



SOUTH AUSTRALIA POLICE
KEEPING SA SAFE



Government
of South Australia

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



Cover Shot

The striking three-metre high stainless steel sculpture welcomes visitors to the new Police Academy, which was officially opened on 8 February 2012. The contemporary piece of art comprises three incomplete metal circles that unite to signify the interaction between the community, SAPOL and the individual.

Annual Report 2011-2012

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27 September 2012

The Hon Jennifer Rankine, MP
Minister for Police
Level 2, 45 Pirie Street
Adelaide SA 5000

Dear Minister

Pursuant to section 75 of the *Police Act 1998*, I have the pleasure in submitting to you for your presentation to Parliament the Annual Report of the South Australian Police service for the financial year ended 30 June 2012.

Yours sincerely

COMMISSIONER OF POLICE



COMMISSIONER'S FOREWORD



Our purpose in reforming SAPOL was to create an organisation to provide a platform of safety, security and order, to support the community to function effectively and realise its aspirations.

We set a vision of being highly regarded as a modern and professional organisation, responding to the needs and expectations of the community. Being highly regarded in this way would mean we were delivering the right services in the right way.

Designing a police organisation like SAPOL is often complex and some features, such as culture, need to be established over an extended period.

A clear sense of purpose and direction is imperative, to concentrate effort, to guide redesign, to promote confidence and to provide a point of reference for challenges in a changing world.

Goals, strategies and a philosophy were established, the key features being:

- crime, road trauma and other forms of disorder are not inevitable – they can be prevented
- a proactive approach should be taken to prevent problems wherever possible
- engaging and working with the community and other sectors is fundamental
- accountability drives performance
- integrity is paramount
- SAPOL should be positioned for sustained performance and be adaptable to change.

A decentralised local model was considered to be the most appropriate, with controls for consistency, centralised specialist services and flexibility to manage major events and operations.

Building the right culture is important, as it underpins everything that happens in SAPOL. Decision making has been supported by high ethical standards and a problem-solving and achievement culture.

Establishing organisational capability has been critical and involved a broad range of organisational elements. Some structures, systems, policies and processes are significant. So too, are buildings, like the new police academy, communications and information technology, equipment and the legislative tools to enable police to be effective. The most important however, has been staffing levels, and a premium has been placed on training and development.



The program of change was managed through a series of Future Direction Strategies, which adopted a whole-of-organisation approach rather than a simple emphasis on priorities.

In assessing the value of this transformation program, it is important not just to look at activities. Outcomes, especially the prevention of problems is a much more valuable measure for the community.

Victim reported crime has continued to trend downwards. In 2011-12 there was a 5.6% reduction in victim reported crime and the overall reduction since 2000-01 has been 40.5%. While these figures are very pleasing, there are concerns about serious firearms crime and organised crime, particularly outlaw motor cycle gangs, and the broad impact of cybercrime producing difficulties for the community.

Road trauma is also a priority area as it has a significant deleterious effect on the community. Again, the results over time have been encouraging, with reductions in fatalities and serious injuries falling from 151 and 1647 respectively in 1997 to 92 and 858 in 2011-12.

Managing major events, such as car and bicycle races and political protest activity, and emergencies, whether natural or through human intervention, is a key issue for public order and community well-being. Ensuring SAPOL has an appropriate level of capability and suitable arrangements are in place generally, has been a priority as well. It is a matter of organisational pride that high standards are maintained in this area.

Community surveys indicate that SAPOL is highly regarded, which is a reflection of the aspirations in the 1997 vision statement. But, SAPOL must continue to grow and improve its capability – pursuing the best must always be unfinished business.

Reform in SAPOL has been a matter of pride in providing an essential service to the community and doing it to a high standard. It was, and is, a team effort, and there is much to be proud of. Thank you for your support.



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**At a
Glance**



KEY OUTCOMES 2011-12

SAPOL's Vision is to be held in the highest regard as a modern, motivated, progressive and professional organisation, responsive to the community's needs and expectations. Fulfilling this Vision means delivering tangible improvements to community safety for all South Australians, and contributing to the whole-of-government effort under South Australia's Strategic Plan.

SAPOL has demonstrated this with road fatalities declining from 151 in 1997 to 92 in this reporting period; and victim reported crime reducing by 40.5% since 2000-01, with 78 108 fewer victim reported crimes this financial year than in 2000-01.

Active engagement with the community, business and other government agencies was an important part of SAPOL's approach. 18 534 contacts including on-line reports were received by Bank SA Crime Stoppers, and as a result 2066 crimes were solved, 1166 suspects were apprehended, and \$261 645 worth of property and cash was recovered.

Technology played a vital role with 97 396 suspect /offender samples entered on the DNA database increasing from 84 629 in 2010-11. DNA links of persons to crime scenes contributing to an arrest or report was 52%, an increase from 48% last year, reflecting an improvement in forensic science and crime scene investigation practices.

563 594 driver screening tests were conducted, including 42 312 drivers tested for drug driving. 7779 cars were impounded or clamped for 'hoon driving' (5077 in 2009-10 and 7303 in 2010-11). An increased number of education sessions (900) were given by SAPOL's Traffic Training and Promotion Section to the community and law enforcement.

In 2011-12 the focus on an enhanced response to emergency calls for assistance continued, with SAPOL's Call Centre receiving 453 032 calls, an average of 37 753 per month; and the Police Communications Centre receiving 164 788 emergency 000 calls.

Also, over this period SAPOL continued to take a leadership role in national policing forums and combined policing services, chairing national boards and driving coordinated achievement in professionalism and continuous improvement. SAPOL also continued working together in partnerships with the higher education sector to link police training to vocational and university education. This gives individual police a wider perspective of their vital personal and professional contribution to the economic, social and cultural development of the State.

An indication of the success of this approach was the Morgan survey result which rated SAPOL the highest of all Australian police services for ethics and honesty at 84%. Other pleasing community survey results were 'confidence in police' rated at 86.4% and 'satisfaction in contact with police' with SAPOL at 83.6%.



SERVICE STRUCTURE

Commissioner of Police

Executive Support Branch

Anti-Corruption Branch

Corporate Communication Branch

Business Service

Business Service Support Branch

Call Centre

Expiation Notice Branch

Financial Management Services Branch

Information Services Branch

Physical Asset Services Branch

Procurement and Contract Management

Services Management Branch

Crime Service

Serious Crime Coordination Branch

Commercial and Electronic Crime Branch

Crime Gangs Task Force

Drug Investigation Branch

Forensic Services Branch

Investigation Support Branch

Major Crime Investigation Branch

Organised Crime Investigation Branch

Sexual Crime Investigation Branch

State Intelligence Branch

Performance Management and Reporting Service

Service Coordination Section

Planning Policy and Review Branch

Ethical and Professional Standards Branch

Operations Support Service

Operations Coordination Branch

Communications Branch

Firearms Branch

Licensing Enforcement Branch

Prosecutions Services Branch

Legal Branch

Special Tasks and Rescue Group (STAR Group)

State Crime Prevention Branch

Traffic Support Branch



DEPUTY COMMISSIONER

Police Historical Section

State Protective Security Branch

Information Systems & Technology Service

Customer Service Branch

Architecture and Business Consulting Services Branch

Contracts and Performance Management Branch

Security Branch

Infrastructure and Operations Branch

Project Delivery Services Branch

Northern Operations Service

Southern Operations Service

These two Services provide core function police services to communities at the local level and can draw on specialist operational support from the centrally located Crime Service and Operations Support Service. A detailed breakdown of the size and Local Service Areas contained within the Southern Operations Service and Northern Operations Service are depicted on page 12 of this report.

Human Resources Service

Grievance Resolution Officer

Security Advice Section

Service Finance Officer

HRS Coordinator

HRS Audit Support Officer

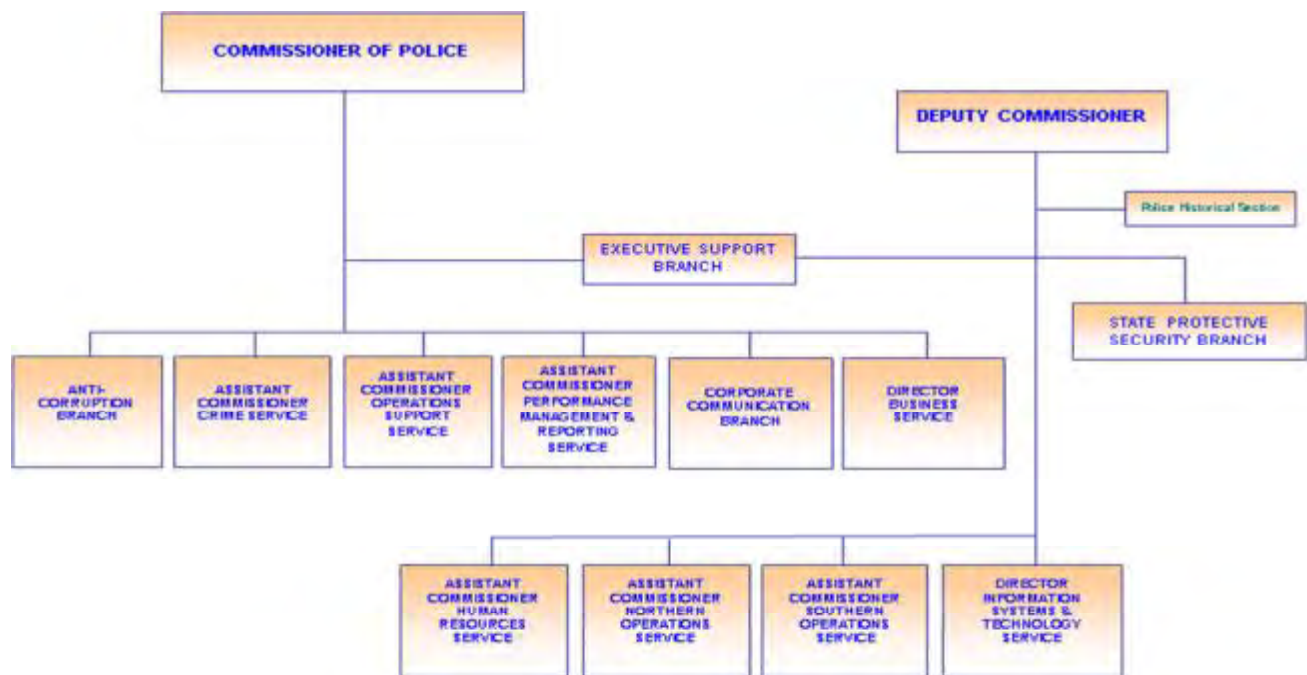
Health, Safety and Welfare Branch

Human Resource Management Branch

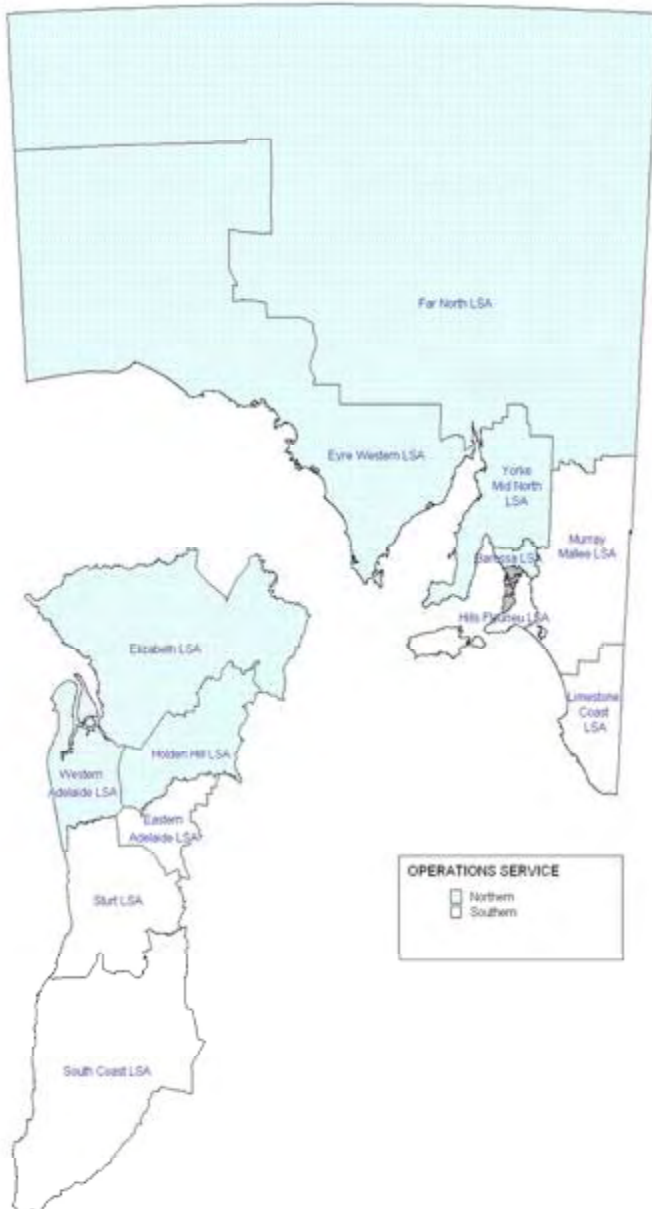
Industrial Relations Branch

Police Academy

ORGANISATIONAL CHART



LOCAL SERVICE AREA MAP



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

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

Northern Operations Service

| | <u>Km²</u> |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| Elizabeth | 482 |
| Holden Hill | 160 |
| Western Adelaide | 122 |
| Barossa | 3144 |
| Eyre Western | 253 067 |
| Far North | 608 160 |
| Yorke Mid North | 34 882 |

Southern Operations Service

| | <u>Km²</u> |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| Eastern Adelaide | 83 |
| South Coast | 490 |
| Sturt | 224 |
| Hills Fleurieu | 8752 |
| Limestone Coast | 21328 |
| Murray Mallee | 54099 |



COMMISSIONER HYDE RETIREMENT

Police Commissioner Mal Hyde announced he would retire on 20 July 2012 after having served in the position since 1997.

In a message to all members of South Australia Police, Commissioner Hyde said it had been a privilege to have held his position for the past 15 years, and to have worked with all members to protect and serve the community.

He expressed the view that while there will always be challenges in policing, SAPOL has much to be proud of, and this is a credit to all staff who have been committed to collectively providing the best service possible to the community.

Over time, under Commissioner Hyde's direction, SAPOL has had many important highlights and achievements. One of the most notable is SAPOL's Strategic Plan, the Future Directions Strategy (FDS). Introduced in 1997 and now in its 4th iteration, the FDS directs SAPOL's service delivery by focusing on service excellence and community engagement across all aspects of policing.

Guided by the FDS, SAPOL's three year reform program, Focus 21, introduced new community-based Local Service Areas (LSA) in advance of other police agencies in Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom. A new policing model with a focus on intelligence was developed. Also implemented were new corporate strategies for crime reduction and problem solving; performance management structures including a Leadership Charter and Code of Conduct;

flexible rostering to support responsive local services; and new staff rewards and recognition programs.

Since 1997, SAPOL has continued to respond to key social and political changes, economic imperatives, and the community's changing needs and expectations. These included action on major issues such as serious and organised crime, DNA legislative reform, over-representation of Aboriginal persons in the criminal justice system and firearm availability.

During Commissioner Hyde's term, SAPOL has taken a lead role on key national policing boards and issues. The Commissioner was Chair of the High Tech Crime Centre from March 2003 to December 2007; the Australasian Police Professional Standards Council from November 2009 to November 2011; and the Australia New Zealand Police Advisory Agency from April 2009 to April 2012.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF NEW COMMISSIONER

The Premier and the Minister for Police announced on 26 June 2012, that the Deputy Commissioner, Gary Burns, after a long and distinguished police career over 43 years, is South Australia's 20th Commissioner of Police.



Major Issues



RESPONDING TO THE COMMUNITY

The following major issues of Service Delivery, Crime Reduction and Safer Communities outline SAPOL's policing approach in 2011-12.

Service Delivery

Police work across the community, in partnerships and multi-agency approaches at all levels, to improve community safety.

Working with local communities, and effectively responding to their needs and expectations, is a key strategy. SAPOL delivers quality policing services by working together with others, on issues that concern all South Australians.

This responsiveness helps build a high level of community trust and confidence in police, an important factor in maintaining prosperous and peaceful communities.

In May 2012, Roy Morgan Research conducted the Image of Professionals Survey 2012. The survey ranked SAPOL highest of all Australian police jurisdictions for ethical approach, honesty and professionalism. While policing as a profession was ranked 8 out of 30, SAPOL was highlighted as being 'very highly rated' with a score of 84% (national percentage 69%).

SAPOL also continued to survey public satisfaction with policing services in 2011-12. The ratings of 86.4% for community confidence and 83.6% for community satisfaction demonstrate the effectiveness of SAPOL's continuing commitment to engaging with

the community in a fair and professional way at both a local and state level.

Local levels of policing through the 13 LSAs were complemented at a neighbourhood level in vulnerable areas, by providing a concentrated police response and services where they are needed most.

Neighbourhood Policing Teams continued to operate, with teams of four police officers and a supervisor in the northern and southern parts of the outer metropolitan area.

Suburbs covered by the program include Hackham West, Huntfield Heights, Seaford, and Seaford Rise within the South Coast LSA; and Davoren Park, Munno Para, Smithfield, and Smithfield Plains within the Elizabeth LSA.

Neighbourhood Police Officers are highly visible and accessible, which allows them to engage with their local communities to help reduce local crime, and assist in providing effective solutions to law and order issues impacting that community. Following the success of the trial program, SAPOL plans to expand Neighbourhood Policing Teams across other vulnerable metropolitan suburbs.

SAPOL's engagement with the community takes many forms. The continued growth of the internet has greatly impacted on traditional media and created a 24-hour news cycle, that SAPOL has responded to with the continued development of a news website (www.sapolicenews.com.au). Through this site police communicate directly with the public, providing timely updates to media outlets on the day-to-day operations of police.



During the reporting period SAPOL also developed a number of other social media applications to enable police to more effectively engage and interact with the community. These applications include the use of Twitter, Facebook and YouTube. As an example of the positive interaction, as at 30 June 2012 there were 48 927 Facebook and 6500 Twitter followers.

SAPOL uses these collaborative technologies as part of a problem solving approach to solve local crime and gain assistance with other issues of public concern. A Facebook trial commenced in the Elizabeth LSA, Far North LSA, and Transit Services Branch in 2011-12, allowing those units to engage directly with their communities online, to inform them about local policing issues, and identify and coordinate local crime prevention opportunities.

Effective policing of community events, large and small, was another important part of police activities in this period aimed at working with their local and broader state communities. SAPOL worked in partnership with many other stakeholders, including other emergency services, both local and state governments, volunteer and community groups and business. Three of the most socially and economically significant community events during the year were the Tour Down Under, Clipsal 500 motorsport event and Adelaide Fringe Festival in February and March 2012.

SAPOL's Emergency and Major Events Section work proactively across government, the community, and business organisations to ensure all aspects of community safety is considered when these events are planned and conducted. Police provide a wide range of expert advice and assistance on crime prevention, liquor licensing, crowd and traffic control, and emergency management.

In January 2012, the world wide televised Santos Tour Down Under, a Union Cycliste Internationale's (UCI) ProTour event, attracted a total of 760 000 spectators. A total of 581 police were deployed across the five days of the event in a complex and highly organised community safety exercise, involving riders, teams, spectators, media and the general South Australian community.

During this event, police highlighted the Motor Accident Commission's cycle campaign 'Be Safe, Be Seen', by urging cyclists to wear reflective clothing, ensure their bikes use appropriate lighting, and observe roads rules, especially at night. SAPOL also worked with the media to draw public attention to the presence of cyclists on South Australian roads, especially at night.

In March 2012, the Clipsal 500 motorsport event, attended by 263 400 people across four days, involved 961 police personnel, with an average of 240 police officers deployed on a daily basis both within the track and outside in the Adelaide Central Business District. Proactive policing resulted in apprehensions significantly reduced to 49 arrests, compared to 60 in 2011. Include post-race nightlife in Adelaide's entertainment precinct, arrests reduced from 60 to 40 and evictions from the track reduced from 67 to 45.

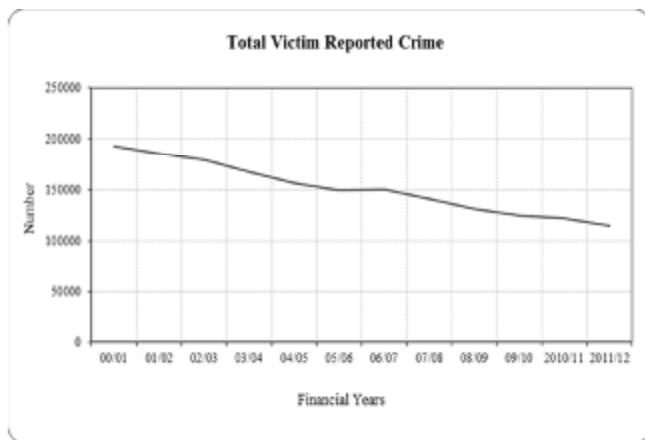
Coinciding with the Clipsal 500, SAPOL also undertook an extensive drug and alcohol driver testing operation in and around Adelaide. Over four nights 6259 drivers were alco-tested with a total of 51 drink drivers. 700 drug screens were administered with 31 testing positive to a prescribed drug. SAPOL also undertook a month-long road safety campaign, supported by the Motor Accident Commission, focused on pedestrian safety.

CRIME REDUCTION

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

In 2011-12 SAPOL continued a planned approach to crime reduction using police resources and activity to achieve a continued reduction of victim reported crime.

In this reporting period, victim reported crime fell by - 5.6% (Two Stage Format). There has been a -40.5% reduction (Two Stage Format) in victim reported crime since 2000-01, with 78 108 fewer victim reported crimes this financial year (2011-12) than in 2000-01.



Since 2002-03 (the baseline year for South Australia's Strategic Plan) there has been a -36.1% reduction (Two Stage Format) in victim reported crime or 64 721 less crimes reported in 2011-12 compared to 2002-03.

CRIME STATISTICS

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

While crime statistics analysis requires consideration of legislation, policy, specialised policing operations and recording changes, SAPOL's victim reported crime statistics are consistently those offences that directly affect victims; such as assault, theft, and most offences against property.

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

REPORTED CRIME – TWO STAGE FORMAT

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

Offences against the person and offences against property generally have an identified victim and a Police Incident Report is raised. Offences against public order often do not have a victim identified for the incident and are identified through the raising of an Apprehension Report only. As an example, drug



and drink driving detections are almost entirely the result of police practices and strategies, and not as a result of a victim reporting a crime. Similarly, behavioural and weapon related offences are often the result of police activity.

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

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

Using the Two Stage Format, victim reported crime in 2011-12 fell by -5.6% over 2010-11.

REPORTED CRIME – TRADITIONAL FORMAT

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

In 2011-12, a -4.2% reduction in victim reported crime was achieved over 2010-11, when combining the two categories of Offences against the Person and Offences against Property.

OFFENCES REPORTED OR BECOMING KNOWN TO POLICE

OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON (TRADITIONAL FORMAT)

Offences against the Person decreased by -1.5% (323 offences) in 2011-12 over 2010-11.

| OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | %CHANGE |
|-----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Murder | 23 | 22 | -4.3 |
| Attempted Murder | 28 | 28 | 0.0 |
| Manslaughter | 1 | 1 | 0.0 |
| Driving Causing Death | 24 | 14 | -41.7 |
| Serious Assault | 996 | 907 | -8.9 |
| Minor Assault | 14 490 | 14 245 | -1.7 |
| Assault Police | 841 | 823 | -2.1 |
| Rape/Attempted Rape | 579 | 584 | 0.9 |
| Other Sexual Offences | 1 240 | 1 422 | 14.7 |
| Aggravated Robbery | 900 | 794 | -11.8 |
| Non Aggravated Robbery | 246 | 226 | -8.1 |
| Other Offences | 2 343 | 2 322 | -0.9 |
| SUB-TOTAL | 21 711 | 21 388 | -1.5 |

- Serious Assault continued a sustained reduction with a decrease of 89 offences (-8.9%).
- Reductions were achieved in all categories apart from Attempted Murder, Manslaughter, Rape/Attempted Rape and Other Sexual Offences.
- Attempted Murder and Manslaughter remained static.
- Rape/Attempted Rape offences have increased by 5 offences (0.9%) and Other Sexual Offences have increased by 182 offences (14.7%).



OFFENCES REPORTED OR BECOMING KNOWN TO POLICE

OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY (TRADITIONAL FORMAT)

Offences against Property decreased by -4.8% (5249 offences) in 2011-12 over 2010-11.

| OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | %CHANGE |
|--|---------|---------|---------|
| Serious Criminal Trespass - Dwelling | 10 926 | 10 603 | -3.0 |
| Serious Criminal Trespass - Shop | 1 630 | 1 938 | 18.9 |
| Serious Criminal Trespass - Other | 5 021 | 4 806 | -4.3 |
| Deception/Manipulation | 2 866 | 2 352 | -17.9 |
| Receiving/Dealing in Tainted Property | 1 497 | 1 579 | 5.5 |
| Theft/Illegal Use of Motor Vehicle | 4 985 | 4 928 | -1.1 |
| Illegal Interference of Motor Vehicle | 2 956 | 3 110 | 5.2 |
| Theft from Motor Vehicle | 11 838 | 10 626 | -10.2 |
| Theft from Shops | 7 276 | 7 546 | 3.7 |
| Other Theft | 33 732 | 32 708 | -3.0 |
| Property Damage – Arson / Explosives | 2 308 | 2 362 | 2.3 |
| Property Damage - Not Arson / Explosives | 24 705 | 21 933 | -11.2 |
| SUB-TOTAL | 109 740 | 104 491 | -4.8 |

- In 2011-12 Serious Criminal Trespass (SCT) - Dwelling decreased by 323 offences (-3.0%) and SCT - Other decreased by 215 offences (-4.3%). However, SCT - Shop increased by 308 offences (18.9%).
- Theft/Illegal Use of Motor Vehicles decreased by 57 offences (-1.1%) and Theft from Motor Vehicles decreased by 1212 offences (-10.2%). However, Illegal Interference of Motor Vehicle increased by 154 offences (5.2%).
- Property Damage – Not Arson / Explosives decreased by 2772 offences (-11.2%).

OFFENCES REPORTED OR BECOMING KNOWN TO POLICE

OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER (TRADITIONAL FORMAT)

In 2011-12 proactive police detections of Offences against Public Order recorded a decrease of -0.8%.

| OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | %CHANGE |
|---|---------|---------|---------|
| Hinder/Resist Police | 2 399 | 2 368 | -1.3 |
| Firearm/Weapon Offences | 3 891 | 4 138 | 6.3 |
| Disorderly/Offensive Behaviour | 6 502 | 5 701 | -12.3 |
| Drug Offences | 4 927 | 5 094 | 3.4 |
| Drink Driving Offences | 8 469 | 8 152 | -3.7 |
| Dangerous Reckless or Negligent Driving | 2 561 | 2 536 | -1.0 |
| Other Offences | 25 954 | 26 303 | 1.3 |
| SUB-TOTAL | 54 703 | 54 292 | -0.8 |



SAFER COMMUNITIES

Safer Streets

Dedicated to improving safety in public places, SAPOL continued Operation Safe Streets throughout 2011-12. The operation focused on low tolerance policing of public disorder and antisocial behavioural offences, and carriage of weapons in the street or other public places.

The operation also had a strong focus on alcohol-related violence and drink-driving incidents around entertainment precincts across the state, both in the regional centres and in the Adelaide Central Business District (CBD). A Safe Streets operation in the CBD between 9 December 2011 and 31 March 2012, resulted in 162 arrests, 15 reports, 184 traffic infringement notices, 14 cannabis expiation notices and 28 vehicle defects.

Again in 2011-12, the Offender Management Plan (OMP) pilot continued at two sites within the metropolitan area, aimed at protecting the public from serious crime and prolific offenders. This multi-agency initiative case-manages key adult offenders to reduce their criminal behaviour by using the collective resources of participating agencies with an emphasis on information sharing. To date, benefits include a reduction in crime, an improvement in offender rehabilitation and health, and improved interagency relationships.

SAPOL launched a new safety initiative at the Adelaide Central Railway Station and on Facebook, aimed at involving the travelling public in identifying criminal offenders. The SA Police News Facebook

page and a large screen television at the Adelaide Railway Station now projects CCTV images of offenders wanted by police for crimes on public transport.

This strategy complements the BankSA Crime Stoppers "wanted" posters displayed in trains, trams and buses. The television screen has been placed in a prominent position where more than 100 000 people enter and exit the trains every day, and to date, with the support of commuters, SAPOL has achieved a 68% success rate in identifying offenders through this method. To view the photo gallery on the SA Police News Facebook page visit:

www.facebook.com/sapolicenews.

Trail bikes and mountain bikes are also being used to police graffiti offences, other acts of vandalism and public safety around train lines. The trail bikes are employed by police from Transit Services Branch to patrol major rail corridors in areas such as the tunnels in the Lynton and Eden Hills, as well as the rail yards at Dry Creek. The mountain bikes are used to patrol Linear Park and areas around the O-Bahn Busway.

SAPOL actively supported the launch of National Rail Safety Week, aimed at reminding pedestrians of the dangers of inattention, trespassing on rail lines and crossing against lights. The 6th annual National Safety Week, held during August 2011, highlighted factors such as inattention, driver distraction, risk taking and disobeying warning signage as common contributors to collisions between vehicles and trains at level crossings.



Recognising that beaches can attract opportunistic thieves and anti-social behaviour, particularly those that are alcohol-related, police worked in partnership with the City of Holdfast Bay, the Glenelg Surf Life Saving Club, and the media on Operation Beach Safe. This operation ran between November 2011 and March 2012.

Police utilised a variety of strategies including uniform and plain clothes foot patrols, push bikes, motorcycles, police horses, a mobile message trailer, and CCTV in a highly visible and accessible police presence. These achieved sound results such as those from Operation Beach Safe, of 8 arrests, 6 reports, 75 traffic expiations, 16 traffic cautions, 4 defects, and 66 reports for dry zone breaches.

To promote boating and water safety, Operation River Safe was undertaken from Boxing Day 2011 to mid-January 2012. Police patrolled the River Murray from Renmark to Tailem Bend during the day and night, targeting anti-social behaviour, unsafe water use and safety equipment breaches.

Officers checked registrations, licences and safety equipment and conducted random drug and alcohol testing. They spoke to 501 people on 155 vessels, including observers and skiers, and provided information and educational material on river safety. Police were encouraged that, from the 198 alco-tests and 37 drug tests undertaken, no positive tests were recorded. During the operation this year, only 10 expiations were issued for boating offences, as compared to 33 in 2010-11.

Safer Roads

The South Australian Road Safety Strategy 2020 – Towards Zero Together and the State Road Safety Action Plan were released in this reporting period. Towards Zero Together reflects the absolute commitment of the South Australian Government to road safety, and focuses on four key areas. These are: Safer People; Safer Speeds; Safer Roads and Safer Vehicles. Towards Zero Together and the Road Safety Action Plan provide a framework for a series of reforms aimed at reducing road fatalities and serious injuries by changing road use behaviours.

The latest iteration of the SAPOL Road Safety Strategy (2011-2014), with a central theme of stopping dangerous drivers, was also released in December 2011. The established message that 'Road Safety is Everyone's Responsibility' has been retained, and the Strategy aims to focus efforts on low-tolerance policing to reckless or unsafe road use behaviour that may contribute to road trauma.

On South Australian roads in 2011-12, there were 92 fatalities compared to 111 in 2010-11. In the first six months of 2012, South Australia recorded 49 fatalities, compared to 62 in the first 6 months of 2011. There were 947 serious injuries in the 2011 calendar year compared to 1058 in 2010. In the first six months of 2012, South Australia recorded 393 serious injuries.

In accord with the SAPOL Road Safety Strategy, and coinciding with the 2011-12 Christmas holiday period, SAPOL launched new Fatal Five categories. These categories are considered to be the five main factors that contribute to road trauma on our roads, and are enforcement priorities for all police. They are: Drink and Drug Driving, Speeding, Seatbelts, Distraction, and Dangerous Road Users.



During October 2011, a State-wide road safety campaign entitled Operation Safe October was undertaken in partnership with the Motor Accident Commission, the Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure (DPTI), and media outlets. This campaign coincided with what is traditionally a high risk period on our roads. Police targeted the Fatal Five categories on roads throughout the state and used social media, including the SA Police News website, Facebook, YouTube and Twitter to convey road safety messages.

During the operation period, 30 403 alcohol breath tests were conducted with 292 drink drive offences detected and 2394 drug screening tests resulted in 72 positive drug screens. Additionally, 3208 speeding offences, 258 seat belt offences, and 492 inattentive or distractive driving behaviour offences were detected.

During the previous reporting period, the speed limit was reduced on the South Eastern Freeway for heavy vehicles with five axles or more. SAPOL has actively monitored compliance with the changed conditions, working with DPTI to identify appropriate locations for the installation of two fixed speed cameras to monitor heavy vehicles on the down track. The result as observed by police is a positive change in heavy vehicle driver behaviour.

SAPOL also conducted Operation Influence throughout the year in a number of metropolitan locations. Working with DPTI the operation focused on the roadworthiness of heavy vehicles. Police inspected 237 trucks and trailers, and drug tested 43 drivers. As a result, 159 defect notices and 72 fines were issued to reinforce to drivers and heavy vehicle owners that road safety is everyone's responsibility. Maintaining a strong focus on improving heavy vehicle

road safety will continue to be a priority for SAPOL in 2012-13.

Statistics identify that motorcyclists are at risk of being killed on South Australian roads. There were 20 fatal motorcycle crashes in 2011 compared to 16 fatal crashes in 2010. In response SAPOL undertook Operation Safe Motorcycles during November 2011. Using a range of strategies police targeted both motorcyclists who speed or displayed reckless behaviour, and reckless or dangerous drivers who put motorcyclists at risk.

In one operation, 14 motorcyclists were detected travelling at more than 40kmh over the 80 kmh speed limit on Gorge Road at Paracombe. Six of these were travelling at over 140kmh, with one rider detected at 172kmh. One person was reported for exceeding the speed limit twice on the same day (144 kph and 160 kph respectively). That motorcycle was impounded for a period of 28 days.

A nationally coordinated police road safety operation, Operation Crossroads was undertaken between 23 December 2011 and 3 January 2012. The operation was used to highlight the need for careful and responsible driver, rider, and pedestrian behaviour, during the peak road use holiday season. As a result of the 22 590 driver alcohol tests undertaken, 209 drivers were charged with drink driving offences. Police also undertook 1642 roadside Driver Drug Tests with 33 positive results being detected. 247 vehicles were impounded, and a total of 3500 expiation notices were issued, including 658 for speeding offences.



Over the March 2012 long weekend, SAPOL conducted Operation Adelaide Cup, targeting drink and drug drivers across the State. More than 200 police officers were involved in both static and mobile driver testing activities during this operation. A total of 5141 tests were conducted, with 68 drink driving and 17 drug driving offences detected. 47 motorists were issued with an immediate loss of licence and 44 vehicles were impounded or clamped for 28 days.

Police continued using powers under the *Criminal Law (Clamping, Impounding and Forfeiture of Vehicles) Act 2007* to penalise hoon drivers. The Act allows police to seek the forfeiture of vehicles where the owner has been convicted of a forfeiture offence or other prescribed offences. Vehicles can be sold at auction, publicly crushed and disposed as scrap metal. For the reporting period, 7932 vehicles have been clamped or impounded, 26 vehicles sold by auction, 178 destroyed, and 6 vehicles publicly crushed.

Serious Organised Crime

Serious organised crime is the ongoing activities of criminal groups linked by common factors, that together form a real threat to the wellbeing and safety of the community. There is a high level of involvement by serious organised crime in violence, illicit drugs, fear and extortion.

SAPOL's approach is guided by the *Serious and Organised Crime Strategy 2009-2012* and the *Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs Management Plan*. The Plan is aimed at disrupting, disabling and dismantling the business of organised crime, with a holistic effort across all areas of policing.

Central to the plan is greater information-sharing and coordination between Crime Service and LSAs, significantly increasing the involvement of local police in the management of Outlaw Motorcycle Gang (OMCG) members.

SAPOL's Crime Gangs Task Force (CGTF) continued to have a central role in the overall management of OMCG enforcement activity, with additional resources provided from across SAPOL to meet operational demands and manage large public gatherings of gang members.

For example, Crime Gang Task Force members supported by local police managed a convoy of the Rebels OMCG from Western Australia as they travelled across the state for a national 'run' in Mildura on 7 October 2011.

There were a number of traffic offences detected, for example one gang member was reported for speed dangerous, travelling at 191 kph in a 110 kph zone, resulting in an immediate loss of licence for 6 months, and the impounding of his motor bike for 28 days. Police tested gang members for drink and drug driving, resulting in 5 positive drug tests and in total, 43 bikes were defected and 14 traffic infringement notices were issued.

During 2011-12 the CGTF arrested or reported 89 OMCG members and 92 associates. The Task Force also seized 1175 grams of amphetamine, 130 cannabis plants, 5319 grams of cannabis, 165 ecstasy pills, 927 street deals of other illicit drugs, over \$139 000 in cash, 29 firearms, and issued 42 barring orders.



Serious and organised crime target many legitimate business activities for their criminal enterprises. Serious and organised criminals are using the Internet in the fraudulent misuse and illegal access to the retirement savings of older Australians. Based on initial indications, more than 2600 Australians have lost in excess of \$113 million to these scams, and in response the Australian Crime Commission (ACC) Board has established a multi-agency task force. Led by the ACC, the task force comprises law enforcement, including SAPOL, and regulatory and service delivery agencies across federal, state and territory government.

As reported last year there was a High Court challenge to the *Serious and Organised (Crime) Control Act 2008* (SOCCA) Section 14(1). In August 2011, the South Australian government released a two part strategy aimed at combating serious and organised crime. The strategy proposed amendments to SOCCA following the High Court decision; and amendments to other legislation to enable and support the disruption of organised criminal activity.

The *Serious and Organised Crime (Control) (Miscellaneous) Amendment Act 2012* and the *Statutes Amendment (Serious and Organised Crime) Act 2012* were proclaimed in the reporting period. Together, these Acts now provide police with an expanded suite of legislative tools to deal with serious and organised crime.

Serious Firearms Offences

Another critical issue for the community and SAPOL has been the growing threat and incidence of serious firearm offences, where criminals including OMCG members are using firearms when committing violent offences in the community.

SAPOL statistics show that the total number of breaches of the *Firearms Act 1977* proactively detected by police has increased from 907 in 2008-09 to 1030 in 2011-12.

By strictly enforcing any regulatory breaches of the Act SAPOL aims to limit the criminal use of firearms in the community.

In the reporting period there was a decrease in offences of violence where a firearm or replica firearm had been used or displayed, or where a victim believed a concealed firearm may have been involved, (from 249 in 2008-09 to 237 in 2011-12).

Despite a decrease in violent offending with firearms the nature of some of these offences has become more visible, with firearms being used in entertainment districts or for drive-by shootings. These offences impact on the safety and wellbeing of the community and in response, SAPOL is acting at both a strategic and operational level.

There are a number of challenges in addressing serious firearm offences and related criminal activity, and a coordinated effort at state, national and potentially international level is required.



All police jurisdictions are therefore working together in a multifaceted approach involving law enforcement operations and systems; legislative and regulatory reforms.

SAPOL is taking a broad issue-based range of actions in these areas. Operationally through targeted state-based and localised strategies and the use of intelligence; and through legislation including a Bill currently before Parliament, the South Australian Statutes Amendment (Serious Firearm Offences) Bill 2012. This legislation reflects the growing community concern about the increase of drive-by shooting incidents.

SAPOL also has a national role in analysing existing national legislation to address firearm possession and use in criminal activity, including border security, trafficking, manufacturing, offences and penalties.

The focus on enhancing the policing response to serious firearm offences will continue in the next reporting period. Key partners include other police jurisdictions, Attorneys-General, and Commonwealth agencies such as Customs, CrimTrac and the Australian Crime Commission.

Alcohol and Illegal Drug Related Crime

In 2011-12 the strong association between crime and both illicit drug use and the misuse of alcohol continued to be a key concern to police. SAPOL's problem solving approach to detection and prevention of alcohol and drug related offences again resulted in some encouraging results.

State-wide, the South Australian Alcohol and Other Drug Strategy 2011-2016 reaffirmed the government's commitment to a whole-of-government strategy to reduce the harm from alcohol and other drug misuse. The new strategy takes an evidence-based approach to reducing the effects of alcohol and other drug misuse on both individuals and the community; and aligns with the National Drug Strategy 2010-2015 by encompassing the three pillars of demand reduction, supply reduction and harm reduction.

In 2011 SAPOL again supported National Alcohol Action Day, with Operation Unite. This coordinated national policing effort targeted the Adelaide Central Business District and country location of Port Lincoln, and was aimed at reducing alcohol related crime in response to community concern. Held from 2-4 December 2011, Operation Unite resulted in a total of 50 arrests, 25 reports and 133 expiation notices issued.

Community based problem solving partnerships also play a major role in SAPOL's policing approach to the detection, use and distribution of illicit drugs and related offending in the community

Across the state, in the major entertainment precincts of Adelaide and in regional areas, police worked in partnerships with local business, community groups, local government and other stakeholders to improve public awareness and education about the role of alcohol in criminal offending.



Partnerships with local communities and business are part of SAPOL's successful problem solving strategy in tackling this issue at a grass roots level. For example, Whyalla police conducted a trial with licensees, where a 1am lockout was run for a 12 month period. The aim was to reduce the number of alcohol related crimes occurring in the early hours and better monitor patron numbers and behaviours at licensed venues.

The trial was successful and reduced by around -45% arrests or reports within licensed premises and the vicinity of hotels and clubs, compared to the previous three years. The number of times police were called to attend disturbances also decreased. Following reviews and consultation between Whyalla Police, SAPOL's Licensing Enforcement Branch, Consumer and Business Services, the SA Hotels Association and local licensees, there was agreement to implement the plan on a permanent basis across Whyalla.

During 2011-12 a number of targeted operations were conducted by SAPOL, including those in partnership with other government agencies sharing intelligence. Operation Enclose, coordinated by the SAPOL's Police Corrections Section in partnership with the management of Mobilong Prison and the Department for Correctional Services (DCS), investigated and targeted both prisoners and civilians at Mobilong Prison. During this operation police intercepted and seized a number of packages containing controlled drugs and contraband items. Seventeen people, including three prisoners, were charged with a range of offences.

Internationally, SAPOL was involved with Australian and Vietnamese law enforcement agencies to dismantle a transnational drug trafficking and distribution syndicate. This resulted in the seizure of three amphetamine type substances and five South Australian men arrested.

SAPOL's longstanding and successful Operation Mantle consistently focuses on reducing the street level accessibility and availability of illicit drugs; targeting street level drug trafficking; identifying and targeting drug users who commit crime to maintain their dependence; providing drug users with opportunities for diversion from illicit drugs; and engaging with the broader community in crime reduction partnerships. Mantle continued throughout most of this reporting period, with some reassignment to the policing of OMCGs from February to June 2012. The results for 2011-12 Operation Mantle were 387 arrests, 274 reports, cash seized of \$473 509, 2437 cannabis plants seized, 1383 vehicles searched, 1043 drug dog detections, and numerous quantities of illicit drugs seized.

The community continued to support police by contacting BankSA Crime Stoppers, in recognition that any information is always very valuable, whether new to police or supplementing existing intelligence. A typical result in 2011-12 was the discovery of 69 cannabis plants, and a number of kg of dried cannabis leading to one person being charged with cultivating a commercial quantity of cannabis and drug trafficking offences.



Organised crime is strongly linked to the manufacture and distribution of illicit drugs, often on a large scale. Following a long-running investigation, on 22 September 2011 SAPOL's Organised Crime Investigation Branch ended a multi-million dollar cannabis distribution and money laundering syndicate. This syndicate, operating over a number of years, had been growing and supplying commercial quantities of cannabis to the local, Queensland and Victorian markets. Detectives and police financial investigators searched ten houses, storage areas and business premises, resulting in a number of arrests including one man arrested and charged with 23 counts of trafficking a large commercial quantity of cannabis and 58 counts of money laundering involving more than \$10 million.

The seizure of clandestine laboratories remained an important part of SAPOL's illicit drug reduction strategy in 2011-12 with 58 detected and dismantled during the reporting period. Drugs manufactured in clandestine laboratories present a significant risk to the health and welfare of members of the public who may become involved in their use.

In February 2012, a 12 month SAPOL investigation resulted in a number of arrests across 31 premises in the Adelaide metropolitan area. Around 65 police from Drug Investigation Branch, Police Corrections Section and several LSAs were involved in the seizure of 2700 'street deals' of heroin, 850 'street deals' of methyl amphetamine, \$17 600 cash, two heroin presses, and a firearm. This syndicate had allegedly been trafficking heroin and methyl amphetamine in South Australia, with links to criminals in eastern states from where they had been sourcing large commercial amounts of drugs for distribution in this state.

Emergency Management

SAPOL's legislated role includes preparing for emergency management and response as the coordinating agency in the State Emergency Plan. An important component of this is working in partnership with other key stakeholders to build capacity and share knowledge. This also involves international cooperation and assistance, for example the support given to Christchurch, New Zealand, reported in the last Annual Report.

SAPOL's immediate and effective response to last year's Christchurch earthquake tragedy was recognised with a Commissioner's Commendation for Operation Earthquake from the Commissioner of New Zealand Police, and a recognition award from Christchurch City Council on 18 April 2012. This award reflected the professionalism, teamwork and positive attitude displayed by SAPOL officers throughout the operation. Assistant Commissioner David Cliff from New Zealand Police was the Police Commander for that disaster and on 7 December 2011 gave a presentation to SAPOL on the emergency response.

Police continue to work closely with all agencies in the Fire Prevention Strategic Alliance Committee to ensure the *Fire and Emergency Services Act 2005* is complied with. As part of SAPOL's continuous improvement business practice approach, a memorandum of understanding with the Metropolitan Fire Service (MFS) and Country Fire Service (CFS) was signed in 2011-12. The response criteria for Crime Scene Investigators and Fire Cause Investigators within Forensic Response Section to



both building and bush fires was reviewed, to ensure existing policing practices are in step with current developments.

Another successful problem solving partnership was the presentation by SAPOL on 24 April 2012, at the Building Resilient Committees Forum organised by Flinders University and Anglicare. This was a chance to highlight SAPOL's leadership role in engaging the community on disaster resilience and promote the National Strategy for Disaster Resilience.

SAPOL continued its emergency management preparedness throughout 2011-12 to fulfil its role under the State's Emergency Management Arrangements. SAPOL provides a critical service on catastrophic fire danger days, which requires staff to maintain availability for their essential policing role. A Significant Communication Strategy was delivered across SAPOL in this period, reinforcing the Whole of Government Operating Principles on Catastrophic Fire Danger Rating Days.

The need for careful risk management and business continuity planning was highlighted in the 2010-11 Queensland floods, which identified the hazards that major disasters can cause when access to police buildings, vehicles, equipment and technology is hindered. On 2 August 2011 Queensland Police provided a detailed presentation to SAPOL on this aspect, in a problem solving partnership approach aimed at maintaining the effective delivery of policing services during an emergency or disaster.

Operation Nomad

Operation Nomad is the strategic and operational police operation that has grown into the state's multi-agency response to the serious community safety issue of bushfires and their very high level of personal and financial risk. Now nationally recognised, Operation Nomad continued in 2011-12, being officially launched on 1 December 2011 by Assistant Commissioner Southern Operations Service.

The focus of Operation Nomad remained on prevention by providing a highly visible policing presence in high-risk bushfire areas and concentrating on known or suspected arsonists. Overall, SAPOL monitored 217 persons of interest and made personal contact visits to those individuals assessed as being a high risk to the community on days of potential bushfire occurrences.

Proactively identifying, and disrupting or apprehending, arsonists while also providing a rapid response to any outbreaks, are key elements in SAPOL's strategy to reduce the impact of bushfires on the South Australian community.

This recognises that bushfire arson devastates communities, livelihoods and property, and in the worst case, kills people. The community plays a key role in detecting suspicious behaviour of arsonists and in working with police to keep the community safe. In an effort to better educate the community on preventing bushfire arson, SAPOL's State Crime Prevention Branch developed corporate presentations for members to deliver to the community.



These were Bushfire Arson Prevention presentations for South Australian Communities and a Bushfire Arson Prevention for High School Students in years 8 to 10. Through ongoing education, police hope to reduce the incidence of fires caused by reckless or indifferent behaviour, including that of children.

Another highly effective tactic in preventing bushfires was the continuing deployment of the Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) system. ANPR scans vehicle registration number plates allowing patrols to immediately identify suspect vehicles listed on the Nomad Hot List database. The system records a digital photograph of the vehicle, the registration, and location, using GPS.

During the 2010- 2011 Fire Danger Season, prescribed equipment and vehicle exhausts were found to have caused 116 fires. In response, SAPOL again worked with South Australian farming communities to remind farmers and property owners that equipment/machinery must be serviced, to help prevent fires on rural properties.

Resources and Infrastructure

SAPOL is a progressive service based organisation, and its professional capability relies on having a professionally skilled and motivated workforce equipped with modern technology.

As part of its strategic human resources strategy, SAPOL improved the selection of local recruits, including applicants of less than 25 years of age, through the use of new testing and profiling models.

There is a consistently high level of interest from applicants in pursuing a career in policing, and SAPOL responds in a variety of ways. Career event presentations, and partnerships with education such as SAPOL's Recruiting Section worked closely with Adelaide TAFE through the Certificate III in Police. The use of social media is also being considered.

SAPOL also employed 90 overseas and interstate applicants with existing police experience, in 2011-12. These recruits undertook a bridging course that is shorter than the cadet programme, and graduated as Probationary Constables in a shorter time.

Over time, SAPOL's police facilities, stations and office complexes have been modernised around the state. Police Headquarters, previously located in Flinders Street, was replaced by a new 'five star green' energy rated building, opened in October 2011.

Featuring a range of purpose-built equipment and energy saving technology, the new ten-story building has multiple facilities.

These include an undercover car park, a commercial café on the ground floor, a fully equipped exercise room and multi-use rooms that can adapt to the changing needs of a modern police service. The new Headquarters also has the latest recycling technology, for energy-saving to reduce the carbon footprint.

The Fort Largs Police Academy was decommissioned following the final graduation at the site on 14 December 2011. Following an extensive consultation process, construction of the new Police Academy began on the land adjacent to Fort Largs in February 2010.



The completion of the \$53.4 million new Police Academy complex in 2011-12 was the most important investment in SAPOL for at least the last 50 years. Purpose built, the integrated and designed facilities in a modern campus style, will meet both SAPOL's current and future training and staff development needs.

The Police Academy has a key role in vocational training, as well as supervision, management and leadership development for all SAPOL staff. The new Academy features enhanced operational safety training facilities, including a scenario village, and wider training options with the co-location of prosecutor and detective training units.

The new Academy opened on 8 February 2012, bringing to an end the previous Academy's proud 50 year history of continual use.

SAPOL's Program Shield is a long term program of work required to incrementally replace the majority of SAPOL's older IT systems to better meet the evolving needs of SAPOL's future operational policing requirements. This will be the largest IT system change to SAPOL since the introduction of computers during the 1980's.

In July 2011, after a long procurement process, SAPOL contracted for a commercial off the shelf police-specific records management system, currently in use in over 44 police jurisdictions throughout the world. Of those, eight are from the 25 largest English-speaking police services in the world including Canada, UK, USA and Australia (Queensland).

Program Shield is planned to be implemented in stages, Stage 1 in 2013 and Stages 2 to 4 in 2017.

Aboriginal Issues

In 2011-12 SAPOL continued to actively respond to the priority issue of Aboriginal over representation as both victims and offenders, in the Criminal Justice Sector.

This over-representation is based on the social and economic disadvantage of Indigenous persons as demonstrated by poor educational, employment and health outcomes. SAPOL, in its policing role, responds to this issue through a partnership approach with other key stakeholders, including Indigenous communities across the state.

SAPOL's aim is always to improve community safety for all South Australians, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island people in support of state and national governments commitment to closing the gap on Indigenous disadvantage.

As part of being responsible for policing remote Aboriginal communities, SAPOL continued to actively engage with other government and non-government agencies in 2011-12 as part of the Remote Service Delivery National Partnership model. This model is designed to achieve a better future for Aboriginal people in achieving the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) Closing the Gap targets.

SAPOL's Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara (APY) Lands policing model focused on providing targeted policing resources and strategies to support better safety outcomes for the Lands local communities. The initiative has stationed additional police within the Lands on a permanent basis, to work closely with key community leaders on the community safety issues particular to that unique, remote location.



In 2011 SAPOL implemented a transition model that provided an opportunity for Aboriginal Community Constables with the requisite skills to transition to main stream policing. These new transitional arrangements recognise the experience of community constables with at least three years' continuous service. On 8 February 2012, Probationary Constable Zaaheer McKenzie successfully transitioned from Community Constable to become the first Indigenous recruit to graduate from SAPOL's new Police Academy.

Also, five Indigenous Youth Traineeship positions were also offered in 2012 to Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander persons aged 17 - 28 years who have a genuine interest in a career with SAPOL. The clerical traineeships incorporate completion of Certificate III in Police Studies at TAFE and successful applicants were placed at metropolitan and country headquarter stations.

As part of SAPOL's commitment to acknowledging and valuing Indigenous histories and cultures, in July 2011 SAPOL employees attended the NAIDOC awards and the flag raising ceremony held in Adelaide's Victoria Square as part of annual NAIDOC week celebrations. This event commemorated the 40th anniversary of the first raising of the Aboriginal flag and finished with a family fun day on Friday at Elder Park. NAIDOC week celebrates and promotes a greater understanding of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, their culture and contribution to modern Australia.

The annual Aboriginal Power Cup was again held from 17-18 May 2012 and provided young indigenous people the opportunity to showcase their football skills and also to learn about career pathways, healthy

living, road safety and further education. SAPOL's continued sponsorship and involvement included umpiring games and delivering career and road safety information sessions. Over 315 students participated in the program and feedback received highlighted the important role SAPOL play in positive interaction with youth.

SAPOL coordinates Blue Light events for young people to create positive relationships, enhance life skills and learning, to minimise social disorder and crime. Specially trained police officers and staff, and community volunteers supervise the entertainment and activities.

Port Lincoln Police, Blue Light and Aboriginal Youth Services committees worked together in 2011, to host an Aboriginal Youth Development Camp at the Blue Light Errappa campsite, Iron Knob. This camp was identified by the Committee as a priority in the aim to assist local youth development and camp activities included team building and high rope challenges.

Multicultural Issues

The South Australian community is made up of diverse cultural, religious and social beliefs and traditions. There is however, the shared belief and expectation on being part of a safe and inclusive South Australian community.

The Police role is pivotal to establishing and maintaining a safe South Australia. As a modern and progressive organisation, SAPOL works collaboratively with government, non-government and community groups in addressing multicultural issues.



During February 2012, Sergeant Kym Foster, Constable Jane Tan and Mr Juma Abuyi received the Governor's Multicultural Award for Outstanding Contribution of a Unit in a Government Agency in recognition of their work with international students and the multicultural community. The awards honour outstanding contributions to promoting social harmony and inclusivity and the positive influence of cultural diversity in the community.

SAPOL's March 2012 graduation ceremony coincided with Harmony day, an annual event that celebrates cultural diversity. Formalities on the day included African drum and dance display, Aboriginal smoking ceremony, multicultural display including a range of national flags and morning tea representative of diverse cultures.

This event was attended by a number of SAPOL employees with multinational backgrounds including SAPOL's African Liaison Officer. In keeping with the Harmony Day theme, a Policing for a Multicultural Society Award was presented by Mr Hieu Van Le, AO, Lieutenant Governor of South Australia and Chairman of South Australia Multicultural and Ethnic Affairs Commission to Probationary Constable Samuel Carter in recognition of his sound understanding of multiculturalism in South Australia and its impact on policing.

Recruitment from the wider diverse community continued to be a focus for SAPOL in 2011-12, in recognition that these candidates bring different cultural insights and experiences into the policing role. In June 2012, SAPOL graduated the first Sikh Probationary Constable, with an official-issue turban.

Police use sporting and recreational activities to engage with different community groups and during 2011-12 SAPOL coordinated sporting events such as those held as part of Refugee Week in June 2012.

That week celebrated the positive contributions made by refugees to Australian society. SAPOL's Soccer Committee organised a soccer match with a combined African refugee team, which included players from 13 different African countries. This was a joint initiative of SAPOL and FamiliesSA Refugee Services (Department of Education and Child Development). The teams competed for the Unity Shield, 'Uniting communities across South Australia'.

Also during that week, the SAPOL and Sudanese Youth basketball teams played the second round of a three game decider as a follow-on from the first game held in February 2012 to celebrate Youth Week. February's event included SAPOL information stalls, interactive displays and showcased historic police vehicles maintained by the Police Historical Section.

Key Management Areas





KEY MANAGEMENT AREAS

SAPOL fulfils its legislated core functions under the *Police Act 1998* through a commitment to service delivery that is visible, accessible and aimed at enhancing public safety. Core functions are addressed in the three major service delivery programs of Public Safety, Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Services Road Safety in SAPOL's *Corporate Business Plan 2011-2012*.

In addition, as part of a planned approach, SAPOL's *Future Directions Strategy 2010-2013* sets out eight guiding business practice principles of Key Management Areas. These are Service Orientation, Ethics and Integrity, Our People, Working Together, Problem Solving, Resource Management, Performance Management and Continuous Improvement.

In 2011-2012 SAPOL has continued to demonstrate practical application of these Key Management Areas in program activity, as shown by the following examples.



SERVICE ORIENTATION

PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE, PROFESSIONAL, FAIR AND RESPONSIVE POLICE SERVICE

The 14th Santos Tour Down Under 2012, an international sporting event attracting participants and visitors from around the world, was held from 15 to 22 January 2012. The Tour was again actively supported by a major SAPOL operation aimed at ensuring the safety of riders, spectators, and the communities through which the riders travelled. SAPOL's Tour Down Under operations have received national recognition due to the highly developed system of rider escorts and rolling road closures used to manage safety and road use. Police involvement has been integral to the success of this key event in the states sporting and economic calendar with wider tourism benefits.

This major event attracts significant spectator numbers, well planned for by SAPOL's Emergency and Major Event Section in a multifaceted policing approach. The State Traffic Enforcement Section and LSAs played key support roles, using motorcycles, patrol cars, bicycle patrols and police personnel in response to event needs and public safety requirements.

Coinciding with the Tour, SAPOL undertook the State-wide Operation Safe Cycling 2012, which increased awareness of cyclist safety issues and aimed to reduce road trauma involving cyclists.

Another policing initiative aimed at enhancing the public safety of commuters in 2011-12 was the review of Transit Services Branch. This resulted in 28 additional police officers assigned to the Branch to expand activities, deploying five patrol Response

Teams over increased hours. There will be two Tactical Teams, an Investigations Unit led by a Detective Sergeant and an expanded Crime Prevention Unit. Full night shifts on Friday and Saturday will provide 24-hour specialist transit policing for the first time.

Additionally, a new Transit Policing Team strategy based on the Neighbourhood Policing Team concept will commence early in the next reporting period. This approach has successfully improved community relations and reduced crime in targeted vulnerable northern and southern suburbs. Small Transit teams will police the Outer Harbor, Noarlunga and Gawler train lines to reduce crime through tailored problem solving strategies and increase community engagement with police.

Theft of livestock in South Australian rural communities was identified as a growing issue for primary producers, with 50 reported incidents in the 2010-2011 financial year. In response, SAPOL launched Operation Poach, a problem solving strategy to gather intelligence and engage with stakeholders such as farmers, stock agents and buyers. At the heart of the Operation is the principle that there is no 'one size fits all' solution to reducing livestock theft, with flexibility and crime prevention tailoring to local issues essential. In 2011-2012, country LSAs were involved in identifying principal offenders and receivers of stolen animals, and police built strong relationships with community and business stakeholders, visiting sale yards and livestock businesses, and providing education and advice.

Operation Poach has made it more difficult for offenders to turn livestock crime into profit, with increased reporting of livestock theft, increased intelligence gathering by police presence at livestock sales, and through livestock industry stakeholder liaison, and improved visibility and crime prevention initiatives by local police. The successes of Operation Poach have led to it being extended in 2012-2013.



ETHICS AND INTEGRITY

BUILDING CONFIDENCE AND TRUST WITH FAIR, IMPARTIAL AND ETHICAL BEHAVIOUR

Modern police organisations such as SAPOL rely on the consent and respect of their communities, based on perceived fairness and consistently ethical behaviour. Building mutual respect and trust is inextricably linked with delivering effective and efficient policing services, and over the reporting period SAPOL continued to ensure that the highest ethical standards were actively promoted and upheld.

The success that SAPOL has achieved was clearly demonstrated in the Roy Morgan Image of Professions Survey 2012, in which South Australia recorded the highest rating for honesty and ethical standards of all police jurisdictions in Australia. South Australia rated twenty percent higher than Victoria, and thirty one percent higher than Tasmania.

SAPOL has also continued the on-going implementation of the Service Excellence Framework, the organisational commitment to consistently delivering service of the highest quality to both the community and staff. Fairness is at the core of Service Excellence, with the Framework also encouraging flexibility, allowing police to tailor solutions for individual interactions and programs.

Throughout 2011-12, position information documents and selection criteria for different roles across SAPOL were updated to emphasise service excellence. All police seeking promotion, or merit-based selection for a new position, must demonstrate their understanding of and commitment to service excellence and SAPOL's Vision, Mission and Leadership Charter and Code of Conduct. This is in addition to the existing

requirement to demonstrate a high standard of personal integrity and conduct. Both elements must be shown with behavioural examples, strongly motivating staff to embody these values in their everyday work. Service excellence was also reinforced by training programs for recruits and staff, and by emphasis in the selection and induction processes for staff seeking promotion or moving between workplaces.

Underpinning the highest levels of integrity and ethical behaviour, the Leadership Charter continued to provide clear direction for all staff, reinforcing that police are leaders in their communities and workplaces. The Charter acknowledges that leadership is not a position or title restricted to supervisors or managers. Modelled and encouraged by senior officers and managers, the Charter motivates all staff to reflect upon and demonstrate their leadership through ethical behaviour, and through conducting themselves with fairness, among other things.

The introduction to police culture begins at the Academy, where recruits are consistently required to consciously reflect on the ethics of their decisions and actions. Academy staff provide information and skills based training that builds the capacity of each recruit to make sound decisions that reinforce ethical principles and practices and can withstand scrutiny. Recognising that the sensible exercise of police discretion is the foundation of fair interactions with communities, Academy training emphasises the need to balance discretion with integrity based policy and procedural requirements.



Throughout 2011-12, guest lecturers from the SAPOL Ethical and Professional Standards Branch (including Internal Investigation Section) and from the staff of the independent Police Complaints Authority presented to recruit courses and also to courses qualifying staff for promotion.

While recruit courses focus on cementing participant induction into the SAPOL culture of fair and ethical behaviour, promotional courses ensure that more senior police are also well equipped to deal with the relevant responsibilities of team leaders and managers. By concentrating on the need to model ethical behaviours, and on complaint-handling and managing relevant procedures, promotional courses ensure that supervisors and managers continue to uphold the high standards of integrity expected of them by the community.

The effectiveness of these steps in fostering a culture of fairness and ethical service continues to be demonstrated by the high esteem in which South Australians hold their police.



OUR PEOPLE

A SKILLED, SAFE AND MOTIVATED WORKFORCE

SAPOL embraces a culture of whole working life training and development, and emphasises the development of leadership potential. This reflects the constant pace of change faced by the community and the police, as well as the increasingly complex nature of policing.

The new purpose built Police Academy was officially opened on the 8 February 2012. In this modern facility, SAPOL will continue to deliver a high standard of training and development services to all staff. The new Academy has contemporary facilities for intelligence and detective training, basic operational (incident management) training, and ongoing specialised management training for supervisors and senior officers. These training facilities position SAPOL and its staff for the challenges of the future, and all SAPOL staff will benefit from the facility whether establishing their careers or continuing on-going learning. The Academy will also continue SAPOL partnerships with vocational and higher education providers.

Key features are a scenario village that includes a house, mock business premises, and a police station for realistic simulations of operational situations; driver training facilities; an indoor firing range; a fitness/defensive tactics centre a new auditorium and library and Parade Ground incorporating a Police Memorial, Wall of Remembrance and an Anzac Memorial. The new Academy also includes overnight accommodation for cadets and other staff participating in courses. The accommodation block contains motel style individual sleeping quarters with suitable amenities.

In 2011-12 SAPOL continued to recognise and reward the committed service of individual police through the award of medals to staff who demonstrate sustained integrity and diligent performance of duties.

2011-2012 was also the first year for the newest medal in the Australian honours system, the National Police Service Medal. The award is the culmination of many years of discussion and negotiation by Australia's Police Commissioners and the Police Federation of Australia. The medal and its ribbon, which have been approved by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, were designed by serving officers from the NSW and Australian Federal Police forces.

Two of SAPOL's finest long-serving officers, Sergeant William 'Bill' Bampton and Senior Constable First Class Jessie Hughes were the first of sixteen officers from across Australia to receive the Medal at a ceremony hosted by Prime Minister Julia Gillard at Parliament House, Canberra, on 19 September 2011. Sergeant Bampton has 50 years of continuous service with SAPOL, and Senior Constable First Class Hughes has 37. In recognition of his outstanding service to policing, the Officer in Charge of the Police Academy Chief Superintendent Silvio Amoroso, was also presented with SAPOL's prized Leadership and Efficiency Medal on 22 November 2011 by Commissioner Hyde. The Leadership and Efficiency Medal recognises an exceptional commitment over a protracted period that has significantly contributed to service excellence within SAPOL.



SAPOL's strong commitment to occupational health, safety and welfare (OHS&W) was highlighted at an awards presentation held at SAPOL headquarters on 13 April 2012. The Hills Fleurieu LSA received the Commissioner's Annual OHS&W Award for demonstrating leadership and commitment to employee psychological health and wellbeing.

On 15 March 2012 a SAPOL health initiative, an Influenza Vaccination Program, commenced to support employees, by providing a fully funded voluntary workplace vaccination program. Promoting staff wellbeing in this way assists in reducing time lost to illness, and staff quality of life. A total of 2251 employees participated in the program, with all vaccinations completed by the end of May 2012, in time for the winter season.

A three month trial of a prototype load bearing vest commenced in the Eastern Adelaide LSA on 1 February 2012, for police undertaking general, motor cycle and foot patrols. The load bearing vests incorporate new technologies, being lightweight, cool, and durable, with improved weight distribution features. The vest distributes weight through the torso, waist and shoulders reducing stress on the lower back and shoulders, and will be evaluated for suitability of more use across SAPOL.



WORKING TOGETHER

DEVELOPING AND ENHANCING PARTNERSHIPS WITH THE COMMUNITY

In late 2007, the Governor of South Australia, His Excellency Rear Admiral Kevin Scarce AO CSC RANR launched the 'Gentle Bear' trauma teddies program, a joint initiative between business and SAPOL. The program was specifically designed to provide comfort to children who have been traumatised by family violence, child abuse, death, loss, injury, or accident. Under this program, claims management firm Gallagher Bassett has provided teddy bears to SAPOL for traumatised children. After receiving very positive feedback from officers in the field, Gallagher Bassett has continued to support the program, presenting SAPOL with the 2000th trauma teddy at Government House. At the function, His Excellency commended SAPOL and Gallagher Bassett on the program.

In 2011-12 Murray Mallee LSA used the Neighbourhood WatchSA (NHW) program to achieve closer links with new migrants of the African community in Murray Bridge. Recognising and responding to the needs of diverse communities, Murray Mallee police met with local Sudanese community leaders and developed a targeted strategy to encourage more diverse participants into the six local NHW groups. A special NHW meeting was held, attracting fifteen people from the Sudanese community as well as regular NHW attendees and the SAPOL African Liaison officer from Eastern Adelaide LSA, to discuss the NHW program and benefits of building understanding with these new migrants and the local community. Since commencement of the program, divisional NHW meetings have noted friendlier relations and a warmer community spirit in neighbourhoods with new migrant representation.

The program is a successful example of police and community engagement.

SAPOL joined in celebrating National Volunteer Week from 14 to 20 May 2012. This year, with the theme 'Volunteers - Every One Counts', National Volunteer Week marked an Australia-wide celebration of those volunteers within the community who freely give their time and skills to benefit others. The Police Volunteers Program, introduced by SAPOL in 2010, has active volunteers in diverse roles across policing - assisting police in public relations at police stations, in the Dog Operations Unit puppy program, as chaplains, as part of the South Australian Police Historical Society and as role players participating in cadet exercises at the Academy.

As part of the Police Volunteers Program, in this reporting period nine volunteers at Christies Beach Police Station accumulated more than 100 hours of service each; and performing a valued role in assisting police to provide customer service to people seeking assistance at the Christies Beach Police Station. In recognition, these nine Police Public Relations Volunteers were presented with certificates recognising their service by the Officer in Charge of South Coast LSA.

A free concert was provided by the Band of the South Australia Police on 16 May 2012. The event was held to publicly thank more than 220 members of the Police Volunteers Program and the many volunteers who make a valuable contribution to a broad range of SAPOL programs and activities. Volunteers are vital to the success of programs and events including Blue Light, Watch SA, Ride Like Crazy, and the SA Police and Emergency Services Games.



In 2011-2012 SAPOL continued to successfully engage with the Taxi Council of South Australia; delivering training to taxi drivers, providing ongoing assistance and advice to the Taxi Council on issues of concern, and to the Taxi Council's Driver Safety Committee. Through this closer liaison, SAPOL has reduced assaults against taxi drivers and other offences related to taxis. SAPOL has also provided articles for the Taxi Council magazine ('Fare') and attended the last two National Taxi Conferences. South Australia was the only Police jurisdiction present, highlighting the special nature of the relationship between SAPOL and the local taxi industry.

Enhanced cooperation between SAPOL and the taxi industry will be continued in 2012, when Taxi WatchSA will be replaced with a new 'Taxis on Patrol' program. This refreshed program will encourage drivers to help police, by reporting incidents through a streamlined system that will ensure their information is quickly assessed and acted on.

SAPOL has also partnered with other organisations in online service provision. On 7 March 2012 at Police Headquarters the Minister for Police and Emergency Services, and Deputy Commissioner Gary Burns, launched Alert SA, a new website dedicated to social media feeds from the State's emergency services, at www.alert.sa.gov.au. The website was designed to allow police and emergency services to reach as many people as possible, as quickly as possible, with the right information.

The site brings together information from South Australia's emergency services, featuring social media messages from SAPOL, CFS, MFS, SES and the Bureau of Meteorology. By engaging individuals and communities, AlertSA builds relationships with emergency services and promotes trust, improving disaster resilience. By providing accurate and timely information to the public in times of emergency, SAPOL aims to reduce the speculation and rumour that can arise in the absence of information, and which can create extra pressure on resources.

On 25 March 2012 Crime Stoppers Australia launched a mobile version of its website – www.crimestoppers.com.au. In this reporting period there was an average of 20 per cent growth in tips submitted online by the public in Australia and overseas which, coupled with growing use of smart phones and tablets, led Crime Stoppers to develop a simple, easy-to-use way for the public to provide police with information. The new system also allowed the public to upload photos.

Working with police to engage with the community, Watch SA also launched a fresh online presence on Facebook and Twitter, along with a new website www.watchsa.net.au. Moving with the changing times, WatchSA volunteers are getting involved with less traditional activities such as event management, newsletter production and online development.



PROBLEM SOLVING

ENCOURAGING AND ADOPTING PROBLEM SOLVING APPROACHES

In 2011-12, SAPOL continued its commitment to driving, promoting and supporting problem solving in the workplace. SAPOL's TARGET methodology has been in place for several years, encouraging a systematic and effective approach to problem solving. In 2011-2012 a review identified an opportunity to update and improve TARGET to ensure it was applied even more broadly – not just solving crime problems, but more generally across the organisation. A new Problem Solving Business Process, Problem Solving Guide and compulsory online training provided a step by step approach to using TARGET in solving any type of problem. Trained Problem Solving Advisers were made available to provide advice and assistance, and opportunities were created for any employee to become a Problem Solving Leader. The new program has assisted all employees to develop the knowledge, awareness and skills to develop innovative and targeted solutions to issues. All problems offer opportunities for new ideas and approaches, and engaging the public and community groups in problem solving is important to building community trust and confidence in police.

In November 2011 the Urban Art Project, an award-winning program partnering the Hills-Fleurieu LSA with external youth agencies, represented South Australia at the National Impact Awards in Melbourne. This program, which commenced in October 2009, has successfully addressed issues surrounding increases in tagging and graffiti within the Mount Barker area, and proven to be a long-term success in crime reduction. Underpinned by a problem-solving

approach, the priority of the program was to re-engage young people with a learning program and the community. Since the project was introduced there has been a 55% reduction of graffiti crime in the Mount Barker area.

By working together with communities to encourage the creation of inviting and useable green public spaces, SAPOL aimed to reduce crime and the fear of crime by encouraging residents out into their local neighbourhoods. In October 2011, the Hayes Crescent Reserve project, a Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) project managed by Limestone Coast LSA, won a Community Commendation Award at the KESAB awards. The awards also saw Mount Gambier take the top prize in the State.

In 2010, Limestone Coast police had observed that area surrounding a reserve on Hayes Crescent was over-represented in offending and victimisation rates. Adopting a problem solving approach, soundly based in urban design and crime prevention theory, local police set about engaging the community in a project to improve the park and help create a safer and healthier neighbourhood. Limestone Coast police coordinated a working bee with local residents, assisted by the Mount Gambier City Council and the Rotary Club of Mount Gambier Lakes, to install play equipment in August 2011. Further work will be funded by the Council and performed as a training exercise by local youths, guided by tradespeople and council staff, creating a sense of community ownership and pride. The project has led to the formation of an incorporated body, Active



Communities Towards Involving Our Neighbours Incorporated, aiming to pursue further CPTED projects in the Limestone Coast LSA.

Problem solving is also an integral part of crime reduction strategies. For example, on 29 August 2011, SAPOL commenced a three-month operation to dramatically reduce the number of outstanding arrest warrants by targeting, tracing, and arresting people with outstanding court warrants.

SAPOL reviewed procedures, and built on successful aspects of the existing warrant management system to develop a single coordinated process to roll out across South Australia. By taking a consistent and systematic approach to warrant execution, a gradual increase in warrants was brought to an end. A new Warrant Intelligence Desk (WID) was also established to coordinate intelligence on the location of people evading police. As a consequence, SAPOL has increased cooperation with other law enforcement agencies, to better locate people with outstanding warrants who have fled interstate.

By tracking down offenders, and implementing system changes, in this reporting period police have reduced the number of outstanding warrants to a 20 year low.



RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

EFFECTIVELY AND EFFICIENTLY USING POLICE RESOURCES

The relocation to SAPOL's new Police Headquarters (PHQ) at 100 Angas Street in October 2011 marked the beginning of a new era for policing in South Australia. The new Five Star energy-efficient facility has modern amenities and increased capacity, providing a range of advantages for employees and visitors.

The 10-floor Police Headquarters building contains 18 000m² of office accommodation, basement car parking and a spacious ground floor lobby with special customer service areas. The building was designed and built specifically for SAPOL requirements and future service capabilities. Environmental systems within the building make the most effective and efficient use of lighting, air conditioning and energy management systems allowing SAPOL to play its part in reducing carbon emissions and saving water.

The new Yalata Police Station was officially opened in February 2012, to serve the Yalata Aboriginal lands 200 kilometres west of Ceduna, near the Great Australian Bight. Recognising the significance of SAPOL's connection to more remote communities, the opening ceremony was attended by Government Ministers and the Police Commissioner. The new station provides a modern work environment for police staff, and improves community access to local police services.

Continuing the recognition that the environment for customer interaction is important in successful community engagement, facilities within other LSAs have also been refurbished to a high standard. Complementing the completion of the new Police Headquarters and the opening of the new Police Academy, these facility upgrades were a further boost for SAPOL's service capabilities.

For example, a building upgrade was completed at the Port Adelaide Police Station in November 2011. The \$1.25 million refurbishment resulted in a complex design transformed to one more open and user-friendly, with a refurbished and extended front counter area providing a more efficient and comfortable service space for the public. The upgrade included new public toilet facilities, interview rooms and a breath analysis room. Facilities for patrol officers were greatly increased in size and amenity, creating extra space and a more suitable workplace.

A similar \$1.25 million refurbishment took place at the Elizabeth Police Station in November and December 2011, to improve public access to services. The renovations enabled Elizabeth Police Station to provide a high standard of front counter services to the community, with a more welcoming and spacious public service area, comfortable interview rooms for total privacy, and much improved working conditions for staff. The Elizabeth renovation also included refurbishment of the first floor Criminal Investigation Branch, creating additional work stations to better consolidate and support police personnel.



When combined, Western Adelaide and Elizabeth LSAs provide policing services to around 350 000 people over an area of more than 600 square kilometres of metropolitan Adelaide, and the completed upgrades will position them to meet current and future service needs.

Construction also commenced on the new Murray Bridge Police Station in November 2011. The new station is required to meet growing policing needs within the region in a more modern sustainably designed facility. Construction is forecast for completion in late 2012.

In May 2012, work also commenced on a new Road Safety School at the Thebarton Police Barracks. A mock roadway is to be built in adjoining Bonython Park, and will be available for the community when not being used for SAPOL Road Safety School programs. The mock roadway is expected to be completed in August 2012, and the buildings are expected to be completed in December 2012.

In 2011-12 SAPOL's capacity to respond immediately and effectively in water policing situations was enhanced with a new 20-metre, purpose-built, aluminium single hull vessel. Replacing the police launch 'Investigator', which served for 16 years, the 'Investigator II' was officially commissioned by the Minister for Police at North Haven. The 'Investigator II' provides SAPOL with a long range, all-weather emergency response and patrol craft and can support diving operations conducted throughout South Australian waters.

The 'Investigator II' is fitted with advanced navigation equipment and the latest computerised electronic marine search programs to ensure greater efficiency and higher detection rates during emergencies at sea. The large fuel capacity and on-board desalination equipment allows the vessel to be deployed on extended operations and remain at sea for lengthy periods when necessary, with double the long range capacity of its predecessor. The 'Investigator II' is a valuable addition to the Water Operations Unit, which performs water safety, marine search and rescue, and diving operations throughout the state.



PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

ENSURING PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND EXCELLENCE

SAPOL takes a consistent approach to performance management across the organisation. This commitment requires all staff, and all workplaces to practice meaningful performance management activities for the highest standards of organisational performance.

SAPOL's Individual Performance Management (IPM) program continued in 2011-12 providing staff with a personal development plan, and setting and monitoring performance milestones that align with SAPOL goals. The IPM program is a collaborative endeavour that ensures staff have regular contact with their immediate supervisor or manager with opportunities to mutually discuss performance issues in a constructive way. The IPM program regular reviews provide a framework for employees to work collaboratively with their supervisors and managers towards achieving personal goals.

At a strategic level, regular Performance Outcome Reviews place LSA and Branch managers before senior executives in a forum that examines operational tactics and corporate strategies and their practical outcomes. Managers are held to account, and successful approaches that can be replicated in other areas are identified and promulgated.

In 2011-12 the Performance Outcome Review (POR) Program also included several themed seminars that assessed key issues important to both police and the community, such as road safety.

For example, a personal and familial violence theme POR explored topics including domestic abuse, police interim intervention orders, child abuse and exploitation, sexual offending and the management of sex offenders. This POR provided the opportunity to share information, discuss operational issues and showcase SAPOL initiatives, particularly those involving inter-agency partnerships. It focused on the meaningful work that dedicated frontline and specialist members conduct daily to achieve significant results in policing personal and familial violence. Issues affecting frontline policing were an integral component of the POR, and attendees included patrol officers, local and specialist investigators, crime prevention officers and prosecutors.

The Road Safety Theme POR included discussion of the SAPOL Road Safety Strategy 2011-2014 and Traffic Policing Model how they could be implemented across the State. Approaches to clamping, impounding and forfeiture of vehicles were also reviewed, as were driver screening tests and detections. The traffic intelligence function, and management of recidivist offenders, was also discussed.

More than a hundred police attended the first Illicit Drugs Theme POR, which was conducted in this reporting period, to examine illicit drug and drug related harm issues. Reflecting on evidence and police experience, the forum provided context to offending, trends and issues, and the SAPOL response. During this review, the SAPOL Illicit Drug Strategy was re-launched. This gave participants a clear direction on their role and responsibilities within



the strategy. Successful initiatives were presented by patrol officers, staff attached to Operation Mantle, and the Drug Investigation Branch.

A public order theme POR explored Alcohol and Crime, Public Order Management, Firearms Prohibition Orders, Barring Orders, Major and Special Events and other associated topics. This POR provided attending members the opportunity to share information, discuss operational issues and showcase SAPOL initiatives, particularly those involving inter-agency partnerships. The POR focused on the meaningful work that dedicated frontline and specialist members conducted daily to achieve significant results in public order issues.

The opening of the new Police Academy has also provided improvement for performance management across SAPOL. As one of the main institutions of learning and knowledge management in the organisation, the Academy is a vital centre for identifying and distributing best practice in policing and management.

The newly expanded and improved facilities have allowed co-location of recruit and promotional training units with traffic, intelligence and investigation training units. As an integrated establishment that encourages sharing and learning across disciplines, the new Academy will ensure that improvements in any area of policing knowledge and practice can be channelled to and applied by all relevant areas.



CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT

IDENTIFYING AND IMPLEMENTING IMPROVEMENT OPPORTUNITIES

In 2011-2012, SAPOL continued to focus on improving all aspects of service delivery. Online engagement with the community continued to grow as part of this holistic organisational approach. The SA Police News app was launched at the Adelaide Railway Station on 20 July 2011, making SAPOL the first police service in Australia with its own mobile web app. The SA Police News website is formatted for iPhone, Android and Windows Mobile smart phones, with a number of user-friendly features that allow direct access to the latest police news and updates.

The move to develop the app was driven by feedback from users of the SA Police News website and social media sites who access the internet via their mobile phones. This is a growing proportion of the community, with recent research from the Australian Communications and Media Authority showing a 163 per cent increase in the number of people accessing the internet via their mobile phone - from 1.9 million in 2009 to 3.1 million in 2010.

The SA Police News web app features articles on arrests, police operations, serious and fatal road accidents as well as appeals for witnesses to a range of crimes, formatted to display on a mobile phone. As well as amplifying SAPOL's ability to communicate policing information directly to the community, the mobile app will be a useful mass communication tool in the event of any natural disaster or declared emergency www.sapolicenews.com.au.

To provide a more convenient way for the public to report minor vehicle collisions, SAPOL launched its new Online Collision Reporting (OCR) system on 1 September 2011. This initiative is in addition to the usual policing role of attendance and assistance at vehicle collisions. SAPOL consulted with external stakeholders in developing this new approach, with Insurance companies, the RAA and crash repairers then assisting SAPOL in educating the public about the availability of the online collision reporting facility. A media campaign, displayed posters in police stations and postcards were all made available to help crash repairers, insurance companies and police stations promote the new system www.reportacrash.police.sa.gov.au.

Around 17 000 lost property Police Incident Reports are taken annually across South Australia. Many of these are reported in person at police stations, while thousands of others are reported by telephone either at police stations or through the Call Centre, often for insurance purposes only. Following the successful implementation of the OCR system, a new Online Lost Property Reporting (OLPR) system simplified the process for members of the community reporting lost property. SAPOL worked with external stakeholders and the media to promote the new OLPR system launched on 1 February 2012, with a total of 4680 reports entered up until 30 June 2012.

In July 2011, after a significant procurement process, the government contracted a 'commercial off the shelf' software package for the management of operational police records, to replace the majority of SAPOL's mainframe applications. The new system, Niche RMS, is a proven law enforcement solution used in more than 40 policing jurisdictions throughout the world.



The system is used by other leading police agencies, such as the Queensland Police Service. With an expenditure of \$13.3 million for Stage 1, implementation of the Custody Management process and the Serious and Organised Crime (Control) Act will be delivered in the second half of 2013.

Project Shield, a project to manage the customisation and introduction of the new system has provided an opportunity to examine current business processes, and identify opportunities for improvement.

Appendices





APPENDICES

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Appendix 1 Personnel Information Summary

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

1.1 Departmental Strength as at 30 June 2012

| | HEADCOUNT | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| | ACTIVE | | | INACTIVE | | | TOTAL | | | | |
| | M | F | Total | M | F | Total | M | F | Total | % Male | % Female |
| Police Act Employees | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Commissioner | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | | 1 | 100.0% | |
| Deputy Commissioner | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | | 1 | 100.0% | |
| Officers | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Assistant Commissioners | 5 | 2 | 7 | | | | 5 | 2 | 7 | 71.4% | 28.6% |
| Chief Superintendents | 7 | 1 | 8 | | | | 7 | 1 | 8 | 87.5% | 12.5% |
| Superintendents | 36 | 3 | 39 | 1 | | 1 | 37 | 3 | 40 | 92.5% | 7.5% |
| Chief Inspectors | 29 | 4 | 33 | 2 | | 2 | 31 | 4 | 35 | 88.6% | 11.4% |
| Inspectors | 46 | 10 | 56 | | | | 46 | 10 | 56 | 82.1% | 17.9% |
| Non Officers | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Senior Sergeants First Class | 81 | 11 | 92 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 82 | 12 | 94 | 87.2% | 12.8% |
| Senior Sergeants | 115 | 29 | 144 | 2 | | 2 | 117 | 29 | 146 | 80.1% | 19.9% |
| Sergeants | 522 | 104 | 626 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 528 | 107 | 635 | 83.1% | 16.9% |
| Brevet Sergeants | 415 | 117 | 532 | 5 | 7 | 12 | 420 | 124 | 544 | 77.2% | 22.8% |
| Senior Constables First Class | 613 | 199 | 812 | 12 | 7 | 19 | 625 | 206 | 831 | 75.2% | 24.8% |
| Senior Constables | 628 | 300 | 928 | 12 | 22 | 34 | 640 | 322 | 962 | 66.5% | 33.5% |
| Other Ranks | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Constables | 683 | 313 | 996 | 9 | 19 | 28 | 692 | 332 | 1024 | 67.6% | 32.4% |
| Probationary Constables | 245 | 100 | 345 | | | | 245 | 100 | 345 | 71.0% | 29.0% |
| Community Constables | 18 | 7 | 25 | | | | 18 | 7 | 25 | 72.0% | 28.0% |
| Sub-total | 3445 | 1200 | 4645 | 50 | 59 | 109 | 3495 | 1259 | 4754 | 73.5% | 26.5% |
| External Secondments | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | | 1 | 100.0% | |
| Cadets | 55 | 21 | 76 | 1 | | 1 | 56 | 21 | 77 | 72.7% | 27.3% |
| Total Police Strength | 3501 | 1221 | 4722 | 51 | 59 | 110 | 3552 | 1280 | 4832 | 73.5% | 26.5% |
| Protective Security Act Employees | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Protective Security Supervisor | 8 | 2 | 10 | | | | 8 | 2 | 10 | 80.0% | 20.0% |
| Protective Security Officer First Class | 34 | 13 | 47 | 1 | | 1 | 35 | 13 | 48 | 72.9% | 27.1% |
| Protective Security Officer | 50 | 3 | 53 | 1 | | 1 | 51 | 3 | 54 | 94.4% | 5.6% |
| Total Protective Security Strength | 92 | 18 | 110 | 2 | | 2 | 94 | 18 | 112 | 83.9% | 16.1% |
| Unsworn Employees | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Public Servants | 325 | 632 | 957 | 20 | 71 | 91 | 345 | 703 | 1048 | 32.9% | 67.1% |
| Weekly Paid | 13 | 9 | 22 | 1 | | 1 | 14 | 9 | 23 | 60.9% | 39.1% |
| Other | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | | 1 | 100.0% | |
| Total Unsworn Strength | 339 | 641 | 980 | 21 | 71 | 92 | 360 | 712 | 1072 | 33.6% | 66.4% |
| Total Strength of SAPOL | 3932 | 1880 | 5812 | 74 | 130 | 204 | 4006 | 2010 | 6016 | 66.6% | 33.4% |

| | FULL TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE) | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| | ACTIVE | | | INACTIVE | | | TOTAL | | | | |
| | M | F | Total | M | F | Total | M | F | Total | % Male | % Female |
| Police Act Employees | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Commissioner | 1.0 | | 1.0 | | | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 100.0% | 0.0% |
| Deputy Commissioner | 1.0 | | 1.0 | | | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 100.0% | 0.0% |
| Officers | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Assistant Commissioners | 5.0 | 2.0 | 7.0 | | | 0.0 | 5.0 | 2.0 | 7.0 | 71.4% | 28.6% |
| Chief Superintendents | 7.0 | 1.0 | 8.0 | 0.0 | | 0.0 | 7.0 | 1.0 | 8.0 | 87.5% | 12.5% |
| Superintendents | 36.0 | 3.0 | 39.0 | 1.0 | | 1.0 | 37.0 | 3.0 | 40.0 | 92.5% | 7.5% |
| Chief Inspectors | 29.0 | 4.0 | 33.0 | 2.0 | | 2.0 | 31.0 | 4.0 | 35.0 | 88.6% | 11.4% |
| Inspectors | 46.0 | 10.0 | 56.0 | | | 0.0 | 46.0 | 10.0 | 56.0 | 82.1% | 17.9% |
| Non Officers | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Senior Sergeants First Class | 81.0 | 11.0 | 92.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 82.0 | 12.0 | 94.0 | 87.2% | 12.8% |
| Senior Sergeants | 115.0 | 28.2 | 143.2 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 117.0 | 28.2 | 145.2 | 80.6% | 19.4% |
| Sergeants | 521.4 | 102.0 | 623.4 | 6.0 | 3.0 | 9.0 | 527.4 | 105.0 | 632.4 | 83.4% | 16.6% |
| Brevet Sergeants | 414.3 | 110.0 | 524.3 | 5.0 | 7.0 | 12.0 | 419.3 | 117.0 | 536.3 | 78.2% | 21.8% |
| Senior Constables First Class | 612.3 | 179.6 | 791.9 | 12.0 | 5.6 | 17.6 | 624.3 | 185.2 | 809.5 | 77.1% | 22.9% |
| Senior Constables | 623.4 | 251.7 | 875.2 | 12.0 | 16.5 | 28.5 | 635.4 | 268.3 | 903.7 | 70.3% | 29.7% |
| Other Ranks | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Constables | 681.0 | 283.4 | 964.5 | 9.0 | 16.4 | 25.4 | 690.0 | 299.8 | 989.9 | 69.7% | 30.3% |
| Probationary Constables | 245.0 | 100.0 | 345.0 | | | 0.0 | 245.0 | 100.0 | 345.0 | 71.0% | 29.0% |
| Community Constables | 18.0 | 6.8 | 24.8 | | | 0.0 | 18.0 | 6.8 | 24.8 | 72.6% | 27.4% |
| Sub-total | 3436.5 | 1092.7 | 4529.2 | 50.0 | 49.5 | 99.5 | 3486.5 | 1142.2 | 4628.7 | 75.3% | 24.7% |
| External Secondments | 1.0 | | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 100.0% | 0.0% |
| Cadets | 55.0 | 21.0 | 76.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 56.0 | 21.0 | 77.0 | 72.7% | 27.3% |
| Total Police Strength | 3492.5 | 1113.7 | 4606.2 | 51.0 | 49.5 | 100.5 | 3543.5 | 1163.2 | 4706.7 | 75.3% | 24.7% |
| Protective Security Act Employees | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Protective Security Supervisor | 8.0 | 2.0 | 10.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.0 | 2.0 | 10.0 | 80.0% | 20.0% |
| Protective Security Officer First Class | 34.0 | 13.0 | 47.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 35.0 | 13.0 | 48.0 | 72.9% | 27.1% |
| Protective Security Officer | 50.0 | 3.0 | 53.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 51.0 | 3.0 | 54.0 | 94.4% | 5.6% |
| Total Protective Security Strength | 92.0 | 18.0 | 110.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 94.0 | 18.0 | 112.0 | 83.9% | 16.1% |
| Unsworn Employees | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Public Servants | 322.2 | 577.1 | 899.3 | 19.3 | 63.4 | 82.7 | 341.5 | 640.5 | 982.0 | 34.8% | 65.2% |
| Weekly Paid | 13.0 | 9.0 | 22.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 14.0 | 9.0 | 23.0 | 60.9% | 39.1% |
| Other | 1.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 100.0% | 0.0% |
| Total Unsworn Strength | 336.2 | 586.1 | 922.3 | 20.3 | 63.4 | 83.7 | 356.5 | 649.5 | 1006.0 | 35.4% | 64.6% |
| Total Strength of SAPOL | 3920.7 | 1717.8 | 5638.5 | 73.3 | 112.9 | 186.2 | 3994.0 | 1830.7 | 5824.7 | 68.6% | 31.4% |

Inactive employees are employees on leave without pay.

The Headcount and FTE tables do not include 47 (16 Male, 31 Female) unsworn employees and do not include 10 (5 Male, 5 Female) unsworn Police Tribunal or Firearm Review Committee members.



1.2 Executive Employment, Staff Employment and Other Human Resources Matters

| NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES SEPARATED/RECRUITED DURING THE 11-12 FINANCIAL YEAR | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Number of persons separated from the agency during the 2011-12 financial year | Number of persons recruited to the agency during the 2011-12 financial year |
| SWORN | 162 | 276 |
| Male | 143 | 193 |
| Female | 19 | 83 |
| UNSWORN | | |
| | 163 | 182 |
| Male | 60 | 81 |
| Female | 103 | 101 |
| TOTAL | | |
| | 325 | 458 |
| Male | 203 | 274 |
| Female | 122 | 184 |

| NUMBER OF PERSONS ON LEAVE WITHOUT PAY AT 30 JUNE | |
|---|-----|
| 2011 | 172 |
| 2012 | 204 |

| NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES BY SALARY BRACKET | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Salary Bracket | Male | Female | Total |
| \$0 - \$51,599 | 294 | 692 | 986 |
| \$51,600 - \$65,699 | 983 | 475 | 1458 |
| \$65,700 - \$84,099 | 1781 | 540 | 2321 |
| \$84,100 - \$106,199 | 713 | 146 | 859 |
| \$106,200+ | 161 | 27 | 188 |
| TOTAL | 3932 | 1880 | 5812 |

| STATUS OF EMPLOYEES IN CURRENT POSITION | | | | | |
|---|---------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------|---------------|
| FTEs | | | | | |
| | Ongoing | Short-Term Contract | Long-Term Contract | Other (Casual) | Total |
| Male | 3785.5 | 115.9 | 19.3 | 2.4 | 3923.1 |
| Female | 1553.9 | 157.1 | 6.8 | 10.7 | 1728.5 |
| TOTAL | 5339.3 | 273.0 | 26.1 | 13.1 | 5651.6 |
| Headcount | | | | | |
| | Ongoing | Short-Term Contract | Long-Term Contract | Other (Casual) | Total |
| Male | 3795 | 117 | 20 | 16 | 3948 |
| Female | 1700 | 173 | 7 | 31 | 1911 |
| TOTAL | 5495 | 290 | 27 | 47 | 5859 |

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

1.3 Workforce Diversity as at 30 June 2012

| ABORIGINAL AND/OR TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER EMPLOYEES | | | | |
|--|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| Salary Bracket | Aboriginal Employees | Total Employees | Percentage Aboriginal | Target* |
| \$0 - \$51,599 | 11 | 986 | 1.1% | 2% |
| \$51,600 - \$65,699 | 29 | 1458 | 2.0% | 2% |
| \$65,700 - \$84,099 | 13 | 2321 | 0.6% | 2% |
| \$84,100 - \$106,199 | 2 | 859 | 0.2% | 2% |
| \$106,200+ | 1 | 188 | 0.5% | 2% |
| TOTAL | 56 | 5812 | 1.0% | 2% |

*SA Public Sector target

| TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WITH DISABILITIES | | | |
|---|--------|-------|----------|
| Male | Female | Total | % Agency |
| 42 | 26 | 68 | 1.2% |

| TYPES OF EMPLOYEE DISABILITIES | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| Disability | Male | Female | Total* | % of Agency |
| Requiring Workplace Adaptation | 14 | 13 | 27 | 0.5% |
| Physical | 26 | 16 | 42 | 0.7% |
| Intellectual | | | | |
| Sensory | 17 | 11 | 28 | 0.5% |
| Psychological / Psychiatric | 10 | 2 | 12 | 0.2% |
| Other | 5 | 3 | 8 | 0.1% |
| TOTAL | 58 | 32 | 90 | 1.5% |

14 respondents quoted 2 types of disabilities.
4 respondents quoted 3 types of disabilities.

| CULTURAL AND LINGUISTIC DIVERSITY | | | | | |
|--|------|--------|-------|-------------|---------------|
| | Male | Female | Total | % of Agency | SA Community* |
| Number of employees born overseas | 774 | 277 | 1051 | 18.1% | 20.3% |
| Number of employees who speak language(s) other than English at home | 124 | 65 | 189 | 3.2% | 16.6% |

*ABS Census 2006



| ALL EMPLOYEES BY AGE AND GENDER | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------------------|-----------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|---------------------------|
| Age Group | Sworn | | | Unsworn | | | Protective Security Act | | | Total | | | % of Total | 2012 Workforce Benchmark* |
| | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T | | |
| 15-19 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 3 | | 3 | 13 | 11 | 24 | 0.4 | 5.6 |
| 20-24 | 172 | 77 | 249 | 19 | 44 | 63 | 27 | 10 | 37 | 218 | 131 | 349 | 5.8 | 9.9 |
| 25-29 | 376 | 187 | 563 | 32 | 56 | 88 | 13 | 4 | 17 | 421 | 247 | 668 | 11.1 | 10.6 |
| 30-34 | 450 | 269 | 719 | 41 | 79 | 120 | 7 | | 7 | 498 | 348 | 846 | 14.0 | 10.4 |
| 35-39 | 503 | 235 | 738 | 35 | 84 | 119 | 4 | | 4 | 542 | 319 | 861 | 14.3 | 10.7 |
| 40-44 | 588 | 254 | 842 | 44 | 89 | 133 | 5 | | 5 | 637 | 343 | 980 | 16.3 | 11.7 |
| 45-49 | 479 | 168 | 647 | 44 | 99 | 143 | 8 | 3 | 11 | 531 | 270 | 801 | 13.3 | 11.4 |
| 50-54 | 551 | 72 | 623 | 55 | 100 | 155 | 12 | | 12 | 618 | 172 | 790 | 13.1 | 11.0 |
| 55-59 | 338 | 11 | 349 | 42 | 86 | 128 | 10 | 1 | 11 | 390 | 98 | 488 | 8.1 | 9.2 |
| 60-64 | 83 | 4 | 87 | 35 | 60 | 95 | 4 | | 4 | 122 | 64 | 186 | 3.1 | 5.6 |
| 65+ | 6 | | 6 | 14 | 12 | 26 | 1 | | 1 | 21 | 12 | 33 | 0.5 | 4.0 |
| TOTAL | 3552 | 1280 | 4832 | 365 | 717 | 1082 | 94 | 18 | 112 | 4011 | 2015 | 6026 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

*Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Australian Demographics Statistics, South Australia at June 2012. Includes unsworn Police Tribunal and Firearm Review Committee members.

1.4 Leave Taken as at 30 June 2012

| AVERAGE DAYS LEAVE TAKEN PER FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEE | | | | | |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 |
| Sick Leave (1) | 7.9 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 8.0 | 7.7 |
| Family Carer's Leave (2) | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Miscellaneous Special Leave (3) | 4.2 | 4.4 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |

- (1) Prior to 2009-10 does not include sick leave without pay.
- (2) Prior to 2009-10 includes care of sick child.
- (3) Prior to 2009-10 expressed in hours per FTE and does not include care of sick child.

1.5 Voluntary Flexible Working Arrangements as at 30 June 2012

| VOLUNTARY FLEXIBLE WORKING ARRANGEMENTS BY GENDER | | | |
|---|------|--------|-------|
| | Male | Female | Total |
| Purchased Leave | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| Flexitime | 289 | 610 | 899 |
| Compressed Weeks | | 3 | 3 |
| Part Time & Job Share | 36 | 452 | 488 |
| Working from Home | 1 | 5 | 6 |



1.6 Accredited Training Packages

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

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

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

Please note that the following table refers only to employees currently enrolled in an accredited training package or who have attained a qualification or statement of attainment during the 2011-12 financial year and who were 'active' or on leave with pay with the agency as at the end of the last pay period in the 2011-12 financial year. The table includes executives.

ACCREDITED TRAINING PACKAGES BY CLASSIFICATION

| Classification | Number of Accredited Training Packages |
|----------------------------|--|
| Cadet | 40527SA PUA50200 |
| Probationary Constable | PUA50200 |
| Constable | 40598SA 40534SA 80927ACT |
| Senior Constable | 40598SA 40534SA 80927ACT PUA60300 PUA60310 |
| Senior Constable 1st Class | 40598SA 40534SA 80672ACT PUA60300 PUA60310 |
| Brevet Sergeant | 40598SA PUA60300 PUA50300 40534SA |
| Sergeant | 40598SA PUA60300 40534SA TAE40110 40548SA |
| Senior Sergeant | TAE40110 |
| ASO2 | 40548SA TAE40110 |
| ASO5 | 40548SA |

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



1.7 Leadership and Management Development

| LEADERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT TRAINING EXPENDITURE | | |
|---|--------------|-------------------------------|
| Training and Development | Total Cost* | % of Total Salary Expenditure |
| Total Training and Development Expenditure | \$44,460,087 | 7.8% |
| Total Leadership and Management Development Expenditure | \$9,107,935 | 1.6% |

1.8 Vale

| DEATHS OF SAPOL EMPLOYEES 2011-2012 |
|---|
| Sergeant Michael Davies 1961-2012 |
| Sergeant Gary Warrick 1950-2011 |
| Senior Constable First Class David Wright 1956-2011 |
| Senior Constable Howard Marshall 1964-2011 |
| Mr Andrew Swifte 1951-2011 |



Appendix 2 Performance Development

| DOCUMENTED REVIEW OF INDIVIDUAL PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT | |
|--|-------------------|
| Employees with ... | % Total Workforce |
| a plan reviewed within the past 12 months | 62.5% |
| a plan older than 12 months | 29.3% |
| no plan | 8.2% |

Appendix 3 Equal Opportunity Programs

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

Equal Employment Opportunity Programs

SA Government Youth Training Scheme and the Trainee Employment Register

In 2012 SAPOL employed five trainees under the inaugural Police Youth Traineeship Program. The program provides incumbents with work place experiences designed to assist their development into suitable police recruits.

During 2011-12, SAPOL employed five graduates (2 females and 3 males) in accordance with the SA Government Graduate Program.

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

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

In 2012 SAPOL employed five trainees under the inaugural Police Youth Traineeship Program. The program provides incumbents with work place experiences designed to assist their development into suitable police recruits. Trainees also undertake the TAFE Cert III in Police Studies as part of their development.

In June 2012 SAPOL launched an Indigenous Pre-Employment Program that was developed in partnership with DEEWR. The program will assist indigenous persons to develop relevant skills and abilities required to successfully undertake the SAPOL recruit selection process.

In accordance with the Commissioner for Public Employment's Determination 1, Determination of the Commissioner for Public Sector Employment – 2.4 Diversity, SAPOL Managers are encouraged to approach the Aboriginal Employment Register to fill a temporary vacancy.

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

In accordance with the Commissioner for Public Employment's Determination 1 - 2.4–Diversity, SAPOL Managers are encouraged to seek suitable persons with a disability from the Disability Employment Register. This register is managed through Disability WORKS Australia.

Agency Specific Equal Employment Opportunity Initiatives

SAPOL has the following initiatives:

Gender Equity Action Plan

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



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

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

SAPOL Women's Focus Group

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

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

Equity and Diversity Training

From 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012 Equity and Diversity Section has provided 1568 employees with equity and diversity training. In addition, this training is supported by two online training programs; *'Equity and Diversity for Employees – Level 1'* and *'Equity and Diversity for Managers and Supervisors – Level 2'*. Since July 2011, a further 463 employees have completed *'Equity and Diversity for Employees – Level 1'* training and a further 176 employees have completed *'Equity and Diversity for Managers and Supervisors – Level 2'* training.

Equity Contact Officer Program

SAPOL continues to provide Equity Contact Officers to enhance the effective management of equity and diversity in the workplace. Equity Contact Officers principally undertake the following functions: assist managers and supervisors in creating and maintaining a workplace free from discrimination, harassment and bullying; provide employees with personal support, advice and information on workplace discrimination, harassment and bullying issues; and liaise with Equity and Diversity Section during the grievance management process. Overall, as at 30 June 2012 SAPOL currently has 122 employees throughout the organisation who undertake this important role.

Gay and Lesbian Liaison Officers

Gay and Lesbian Liaison Officers have been established to provide a partnership and support between SAPOL and the Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual, Transgender, Intersex and Queer (GLBTIQ) community ensuring equal access to SAPOL, and offering support to GLBTIQ victims of crime.

Gay and Lesbian Liaison officers also provide an internal support to GLBTIQ members within SAPOL by promoting equity and diversity in the work place. As at 30 June 2012, SAPOL has 44 employees who undertake this important role.

Appendix 4 Disability Action Plan

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

In December 2011, the State Government, in response to the disability reform report *Strong Voices: a Blueprint to Enhance Life and Claim the Rights of People with Disability in South Australia (2012-2020)*, announced that agencies will produce annual Access and Inclusion Plans. It is the intention that Access and Inclusion Plans will replace *Promoting Independence – Disability Action Plans for South Australia*.

Access and Inclusion Plans are envisaged to be required to be reported in 2012-13 annual reports. It is acknowledged that transition over 2011-12 from Disability Action Plans to Access and Inclusion Plans means that information may not have been maintained to enable reporting. Where possible agencies should report against the six outcome areas outlined in *Promoting Independence*.

Disability Action Plans

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



- 3. Portfolios and their agencies deliver advice or services to people with disabilities with awareness and understanding of issues affecting people with disabilities. In doing so, agencies should report on the extent of the delivery of disability awareness training with staff using the SA Disability Awareness and Discrimination Training Framework.**
SAPOL has conducted extensive disability awareness training for employees. An online disability awareness training program was developed in early 2008 which sought to enhance the delivery of service to members of the public with disabilities and ensure that any unlawful discrimination against employees and members of the public is eliminated. The online training addresses the topics of: customer service to people with a disability; communicating with people with disabilities; defining disability; physical barriers to customer service; interviewing a person with a disability; SAPOL strategies to support people with a disability; and Government strategies and legislation. From 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012, 614 SAPOL employees had completed the online training package. Since 1 July 2007, 7178 online training sessions have been delivered.
- 4. Portfolios and their agencies provide opportunities for consultation with people with disabilities in decision making processes regarding service delivery and in the implementation of complaints and grievance mechanisms.**

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

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

- 5. Portfolio Chief Executives ensure that their portfolio has met the requirements of the Disability Discrimination Act (Cwlth) and the Equal Opportunity Act 1984 (SA).**

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

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

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

- 6. Portfolios report on how they are increasing the rate of employment of people with a disability in order to meet the SASP Target 50: People with disability – Increase by 10% the number of people with a disability employed in South Australia by 2020 (baseline 2009).**

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

The SAPOL Disability Action Plan contains pivotal strategies to ensure current and future policies, practices and procedures address the requirements of the Disability Action Plan, *Disability Discrimination Act 1992 (Cwlth)* and the *Equal Opportunity Act 1984 (SA)*.

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

Appendix 5 Occupational Health, Safety and Injury Management

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

Table 1

| OHS NOTICES AND CORRECTIVE ACTION TAKEN | 2011-12 |
|--|---------|
| Number of notifiable occurrences pursuant to OHS&W Regulations Division 6.6 | 1 |
| Number of notifiable injuries pursuant to OHS&W Regulations Division 6.6 (HIRS incidents) | 4 |
| Number of notices served pursuant to OHS&W Act s35, s39 and s40 (default, improvement and prohibition notices) | 6 |

Table 2

| Agency Gross ¹ Workers Compensation Expenditure for 2011-12 Compared With 2010-11 | | | | |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| | 2011-12 | 2010-11 | Variation | % Change |
| Income Maintenance | \$6,236,889.00 | \$5,630,543.00 | \$606,346.00 | 10.77% |
| Lump Sum Settlements - Redemptions - Sect.42 | \$86,709.00* | \$1,508,749.00 | -\$1,422,040.00 | -94.25% |
| Lump Sum Settlements - Permanent Disability – Sect. 43 | \$511,017.00 | \$949,170.00 | -\$438,153.00 | -46.16% |
| Lump Sum Settlements - Death - Sec. 44 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00% |
| Medical/Hospital Costs combined | \$3,821,511.00 | \$4,272,194.00 | -\$450,683.00 | -10.55% |
| Total Claims Expenditure | \$10,656,126.00 | \$12,360,656.00 | -\$1,704,530.00 | 13.79% |

Note 1: All figures above are obtained from the SAPOL General Ledger.

* The figure of \$86,709 for Lump Sum settlements (Sect 42) is obtained from the General Ledger and includes both weekly payments and medical expense redemptions. This figure includes a negative accrual adjustment of \$477,500 from the 2010-11 financial year. An additional \$680,000 of funding for Sect 42 redemptions was provided by the Public Sector Workforce Relations.

Table 3

| Safety and Wellbeing in the Public Sector 2010-2015 (SWIPS) Targets in Police | | | | | |
|--|-----------------|--|--------------------|--------------|---|
| | Base 2009-10 | Performance 12 months to end of June 2012 | | | Final Target |
| | Numbers or % | Actual | Notional Target | Variation | Numbers or % |
| 1. Workplace Fatalities | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2. New Workplace Injury Claims | 280 | 340 | 252 | 88 | 210 |
| 3. New Workplace Injury Claims Frequency Rate | 32.40 | 38.06 | 29.16 | 8.90 | 24.30 |
| 4. Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate | 9.14 | 21.27 | 8.23 | 13.04 | 6.86 |
| 5. New Psychological Injury Frequency Rate | 4.38 | 5.99 | 3.94 | 2.05 | 3.28 |
| 6. Rehabilitation and Return to Work: | | | | | |
| 6a. Early Assessment within 2 days | 82.14% | 73.67% | 80.00% | -6.33% | 80% or more |
| 6b. Early Intervention within 5 days | 96.15% | 97.99% | 90.00% | 7.99% | 90% or more |
| 6c. Days Lost <= 10 days | 70.19% | 58.38% | 60.00% | -1.62% | 60% or more |
| 7. Claim Determination: | | | | | |
| 7a. Claims determined for provisional in 7 calendar days | 28.95% | 53.79% | 100.00% | -46.21% | 100% or more |
| 7b. Claims determined in 10 business days | 61.03% | 63.59% | 75.00% | -11.41% | 75% or more |
| 7c. Claims still to be determined after 3 months | 15.07% | 14.85% | 3.00% | 11.85 | 3% or less |
| 8. Income Maintenance Payments for Recent injuries: | | | | | |
| 2010-11 Injuries (at 24 months development) | - | \$1,832,566.97 | \$1,197,253.67 | \$635,313.31 | Below previous 2 years average |
| 2011-12 Injuries (at 12 months development) | - | \$1,118,787.05 | \$399,685.46 | \$719,101.59 | Below previous 2 years average |

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



Appendix 6 Aboriginal Reconciliation

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

The Aboriginal and Multicultural Coordination Committee continues to be the internal strategic committee to address relevant issues. The committee's primary function is to ensure SAPOL has a coordinated approach in dealing with Aboriginal issues and is chaired by the Officer in Charge Planning, Policy and Review Branch (PPRB).

Assistant Commissioner Northern Operations Service is the Senior Executive Group sponsor of SAPOL's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Focus Group (ATSI) and is also a member of a number of Aboriginal committees including the APY Lands Steering Committee.

SAPOL's policing presence on the APY and Yalata Lands consists of a mix of sworn Police, Community Constables and Police Aboriginal Liaison Officers. Three new police stations have been opened on the APY Lands and one new police station has been opened at Yalata. The opening of these stations have included an increase of staff to 19 sworn police officer and 10 community constable positions to the APY Lands and 2 police officer and 2 community constable positions to Yalata.

SAPOL has a Senior Sergeant employee coordinator allocated to recruiting Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people for the roles of Police Officer, Community Constable and Police Aboriginal Liaison Officer.

In 2011 SAPOL implemented a transition model that now provides an opportunity for Aboriginal Community Constables with the requisite skills to transition to main stream policing.

SAPOL is actively engaging with other agencies as part of the Remote Service Delivery National Partnership model towards a better future for Aboriginal people in achieving the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) Closing the Gap targets.

The 2012 Aboriginal Power Cup (APC) is a joint initiative between the Port Adelaide Football Club, the Attorney General's Department and South Australian Aboriginal Sports Training Academy (SAASTA). This event was held from 17-19 May 2012 and proved a great success. Twenty five schools and 290 students participated in the program. Community Constables assisted greatly at the carnivals in a mentoring and liaising capacity. SAPOL's supporting involvement in the APC carnival and pre-carnival events was again successful in providing a positive mode of law enforcement personnel to break down the barriers between young Aboriginal persons and the police.

SAPOL continued its involvement in the 'Reconciliation Down Rundle', a Reconciliation Week event held in Rundle Mall, Adelaide on 4 June 2011. SAPOL's focus was on leadership, crime prevention and recruiting. In addition senior and Indigenous members demonstrated their support for Reconciliation Week by attending the Reconciliation breakfast held on 28 May 2012.

Appendix 7 Complaints

During 2011-12, 1723 complaints were received against police compared with 1715 the previous year. Each complaint can consist of several allegations. The following tables relate to categories or complaints which were finalised over the reporting period.

| Complaints Received¹ | 2010-11 | 2011-12 |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| By Police Complaints Authority (PCA) ² | 1259 | 1211 |
| SAPOL – Mandatory Report ³ | 456 | 510 |
| Total | 1715 | 1721 |

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

| Complaints Outstanding¹ | 2010-11 | 2011-12 |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| Awaiting assessment ² | 36 | 7 |
| Awaiting advice ³ | 49 | 18 |
| Under preliminary/full investigation ⁴ | 78 | 78 |
| Total | 167 | 74 |

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



| Complaints Finalised¹ | 2010-11 | 2011-12 |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| Matter approved for Conciliation by PCA ² | 342 | 355 |
| PCA determines that investigation is not warranted ³ | 472 | 418 |
| Unsubstantiated / Refuted ⁴ | 104 | 111 |
| No conduct ⁵ | 55 | 47 |
| Substantiated ⁶ | 165 | 179 |
| No further action ⁷ | 72 | 101 |
| False report by Complainant ⁸ | 0 | 0 |
| DVRO / RO – Order Confirmed ⁹ | 0 | 2 |
| Withdrawn by Complainant ¹⁰ | 0 | 1 |
| Infringement Notice Withdrawn ¹¹ | 0 | 2 |
| Total | 1210 | 1219 |

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

| Complaints Against Police, Breaches of the Code of Conduct and Criminal Offences Prosecuted Against Employees. ¹ | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| Cases Prosecuted | 2010-11 | 2011-12 |
| Discipline | 78 | 74 |
| Criminal | 28 | 24 |
| Subpoenas | 12 | 6 |
| Appeals | 3 | 2 |
| R/Os, DVROs * | 3 | 7 |
| Total | 124 | 113 |

1. Employee includes Police and PSM Act employees.
- * Restraining Orders (R/Os) and Domestic Violence Restraining Orders (DVROs).



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

| Police Disciplinary Tribunal Hearings Outcomes | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| Findings | 2010-11 | 2011-12 |
| Found proved | 53 | 37 |
| Not proved | 2 | 1 |
| Withdrawn | 4 | 14 |
| Member resigned | 9 | 9 |
| Total | 68 | 61 |

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

- Act without honesty and integrity
- Behave in a manner prejudicial to SA Police
- Inappropriate conduct towards public, employees in the Department
- Involved in a conflict of interest
- Accessing and/or releasing confidential information
- Failing to perform duties diligently

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

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



THE ANTI-CORRUPTION BRANCH

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

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

At least once every six months, the Commissioner is required to present a report to the Minister for Police on the operations of the Branch. During 2011-12 two reports were presented to the Minister advising that the ACB was conducting its operations in accordance with the Minister's Directions. An External Auditor appointed by the Governor has the authority to inspect the ACB records at any time or conduct an inquiry within the Branch if required by the Minister. During 2011-12, the External Auditor, The Honourable Trevor Olsson AO MBE RFD ED, attended on three occasions at the ACB and subsequently reported his findings to the Minister for Police. His reports concluded the ACB continued to fulfil its mandate in a satisfactory manner.

Pursuant to the Listening and Surveillance Devices Act 1972 and the Telecommunications (Interception) Act 1988 the Police Complaints Authority (PCA) must inspect ACB records at least once in each period of six months. During 2011-12 the ACB provided the PCA all relevant records for inspection in accordance with requirements of the respective Acts.

Reporting and investigating alleged corruption

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

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

| Public Officials Defined | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Police Officer | 43 | 31 | 22 | 15 |
| SAPol Unsworn | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Non SAPol Public Servant | 25 | 21 | 11 | 15 |
| Council Officer | 5 | 8 | 4 | 8 |
| Other (includes civilians) | 7 | 0 | 4 | 4 |



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

| Type of Investigation | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 |
|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Preliminary Inquiry | 82 | 52 | 43 | 38 |
| Full Investigation | 10 | 10 | 9 | 16 |

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

| | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 |
|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Cases Substantiated | 7 | 3 | 3 | 12* |

* Twelve investigations have been substantiated over the financial year 2011-12. Of the 12 investigations eight involved abuse of public office related matters which resulted in briefs of evidence being presented to the DPP (one of the eight matters was finalised in 2011/12 but its transmission to the DPP was delayed for an administrative reason). Two investigations involved serious criminal charges incidental to abuse of public office investigations and were also referred to the DPP. Two substantiated investigations involved serious misconduct by a SAPOL sworn employee and were referred to the SAPOL Professional Conduct Section and the Police Complaints Authority respectively. Two further investigations were drug related and were dealt with by way of drug diversion and are not counted as substantiated for the purpose of these statistics.

Whistleblowers Protection Act 1993

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



Appendix 8 Major SAPOL Awards

Executive Support Branch and the Rewards and Recognition Clerk administer SAPOL's Awards processes along with the National Medal and other Private Awards e.g. those of the Royal Humane Society. The following medals and awards were presented in the reporting period 2011-12.

| Type of Award | Number of Awards |
|--|------------------|
| Australian Police Medal (APM) | 6 |
| National Police Service Medal | 104 |
| Leadership and Efficiency Medal | 2 |
| Police Bravery Medal | 0 |
| Police Officer of the Year | 1 |
| National Medals and Clasps | 236* |
| SAPOL Service Medals and Clasps | 255* |
| Service Awards (PSM Act) | 26** |
| SAPOL Service Medals/Awards (Extended Criteria): | |
| § Applications received | 2*** |
| § Awards presented | 2*** |
| § Approved and awaiting presentation | 0*** |
| § Applications being processed | 3*** |

*Presented to serving sworn employees.

**Presented to serving non-sworn employees.

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

Appendix 9 Freedom of Information

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

Agency Structure and Functions

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

Effect of Agency Functions on Members of the Public

SAPOL's functions affect the public through direct service delivery of our Core Functions. These are; to uphold the law, preserve the peace, prevent crime, assist the public in emergency situations, coordinate and manage responses to emergencies, regulate road use and prevent vehicle collisions.

Public Participation in Agency Policy Development

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

Public Access to Information

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

Request for Information

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

Applications can be made by completing a PD360, '*Application for Access to SAPOL Records*', which is available from any police station or can be downloaded from the SAPOL web site at the following link.

http://www.sapolice.sa.gov.au/sapol/services/information_requests/freedom_of_information_foi.jsp

Freedom of Information (Fees and Charges) Variation Regulations 2012 set out the application fee of \$30.50 for Freedom of Information applications for access to documents/information and internal reviews (see *The South Australian Government Gazette*, 31 May 2012, page 2364) for 2012-13. The application fee for Freedom of Information applications during 2011-12 was \$29.50.

The application fee may be waived under certain circumstances. All fees and charges set out in the Freedom of Information (Fees and Charges) Regulations 2003 are GST exempt.

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



Types of Documents Held by SAPOL

Documents held by SAPOL are stored in the following media:

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

Both centralised and de-centralised record keeping practices are employed. The following categories of documents are held by this agency:

| | |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|
| • Policy | • Community Policing |
| • Accounting | • Human Resource Development (HRD) |
| • Administration | • Human Resource Management (HRM) |
| • Computer Systems | • Operational Policing |

Free Publications

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

Available from Police Stations and the SAPOL web site at the following link:
http://www.sapolice.sa.gov.au/sapol/safety_security/safety_security_tips.jsp

- Safety and Security brochures (free)

Available on the SAPOL web site at the following link:
http://www.sapolice.sa.gov.au/sapol/about_us/publications.jsp

- Future Directions Strategy
- Corporate Business Plan
- Annual Reports

Documents Available on Payment of a Fee

- National Police Certificate
 - Ø Individuals, Government and Commercial (Full Fee) \$60.50
 - Ø Individual (Concession) \$43.45
 - Ø Volunteer (non VOAN) \$39.05
- Police Incident Report (Theft/burglary etc) \$71.50
- Vehicle collision report \$71.50
- Audiotape or videotape recording of interviews \$18.00
(per 90 minute tape)



- Photographs:

Black and white size up to and including:

| | |
|------------------------|--------------|
| 12.7 x 17.8 cm (5x7") | \$17.40 |
| additional print | \$15.40 each |
| 20.3 x 25.5 cm (8x10") | \$17.40 |
| additional print | \$10.40 each |
| 40 x 50 cm (16x20") | \$34.50 |
| additional print | \$25.75 each |

Colour size up to and including:

| | |
|---------------------|--------------|
| 14 x 18 cm (5.5x7") | \$24.20 |
| additional print | \$23.20 each |
| 15 x 20 cm (6x8") | \$34.50 |
| additional print | \$27.75 each |
| 20 x 25 cm (8x10") | \$34.50 |
| additional print | \$31.00 each |
| 40 x 50 cm (16x20") | \$51.50 |
| additional print | \$42.50 each |

Appendix 10 Details of Overseas Travel

Premier and Cabinet Circular No. 13 require agencies to provide a summary of overseas travel during the year. The following is a summary of overseas travel undertaken by SAPOL personnel for the financial year 2011-12.

| SA POLICE OVERSEAS TRAVEL 2011-2012 | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|--|--|--|--------------------------------|
| Date/s | Number of Employees | Name | Destination | Reasons for Travel | Total Cost to Agency |
| 1 July-26 Sept 2011 | 1 | Supt Bray | UK | Officer Exchange Program | \$3 505.72 |
| 3-26 July 2011 | 4 | Supt Pit Insp Foyel Sgt Pitman S/C Harris | UK | UK recruiting initiative | \$112 917.99 |
| 6-11 July 2011 | 1 | S/Sgt Hodgson | NZ | Blue Light Conference and AGM | \$1 638.38 |
| 14-15 July 2011 | 1 | Comm Hyde | NZ | Ministerial Council for Police & Emergency Management and Australian New Zealand Policing Advisory Agency meetings | \$1 139.18 |
| 30 July-6 Aug 2011 | 1 | Supt Moyle | Washington DC | 18 th Annual International Homicide Invest Assoc Training Symposium | \$4 771.61 |
| 20 Aug-7 Sept 2011 | 1 | D/Comm Burns | Los Angeles, Vancouver, Edmonton, Ottawa, Montreal, NY | Research & examination of policing initiatives with Minister for Police | \$14 464.88 |
| 4-23 Sept 2011 | 1 | C/Supt Venditto | UK | Cambridge University for Diploma in Applied Criminology & Police Management | \$11 071.07 Funded 10/11 |
| 14-16 Sept 2011 | 1 | Comm Hyde | Wellington NZ | Australian New Zealand Policing Advisory Agency and Ministerial Council Senior Officers Group Conference | \$2 643.03 |
| 1-21 Oct 2011 | 1 | Sgt Kuchenmeister | UK | Forensic Collision Invest Certificate Part 2 | \$7 886.00 |
| 5 Nov-12 Dec 2011 | 1 | C/Insp Thomas | Hong Kong | Officer Exchange Program | \$2 204.06 |
| 3-10 Dec 2011 | 2 | S/Sgt Spence Sgt Kuchenmeister | NZ | Ped/Bicycle Crash Invest Course | \$1 864.00 |
| 5 Jan-25 Mar 2012 | 1 | C/Insp Buckley | USA | FBI National Academy Program | \$6 138.36 |
| 27 Feb-1 Mar 2012 | 1 | A/C Fahy | Solomon Islands | Operation Bosslift – Defence Department Initiative | Nil |



| SA POLICE OVERSEAS TRAVEL 2011-2012 | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------|---|--|------------|
| 13 Mar–6 April 2012 | 1 | A/C Killmier | UK | Cambridge University for Diploma in Applied Criminology & Police Management | \$3 200.00 |
| 16–17 May 2012 | 1 | Mr Peter Shanahan | Wellington NZ | Police General Council (re all Legal Branch Managers) | \$1 241.08 |
| 17 June–6 July 2012 | 1 | S/Sgt Fielke | Semerang, Indonesia | International Management of Serious Crime Program (visiting fellow) | Nil |
| 17–29 June 2012 | 1 | Sgt Conroy | New Zealand Police College Wellington, NZ | Australasian Police Dog Strategy & Development Group Conference. Research on selection process of dogs | \$1 330.00 |

Appendix 11 Reporting against the *Carers Recognition Act*

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

Legislated Obligation 1

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

| | | | | | |
|--|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Please rate the extent to which your agency has achieved Legislated Obligation 1 | 80-100% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 60-80% <input type="checkbox"/> | 40-60% <input type="checkbox"/> | 20-40% <input type="checkbox"/> | 0-20% <input type="checkbox"/> |
|--|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|

Identify activities and evidence (in this reporting period) that respond to Legislated Obligation 1

SAPOL has developed and continues to provide relevant information regarding the *Carers Recognition Act 2005* (SA) and the Carers Charter to all its employees. A link to the *Carers Recognition Act 2005* and the Carers Charter, which sets out the rights of carers in the principles that underpin the Charter, is available to all employees through the SAPOL Intranet Equity and Diversity Section Home page, via a link to Disability.

http://intra.sapol.sa.gov/sapol/services/human_resources/equity_diversity_section/disability.jsp

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

In addition SAPOL's Disability Awareness Training (on-line) contains a component on the *Carers Recognition Act 2005*, in particular the Carers Charter. This training is compulsory and has been undertaken throughout SAPOL at all levels, developed to provide all SAPOL employees with the required knowledge, skills and aptitude to understand and respond to the needs of people with disabilities. Online Disability Awareness training has been undertaken by 614 SAPOL employees between 1 July 2011 and 30 June 2012.

In addition the SAPOL Police Recruit Training package, Constable Development Program, Management Programs and the Promotional Qualification Framework incorporate the Disability Management training program.

New public sector employees to SAPOL are provided with an induction handbook to explain the conditions of service and responsibilities for an employee under the *Public Sector Act 2009*. Reference is made to the *Carers Recognition Act 2005* (SA) which informs new staff that all officers, employees or agents should have an awareness and understanding of the Carers Charter and take action to reflect the principles of the Charter.



Legislated Obligation 2

There is a system to ensure consultation with carers, or persons or bodies that represent carers, in the delivery of services and development of strategic and operational plans, policies and programs.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| Please rate the extent to which your agency has achieved Legislated Obligation 2 | 80-100% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 60-80% <input type="checkbox"/> | 40-60% <input type="checkbox"/> | 20-40% <input type="checkbox"/> | 0-20% <input type="checkbox"/> |
|---|---|---|---|---|--|

Identify activities and evidence (in this reporting period) that respond to Legislated Obligation 2

Carers as with all SAPOL personnel are consulted and involved in policy and planning development that relates to employee welfare.

In the planning stage of policy development employees are engaged in consultation as appropriate. This can occur through focus groups, surveys, meetings or through email advice.

Legislated Obligation 3

There is a system to ensure the principles of the Carers Charter are reflected in Departmental practices.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| Please rate the extent to which your agency has achieved Legislated Obligation 3 | 80-100% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 60-80% <input type="checkbox"/> | 40-60% <input type="checkbox"/> | 20-40% <input type="checkbox"/> | 0-20% <input type="checkbox"/> |
|---|---|---|---|---|--|

There is a system to ensure the principles of the Carers Charter are reflected in Departmental practices. Legislated Obligation 3

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

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

Identify a highlighted activity in this reporting period that demonstrates good practice against the SA Carers Recognition Act 2005

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

Areas for Improvement

No areas have been identified as requiring improvement



Appendix 12 Account Payment Performance, Contractual Arrangements, Bankers Orders, Theft by Deception (Fraud)

ACCOUNT PAYMENT PERFORMANCE

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

| ACCOUNT PAYMENT PERFORMANCE 2011–12** | | | | |
|--|--|---|-------------------------------|--|
| Particulars | Number of Accounts Paid (Transactions) | Percentage of Accounts Paid (by number) | Value in \$A of accounts paid | Percentage of accounts paid (by value) |
| Paid by due date* | 46 227 | 90.95% | 285 383 730.90 | 95.85% |
| Paid late, within 30 days of due date | 4 032 | 7.93% | 10 128 069.40 | 3.40% |
| Paid more than 30 days from the due date | 570 | 1.12% | 2 221 093.36 | 0.75% |

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

**Note: the period covered is 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012

CONTRACTUAL ARRANGEMENTS

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

Uniform Contract

On 17 April 2012 the Department of Justice entered into an agreement with Stewart and Heaton Clothing Pty Ltd for the provision of a total apparel management service for specialised uniforms to Justice Portfolio Agencies.

Consequently SAPOL executed a customer agreement with Stewart and Heaton Clothing Co Pty Ltd on 10 March 2012 for an initial period of three (3) years. The agreement contains two (2) extension options of two (2) year periods. The estimated contract value is \$10.9m (GST inclusive).

This strategic partnership is expected to deliver a total apparel management service which provides an efficient and effective service (including quality garments), timely provision of services, an optimal contract pricing and an efficient reporting function.

Vehicle Commissioning and Decommissioning

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



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

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

The contract commenced on 12 November 2010 for an initial three (3) year period with two (2) extension options available, the first being a period of three (3) years and the second being a period of two (2) years. The total value of the contract is \$28.8m (GST inclusive).

Vehicle Service and Repair

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

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

Cleaning

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

This agreement was terminated in May 2012 after the supplier entered into liquidation. Interim cleaning arrangements are in place pending a new tender process.

CCTV Replacement

SAPOL as a result of the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody (RCIADIC) has undertaken a number of programs to reduce risk and ensure the safety of prisoners, in particular, SAPOL entered a program to replace and/or upgrade CCTV equipment in its cell complexes across the State.

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

The initial term of the Agreement expired on 30 November 2011. SAPOL exercised a one (1) year extension option which was available. The total contract value is estimated at \$4.5m (GST inclusive).



Towing and Transportation

SAPOL is required to tow and transport vehicles throughout the State as part of operational policing duties. The services are required 24 hours a day, 365 days a year for all vehicle types. As a result of changes to the *Clamping, Impounding and Forfeiture Act* SAPOL's towing requirements were expected to increase significantly.

A contract for towing (including obstruction, SAPOL fleet, impound and exhibit towing) was established between SAPOL and Dial A Tow on 31 October 2010 for an initial two (2) year period with two (2) further two (2) year extension options.

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

Saliva Drug Testing – Screening Equipment

The South Australia Government commenced drug testing of drivers within the State in July 2006. This road safety initiative is aimed at reducing road deaths, injury, and associated trauma normally connected with vehicle collisions. The objectives of this current project are to improve equipment through new and innovative technology that is able to process oral fluid as quickly as possible and is reliable in the detection of illicit drugs.

On 9 January 2012 a new agreement was entered into between SAPOL and Pathtec Pty Ltd for the supply of saliva drug testing equipment – oral fluid screening equipment.

The agreement commenced on 9 January 2012 for an initial period of three (3) years with the two (2) extension options of one (1) year terms. The total contract value is estimated at \$7.5m (GST inclusive).

BANKERS ORDERS

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

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

During the year 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012, there were 83 orders (received at Prosecution Services Branch as required by the General Order) granted by magistrates upon application by members of the police force pursuant to section 49 [1a] of the *Evidence Act 1929*.

THEFT BY DECEPTION (FRAUD)

Regulations under the *Public Sector Act 2009* require a public sector agency to report on theft by deception within the agency.

SAPOL (Anti Corruption Branch) reports no theft by deception (fraud) offence detected within SAPOL in 2011-12.

SAPOL (Ethical and Professional Standards Branch) reports one theft by deception (fraud) offence detected within SAPOL in 2011-12. The matter is under investigation and not yet been finalised. A review of processes has also been completed and improvements were made to prevent the reoccurrence of such incidents.



Appendix 13 Performance Against Annual Energy Use Targets

Performance Against Annual Energy Use Targets

| | Energy Use (GJ) | GHG Emissions | Business Measures | |
|--------------------------|--|---------------|-------------------|--------|
| 2000–01 Base Year | 91 874 | 20 978 | | |
| 2011–12 Actual | 77 788 | 12 449 | MJ/FTE | 12 930 |
| | | | MJ/m ² | 379 |
| 2011–12 Target | 72 580 | 16 573 | MJ/FTE | 16 428 |
| | | | MJ/m ² | 484 |
| 2014 Target | 68 906 | 15 734 | | |
| | Business Measures (Normalisation) | | | |
| | MJ/Number of employees (FTEs)/annum | | | |
| | MJ/Square metres of floor area of building/annum | | | |

* The greenhouse gas emissions in the department do not represent the same percentage change as the energy, primarily due to variations in the CO₂ emissions coefficient of the electricity supply system. The emissions coefficient is dependent upon a number of factors, most importantly, the mix of primary fuels used to generate electricity that is supplied in South Australia. Decisions about the mix of fuels are made as a function of the National Electricity Market and are therefore beyond the control of the department. The department has endeavoured to provide the most accurate information from all possible sources available to it, and any unintentional inconsistencies in these figures are beyond the department's control.

Significant Energy Management Achievements

During financial year 2011/12 there was a decrease in energy consumption from 85 836 GJ to 77 788 GJ. The variance is 9.37% and considered to be a notable reduction over the previous year.

Main contributors to this decrease in energy consumption are the building of new energy efficient facilities, disposing of high energy usage buildings and upgrading of existing facilities.

The former Police Headquarters building was the largest consumer of energy for the agency and has been replaced with a newly constructed, purpose built 5 Green Star rated and 4.5 Green Star tenancy rated building. Both the building and tenancy are on track to achieving a 5.0 and 4.5 NABERS rating respectively.

Construction and occupation of the new building consolidated accommodation from three sites and the building features state of the art electronic building management system, separated power and light usage metering and floor by floor energy monitoring. It also contains energy efficient measures such as 100% fresh air supplemented high efficiency chilled beam air conditioning. The ability to reuse already heated air being expelled increases the efficiency of the system. This is the first of these systems used in South Australia.

The building also has many passive energy savings initiatives like computers with sleep mode, energy efficient refrigerators and dishwashers that are only operated when full. Air conditioning and lighting are restricted to business hours with manual override if required. Integrated lighting is provided by using natural lighting, minimum office area lighting levels and task lighting provided via LED. The LED task light is low energy use and powered via the individual user's PC.



A new police station at Roxby Downs was completed and also features energy efficiency measures such as passive design principles such as the use of shade structures and thermal insulation to complement air conditioning. This is suited to extreme temperature ranges experienced at this far north location. Other measures include energy efficient lighting and multi gang switching to allow lighting to match specific needs/areas.

The Port Adelaide Police Station refurbishment included new energy efficient lighting installed as part of the stage one upgrade with more energy initiatives planned over the next three stages.



Appendix 14 Triple Bottom Line Reporting – Greening of Government Operations, Urban Design Charter, Asbestos Management in Government Buildings, and Regional Impact Assessment Statements

Triple Bottom Line Reporting – Greening of Government Operations

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

During 2011-12 SAPOL completed a number of significant infrastructure projects including the New Police Academy and New Police Headquarters, which incorporate ESD initiatives. A number of current projects including the Murray Bridge Police Station and Thebarton Road Safety School relocation will all pursue ESD outcomes.

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

Motor Vehicles

SAPOL has 1103 vehicles that have travelled 35.2 million kilometres during 2011-12.

SAPOL continually assess the composition of the fleet to reduce the environmental impact and have continued replacing 6 cylinder passenger vehicles with 4 cylinder passenger vehicles. Under this program the number of 4 cylinder passenger vehicles has increased from 314 to 338.

Alternative fuel vehicles continue to be utilised throughout 2011-12 with 46 dedicated LPG vehicles and 5 dual fuel vehicles, spread across a number of cylinder sizes.

There are a further 179 vehicles in the SAPOL fleet that utilise Diesel fuel.

| Total Fleet | % 4 Cylinder Passenger | % Dual Fuel | % LPG | % Diesel |
|-------------|------------------------|-------------|-------|----------|
| 1103 | 338 | 5 | 46 | 179 |
| | 30.64% | 0.45% | 4.17% | 16.23% |

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

Facilities

Ecologically Sustainable Development (ESD) initiatives are being considered in all project work being undertaken in SAPOL.

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



Good environmental design outcomes require consideration of the following principles:

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

Urban Design Charter

The design of all new police facilities being built by SAPOL are undertaken in the spirit of the Urban Design Charter. This aspect is managed by DPTI.

Asbestos Management in Government Buildings

On May 2 2011 Cabinet approved the DPTI proposal to streamline the across government reporting on management of asbestos in government buildings.

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

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

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

Regional Impact Assessment Statements

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

Northern Operations Service prepared and published a Regional Impact Statement on the proposed closure of the Poochera Police Station within the Eyre Western Local Service Area during the 2011-2012 reporting period.

No Regional Impact Assessment Statements were prepared and published within the Commissioner's Service or Southern Operations Service during the 2011-12 reporting period.

Appendix 15 Financial Performance

Our Financial Focus

This financial performance appendix provides summaries of Comprehensive Income, Financial Position and Cash Flows that analyse the budget for 2012-13 and compare the results for the period 2011-12 to 2008-09 as detailed in the audited Financial Statements. Resource trends are also provided. Tables and figures reflect financial years.

Table 1

| | | 2012 Actual | 2011 Actual | 2010 Actual | 2009 Actual |
|-------------------------------------|-----|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Performance against budget (GFS) | \$m | 15.6 | 8.3 | (17.2)* | 7.9 |
| 2. Net assets | \$m | 85.7 | 73.4 | 1.7 | 1.5 |
| 3. Expiation revenue | \$m | 65.8 | 75.6 | 76.4 | 75.5 |
| 4. Workforce | FTE | 5 639 | 5 536 | 5 564 | 5 431 |

* \$21.908m in budgeted appropriation was not received in June 2010. Had this occurred, SAPOL's performance would have been \$4.7m favourable

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. Financial performance against budget

Table 2

| | 2013 Budget \$m | 2012 Actual \$m | 2011 Actual \$m | 2010 Actual \$m | 2009 Actual \$m |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Total operating expenses | 767.5 | 772.1 | 699.5 | 660.2 | 644.0 |
| Total operating income | 28.5 | 63.7 | 27.5 | 25.1 | 27.6 |
| Net cost of providing services | 739.0 | 708.4 | 672.0 | 635.1 | 616.4 |
| Net revenue from SA Government | 738.5 | 708.9 | 663.3 | 620.3 | 570.2 |
| Net result (AAS) | (0.5) | 0.5 | (8.7) | (14.8) | (46.2) |
| Budget net result | | 20.8 | (15.3) | 2.9 | (33.9) |
| Performance against budget (AAS) | | (20.3) | 6.6 | (17.7) | (12.3) |
| Net result (GFS) | | 36.4 | (7.0) | (14.3) | (26.0) |
| Performance against budget (GFS) | | 15.6 | 8.3 | (17.2) | 7.9 |

There are two methods used in presenting the interim end of year result. These are:

- Australian Accounting Standards (AAS) basis that includes all income and expenditure as reflected in the financial statements.

- Government Finance Statistics (GFS) basis that is used by the Department of Treasury and Finance (DTF) to measure the operating performance of agencies. This is the AAS basis adjusted to exclude revaluation impacts of noncash items such as some components of annual leave, long service leave, workers compensation liabilities and revenues from asset disposals.

The increase in operating expenses in 2011-12 of \$72.6m over the previous year mainly reflect the impact of enterprise bargaining, increased liabilities (long service leave and associated on-costs), recruitment of additional police for the Recruit 300 initiative, recurrent costs associated with the new police headquarters and higher depreciation due to the capitalisation of the police academy and recognition of the leasehold improvement for the new police headquarters.

The operating revenue increase of \$36.2m includes \$35.6m donated asset revenue for the fit out of the new police headquarters.

Operating expenses and revenues from Government for 2012-13 are budgeted to increase for indexation of employee benefits expenditure and supplies and services expenditure.

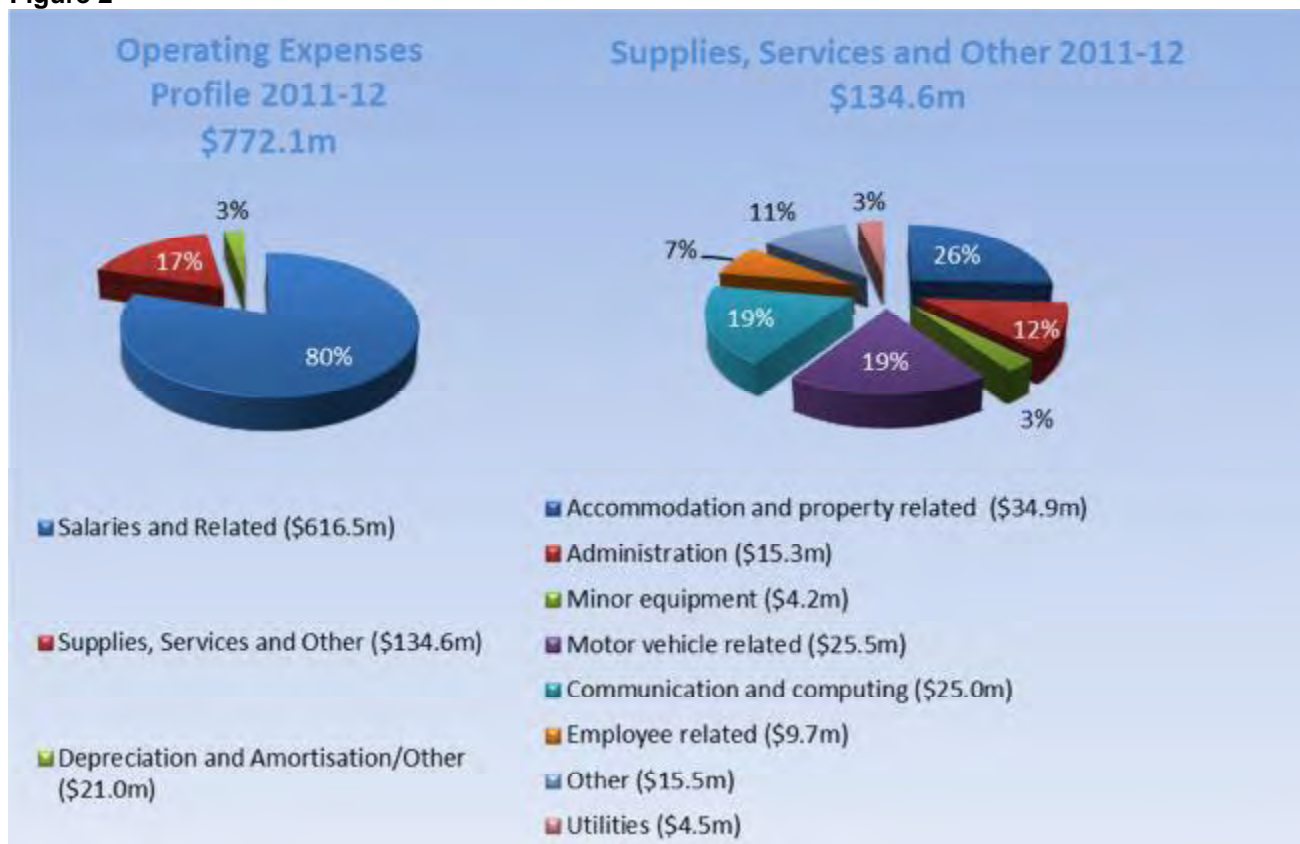
Expenditure

Figure 1



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

Figure 2

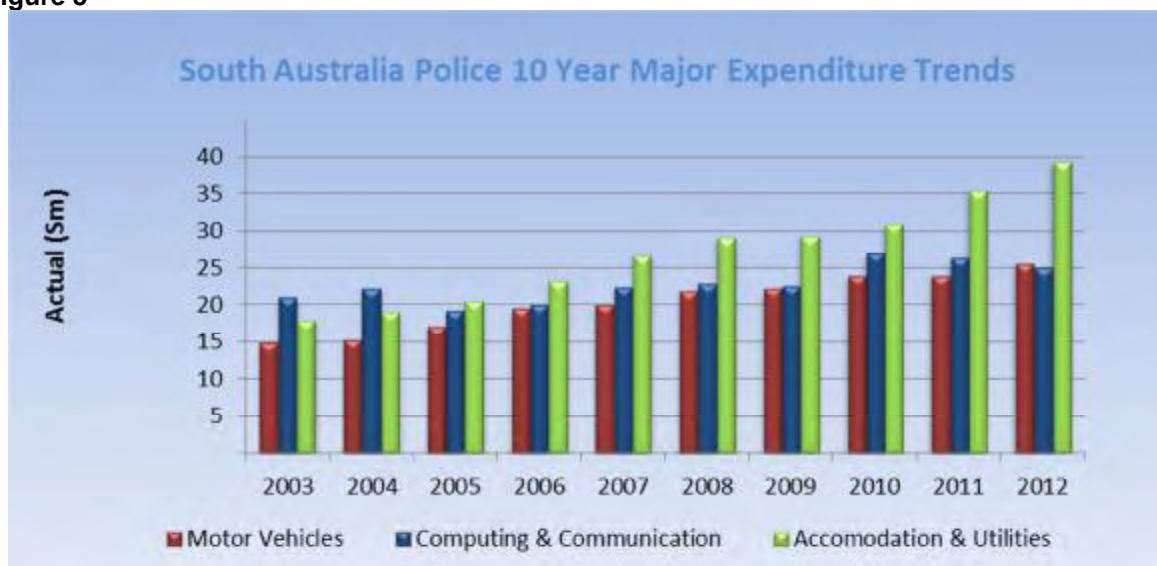


80% of SAPOL's expenditure is salaries and related payments (including long service leave, payroll tax and superannuation). The major supplies and service cost drivers are accommodation and property related, vehicles and computing and communications.

Significant Operating Expenses

SAPOL's significant operating expenses are accommodation, computing and communications and motor vehicles, comprising approximately 11% of total expenditure (refer Figure 3).

Figure 3



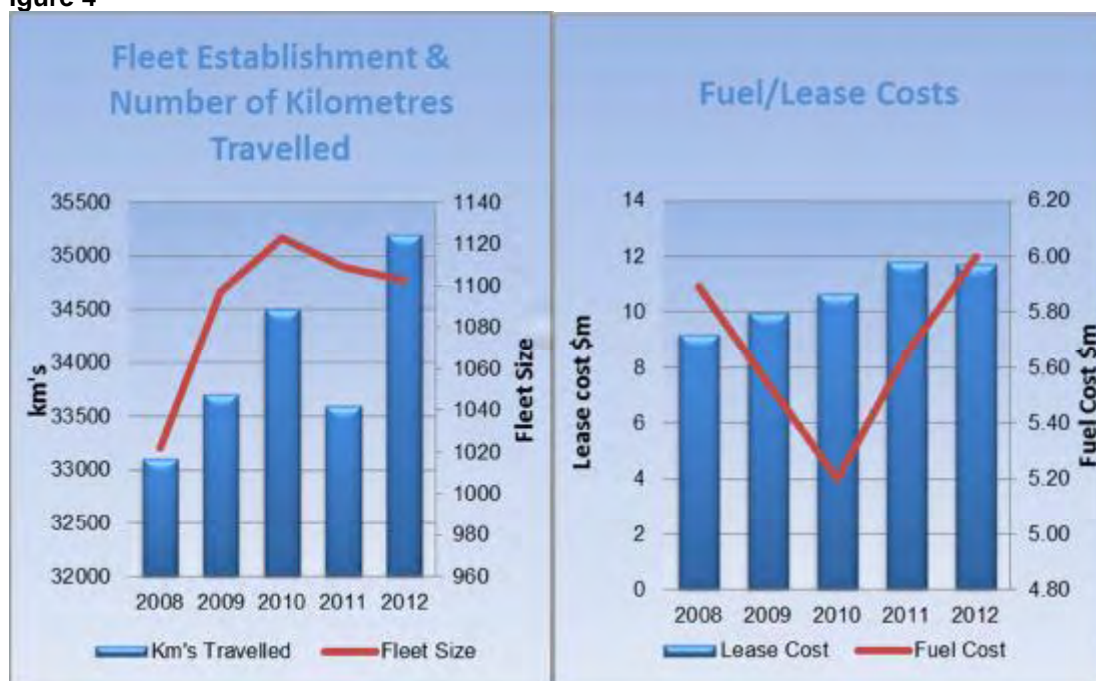


Motor Vehicles

SAPOL has a fleet of approximately 1,103 vehicles (1,109 as at 30 June 2011) that travelled approximately 35.2 million kilometres (33.6 million kilometres in 2010-11).

Figure 4 shows an increase in fuel and lease costs incurred by SAPOL's fleet.

Figure 4



Accommodation and Related Costs

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

The management of costs continues to be underpinned by:

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

Computing and Communications

Major Investment Projects for 2012-13

- Project SHIELD (formerly Police Records Management System)
Acquisition of a records management system to meet custody management and serious and organised crime legislation.
- Domestic Violence Legislation System Support
Information technology system to process early intervention orders
- Hi-tech crime fighting equipment
Purchase of hand-held computers, a portable fingerprint system and an automated number plate recognition system.

Revenue

Figure 5



2. Financial Position

Table 3

| | 2013 Budget \$m | 2012 Actual \$m | 2011 Actual \$m | 2010 Actual \$m | 2009 Actual \$m |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Current assets | 58.8 | 73.0 | 56.7 | 23.8 | 45.3 |
| Non-current assets | 382.6 | 371.1 | 328.3 | 262.1 | 243.9 |
| Total assets | 441.4 | 444.1 | 385.0 | 285.9 | 289.2 |
| Current liabilities | 119.7 | 86.9 | 89.5 | 75.9 | 86.8 |
| Non-current liabilities | 216.2 | 271.5 | 222.1 | 208.3 | 200.9 |
| Total liabilities | 335.9 | 358.4 | 311.6 | 284.2 | 287.7 |
| Net assets | 105.5 | 85.7 | 73.4 | 1.7 | 1.5 |

The \$12.3m increase in equity in 2011-12 reflects an increase in capital contribution of \$11.8m from the Department of Treasury and Finance and a positive comprehensive net result of \$0.5m.

The net assets budget for 2012-13 was based on 2011-12 estimated results (\$106m net assets) and will need to be revised to take in to account the actual closing balances in 2011-12 that are approximately \$20.3m lower.

Assets

Figure 6



Current assets increased in 2011-12 by \$16.3m. This includes the transfer of the old police academy site to assets held for sale and higher receivables.

Non-current assets increased in 2011-12 by \$42.8m. This mainly reflects recognition of the fitout of the new police headquarters and investing expenditure on major projects including the new police academy.

SAPOL's capital investment program for 2012-13 includes:

Existing projects:

- Project SHIELD (formerly Police Records Management System)
- New Murray Bridge Police Station
- Road Safety School Relocation
- High tech crime fighting equipment



Investing payments

Investing Expenditure over the previous 5 year period (2007-08 to 2011-12) totalled \$160.7m. The significant increase in 2010-11 is largely due to the \$35.5m for the Police Academy Redevelopment. The investing budget for 2012-13 is \$22.3m.

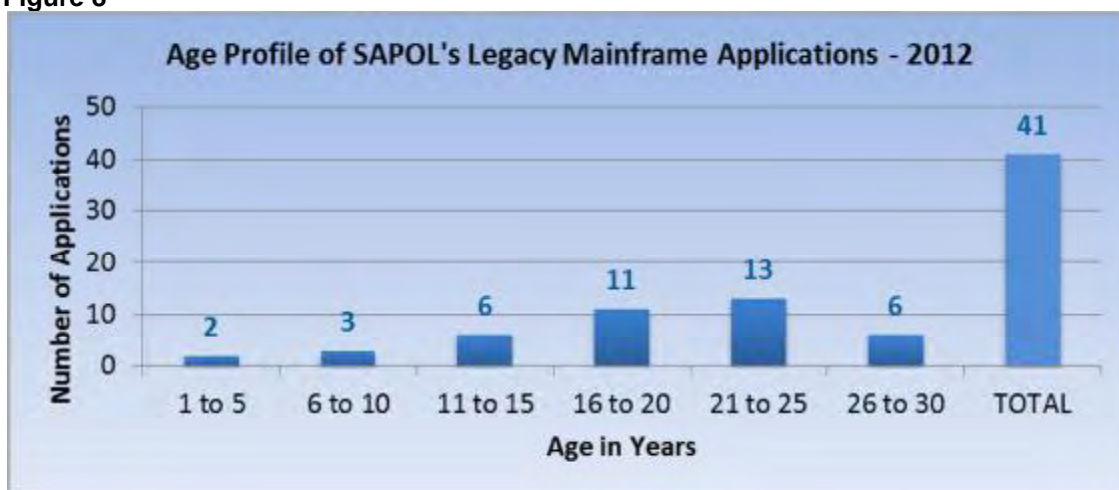
Figure 7



A Strategy for Legacy Applications

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

Figure 8

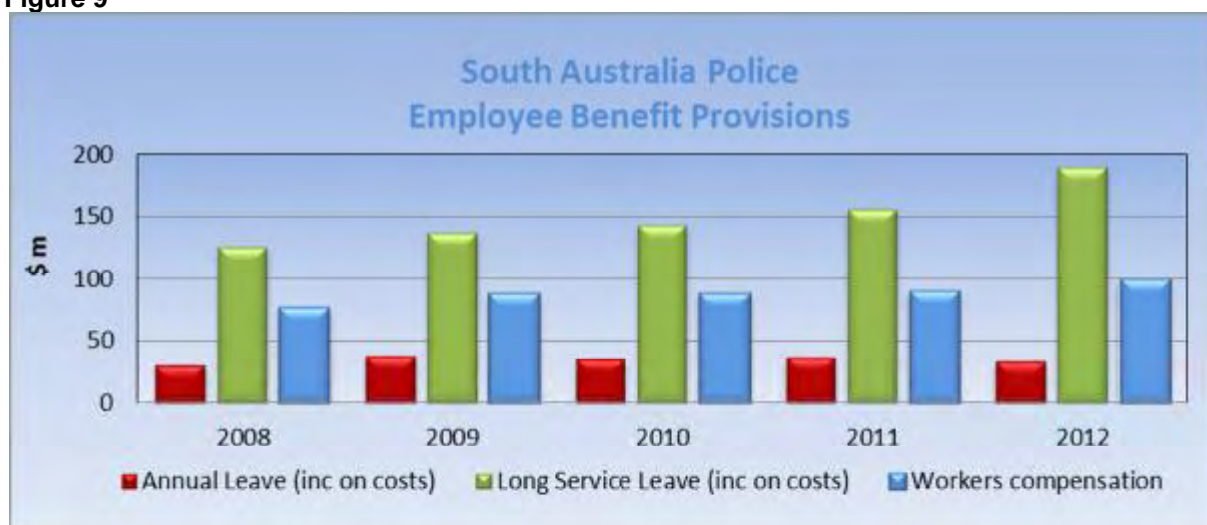


Legislative and business change over the years has seen these legacy systems incrementally expanded and changed with the consequence of a growing risk of failure due to aging support staff, increasing functional complexity and constantly expanding databases. The combination of these factors also continues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

A strategy to transition from legacy includes the Shield program, which commenced the incremental implementation of the Niche Records Management System. Shield Stage 1 is working towards the implementation, during quarter three of 2013, of solutions for custody management, observations, and criminal associations management in support to the *Serious & Organised Crime (Control) Act 2008*.

Total Liabilities

Figure 9



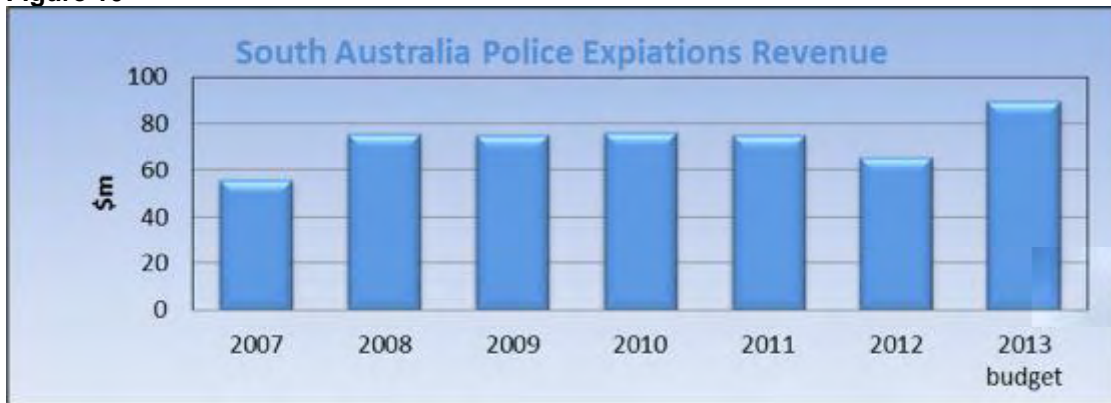
The increase in Long Service Leave (including on costs) in 2011-12 from \$155.9m to \$185.6m mainly reflects the impact of the new enterprise bargaining agreement and the impact of a decrease in the discount rate that is used in the measurement of long service leave liability resulting in all employees being captured in the calculation of the liability plus a 10% premium added to all employees (in 2010-11 only employees with 5.5 years of service or more were captured).

3. Expiation Revenue

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

Figure 10 outlines the six year expiation revenue trend and the 2012-13 budget for expiation revenue.

Figure 10



SAPOL collected expiation revenue of \$65.8m for 2011-12, a reduction of \$9.8m from the 2010-11 expiation revenue (\$75.6m). This reduction takes into account changes in driver behaviour.

The 2012-13 budget includes annual indexation and road safety initiatives including increased enforcement through additional red light, speed and point to point cameras.

4. Workforce

SAPOL workforce and police recruitment strategy

The number of Full Time Equivalent staff as at 30 June 2012 was 5638.5 FTEs representing Police 4530.2, Cadets 76 and Public Servants 1032.3.

Figure 11 illustrates actual workforce movements over the last five years.

Figure 11

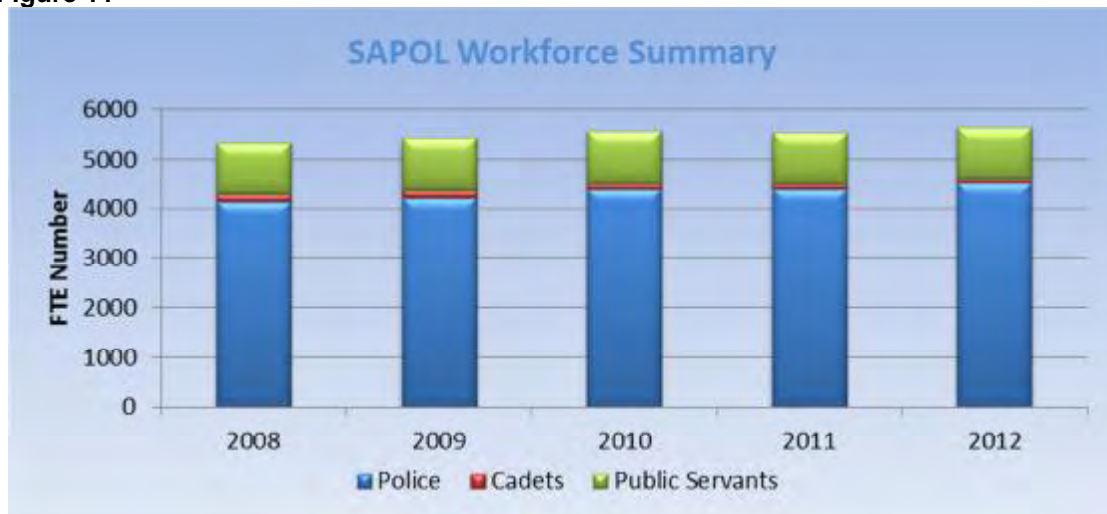
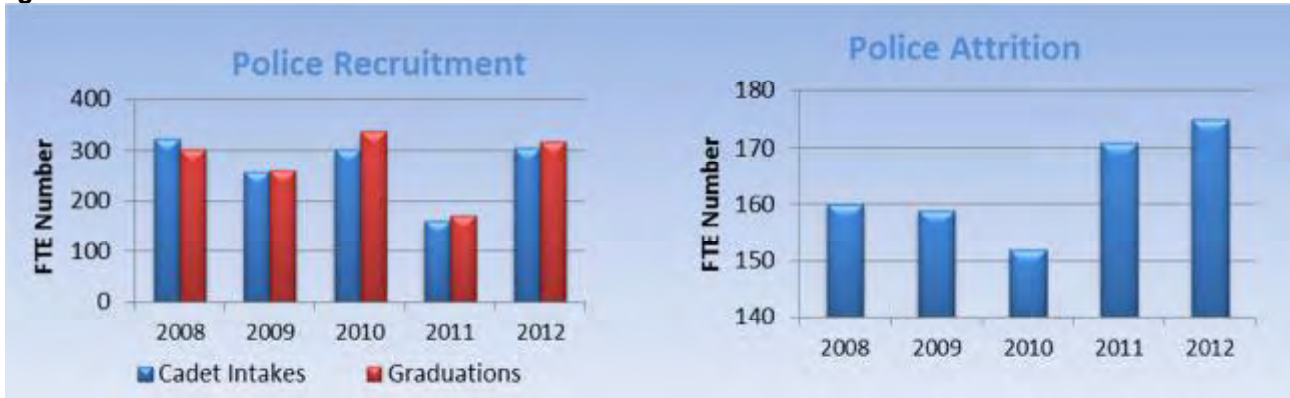




Figure 12 illustrates Police attrition and recruitment trends over the last five years.

Figure 12





Our ref: A12/159

26 September 2012

Commissioner G Burns
Commissioner of Police
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Dear Commissioner Burns

**The audit of the South Australia Police
for the year ended 30 June 2012**

The audit of the accounts of the South Australia Police (SAPOL) for the year ended 30 June 2012 has been completed.

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

The notable areas of audit coverage included:

- payroll
- expenditure
- workers compensation
- revenue and receipting
- expiation revenue
- financial accounting
- ICT management

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

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

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

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

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


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

In addition, during the year audit management letters were forwarded to SAPOL, detailing findings and recommendations from the audit of the areas reviewed. The findings and recommendations relate to weaknesses noted in financial systems and processes and associated internal controls, and/or improvements needed in these areas. Responses to the letters and matters raised were received and will be followed up in the 2012-13 annual audit.

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

Finally, I would like to express my appreciation to the management and staff of SAPOL in providing assistance during the year to my officers in the conduct of the annual audit.

Yours sincerely



S O'Neill
AUDITOR-GENERAL

enc

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT



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Auditor-General's Department

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To the Commissioner of Police South Australia Police

As required by section 31(1)(b) of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*, I have audited the accompanying financial report of the South Australia Police for the financial year ended 30 June 2012. The financial report comprises:

- a Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2012
- a Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2012
- a Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2012
- a Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2012
- Disaggregated Disclosures - Expenses and Income for the year ended 30 June 2012
- notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
- a Statement of Administered Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2012
- a Statement of Administered Financial Position as at 30 June 2012
- a Statement of Administered Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2012
- a Statement of Administered Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2012
- a Schedule of Expenses and Income attributable to administered items for the year ended 30 June 2012
- a Schedule of Assets and Liabilities attributable to administered items as at 30 June 2012
- notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for administered items
- a Certificate from the Commissioner of Police and the Acting Director Business Services.

Commissioner of Police's Responsibility for the Financial Report

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion

In my opinion, the financial report gives a true and fair view of the financial position of the South Australia Police as at 30 June 2012, its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Treasurer's Instructions promulgated under the provisions of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and Australian Accounting Standards.



S O'Neill
AUDITOR-GENERAL
26 September 2012



Certification of the financial statements

We certify that the:

- Financial statements of South Australia Police:
 - Are in accordance with the accounts and records of the authority; and
 - Comply with relevant Treasurer's instructions; and
 - Comply with relevant accounting standards; and
 - Present a true and fair view of the financial position of the authority at the end of the financial year and the result of its operations and cash flows for the financial year.

- Internal controls employed by South Australia Police over its financial reporting and its preparation of the financial statements have been effective throughout the financial year.

Gary Burns
Commissioner of Police

19/19/2012

Ian Hartmann
Acting Director, Business Service

19/19/2012



South Australia Police
Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the year ended 30 June 2012

| | Note | 2012 \$'000 | 2011 \$'000 |
|--|------|----------------|----------------|
| Expenses: | | | |
| Employee benefits expenses | 5 | 616 532 | 559 161 |
| Supplies and services | 6 | 134 556 | 124 412 |
| Depreciation and amortisation expense | 7 | 20 621 | 15 581 |
| Write down of non-current assets | | 220 | 310 |
| Net loss from disposal of non-current assets | 11 | 189 | - |
| Total expenses | | 772 118 | 699 464 |
| Income: | | | |
| Revenues from fees and charges | 8 | 23 119 | 20 426 |
| Interest revenues | 9 | 44 | 98 |
| Commonwealth revenues | 10 | 693 | 350 |
| Net gain from the disposal of non-current assets | 11 | - | 103 |
| Other revenues | 12 | 39 902 | 6 497 |
| Total income | | 63 758 | 27 474 |
| Net cost of providing services | | 708 360 | 671 990 |
| Revenues from (payments to) SA Government: | | | |
| Revenues from SA Government | 13 | 659 642 | 609 746 |
| Contributions from the Community Emergency Services Fund | 13 | 19 315 | 18 881 |
| Contributions from the Community Road Safety Fund | 13 | 35 580 | 34 700 |
| Payments to SA Government | 13 | (5 666) | - |
| Net revenues from SA Government | | 708 871 | 663 307 |
| NET RESULT | | 511 | (8 683) |
| Other comprehensive income: | | | |
| Changes in revaluation surplus | | - | 21 920 |
| TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE RESULT | | 511 | 13 237 |

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



South Australia Police
Statement of Financial Position
as at 30 June 2012

| | Note | 2012 \$'000 | 2011 \$ 000 |
|--|------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Current assets: | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 14 | 45 555 | 46 334 |
| Receivables | 15 | 16 324 | 7 871 |
| Inventories | | 328 | 320 |
| | | <u>62 207</u> | <u>54 525</u> |
| Non-current assets held for sale | 18 | 10 737 | 2 145 |
| Total current assets | | <u>72 944</u> | <u>56 670</u> |
| Non-current assets: | | | |
| Receivables | 15 | 634 | 779 |
| Property, plant and equipment | 17 | 340 128 | 260 810 |
| Capital works in progress | | 19 358 | 56 431 |
| Intangible assets | 18 | 9 625 | 10 290 |
| Investment Properties | 19 | 1 390 | - |
| Total non-current assets | | <u>371 135</u> | <u>328 310</u> |
| Total assets | | <u>444 079</u> | <u>384 980</u> |
| Current liabilities: | | | |
| Payables | 20 | 25 814 | 26 136 |
| Other Liabilities | 21 | 574 | - |
| Employee benefits | 22 | 46 666 | 48 772 |
| Provisions | 23 | 13 818 | 14 603 |
| Total current liabilities | | <u>86 872</u> | <u>89 511</u> |
| Non-current liabilities: | | | |
| Payables | 20 | 23 373 | 19 464 |
| Other Liabilities | 21 | 7 552 | - |
| Employee benefits | 22 | 156 508 | 126 964 |
| Provisions | 23 | 85 091 | 75 605 |
| Total non-current liabilities | | <u>271 524</u> | <u>222 033</u> |
| Total liabilities | | <u>358 396</u> | <u>311 544</u> |
| Net assets | | <u>85 683</u> | <u>73 436</u> |
| Equity: | | | |
| Contributed capital | 24 | 85 220 | 73 484 |
| Revaluation surplus | 24 | 107 870 | 107 525 |
| Retained earnings | 24 | (107 407) | (107 573) |
| Total equity | | <u>85 683</u> | <u>73 436</u> |
| The total equity is attributable to the SA Government as owner | | | |
| Unrecognised contractual commitments | 26 | | |
| Contingent liabilities | 27 | | |

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



**South Australia Police
Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended 30 June 2012**

| | Contributed capital | Revaluation surplus | Retained earnings | Total equity |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Note | | | | |
| Balance at 30 June 2010 | 15 017 | 85 605 | (98 890) | 1 732 |
| Net result for 2010-11 | - | - | (8 683) | (8 683) |
| Gain on revaluation of property plant and equipment | | 21 920 | | 21 920 |
| Total comprehensive result for 2010-11 | - | 21 920 | (8 683) | 13 237 |
| Transactions with SA Government as owner | | | | |
| Equity contribution received | 58 467 | - | - | 58 467 |
| Balance at 30 June 2011 | 24 73 484 | 107 525 | (107 573) | 73 436 |
| Net result for 2011-12 | - | - | 511 | 511 |
| Total comprehensive result for 2011-12 | - | - | 511 | 511 |
| Transfer between equity components | - | 345 | (345) | - |
| Transactions with SA Government as owner | | | | |
| Equity contribution received | 11 736 | - | - | 11 736 |
| Balance at 30 June 2012 | 24 85 220 | 107 870 | (107 407) | 85 683 |

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

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



**South Australia Police
Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended 30 June 2012**

| | Note | 2012 \$'000 | 2011 \$'000 |
|---|------|------------------|------------------|
| Cash flows from operating activities | | | |
| Cash outflows: | | | |
| Employee benefits payments | | (580 212) | (534 078) |
| Payments for supplies and services | | (148 355) | (139 707) |
| Cash (used in) operations | | <u>(728 567)</u> | <u>(673 785)</u> |
| Cash inflows: | | | |
| Fees and charges | | 26 239 | 22 023 |
| Interest received | | 44 | 98 |
| GST recovered from the ATO | | 14 556 | 14 880 |
| Other receipts | | 4 947 | 5 500 |
| Cash generated from operations | | <u>44 786</u> | <u>42 501</u> |
| Cash flows from SA Government: | | | |
| Receipts from SA Government | | 705 642 | 674 635 |
| Payments to SA Government | | (5 666) | - |
| Cash generated from SA Government | | <u>699 976</u> | <u>674 635</u> |
| Net cash provided by operating activities | 25 | <u>16 195</u> | <u>43 351</u> |
| Cash flows from investing activities | | | |
| Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangibles | | (29 192) | (59 977) |
| Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment | | 482 | 265 |
| Net cash (used in) investing activities | | <u>(28 710)</u> | <u>(59 712)</u> |
| Cash flows from financing activities | | | |
| Capital contributions from government | | 11 736 | 58 467 |
| Net cash from financing activities | | <u>11 736</u> | <u>58 467</u> |
| Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents | | <u>(779)</u> | <u>42 106</u> |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year | | 46 334 | 4 228 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year | 14 | <u>45 555</u> | <u>46 334</u> |

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

South Australia Police
Disaggregated disclosures - expenses and income
For the year ended 30 June 2012

| | Activity 1: Public Safety | | Activity 2: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Services | | Activity 3: Road Safety | | TOTAL | |
|--|------------------------------|----------------|---|----------------|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 2012 \$'000 | 2011 \$'000 | 2012 \$'000 | 2011 \$'000 | 2012 \$'000 | 2011 \$'000 | 2012 \$'000 | 2011 \$'000 |
| (Activities - refer to Note 4) | | | | | | | | |
| Expenses: | | | | | | | | |
| Employee benefits expenses | 264 183 | 247 752 | 272 173 | 245 344 | 80 176 | 66 065 | 616 532 | 559 161 |
| Supplies and services | 56 189 | 53 657 | 59 677 | 54 843 | 18 690 | 15 912 | 134 556 | 124 412 |
| Depreciation and amortisation expense | 8 879 | 6 705 | 8 722 | 6 727 | 3 020 | 2 149 | 20 621 | 15 581 |
| Write-down of non-current assets | 84 | 119 | 101 | 145 | 35 | 46 | 220 | 310 |
| Net loss from disposal of non-current assets | 73 | - | 86 | - | 30 | - | 189 | - |
| Total expenses | 329 408 | 308 233 | 340 759 | 307 059 | 101 951 | 84 172 | 772 118 | 699 464 |
| Income: | | | | | | | | |
| Revenues from fees and charges | 15 613 | 14 401 | 3 643 | 2 701 | 3 863 | 3 324 | 23 119 | 20 426 |
| Interest revenue | 17 | 39 | 21 | 46 | 6 | 13 | 44 | 98 |
| Commonwealth revenues | 270 | 142 | 326 | 163 | 97 | 45 | 693 | 350 |
| Net gain from disposal of non-current assets | - | 40 | - | 48 | - | 15 | - | 103 |
| Other revenues | 15 349 | 2 607 | 18 307 | 2 698 | 6 246 | 1 182 | 39 902 | 6 497 |
| Total income | 31 249 | 17 229 | 22 297 | 5 656 | 10 212 | 4 589 | 63 758 | 27 474 |
| Net cost of providing services | 298 159 | 291 004 | 318 462 | 301 403 | 91 739 | 79 583 | 708 360 | 671 990 |
| Revenues from (payments to) SA Government | | | | | | | | |
| Revenues from SA Government | 300 584 | 287 211 | 321 351 | 297 575 | 92 602 | 78 521 | 714 537 | 663 307 |
| Payments to SA Government | (2 206) | - | (2 663) | - | (797) | - | (5 666) | - |
| Net revenues from SA Government | 298 378 | 287 211 | 318 688 | 297 575 | 91 805 | 78 521 | 708 871 | 663 307 |
| Net result | 219 | (3 783) | 226 | (3 828) | 66 | (1 062) | 511 | (8 683) |

SAPOL has applied the trends from the February 2012 activity survey for the 2012 figures (the trends from the February 2009 survey have been used for the 2011 figures).

South Australia Police
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2012

1 Objectives of South Australia Police (SAPOL)

South Australia Police (SAPOL) operates within the *Police Act 1998*, the *Police Regulations 1999* and the *PSA*.

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

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

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Statement of compliance

SAPOL has prepared these financial statements in compliance with Section 23 of the PFAA.

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements. The accounts have been prepared in accordance with AASs and comply with TIs and APSs promulgated under the provisions of the PFAA.

SAPOL has applied AASs that are applicable to not-for-profit entities, as SAPOL is a not for profit entity. AASs and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet effective have not been adopted by SAPOL for the reporting period ending 30 June 2012. Refer to Note 3.

(b) Basis of preparation

The preparation of the financial statements requires:

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

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

South Australia Police Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements For the year ended 30 June 2012

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

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

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

The accounting policies set out below have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2012 and the comparative information presented.

(c) Reporting entity

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

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

(d) Transferred functions

No functions were transferred during the 2011-12 financial year.

(e) Comparative information

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

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

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

(f) Rounding

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

(g) Taxation

SAPOL is not subject to income tax. SAPOL is liable for payroll tax, FBT, GST, Emergency Services levy, land tax equivalents and local government rate equivalents.

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

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

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

Cash flows are included in the Statement of Cash Flows on a gross basis and the GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities, which is recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is classified as part of operating cash flows. GST amounts are separately disclosed in note 26.

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

South Australia Police
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2012

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

(h) Events after the end of the reporting period

Adjustments are made to amounts recognised in the financial statements, where an event occurs after 30 June and before the date the financial statements are authorised for issue, where those events provides information about conditions that existed at 30 June.

There are no events for the reporting period after 30 June 2012.

(i) Income

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

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

The following are specific recognition criteria:

Fees and Charges

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

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

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

Contributions received

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

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

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

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

Resources received free of charge

Resources received free of charge are recorded as income in the Statement of Comprehensive Income at their fair value. Contributions of services are recognised only when a fair value can be determined reliably and the services would be purchased if they had not been donated.

Net gain/(loss) from the disposal of non-current assets

Income from the disposal of non-current assets is recognised when the control of the asset has passed to the buyer and determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. When revalued assets are sold, the revaluation surplus is transferred to retained earnings.

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



South Australia Police
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2012

Revenues from SA Government

Appropriations for program funding are recognised as income when SAPOL obtains control over the funding. Control over appropriations is normally obtained upon their receipt.

Where money has been appropriated in the form of an equity contribution, the Treasurer has acquired a financial interest in the net assets of SAPOL and the appropriation is recorded as contributed capital.

Other income

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

(j) Expenses

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

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

The following are specific recognition criteria:

Employee benefits

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

Superannuation

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

Depreciation and amortisation

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

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

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

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

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

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

| <i>Class of asset</i> | <i>Useful Life (years)</i> |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Buildings | up to 60 |
| Vehicles and transport vessels | up to 10 |
| Aircraft | up to 35 |
| Computers and communications | up to 10 |
| Sub Class: | |
| <i>Radio masts</i> | <i>up to 60</i> |
| Other | up to 10 |
| Sub Class: | |
| <i>Generators</i> | <i>up to 38</i> |
| Leasehold improvements | Life of lease |
| Intangible assets | up to 7 |

South Australia Police
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2012

Payments to SA Government

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

(k) Current and non-current classification

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

(l) Assets

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

Cash and cash equivalents

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

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

Administered cash is shown in Administered Items financial schedules.

Cash is measured at nominal value.

Receivables

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

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

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

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

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

Inventories

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

Inventories include stationary, capsicum sprays and police horses.

Non-current assets held for sale

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

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

Non-current assets

• *Acquisition and recognition*

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

South Australia Police Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements For the year ended 30 June 2012

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

All non-current tangible assets with a value of 510 000 or greater are capitalised.

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

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

- *Revaluation of non-current assets*

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

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

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

Any revaluation increment is credited to the revaluation surplus, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset class previously recognised as an expense, in which case the increase is recognised as an income.

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

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

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

- *Impairment*

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

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

Intangible Assets

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

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

The acquisition, or internal development, of software is capitalised only when the expenditure meets the definition criteria outlined in AASB 138 (identifiability, control and the existence of future economic benefits) and recognition criteria (probability of future economic benefits and cost can be reliably measured) and when the amount of expenditure is greater than or equal to \$10 000.

South Australia Police
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2012

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

Investment Properties

Investment properties represent properties held to earn rentals and for capital appreciation.

Investment properties are revalued to fair value with changes in the fair value recognised as income or expense in the period that they arise. The properties are not depreciated and are not tested for impairment.

Rental income from the leasing of investment properties is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as part of other income, on a straight line basis over the lease term.

(m) Liabilities

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

Payables

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

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

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

The paid parental leave scheme payable represents amounts which SAPOL has received from the Commonwealth Government to forward onto eligible employees via SAPOL's standard payroll processes. That is, SAPOL is acting as a conduit through which the payment to eligible employees is made on behalf of the Family Assistance Office.

All payables are measured at their nominal amount and are normally settled within 30 days from the date of the invoice or the date the invoice is first received.

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

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

Leases

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

SAPOL has entered into a number of operating lease agreements for buildings and vehicles where the lessors effectively retain all of the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the items. Operating lease payments are representative of the pattern of benefits to be derived from the leased items and accordingly are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the period in which they are incurred.

Lease Incentives

All incentives for the agreement of a new or renewed operating lease are recognised as an integral part of the net consideration agreed for the use of the leased asset. Incentives received to enter into operating leases are recognised as a liability.

The aggregate benefits of lease incentives received by SAPOL in respect of operating leases have been recorded as a reduction of rental expense over the lease term, on a straight line basis.

Lease incentives in the form of leasehold improvements are capitalised as an asset and depreciated over the remaining term of the lease or estimated useful life of the improvement, whichever is shorter.

South Australia Police Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements For the year ended 30 June 2012

Public Private Partnership

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

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

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

For accounting purposes the leases are operating leases.

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

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

Employee benefits

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

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

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

The annual leave liability is expected to be payable within 12 months and is measured at the undiscounted amount expected to be paid. Liabilities for annual leave are recognised and are measured as the amount unpaid at the reporting date at the rate of pay expected to be paid when the leave is taken in respect of employee's services up to that date.

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

- *Long service leave*

An actuarial assessment of long service leave undertaken by DTF based on a significant sample of employees throughout the South Australian public sector determined that the liability measured using the short hand method was not materially different from the liability measured using the present value of expected future payments.

Based on this actuarial assessment, the short hand method was used to measure the long service leave liability for 2012. (Refer to Note 22)

This calculation is consistent with SAPOL's experience of employee retention and leave taken.

- *Employee benefit on-costs*

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

Provisions

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

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

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

South Australia Police Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements For the year ended 30 June 2012

- *Workers Compensation*

A provision has been reported to reflect unsettled workers compensation claims. The workers compensation provision is an actuarial estimate of the outstanding liability as at 30 June provided by a consulting actuary through the Public Sector Workforce Relations Division of the Department of the Premier and Cabinet (DPC) (refer to Note 23). The workers compensation provision is for the estimated cost of ongoing payments to employees as required under current legislation.

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

- *Civil Actions against Police*

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

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

SAPOL is a participant in the SA Government's Insurance Program. SAPOL pays an insurance premium through SAICORP, a Division of SAFA. SAPOL is responsible for the payment of claim amounts up to an agreed amount (the deductible). SAICORP provides the balance of the funding for claims in excess of the deductible.

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

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

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

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

SAPOL did not voluntarily change any of its accounting policies during 2011-12.

The AASs and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet effective, have not been adopted by SAPOL for the period ending 30 June 2012. SAPOL has assessed the impact of the new and amended standards and interpretations and considers there will be no impact on the accounting policies or the financial statements of SAPOL.

4 **Activities of SAPOL**

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

Activity 1: Public safety

Accessible, visible and responsive police services, and working in partnerships with the community and other agencies to support the achievement of South Australia's Strategic Plan objectives and targets. SAPOL helps make South Australia a safer place to live, visit and conduct business through access to police response and assistance, management of major events, and emergency response, management and coordination across the state.

Activity 2: Crime prevention and Criminal Justice Services

Effective crime prevention and reduction, and police support of the criminal justice system, contribute to the achievement of South Australia's Strategic Plan crime target. SAPOL also works to prevent crime and reduce offending in partnership with the community and other agencies, to improve community safety and public confidence in the criminal justice system.

Activity 3: Road safety

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



South Australia Police
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| | | | |
|--|--|----------------|----------------|
| 5 Employee benefits expenses | | 2012 | 2011 |
| | | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Salaries and wages | | 409 869 | 387 973 |
| Annual leave | | 51 184 | 48 453 |
| Long service leave | | 42 764 | 21 948 |
| Employment on-costs - superannuation | | 62 660 | 57 973 |
| Employment on-costs - other | | 27 647 | 25 792 |
| Targeted voluntary separation packages (refer below) | | 615 | 251 |
| Other employment related expenses | | 856 | 699 |
| Workers compensation | | 20 927 | 15 251 |
| Total employee benefits expenses | | 616 532 | 559 131 |
| | | | |
| Targeted voluntary separation packages (TVSP's) | | 2012 | 2011 |
| | | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Amount paid during the reporting period to separated employees: | | | |
| TVSPs | | 615 | 251 |
| Annual Leave and long service leave paid during the reporting period | | 281 | 101 |
| | | 896 | 352 |
| Loss recovery from the Department of Treasury and Finance | | - | (251) |
| Net amount paid by SAPOL | | 896 | 101 |

The number of employees who were paid TVSPs during the reporting period were 4 (5).

Employee remuneration

The table below includes all employees who received remuneration equal to or greater than the base executive remuneration level during the year. The table includes both controlled and administered employees. Remuneration of employees reflects all costs of employment including salaries and wages, superannuation contributions, FBT and any other salary sacrifice benefits. The total remuneration received by these employees for the year was \$85.6 million (\$84.8 million).

The increase in remuneration is because there are 344 more employees receiving remuneration at or above base executive level which is mainly due to wage increases under the SAPOL Enterprise Bargaining Agreement.

The number of employees reported in the 2010-11 audited financial statements as having received remuneration over the base executive remuneration has been revised from 223 to 231 employees to now account for leave paid on termination (total remuneration for these employees has been revised to \$34.6 million).

| | | | |
|---|--|---------------|---------------|
| Remuneration of employees | | 2012 | 2011 |
| The number of employees whose remuneration received or receivable falls within the following bands: | | Number | Number |
| \$133 700 - 133 999 | | 115 | 99 |
| \$134 000 - 143 999 | | 247 | 121 |
| \$144 000 - 153 999 | | 65 | 18 |
| \$154 000 - 165 999 | | 77 | 29 |
| \$164 000 - 173 999 | | 19 | 10 |
| \$174 000 - 183 999 | | 33 | - |
| \$184 000 - 193 999 | | 7 | 2 |
| \$184 000 - 203 999 | | 4 | - |
| \$204 000 - 213 999 | | 2 | 1 |
| \$224 000 - 233 999 | | 2 | 2 |
| \$234 000 - 243 999 | | 1 | 3 |
| \$244 000 - 253 999 | | - | 2 |
| \$254 000 - 263 999 | | 4 | 2 |
| \$264 000 - 273 999 | | 3 | - |
| \$274 000 - 283 999 | | 1 | - |
| \$324 000 - 333 999 | | - | 1 |
| \$334 000 - 343 999 | | 1 | - |
| \$344 000 - 353 999 | | 1 | - |
| \$374 000 - 383 999 | | - | 1 |
| \$384 000 - 393 999 | | 1 | - |
| \$394 000 - 403 999 | | 1 | - |
| Total | | 575 | 231 |
| | | | |
| Remuneration of employees by category | | | |
| Executive | | 12 | 12 |
| Non-executive | | 563 | 219 |
| Total | | 575 | 231 |
| | | | |
| Police | | 566 | 223 |
| Public Servant | | 9 | 8 |
| Total | | 575 | 231 |



South Australia Police
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| 5 Supplies and services | 2012 | 2011 |
|------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Accommodation and property related | 34 935 | 25 564 |
| Administration | 16 306 | 16 999 |
| Communication and computing | 25 032 | 26 428 |
| Consultants | 136 | 388 |
| Employee related | 8 723 | 9 863 |
| Insurance | 897 | 890 |
| Legal | 3 559 | 3 651 |
| Minor equipment | 4 206 | 4 058 |
| Motor vehicle related | 25 521 | 24 470 |
| Shared Services SA | 2 483 | 2 254 |
| Uniforms | 2 171 | 1 795 |
| Utilities | 4 532 | 3 456 |
| Other | 6 047 | 5 770 |
| Total supplies and services | 134 556 | 124 412 |

Pursuant to the contract arrangements with Planary, the PPP partner, SAPOL pays lease charges to Planary for sites occupied by both SAPOL and the CAA. SAPOL, on-charges the CAA for lease costs associated with CAA sites. The income and expenditure associated with the sites occupied by CAA are recognised as administration items. The resulting revenue is not off-set against expenditure.

Consultants

The number and dollar amount of consultancies paid/payable (included in Consultants expense shown above) fell within the following bands:

| | 2012 | 2011 | 2012 | 2011 |
|--|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|
| | Number | Number | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Below \$10 000 | 12 | 15 | 35 | 40 |
| Between \$10 000 - \$50 000 | 5 | 4 | 101 | 72 |
| Above \$50 000 | - | 2 | - | 274 |
| Total paid/payable to consultants engaged | 17 | 21 | 136 | 386 |

External auditor's remuneration

External auditor's remuneration represents amounts paid/payable to the Auditor-General's Department relating to the audit of the financial statements. No other services were provided by the Auditor-General's Department.

| | 2012 | 2011 |
|---|------------|------------|
| | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Audit fees paid/payable to the Auditor-General's Department relating to the audit of the Financial Statements | 253 | 243 |
| Total external auditors' remuneration | 253 | 243 |

Supplies and services provided by entities within the SA Government

The following supplies and services (included in the supplies and services expense amounts shown above) were provided by entities within the SA Government:

| | 2012 | 2011 |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Accommodation and property related | 21 885 | 19 496 |
| Administration | 970 | 1 124 |
| Communication and computing | 8 878 | 8 887 |
| Consultants | 51 | - |
| Employee related | 6 592 | 6 543 |
| Insurance | 897 | 890 |
| Legal | 3 414 | 3 251 |
| Minor equipment | 156 | 38 |
| Motor vehicle related | 11 781 | 11 982 |
| Shared Services SA | 2 483 | 2 254 |
| Utilities | 1 076 | 1 017 |
| Other | 1 805 | 1 700 |
| Total supplies and services provided by entities within the SA Government | 60 077 | 58 162 |

| 7 Depreciation and amortisation expense | 2012 | 2011 |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Depreciation | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Buildings and improvements | 5 926 | 3 677 |
| Computing and communications equipment | 2 840 | 2 652 |
| Vehicles and transport vessels | 908 | 990 |
| Aircraft | 105 | 474 |
| Other | 4 086 | 2 890 |
| Total depreciation | 13 975 | 10 573 |
| Amortisation | | |
| Leasehold improvements | 3 746 | 2 181 |
| Internally generated computer software | 1 903 | 1 979 |
| Other computer software | 987 | 848 |
| Total amortisation | 6 646 | 5 006 |
| Total depreciation and amortisation expense | 20 621 | 15 581 |

| 8 Revenues from fees and charges | 2012 | 2011 |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Escorts - wide load/other | 2 669 | 2 387 |
| Firearms licence and registration fees | 4 632 | 4 253 |
| Horn legislation recoveries | 2 765 | 1 988 |
| Police information requests | 3 246 | 3 173 |
| Police security services | 8 195 | 7 677 |
| Prosecution and other court fees | 437 | 562 |
| Other fees | 1 175 | 1 208 |
| Total revenue from fees and charges | 23 119 | 20 426 |



South Australia Police
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Fees and charges received/receivable from entities within the SA Government

| | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| The following fees and charges (included in the fees and charges revenues shown above) were received/receivable from entities within the SA Government: | 2012 | 2011 |
| | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Escorts - wide load/other | 1 | 3 |
| Police information requests | 58 | 58 |
| Police security services | 7 113 | 6 897 |
| Other fees | 7 | 13 |
| Total fees and charges received/receivable from entities within the SA Government | 7 179 | 6 982 |

| | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| 3 Interest revenues | 2012 | 2011 |
| | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Interest on deposit accounts - from entities within the SA Government | 44 | 58 |
| Total interest revenues | 44 | 58 |

| | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 10 Commonwealth revenues | 2012 | 2011 |
| | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Commonwealth revenue | 693 | 350 |
| Total commonwealth revenues | 693 | 350 |

During 2011-12 SAPOL recovered costs associated with resources provided at the request of the Commonwealth Government in relation to:

- CrimTrac - Jurisdictional criminal history referrals
- Substance Abuse Information Desk

During 2010-11 SAPOL recovered costs associated with resources provided at the request of the Commonwealth Government in relation to:

- CrimTrac - Jurisdictional criminal history referrals
- Substance Abuse Information Desk

| | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| 11 Net gain/(loss) from the disposal of non-current assets | 2012 | 2011 |
| | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Land and buildings | 138 | 24 |
| Proceeds from disposal | 138 | 24 |
| Net book value of assets disposed | (149) | (29) |
| Net gain/(loss) from disposal of land and buildings | (11) | (5) |

| | | |
|---|--------------|------------|
| Plant and equipment | 344 | 241 |
| Proceeds from disposal | 344 | 241 |
| Net book value of assets disposed | (522) | (133) |
| Net gain/(loss) from disposal of plant and equipment | (178) | 108 |

| | | |
|--|--------------|------------|
| Total assets | 482 | 265 |
| Proceeds from disposal | 482 | 265 |
| Net book value of assets disposed | (671) | (162) |
| Net gain/(loss) from disposal of total assets | (189) | 103 |

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 12 Other revenues | 2012 | 2011 |
| | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Contributed (donated) asset revenue | 35 694 | 941 |
| Employee benefits recoveries | 672 | 1 147 |
| Goods and services recoveries | 367 | 653 |
| Intra-Government transfers | 1 463 | 2 154 |
| Rent revenue | 250 | 256 |
| Sundry receipts | 480 | 600 |
| Other sundry revenue | 978 | 896 |
| Total Other revenues | 39 802 | 6 487 |

During 2011-12 SAPOL recognised contributed assets related to the new police headquarters of \$35.4 million from the Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure (DPTI), road safety (fixed red light/speed cameras) of \$192 000 received from DPTI, long range acoustic device of \$43 000 from the Federal Government and throw phone system of \$45 000 from the Federal Government.

In 2011-12 the intra-government transfer comprises:

- \$484 000 for a traffic training and promotion program from the Motor Accident Commission
- \$348 000 to promote SAPOL's Drug and Alcohol Policies and Programs from SA Health;
- \$208 000 to fund SAPOL's commitment to the Home and Community Care Program from the Department for Communities and Social Inclusion (DCSI)
- \$157 000 for the Rural Highways Saturation Program from DPTI
- \$121 000 for the Early Intervention Pilot Program for SA Health
- \$107 000 for the construction of police facilities in APY lands from DCSI
- \$66 000 for the National Motor Vehicle Theft Reduction Program from DCSI

During 2010-11 SAPOL recognised contributed assets related to road safety (fixed red light/speed cameras) of \$668 000 transferred from the Department of Transport, Energy and Infrastructure (DTEI) and public safety (Bearcat armoured vehicle) of \$385 000 transferred from the Australian Federal Government.

In 2010-11 the intra-government transfer comprises:

- \$525 000 for the construction of police facilities in APY lands from Department of the Premier and Cabinet
- \$228 000 to support the Yuedumu Community from Department of Families and Communities
- \$153 000 for Rural Highways Saturation Program from the DTEI
- \$118 000 for the Early Intervention Pilot Program from SA Health
- \$513 000 for a Traffic training and promotion program from Motor Accident Commission
- \$348 000 to promote SAPOL's Drug and Alcohol policies and programs from SA Health
- \$202 000 to fund SAPOL's commitment to the Home and Community Care Program from Department of Families and Communities
- \$75 000 for other Intra-government transfers



South Australia Police
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| | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| Other revenue received/receivable from entities within the SA Government | | |
| The following other revenue (included in other revenues shown above) was received/receivable from entities within the SA | 2012 | 2011 |
| | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Contributed (donated) asset revenue | 35 579 | 566 |
| Employee benefits recoveries | 308 | 567 |
| Goods and services recoveries | 33 | 298 |
| Intra-Government transfers | 1 463 | 2 164 |
| Rent revenue | 7 | 12 |
| Sundry receipts | 47 | 163 |
| Other sundry revenue | - | 7 |
| Total Other revenue received/receivable from entities within the SA Government | 37 437 | 3 968 |
| | | |
| 13 Revenues from (payments to) SA Government: | 2012 | 2011 |
| Revenues from SA Government | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Appropriation from Consolidated Account pursuant to the Appropriation Act | 633 301 | 598 327 |
| Transfers from contingencies | 26 341 | 13 419 |
| Contributions from the Community Emergency Services Fund | 19 316 | 18 861 |
| Contributions from the Community Road Safety Fund | 35 680 | 34 700 |
| Total Revenues from SA Government | 714 537 | 663 307 |
| | | |
| Payments to SA Government | 5 666 | - |
| Other payments to the Consolidated Account* | 5 666 | - |
| Total Payments to SA Government | 5 666 | - |
| | | |
| *During 2011-12 SAPOL returned \$5.666 million to DTF in accordance with the cash alignment policy | | |
| | | |
| 14 Cash and cash equivalents | 2012 | 2011 |
| | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Deposits with the Treasurer | 45 168 | 45 849 |
| Cash held in imprest accounts and petty cash | 367 | 485 |
| Total cash and cash equivalents | 45 535 | 46 334 |
| | | |
| Deposits with the Treasurer | | |
| includes deposits at call and Accrual Appropriation Excess Funds Account | | |
| | | |
| Interest rate risk | | |
| Cash on hand is non-interest bearing. Deposits at call and with the Treasurer earn a floating interest rate, based on daily bank deposit rates. The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents represents fair value. | | |
| | | |
| 15 Receivables | 2012 | 2011 |
| Current receivables | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Receivables | 11 154 | 2 204 |
| Accrued revenues | 92 | 95 |
| Prepayments | 1 770 | 1 365 |
| GST Input tax recoverable | 3 109 | 3 538 |
| Workers compensation recoveries | 189 | 268 |
| Lease incentive current | 10 | - |
| Total receivables | 16 324 | 7 871 |
| | | |
| Receivables from entities within the SA Government | | |
| The following receivables (included in receivables shown above) were receivable from entities within the SA Government: | 2012 | 2011 |
| | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Receivables | 10 042 | 1 208 |
| Accrued revenues | - | 95 |
| Total receivables from SA Government | 10 042 | 1 304 |
| | | |
| Non-current receivables | | |
| Workers compensation recoveries | 624 | 779 |
| Lease incentive non-current | 10 | - |
| Total non-current receivables | 634 | 779 |
| | | |
| The increase in receivables in 2011-12 of \$8.55 million is due mainly to two invoices totalling \$8.895 million that are due from DPTI relating to the Community Road Safety Fund. These amounts have subsequently been paid. | | |
| | | |
| Interest rate and credit risk: | | |
| Receivables are raised for all goods and services provided for which payment has not been received. Receivables are normally settled within 30 days. Receivables, prepayments and accrued revenues are non-interest bearing. Other than as recognised in the provision for doubtful debts, it is not anticipated that counterparties will fail to discharge their obligations. The carrying amount of receivables approximates net fair value due to being receivable on demand. There is no concentration of credit risk. | | |
| | | |
| Ageing analysis of receivables - refer Note 25.2. | | |
| | | |
| 16 Non-current assets held for sale | 2012 | 2011 |
| | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Buildings and improvements | 808 | 1 154 |
| Land | 9 928 | 981 |
| Total non-current assets held for sale | 10 737 | 2 145 |



South Australia Police
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For the year ended 30 June 2012

Reconciliation of non-current assets held for sale movements:

| | | |
|--|---------------|--------------|
| Carrying amount at 1 July | 2 145 | 339 |
| Disposals | (146) | (29) |
| Transfers from property, plant and equipment | 10 130 | 1 579 |
| Transfers to investment properties | (1 390) | - |
| Revaluation | - | 258 |
| Carrying amount at 30 June | 10 737 | 2 145 |

During 2011-12 SAPOL:

- Sold land and buildings associated with the former Loxton Police Station
- Transferred the old Roxby Downs Police Station from assets held for sale to investment properties
- Declared land and buildings associated with the old Police Academy Site as surplus to requirements and transferred the assets to non-current assets held for sale. These assets were transferred at their carrying amount

During 2010-11 SAPOL:

- sold land and buildings associated with the former Iron Knob police station
- revalued the land and buildings associated with the former Stansbury, Kalangadoo and Loxton police stations to fair value
- declared land and buildings associated with the Port Broughton and Roxby Downs police stations surplus to requirements and transferred the assets to non-current assets held for sale. These assets were transferred at their revalued fair value
- land and buildings associated with the former Loxton, Stansbury, Kalangadoo, Port Broughton and Roxby Downs police stations remained unsold as at 30 June 2011

| | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| 17 Property, plant and equipment | 2012 | 2011 |
| Land | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Land at fair value ⁽¹⁾ | 56 869 | 68 367 |
| Total land | 56 869 | 68 367 |
| Buildings and improvements | | |
| Buildings at fair value ⁽¹⁾ | 197 582 | 142 515 |
| Buildings at cost | - | 189 |
| Accumulated depreciation | (5 459) | (14) |
| Total buildings and improvements | 192 123 | 142 560 |
| Leasehold improvements | | |
| Leasehold improvements at fair value ⁽¹⁾ | 58 656 | 14 317 |
| Leasehold improvements at fair value | - | 2 282 |
| Leasehold improvements at cost | - | 379 |
| Accumulated depreciation | (6 161) | (2 414) |
| Total leasehold improvements | 52 495 | 15 144 |
| Computing and communications equipment | | |
| Computing and communications equipment - at cost ⁽²⁾ | 41 809 | 37 830 |
| Accumulated depreciation | (30 976) | (28 144) |
| Total computing and communications equipment | 10 833 | 9 366 |
| Aircraft | | |
| Aircraft at fair value ⁽¹⁾ | 2 575 | 2 575 |
| Accumulated depreciation | (106) | - |
| Total aircraft | 2 469 | 2 575 |
| Vehicles and transport vessels | | |
| Vehicles and transport vessels - at cost | 9 385 | 8 805 |
| Accumulated depreciation | (5 890) | (5 937) |
| Total vehicles and transport vessels | 3 495 | 2 868 |
| Other | | |
| Other - at cost (deemed fair value) | 37 178 | 34 853 |
| Accumulated depreciation | (15 334) | (13 173) |
| Total other | 21 844 | 21 480 |
| Total property, plant and equipment | 340 128 | 250 810 |

(1) Land, buildings and improvements, leasehold improvements and aircraft were revalued as at 30 June 2011 by officers from Valcorp Australia Pty Ltd.

(2) Intangible assets - computer software has been separately identified. (Refer Note 18).

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Movement reconciliation of non-current assets:

| 2012 | Land | Buildings & Improvements | Leasehold Improvements | Computer & communication equipment | Vehicles & transport vessels | Other |
|--|---------|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------|
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Carrying amount at 1 July | 66 367 | 142 690 | 15 144 | 9 686 | 2 868 | 21 480 |
| Additions | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Transfers to/(from) capital work in progress | 102 | 56 189 | 710 | 4 486 | 1 584 | 4 143 |
| Transfers between asset classes | - | (296) | - | (481) | - | 777 |
| Depreciation and amortisation expense | - | (5 926) | (3 748) | (2 940) | (908) | (4 098) |
| Net revaluation increment/(decrement) | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Donated assets | - | - | 35 387 | 94 | - | 213 |
| Asset - recognised through stocktake | - | - | - | - | - | 23 |
| Disposals | - | - | - | - | (29) | (483) |
| Assets written off | - | (4) | - | (12) | - | (204) |
| Capital WIP - expenses in current period | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Transfers to assets held for sale | (9 600) | (530) | - | - | - | - |
| Building owner fitouts | - | - | 5 000 | - | - | - |
| Carrying amount at 30 June 2012 | 56 869 | 192 123 | 52 495 | 10 833 | 3 495 | 21 844 |

| | Aircraft | Total property plant and equipment | Work in progress | Intangible assets (internally generated) | Intangible assets (other comp) | 2012 Total |
|--|----------|------------------------------------|------------------|--|--------------------------------|------------|
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Carrying amount at 1 July | 2 575 | 260 810 | 56 431 | 7 429 | 2 861 | 327 531 |
| Additions | - | - | 32 245 | - | - | 32 245 |
| Transfers to/(from) capital work in progress | - | 67 194 | (69 318) | 554 | 1 670 | - |
| Transfers between asset classes | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Depreciation and amortisation expense | (106) | (17 721) | - | (1 903) | (997) | (20 827) |
| Net revaluation increment/(decrement) | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Donated assets | - | 35 694 | - | - | - | 35 694 |
| Asset - recognised through stocktake | - | 23 | - | 111 | - | 134 |
| Disposals | - | (522) | - | - | - | (522) |
| Assets written off | - | (220) | - | - | - | (220) |
| Capital WIP - expenses in current period | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Transfers to assets held for sale | - | (10 130) | - | - | - | (10 130) |
| Building owner fitouts | - | 5 000 | - | - | - | 5 000 |
| Carrying amount at 30 June 2012 | 2 469 | 340 128 | 19 358 | 6 191 | 3 434 | 389 111 |

| 2011 | Land | Buildings & Improvements | Leasehold Improvements | Computer & communication equipment | Vehicles & transport vessels | Other |
|--|--------|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------|
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Carrying amount at 1 July | 55 700 | 121 402 | 5 858 | 10 090 | 2 411 | 15 242 |
| Additions | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Transfers to/(from) capital work in progress | - | 28 657 | 1 449 | 1 998 | 521 | 7 758 |
| Transfers between asset classes | - | (8 550) | 7 140 | 127 | 251 | 741 |
| Depreciation and amortisation expense | - | (3 677) | (2 161) | (2 582) | (960) | (2 880) |
| Net revaluation increment/(decrement) | 11 417 | 7 697 | 2 378 | - | - | - |
| Donated assets | - | - | - | - | 385 | 556 |
| Asset - recognised through stocktake | - | - | - | 93 | - | 64 |
| Disposals | - | - | - | - | (133) | - |
| Assets written off | - | - | - | (80) | (7) | (1) |
| Capital WIP - expenses in current period | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Transfers to assets held for sale | (750) | (829) | - | - | - | - |
| Carrying amount at 30 June | 66 367 | 142 690 | 15 144 | 9 686 | 2 868 | 21 480 |

| | Aircraft | Total property plant and equipment | Work in progress | Intangible assets (internally generated) | Intangible assets (other comp) | 2011 Total |
|--|----------|------------------------------------|------------------|--|--------------------------------|------------|
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Carrying amount at 1 July | 3 153 | 213 858 | 36 139 | 8 574 | 2 500 | 261 168 |
| Additions | - | - | 81 429 | - | - | 81 429 |
| Transfers to/(from) capital work in progress | 201 | 38 684 | (40 612) | 962 | 948 | - |
| Transfers between asset classes | 88 | (163) | - | - | 163 | - |
| Depreciation and amortisation expense | (474) | (12 754) | - | (1 976) | (648) | (16 851) |
| Net revaluation increment/(decrement) | (318) | 21 663 | - | - | - | 21 663 |
| Donated assets | - | 941 | - | - | - | 941 |
| Asset - recognised through stocktake | - | 157 | - | - | - | 157 |
| Disposals | - | (133) | - | - | - | (133) |
| Assets written off | (74) | (162) | - | (148) | - | (310) |
| Capital WIP - expenses in current period | - | - | (224) | - | - | (224) |
| Transfers to assets held for sale | - | (1 579) | - | - | - | (1 579) |
| Carrying amount at 30 June | 2 575 | 260 810 | 66 431 | 7 429 | 2 861 | 327 531 |



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| | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| 18 Intangible assets | 2012 | 2011 |
| Computer software | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Internally developed computer software - at cost (deemed fair value) | 18 856 | 18 201 |
| Accumulated amortisation | (12 875) | (15 772) |
| Total internally generated computer software | 5 981 | 2 429 |
| Other computer software | | |
| Other computer software | 9 080 | 7 510 |
| Accumulated amortisation | (5 646) | (4 545) |
| Total other computer software | 3 434 | 2 965 |
| Total computer software | 9,415 | 5,394 |
| 19 Investment Properties | 2012 | 2011 |
| Investment building | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Investment land | 820 | - |
| Total Investment Properties at 30 June | 820 | - |
| Investment properties are measured at fair value being the amounts for which the properties could be exchanged between willing parties in arms length transaction, based on current prices in an active market for similar property. | | |
| 20 Payables | 2012 | 2011 |
| Current payables | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Accrued employment on-costs | 1 513 | 1 881 |
| Creditors | 17 542 | 17 758 |
| Payables - employment on-costs | 6 732 | 6 718 |
| Paid Parental Leave Scheme payable | 17 | - |
| Unearned revenue | 10 | - |
| Total current payables | 25 814 | 26 358 |
| Current payables to entities within the SA Government | | |
| The following payables (included in the payables shown above) were payable to entities within the SA Government: | 2012 | 2011 |
| Accrued employment on-costs | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Creditors | 1 513 | 1 881 |
| Payables - employment on-costs | 8 926 | 8 421 |
| Payables - employment on-costs | 6 732 | 6 718 |
| Total Current payables to entities within the SA Government | 17 171 | 16 798 |
| Non-current payables | | |
| Payables - employment on-costs | 23 373 | 19 494 |
| Total non-current payables | 23 373 | 19 494 |
| Non-current payables to entities within the SA Government | | |
| The following payables (included in the payables shown above) were payable to entities within the SA Government: | 2012 | 2011 |
| Employee benefit on-costs | 23 373 | 19 494 |
| Total Non-current payables to entities within the SA Government | 23 373 | 19 494 |
| Creditors and accruals are raised for all amounts due but unpaid. Sundry creditors are normally settled within 30 days. Employment on-costs are settled when the respective employee benefit that they relate to is discharged. All payables are non-interest bearing. The carrying amount of payables represents fair value due to the amounts being payable on demand. | | |
| 21 Other Liabilities | 2012 | 2011 |
| Current other liabilities | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Lease Incentive | 574 | - |
| Total current other liabilities | 574 | - |
| Non-current other liabilities | | |
| Lease Incentive | 7 552 | - |
| Total non-current other liabilities | 7 552 | - |
| SAPOL has received two lease incentives (\$5 million in leasehold improvements and 3 months rent free) as a part of leasing the new police headquarters on Angus Street. The aggregate benefits of these lease incentives received will be recorded as a reduction of rental expense over the lease term, on a straight line basis. | | |
| 22 Employee benefits | 2012 | 2011 |
| Current Employee benefits | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Accrued salaries and wages | 8 425 | 10 981 |
| Annual leave | 28 290 | 29 033 |
| Long service leave | 9 951 | 9 358 |
| Total current employee benefits | 46 666 | 49 372 |
| Non-current Employee benefits | | |
| Annual leave | 625 | 821 |
| Long service leave | 154 883 | 126 343 |
| Total non-current employee benefits | 155 508 | 127 164 |
| Total employee benefits | 202 174 | 176 536 |
| The decrease in the accrued salaries and wages in 2012 is mainly due to the recognition of unpaid back pay associated with the Police Enterprise Bargaining Agreement implemented in 2011. | | |
| AASB 119 Employee benefits contains the calculation methodology for long service leave liability. It is accepted practice to estimate the present value of future cash outflows associated with the long service leave liability by using a shorthand measurement technique. The shorthand measurement technique takes into account such factors as changes in discount rates and salary inflation. | | |



South Australia Police
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AASB 119 requires the use of the yield on long term Commonwealth Government bonds as the discount rate in the measurement of the long service leave liability. The yield on long term Commonwealth Government bonds has decreased from 5.25% (2011) to 2.75% (2012).

This significant decrease in bond yield, which is used as the rate to discount future long service leave cash flows, results in a significant increase in the reported long service leave liability.

The net financial effect of the changes in the current financial year is an increase in the long service leave liability of \$22.1 million and on-costs of \$3.3 million. The impact on future periods is impracticable to estimate as the benchmark is calculated using a number of assumptions - a key assumption is the long-term discount rate. With current conditions, the long-term discount rate is experiencing significant movement.

The actuarial assessment performed by the Department of Treasury and Finance left the salary inflation rate at 4%. As a result, there is no net financial effect resulting from changes in the salary inflation rate.

| | | |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| 23 Provisions | 2012 | 2011 |
| Current provisions | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Provision for workers compensation | 13 350 | 13 831 |
| Provision for civil actions against police | 468 | 772 |
| Total current provisions | <u>13 818</u> | <u>14 603</u> |
| Non-current provisions | | |
| Provision for workers compensation | 85 091 | 75 605 |
| Total non-current provisions | <u>85 091</u> | <u>75 605</u> |
| Provision movement | 2012 | 2011 |
| Workers compensation: | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Carrying amount at 1 July | 89 436 | 67 062 |
| Additional provision recognised | 20 927 | 15 051 |
| Reduction due to payments | (11 922) | (12 707) |
| Carrying amount at 30 June | <u>98 441</u> | <u>69 406</u> |
| Civil actions against police: | | |
| Carrying amount at 1 July | 772 | 613 |
| Increase in the provision due to revision of estimates | 182 | 646 |
| Reduction due to payments | (486) | (487) |
| Carrying amount at 30 June | <u>468</u> | <u>772</u> |
| 24 Equity | 2012 | 2011 |
| | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Contributed capital | 85 220 | 73 484 |
| Revaluation surplus | 107 870 | 107 525 |
| Retained Earnings | (107 407) | (107 573) |
| Total equity | <u>85 683</u> | <u>73 436</u> |

The retained earnings represents the residual interest in SAPOL's net assets. The SA Government holds the accumulated deficit interest in SAPOL on behalf of the community.

The revaluation surplus is used to record increments and decrements on the revaluation of non-current assets. The revaluation surplus has increased in 2012 as a result of a revaluation decrement from prior years, relating to the sale of the former Loxton Police Station which was previously held for sale, being transferred to retained earnings.

Land, buildings, leasehold improvements, with the exception of leasehold improvements at Police Headquarters and several other CBD sites (Refer Note 2), and aircraft were revalued as at 30 June 2011. SAPOL revalues assets on a three yearly cycle.

| | | |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| 25 Cash flow reconciliation | | |
| Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents | | |
| Cash at year end as per: | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position | 45 555 | 46 334 |
| Cash and cash equivalents disclosed in the Statement of Cash Flows | <u>45 555</u> | <u>46 334</u> |
| Reconciliation of net cash provided by operating activities to net cost of providing services: | | |
| Net cash provided by operating activities | 16 195 | 43 351 |
| Revenues from SA Government | (659 642) | (609 748) |
| Contribution from the Community Emergency Services Fund | (19 315) | (27 279) |
| Contribution from Community Road Safety Fund | (35 590) | (37 510) |
| Payments to SA Government | 5 666 | - |
| Non-cash items: | | |
| Depreciation and amortisation | (20 621) | (15 581) |
| Donated assets | 35 894 | 941 |
| Net gain from disposal of non-current assets | (189) | 103 |
| Write off of non-current assets | (220) | (310) |
| Capital work-in-progress expensed | - | (224) |
| Assets recognised through stock-take | 134 | 157 |
| Capital accruals | 3 054 | 1 451 |
| Lease incentive fitout contribution | 5 000 | - |



South Australia Police
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For the year ended 30 June 2012

| | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| Movement in assets and liabilities: | | |
| (Decrease)/increase in receivables | 8 308 | 100 |
| Increase in inventories | \$ | 32 |
| (Increase) in payables | (3 587) | (7 318) |
| (Increase)/decrease in other Payables | (8 126) | - |
| Decrease/(increase) in employee benefits | (26 438) | (17 554) |
| Decrease/(increase) in provisions | (8 701) | (2 533) |
| Net cost of providing services | <u>(708 360)</u> | <u>(871 980)</u> |

26 Unrecognised contractual commitments

Capital commitments

The total value, net of GST of capital commitments not provided for as at the end of the reporting period are detailed below. These amounts have not been brought to account in the financial statements.

| | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| | 2012 | 2011 |
| | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Not later than one year | 892 | 1 807 |
| Later than one year but not later than five years | 2 391 | 3 135 |
| Later than five years | - | 1 461 |
| Total capital commitments | <u>3 283</u> | <u>6 253</u> |
| GST on capital commitments | <u>338</u> | <u>625</u> |

Major capital commitments for 2011-12 include Project Shield, Drug Testing Replacement, Hand Held Laser, Computer Aided Dispatch and Mobile Computer Application in patrol cars. (2010-11: Police Records Management System, mobile data terminals, laser replacement and E-Crime System.)

Other commitments

The total value, net of GST of other commitments not provided for as at the end of the reporting period are detailed below. These amounts have not been brought to account in the financial statements.

| | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| | 2012 | 2011 |
| | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Not later than one year | 13 904 | 12 335 |
| Later than one year but not later than five years | 40 152 | 34 396 |
| Later than five years | 5 029 | 11 295 |
| Total other commitments | <u>59 085</u> | <u>68 026</u> |
| GST on other commitments | <u>5 509</u> | <u>5 300</u> |

Major other expenditure commitments for 2011-12 include Commissioning and Decommissioning, Servicing and Repairs, Towing, Uniforms and Drug Screening Kits. (2010-11: commissioning and decommissioning, market research and driver drug testing.)

Operating lease commitments

The total value, net of GST, of future non-cancellable operating lease commitments not provided for as at the end of the reporting period are detailed below. These amounts have not been brought to account in the financial statements.

| | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| | 2012 | 2011 |
| | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Not later than one year | 29 009 | 26 192 |
| Later than one year but not later than five years | 78 490 | 71 521 |
| Later than five years | 147 527 | 98 415 |
| Total operating lease commitments | <u>255 026</u> | <u>196 128</u> |
| GST on operating lease commitments | <u>25 803</u> | <u>19 853</u> |

The property leases are non-cancellable with rental payable in advance. Contingent rental provisions within the lease agreements require minimum lease payments to be increased periodically and generally in line with CPI movements and market conditions. Options exist to renew property leases at the end of the term of the leases. Operating lease commitments include commitments for PPP leases related to SAPOL occupancies only. From 2012 commitments also include the lease for the new police head quarters on Angas Street.

Operating lease commitments include commitments for PPP leases related to SAPOL occupancies only.

Remuneration commitments

Commitments for the payment of salaries and other remuneration under fixed-term employment contracts in existence at the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities are as follows:

| | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| | 2012 | 2011 |
| | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Not later than one year | 2 804 | 3 452 |
| Later than one year but not later than five years | 3 725 | 3 662 |
| Later than five years | - | 28 |
| Total remuneration commitments | <u>6 529</u> | <u>7 142</u> |

Amounts disclosed include commitments arising from executive and other service contracts. SAPOL does not offer fixed-term remuneration contracts greater than five years. Amounts disclosed include commitments arising from the Commissioner of Police employment contract.

27 Contingent liabilities

Rewards

As at 30 June 2012 the value of outstanding rewards for unsolved murders was \$10.6 million (\$10.6 million). No provision has been made in the financial statements for this amount as considerable doubt exists as to the amount and timing of rewards that will actually be paid. The amount is not recognised in the Statement of Financial Position.

South Australia Police
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2012

29 Remuneration of Tribunal and Committee Members

Members of the tribunal and committee during the 2011-12 financial year were:

Police Review Tribunal

D Swain

The *Police Act 1998*, at Schedule 1 (Police Review Tribunal) requires the Chief Magistrate of the Magistrates Court to, on the commencement of any proceedings under Divisions 1 or 2 of Part 8, select a Magistrate to constitute the Tribunal for the purpose of these proceedings.

Firearms Review Committee

| | |
|-----------|-----------|
| R Hamdorf | O Bevan |
| A Swift | I Wangai |
| J Beaheer | H Dodd |
| G Hyde | E Kosmala |
| Y Hill | R Warwick |

All members of the Firearms Review Committee were appointed until 30 June 2012.

| The number of members whose remuneration received or receivable falls within the following bands: | 2012 Number | 2011 Number |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| \$0 - \$9 995 | 11 | 12 |
| Total number of members | 11 | 12 |

Remuneration of members reflects all costs of performing tribunal/committee member duties including sitting fees, superannuation contributions, fringe benefits tax and salary sacrifice arrangements. The total remuneration received or receivable by members was \$15 000 (\$16 000).

During the 2011-12 financial year, Tribunal/Committee members were paid superannuation of \$1 000 (\$1 000).

Unless otherwise disclosed, transactions between members and SAPOL are on conditions no more favourable than those that it is reasonable to expect the entity would have adopted if dealing with the related party at arm's length in the same circumstances.

For the purposes of this table, travel allowances and other out-of-pocket expenses paid to members have not been included as remuneration as it is considered to be reimbursement of direct out-of-pocket expenses incurred by relevant members.

* In accordance with Premier and Cabinet Circular 15 government employees did not receive any remuneration for Tribunal/Committee duties during the financial year.

29 Financial Instruments/Financial risk management

(1) Categorisation of financial instruments

For details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement, and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised with respect to each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument refer to note 2.

| | Note | 2012 | | 2011 | |
|--------------------------------|------|---------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| | | Carrying Amount \$'000 | Fair Value \$'000 | Carrying Amount \$'000 | Fair Value \$'000 |
| Financial assets | | | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | | | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 14 | 45 555 | 45 555 | 46 334 | 46 334 |
| Receivables | | | | | |
| Receivables ^{(1) (2)} | 15 | 11 154 | 11 154 | 2 204 | 2 204 |
| Financial liabilities | | | | | |
| Payables | | | | | |
| Payables ⁽¹⁾ | 20 | 10 793 | 10 793 | 14 059 | 14 059 |

(1) Receivable and payable amounts disclosed here exclude amounts relating to statutory receivables and payables. In government certain rights to receive or pay cash may not be contractual and therefore in these situations the requirements will not apply. Where rights or obligations have their source in legislation such as levy receivables/payables, tax equivalents, commonwealth tax, etc they would be excluded from disclosure. AASB 132 defines contract as enforceable by law. All amounts recorded are carried at cost.

(2) Receivables amount disclosed here excludes prepayments. Prepayments are presented in Note 15 as trade and other receivables in accordance with paragraph 70(b) of AASB 101. However, prepayments are not financial assets as defined in AASB 132 as the future economic benefit of these assets is the receipt of goods and services rather than the right to receive cash or another financial asset.

Credit risk

Credit risk arises when there is the possibility of SAPOL's debtors defaulting on their contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to SAPOL. SAPOL measures credit risk on a fair value basis and monitors risk on a regular basis.

SAPOL has minimal credit risk. SAPOL has policies and procedures in place to ensure that transactions occur with customers with appropriate credit history. SAPOL does not engage in high risk hedging for its financial assets.

Allowances for impairment of financial assets are calculated on past experience and current and expected changes in credit rating. Currently SAPOL does not hold any collateral as security for any of its financial assets. There is no evidence to indicate that financial assets are impaired.

South Australia Police
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2012

(2) Ageing analysis of financial assets

The following table discloses the ageing of financial assets and the ageing of impaired assets:

| | Past due by | | | | Total \$'000 |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------|
| | Current (not overdue) \$'000 | Overdue for less than 30 days \$'000 | Overdue for 31-60 days \$'000 | Overdue for more than 60 days \$'000 | |
| 2012 | | | | | |
| Not impaired: Receivables | 8 927 | 60 | 74 | 1 147 | 11 208 |
| 2011 | | | | | |
| Not impaired: Receivables | 1 382 | 655 | 35 | 132 | 2 204 |

SAPOL has assessed all receivables as not being impaired.

Maturity analysis of financial assets and liabilities

SAPOL has assessed the maturity of its financial assets and liabilities as being less than one year. Receivables and payables with a contractual obligation are settled within 30 days.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises where SAPOL is unable to meet its financial obligations as they are due to be settled. SAPOL is funded principally from appropriations by the SA Government. SAPOL works with DTF to determine the cash flows associated with its Government approved program of work and to ensure funding is provided through SA Government budgetary processes to meet the expected cash flows. SAPOL settles undisputed accounts within 30 days from the date of the invoice or date the invoice is first received. In the event of a dispute, payment is made 30 days from resolution.

SAPOL's exposure to liquidity risk is insignificant based on past experience and current assessment of risk.

Market risk

SAPOL occasionally has exposure to foreign currency risks. Where the exposure to foreign currency risk is greater than \$100 000 SAPOL enters in to a hedging arrangement with SAFA.

Sensitivity analysis disclosure

A sensitivity analysis of SAPOL's interest rate risk has not been undertaken as it has been determined that the possible impact on net result, total comprehensive result and equity from fluctuations in interest rates is immaterial.



Statement of Administered Financial Position as at 30 June 2012

| | Note | 2012 \$'000 | 2011 \$'000 |
|--|------|----------------|----------------|
| Current assets: | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | A6 | 12 372 | 13 472 |
| Receivables and prepayments | | 302 | 202 |
| Total current assets | | 12 674 | 13 674 |
| Total assets | | 12 674 | 13 674 |
| Current liabilities: | | | |
| Payables - employment on-costs | | 10 | 3 |
| Other liabilities | A7 | 12 100 | 13 069 |
| Employee benefits | A8 | 208 | 16 |
| Total current liabilities | | 12 318 | 13 088 |
| Non-current liabilities: | | | |
| Payables - employment on-costs | | - | 30 |
| Employee benefits - long service leave | A8 | - | 193 |
| Total non-current liabilities | | - | 223 |
| Total liabilities | | 12 318 | 13 311 |
| Net assets | | 356 | 363 |
| Equity: | | | |
| Retained earnings | | 356 | 363 |
| Total equity | | 356 | 363 |
| Unrecognised contractual commitments | A10 | | |

Statement of Administered Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2012

| | Note | 2012 \$'000 | 2011 \$'000 |
|---|------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Expenses: | | | |
| Employee benefits expenses | | 371 | 387 |
| Supplies and services | A3 | 2 206 | 2 136 |
| Intra-government transfers | | 13 124 | 12 660 |
| Total expenses | | 15 701 | 15 183 |
| Income: | | | |
| Revenues from fees, fines and charges | A4 | 80 989 | 90 211 |
| Total income | | 80 989 | 90 211 |
| Revenues from (payments to) SA Government: | | | |
| Revenues from SA Government | A5 | 529 | 548 |
| Payments to SA Government | A5 | (65 824) | (75 587) |
| Net (payments to) SA Government | | (65 295) | (75 039) |
| Net result | | (7) | (11) |
| Total comprehensive result | | (7) | (11) |



Statement of Administered Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2012

| | Retained earnings |
|---|----------------------|
| | \$'000 |
| Balance at 30 June 2010 | <u>374</u> |
| Net result for 2010-11 | (11) |
| Total comprehensive result for 2010-11 | <u>(11)</u> |
| Balance at 30 June 2011 | <u>363</u> |
| Net result for 2011-12 | (7) |
| Total comprehensive result for 2011-12 | <u>(7)</u> |
| Balance at 30 June 2012 | <u><u>356</u></u> |

Statement of Administered Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2012

| | Note | 2012 Inflows (outflows) \$'000 | 2011 Inflows (outflows) \$'000 |
|---|------|---|---|
| Cash flows from operating activities: | | | |
| Cash outflows: | | | |
| Employee benefits payments | | (392) | (377) |
| Payments for supplies and services | | (2 262) | (1 994) |
| Intra-government transfers | | (13 537) | (13 324) |
| Cash (used in) operations | | <u>(16 191)</u> | <u>(15 695)</u> |
| Cash inflows: | | | |
| Fees, fines and charges | | 78 893 | 88 294 |
| Other receipts | | 2 078 | 2 041 |
| Cash generated from operations | | <u>80 971</u> | <u>90 335</u> |
| Cash flows from SA Government: | | | |
| Receipts from SA Government | | 444 | 548 |
| Payments to SA Government | | (66 324) | (75 587) |
| Net Cash (provided by) SA Government | | <u>(65 880)</u> | <u>(75 039)</u> |
| Net cash used in operating activities | A9 | <u>(1 100)</u> | <u>(399)</u> |
| Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents | | <u>(1 100)</u> | <u>(399)</u> |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year | | <u>13 472</u> | <u>13 871</u> |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year | A6 | <u><u>12 372</u></u> | <u><u>13 472</u></u> |

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

Schedule 11 Expenses and Income
attributable to Administered Items
for the year ended 30 June 2012

| | Expiation Fees (1) | | Victims of Crime Levy (2) | | Special Acts (3) | | Public Private Partnership (PPP) (4) | | Firearms Safety Training Levy (5) | | Other (6) | | TOTAL | |
|---|--------------------|-------------|---------------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 2012 \$'000 | 2011 \$'000 | 2012 \$'000 | 2011 \$'000 | 2012 \$'000 | 2011 \$'000 | 2012 \$'000 | 2011 \$'000 | 2012 \$'000 | 2011 \$'000 | 2012 \$'000 | 2011 \$'000 | 2012 \$'000 | 2011 \$'000 |
| Expenses: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Employee benefits expenses | - | - | - | - | 371 | 387 | - | 2 086 | - | - | - | - | 371 | 387 |
| Subsidiary and services | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 110 | 107 | 2 206 | 2 136 |
| Info-government transfers | - | - | 12 938 | 2 464 | - | - | - | - | 133 | 141 | 55 | 55 | 13 124 | 12 350 |
| Total expenses | - | - | 12 938 | 2 464 | 371 | 387 | - | 2 086 | 133 | 141 | 165 | 162 | 15 701 | 15 183 |
| Income: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Revenues from fees, fine and charges | 66 824 | 73 877 | 12 938 | 12 464 | - | - | 2 056 | 2 029 | 433 | 141 | - | - | 80 969 | 90 211 |
| Total income | 66 824 | 73 877 | 12 938 | 12 464 | - | - | 2 056 | 2 029 | 433 | 141 | - | - | 80 969 | 90 211 |
| Revenues from (payments to) SA Government: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Revenues from SA Government | (66 824) | (75 682) | - | - | 361 | 383 | - | - | - | - | 168 | 165 | 529 | 543 |
| Payments to SA Government | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | (5) | (65 824) | (75 687) |
| Net revenues from (payments to) SA Government | (66 824) | (75 682) | - | - | 361 | 383 | - | - | - | - | 168 | 160 | (85 295) | (75 058) |
| Net result | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | - | - | (10) | (4) | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | (2) | (7) | (11) |

Schedule of Assets and Liabilities
attributable to Administered Items
as at 30 June 2012

| | Unclaimed Property (1) | | Expiation Fees (3) | | Victims of Crime Levy (4) | | Special Acts (5) | | Public Private Partnership (PPP) (6) | | Firearms Safety Training Levy (7) | | Other (8) | | TOTAL | | | |
|--|------------------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|---------------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------|--------|
| | 2012 \$'000 | 2011 \$'000 | 2012 \$'000 | 2011 \$'000 | 2012 \$'000 | 2011 \$'000 | 2012 \$'000 | 2011 \$'000 | 2012 \$'000 | 2011 \$'000 | 2012 \$'000 | 2011 \$'000 | 2012 \$'000 | 2011 \$'000 | 2012 \$'000 | 2011 \$'000 | | |
| Current assets: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 394 | 262 | 6 898 | 7 105 | 3 700 | 4 169 | 909 | 1 325 | (138) | (24) | - | 10 | 8 | 500 | 887 | 12 372 | 13 472 | |
| Receivables and prepayments | - | - | - | - | - | - | 113 | 32 | 113 | 32 | 189 | 170 | - | - | 362 | 202 | 667 | 774 |
| Total current assets | 394 | 262 | 6 898 | 7 105 | 3 700 | 4 169 | 909 | 1 328 | (25) | 8 | 189 | 170 | 10 | 8 | 862 | 484 | 13 039 | 14 246 |
| Current liabilities: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Payables - employment on-costs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10 | 3 |
| Other liabilities | 384 | 262 | 6 898 | 7 105 | 3 700 | 4 169 | 800 | 1 325 | - | - | 189 | 170 | 10 | 8 | - | - | 12 100 | 13 095 |
| Employee benefits | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 208 | 18 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 226 | 16 |
| Total current liabilities | 384 | 262 | 6 898 | 7 105 | 3 700 | 4 169 | 800 | 1 325 | 218 | 18 | 189 | 170 | 10 | 8 | - | - | 12 318 | 13 381 |
| Non-current liabilities: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Payables - employment on-costs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 30 | 30 |
| Employee benefits - long service leave | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 163 | 163 |
| Total non-current liabilities | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 193 | 193 |
| Total liabilities | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 386 | 386 |
| Net assets | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | - | - | (244) | (254) | - | - | (244) | (254) | - | - | 600 | 597 | 600 | 597 | 358 | 358 | 358 | 358 |

Notes to and forming part of the Administered Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2012

A1 Summary of significant accounting policies

All accounting policies for South Australia Police (SAPOL) are contained in note 2. The policies outlined in note 2 apply to both SAPOL and the Administered Items Financial Statements except as noted below.

A1.1 Departures from SAPOL 'Summary of significant accounting policies'

Basis of accounting

Income from expiation fees and Victims of Crime Levy fees is recognised on a cash basis. All other elements of SAPOL's Statement of Administered Comprehensive Income, Statement of Administered Financial Position and Statement of Administered Changes in Equity have been prepared on an accrual basis.

A2 Administered Items

The following financial transactions are administered by SAPOL as at 30 June 2012. They do not represent controlled transactions of SAPOL. As such they are not recognised in the financial statements of SAPOL.

A2.1 Unclaimed property

SAPOL holds unclaimed monies and proceeds from disposal of found properties. These monies are held for a period of six months and are then passed to the Government. SAPOL treats these items in accordance with *Police Regulations 1999*.

A2.2 Exhibit monies

SAPOL holds exhibit property being items confiscated at the time of an offence ie items found at a crime scene or which were part of a theft. These items are held as an exhibit which may be presented to the court as evidence at the time the offence is heard. The court may decide that the items are returned or confiscated and passed to the Government.

A2.3 Expiation fees

SAPOL as a central processing agency of expiation notices collects expiation revenue arising from expiation notices issued by police officers and other authorised officers. SAPOL treats the collected expiation revenue pursuant to the requirements of the *Expiation of Offences Act 1996*. Monies collected are paid into the Consolidated Account.

A2.4 Victims of Crime Levy

SAPOL as a central processing agency of expiation notices collects Victims of Crime levy revenues arising from the expiation of offences included on expiation notices issued by police officers and other authorised officers. SAPOL treats the collected Victims of Crime Levy revenue pursuant to the requirements of the *Victims of Crime Act 2001*. Monies collected are paid into the Victims of Crime Fund operated by the Attorney-General's Department. These are shown as intra-government transfers in the Statement of Administered Comprehensive Income.

A2.5 Special Acts

SAPOL receives separate appropriation for the payment of salaries in relation to the Commissioner of Police. Funding is provided under 'Recurrent Expenditure - Special Acts'.

A2.6 Public Private Partnership

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

In June 2005 the Minister of Infrastructure signed a project agreement.

The Public Private Partnership (PPP) includes court facilities at Port Lincoln, Victor Harbor, Berri and Port Pine.

For accounting purposes the lease is an operating lease.

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

A2.7 Firearms Safety Training Levy

SAPOL collects the Firearms Safety Training Levy as part of the Firearms Licence fees. The Firearms Safety Training Levy is transferred to Tafe SA. The levy subsidises compulsory Firearms Safety Training, run by Tafe SA, that all applicants for firearms licences must undertake before being issued with their firearms licence.

A2.8 Other

SAPOL receives appropriation with respect to grant payments to Safer Communities Australia Inc and the Australian Crime Prevention Council and a community service obligation payment to South Australian Water Corporation.

SAPOL has no control over the use of the funds listed above.



Notes to and forming part of the Administered Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2012

| | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| A3 Supplies and services | 2012 | 2011 |
| | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| PPP lease payments* | 2 096 | 2 029 |
| Other | 110 | 107 |
| Total Supplies and services - non SA Government entities | 2 206 | 2 136 |
| Total Supplies and services | 2 206 | 2 136 |

* this relates to PPP lease payments on behalf of CAA (refer note A2.6). The expenditure is offset by cost recovery from CAA.

| | | |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| A4 Revenues from fees, fines and charges | | |
| Expiation revenue | 65 824 | 75 577 |
| PPP cost recovery* | 2 096 | 2 029 |
| Victims of Crime Levy | 12 936 | 12 464 |
| Firearms Safety Training Levy | 133 | 141 |
| Total Revenues from fees, fines and charges | 80 989 | 90 211 |

Fees and charges received/receivable from entities within the SA Government

The following fees and charges (included in the fees and charges revenues shown above) were received/receivable from entities within the SA Government:

| | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| PPP cost recovery* | 2 096 | 2 029 |
| Total fees and charges received/receivable from entities within the SA Government | 2 096 | 2 029 |

* this amount includes cost recovery from the CAA for PPP lease payments (refer note A2.6)

| | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| A5 Revenues from (payments to) SA Government: | | |
| Revenues from SA Government | | |
| Appropriation from consolidated account pursuant to the Appropriation Act | 168 | 165 |
| Appropriation from consolidated account pursuant to the Police Act 1998 | 361 | 353 |
| Total Revenues from SA Government | 529 | 548 |
| Payments to SA Government | | |
| Other payments to the Consolidated Account* | (65 824) | (75 587) |
| Total Payments to SA Government | (65 824) | (75 587) |

* This amount does not include a dividend/distribution to the SA Government as owner.

| | | |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| A6 Cash and cash equivalents | | |
| Deposits with the Treasurer | 12 372 | 13 472 |
| Total cash and cash equivalents | 12 372 | 13 472 |

All exhibit monies are held in SAPOL corporate bank accounts and are recognised as Deposits with the Treasurer as at 30 June 2012.

| | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| A7 Other liabilities | 2012 | 2011 |
| | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Current other liabilities | | |
| Funds payable to SA Government | 4 619 | 5 532 |
| Exhibit monies held | 6 898 | 7 105 |
| Unclaimed property held for SA Government | 394 | 262 |
| Other payable to non-SA Government | 189 | 170 |
| Total Other liabilities | 12 100 | 13 069 |

All payable amounts disclosed above are expected to be paid within 12 months after reporting date.

Current other liabilities payable to entities within the SA Government

The following other liabilities (included in the other liabilities shown above) were payable to entities within the SA Government:

| | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| | 2012 | 2011 |
| | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Funds payable to SA Government | 4 619 | 5 532 |
| Exhibit monies held | 6 898 | 7 105 |
| Unclaimed property held for SA Government | 394 | 262 |
| Total Current other liabilities payable to entities within the SA Government | 11 911 | 12 899 |

Notes to and forming part of the Administered Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2012

| | 2012 | 2011 |
|---|----------------|---------------|
| | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| A8 Employee benefits | | |
| Current employee benefits | | |
| Accrued salaries and wages | - | 1 |
| Annual leave | 1 | 15 |
| Long Service Leave | 207 | - |
| Total Current employee benefits | 208 | 16 |
| Non current employee benefits | | |
| Long service leave | - | 193 |
| Total Non current employee benefits | - | 193 |
| A9 Cash flow reconciliation | 2012 | 2011 |
| Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Cash at year end as per: | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents disclosed in the Statement of Administered Financial Position | 12 372 | 13 472 |
| Cash and cash equivalents disclosed in the Statement of Administered Cash Flows | 12 372 | 13 472 |
| Reconciliation of net cash used in operating activities to net result | | |
| Net cash used in operating activities | (1 100) | (399) |
| Movement in assets and liabilities | | |
| Increase (Decrease) in receivables and prepayments | 100 | (125) |
| Decrease (Increase) in payables and employee benefits | 24 | (9) |
| Decrease in other liabilities | 969 | 522 |
| Net result | (7) | (11) |

A10 Unrecognised contractual commitments

Operating lease commitments

The total value, net of GST, of future non-cancellable operating lease commitments not provided for as at the end of the reporting period are detailed below. These amounts have not been brought to account in the financial statements.

| | 2012 | 2011 |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Not later than one year | 2 099 | 2 040 |
| Later than one year but not later than five years | 8 971 | 8 705 |
| Later than five years | 35 559 | 37 935 |
| Total Operating lease commitments | 46 629 | 48 680 |
| GST on operating lease commitments | 4 663 | 4 888 |

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

Options exist to renew property leases at the end of the term of the leases.

Operating lease commitments include commitments for PPP leases related to CAA occupancies only.

Appendix 16 Statistical Review

State Summary of Offences Reported or Becoming Known to Police for the 2010-11 and 2011-12 Financial Years

| OFFENCE CATEGORY | 2010-2011 | | | 2011-2012 | | | % Change 2011-12 over 2010-11 |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|--|
| | Reported | Cleared | % Cleared | Reported | Cleared | % Cleared | |
| AGAINST THE PERSON | | | | | | | |
| Murder | 23 | 17 | 73.9% | 22 | 16 | 72.7% | -4.3 |
| Attempted Murder | 28 | 21 | 75.0% | 28 | 21 | 75.0% | 0.0 |
| Manslaughter | 1 | 1 | 0.0% | 1 | 1 | 100.0% | 0.0 |
| Driving Causing Death | 24 | 24 | 100.0% | 14 | 12 | 85.7% | -41.7 |
| Serious Assault | 996 | 684 | 68.7% | 907 | 634 | 69.9% | -8.9 |
| Minor Assault | 14 490 | 10 378 | 71.6% | 14 245 | 10 366 | 72.8% | -1.7 |
| Assault Police | 841 | 822 | 97.7% | 823 | 798 | 97.0% | -2.1 |
| Rape/Attempted Rape | 579 | 345 | 59.6% | 584 | 362 | 62.0% | 0.9 |
| Other Sexual Offences | 1 240 | 749 | 60.4% | 1 422 | 883 | 62.1% | 14.7 |
| Aggravated Robbery | 900 | 334 | 37.1% | 794 | 322 | 40.6% | -11.8 |
| Non Aggravated Robbery | 246 | 89 | 36.2% | 226 | 84 | 37.2% | -8.1 |
| Other Offences | 2 343 | 1 577 | 67.3% | 2 322 | 1 654 | 71.2% | -0.9 |
| SUB-TOTAL | 21 711 | 15 041 | 69.3% | 21 388 | 15 153 | 70.8% | -1.5 |
| AGAINST PROPERTY | | | | | | | |
| Serious Criminal Trespass - Dwelling | 10 926 | 1 598 | 14.6% | 10 603 | 1 634 | 15.4% | -3.0 |
| Serious Criminal Trespass - Shop | 1 630 | 222 | 13.6% | 1 938 | 251 | 13.0% | 18.9 |
| Serious Criminal Trespass - Other | 5 021 | 479 | 9.5% | 4 806 | 530 | 11.0% | -4.3 |
| Deception/Manipulation | 2 866 | 1 239 | 43.2% | 2 352 | 1 055 | 44.9% | -17.9 |
| Receiving/Dealing in Tainted Property | 1 497 | 1 427 | 95.3% | 1 579 | 1 508 | 95.5% | 5.5 |
| Theft/Illegal Use of MV | 4 985 | 1 035 | 20.8% | 4 928 | 1 082 | 22.0% | -1.1 |
| Illegal Interference of Motor Vehicle | 2 956 | 302 | 10.2% | 3 110 | 362 | 11.6% | 5.2 |
| Theft from MV | 11 838 | 689 | 5.8% | 10 626 | 706 | 6.6% | -10.2 |
| Theft from Shops | 7 276 | 4 456 | 61.2% | 7 546 | 4 465 | 59.2% | 3.7 |
| Other Theft | 33 732 | 4 789 | 14.2% | 32 708 | 5 397 | 16.5% | -3.0 |
| Prop. Damage - Arson/Explosives | 2 308 | 272 | 11.8% | 2 362 | 269 | 11.4% | 2.3 |
| Prop. Damage - Not Arson/Explosives | 24 705 | 5 282 | 21.4% | 21 933 | 5 342 | 24.4% | -11.2 |
| SUB-TOTAL | 109 740 | 21 790 | 19.9% | 104 491 | 22 601 | 21.6% | -4.8 |
| AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER | | | | | | | |
| Hinder/Resist Police | 2 399 | 2 397 | 99.9% | 2 368 | 2 367 | 100.0% | -1.3 |
| Firearm/Weapon Offences | 3 891 | 3 850 | 98.9% | 4 138 | 4 115 | 99.4% | 6.3 |
| Disorderly/Offensive Behaviour | 6 502 | 4 903 | 75.4% | 5 701 | 4 505 | 79.0% | -12.3 |
| Drug Offences | 4 927 | 4 890 | 99.2% | 5 094 | 5 069 | 99.5% | 3.4 |
| Drink Driving Offences | 8 469 | 8 469 | 100.0% | 8 152 | 8 152 | 100.0% | -3.7 |
| Dang. Reckless or Neg. Driving | 2 561 | 2 464 | 96.2% | 2 536 | 2 386 | 94.1% | -1.0 |
| Other Offences | 25 954 | 17 679 | 68.1% | 26 303 | 18 702 | 71.1% | 1.3 |
| SUB-TOTAL | 54 703 | 44 652 | 81.6% | 54 292 | 45 296 | 83.4% | -0.8 |
| TOTAL RECORDED OFFENCES | 186 154 | 81 483 | 43.8% | 180 171 | 83 050 | 46.1% | -3.2 |

*These statistics are from the traditional format and include those offences cleared by "No Offence Revealed" where, after the appropriate lines of enquiry have been exhausted there is no evidence that an offence has been committed.

Summary of Offences Reported or Becoming Known to Police During 2011-12 Financial Year (with comparison figures for 2010-11)

| Classification Of Offences | Number of Offences 2010-11 | Number of Offences 2011-12 | Offences Cleared | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| | | | Unfounded | Arrest | Report | Otherwise | TOTAL |
| Offences Against the Person | | | | | | | |
| Murder | 23 | 22 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 4 | 16 |
| Attempted Murder | 28 | 28 | 1 | 16 | 1 | 3 | 21 |
| Manslaughter | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Driving Causing Death | 24 | 14 | 0 | 10 | 2 | 0 | 12 |
| Homicide nec* | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Sub Total Homicide | 77 | 67 | 1 | 39 | 3 | 8 | 51 |
| Serious Assault | 996 | 907 | 18 | 436 | 65 | 115 | 634 |
| Minor Assault | 14 490 | 14 245 | 341 | 4 948 | 1 416 | 3 661 | 10 366 |
| Assault Police | 841 | 823 | 1 | 753 | 38 | 6 | 798 |
| Sub Total Assault | 16 327 | 15 975 | 360 | 6 137 | 1 519 | 3 782 | 11 798 |
| Rape | 509 | 528 | 24 | 188 | 14 | 106 | 332 |
| Attempted Rape | 9 | 8 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| Unlawful Sexual Intercourse | 178 | 223 | 9 | 92 | 23 | 29 | 153 |
| Gross Indecency U16 | 47 | 67 | 4 | 28 | 7 | 3 | 42 |
| Indecent Assault | 490 | 505 | 19 | 148 | 51 | 94 | 312 |
| Sub Total Sexual Offences Against Females | 1 233 | 1 331 | 56 | 459 | 95 | 233 | 843 |
| Rape | 48 | 48 | 5 | 13 | 5 | 3 | 26 |
| Attempted Rape | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unlawful Sexual Intercourse | 43 | 48 | 1 | 19 | 8 | 7 | 35 |
| Gross Indecency U16 | 19 | 24 | 1 | 12 | 2 | 1 | 16 |
| Indecent Assault | 104 | 110 | 5 | 24 | 8 | 12 | 49 |
| Sub Total Sexual Offences Against Males | 214 | 230 | 12 | 68 | 23 | 23 | 126 |
| Incest | 11 | 10 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 7 |
| Indecent Behaviour/Exposure | 255 | 312 | 5 | 114 | 45 | 20 | 184 |
| Sexual Offences nec* | 84 | 73 | 2 | 26 | 9 | 13 | 50 |
| Persistent Sexual Abuse of a Child | 22 | 50 | 1 | 26 | 7 | 1 | 35 |
| Sub Total Other Sexual Offences | 372 | 445 | 8 | 172 | 61 | 35 | 276 |
| Kidnapping/Abduction | 97 | 111 | 9 | 48 | 5 | 10 | 72 |
| Against Person nec* | 2 206 | 2 167 | 76 | 621 | 90 | 770 | 1 557 |
| Sub Total Other Offences Against the Person | 2 303 | 2 278 | 85 | 669 | 95 | 780 | 1 629 |
| Firearm | 85 | 66 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 2 | 23 |
| Other Weapon | 455 | 437 | 8 | 132 | 0 | 18 | 158 |
| Other Robbery | 606 | 517 | 21 | 148 | 4 | 52 | 225 |
| Sub Total Robbery | 1 146 | 1 020 | 29 | 301 | 4 | 72 | 406 |
| Extortion | 39 | 42 | 3 | 9 | 0 | 12 | 24 |
| Sub Total Extortion | 39 | 42 | 3 | 9 | 0 | 12 | 24 |
| | | | | | | | |
| Total Offences Against the Person | 21 711 | 21 388 | 554 | 7 854 | 1 800 | 4 945 | 15 153 |

*nec - Not elsewhere classified

*These statistics are from the traditional format and include those offences cleared by "No Offence Revealed" where, after the appropriate lines of enquiry have been exhausted there is no evidence that an offence has been committed.

Summary of Offences Reported or Becoming Known to Police During 2011-12 Financial Year (with comparison figures for 2010-11)

| Classification Of Offences | Number of Offences 2010-11 | Number of Offences 2011-12 | Offences Cleared | | | | TOTAL |
|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| | | | Unfounded | Arrest | Report | Otherwise | |
| Offences Against Property | | | | | | | |
| Dwelling | 10 926 | 10 603 | 390 | 963 | 95 | 186 | 1 634 |
| Shop | 1 630 | 1 938 | 19 | 206 | 22 | 4 | 251 |
| Other Building (inc. school) | 5 021 | 4 806 | 65 | 406 | 41 | 18 | 530 |
| Sub Total Serious Criminal Trespass | 17 577 | 17 347 | 474 | 1 575 | 158 | 208 | 2 415 |
| Cards | 778 | 708 | 18 | 188 | 75 | 42 | 323 |
| Cheques | 81 | 97 | 11 | 18 | 10 | 15 | 54 |
| Deception nec* | 1 407 | 1 193 | 65 | 236 | 203 | 75 | 579 |
| Dishonest Dealings with Documents | 266 | 200 | 17 | 45 | 18 | 11 | 91 |
| Sub Total Deception/Dishonest Dealings with Documents | 2 532 | 2 198 | 111 | 487 | 306 | 143 | 1 047 |
| By Director/Trustee/Partner | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| By Employee | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sub Total Theft by Director/Trustee/Partner/Employee | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Counterfeiting | 333 | 153 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 7 |
| Sub Total Counterfeiting | 333 | 153 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 7 |
| Receiving | 77 | 85 | 0 | 49 | 19 | 0 | 68 |
| Dealing in Tainted Property | 1 420 | 1 494 | 13 | 1 105 | 307 | 15 | 1 440 |
| Sub Total Receiving/Dealing in Tainted Property | 1 497 | 1 579 | 13 | 1 154 | 326 | 15 | 1 508 |
| Theft/Illegal Use of Motor Vehicle | 4 985 | 4 928 | 361 | 537 | 72 | 112 | 1 082 |
| Bicycle Theft | 1 892 | 1 930 | 28 | 91 | 40 | 20 | 179 |
| Vehicle Theft nec* | 723 | 638 | 37 | 26 | 15 | 12 | 90 |
| Livestock theft | 318 | 374 | 52 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 72 |
| Shop Theft | 7 276 | 7 546 | 69 | 1 706 | 2 395 | 295 | 4 465 |
| Theft from Motor Vehicle | 11 838 | 10 626 | 119 | 426 | 109 | 52 | 706 |
| Theft nec* | 30 799 | 29 766 | 1 620 | 1 700 | 887 | 849 | 5 056 |
| Sub Total Other Theft | 57 831 | 55 808 | 2 286 | 4 493 | 3 524 | 1 347 | 11 650 |
| Fire (inc. Arson/Explosion) | 2 308 | 2 362 | 81 | 125 | 41 | 22 | 269 |
| Not Fire | 24 704 | 21 932 | 464 | 2 445 | 1 076 | 1 357 | 5 342 |
| Kill/Injure Animal | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sub Total Property Damage | 27 013 | 24 295 | 545 | 2 570 | 1 117 | 1 379 | 5 611 |
| Illegal Interference of Motor Vehicle | 2 956 | 3 110 | 45 | 253 | 41 | 23 | 362 |
| Sub Total Illegal Interference of Motor Vehicle | 2 956 | 3 110 | 45 | 253 | 41 | 23 | 362 |
| | | | | | | | |
| Total Offences Against Property | 109 740 | 104 491 | 3 476 | 10 535 | 5 472 | 3 118 | 22 601 |

*nec - Not elsewhere classified

*These statistics are from the traditional format and include those offences cleared by "No Offence Revealed" where, after the appropriate lines of enquiry have been exhausted there is no evidence that an offence has been committed.

Summary of Offences Reported or Becoming Known to Police During 2011-12 Financial Year (with comparison figures for 2010-11)

| Classification Of Offences | Number of Offences 2010-11 | Number of Offences 2011-12 | Offences Cleared | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|---------------|--------------|------------|---------------|
| | | | Unfounded | Arrest | Report | Otherwise | TOTAL |
| Offences Against Public Order | | | | | | | |
| Environment Offences | 38 | 42 | 0 | 31 | 9 | 1 | 41 |
| Sub Total Environment Offences | 38 | 42 | 0 | 31 | 9 | 1 | 41 |
| Perjury | 19 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| Pervert Justice | 81 | 86 | 2 | 47 | 2 | 9 | 60 |
| Breach of Recognisance/Probation/Bond | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Breach Restraint Order | 1 180 | 1 668 | 44 | 861 | 256 | 151 | 1 312 |
| Breach Bail | 8 710 | 9 720 | 413 | 6 655 | 1 736 | 188 | 8 992 |
| Escape Custody | 33 | 36 | 0 | 34 | 1 | 0 | 35 |
| Resist/Hinder Police | 2 399 | 2 368 | 0 | 2 284 | 82 | 1 | 2 367 |
| Refuse Name | 1 781 | 1 675 | 0 | 1 385 | 289 | 0 | 1 674 |
| Weapon Offences | 3 891 | 4 138 | 1 | 2 528 | 1 576 | 10 | 4 115 |
| Other Good Order | 831 | 783 | 17 | 424 | 253 | 29 | 723 |
| Sub Total Good Order | 18 925 | 20 477 | 477 | 14 219 | 4 197 | 388 | 19 281 |
| Child Pornography | 150 | 210 | 2 | 132 | 61 | 2 | 197 |
| Restricted Publication | 60 | 57 | 0 | 15 | 14 | 10 | 39 |
| Sub Total Pornography And Censorship | 210 | 267 | 2 | 147 | 75 | 12 | 236 |
| Underage Drinking | 293 | 173 | 0 | 33 | 139 | 0 | 172 |
| Liquor Licensing nec* | 487 | 554 | 0 | 414 | 133 | 1 | 548 |
| Sub Total Liquor Licensing | 780 | 727 | 0 | 447 | 272 | 1 | 720 |
| TAB and bookmaking | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lottery | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Betting and Gaming | 28 | 24 | 0 | 10 | 11 | 0 | 21 |
| Sub Total Betting And Gaming | 30 | 24 | 0 | 10 | 11 | 0 | 21 |
| Trespass | 2 373 | 2 657 | 82 | 948 | 187 | 90 | 1 307 |
| Sub Total Trespass | 2 373 | 2 657 | 82 | 948 | 187 | 90 | 1 307 |
| Soliciting | 40 | 32 | 0 | 32 | 0 | 0 | 32 |
| Procure Person | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Brothel Related Offences | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Live off Earnings | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sub Total Prostitution And Related Offences | 52 | 34 | 0 | 32 | 0 | 0 | 32 |
| Consorting | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Language Offences | 531 | 519 | 1 | 470 | 34 | 5 | 510 |
| Disorderly Behaviour | 5 859 | 5 081 | 21 | 3 478 | 336 | 76 | 3 911 |
| Offensive Behaviour | 112 | 101 | 2 | 57 | 17 | 8 | 84 |
| Loiter | 501 | 391 | 0 | 385 | 6 | 0 | 391 |
| Urinate | 433 | 367 | 1 | 94 | 267 | 1 | 363 |
| Public Order nec* | 7 777 | 6 722 | 74 | 782 | 406 | 602 | 1 864 |
| Sub Total Other Offences Against Public Order | 15 217 | 13 181 | 99 | 5 266 | 1 066 | 692 | 7 123 |
| Cannabis | 244 | 236 | 0 | 51 | 185 | 0 | 236 |
| Heroin | 11 | 17 | 0 | 1 | 16 | 0 | 17 |
| Opiates (ex. Heroin) | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Cocaine | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Amphetamines | 232 | 280 | 0 | 7 | 273 | 0 | 280 |
| LSD | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| Hallucinogens | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Drugs nec* | 21 | 11 | 0 | 4 | 7 | 0 | 11 |
| Sub Total Possess/Use Drugs | 512 | 551 | 0 | 66 | 485 | 0 | 551 |

*nec - Not elsewhere classified

*These statistics are from the traditional format and include those offences cleared by "No Offence Revealed" where, after the appropriate lines of enquiry have been exhausted there is no evidence that an offence has been committed.

Summary of Offences Reported or Becoming Known to Police During 2011-12 Financial Year (with comparison figures for 2010-11)

| Classification Of Offences | Number of Offences 2010-11 | Number of Offences 2011-12 | Offences Cleared | | | | TOTAL |
|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| | | | Unfounded | Arrest | Report | Otherwise | |
| Offences Against Public Order (cont'd.) | | | | | | | |
| Cannabis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Heroin | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Opiates (ex. Heroin) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cocaine | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Amphetamines | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| LSD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hallucinogens | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Drugs nec* | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Sub Total Import/Export Drugs | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Cannabis | 460 | 457 | 0 | 312 | 145 | 0 | 457 |
| Heroin | 53 | 114 | 0 | 107 | 7 | 0 | 114 |
| Opiates (Ex. Heroin) | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Cocaine | 18 | 14 | 0 | 13 | 1 | 0 | 14 |
| Amphetamines | 545 | 512 | 0 | 494 | 17 | 1 | 512 |
| LSD | 10 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Hallucinogens | 0 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| Drugs nec* | 44 | 67 | 0 | 44 | 17 | 3 | 64 |
| Sub Total Sell/Trade Drugs | 1 132 | 1 175 | 0 | 980 | 188 | 4 | 1 172 |
| Cannabis | 1 313 | 1 235 | 0 | 384 | 851 | 0 | 1 235 |
| Heroin | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Opiates (ex. Heroin) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cocaine | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Amphetamines | 107 | 93 | 0 | 92 | 1 | 0 | 93 |
| LSD | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Hallucinogens | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Drugs nec* | 3 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 4 |
| Sub Total Produce/Manufacture Drugs | 1 424 | 1 334 | 0 | 479 | 855 | 0 | 1 334 |
| Forge Script | 91 | 134 | 0 | 67 | 41 | 4 | 112 |
| Possess Implements | 1 368 | 1 381 | 0 | 441 | 940 | 0 | 1 381 |
| Drug Offences nec* | 400 | 511 | 0 | 305 | 206 | 0 | 511 |
| Sub Total Other Drug Related Offences | 1 859 | 2 026 | 0 | 813 | 1 187 | 4 | 2 004 |
| DUI Alcohol/Drugs | 980 | 1 519 | 0 | 323 | 1 196 | 0 | 1 519 |
| Exceed PCA | 7 213 | 6 380 | 0 | 550 | 5 830 | 0 | 6 380 |
| Refuse Blood Sample | 9 | 13 | 0 | 2 | 11 | 0 | 13 |
| Refuse Alcotest/BA | 267 | 240 | 0 | 113 | 127 | 0 | 240 |
| Sub Total Drink Driving And Related Offences | 8 469 | 8 152 | 0 | 988 | 7 164 | 0 | 8 152 |
| Dangerous Driving | 2 561 | 2 536 | 2 | 649 | 1 730 | 5 | 2 386 |
| Sub Total Dangerous Driving | 2 561 | 2 536 | 2 | 649 | 1 730 | 5 | 2 386 |
| Other Offences nec* | 1 121 | 1 101 | 8 | 416 | 476 | 28 | 928 |
| Sub Total Other Offences nec* | 1 121 | 1 101 | 8 | 416 | 476 | 28 | 928 |
| Total Offences Against Public Order | 54 703 | 54 292 | 670 | 25 499 | 17 902 | 1 225 | 45 296 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 186 154 | 180 171 | 4 700 | 43 888 | 25 174 | 9 288 | 83 050 |

*nec - Not elsewhere classified

*These statistics are from the traditional format and include those offences cleared by "No Offence Revealed" where, after the appropriate lines of enquiry have been exhausted there is no evidence that an offence has been committed.

State Summary of Offences Reported or Becoming Known to Police Two-Stage Format for the 2010-11 and 2011-12 Financial Years

| OFFENCE CATEGORY | Reported | 2010-11 Cleared | % Cleared | Reported | 2011-12 Cleared | % Cleared | % Change 2011-12 over 2010-11 |
|---|----------------|--------------------|-------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| CRIME REPORTED BY VICTIM | | | | | | | |
| OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON | | | | | | | |
| Murder | 23 | 17 | 73.9 | 22 | 18 | 81.8 | -4.3 |
| Attempted Murder | 28 | 21 | 75.0 | 27 | 18 | 66.7 | -3.6 |
| Manslaughter | 1 | 1 | 100.0 | 1 | 1 | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| Driving Causing Death | 24 | 24 | 100.0 | 14 | 12 | 85.7 | -41.7 |
| Serious Assault* | 961 | 661 | 68.8 | 879 | 612 | 69.6 | -8.5 |
| Rape/Attempted Rape | 554 | 339 | 61.2 | 570 | 399 | 70.0 | 2.9 |
| Aggravated Robbery | 881 | 327 | 37.1 | 775 | 335 | 43.2 | -12.0 |
| Non Aggravated Robbery | 241 | 87 | 36.1 | 216 | 80 | 37.0 | -10.4 |
| Other Sexual Offences | 1 158 | 710 | 61.3 | 1 253 | 868 | 69.3 | 8.2 |
| Minor Assault | 14 053 | 10 238 | 72.9 | 13 809 | 10 210 | 73.9 | -1.7 |
| Assault Police | 840 | 829 | 98.7 | 827 | 809 | 97.8 | -1.5 |
| Other Offences | 2 251 | 1 559 | 69.3 | 2 232 | 1 660 | 74.4 | -0.8 |
| SUB-TOTAL | 21 015 | 14 813 | 70.5 | 20 625 | 15 022 | 72.8 | -1.9 |
| OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY | | | | | | | |
| Serious Criminal Trespass | | | | | | | |
| Residence | 10 479 | 1 225 | 11.7 | 10 173 | 1 386 | 13.6 | -2.9 |
| Non-Residence | 6 503 | 636 | 9.8 | 6 605 | 815 | 12.3 | 1.6 |
| Deception/Manipulation | 2 770 | 1 194 | 43.1 | 2 234 | 1 161 | 52.0 | -19.4 |
| Receiving/Dealing in Tainted Property | 1 478 | 1 414 | 95.7 | 1 565 | 1 518 | 97.0 | 5.9 |
| Theft/Illegal Use of Motor Vehicle | 4 628 | 722 | 15.6 | 4 564 | 839 | 18.4 | -1.4 |
| Illegal Interference of Motor Vehicle | 2 709 | 253 | 9.3 | 2 825 | 304 | 10.8 | 4.3 |
| Theft from Motor Vehicle | 11 603 | 575 | 5.0 | 10 353 | 621 | 6.0 | -10.8 |
| Theft from Shops | 6 411 | 4 326 | 67.5 | 6 448 | 4 385 | 68.0 | 0.6 |
| Other Theft | 22 909 | 2 507 | 10.9 | 21 717 | 3 093 | 14.2 | -5.2 |
| Property Damage - Arson/Explosives | 2 244 | 208 | 9.3 | 2 280 | 205 | 9.0 | 1.6 |
| Property Damage - Not Arson/Explosives | 28 754 | 5 739 | 20.0 | 25 310 | 5 881 | 23.2 | -12.0 |
| SUB-TOTAL | 100 488 | 18 799 | 18.7 | 94 074 | 20 208 | 21.5 | -6.4 |
| TOTAL CRIME REPORTED BY VICTIM | 121 503 | 33 612 | 27.7 | 114 699 | 35 230 | 30.7 | -5.6 |
| CRIME REPORTED DUE TO PRO-ACTIVE POLICE ACTIVITY | | | | | | | |
| Public Order Offences | | | | | | | |
| Firearm/Weapon Offences | 3 893 | 3 854 | 99.0 | 4 137 | 4 112 | 99.4 | 6.3 |
| Disorderly/Offensive Behaviour | 6 456 | 4 869 | 75.4 | 5 678 | 4 509 | 79.4 | -12.1 |
| Hinder/Resist Police | 2 399 | 2 397 | 99.9 | 2 368 | 2 367 | 100.0 | -1.3 |
| Trespassing | 2 294 | 1 131 | 49.3 | 2 575 | 1 255 | 48.7 | 12.2 |
| Public Order Offences | 18 332 | 16 131 | 88.0 | 18 594 | 16 621 | 89.4 | 1.4 |
| SUB-TOTAL | 33 374 | 28 382 | 85.0 | 33 352 | 28 864 | 86.5 | -0.1 |
| Drug Offences | | | | | | | |
| Sell/Trade Drugs | 1 132 | 1 131 | 99.9 | 2 585 | 2 581 | 99.8 | 128.4 |
| Produce/Manufacture Drugs | 1 424 | 1 424 | 100.0 | 1 334 | 1 334 | 100.0 | -6.3 |
| Other Drug Offences | 2 370 | 2 347 | 99.0 | 1 175 | 1 172 | 99.7 | -50.4 |
| SUB-TOTAL | 4 926 | 4 902 | 99.5 | 5 094 | 5 087 | 99.9 | 3.4 |
| Traffic Offences | | | | | | | |
| Drink Driving Offences | 8 304 | 8 304 | 100.0 | 2 534 | 2 389 | 94.3 | -69.5 |
| Dangerous, Reckless or Negligent Driving | 2 558 | 2 464 | 96.3 | 7 945 | 7 945 | 100.0 | 210.6 |
| SUB-TOTAL | 10 862 | 10 768 | 99.1 | 10 479 | 10 334 | 98.6 | -3.5 |
| Unknown Offence Type | 23 | 16 | 69.6 | 36 | 32 | 88.9 | 56.5 |
| TOTAL CRIMES DUE TO PRO-ACTIVE POLICE ACTIVITY | 49 185 | 44 068 | 89.6 | 48 961 | 44 317 | 90.5 | -0.5 |

*These statistics exclude those offences cleared by "No Offence Revealed" where, after the appropriate lines of enquiry have been exhausted there is no evidence that an offence has been committed.



Footnotes:

1. All Two-Stage format data have been re-calculated from 2002/03 to take into account the exclusion of the offences cleared by "No Offence Revealed".
2. Two- Stage format data has been extracted from the SAPOL data warehouse is correct as at 10 July 2012. Future data calculations may show some differences as data is continually refreshed. Comparisons should not be made between point in time data.

| SHOP THEFT INFRINGEMENT NOTICES | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Total number of STIN 1 issued | 98 | 70 | 51 | 37 | 42 |
| Total number of STIN 1 completed | 98 | 69 | 52 | 37 | 41 |
| Total number of STIN 2 issued | 12 | 14 | 23 | 5 | 7 |
| Total number of STIN 2 completed | 10 | 13 | 20 | 5 | 6 |
| Total number of Withdrawal of Consent (PD 259) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total number of community service hours for STIN 2 offence | 91 | 171 | 324 | 72 | 90 |
| Total number of apologies required for STIN 1 offence | 36 | 13 | 15 | 13 | 18 |
| Total number of apologies required for STIN 2 offence | 4 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 2 |
| Total number of Apprehension Reports for breach | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Total number of Apprehension Reports for subsequent breach | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

HYDROPONICS INDUSTRY CONTROL ACT and REGULATIONS

The *Hydroponics Industry Control Act 2009* and the *Hydroponics Industry Control Regulations 2010* require the Commissioner of Police to report on the administration of the Act during the period of 12 months ending on the preceding 30 June. The Act and Regulations commenced on 1 March 2010.

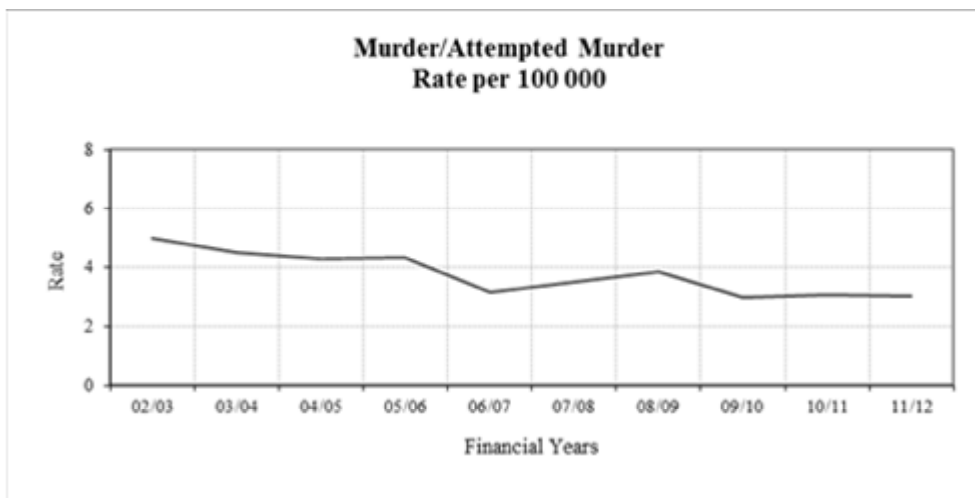
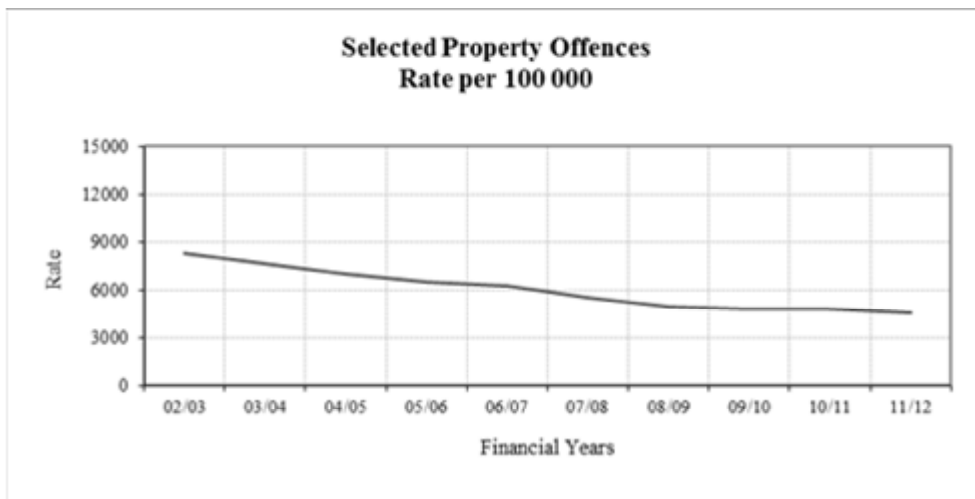
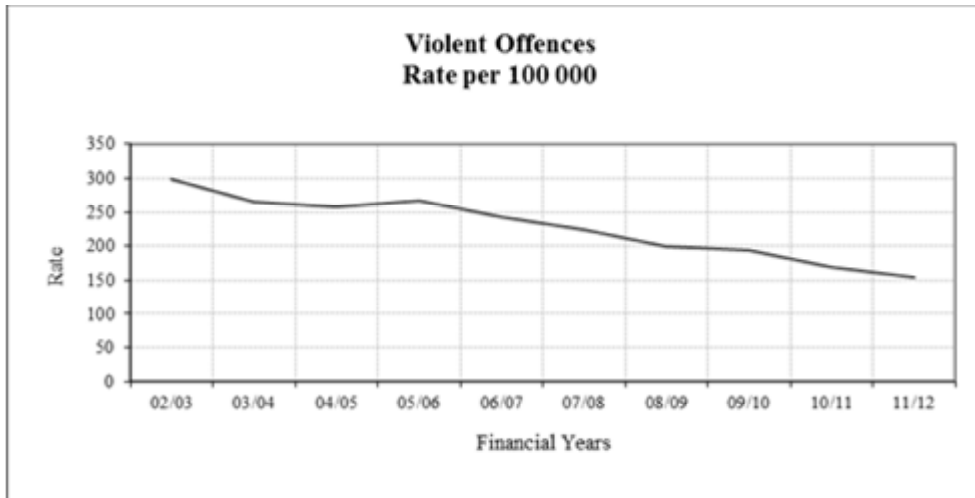
| HYDROPONICS INDUSTRY CONTROL ACT and REGULATIONS | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|
| Apprehensions | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Offences | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Expiations | 0 | 0 | 0 |

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

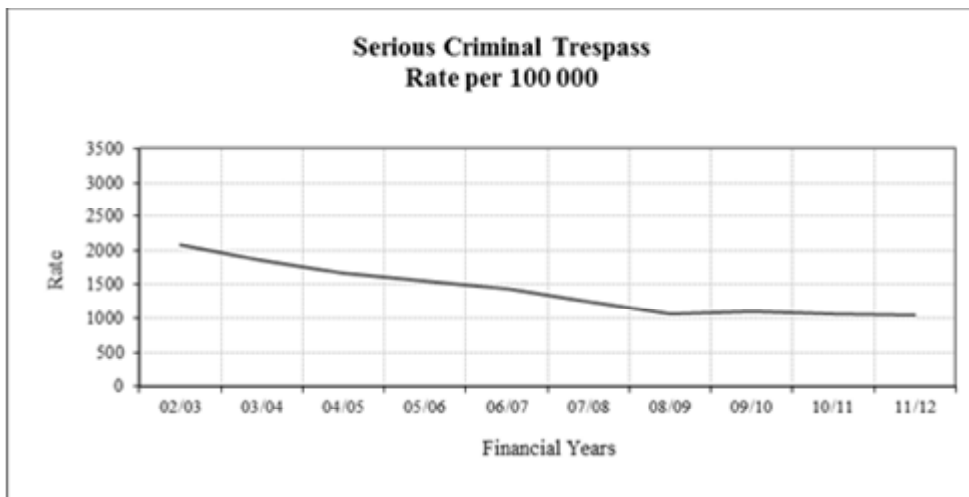
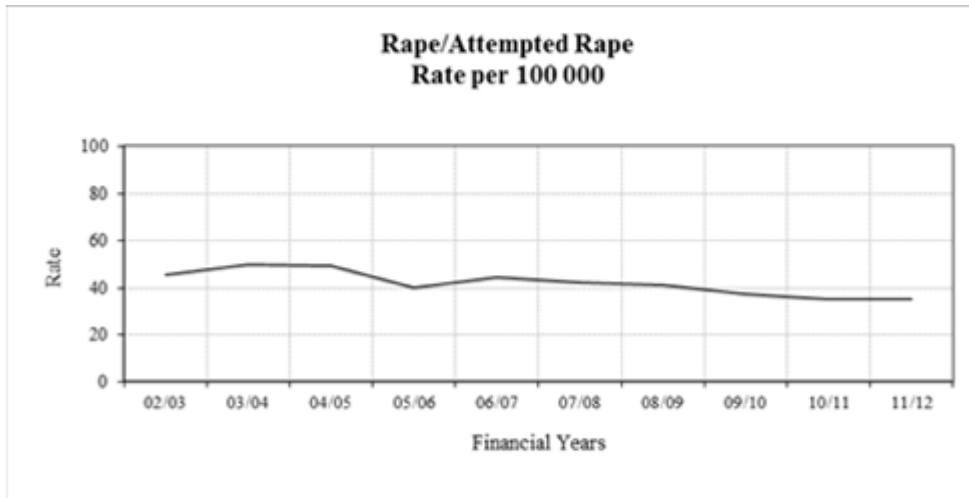
| Selected Offences | 2002-03 | 2003-04 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Violent | 4,534 298.5 | 4,057 265.8 | 3,951 257.8 | 4,130 267.8 | 3,766 242.2 | 3,549 224.0 | 3,189 198.9 | 3,146 193.7 | 2,772 168.7 | 2,561 154.6 |
| Property | 126,150 8306.5 | 116,262 7617.2 | 106,861 6972.0 | 100,142 6493.9 | 97,821 6292.1 | 87,400 5515.9 | 79,829 4978.9 | 78,108 4808.1 | 78,274 4762.8 | 75,507 4558.8 |
| Murder / Attempted | 76 5.0 | 69 4.5 | 66 4.3 | 67 4.3 | 49 3.2 | 56 3.5 | 62 3.9 | 49 3.0 | 51 3.1 | 50 3.0 |
| Rape / Attempted | 691 45.5 | 761 49.9 | 755 49.3 | 620 40.2 | 689 44.3 | 667 42.1 | 661 41.2 | 606 37.3 | 579 35.2 | 584 35.3 |
| Serious Assault (<i>Excludes Causing Injury by Driving</i>) prior to 2006-07 | 2,196 144.6 | 1,945 127.4 | 1,951 127.3 | 2,272 147.3 | 1,812 116.6 | 1,537 97.0 | 1,348 84.1 | 1,203 74.1 | 996 60.6 | 907 54.8 |
| Robbery | 1,571 103.4 | 1,282 84.0 | 1,179 76.9 | 1,171 75.9 | 1,216 78.2 | 1,289 81.3 | 1,118 69.7 | 1,288 79.3 | 1,146 69.7 | 1020 61.6 |
| Serious Criminal Trespass | 31,544 2077.0 | 28,353 1857.6 | 25,434 1659.4 | 24,111 1563.5 | 22,417 1441.9 | 19,830 1251.5 | 17,182 1071.6 | 18,067 1112.1 | 17,577 1069.5 | 17,347 1047.3 |
| Theft (<i>Excluding Theft/Illegal Use of a Motor Vehicle</i>) | 78,318 5156.9 | 72,949 4779.5 | 67,580 4409.1 | 64,023 4151.7 | 62,874 4044.2 | 57,436 3624.8 | 53,936 3363.9 | 52,076 3205.6 | 52,846 3215.6 | 50,880 3071.9 |
| Theft/Illegal Use of a Motor Vehicle | 10,532 693.5 | 10,046 658.2 | 10,163 663.1 | 8,038 521.2 | 8,574 551.5 | 6,873 433.8 | 5,865 365.8 | 4,953 304.9 | 4,985 303.3 | 4,928 297.5 |
| Deception/Manipulation | 5,756 379.0 | 4,914 322.0 | 3,684 240.4 | 3,970 257.4 | 3,956 254.5 | 3,261 205.8 | 2,846 177.5 | 3,012 185.4 | 2,866 174.4 | 2,352 142.0 |

Notes:

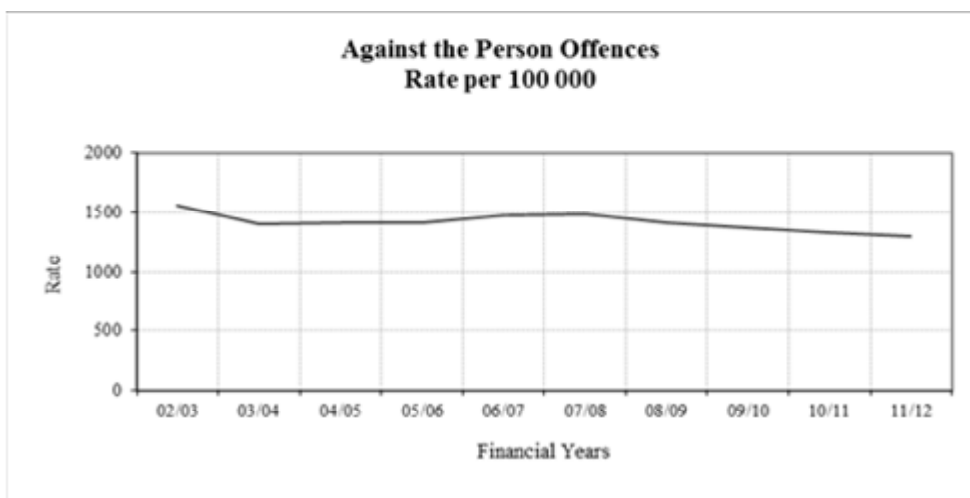
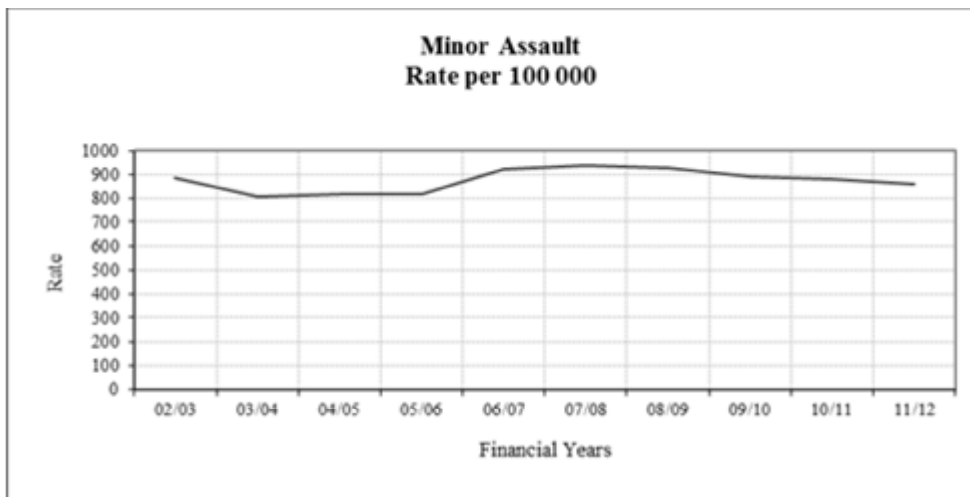
1. VIOLENT OFFENCES: consist of murder and attempted murder, rape and attempted rape, serious assaults (excluding injury caused by negligent driving) and robbery.
2. PROPERTY OFFENCES consist of serious criminal trespass, total theft (including theft/illegal use of a motor vehicle) and deception/manipulation offences.
3. Figures in italics refer to the rate of the offence per 100,000 of the estimated resident population. Estimated population extrapolated from ABS Regional Population Growth Australia 2010-11. 3218.0, 30 March 2012 Estimated Resident Population by LGA as at 30 June 2011.
4. Sexual Offences have changed to an incident base in line with National Counting Rules as of 1 July 1993. Please exercise caution when comparing with previous financial years.
5. These statistics are from the traditional format and include those offences cleared by "No Offence Revealed" where, after the appropriate lines of enquiry have been exhausted there is no evidence that an offence has been committed.



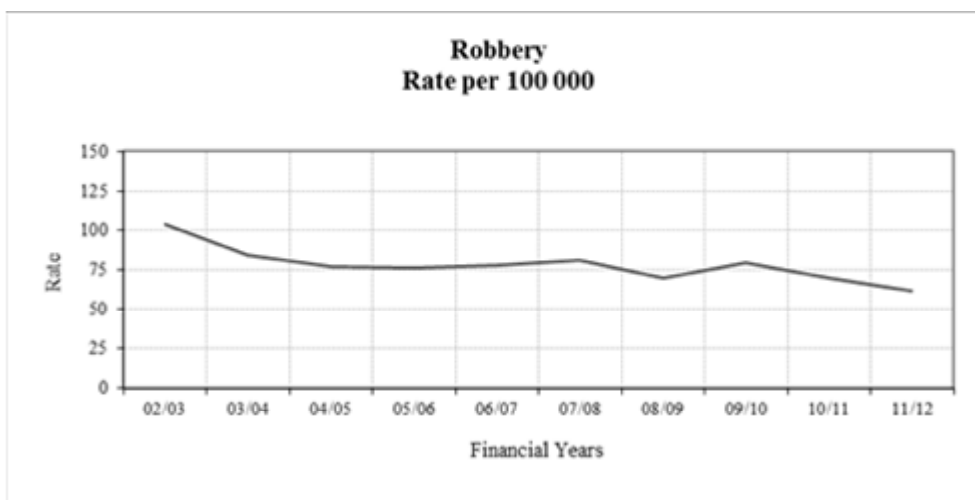
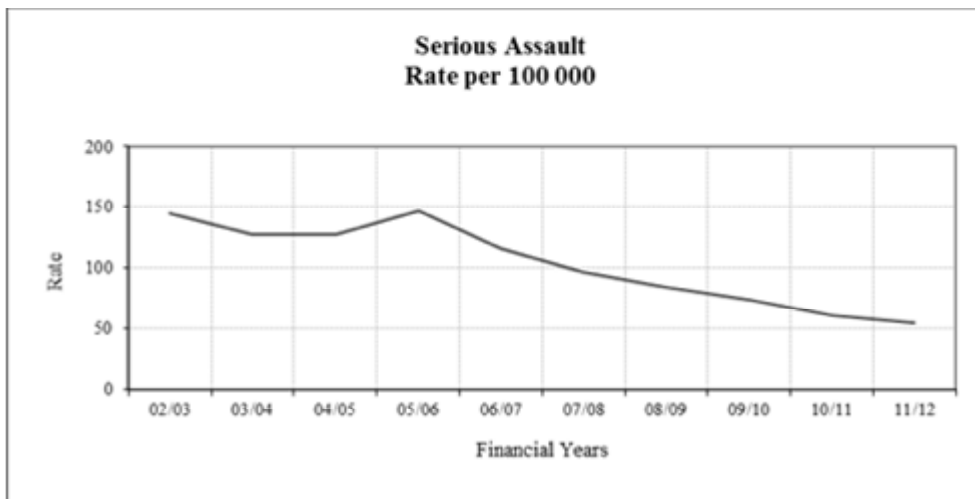
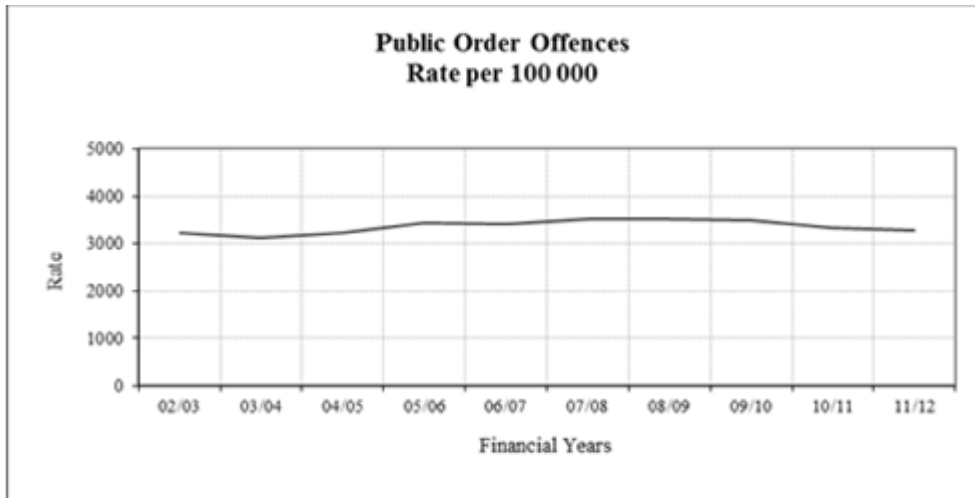
These statistics are from the traditional format and include those offences cleared by "No Offence Revealed" where, after the appropriate lines of enquiry have been exhausted there is no evidence that an offence has been committed.



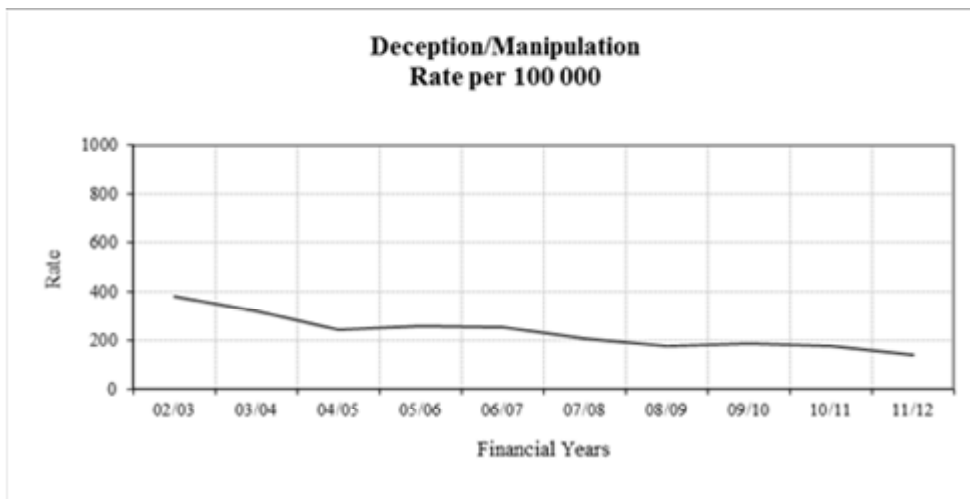
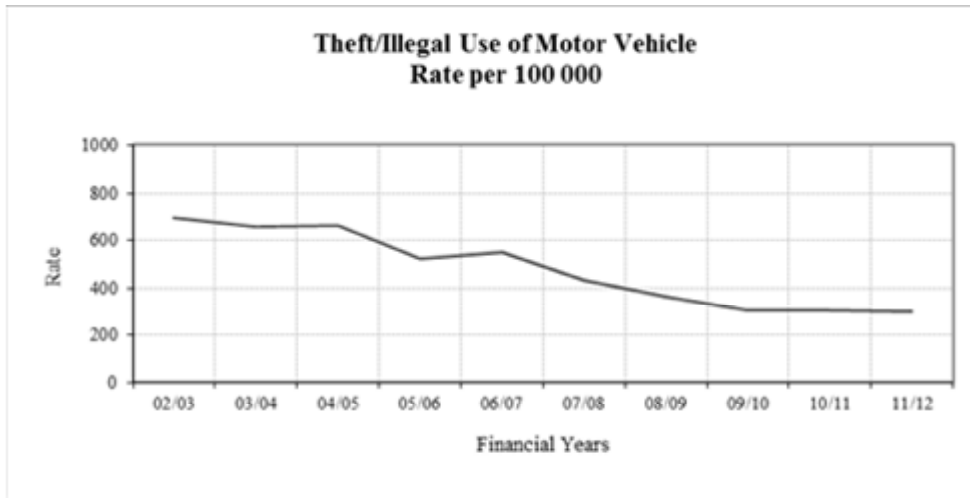
These statistics are from the traditional format and include those offences cleared by "No Offence Revealed" where, after the appropriate lines of enquiry have been exhausted there is no evidence that an offence has been committed.



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These statistics are from the traditional format and include those offences cleared by "No Offence Revealed" where, after the appropriate lines of enquiry have been exhausted there is no evidence that an offence has been committed.

YOUNG OFFENDERS ACTIONS TAKEN BY POLICE LSA/LOCATIONS

DURING 1 JULY 2011 TO 30 JUNE 2012

| LOCATION WHERE FINAL ACTION TAKEN | Formal Caution | Family Conference | Court | Withdrawn | Unactioned | TOTAL |
|------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------|------------|--------------|
| SOUTHERN OPERATIONS SERVICE | | | | | | |
| EASTERN ADELAIDE LSA | 55 | 43 | 173 | 3 | 27 | 301 |
| HILLS FLEURIEU LSA | 87 | 34 | 91 | 1 | 19 | 232 |
| LIMESTONE COAST LSA | 81 | 80 | 90 | 1 | 16 | 268 |
| MURRAY MALLEE LSA | 123 | 95 | 247 | 4 | 18 | 487 |
| SOUTH COAST LSA | 219 | 101 | 309 | 5 | 45 | 679 |
| STURT LSA | 186 | 115 | 354 | 7 | 39 | 701 |
| TOTAL | 751 | 468 | 1,264 | 21 | 164 | 2,668 |
| NORTHERN OPERATIONS SERVICE | | | | | | |
| BAROSSA LSA | 70 | 35 | 83 | 6 | 18 | 212 |
| ELIZABETH LSA | 252 | 129 | 639 | 15 | 77 | 1112 |
| EYRE WESTERN LSA | 152 | 73 | 361 | 7 | 111 | 704 |
| FAR NORTH LSA | 88 | 63 | 180 | 8 | 44 | 383 |
| HOLDEN HILL LSA | 190 | 120 | 485 | 9 | 35 | 839 |
| WESTERN ADELAIDE LSA | 160 | 101 | 549 | 11 | 62 | 883 |
| YORKE MID NORTH LSA | 95 | 66 | 268 | 1 | 47 | 477 |
| TOTAL | 1,007 | 587 | 2,565 | 57 | 394 | 4,610 |
| OTHER LOCATION | 10 | 8 | 59 | 2 | 8 | 87 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 1,768 | 1,063 | 3,888 | 80 | 566 | 7,365 |

Excludes all minor traffic offences Janco 73, 74, 75 and 79 series and Janco 9 series.

The above data has been extracted from the SAPOL data warehouse is correct as at 19 July 2012. Future data calculations may show some differences as data is continually refreshed. Comparisons should not be made between point in time data.

AGE AND SEX BREAKDOWN OF VICTIMS RECORDED DURING 2011/2012 FINANCIAL YEAR

| Classification of Offences | 0-14 | | 15 | | 16 | | 17 | | 18 | | 19 | | 20-24 | | 25-34 | | 35-44 | | 45-59 | | >59 | | Unkn. | TOTAL | Corp. | GRAND TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|----------|----------|----------|
| | m | f | m | f | m | f | m | f | m | f | m | f | m | f | m | f | m | f | m | f | m | f | | | | | u | f | u | f | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Theft/Illegal Use of Motor Vehicle | 3 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 52 | 21 | 0 | 75 | 22 | 0 | 114 | 43 | 0 | 541 | 203 | 0 | 822 | 340 | 0 | 566 | 308 | 0 | 663 | 307 | 0 | 323 | 143 | 0 | 0 | 3190 | 1389 | 0 | 316 | 4895 | | | | | |
| Bicycle Theft | 59 | 10 | 2 | 21 | 0 | 35 | 3 | 0 | 23 | 2 | 0 | 21 | 6 | 0 | 30 | 2 | 168 | 65 | 0 | 288 | 142 | 0 | 309 | 153 | 0 | 266 | 139 | 0 | 99 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1329 | 557 | 3 | 41 | 1930 | | | | | | |
| Vehicle Theft nec* | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 50 | 10 | 73 | 24 | 0 | 123 | 39 | 0 | 99 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 354 | 94 | 0 | 190 | 638 | | | | | | | |
| Livestock theft | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 7 | 13 | 0 | 17 | 24 | 0 | 33 | 27 | 0 | 83 | 26 | 0 | 49 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 192 | 119 | 0 | 63 | 374 | | | | | | |
| Shop Theft | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7544 | 0 | 0 | 7544 | 0 | | | | | |
| Theft from a Motor Vehicle | 4 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 13 | 4 | 0 | 78 | 57 | 0 | 92 | 93 | 0 | 140 | 118 | 0 | 839 | 567 | 0 | 1460 | 905 | 1 | 1172 | 698 | 0 | 1379 | 807 | 0 | 669 | 310 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5849 | 3564 | 3 | 1207 | 10623 | | | | |
| Theft nec* | 148 | 79 | 1 | 47 | 41 | 0 | 85 | 77 | 0 | 94 | 113 | 0 | 150 | 202 | 1 | 142 | 195 | 0 | 931 | 1066 | 0 | 1881 | 1984 | 0 | 1984 | 1766 | 0 | 2686 | 2355 | 0 | 1866 | 1925 | 0 | 8 | 2 | 10346 | 9716 | 4 | 9673 | 29739 | | | | |
| OTHER THEFT | 215 | 95 | 4 | 74 | 44 | 0 | 142 | 85 | 0 | 247 | 194 | 0 | 340 | 324 | 1 | 428 | 361 | 0 | 2492 | 1915 | 0 | 4822 | 3312 | 1 | 4157 | 2976 | 0 | 5200 | 3673 | 0 | 3135 | 2454 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 21260 | 15439 | 10 | 10034 | 55743 | | | | |
| Fire (inc. Arson/Explosives) | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 7 | 0 | 15 | 5 | 0 | 20 | 6 | 89 | 42 | 0 | 165 | 117 | 0 | 154 | 139 | 1 | 207 | 137 | 0 | 137 | 86 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 804 | 540 | 9 | 998 | 2351 | | | | | |
| Not Fire | 18 | 20 | 3 | 7 | 0 | 11 | 23 | 0 | 98 | 107 | 0 | 125 | 154 | 0 | 148 | 182 | 0 | 699 | 834 | 0 | 1434 | 1556 | 0 | 1373 | 1511 | 0 | 1921 | 1769 | 0 | 1195 | 883 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 7028 | 7048 | 6 | 7790 | 21872 | | | | | |
| Kill/Injure Animal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | | | |
| PROPERTY DAMAGE | 21 | 20 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 0 | 13 | 23 | 0 | 107 | 114 | 0 | 140 | 159 | 0 | 168 | 188 | 0 | 788 | 876 | 0 | 1599 | 1673 | 0 | 1527 | 1650 | 1 | 2129 | 1906 | 0 | 1332 | 969 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 11 | 7833 | 7588 | 15 | 8788 | 24224 | | | |
| Illegal Interference of a Motor Vehicle | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 18 | 19 | 0 | 19 | 21 | 0 | 42 | 27 | 0 | 226 | 165 | 0 | 406 | 302 | 0 | 307 | 252 | 0 | 380 | 311 | 0 | 194 | 163 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1593 | 1261 | 0 | 241 | 3095 | | | | |
| ILLEGAL INTERFERENCE OF A MOTOR VEHICLE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 18 | 19 | 0 | 19 | 21 | 0 | 42 | 27 | 0 | 226 | 165 | 0 | 406 | 302 | 0 | 307 | 252 | 0 | 380 | 311 | 0 | 194 | 163 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1593 | 1261 | 0 | 241 | 3095 | | | | |
| TOTAL OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY | 246 | 120 | 7 | 86 | 52 | 0 | 169 | 124 | 0 | 406 | 373 | 0 | 558 | 569 | 1 | 722 | 672 | 0 | 4047 | 3574 | 0 | 8256 | 6575 | 1 | 7572 | 6133 | 1 | 9662 | 7478 | 0 | 6097 | 4811 | 0 | 23 | 12 | 16 | 37844 | 30493 | 26 | 34326 | 102689 | | | |
| Offences Against Public Order | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Environment Offences | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| ENVIRONMENT OFFENCES | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Perjury | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Pervert Justice | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 8 | 10 | 0 | 7 | 9 | 0 | 7 | 9 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 32 | 0 | 3 | 68 | | | | |
| Breach of Recognisance/Probation/Bond | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Breach Restraint Order | 4 | 15 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 13 | 0 | 1 | 23 | 0 | 1 | 160 | 0 | 17 | 383 | 0 | 26 | 334 | 0 | 47 | 208 | 0 | 20 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 120 | 1194 | 2 | 161 | 1477 | | | |
| Breach Bail | 7 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 18 | 0 | 3 | 33 | 0 | 5 | 21 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 89 | 3 | 5413 | 5528 | | | |
| Escape Custody | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Resist/Hinder Police | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Refuse Name | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Weapon Offences | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 12 | 11 | 0 | 18 | 7 | 0 | 8 | 10 | 0 | 5 | 10 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Good Order | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| GOOD ORDER | 14 | 21 | 4 | 12 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 16 | 0 | 1 | 24 | 0 | 24 | 0 | 18 | 190 | 0 | 58 | 448 | 0 | 66 | 379 | 0 | 75 | 234 | 0 | 30 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 277 | 1382 | 7 | 5826 | 7492 | | | | |
| Child Pornography | 2 | 14 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Restricted Publication | 2 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 13 | 0 | 5 | 11 | 0 | 5 | 11 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| PORNOGRAPHY AND CENSORSHIP | 4 | 17 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 13 | 0 | 5 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Underage Drinking | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Liquor Licensing nec* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0</ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

AGE AND SEX BREAKDOWN OF VICTIMS RECORDED DURING 2011/2012 FINANCIAL YEAR

| Classification of Offences | 0-14 | | 15 | | 16 | | 17 | | 18 | | 19 | | 20-24 | | 25-34 | | 35-44 | | 45-59 | | >59 | | Unkn. | TOTAL | Corp. | GRAND TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------|------|----|-----|-----|---|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|---|-------|------|-------|------|-------|---|-------|------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|----|-------|------|---|------|------|---|------|------|-------|---------|---------|--------|
| | m | f | m | f | m | f | m | f | m | f | m | f | m | f | m | f | m | f | m | f | m | f | | | | | u | m | f | u | | | | | | | | | |
| Amphetamines | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LSD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hallucinogens | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Drugs nec* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| POSSESS/USE DRUGS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cannabis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Heroin | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Opiates (ex. Heroin) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cocaine | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amphetamines | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LSD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hallucinogens | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Drugs nec* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IMPORT/EXPORT DRUGS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cannabis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Heroin | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Opiates (Ex. Heroin) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cocaine | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amphetamines | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LSD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hallucinogens | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Drugs nec* | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SELL/TRADE DRUGS | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cannabis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Heroin | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Opiates (ex. Heroin) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cocaine | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amphetamines | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LSD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hallucinogens | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Drugs nec* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PRODUCE/MANUFACTURE DRUGS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forge Script | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Possess Implements | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Drug Offence nec* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OTHER DRUG RELATED OFFENCES | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DUI Alcohol/Drugs | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Exceed PCA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refuse Blood Sample | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refuse Alcotest/BA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DRINK DRIVING AND RELATED OFFENCE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dangerous Driving | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DANGEROUS DRIVING | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other Offences nec* | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OTHER OFFENCES NEC* | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER | 46 | 78 | 12 | 15 | 28 | 0 | 20 | 38 | 0 | 30 | 79 | 0 | 44 | 92 | 0 | 34 | 86 | 0 | 232 | 490 | 0 | 527 | 1115 | 0 | 641 | 1077 | 0 | 863 | 1036 | 0 | 565 | 600 | 0 | 0 | 3017 | 4719 | 1210140 | 17888 | |
| GRAND TOTAL | 1114 | 1041 | 19 | 341 | 389 | 0 | 437 | 471 | 0 | 704 | 794 | 0 | 942 | 1038 | 1 | 1079 | 1131 | 0 | 5917 | 5703 | 0 | 11279 | 10444 | 1 | 10018 | 9225 | 1 | 12090 | 9921 | 0 | 7171 | 5799 | 0 | 2515 | 16 | 51117 | 45971 | 3844659 | 141785 |

*nec – Not elsewhere classified



Appendix 17 Performance Against Targets

Department of the Premier and Cabinet Circular 13 - Annual Report Requirements Requires the Portfolio Statement Reporting of Performance against Targets for the Completed Financial Year.

2011-12 REPORTING PERIOD

| Performance Indicators | 2011-12 Actual Result | 2011-12 Target |
|---|-----------------------|----------------|
| 1.1 Police Response Services | | |
| No. of patrol taskings in the metropolitan area ^(a) | 194 712 | n.a. |
| % of call centre calls answered within 10 seconds | 88.20% | ≥90% |
| No. of police incident reports (PIR) taken by the Call Centre as a % of all PIRs recorded by police | 28.46% | n.a. |
| No. of offences against public order recorded per 1000 head of population | 32.78 | 35.16 |
| % of DNA links of persons to crime scenes that contribute to an arrest or report | 62% | 50% |
| No. of operational stations | 141 | 141 |
| Level of community satisfaction with police services | 74.4% | ≥72.0% |
| No. of grade 2 taskings in the metropolitan area ^(b) | 117 325 | n.a. |

(a) A systems change in late 2011 resulted in new counting rules from that time with previous data now unavailable.

(b) This is a new indicator replacing the previous indicator. New counting rules mean that data presented is not comparable with previous data.

| Performance Indicators | 2011-12 Actual Result | 2011-12 Target |
|---|-----------------------|----------------|
| 1.2 Event Management | | |
| No. of special, major and local events planned and managed by police | 1 185 | n.a. |
| No. of close personal protection taskings conducted by Special Task and Rescue (STAR) Group | 17 | n.a. |

| Performance Indicators | 2011-12 Actual Result | 2011-12 Target |
|--|-----------------------|----------------|
| 1.3 Emergency Response Management and Coordination | | |
| No. of grade 1 taskings in the metropolitan area ^{(a)(b)} | 415 | n.a. |
| No. of calls received by call centre | 453 032 | n.a. |
| No. of 000 calls presented to Police Communications Centre by Telstra | 164 788 | n.a. |
| % of grade 1 taskings in the metropolitan area responded to within 15 minutes ^{(a)(b)} | 87.5% | n.a. |
| % of 000 calls presented to Police Communications Centre by Telstra answered within 10 seconds | 86.45% | 90% |
| No. of high-risk incidents attended by STAR Group | 74 | n.a. |
| No. of search and rescue operations attended by STAR Group | 351 | n.a. |
| No. of times Police Operations Centre activated | 23 | n.a. |
| No. of times State Emergency Centre activated | 1 | n.a. |
| No. of joint emergency services exercises conducted with Emergency and Major Event Section support | 74 | 80 |

(a) A systems change in late 2011 resulted in new counting rules from that time with previous data now unavailable.

(b) This is a new indicator replacing the previous indicator. New counting rules mean that data presented is not comparable with previous data.



| Performance Indicators | 2011-12 Actual Result | 2011-12 Target |
|--|-----------------------|----------------|
| 2.2 Property Crime | | |
| No. of recorded offences against property as reported by/on behalf of victims per 1000 head of population | 63.09 | ≤64.78 |
| No. of recorded theft offences (excluding theft of motor vehicle) as reported by/on behalf of victims per 1000 head of population | 30.72 | ≤31.21 |
| No. of recorded motor vehicle thefts/illegal use of motor vehicles as reported by/on behalf of victims per 1000 head of population | 2.98 | ≤2.96 |
| No. of recorded serious criminal trespass offences as reported by/on behalf of victims per 1000 head of population | 10.47 | ≤10.55 |
| No. of recorded property damage offences as reported by/on behalf of victims per 1000 head of population | 14.87 | ≤16.53 |
| No. of recorded deception/manipulation offences as reported by/on behalf of victims per 1000 head of population | 1.42 | ≤1.85 |
| No. of offences against property detected by police and recorded on apprehension reports | 20 521 | ≥21 402 |

| Performance Indicators | 2011-12 Actual Result | 2011-12 Target |
|--|-----------------------|----------------|
| 2.4 Community Crime Prevention | | |
| No. of participants attending Blue Light functions | 41 446 | ≥49 250 |
| No. of active Watch groups | 683 | 619 |
| No. of Watch areas launched/re-launched | 70 | 10 |
| No. of contacts including online reports to Crime Stoppers | 18 534 | 18 820 |
| Ratio of apprehensions to actions sent out by Crime Stoppers | 1 : 6.4 | n.a. |
| No. of online reports to Crime Stoppers | 1 716 | 1 808 |

| Performance Indicators | 2011-12 Actual Result | 2011-12 Target |
|---|-----------------------|----------------|
| 2.1 Personal Crime | | |
| No. of recorded offences against the person as reported by/on behalf of victims per 1000 head of population | 12.91 | ≤13.11 |
| No. of recorded homicide and related offences as reported by/on behalf of victims per 1000 head of population | 0.04 | ≤0.04 |
| No. of recorded assaults as reported by/on behalf of victims per 1000 head of population | 9.64 | ≤9.60 |
| No. of recorded sexual assaults as reported by/on behalf of victims per 1000 head of population | 1.21 | ≤1.08 |
| No. of recorded robberies as reported by/on behalf of victims per 1000 head of population | 0.62 | ≤0.67 |
| No. of offences against the person detected by police and recorded on apprehension reports | 10 277 | ≥10 349 |
| Level of alcohol related crime in licensed premises | 2 140 | 3 845 |

| Performance Indicators | 2011-12 Actual Result | 2011-12 Target |
|--|-----------------------|----------------|
| 2.3 Illegal Drugs | | |
| No. of illicit drug offences detected by police and recorded on apprehension reports | 5 094 | ≥5 015 |
| No. of drug diversions recorded as part of the Police Drug Diversion Initiative | 3 443 | ≥3 139 |
| No. of expiration notices issued for cannabis offences | 8 618 | ≥9 160 |
| % of the community who think illegal drugs are a problem in their neighbourhood | 7.4% | <11.0% |
| No. of clandestine labs detected | 58 | 75 |



| Performance Indicators | 2011-12 Actual Result | 2011-12 Target |
|--|-----------------------|----------------|
| 2.6 Custodial Services | | |
| No. of prisoners processed through police holding facilities | 29 201 | n.a. |
| No. of (unnatural) deaths in police custody | 4 | — |
| No. of self-harm (full investigation) in police custody | 1 | — |
| No. of self-harm (preliminary investigation) in police custody | 9 | — |
| No. of self-harm (incident investigation) in police custody | 346 | — |
| No. of escapes from police holding facilities | 0 | — |
| No. of commissioner's inquiries for police custody related matters | 4 | — |

| 3.2 Road Use Education | | |
|---|--------|--------|
| No. of sessions conducted by Traffic Training and Promotion Section | 900 | 870 |
| No. of traffic cautions issued as recorded on expiation notices | 32 928 | n.a. |
| No. of Traffic Watch complaints received | 15 930 | 16 000 |
| No. of actions taken addressing Traffic Watch complaints | 4 188 | n.a. |

| 3.3 Vehicle Collision Prevention | | |
|---|--------|------|
| No. of fatalities per 100 000 head of population | 5.55 | n.a. |
| No. of serious injuries per 100 000 head of population | 53.40 | n.a. |
| No. of casualty crashes (including fatal crashes) per 100 000 head of population | 327.76 | n.a. |
| No. of crashes tasked to police in the metropolitan area as recorded by Police Communications Centre ^(a) | 4 601 | n.a. |
| No. of corporate/statewide traffic operations | 24 | 20 |
| No. of corporate/statewide traffic operations that include a rural road safety component | 24 | 20 |

(a) A system change in 2011 resulted in new counting rules from that time, with previous data not comparable.

| Performance Indicators | 2011-12 Actual Result | 2011-12 Target |
|--|-----------------------|----------------|
| 2.5 Criminal Justice Services | | |
| No. of apprehension reports and application files received at criminal justice sections | 70 619 | n.a. |
| No. of prosecution charges initiated by police in state courts | 113 356 | n.a. |
| No. of coronial investigation reports (deaths) submitted by police to the State Coroner's Office | 1 225 | n.a. |
| No. of investigations referred by the State Coroner to SAPOL Coronial Investigation Section | 38 | n.a. |
| No. of formal cautions (juvenile) issued | 1 778 | n.a. |
| No. of family conference referrals (juvenile) by police | 1 063 | n.a. |
| % of SAPOL prosecutions which are finalised by a guilty verdict or guilty plea | 66% | 75% |
| Proportion of juveniles for which an apprehension report results in a family conference | 15.63% | n.a. |

| 3.1 Road Use Regulation | | |
|--|---------|---------|
| No. of apprehension reports for traffic offences detected by police | 24 190 | 227 089 |
| No. of detections of drink driving | 8 608 | n.a. |
| No. of detections of drug driving | 2 869 | n.a. |
| No. of speed detection hours (mobile cameras, mobile radars and lasers) | 114 842 | 126 000 |
| No. of expiation notices issued for traffic offences ^(a) | 147 638 | n.a. |
| No. of driver screening tests conducted | 563 594 | 500 000 |
| No. of detections as a % of the number of vehicles passing mobile speed cameras | 0.86% | ≤1.50% |
| No. of detections as a % of the number of vehicles passing fixed speed cameras | 0.016% | ≤0.050% |
| Number of drivers treated at hospital following a casualty crash recording a blood alcohol concentration exceeding the prescribed concentration of alcohol | 162 | n.a. |

(a) This indicator has been replaced by the following indicator as part of SAPOL's continuous improvement approach.

(b) This is a new indicator and data will be monitored.



SOUTH AUSTRALIA POLICE
KEEPING SA SAFE



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of South Australia**