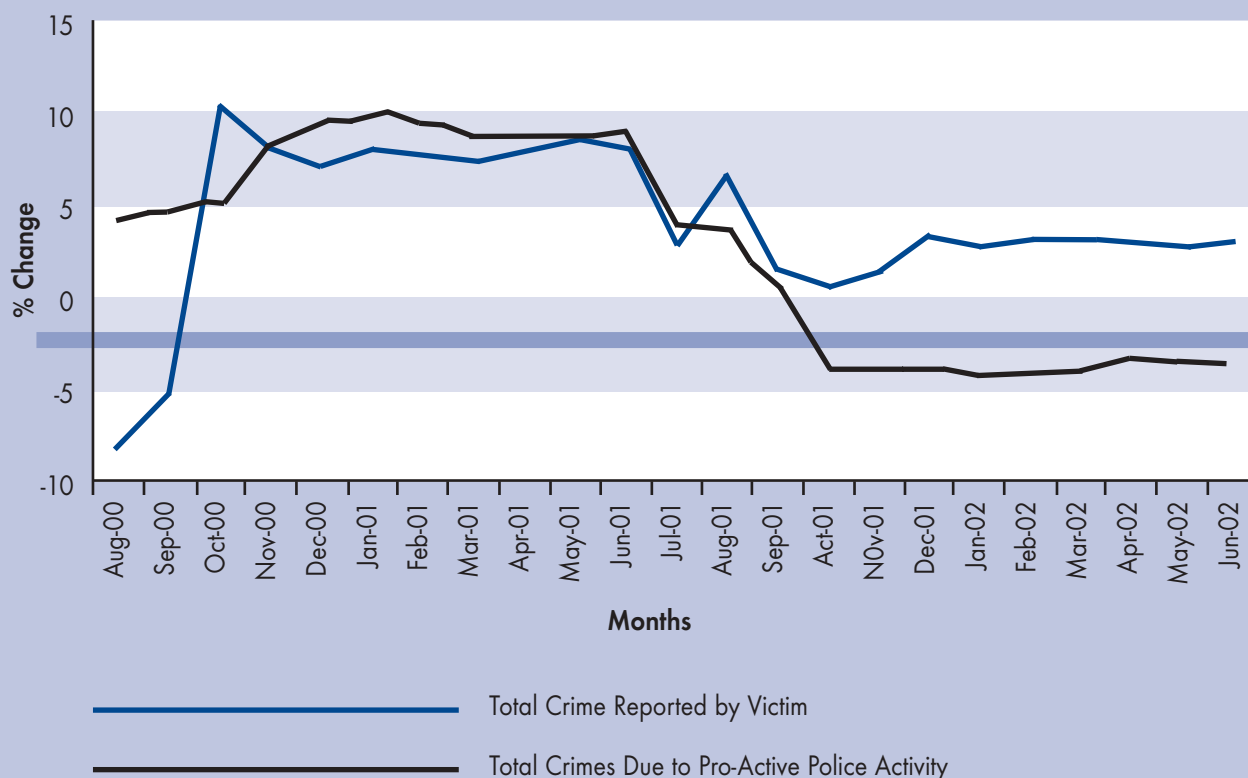
State Summary of Offences Reported or Becoming Known to Police - Two-Stage Format for the 2000-01 and 2001-02 Financial Years

OFFENCE CATEGORY	Reported	2000-01 Cleared	% Cleared	Reported	2001-02 Cleared	% Cleared	% Change 2001-02 over 2000-01
CRIME REPORTED BY VICTIM							
OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON							
Murder	22	20	90.9	33	32	97.0	50.0
Attempted Murder	37	30	81.1	30	23	76.7	-18.9
Manslaughter	2	1	50.0	0	0	-	-100.0
Driving Causing Death	31	33	106.5	17	17	100.0	-45.2
Serious Assault	2,123	1,379	65.0	2,234	1,482	66.3	5.2
Rape/Attempted Rape	685	430	62.8	657	456	69.4	-4.1
Robbery with Firearm	105	64	61.0	72	38	52.8	-31.4
Robbery other Weapon	563	187	33.2	402	144	35.8	-28.6
Other Unarmed Robbery	1,227	300	24.4	1,006	244	24.3	-18.0
Other Sexual Offences	1,311	728	55.5	1,406	801	57.0	7.2
Minor Assault	13,262	9,474	71.4	12,926	9,268	71.7	-2.5
Assault Police	1,019	999	98.0	1,040	1,015	97.6	2.1
Other Offences	3,385	2,338	69.1	3,328	2,184	65.6	-1.7
SUB-TOTAL	23,772	15,983	67.2	23,151	15,704	67.8	-2.6
OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY							
Serious Criminal Trespass							
Residence	20,867	2,238	10.7	17,512	1,896	10.8	-16.1
Non-Residence	17,059	1,637	9.6	16,204	1,641	10.1	-5.0
Fraud/Forgery/Misappropriation	8,525	6,570	77.1	6,854	4,683	68.3	-19.6
Receiving/Unlawful Possession	2,263	2,259	99.8	2,577	2,563	99.5	13.9
Larceny/Illegal use of Motor Vehicle	13,046	1,784	13.7	12,360	1,736	14.0	-5.3
Illegal Interference of Motor Vehicle	4,500	445	9.9	4,483	402	9.0	-0.4
Larceny from Motor Vehicle	23,458	1,023	4.4	22,705	1,007	4.4	-3.2
Larceny from Shops	7,737	4,554	58.9	9,254	4,672	50.5	19.6
Other Theft	34,660	3,958	11.4	32,403	3,293	10.2	-6.5
Property Damage - Arson/Explosives	3,105	266	8.6	2,972	268	9.0	-4.3
Property Damage - Not Arson/Explosives	33,815	5,874	17.4	35,695	6,079	17.0	5.6
SUB-TOTAL	169,035	30,608	18.1	163,019	28,240	17.3	-3.6
TOTAL CRIME REPORTED BY VICTIM	192,807	46,591	24.2	186,170	43,944	23.6	-3.4
CRIME REPORTED DUE TO PRO-ACTIVE POLICE ACTIVITY							
Public Order Offences							
Firearm/Weapon Offences	3,041	2,981	98.0	2,883	2,840	98.5	-5.2
Disorderly/Offensive Behaviour	4,395	3,862	87.9	4,789	3,959	82.7	9.0
Hinder/Resist Police	2,102	2,097	99.8	2,379	2,375	99.8	13.2
Trespassing	1,997	1,009	50.5	2,329	1,041	44.7	16.6
Public Order Offences	15,805	12,345	78.1	15,939	12,559	78.8	0.8
SUB-TOTAL	27,340	22,294	81.5	28,319	22,774	80.4	3.6
Drug Offences							
Sell/Trade Drugs	1,016	1,011	99.5	992	992	100.0	-2.4
Produce/Manufacture Drugs	1,224	1,224	100.0	1,810	1,810	100.0	47.9
Other Drug Offences	2,521	2,506	99.4	1,445	1,423	98.5	-42.7
SUB-TOTAL	4,761	4,741	99.6	4,247	4,225	99.5	-10.8
Traffic Offences							
Drink Driving Offences	5,652	5,652	100.0	6,126	6,126	100.0	8.4
Dangerous Reckless or Negligent Driving	4,352	4,336	99.6	4,656	4,627	99.4	7.0
SUB-TOTAL	10,004	9,988	99.8	10,782	10,753	99.7	7.8
Unknown Offence Type	29	19	65.5	25	23	92.0	-13.8
TOTAL CRIMES DUE TO PRO-ACTIVE POLICE ACTIVITY	42,134	37,042	87.9	43,373	37,775	87.1	2.9

1. This table presents reported crime in the 'Two-Stage reporting format'. Offences reported by victims and those reported as a result of proactive police activity are presented separately.
2. The offences of Serious Criminal Trespass have been grouped into Residence and Non-Residence categories, and replace the traditional categories of Breaking and Entering.
3. Some offences committed in association with others are excluded to reduce duplication of reporting. These include:
 - (a) Offences of Larceny associated with Serious Criminal Trespass.
 - (b) Offences of Illegal Interference of Motor Vehicle associated with Larceny/Illegal Use of Motor Vehicle.
 - (c) Offences of Property Damage associated with Larceny from Motor Vehicles.
4. Graffiti is included under Property Damage - Not Arson/Explosives.

% Change between 2001-02 and 2000-01 - Two-stage Format

For the period August 2000 - June 2002



Summary of Offences Reported or Becoming Known to Police During 2001-02 Financial Year

(with comparison figures for 2000-01)

Classification of Offences	Number of Offences 2000-2001	Number of Offences 2001-2002	Unfounded	Offences Cleared			TOTAL
				Arrest	Report	Otherwise	
Offences Against the Person							
Murder	22	33	0	30	0	2	32
Attempted Murder	37	30	0	23	0	0	23
Manslaughter	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving Causing Death	31	17	0	4	12	1	17
Homicide nec*	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-total Homicide	93	80	0	57	12	3	72
A.O.G.B.H.	213	217	3	115	18	20	156
A.O.A.B.H.	1,910	2,017	13	597	368	348	1,326
Injury Negligent Driving	68	56	0	23	33	1	57
Serious Assault nec*	109	81	0	66	10	0	76
Sub-total Serious Assaults	2,300	2,371	16	801	429	369	1,615
Minor Assault	13,262	12,926	115	2,721	2,040	4,392	9,268
Assault Police	1,019	1,040	0	941	66	8	1,015
Sub-total Minor Assault	14,281	13,966	115	3,662	2,106	4,400	10,283
Rape	591	555	14	130	62	186	392
Attempted Rape	11	19	0	5	1	6	12
U.S.I.	150	186	6	39	26	46	117
Gross Indecency U16	66	51	4	27	10	1	42
Indecent Assault	517	556	15	82	98	131	326
Sub-total Sexual Offences Against Females	1,335	1,367	39	283	197	370	889
Rape	79	65	1	11	8	20	40
Attempted Rape	2	3	0	1	0	0	1
U.S.I.	32	43	2	15	6	8	31
Gross Indecency U16	49	20	1	2	3	4	10
Indecent Assault	133	142	4	19	18	33	74
Sub-total Sexual Offences Against Males	295	273	8	48	35	65	156
Incest	5	12	1	3	1	5	10
Indecent Behaviour/Exposure	312	362	1	95	52	27	175
Sexual Offences nec*	47	49	3	6	7	11	27
Persistent Sexual Abuse of a Child	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-total Other Sexual Offences	366	423	5	104	60	43	212
Kidnapping/Abduction	157	132	4	66	8	19	97
Against Person nec*	2,979	3,002	37	751	204	933	1,925
Sub-total Other Offences Against the Person	3,136	3,134	41	817	212	952	2,022
Firearm	105	72	0	33	0	5	38
Other Weapon	563	402	4	108	15	17	144
Other Robbery	1,227	1,006	6	149	32	57	244
Sub-total Robbery	1,895	1,480	10	290	47	79	426
Extortion	71	57	0	14	4	11	29
Sub-total Extortion	71	57	0	14	4	11	29
Total Offences Against the Person	23,772	23,151	234	6,076	3,102	6,292	15,704

Summary of Offences Reported or Becoming Known to Police During 2001-02 Financial Year (with comparison figures for 2000-01)

Classification of Offences	Number of Offences 2000/2001	Number of Offences 2001/2002	Unfounded	Offences Cleared			TOTAL
				Arrest	Report	Otherwise	
Offences Against Property							
Dwelling	20,867	17,512	76	1,284	262	274	1,896
Shop	4,410	4,587	3	370	63	15	451
Other Building (inc. school)	12,649	11,617	16	910	201	63	1,190
Sub-total Breaking and Entering	37,926	33,716	95	2,564	526	352	3,537
Cards	2,010	1,714	14	652	304	76	1,046
Cheques	837	833	20	382	211	50	663
Fraud nec*	3,687	2,293	43	527	558	100	1,228
Forge and Utter	57	54	1	8	17	3	29
Sub-total False Pretences, Fraud, Forgery	6,591	4,894	78	1,569	1,090	229	2,966
By Director/Trustee/Partner	432	347	14	40	278	39	371
By Employee	1,443	1,545	3	536	742	35	1,316
Sub-total Misappropriation and Embezzlement	1,875	1,892	17	576	1,020	74	1,687
Counterfeiting	59	68	23	2	3	2	30
Sub-total Counterfeiting	59	68	23	2	3	2	30
Receiving	463	517	0	374	138	0	512
Unlawful Possession	1,800	2,060	0	1,409	641	1	2,051
Sub-total Receiving and Unlawful Possession	2,263	2,577	0	1,783	779	1	2,563
Larceny/Illegal Use of Motor Vehicle	13,046	12,360	170	1,161	225	180	1,736
Bicycle Theft	3,345	3,282	21	67	82	39	209
Vehicle Theft nec*	669	677	14	33	25	16	88
Theft from Person	226	192	0	14	6	9	29
Livestock theft	328	399	18	4	5	14	41
Shop Theft	7,737	9,254	97	1,229	2,764	582	4,672
Theft from Motor Vehicle	23,955	23,253	50	754	247	87	1,138
Theft nec*	41,576	43,088	366	1,964	1,265	866	4,461
Sub-total Other Theft	90,882	92,505	736	5,226	4,619	1,793	12,374
Fire (inc. Arson/Explosion)	3,105	2,972	18	119	85	46	268
Not Fire	37,613	39,662	108	2,424	1,924	1,654	6,110
Kill/Injure Animal	5	8	0	0	1	0	1
Sub-total Property Damage	40,723	42,642	126	2,543	2,010	1,700	6,379
Illegal Interference of Motor Vehicle	4,970	5,029	11	324	85	50	470
Sub-total Illegal Interference of Motor Vehicle	4,970	5,029	11	324	85	50	470
Total Offences Against Property	185,289	183,323	1,086	14,587	10,132	4,201	30,006

APPENDIX 14

Summary of Offences Reported or Becoming Known to Police During 2001-02 Financial Year (with comparison figures for 2000-01)

Classification of Offences	Number of Offences 2000-2001	Number of Offences 2001-2002	Unfounded	Offences Cleared			TOTAL
				Arrest	Report	Otherwise	
Offences Against Public Order							
Environment Offences	34	26	0	20	5	0	25
Sub-total Environment Offences	34	26	0	20	5	0	25
Perjury	3	2	0	1	1	0	2
Pervert Justice	73	71	0	31	9	8	48
Breach of Recognisance/Probation/Bond	-	3	0	0	3	0	3
Breach Restraint Order	2,349	2,257	61	623	776	344	1,804
Breach Bail	2,394	2,960	31	2,112	522	72	2,737
Escape Custody	76	71	0	56	5	2	63
Resist/Hinder Police	2,102	2,379	1	2,292	82	0	2,375
Refuse Name	1,659	1,731	0	1,448	280	0	1,728
Weapon Offences	3,041	2,883	1	1,461	1,373	5	2,840
Other Good Order	1,661	1,598	2	823	635	6	1,466
Sub-total Good Order	13,358	13,955	96	8,847	3,686	437	13,066
Child Pornography	20	34	0	17	16	0	33
Restricted Publication	42	36	0	4	12	5	21
Sub-total Pornography And Censorship	62	70	0	21	28	5	54
Underage Drinking	439	324	0	44	277	1	322
Liquor Licensing nec*	329	312	0	183	124	1	308
Sub-total Liquor Licensing	768	636	0	227	401	2	630
TAB and bookmaking	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lottery	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Betting and Gaming	21	29	0	5	22	1	28
Sub-total Betting And Gaming	21	29	0	5	22	1	28
Trespass	1,997	2,329	14	701	231	95	1,041
Sub-total Trespass	1,997	2,329	14	701	231	95	1,041
Soliciting	44	53	0	52	1	0	53
Procure Person	3	6	0	2	0	0	2
Brothel Related Offences	-	1	0	1	0	0	1
Live off Earnings	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-total Prostitution And Related Offences	47	60	0	55	1	0	56
Consorting	-	4	0	4	0	0	4
Language Offences	1,224	1,011	0	845	97	26	968
Disorderly Behaviour	2,994	3,643	5	2,331	487	86	2,909
Offensive Behaviour	177	135	1	42	24	15	82
Loiter	611	610	0	601	9	0	610
Urine	486	535	0	84	447	1	532
Public Order nec*	7,013	6,384	26	247	401	776	1,450
Sub-total Other Offences Against Public Order	12,505	12,322	32	4,154	1,465	904	6,555
Cannabis	890	528	0	142	386	0	528
Heroin	137	18	0	12	6	0	18
Opiates (ex. Heroin)	4	5	0	2	3	0	5
Cocaine	11	4	0	1	3	0	4
Amphetamines	538	280	0	114	166	0	280
LSD	15	5	0	4	1	0	5
Hallucinogens	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drugs nec*	28	31	0	19	12	0	31
Sub-total Possess/Use Drugs	1,624	871	0	294	577	0	871

Summary of Offences Reported or Becoming Known to Police During 2001-02 Financial Year (with comparison figures for 2000-01)

Classification of Offences	Number of Offences 2000-2001	Number of Offences 2001-2002	Offences Cleared				TOTAL
			Unfounded	Arrest	Report	Otherwise	
Offences Against Public Order (cont'd.)							
Cannabis	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heroin	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Opiates (ex. Heroin)	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cocaine	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amphetamines	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
LSD	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hallucinogens	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drugs nec*	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-total Import/Export Drugs	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cannabis	625	683	0	414	269	0	683
Heroin	110	53	0	52	1	0	53
Opiates (Ex. Heroin)	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cocaine	24	8	0	7	1	0	8
Amphetamines	223	207	0	180	27	0	207
LSD	9	7	0	5	2	0	7
Hallucinogens	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drugs nec*	21	34	0	25	9	0	34
Sub-total Sell/Trade Drugs	1,016	992	0	683	309	0	992
Cannabis	1,145	1,733	0	535	1,198	0	1,733
Heroin	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Opiates (ex. Heroin)	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cocaine	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amphetamines	51	62	0	60	2	0	62
LSD	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hallucinogens	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drugs nec*	28	15	0	4	11	0	15
Sub-total Produce/Manufacture Drugs	1,224	1,810	0	599	1,211	0	1,810
Forge Script	87	124	0	42	56	4	102
Possess Implements	715	328	0	100	228	0	328
Drug Offences nec*	95	122	0	69	53	0	122
Sub-total Other Drug Related Offences	897	574	0	211	337	4	552
DUI Alcohol/Drugs	1,154	1,265	0	440	825	0	1,265
Exceed PCA	4,348	4,644	0	265	4,379	0	4,644
Refuse Blood Sample	8	6	0	0	6	0	6
Refuse Alcotest/BA	142	211	0	112	99	0	211
Sub-total Drink Driving And Related Offences	5,652	6,126	0	817	5,309	0	6,126
Dangerous Driving	4,352	4,656	0	790	3,823	14	4,627
Sub-total Dangerous Driving	4,352	4,656	0	790	3,823	14	4,627
Other Offences nec*	1,980	2,236	3	442	1,296	46	1,787
Sub-total Other Offences NEC*	1,980	2,236	3	442	1,296	46	1,787
Total Offences Against Public Order	45,537	46,692	145	17,866	18,701	1,508	38,220
GRAND TOTAL	254,598	253,166	1,465	38,529	31,935	12,001	83,930

* nec - not elsewhere classified

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

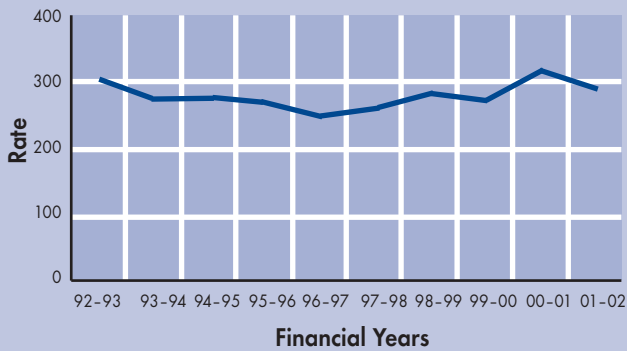
Selected Offences	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
Violent	4,401 <i>301.7</i>	4,008 <i>273.8</i>	4,083 <i>278.2</i>	3,956 <i>268.9</i>	3,646 <i>246.7</i>	3,844 <i>258.7</i>	4,190 <i>280.2</i>	4,047 <i>269.0</i>	4,760 <i>315.0</i>	4,434 <i>291.9</i>
Property	114,680 <i>7861.3</i>	108,252 <i>7396.1</i>	102,157 <i>6961.1</i>	102,165 <i>6944.1</i>	96,478 <i>6529.1</i>	101,421 <i>6826.4</i>	112,822 <i>7544.1</i>	120,359 <i>8001.1</i>	137,333 <i>9087.8</i>	133,075 <i>8761.4</i>
Murder / Attempted	86 <i>5.9</i>	63 <i>4.3</i>	72 <i>4.9</i>	45 <i>3.1</i>	52 <i>3.5</i>	61 <i>4.1</i>	62 <i>4.1</i>	72 <i>4.8</i>	59 <i>3.9</i>	63 <i>4.1</i>
Rape / Attempted	1,131 <i>77.5</i>	717 <i>49.0</i>	679 <i>46.3</i>	623 <i>42.3</i>	578 <i>39.1</i>	594 <i>40.0</i>	632 <i>42.3</i>	572 <i>38.0</i>	683 <i>45.2</i>	657 <i>43.3</i>
Serious Assault (Excluding Causing Injury by Driving)	1,590 <i>109.0</i>	1,666 <i>113.8</i>	1,751 <i>119.3</i>	1,799 <i>122.3</i>	1,743 <i>118.0</i>	1,852 <i>124.7</i>	1,838 <i>122.9</i>	1,884 <i>125.2</i>	2,123 <i>140.5</i>	2,234 <i>147.1</i>
Robbery	1,594 <i>109.3</i>	1,562 <i>106.7</i>	1,581 <i>107.7</i>	1,489 <i>101.2</i>	1,273 <i>86.1</i>	1,337 <i>90.0</i>	1,658 <i>110.9</i>	1,519 <i>101.0</i>	1,895 <i>125.4</i>	1,480 <i>97.4</i>
Breaking and Entering	41,596 <i>2851.4</i>	39,706 <i>2712.8</i>	33,831 <i>2305.3</i>	30,830 <i>2095.5</i>	29,149 <i>1972.6</i>	29,911 <i>2013.2</i>	34,641 <i>2316.3</i>	34,882 <i>2318.8</i>	37,926 <i>2509.7</i>	33,716 <i>2219.8</i>
Larceny (Excluding Larceny/ Illegal Use of a Motor Vehicle)	54,074 <i>3706.7</i>	51,477 <i>3517.1</i>	50,326 <i>3429.3</i>	51,991 <i>3533.8</i>	49,303 <i>3336.6</i>	51,390 <i>3458.9</i>	57,895 <i>3871.3</i>	65,130 <i>4329.6</i>	77,836 <i>5150.7</i>	80,145 <i>5276.6</i>
Larceny/Illegal Use of a Motor Vehicle	11,299 <i>774.5</i>	9,360 <i>639.5</i>	9,732 <i>663.2</i>	9,390 <i>638.2</i>	8,029 <i>543.4</i>	9,599 <i>646.1</i>	11,402 <i>762.4</i>	13,080 <i>869.5</i>	13,046 <i>863.3</i>	12,360 <i>813.8</i>
False Pretences, Fraud, Forgery, Misappropriation	7,711 <i>528.6</i>	7,709 <i>526.7</i>	8,268 <i>563.4</i>	9,954 <i>676.6</i>	9,997 <i>676.5</i>	10,521 <i>708.1</i>	8,884 <i>594.0</i>	7,267 <i>483.1</i>	8,525 <i>564.1</i>	6,854 <i>451.3</i>

Notes:

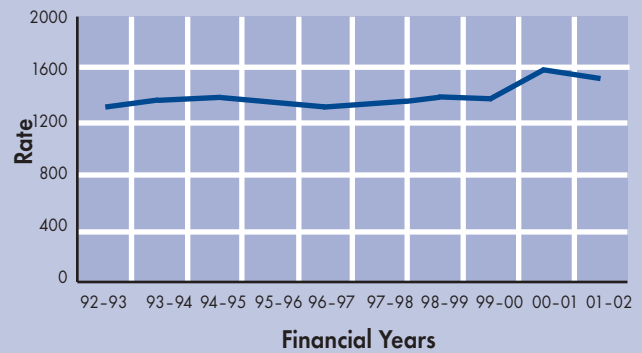
1. VIOLENT OFFENCES consist of murder and attempted murder, rape and attempted rape, serious assaults (excluding injury caused by negligent driving) and robbery.
2. PROPERTY OFFENCES consist of breaking and entering, total larceny (including larceny/illegal use of a motor vehicle) and false pretences, fraud, forgery and misappropriation.
3. Figures in italics refer to the rate of the offence per 100 000 of the estimated resident population. The estimated resident population as at 31 December 2001 was used for the offence rate calculations for 2001-2002. The entire series has been recalculated using estimated resident population, instead of mean estimated resident population, as in previous years.
4. Sexual Offences have changed to an incident base in line with National Counting Rules as of 1 July 1993. Please exercise caution when comparing with previous financial years.

OFFENCE RATES PER 100 000 POPULATION

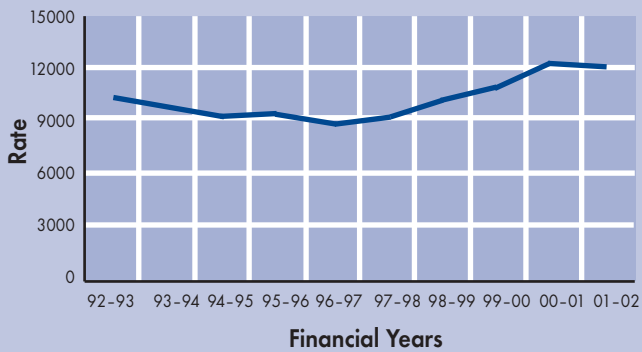
Violent Offences Rate per 100 000



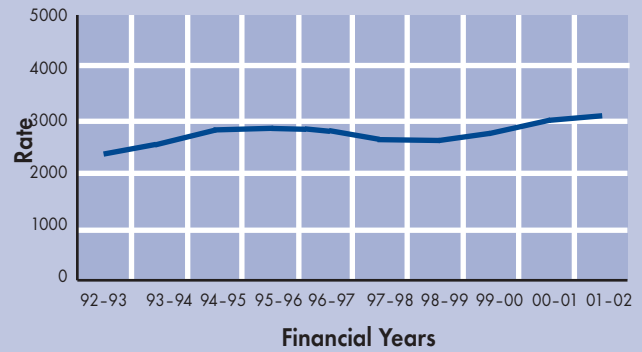
Against the Person Offences Rate per 100 000



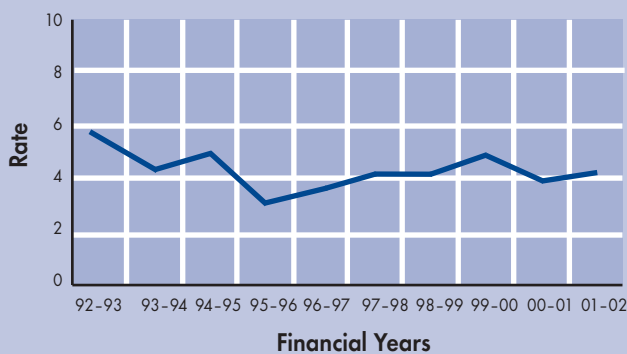
Property Offences Rate per 100 000



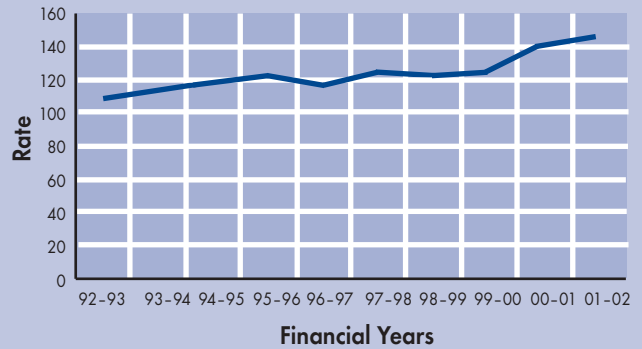
Public Order Offences Rate per 100 000



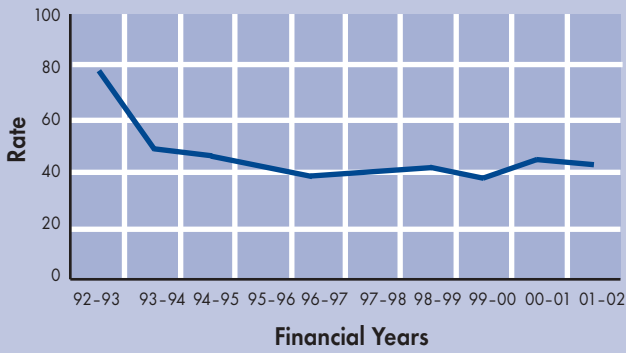
Murder/Attempted Murder Rate per 100 000



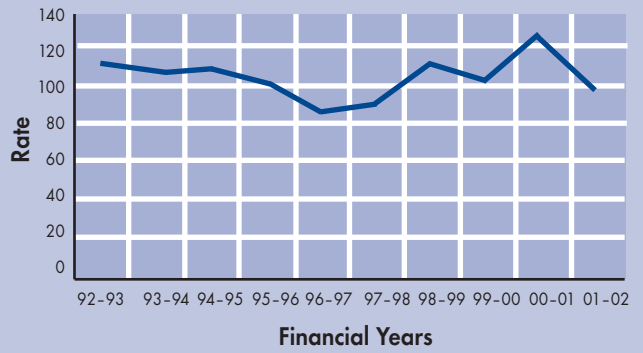
Serious Assault Rate per 100 000



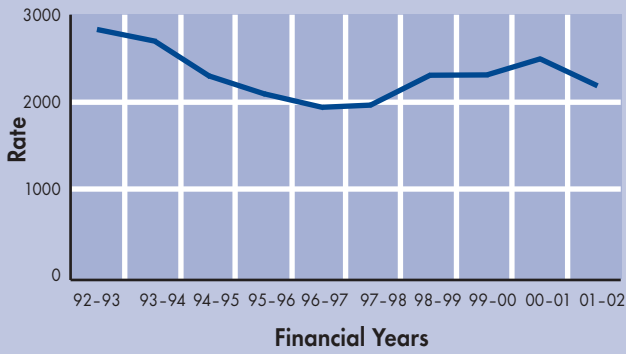
Rape/Attempted Rape Rate per 100 000



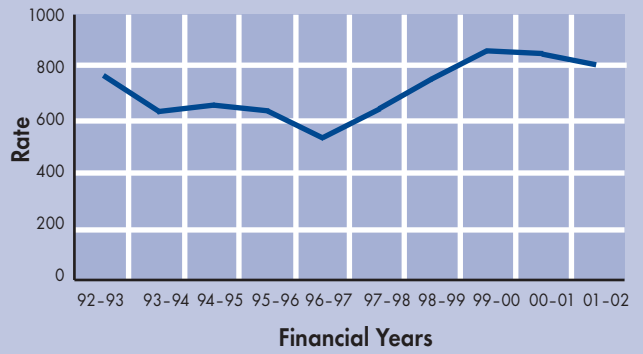
Robbery Rate per 100 000



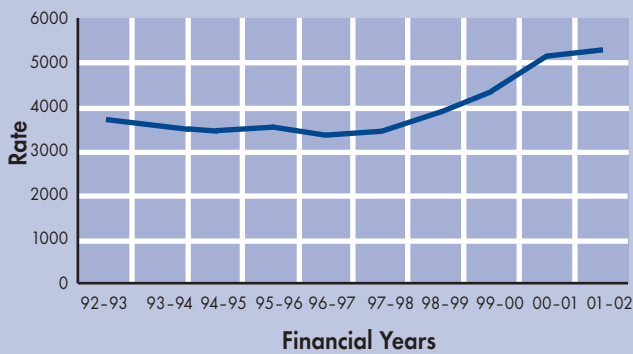
Serious Criminal Trespass Rate per 100 000



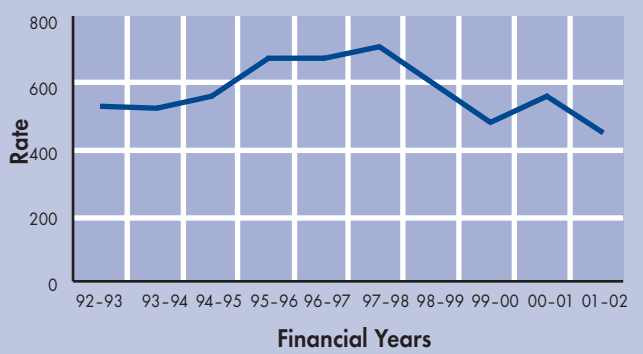
Larceny/Illegal Use of Motor Vehicle Rate per 100 000



Larceny Rate per 100 000



False Prences, Fraud, Forgery and Misappropriation Rate per 100 000



Young Offenders: Actions Taken by Police LSA/Location During 2001–02 Financial Year

LOCATION WHERE FINAL ACTION TAKEN	Formal Caution	Family Conference	Court	Withdrawn	Unactioned	TOTAL
SOUTHERN OPERATIONS SERVICE						
ADELAIDE LSA	75	24	73	1	-	173
HILLS-MURRAY LSA	171	86	162	6	-	425
RIVERLAND LSA	135	32	137	-	-	304
SOUTH COAST LSA	186	173	223	15	-	597
SOUTH EAST LSA	149	55	154	1	-	359
STURT LSA	225	102	208	18	-	553
TOTAL	941	472	957	41	0	2,411
NORTHERN OPERATIONS SERVICE						
BAROSSA-YORKE LSA	133	57	76	7	-	273
ELIZABETH LSA	428	281	448	14	-	1,171
FAR NORTH LSA	113	69	312	4	-	498
HOLDEN HILL LSA	162	99	260	16	-	537
MID WEST LSA	106	102	241	6	-	455
NORTH EAST LSA	93	37	104	3	-	237
PORT ADELAIDE LSA	140	118	223	11	1	493
WEST COAST LSA	49	29	69	-	-	147
TOTAL	1,224	792	1,733	61	1	3,811
OPERATIONS SUPPORT SERVICE						
PROSECUTION SUPPORT	57	71	880	27	-	1,035
STAR OPERATIONS	-	-	2	-	-	2
STAR GROUP	1	-	-	-	-	1
TRAFFIC OPS & INVEST	-	-	2	-	-	2
TRAFFIC SUPPORT BRANCH	1	-	-	-	-	1
TRANSIT SERVICES BRANCH	42	-	10	-	-	52
TOTAL	101	71	894	27	0	1,093
OTHER LOCATION	7	28	70	1	693	799
GRAND TOTAL	2,273	1,363	3,654	130	694	8,114

Age and Sex Breakdown of Accused Recorded During 2001–02 Financial Year

Classification of Offences	10-14			15			16			17			18			19		
	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u
Offences Against the Person																		
Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Attempted Murder	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
Manslaughter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Driving Causing Death	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	3	-	-
Homicide nec*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HOMICIDE	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	2	-	3	1	-	4	-	-	5	1	-
A.O.G.B.H.	3	1	-	4	1	-	9	2	-	2	-	-	8	3	-	12	3	-
A.O.A.B.H.	27	5	-	26	6	-	31	13	-	63	9	-	48	5	-	51	6	-
Injury Negligent Driving	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	6	5	-	6	-	-
Serious Assault nec*	3	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	8	-	-	11	-	-	4	-	-
SERIOUS ASSAULTS	34	6	-	33	7	-	43	15	-	74	10	-	73	13	-	73	9	-
Minor Assault	168	76	-	121	55	-	95	35	-	111	40	-	126	37	-	143	43	-
Assault Police	15	12	-	15	11	-	25	16	-	26	7	-	46	13	-	32	9	-
MINOR ASSAULT	183	88	-	136	66	-	120	51	-	137	47	-	172	50	-	175	52	-
Rape	5	-	-	3	-	-	4	-	-	3	-	-	8	-	-	6	-	-
Attempted Rape	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
U.S.I.	3	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	6	-	-	6	-	-	5	-	-
Gross Indecency U16	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indecent Assault	8	-	-	3	-	-	5	1	-	6	-	-	4	-	-	8	-	-
SEXUAL OFFENCES AGAINST FEMALES	18	-	-	6	-	-	13	1	-	15	-	-	18	-	-	19	-	-
Rape	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attempted Rape	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
U.S.I.	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Gross Indecency U16	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indecent Assault	3	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
SEXUAL OFFENCES AGAINST MALES	6	-	-	4	-	-	2	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Incest	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indecent Behaviour/Exposure	4	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	8	-	-	6	-	-	4	-	-
Sexual Offences nec*	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-
Persistent Sexual Abuse of a Child	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER SEXUAL OFFENCES	6	2	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	9	-	-	7	-	-	5	1	-
Kidnapping/Abduction	-	-	-	3	1	-	7	1	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	3	-	-
Against Person nec*	32	-	-	22	4	-	13	1	-	19	3	-	25	2	-	23	4	-
OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON	32	-	-	25	5	-	20	2	-	21	4	-	26	2	-	26	4	-
Firearm	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	5	-	-	10	-	-	3	-	-
Other Weapon	4	2	-	9	1	-	7	1	-	16	-	-	12	2	-	5	-	-
Other Robbery	13	11	-	13	13	-	33	7	-	43	3	-	23	3	-	19	2	-
ROBBERY	17	13	-	22	14	-	43	8	-	64	3	-	45	5	-	27	2	-
Extortion	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
EXTORTION	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
TOTAL OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON	296	110	-	232	92	-	244	80	-	327	65	-	348	70	-	331	69	-

* nec - not elsewhere classified

APPENDIX 14

20-24			25-34			35-44			45-59			>59			Unkn.		TOTAL			Corp.	GRAND		
m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u		TOTAL	
9	1	-	8	7	-	14	2	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	36	11	-	-	47	
1	1	-	10	1	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	6	-	-	30	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	2	-	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	13	4	-	-	17	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	4	-	20	8	-	22	4	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	73	21	-	-	94	
22	7	-	48	9	-	27	6	-	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	140	33	-	-	173	
221	16	-	297	43	-	187	26	-	64	1	-	6	3	-	-	-	-	1,021	133	-	-	1,154	
9	2	-	13	-	-	7	1	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	47	9	-	-	56	
15	4	-	28	2	-	8	5	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	87	11	-	-	98	
267	29	-	386	54	-	229	38	-	72	2	-	11	3	-	-	-	-	1,295	186	-	-	1,481	
669	121	-	1,261	220	-	945	146	-	428	58	-	67	8	-	-	-	-	4,134	839	-	-	4,973	
148	45	-	266	85	-	125	43	-	52	9	-	7	2	-	-	-	-	757	252	-	-	1,009	
817	166	-	1,527	305	-	1,070	189	-	480	67	-	74	10	-	-	-	-	4,891	1,091	-	-	5,982	
11	-	-	52	-	-	48	1	-	29	1	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	177	2	-	-	179	
2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	
10	-	-	19	1	-	12	-	-	10	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	80	1	-	-	81	
6	-	-	16	-	-	15	-	-	21	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	65	-	-	-	65	
19	-	-	44	-	-	40	1	-	33	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	187	2	-	-	189	
48	-	-	132	1	-	115	2	-	93	1	-	36	-	-	-	-	-	513	5	-	-	518	
2	-	-	2	-	-	7	-	-	1	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	19	1	-	-	20	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	3	-	-	12	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	22	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	
3	-	-	4	-	-	6	1	-	10	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	38	1	-	-	39	
5	-	-	9	-	-	25	1	-	16	1	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	84	2	-	-	86	
1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	
26	-	-	31	2	-	41	1	-	16	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	148	5	-	-	153	
2	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	4	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	17	1	-	-	18	
-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	
29	-	-	34	2	-	48	1	-	21	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	174	6	-	-	180	
15	1	-	24	3	-	22	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83	8	-	-	91	
141	16	-	315	25	-	185	14	-	94	4	-	16	1	-	-	-	-	885	74	-	-	959	
156	17	-	339	28	-	207	15	-	100	4	-	16	1	-	-	-	-	968	82	-	-	1,050	
21	-	-	8	-	-	6	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	-	-	-	57	
26	3	-	47	3	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	131	12	-	-	143	
37	2	-	50	14	-	26	4	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	260	60	-	-	320	
84	5	-	105	17	-	36	4	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	448	72	-	-	520	
2	1	-	9	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	3	-	-	22	
2	1	-	9	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	3	-	-	22	
1,420	222	-	2,561	416	-	1,754	254	-	788	76	-	164	14	-	-	-	-	8,465	1,468	-	-	9,933	

APPENDIX 14

Classification of Offences	10-14			15			16			17			18			19		
	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u
Offences Against Property																		
Dwelling	134	33	-	57	10	-	79	19	-	61	14	-	68	18	-	58	25	-
Shop	77	9	-	62	8	-	66	3	-	69	9	-	49	2	-	27	6	-
Other Building (inc. school)	214	31	-	116	5	-	137	12	-	144	6	-	68	10	-	64	6	-
TOTAL SERIOUS CRIMINAL TRESPASS	425	73	-	235	23	-	282	34	-	274	29	-	185	30	-	149	37	-
Cards	-	1	-	2	-	-	4	1	-	14	-	-	11	21	-	2	5	-
Cheques	4	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	9	12	-
Fraud nec*	7	6	-	5	1	-	7	5	-	7	14	-	10	13	-	27	12	-
Forge and Utter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FALSE PRETENCES, FRAUD AND FORGERY	11	8	-	7	1	-	13	6	-	23	16	-	22	35	-	38	29	-
By Director/Trustee/Partner	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	6	-	-
By Employee	2	-	-	2	-	-	7	9	-	11	14	-	14	22	-	11	9	-
MISAPPROPRIATION AND EMBEZZLEMENT	2	-	-	4	1	-	7	10	-	11	16	-	15	22	-	17	9	-
Counterfeiting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COUNTERFEITING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receiving	45	11	-	27	6	-	53	15	-	42	15	-	56	9	-	45	14	-
Unlawful Possession	54	21	-	35	15	-	65	10	-	84	21	-	85	18	-	79	15	-
RECEIVING AND UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	99	32	-	62	21	-	118	25	-	126	36	-	141	27	-	124	29	-
Larceny/Illegal Use of A Motor Vehicle	106	39	-	161	28	-	170	25	-	166	17	-	112	18	-	62	9	-
Bicycle Theft	28	6	-	11	1	-	15	1	-	15	-	-	10	1	-	5	-	-
Vehicle Theft nec*	6	2	-	5	-	-	3	-	-	4	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Theft from Person	8	3	-	1	-	-	10	-	-	7	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Livestock theft	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Shop Theft	338	302	-	170	137	-	143	112	-	156	82	-	138	74	-	105	47	-
Theft from a Motor Vehicle	90	3	-	91	1	-	105	5	-	75	3	-	95	9	-	67	2	-
Theft nec*	295	54	-	152	36	-	173	29	-	178	33	-	161	42	-	131	32	-
OTHER THEFT	874	409	-	591	203	-	619	172	-	601	135	-	519	146	-	370	90	-
Fire (inc. Arson/Explosives)	40	13	-	25	3	-	19	1	-	14	-	-	41	1	-	7	-	-
Not Fire	461	65	-	269	27	-	244	36	-	236	24	-	223	20	-	182	14	-
Kill/Injure Animal	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PROPERTY DAMAGE	502	78	-	294	30	-	263	37	-	250	24	-	264	21	-	189	14	-
Illegal Interference of a Motor Vehicle	58	10	-	80	2	-	35	6	-	44	3	-	43	7	-	23	2	-
ILLEGAL INTERFERENCE OF A MOTOR VEHICLE	58	10	-	80	2	-	35	6	-	44	3	-	43	7	-	23	2	-
TOTAL OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY	1,971	610	-	1,273	281	-	1,337	290	-	1,333	259	-	1,189	288	-	910	210	-

APPENDIX 14

20-24			25-34			35-44			45-59			>59			Unkn.			TOTAL			Corp.	GRAND
m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u		TOTAL
242	77	-	468	100	-	252	46	-	34	13	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	1,459	355	-	-	1,814
102	5	-	161	4	-	38	2	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	661	48	-	-	709
222	12	-	293	20	-	92	14	-	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,362	118	-	-	1,480
566	94	-	922	124	-	382	62	-	56	15	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	3,482	521	-	-	4,003
26	41	-	162	76	-	29	52	-	7	-	-	28	3	-	-	-	-	285	200	-	-	485
22	36	-	87	37	-	70	47	-	61	12	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	264	148	-	-	412
101	40	-	199	110	-	149	44	-	61	36	-	22	1	-	-	-	-	595	282	-	-	877
1	1	-	27	4	-	9	-	-	3	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	45	10	-	-	55
150	118	-	475	227	-	257	143	-	132	53	-	61	4	-	-	-	-	1,189	640	-	-	1,829
18	10	-	35	10	-	63	35	-	7	12	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	145	71	-	-	216
44	31	-	81	40	-	46	103	-	25	8	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	248	236	-	-	484
62	41	-	116	50	-	109	138	-	32	20	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	393	307	-	-	700
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	6
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	6
161	81	-	410	84	-	193	43	-	50	8	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1,082	288	-	-	1,370
294	123	-	836	246	-	321	80	-	111	25	-	14	2	-	-	-	-	1,978	576	-	-	2,554
455	204	-	1,246	330	-	514	123	-	161	33	-	14	4	-	-	-	-	3,060	864	-	-	3,924
253	37	-	437	78	-	144	21	-	25	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1,637	272	-	-	1,909
15	3	-	26	7	-	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	134	19	-	-	153
3	2	-	22	3	-	9	1	-	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	60	8	-	-	68
2	1	-	7	4	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	10	-	-	48
1	-	-	1	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	2	-	-	12
407	186	-	579	373	-	283	241	-	153	138	-	72	56	-	-	-	-	2,544	1,748	-	-	4,292
162	29	-	259	20	-	59	8	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,011	80	-	-	1,091
388	123	-	663	205	-	295	65	-	75	36	-	16	2	-	-	-	-	2,527	657	-	-	3,184
1,231	381	-	1,994	691	-	805	336	-	267	175	-	90	58	-	-	-	-	7,961	2,796	-	-	10,757
27	-	-	35	8	-	13	3	-	23	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	246	30	-	-	276
678	110	-	1,005	194	-	463	85	-	163	29	-	20	4	-	1	-	-	3,945	608	-	-	4,553
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
705	110	-	1,040	202	-	476	88	-	186	30	-	22	4	-	1	-	-	4,192	638	-	-	4,830
81	3	-	115	12	-	37	4	-	1	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	520	50	-	-	570
81	3	-	115	12	-	37	4	-	1	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	520	50	-	-	570
3,252	951	-	5,908	1,636	-	2,580	894	-	835	327	-	214	70	-	1	-	-	20,803	5,816	-	-	26,619

APPENDIX 14

Classification of Offences	10-14			15			16			17			18			19		
	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u
Offences Against Public Order																		
Environment Offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
ENVIRONMENT OFFENCES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Perjury	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pervert Justice	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	-
Breach of Recognisance/Probation/Bond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Breach Restraint Order	4	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	-	6	-	10	3	-	5	1	-	-
Breach Bail	201	71	-	137	45	-	143	38	-	115	34	-	81	12	-	72	17	-
Escape Custody	4	1	-	1	-	-	4	1	-	2	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	-
Resist/Hinder Police	38	16	-	42	17	-	65	17	-	94	21	-	109	26	-	103	18	-
Refuse Name	58	36	-	37	20	-	36	18	-	66	17	-	39	14	-	51	13	-
Weapon Offences	52	6	-	52	6	-	70	3	-	82	5	-	107	6	-	86	9	-
Other Good Order	33	6	-	27	2	-	34	11	-	60	6	-	59	4	-	52	22	-
GOOD ORDER	391	136	-	298	91	-	354	91	-	427	83	-	410	65	-	373	82	-
Child Pornography	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restricted Publication	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PORNOGRAPHY AND CENSORSHIP	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Underage Drinking	19	10	-	51	10	-	71	9	-	97	28	-	3	3	-	1	-	-
Liquor Licensing nec*	1	2	-	2	2	-	4	2	-	12	4	-	7	3	-	17	1	-
LIQUOR LICENSING	20	12	-	53	12	-	75	11	-	109	32	-	10	6	-	18	1	-
TAB and Bookmaking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lottery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Betting and Gaming	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
BETTING AND GAMING	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Trespass	129	12	-	67	10	-	71	13	-	69	3	-	65	4	-	60	8	-
TRESPASS	129	12	-	67	10	-	71	13	-	69	3	-	65	4	-	60	8	-
Soliciting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Procure Person	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brothel Related Offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Live off Earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PROSTITUTION AND RELATED OFFENCES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Consorting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Language Offences	23	5	-	22	18	-	33	12	-	46	12	-	57	6	-	45	15	-
Disorderly Behaviour	93	23	-	57	25	-	77	21	-	129	27	-	170	19	-	178	22	-
Offensive Behaviour	1	3	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	-	-	4	-	-
Loiter	11	2	-	12	3	-	11	2	-	38	3	-	44	7	-	44	9	-
Urinate	1	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	19	-	-	38	-	-	51	-	-
Public Order nec*	78	21	-	71	9	-	125	15	-	63	2	-	37	1	-	56	7	-
OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER	207	54	-	166	56	-	248	50	-	297	44	-	349	33	-	378	53	-
Cannabis	36	8	-	26	4	-	36	7	-	59	4	-	12	-	-	10	1	-
Heroin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Opiates (ex. Heroin)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cocaine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amphetamines	3	3	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	3	2	-	8	2	-
LSD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Hallucinogens	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drugs nec*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
POSSESS/USE DRUGS	39	11	-	26	6	-	37	7	-	60	6	-	15	3	-	20	4	-

APPENDIX 14

20-24			25-34			35-44			45-59			>59			Unkn.			TOTAL			Corp.	GRAND
m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u		TOTAL
2	-	-	4	1	-	9	2	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	21	3	-	-	24
2	-	-	4	1	-	9	2	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	21	3	-	-	24
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
11	1	-	12	-	-	6	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	3	-	-	48
-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	4
110	17	-	350	84	-	371	46	-	209	21	-	17	7	-	-	-	-	1,085	181	-	-	1,266
300	70	-	627	108	-	340	45	-	95	3	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	2,121	443	-	-	2,564
9	3	-	22	3	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	9	-	-	61
458	71	-	630	137	-	316	74	-	113	13	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	1,976	410	-	-	2,386
269	53	-	529	117	-	216	58	-	70	18	-	8	1	-	-	-	-	1,379	365	-	-	1,744
440	41	-	808	97	-	507	57	-	319	14	-	98	2	-	-	-	-	2,621	246	-	-	2,867
254	60	-	441	98	-	218	38	-	79	18	-	6	2	-	-	-	-	1,263	267	-	-	1,530
1,851	317	-	3,419	645	-	1,980	319	-	894	87	-	147	12	-	-	-	-	-10,544	1,928	-	-	12,472
2	-	-	17	-	-	5	-	-	6	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	-	-	33
1	-	-	5	-	-	2	-	-	4	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	16	1	-	-	17
3	-	-	22	-	-	7	-	-	10	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	49	1	-	-	50
3	-	-	6	-	-	3	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	256	62	-	4	322
50	4	-	81	16	-	54	12	-	16	7	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	252	53	-	2	307
53	4	-	87	16	-	57	13	-	17	8	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	508	115	-	6	629
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	5	-	-	9	2	-	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	21	4	-	2	27
-	-	-	5	-	-	9	2	-	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	21	4	-	2	27
155	17	-	259	39	-	119	17	-	49	2	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	1,051	125	-	-	1,176
155	17	-	259	39	-	119	17	-	49	2	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	1,051	125	-	-	1,176
-	4	-	2	30	-	1	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	50	-	-	53
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	4	-	2	30	-	2	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	52	-	-	56
-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	4
167	33	-	203	47	-	121	37	-	32	11	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	756	196	-	-	952
556	84	-	698	150	-	331	84	-	122	18	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	2,422	473	-	-	2,895
9	2	-	15	2	-	12	1	-	5	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	56	9	-	-	65
161	23	-	144	23	-	48	12	-	12	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	526	87	-	-	613
155	2	-	143	8	-	67	1	-	37	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	519	11	-	-	530
108	14	-	55	24	-	48	7	-	14	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	657	104	-	-	761
1,156	158	-	1,258	256	-	629	142	-	222	36	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	4,938	882	-	-	5,820
42	7	-	122	22	-	80	12	-	31	5	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	455	71	-	-	526
3	1	-	4	3	-	2	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	6	-	-	18
-	-	-	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	5
1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4
47	13	-	98	41	-	32	11	-	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	204	76	-	-	280
1	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	-	-	13	2	-	4	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	3	-	-	30
101	22	-	243	68	-	122	24	-	47	6	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	711	158	-	-	869

APPENDIX 14

Classification of Offences	10-14			15			16			17			18			19		
	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u
Offences Against Public Order (cont)																		
Cannabis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heroin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Opiates (ex. Heroin)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cocaine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amphetamines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LSD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hallucinogens	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drugs nec*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IMPORT/EXPORT DRUGS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cannabis	10	2	-	8	6	-	3	3	-	14	2	-	13	2	-	4	1	-
Heroin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Opiates (Ex. Heroin)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cocaine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Amphetamines	2	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	3	-	4	-	-
LSD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Hallucinogens	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drugs nec*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
SELL/TRADE DRUGS	12	8	-	9	6	-	3	3	-	17	4	-	16	6	-	9	4	-
Cannabis	3	-	-	5	-	-	11	-	-	12	-	-	14	1	-	28	3	-
Heroin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Opiates (ex. Heroin)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cocaine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amphetamines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-
LSD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hallucinogens	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drugs nec*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRODUCE/MANUFACTURE DRUGS	3	-	-	5	-	-	11	1	-	12	-	-	14	4	-	29	3	-
Forge Script	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
Possess Implements	26	3	-	22	6	-	39	3	-	61	7	-	9	-	-	2	1	-
Drug Offence nec*	2	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	1	3	-
OTHER DRUG RELATED OFFENCES	28	4	-	22	7	-	40	3	-	62	7	-	10	2	-	4	6	-
DUI Alcohol/Drugs	1	-	-	1	1	-	3	-	-	18	2	-	30	5	-	25	6	-
Exceed PCA	2	-	-	1	1	-	19	4	-	74	11	-	118	29	-	157	35	-
Refuse Blood Sample	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refuse Alcotest/BA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	7	1	-	3	-	-
DRINK DRIVING AND RELATED OFFENCE	3	-	-	2	2	-	23	4	-	93	13	-	155	35	-	185	41	-
Dangerous Driving	22	4	-	36	3	-	120	10	-	318	40	-	358	30	-	361	31	-
DANGEROUS DRIVING	22	4	-	36	3	-	120	10	-	318	40	-	358	30	-	361	31	-
Other Offences nec*	22	4	-	22	2	-	13	4	-	15	1	-	35	8	-	54	8	-
OTHER OFFENCES NEC*	22	4	-	22	2	-	13	4	-	15	1	-	35	8	-	54	8	-
TOTAL OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER	877	245	-	706	195	-	997	198	-	1,481	233	-	1,437	198	-	1,492	242	-
GRAND TOTAL	3,144	965	-	2,211	568	-	2,578	568	-	3,141	557	-	2,974	556	-	2,733	521	-

Age and Sex Breakdown of Victims Recorded During 2001–02 Financial Year

Classification of Offences	10-14			15			16			17			18			19		
	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u
Offences Against the Person																		
Murder	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Attempted Murder	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Driving Causing Death	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Homicide nec*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HOMICIDE	4	3	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
A.O.G.B.H.	3	1	-	2	-	-	3	1	-	7	-	-	4	-	-	11	3	-
A.O.A.B.H.	63	33	-	30	16	-	50	10	-	79	13	-	74	19	-	74	27	-
Injury Negligent Driving	9	1	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Serious Assault nec*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
SERIOUS ASSAULTS	75	35	-	34	17	-	53	12	-	86	15	-	79	19	-	87	30	-
Minor Assault	773	454	-	186	196	-	203	218	-	245	216	-	238	210	-	238	194	-
Assault Police	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-
MINOR ASSAULT	773	454	-	186	196	-	203	218	-	245	216	-	239	210	-	241	194	-
Rape	-	111	-	-	39	-	-	31	-	-	28	-	-	20	-	-	21	-
Attempted Rape	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-
U.S.I.	-	97	-	-	35	-	-	23	-	-	4	-	-	7	-	-	3	-
Gross Indecency U16	-	40	-	-	4	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Indecent Assault	-	233	-	-	39	-	-	36	-	-	25	-	-	17	-	-	13	-
SEXUAL OFFENCES AGAINST FEMALES	-	481	-	-	117	-	-	94	-	-	59	-	-	45	-	-	41	-
Rape	25	-	-	5	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	4	-	-	2	-	-
Attempted Rape	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
U.S.I.	35	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-
Gross Indecency U16	13	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indecent Assault	91	-	-	6	-	-	7	-	-	6	-	-	2	-	-	3	-	-
SEXUAL OFFENCES AGAINST MALES	164	-	-	15	-	-	10	-	-	8	-	-	8	-	-	8	-	-
Incest	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Indecent Behaviour/Exposure	11	54	-	-	12	-	2	11	-	1	18	-	1	17	-	-	9	-
Sexual Offences nec*	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Persistent Sexual Abuse of a Child	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER SEXUAL OFFENCES	12	58	-	-	13	-	2	15	-	3	18	-	1	18	-	-	9	-
Kidnapping/Abduction	10	12	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	4	-	2	6	-	5	7	-
Against Person nec*	57	53	-	16	14	-	31	34	-	40	40	-	39	42	-	36	39	-
OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON	67	65	-	16	15	-	31	36	-	41	44	-	41	48	-	41	46	-
Firearm	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	4	1	-	2	1	-
Other Weapon	19	2	-	17	2	-	21	2	-	19	5	-	23	3	-	15	5	-
Other Robbery	92	12	-	39	5	-	49	12	-	56	11	-	49	14	-	29	6	-
ROBBERY	114	14	-	59	7	-	70	14	-	76	18	-	76	18	-	46	12	-
Extortion	3	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	-
EXTORTION	3	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	-
TOTAL OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON	1,212	1,110	-	313	365	-	371	391	-	460	371	-	446	359	-	425	333	-

* nec - not elsewhere classified

APPENDIX 14

20-24			25-34			35-44			45-59			>59			Unkn.			TOTAL			Corp.	GRAND
m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u		TOTAL
2	-	-	3	2	-	4	4	-	4	2	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	19	14	-	-	33
3	1	-	7	1	-	6	3	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	8	-	-	30
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	1	-	5	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	13	4	-	-	17
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	2	-	15	3	-	11	7	-	9	4	-	5	3	-	-	-	-	54	26	-	-	80
41	5	-	54	4	-	37	13	-	16	6	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	182	35	-	-	217
278	63	-	382	156	-	264	122	-	162	43	-	35	16	-	-	1	-	1,491	519	-	-	2,010
11	1	-	4	4	-	4	7	-	3	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	35	21	-	-	56
9	-	-	23	2	-	12	7	-	9	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	57	14	-	-	71
339	69	-	463	166	-	317	149	-	190	57	-	42	19	-	-	1	-	1,765	589	-	-	2,354
952	940	-	1,442	1,789	-	1,126	1,270	-	971	674	-	218	154	-	1	-	-	6,593	6,315	-	-	12,908
156	56	-	371	86	-	226	19	-	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	839	161	-	1	1,001
1,108	996	-	1,813	1,875	-	1,352	1,289	-	1,053	674	-	218	154	-	1	-	-	7,432	6,476	-	1	13,909
-	76	-	-	116	-	-	76	-	-	32	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	555	-	-	555
-	2	-	-	6	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	19
-	9	-	-	5	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	186	-	-	186
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	-	-	51
1	61	-	2	63	-	-	31	-	-	28	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	3	553	-	-	556
1	149	-	2	190	-	-	113	-	-	62	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	3	1,364	-	-	1,367
5	-	-	10	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	-	-	-	65
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	-	-	-	43
2	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	20
10	-	-	11	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	142	-	-	-	142
17	-	-	23	-	-	16	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	273	-	-	-	273
-	3	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	-	-	12
3	31	-	4	46	-	6	43	-	6	26	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	34	280	-	4	318
1	2	-	1	9	-	7	7	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	28	-	1	41
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	36	-	5	57	-	13	51	-	7	31	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	47	319	-	5	371
5	13	-	9	24	-	5	15	-	6	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	43	89	-	-	132
163	195	-	357	444	-	327	310	-	272	187	-	51	34	-	2	1	1	1,391	1,393	1	157	2,942
168	208	-	366	468	-	332	325	-	278	191	-	51	35	-	2	1	1	1,434	1,482	1	157	3,074
3	3	-	2	2	-	3	4	-	3	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	28	16	-	28	72
40	12	-	42	17	-	27	14	-	18	12	-	10	3	-	-	-	-	251	77	-	73	401
102	35	-	99	70	-	57	46	-	46	64	-	28	63	-	-	-	-	646	338	-	21	1,005
145	50	-	143	89	-	87	64	-	67	79	-	42	66	-	-	-	-	925	431	-	122	1,478
6	1	-	6	3	-	3	3	-	9	3	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	39	12	-	5	56
6	1	-	6	3	-	3	3	-	9	3	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	39	12	-	5	56
1,796	1,511	-	2,836	2,851	-	2,131	2,001	-	1,616	1,101	-	363	304	-	3	2	1	11,972	10,699	1	290	22,962

APPENDIX 14

Classification of Offences	10-14			15			16			17			18			19		
	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u
Offences Against Property																		
Dwelling	19	19	2	18	16	-	41	39	-	77	66	-	105	110	-	120	121	-
Shop	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	4	-
Other Building (inc. school)	14	1	-	5	1	-	7	2	-	8	3	-	5	6	-	19	2	-
TOTAL SERIOUS CRIMINAL TRESPASS	33	20	2	23	17	-	49	43	-	85	70	-	110	118	-	139	127	-
Cards	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Cheques	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
Fraud nec*	4	3	-	-	-	-	5	4	-	5	4	-	9	6	-	9	5	-
Forge and Utter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FALSE PRETENCES, FRAUD AND FORGERY	7	3	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	7	6	-	9	6	-	12	6	-
By Director/Trustee/Partner	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	3	3	-	4	2	-
By Employee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
MISAPPROPRIATION AND EMBEZZLEMENT	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	3	3	-	4	3	-
Counterfeiting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
COUNTERFEITING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Receiving Unlawful Possession	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RECEIVING AND UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny/Illegal Use of a Motor Vehicle	6	2	1	10	1	-	45	9	-	135	57	-	226	95	-	265	112	-
Bicycle Theft	411	46	-	107	8	-	103	10	-	57	3	-	55	12	-	50	18	-
Vehicle Theft nec*	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Theft from Person	6	2	-	4	2	-	4	1	-	4	4	-	6	4	-	1	2	-
Livestock theft	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Shop Theft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Theft from a Motor Vehicle	27	14	2	7	8	-	86	54	-	304	154	-	454	264	-	494	278	-
Theft nec*	226	166	5	149	199	-	190	280	-	230	295	-	297	429	-	327	397	-
OTHER THEFT	681	232	8	278	218	-	428	354	-	732	513	-	1,040	804	-	1,138	811	-
Fire (inc. Arson/Explosives)	14	2	6	1	2	-	3	2	-	11	3	-	13	7	-	24	16	-
Not Fire	49	14	3	17	7	-	74	49	-	254	147	-	358	233	-	328	231	-
Kill/Injure Animal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PROPERTY DAMAGE	63	16	9	18	9	-	77	51	-	265	150	-	371	240	-	352	247	-
Illegal Interference of a Motor Vehicle	3	-	1	-	1	-	15	6	-	37	21	-	58	56	-	62	65	-
ILLEGAL INTERFERENCE OF A MOTOR VEHICLE	3	-	1	-	1	-	15	6	-	37	21	-	58	56	-	62	65	-
TOTAL OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY	788	271	20	319	245	-	576	461	-	1,127	761	-	1,591	1,228	-	1,707	1,259	-

APPENDIX 14

20-24			25-34			35-44			45-59			>59			Unkn.			TOTAL			Corp.	GRAND
m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u		TOTAL
780	758	- 1,787	1,706	1	1,876	1,802	-	2,151	1,739	- 1,523	1,795	-	10	8	-	8,507	8,179	3	801	17,490		
4	8	- 15	23	-	25	17	-	27	13	- 11	5	-	1	-	-	84	75	-	4,423	4,582		
89	37	- 421	215	-	566	309	-	837	333	- 589	244	-	4	-	1	2,564	1,153	1	7,645	11,363		
873	803	- 2,223	1,944	1	2,467	2,128	-	3,015	2,085	- 2,123	2,044	-	15	8	1	11,155	9,407	4	12,869	33,435		
33	11	- 33	67	-	44	49	-	88	93	- 30	26	-	-	2	-	235	251	-	569	1,055		
1	2	- 9	3	-	12	12	-	28	4	- 25	5	-	-	-	-	77	28	-	486	591		
43	31	- 53	69	-	71	42	-	124	57	- 57	91	-	-	-	-	380	312	-	933	1,625		
1	1	- 2	-	-	8	5	-	8	2	- 3	1	-	-	-	-	22	9	-	13	44		
78	45	- 97	139	-	135	108	-	248	156	- 115	123	-	-	2	-	714	600	-	2,001	3,315		
8	7	- 13	9	-	13	13	-	18	11	- 13	10	-	-	-	-	74	56	-	130	260		
-	-	- 1	1	-	4	1	-	5	2	- -	-	-	-	-	-	10	6	-	432	448		
8	7	- 14	10	-	17	14	-	23	13	- 13	10	-	-	-	-	84	62	-	562	708		
1	-	- 1	-	-	1	-	-	2	3	- 3	1	-	-	-	-	8	5	-	52	65		
1	-	- 1	-	-	1	-	-	2	3	- 3	1	-	-	-	-	8	5	-	52	65		
2	1	- 1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	- 1	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	-	13	21		
4	1	- 1	2	1	1	-	-	5	3	- 2	1	-	1	-	-	15	7	1	30	53		
6	2	- 2	3	1	2	-	-	6	3	- 3	1	-	1	-	-	21	9	1	43	74		
1,275	582	- 2,049	998	-	1,624	884	-	1,562	764	- 599	221	-	1	-	-	7,797	3,725	1	806	12,329		
197	84	- 344	296	-	403	411	-	305	183	- 82	33	-	-	-	-	2,114	1,104	-	64	3,282		
7	3	- 54	7	-	95	17	-	166	25	- 58	17	-	-	-	1	387	70	1	218	676		
12	10	- 19	25	-	7	11	-	12	20	- 8	22	-	-	-	-	83	103	-	6	192		
11	18	- 34	26	-	46	24	-	88	33	- 50	13	-	-	-	-	232	119	-	48	399		
-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	9,177	9,179		
2,161	1,316	- 3,174	1,833	-	2,580	1,611	-	3,071	1,490	- 999	435	-	5	-	1	13,362	7,457	3	2,420	23,242		
1,640	1,822	2 3,077	3,055	1	3,301	3,286	-	4,030	3,432	- 2,613	2,746	-	13	12	1	16,093	16,119	9	10,697	42,918		
5,303	3,835	2 8,751	6,240	1	8,056	6,244	-	9,234	5,947	- 4,410	3,487	-	19	12	3	40,070	28,697	14	23,436	92,217		
115	52	- 230	113	-	231	168	-	309	160	3 185	78	-	10	-	6	1,146	603	15	1,207	2,971		
1,456	1,358	- 2,559	2,339	1	2,633	2,450	-	3,151	2,172	1 1,644	1,164	-	6	8	-	12,529	10,172	5	16,895	39,601		
-	3	- -	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	- 2	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	-	7		
1,571	1,413	- 2,789	2,452	1	2,864	2,618	-	3,461	2,333	4 1,831	1,242	-	16	8	6	13,678	10,779	20	18,102	42,579		
318	296	- 631	491	-	568	425	-	655	453	- 298	197	-	3	-	-	2,648	2,011	1	353	5,013		
318	296	- 631	491	-	568	425	-	655	453	- 298	197	-	3	-	-	2,648	2,011	1	353	5,013		
8,158	6,401	2 14,508	11,279	4	14,110	11,537	-	16,644	10,993	4 8,796	7,105	-	54	30	10	68,378	51,570	40	57,418	177,406		

APPENDIX 14

Classification of Offences	10-14			15			16			17			18			19		
	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u
Offences Against Public Order																		
Environment Offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ENVIRONMENT OFFENCES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perjury	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pervert Justice	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	2	1	-	3	1	-
Breach of Recognisance/Probation/Bond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Breach Restraint Order	11	9	-	3	5	-	1	8	-	1	12	-	5	27	-	3	19	-
Breach Bail	3	4	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	1	3	-	-	9	-	-	7	-
Escape Custody	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Resist/Hinder Police	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Refuse Name	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Weapon Offences	2	-	-	-	2	-	1	2	-	4	-	-	3	1	-	1	1	-
Other Good Order	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
GOOD ORDER	20	13	-	4	13	-	4	11	-	7	17	-	10	40	-	8	28	-
Child Pornography	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restricted Publication	4	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PORNOGRAPHY AND CENSORSHIP	4	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Underage Drinking	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liquor Licensing nec*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LIQUOR LICENSING	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TAB and Bookmaking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lottery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Betting and Gaming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BETTING AND GAMING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trespass	5	2	-	5	1	-	3	4	-	7	11	-	12	8	-	6	7	-
TRESPASS	5	2	-	5	1	-	3	4	-	7	11	-	12	8	-	6	7	-
Soliciting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Procure Person	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Brothel Related Offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Live off Earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PROSTITUTION AND RELATED OFFENCES	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Consorting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Language Offences	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disorderly Behaviour	12	14	-	4	3	-	1	4	-	9	2	-	8	3	-	5	4	-
Offensive Behaviour	3	4	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loiter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Urinate	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Order nec*	21	33	-	10	18	-	15	34	-	19	52	-	24	64	-	24	69	-
OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER	37	54	-	14	23	-	17	40	-	28	58	-	32	67	-	29	73	-
Cannabis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heroin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Opiates (ex. Heroin)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cocaine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amphetamines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LSD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hallucinogens	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drugs nec*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
POSSESS/USE DRUGS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX 14

20-24		25-34			35-44			45-59			>59			Unkn.			TOTAL			Corp.	GRAND	
m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u		TOTAL
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	3
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	5	-	5	11	-	4	6	-	5	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	23	35	-	2	60
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
12	176	-	95	519	-	101	531	-	94	218	-	18	37	-	-	3	-	344	1,564	-	41	1,949
11	29	-	11	80	-	24	72	-	15	29	-	4	8	-	1	-	-	72	243	-	1,034	1,349
-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	23	32
9	8	-	36	11	-	31	4	-	9	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	88	23	-	7	118
-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	11	16
8	2	-	19	5	-	11	6	-	10	6	-	4	5	-	-	-	-	63	30	-	12	105
2	3	-	8	6	-	4	12	-	12	7	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	33	30	-	181	244
44	223	-	176	633	-	179	631	-	151	264	-	29	51	-	3	3	-	635	1,927	-	1,312	3,874
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
-	1	-	-	3	-	-	4	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	16	-	-	22
-	1	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	17	-	-	23
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	3
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	21	23
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	22	26
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33	61	-	123	137	-	127	189	-	215	166	-	116	100	-	1	-	-	653	686	-	662	2,001
33	61	-	123	137	-	127	189	-	215	166	-	116	100	-	1	-	-	653	686	-	662	2,001
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3	6	-	7	12	-	7	16	-	16	15	-	3	7	-	-	-	-	37	60	-	1	98
22	23	-	64	39	-	78	90	-	112	55	-	41	35	-	-	-	-	356	272	-	342	970
4	10	-	3	9	-	6	15	-	4	6	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	21	53	-	6	80
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-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	2	7
89	281	-	307	512	-	385	466	-	349	364	-	174	152	-	-	-	-	1,417	2,045	-	2,704	6,166
118	320	-	381	572	-	477	587	-	482	441	-	218	198	-	-	-	-	-1,833	2,433	-	3,055	7,321
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APPENDIX 14

Classification of Offences	10-14			15			16			17			18			19		
	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u	m	f	u
Offences Against Public Order (Cont)																		
Cannabis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heroin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Opiates (ex. Heroin)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cocaine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amphetamines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LSD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hallucinogens	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drugs nec*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IMPORT/EXPORT DRUGS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cannabis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heroin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Opiates (ex. Heroin)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cocaine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amphetamines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LSD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hallucinogens	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drugs nec*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SELL/TRADE DRUGS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cannabis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heroin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Opiates (ex. Heroin)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cocaine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amphetamines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LSD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hallucinogens	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drugs nec*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRODUCE/MANUFACTURE DRUGS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forge Script	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Possess Implements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drug Offence nec*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER DRUG RELATED OFFENCES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DUI Alcohol/Drugs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exceed PCA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refuse Blood Sample	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refuse Alcotest/BA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DRINK DRIVING AND RELATED OFFENCE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dangerous Driving	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	2	3	-	1	1	-	-
DANGEROUS DRIVING	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	2	3	-	1	1	-	-
Other Offences nec*	2	4	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-
OTHER OFFENCES NEC*	2	4	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-
TOTAL OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER	70	81	-	23	38	-	25	59	-	47	86	-	56	119	-	45	111	-
GRAND TOTAL	2,070	1,462	20	655	648	-	972	911	-	1,634	1,218	-	2,093	1,706	-	2,177	1,703	-

GLOSSARY

ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACB	Anti-Corruption Branch
AIC	Australian Institute of Criminology
AFP	Australian Federal Police
AP	Apprehension Report
DCS	Department for Correctional Services
DIMA	Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs
DPP	Director of Public Prosecutions
EMES	Emergency and Major Event Section
FOI	Freedom of Information
HR	Human Resources
IT	Information Technology
LSA	Local Service Area
MIR	Management Information Report
NCA	National Crime Authority
PCA	Police Complaints Authority
PIMS	Police Information Management System
PIR	Police Incident Report
OHS & W	Occupational Health, Safety and Welfare
RBT	Random Breath Testing
SA	South Australia
SAPOL	South Australia Police
SEG	Senior Executive Group (SAPOL)
STAR	Special Tasks and Rescue (Group)

FREQUENTLY USED TERMS / NAMES

Code of Conduct	Describes the professional standards expected of all members of SAPOL.
Core Functions	Those activities that SAPOL performs to achieve its Mission.
Core Strategies	Those elements which have been identified as being a focus for core policing in SAPOL. They provide a flow from Mission through Core Functions to Core Strategies and are a practical focus for planning, organisational change and development.
Corporate Business Plan	The highest level strategic plan which sets SAPOL's annual corporate directions and priorities.
Crime Reduction Strategy	A corporate policy providing a focus for tactical crime reduction within SAPOL incorporating the Core Functions and complementing the SAPOL planning process. It encompasses a problem-solving, intelligence-led approach to policing.
Environmental Scan	An analysis of the environment both external and internal, in which SAPOL operates.
Future Directions Strategy	A document which provides the strategic direction for SAPOL by setting out the Mission and Vision, the guiding principles and philosophies of the organisation and its Core Functions.
Key Management Areas	Those management areas which have been identified, in the Future Directions Strategy, as being those where significant outcomes should be sought.
Leadership Charter	A guide to those leadership behaviours necessary to achieve results.
Local Service Area	Local operational administrative unit of SAPOL.
Mission	Explains an organisation's purpose ('what we do').
Outcome	Impact or effect on the community as a result of Producing Outputs.
Output	Service delivered by SAPOL to external customers.
Output Class	Group of Outputs which are similar in nature.
Performance Indicator	An indicator against which the success of strategies may be assessed.
Performance Outcome Review (POR)	The process/forum for regular reviews of the performance of all units within SAPOL.
Priority Areas	Specific areas/issues relative to Outputs and Key Management Areas that require attention in a given year.

Problem solving	Problem solving is an approach to policing that involves looking at crime and disorder situations as symptoms that need to be analysed with appropriate responses developed and monitored to solve the underlying problems.
Service	Major management and operational unit within SAPOL.
Strategic Intelligence Requirements	Critical issues for each year for which intelligence is required to guide the proactive policing activity for each area.
Strategy	A process that may be adopted to achieve objectives relative to priority areas.
Tasking	Attendance and response by police patrols to a crime or incident following a request from a member of the public for police attendance.