



Tasmania

DEPARTMENT of POLICE *and* PUBLIC SAFETY



Annual Report 2001/2002





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Hon D Llewellyn MHA
Minister for Police and Public Safety
Parliament House
Hobart

Dear Minister

In accordance with Section 36 (1) of the *Tasmanian State Service Act 2000* and Section 27 of the *Financial Management and Audit Act 1990*, I have pleasure in submitting the Annual Report and Financial Statements for the Department of Police and Public Safety for the financial year 2001-2002.

Yours sincerely

Richard McCreadie
Secretary
Department of Police and Public Safety

29 November 2002





OUR VISION IS:

to be widely recognised as a premier police organisation.

OUR MISSION IS:

to ensure that Tasmania is the safest state in the nation.

Who We Are

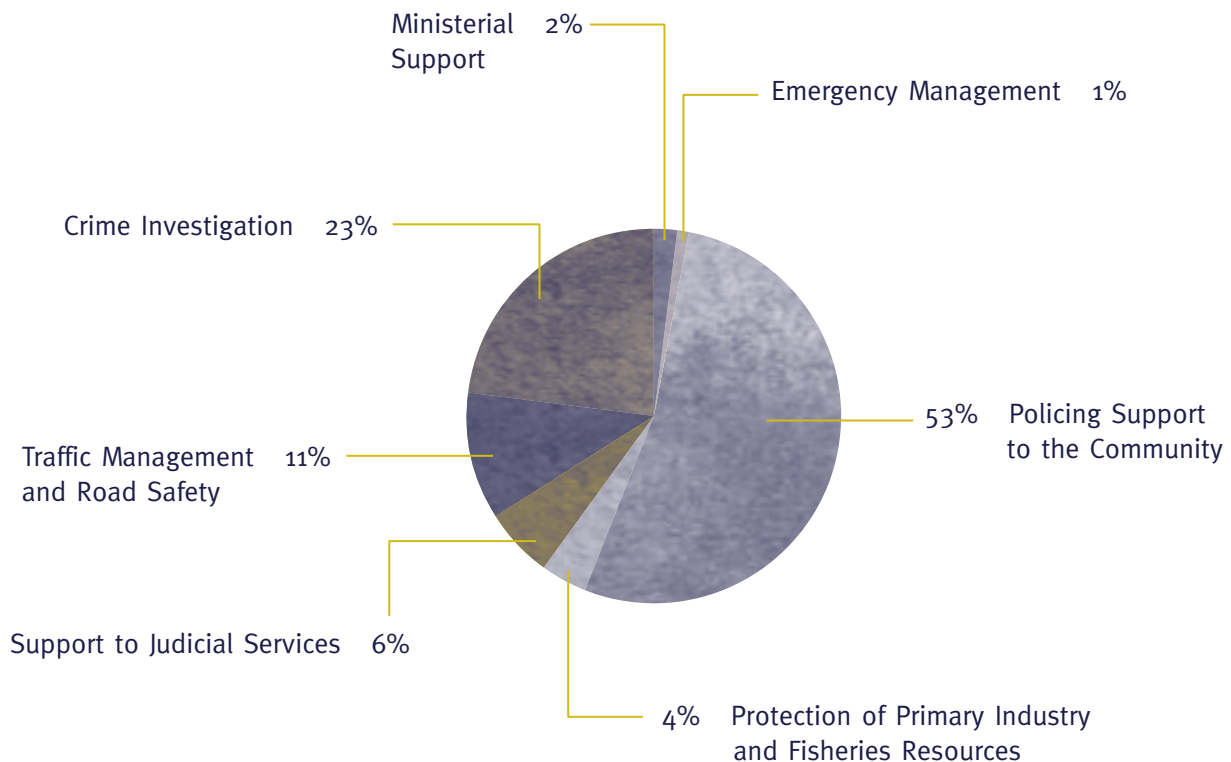
The Department of Police and Public Safety is responsible to the people of Tasmania for providing a community where people feel safe and are safe in all aspects of their lives.

The Department employs 1153 police officers and 437 State Service and State Emergency Service personnel. It utilises the services of 600 emergency service volunteers statewide.

The Department is a core State Service agency, funded by the Tasmanian Government with a budget of \$121.9 million (2001-02).



What Services We Provide



Recurrent Services excluding GST and Capital Investment Fund

Outcomes We Seek to Achieve

By focusing on our mission and delivery of services we will strive to:

- Achieve a safe and secure community.
- Prevent and detect crime.
- Be an effective community service.

During 2001-02 the following were identified as key priorities to meet community and policing needs:

Identify and implement early intervention strategies to support 'at risk' young people and families.

Maintain targeted traffic policing activities in order to reduce the number of serious injury motor vehicle crashes.

Increase community safety, with a particular focus on reducing assaults in public places and making travel on public transport safer.

Continue to enhance community safety through innovative emergency management strategies.

Extend Project Samaritan to business premises as well as residences in order to further reduce the incidence and effect of burglary in the community.

Develop an on-line interactive capability to improve service delivery, organisational knowledge and awareness of corporate directions and priorities.

Maintain the reduction in the incidence of motor vehicle theft and burglary, and increase prevention efforts in order to reduce victimisation.



- Tasmanians continued to value their police service. 75% thought police were honest, 67% were satisfied with the service provided by police, 66% felt that they treated people fairly and equally, and 78% believed that police performed their job professionally. These results were consistently better than the national average.
 - The number of complaints made against police decreased substantially this year to 98, the lowest rate since records started in 1991.
 - Most Tasmanians (93%) feel safe at home - slightly more during the day than at night - with 81% feeling safe in public places.
 - Total recorded offences decreased by 13%, following a 3% decrease the previous year.
 - The clearance rate for Offences against the Person improved by a further 4 percentage points to reach 84%. However, the number of Offences against the Person increased by 625 (17%), continuing an upward trend.
 - Offences against Property decreased by 14%, continuing the downward trend of the past five years. The clearance rate for Offences against Property was 20%, an improvement of 3 percentage points over the previous year.
 - A downward trend in the number of burglaries of buildings continued, with a decrease of 1,550 (16%), and a significant reduction of 1,320 (34%) in motor vehicle stealing from the previous year.
 - Sexual assault offences increased by 40 (17%), with robbery offences decreasing by 8 (4%).
 - The proportion of juvenile offenders diverted from the court system increased from 59% to 67.5%.
 - The number of fatalities on Tasmanian roads decreased from 62 to 43, a reduction of 31% from the previous year. The number of people seriously injured in road accidents decreased from 523 to 420, a decrease of nearly 20% from the previous year.
 - Nearly 47,200 speed camera infringement notices were issued this year, a reduction of 3,062 (6%) from last year.
 - 53% of Tasmanians indicated they had driven at more than 10kph above the speed limit, compared to 59% nationally. Tasmanians recorded above the national average in admitting to:
 - driving when they were possibly over 0.05% blood alcohol limit; and
 - not wearing a seat belt when driving, or a passenger in a vehicle.
 - The Department remained within its allocated budget.
- For more detailed information on the Department's performance, refer to Key Performance Measures and to the Crime Statistics Appendix**



During the Tasmania *Together* consultation phase, Tasmanians indicated that they wanted to live in a community where they feel safe and are safe. Policing strategies and corporate priorities have focused on a strong visible police profile aimed at improving the effectiveness of service delivery to meet these aspirations.

Community surveys confirm that for most Tasmanians these are the appropriate strategies. The vast majority of Tasmanians were satisfied with their police and believe that they perform their tasks professionally, treating people fairly. Most Tasmanians also felt safe in their homes and in public places.

I am pleased to report that the Department continued to improve its overall productivity and performance across all service delivery areas, particularly in the area of crime reduction. Total offences decreased by 13%, with the largest decrease being for property offences. Motor vehicle stealing was down 34%, shoplifting by 27%, burglary of buildings by 16%, stealing by 15% and damage to property by 6%. These are excellent results, especially when coupled with an improvement in the property offences clear-up rate to 20%. This was the best result achieved to date.

Offences against the Person continued to rise, with an increase of 17% on last year's figures. Assaults, including sexual assault, accounted for 73% of the increase, with a significant number occurring in private residences. This increase in recorded assaults is due to a range of socio-economic factors beyond the control of police. It could, however, also be attributed to:

- high-profile policing and a determination to discourage unruly behaviour of people frequenting licensed premises; and
- a pro-arrest interventionist policy in responding to incidents of domestic violence.

The clear-up rate for Offences against the Person reached 84%, the best result recorded since accurate records have been maintained.

The excellence of work achieved in a number of other policing programs is also in the process of being rewarded both nationally and at a state level. The Department will shortly be receiving the following four awards for excellence:

- An Employer for Women Encouragement Award, (part of the Australasian Council for Women and Policing *Excellence in Policing Awards 2002*);
- An Australian Crime Prevention and Violence Prevention Award of \$10,000 for our work with Project Samaritan and Neighbourhood Watch;
- A national Occupational Health and Safety Award for the best implementation of a program leading to major achievements .. *in reducing injuries, stress related injuries, workers compensation premiums and the integration of occupational health and safety into the decision-making throughout the Service*; and
- A Distinguished Alumni Award from the University of Tasmania for recognition .. *in restructuring and developing Tasmania Police as an organisation of excellence, and in establishing exemplary relations between the Police Service and the University of Tasmania.*

Supporting frontline police has been a key factor in the Department's improved performance. This has involved:

- a major upgrade and refurbishment of the Marine and Search and Rescue fleets;
- a commitment to ongoing electronic communications and technology improvements, allowing police enhanced access to information;
- improvements to the operational training regime;
- strengthening of police powers through enactment of new legislation through Parliament;



- acquisition of better equipment;
- opportunities for professional development through the joint Department/University of Tasmania undergraduate and postgraduate programs;
- enhanced support to crime-scene personnel by Forensic Science Service staff to improve crime-scene exhibits and forensic person samples; and
- recruitment of additional scientists to the Crimtrac program, allowing for the collection of additional DNA samples to be analysed, with 500 DNA matches made.

The Department has continued to establish a very professional working relationship with local government councils and the University of Tasmania. A separate section on State-Local Government Partnership Agreements in the Annual Report details some initiatives and achievements. Police Inspectors in each Division have a direct responsibility to liaise closely with their local government council in order to assist with the identification and resolution of community safety concerns. Standard reports will be provided to councils in keeping with the Partnership Agreements, enhancing the process of community accountability by police.

In the past twelve months, our partnership with the University of Tasmania has achieved some significant results for both organisations. Collaboratively, the University and the Department have established the Department of Police and Public Safety Scholarships, with five of these scholarships being awarded to outstanding staff from across the State. Along with senior officers of the State Service, the recipients have ranged in rank from constable to sergeant.

The Bachelor of Social Science (Police Studies) degree has proven to be very popular amongst departmental employees and the general community. The degree has attracted and maintained a high enrolment rate and the introduction of the Police Masters program

should increase enrolments even more. This postgraduate program, which includes the Graduate Certificate, Graduate Diploma and Master of Police Studies, already has over thirty police officers and State Servants enrolled. This strategic partnership will be further strengthened by the establishment of the Tasmanian Institute of Law Enforcement Studies. This will occur early in the coming financial year and will focus on research in the key areas of law enforcement, policing and governance. The Institute will compete for research grants and consultancies within the State, as well as nationally and internationally. It is anticipated that a Director will be appointed early in 2003, with the governance of the institution being vested in a jointly established Board of Directors and Management Committee.

The September 11 terrorist attacks in the United States and subsequent attacks have resulted in a heightened alert across the country. Realistically, Tasmania cannot be excluded from this international threat. In April, I accompanied Premier Bacon to the Council of Australian Governments' Leaders' Forum to discuss transnational crime. At these meetings, a national framework was agreed upon by the Prime Minister and State and Territory leaders to meet the new challenges the nation faces from terrorism and multi-jurisdictional crime. The framework will enhance cooperation between police jurisdictions and will not weaken State police forces in any way.

The Commonwealth will have responsibility for national terrorist situations, but will, however, consult and seek the agreement of States and Territories before a national terrorist situation is declared. Jointly agreed legislation will come into effect by 31 October this year, and any amendments to such legislation will require consultation with, and the agreement of, the States and Territories. All jurisdictions will review their legislation and counter-terrorism arrangements to ensure they are sufficiently strong. This process has already commenced.



The fight against organised crime will be intensified. The National Crime Authority (NCA) will be replaced by an Australian Crime Commission (ACC) which will focus on the collection of criminal intelligence and the establishment of national intelligence priorities. Criminal law is to be modernised in areas involving forensic procedures, computer offences and serious drug offences, and adequate access to the radio-frequency spectrum will occur so that national security, police and emergency services agencies can work together more effectively. This meeting will result in the partnerships between this Department and national bodies and other police jurisdictions being strengthened.

The final report of the Tasmanian Emergency Risk Management Project, an initiative of the State Emergency Service, is due later this year. The outcomes of this activity will greatly enhance Tasmania's preparedness to cope with natural and some technological disasters by identifying the strategies by which we can minimise the risks to our community. By involving the community in the process, the project has gained an awareness of risks and, also, the actions which can be taken by individuals, organisations and governments to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of disasters before they occur.

Once again, we have been faced with a number of tragic incidents involving loss of life. A large number of these were search and rescue operations. State Emergency Service volunteers and staff were involved in all of these activities, providing a very high level of skilled and professional support in extremely adverse and traumatic situations. The Service also continues to provide first-class response during severe storms and flooding events and the highest level of professionalism in road accident rescue.

2001 was the International Year of the Volunteer and I was able to acknowledge the dedication and great skill of the State Emergency Service volunteers. I greatly appreciate the value of their support to police operations, as well as their involvement in so many other facets of community support.

I wish to place on record my appreciation to Forensic Science Service Tasmania and State Emergency Service staff and volunteers, as well as to sworn and unsworn staff in the police service for their continued professionalism, commitment and loyalty during what has been a turbulent and challenging year.

Richard McCreadie
Secretary
Department of Police and Public Safety



Anthony Ortuso



Jarrod Gibson



Stephen Biggs



Andrew Keane



Troy Morrisby



Timothy Traill



Ana Herta



Debbie Williams



Corporate Management Group

From left to right

Barry BENNETT, Assistant Commissioner, Planning & Development; Richard McCREADIE, Commissioner;
Frank OGLE, Director, Corporate Services; Jack JOHNSTON, Deputy Commissioner;
Luppo PRINS, Assistant Commissioner, Crime & Operations



Andrew LEA, Director,
State Emergency Service



Stephen DOLLIVER, Director,
Forensic Science Service Tasmania



The Department of Police and Public Safety comprises:

- Tasmania Police
- State Emergency Service (SES)
- Forensic Science Service Tasmania (FSST)

The Secretary is responsible for the management of the Department of Police and Public Safety. The Secretary also holds the position of Commissioner of Police and in this capacity is responsible for Tasmania Police. The Secretary is assisted by a Deputy Commissioner of Police, two Assistant Commissioners of Police, and Directors of Corporate Services, State Emergency Services, Information Management and Forensic Science Service Tasmania.

Tasmania Police consists of four geographical Districts - Northern, Southern, Eastern, Western - and four Support Commands - Operations Support, Executive Support, Human Resources and Internal Investigations. The support commands are located in Hobart and provide specialist police services and a range of support services to all Districts and the CMG. Corporate Services comprises a Director and managers who provide administrative support to and enhance operational police services.

Corporate governance is vested in the following bodies:

Corporate Management Group (CMG)

The senior executive team of Tasmania Police is the Corporate Management Group. It comprises the Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner, the two Assistant Commissioners and the Director, Corporate Services. The Executive addresses issues of strategic importance to Tasmania Police and provides advice to the Minister for Police and Public Safety. It also acts as a corporate Board, meeting regularly to receive quarterly reports from Commanders and State Service executives.

Senior Executive Officers' Group (SEO)

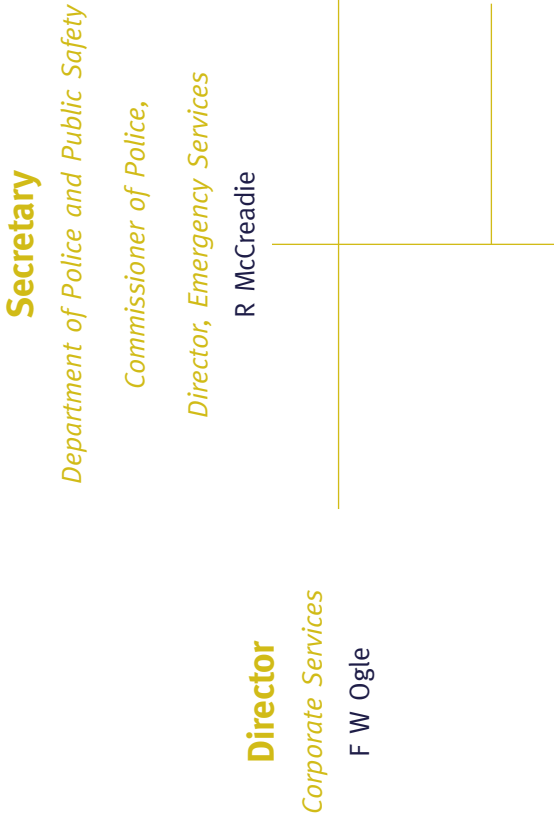
The Senior Executive Officers' Group comprises the four Commissioners, Director (Corporate Services), Director (State Emergency Service), Director (Forensic Science Service Tasmania) and Commanders from each of the geographical and support Districts. The Senior Executive Officers' Group meets monthly to discuss policing issues and concerns and provides advice to the Corporate Management Group.

Information Management Board (IMB)

The Information Management Board comprises senior officers from the executive, operational and technical areas of the Department, as well as an external representatives. It provides advice to the Corporate Management Group on the corporate information needs of the Department, together with appropriate project governance of major business and technology projects.

Command Management Teams

Each police Command and the State Emergency Service and Forensic Science Service Tasmania have a management team that is responsible for implementing action plans and reporting to the Corporate Management Group on financial and resource management issues and corporate priorities. They report quarterly in an open forum in relation to output performance measures against pre-determined benchmarks.



Deputy Commissioner
J Johnston

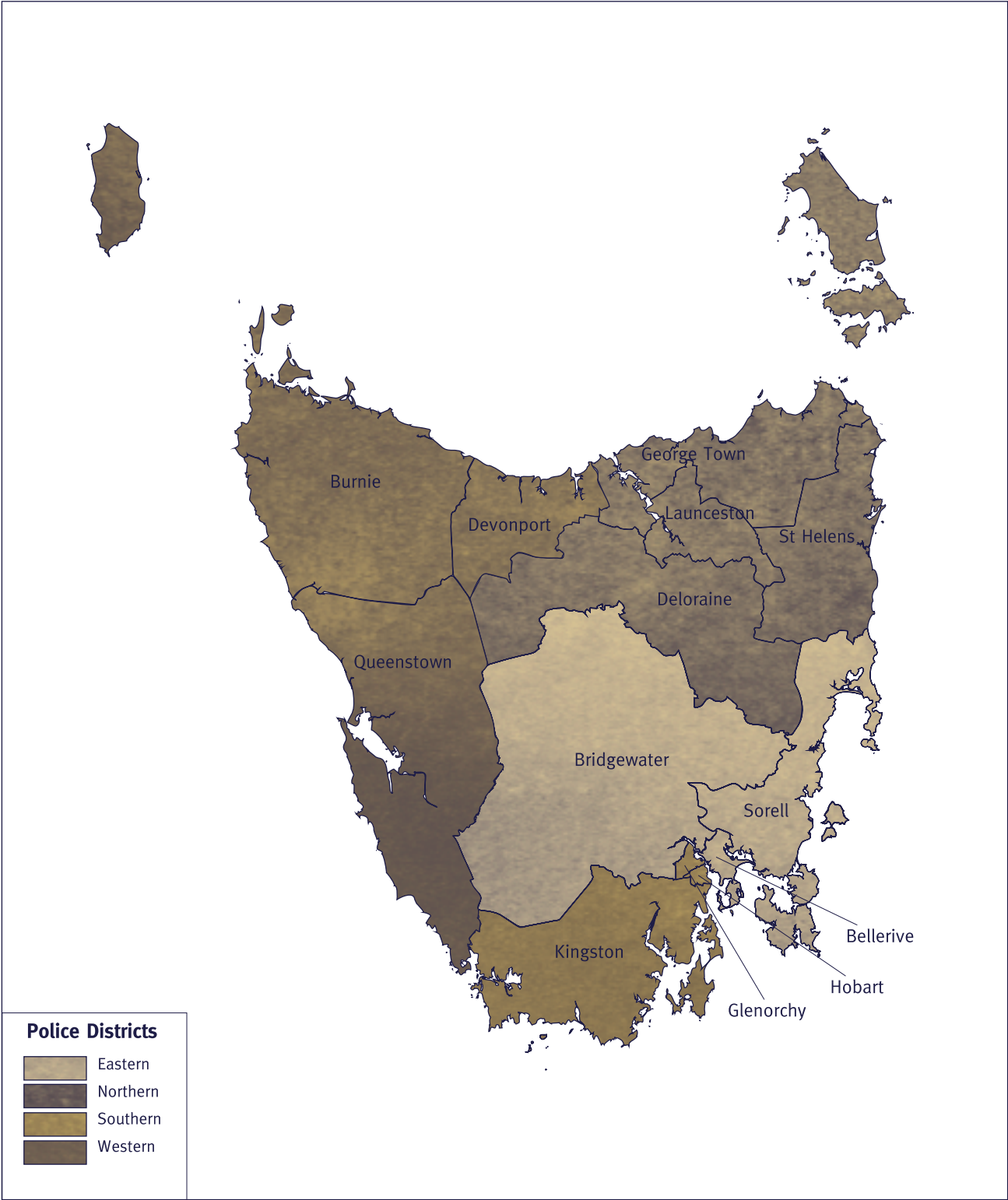
Assistant Commissioner
Crime & Operations
L R Prins

Assistant Commissioner
Planning & Development
B J Bennett





TASMANIA POLICE
DISTRICTS AND DIVISIONS





Southern District

Southern District Headquarters is located in Hobart. The District has three Divisions - Hobart, Glenorchy and Kingston, as well as a District Support Service, Prosecution Service, Drug Investigation Service and Criminal Investigation Branch. The Southern District is unique in providing regional Prosecution and Drug Investigation services to both the Southern and Eastern Districts.

Major Incidents and Events

July 2001	Solicitors' Mortgage Fund - the enquiry into allegations of impropriety by some Hobart law firms, which police commenced in April 2002, continued. Charges arising from investigations have been laid, with values exceeding \$18m.
August 2001	Task Force <i>Oakum</i> - substantial human resource commitment to police operation investigating a racket involving drugs, money laundering and abalone poaching. A number of people have been charged.
September 2001	Bombing of police vehicle at Kingston Police Station.
May 2002	M1 protests on May Day in Hobart with minimum disruption to businesses and shoppers. State funeral of Mr Alec Campbell. Visit by nuclear-powered aircraft-carrier <i>USS John C. Stennis</i> .

Profile

Commander: R. G. Fielding

Area in square kilometres:	6,033
Population as at June 2001*	131,959
Number of sworn officers:	275
Ratio of police to population:	1:480
Number of police stations:	10

* Estimated Residential Population
(ABS Pocket Year Book Tasmania, 2002)

District Stations

Dover
Hobart
Geeveston
Glenorchy
Huonville
Cygnet
Kingston
Woodbridge
Alonnah
Claremont



Northern District

Northern District Headquarters is located in Launceston. The District has four Divisions - Launceston, George Town, St Helens and Deloraine, as well as District Support Services and a Criminal Investigation Branch. The Criminal Investigation Branch is divided into two main functional areas, one with a focus on property crime and the other focusing on drug-related offences and offences against the person.

Major Incidents and Events

- September 2001 A teacher in Launceston was beaten at his home and later died as a result of his injuries. His attacker was subsequently charged and convicted of murder.
- October 2001 Search for an elderly couple who were missing for over a week in the Meadstone Falls area of the Mount Puzzler Reserve, East Coast. The wife was rescued by police helicopter, however, her husband had died some days before from a heart attack.
- May 2002 Search for and rescue of pilot and three passengers in crashed helicopter at Lake McKenzie.
Agfest: a combined display featuring Tasmania Police, Rotor-Lift, MAIB and the State Emergency Service formed one of the largest exhibits at the event, which was attended by approximately 73,000 people.

Profile

Commander: I. Dean

Area in square kilometres:	19,877
Population as at June 2001*	133,106
Number of sworn officers:	249
Ratio of police to population:	1:534
Number of police stations:	26

* Estimated Residential Population
(ABS Pocket Year Book Tasmania, 2002)

District Stations

Launceston
Lady Barron
Lilydale
Newnham
Ravenswood
St Leonards
Whitemark
Exeter
Gladstone
Ringarooma
Scottsdale
St Helens
St Marys
Deloraine
Avoca
Fingal
Campbell Town
Derby
Evandale
Longford
Perth
Westbury
George Town
Beaconsfield
Bridport
Cressy



Eastern District

Eastern District Headquarters is located in Bellerive. The District has three Divisions - Bellerive, Sorell and Bridgewater, and the highest number of one-person stations, with thirteen in all. The District also comprises a Criminal Investigation Branch and District Support Services, the latter incorporating the following sections: Traffic Control, Crime Management Unit, Accident Investigation Services, Community Relations and Youth Intervention Office.

Major Incidents and Events

August 2001	Murder of Wayne Schultz at Seven Mile Beach. Offender was charged and later convicted.
September 2001	Property Crime Task Force conducted, 21 persons charged and \$24,000 worth of property recovered.
November 2001	A stolen motor vehicle was identified when it was involved in a motor vehicle accident at Runnymede. Subsequently several persons were charged with armed robbery, stealing, possession of stolen property and burglary. \$60,000 worth of property was recovered.
January 2002	Arson committed at the Fairview Primary School, New Norfolk, with estimated damage of \$1 million. Offender charged.
May 2002	Siege at a residence in Gagebrook where 11 persons were held against their will. Two offenders charged with numerous offences.

Profile

Commander: P. Wild

Area in square kilometres:	18,328
Population as at June 2001*	97,297
Number of sworn officers:	162
Ratio of police to population:	1:600
Number of police stations:	20

* Estimated Residential Population
(ABS Pocket Year Book Tasmania, 2002)

District Stations

Bellerive

Bicheno

Clarence Plains

Dunalley

Nubeena

Orford

Richmond

Sorell

Swansea

Triabunna

Bridgewater

Risdon Vale

Bothwell

Bushy Park

Hamilton

Kempton

Liawenee

Maydena

New Norfolk

Oatlands



Western District

Western District Headquarters is located in Burnie. The District has three Divisions - Burnie, Devonport and Queenstown, as well as District Support Services and a Criminal Investigation Branch. The Criminal Investigation Branch has two main functional areas: the investigation of property crime and the investigation of drug-related crime.

Major Incidents and Events

- September 2001 Three offenders charged with kidnapping after two people were taken by car and left bound and gagged.
- November 2001 A female was murdered at a women's shelter in Ulverstone and the suspect was later found deceased. Both deaths are the subject of Coroners' inquests.
- Volunteer fire fighter charged with arson and unlawfully setting fire to property in relation to a series of fires at Zeehan.
- March 2002 Male person charged in relation to a double murder at Heybridge.
- May 2002 Four offenders charged with destroying logging machinery at Railton.

Profile

Commander: T. Tully

Area in square kilometres:	22,584
Population as at June 2001*	107,910
Number of sworn officers:	222
Ratio of police to population:	1:486
Number of police stations:	18

* Estimated Residential Population
(ABS Pocket Year Book Tasmania, 2002)

District Stations

Burnie

Currie

Smithton

Somerset

Stanley

Waratah

Wynyard

Devonport

Latrobe

Penguin

Port Sorell

Railton

Zeehan

Sheffield

Ulverstone

Strahan

Queenstown

Rosebery



Operations Support

Operations Support, under the management of Commander D. Hine, fulfils a number of specialist policing functions. It provides statewide support to regional policing commands including:

- Marine and Rescue Services;
- Forensic Services;
- Traffic Liaison Services;
- Protective Services;
- State Intelligence Services;
- Investigation Support Services;
- District Support Services (including Radio Dispatch Services, Operational Information Services and Firearms Services); and
- State Community Policing Services.

Initiatives

- Rationalisation of processing of infringement notices to meet increasing workload.
- Reform of telephonist area within Radio Dispatch Services.
- Firearms Services, in conjunction with Service Tasmania, implemented the “one stop” approach for the firearms relicensing process.
- Negotiations with Australian Quarantine Inspection Service for services of dogs trained to detect abalone were successfully completed.
- Successful re-launch of Bush Watch.
- Strategic assessments conducted of stolen property market, theft from educational premises, computer and jewellery theft.
- Finalisation of On-Line Charging and Domestic Violence Integrated Information Projects.
- Introduction of statewide Information Data Management System.

Staff

Sworn	139
Unsworn	107
Total	246

Executive Support

Executive Support, under the management of Commander T. Mulder, performs research, advisory and secretariat functions for the Department. Services include the production of quarterly and annual corporate performance reports for the Corporate Management Group, the preparation and publication of the Annual Business Plan, Annual Report and Corporate Plan. Executive Support includes:

- Crime Policy Services;
- Secretariat and Research Services;
- Freedom of Information Services;
- Corporate Performance Reporting and Review; and
- Traffic Policy Services.

Initiatives

- Review of the *Firearms Act 1996*, *Emergency Services Act 1976*, *Road Safety (Alcohol and Drugs) Act 1970* and *Police Regulation Act 1898*.
- Amendments to the *Marine Search and Rescue Act 1971* and the *Police Offences Act 1935*.
- Research and provision of test data for the National Offender-Based Statistics collection being developed by the National Crime Statistics Unit of the Australian Bureau of Statistics.
- Extension of Project Samaritan statewide to businesses.
- Refinement of corporate reporting process.
- Substantial input into the Tasmania *Together* process and government activity reports.
- Coordination of local government partnership agreements.
- Development of youth policy.
- Input into national and state drug policy and drug diversion programs.

Staff

Sworn	12
Unsworn	17
Total	29



Human Resources

Human Resources, under the management of Commander S. McClymont, provides a support structure for both sworn and unsworn members of the Department. Human Resources incorporates:

- Personnel Services;
- Human Resource Information Services;
- Police Academy (Personnel Development Services, Crime Management and Training Services);
- Recruiting Services; and
- Staff Support Services.

Initiatives

- Development and distribution of self-paced learning packages for members.
- Development and implementation of a Healthy Lifestyle program for sworn and unsworn members.
- Review of the cadet course curriculum scheduled for completion by February 2003.
- Development work on E-learning project.
- Establishment of the Flexible Employment Working Group (FEWG) to review current employment practices and develop and implement contemporary employment options throughout the agency.
- Introduction of departmental academic scholarships.

Internal Investigations

Internal Investigations is managed by Commander M. Brazendale who has statewide responsibility for the investigation of serious complaints against police, and the oversight of customer service complaints originating at the Office of the Ombudsman.

Internal Investigations is also responsible for the investigation of police shootings and fatal or life-threatening injuries caused to persons whilst in police custody.

The Director of Public Prosecutions provides advice and support to the internal investigation review process. The Ombudsman has a role in overseeing internal investigation outcomes.

Initiatives/Issues

- Research and development of an improved database to assist with the identification of police officers who are the subject of multiple complaints.
- Analysis of police conduct and behaviour that leads to complaints, and recommendation of remedial strategies.
- Provision of appropriate information to Commanders to assist in the development of strategies to reduce complaints.
- Revised Customer Service complaint procedures in consultation with Ombudsman.

Staff

Sworn	81
Unsworn	41
Total	122

Staff

Sworn	6
Unsworn	2
Total	8



Corporate Services

Corporate Services, with Frank Ogle as Director, supports police services through the development and implementation of best practice in the management of physical, financial and information resources. Corporate Services incorporates:

- Director's Office (including Industrial Relations and Administration);
- Legal Services;
- Communications and Information Technology Services;
- Financial Management Services;
- Records Management Services;
- Asset Management Services;
- Workers' Compensation Management Services;
- Business Projects Services; and
- Media and Marketing Services.

Initiatives

- Management of Business Projects, including the CrimTrac project incorporating DNA and NAFIS enhancements.
- Implementation of Strategic Asset Management Plan.
- Refurbishment programs including police stations, police residences, Police Academy and vessels.
- Enhancements to align budget and planning cycle.
- Development of Integration Project.
- Completion of Lotus Notes implementation.
- Establishment of Police Award Implementation Group.
- Introduction of electronic leave forms process.
- Establishment of *State Service Act* Implementation Group.

State Emergency Service

The State Emergency Service, with Andrew Lea as Director, comprises State Headquarters and three regional centres. It incorporates:

- Rescue and Volunteer Training;
- Emergency Management Training and Education;
- Planning;
- Operations; and
- Administration.

The Service operates under the provisions of the *Tasmanian Emergency Services Act 1976* and is responsible to the State Disaster Committee for the adequate preparedness of Tasmania in the event of an emergency or act of aggression (civil defence). It provides planning, training, operational and public education services to government, industry and the community to minimise the risk of emergencies and enhance public safety. In cooperation with local government it manages a significant volunteer workforce that provides a high level of professional emergency response to the community.

Initiatives

- Carriage of the Tasmanian Emergency Risk Management Project.
- Review of emergency management legislation.
- Development of a GIS database to identify and describe natural disaster risks.
- Carriage of projects in consultation with private industry in relation to evacuation planning and plant safety.
- Continued development of National Emergency Management competencies and curriculum.
- Development of a comprehensive SES web page and, in partnership with the Bureau of Meteorology and the Tasmania Fire Service, development of the Tasmanian Emergency Services Severe Weather internet web page.

Staff

Sworn	4
Unsworn	86
Total	90

Staff

Unsworn	18
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Forensic Science Service Tasmania (FSST)

FSST, with Stephen Dolliver as Director, continues to provide a broad range of NATA-accredited* forensic science services in the classes of controlled substances, toxicology, forensic chemistry/criminalistics and forensic biology, to Tasmania Police, other government departments, external organisations and the public.

Major Functions

FSST services include the identification and isolation of evidence from items submitted, analysis, results interpretation, written reports, consultation and client training. A twenty-four hour on-call crime-scene support service is provided, as well as a Supervising Analyst service under the *Road Safety (Alcohol and Drugs) Act*.

The organisation has NATA* forensic science accreditation and is authorised to undertake the following classes and sub-classes of tests:

- Controlled substances: drugs, botanical identification (cannabis identification) and clandestine drug laboratory investigation;
- Toxicology: blood alcohol, drugs in drivers;
- Forensic chemistry/criminalistics: fires and explosions (including firearm discharge residues), polymers (including paint, plastics and textile fibres), glass and other mineral substances and general chemical and physical examination; and
- Forensic biology: blood-splash pattern examination and DNA analysis.

Initiatives/Issues

- All new staff employed under the Crimtrac (DNA) initiative have been fully trained and authorised to undertake their respective tasks.
- The increase in staff numbers has placed some pressure on existing accommodation. A strategy to occupy additional laboratory space should be realised in 2002/03.
- Issues relating to the implementation of the National Criminal Identification DNA Database and evaluation of a number of laboratory information management systems have required considerable staff input throughout the year.
- Advances in DNA technology and additional staff resources have enabled planning for an organisational restructure of the forensic biology area to involve the formation of two sections; Biological Examination and DNA Profiling. This will facilitate core efficiencies and allow for the implementation of new initiatives to provide more timely results for police investigators.
- The security upgrade for the FSST site including perimeter fencing and closed-circuit television surveillance has been completed.

* NATA: *National Association of Testing Laboratories Australia*

Staff



Participation in national police activities is vital to the development of unified approaches to policing for Australasia and provides new insights into initiatives that can be applied to Tasmania. These significant commitments are detailed below.

Conference of Commissioners of Police of Australasia and the South-West Pacific Region

This conference is held on an annual basis to facilitate high-level cooperation and understanding of issues faced by police jurisdictions at regional, national and local levels. The conference provides an invaluable opportunity to coordinate policing activities and strategies for the benefit of all jurisdictions in Australasia and the South-West Pacific region. South Australia Police hosted the 2002 Commissioners' Conference in Adelaide from 14-18 April 2002. The theme of the conference was "Organised Crime", and the sub-themes were "Environment and Trends", "Inter-agency Interaction and Cooperation", and "Tools of Trade".

Subjects dealt with included the Australian law enforcement strategic setting to 2007, the Australasian Crime Commissioners' Forum "Report on Organised Crime in Australia", international and illicit drug production and trafficking trends affecting Australia, electronic crime, identity theft, cyber-terrorism, the impact of September 11 on United States law enforcement, politically-motivated violence, outlaw motorcycle gangs, people-smuggling to Australia, integrating asylum seekers into the community, firearms trafficking, confiscation, forfeiture and asset-freezing of proceeds of crime, the structure of federally-based authorities, legislative impediments and enablers to law enforcement, the technical "tools of the trade" (interception of e-mails), and the advancing of police professionalism. Other topics included global standards to combat corruption in police services, women in policing, national disaster victim identification, the National Police Ethnic Advisory Bureau, contingency arrangements for aircraft disasters, model DNA legislation and the utilisation of multimedia in civil unrest.

Ministerial Council on the Administration of Justice (Australasian Police Ministers' Council - APMC)

The APMC is held twice a year, with the Chairmanship changing on a rotational basis each year. The APMC provides a forum for Ministers for Police and the Federal Justice Office to meet and discuss issues having cross-jurisdictional requirements or implications. The Council promotes a coordinated national response to law enforcement issues. APMC met in Canberra on 28 November 2001 and was scheduled to meet again in Darwin on 17 July 2002.

Items discussed included:

- women in policing;
- criminal justice initiatives;
- national approach to fraud control;
- CrimTrac;
- national approach to prohibited weapons laws;
- national firearms issues;
- drugs and driving;
- Outlaw motorcycle gangs; and
- controls on performance and image-enhancing drugs.

Senior Officers' Group to the APMC (SOG)

The SOG meetings are held twice a year prior to APMC meetings. The Senior Officers, consisting of all Police Commissioners and other senior officials, recommend the agenda and draft resolutions for APMC meetings, but leave the final decisions for the meetings to the Ministers. SOG met in Canberra in September 2001 and again in Darwin in late May 2002. Agendas were agreed to by Commissioners and Ministers and included items addressed in the APMC agendas.



Inter-Governmental Committee on Drugs (IGCD)

In November 2001, Deputy Commissioner Jack Johnston completed a two-year term as national Chair of the Inter-Governmental Committee on Drugs (IGCD) which manages the National Drug Strategy on behalf of the Ministerial Council on Drug Strategy (MCDS).

During this period, the National Alcohol Strategy, the National Action Plan on Illicit Drugs and a National Heroin Overdose Strategy were developed and released. Many serious health and social problems are related and have common pathways. The need for a more systematic approach to prevention that spans a broad range of disciplines and sectors of the Australian community to influence the structural determinants of health and well-being, was identified by the IGCD as The Prevention Agenda. This led to commissioning of a major review of the evidence to inform policy development and implementation to minimise, or indeed, prevent, the increase in substance abuse.

Police Commissioners' Drug Policy Subcommittee

Tasmanian Commissioner of Police Richard McCreddie is a member of the Police Commissioners' Drug Policy Subcommittee, which draws together the expertise of Commonwealth, State and Territory police services to consider strategic directions and contemporary issues for jurisdictions to adapt and apply to their respective law enforcement planning, management and quality assurance systems.

National Heroin and Other Drugs Illicit Supply Reduction Strategy

The Department contributed to the revision of this Strategy through membership of a cross-jurisdictional working group.

Establishment of the Australian Crime Commission (ACC)

A Summit of State and Territory leaders was held in Canberra on 5 April 2002 when participants agreed to replace the National Crime Authority (NCA) with an Australian Crime Commission (ACC). The ACC would incorporate the Australian Bureau of Criminal Intelligence (ABCI) and the Office of Strategic Crime Assessments (OSCA). An agreement of underpinning principles between the Commonwealth and the States and Territories in regard to the formation of the ACC was intended to come into effect later in 2002. These principles will be reflected in an *Australian Crime Commission Establishment Bill 2002* scheduled to be drafted later this year.

National Common Police Services

There are five national Common Police Services currently functioning in Australia. The Common Services are each controlled by a Board of Management, which includes Commissioners of Police. All jurisdictions are equal partners and contribute to the funding of the Common Services, generally on a pro rata population basis.

The aims of the Common Services are to promote criminal intelligence gathering, police research, crime statistics, exchanges of information and training facilities for the benefit of all Australian police agencies.



The Common Police Services are:
Australian Bureau of Criminal Intelligence (ABCI);
National Crime Statistics Unit (NCSU);
National Institute of Forensic Science (NIFS);
Australasian Centre for Policing Research (ACPR); and
Australian Institute of Police Management (AIPM).

Australian Bureau of Criminal Intelligence (ABCI)

The functions of the ABCI include:

- the maintenance of a repository of criminal intelligence;
- the preparation, maintenance and distribution of intelligence relating to the movement of criminals or individuals involved in organised crime; and
- the analysis of intelligence reports and dissemination of such intelligence to all police services of Australia.

In partnership with the Australasian Centre for Policing Research (ACPR), the ABCI produced a major assessment of the illicit drug situation in Australia, and a number of discussion papers on drug-related issues were also provided. The ABCI has been earmarked for assimilation into the proposed new Australian Crime Council (ACC), which is to replace the National Crime Authority (NCA).

National Crime Statistics Unit (NCSU)

The role of the NCSU is to initiate, coordinate and oversee the development, production and publication of national uniform crime statistics. It is currently chaired by Richard McCreadie, the Tasmanian Commissioner of Police. The Unit was established in 1990 within the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) and forms part of the National Centre for Crime and Justice Statistics, which was established in early 1996. The Centre also comprises the National Criminal Courts Statistics Unit and the National Corrective Services Statistics Unit.

The main function of the NCSU is the production of comparable national crime statistics across jurisdictions. These are compiled according to national standards and classifications developed by the NCSU. The ABS publishes national crime statistics annually. All police jurisdictions, as well as an advisory group of expert users and a board of management, including the Commissioner of Police and other senior officers of the Commonwealth and State Governments, are involved in the process. The NCSU is jointly funded by the ABS, the Commonwealth Attorney General's Department, and State and Territory police.

During the past year, the major focus of the NCSU has been the continuing Quality Assurance exercises on the offence recording practices of police in Australia, and the implementation of the Australian Standard Offence Classification (ASOC) in the *Recorded Crime Statistics* collection. Its major new focus will be the development of a national *Offender Based Statistics* collection. The collection aims to measure the volume and characteristics of offenders entering the criminal justice system, and should enable the effects of crime and justice policy at state and national level to be evaluated.

National Institute of Forensic Science (NIFS)

NIFS is based in Victoria and its functions include:

- sponsoring and supporting research in forensic science of common interest to law enforcement agencies;
- advising and assisting with the development and coordination of forensic science services between different parties;
- conducting relevant quality assurance programs;
- gathering and exchanging forensic information; and
- coordinating training programs.



Australasian Centre for Policing Research (ACPR)

Functions of the ACPR include:

- liaison with all participating police agencies to coordinate, stimulate or sponsor research programs or projects concerned with policing and to disseminate the results to each agency; and
- undertaking any research allocated by the Board of Control or the APMC.

The ACPR continued its involvement in technology-related research and electronic crime issues and provided policy-related research responses to the APMC and other parties on a variety of issues. The ACPR Board of Control, in April 1999, endorsed the Centre broadening its research focus to embrace the breadth of issues impacting upon policing and expanding its product range to include current commentaries and a quarterly Bulletin. This process has continued, although concern has been expressed at the organisation's requirement to continually meet the increasing research demands placed on it. In addition to its own research activities, the ACPR plays a pivotal role in coordinating and disseminating police-related research for the Australasian policing community.

Australian Institute of Police Management (AIPM)

Situated at Manly, NSW, the Australian Institute of Police Management (AIPM) provides a training facility for commissioned officers of Australasian police services. Officers attend the AIPM to develop and strengthen their management skills to a very high standard. The AIPM conducts educational programs of excellence that are designed to improve the individual performance and productivity of police executives and contribute to the corporate effectiveness of all Australasian police organisations.

Members of Tasmania Police attended the Police Executive Leadership Program (PELP) and the Police Management Development Program (PMDP). PELP and PMDP were undergoing reviews and the AIPM's financial services and governance procedures were reviewed for the first time by the Australian National Audit Office and Price Waterhouse Coopers.

A new management team commenced at the AIPM with the appointment of an Executive Director and a Director of Professional Development. A management committee was appointed to rebuild the AIPM's core business programs and corporate services.

Work continued on the formulation of a Resource Agreement between the AIPM and Charles Sturt University, establishing a financial arrangement for the use of AIPM premises and facilities.

The Australasian Police Education Standards Council Inc. (APESC) reports through the AIPM. At the last meeting of Council on 22 May 2002, it was approved that APESC would be renamed Australasian Police Professional Standards Council (APPSC).

Other National Policing Activities

Police Commissioners' Policy Advisory Group (PCPAG)

In April 2002, at the Conference of Commissioners of Police of Australasia and the South-West Pacific Region held in Adelaide, it was decided to "reconstitute PCPAG as soon as possible for a period of 12 months, under the Chairmanship of Victoria". The first meeting of the new group was scheduled to be held in Melbourne at the end of July. PCPAG was reconstituted in order to deal with the matter of national consistency of organised crime legislation.



NATIONAL COMMITMENTS

Over the next 12 months it is to develop appropriate law reform strategies to remove legislative impediments to the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of crime, including organised crime, and to develop enablers to better serve national law enforcement. The immediate priority for PCPAG is to develop a work plan with priorities, time-lines and expected outcomes.

National Police Ethnic Advisory Bureau (NPEAB)

The National Police Ethnic Advisory Bureau is in the process of setting up a Trust Fund aimed at providing financial support to specific jurisdictional projects. The funding will be capped at \$5,000, with several funding rounds offered each year. It is anticipated that the funding will enhance Police Ethnic/Youth relations.

With financial support from the Department of Immigration, Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs, the National Police Ethnic Advisory Bureau is in the process of producing a "New Arrival Kit" entitled "You, the Law and Society". The publication is aimed at refugees and newly arrived migrants and provides basic information regarding Australian laws and community-based programs. The booklet will be produced in seven languages and will be widely distributed through Migrant Resource Centres and government offices.





Tasmania Together

The Department has been strongly supportive of the *Tasmania Together* process and is committed to the concept of building a fairer and safer Tasmania.

The Department continued to work closely with the *Tasmania Together* Progress Board to refine the indicators for which the Department is responsible, in order to meet Goal 2: *to have a community where people feel safe and are safe in all aspects of their lives*.

Goal 2 incorporates a number of indicators for which the Department is directly responsible. These include:

- the percentage of people who feel safe at home;
- the percentage of people who feel safe in public places; and
- crime victimisation rate per 100,000 population.

It also supports other government agencies in reporting on two other indicators:

- the percentage of people who feel safe on public transport; and
- the reported level of family violence.

Information on these indicators has been included in the Key Performance Measures chapter and is also provided in the *Tasmania Together* Government Activity Report.

Information on these indicators will inform the *Tasmania Together* Progress Board when it compiles its first independent report to government on all *Tasmania Together* benchmarks early in the 2002-03 financial year.

Highlights published in the *Tasmania Together* Government Activity Report No. 1 included the sidebar *Proud of Our Police Service*, reproduced below:

To ensure people feel safe in the community, the State Government has pledged its full support for a wide range of police issues. It has:

- *increased police numbers to 1,100 with an emphasis on working with communities to resolve local problems;*
- *implemented an intelligence-led integrated crime management strategy and significantly increased law enforcement activity;*
- *seen a reduction in offences against people and property across all national crime categories to below the national average for the first time in a number of years;*
- *fostered increased participation in Neighbourhood Watch;*
- *enhanced our rescue capacity through improvements to the marine vessel fleet and the leasing of a twin-engined helicopter with night-time rescue capabilities;*
- *continued a program of legislative reform to equip police with appropriate powers to carry out their duties;*
- *introduced state-of-the-art DNA and new fingerprint processes;*
- *implemented an integrated domestic violence reporting process to assist both operational police and DHHS crisis intervention workers; and*
- *improved rural policing services, with 58 full-time permanently staffed country police stations.*

A major impetus to the *Tasmania Together* process was provided by the establishment of an inter-departmental committee of Deputy Secretaries. The role of this group, chaired by the Secretary, Department of Premier and Cabinet, will be to advise government on a range of strategic directions and to facilitate whole-of-government approaches to *Tasmania Together* high-priority benchmarks.



A working party of representatives from government agencies is developing a number of 'joined-up' projects aimed at improving service delivery across government whilst working closely with local government and community organisations. One such project, entitled *StreetSafe*, will address a wide range of enforcement and early-intervention strategies aimed at young people who are 'at risk' and their families. Projects may be as broad-ranging in their outcomes as:

- *improving early educational achievement rates, retention rates and therefore decreasing truancy;*
- *enhancing educational outcomes and employment prospects;*
- *reducing the rate of family violence;*
- *identifying or reducing the early onset of problem behaviours;*
- *reducing alcohol consumption and illicit drug taking; and*
- *reducing deaths or injuries from road accidents or other risk-taking behaviours.*

State-Local Government Partnership Agreements

Local government councils throughout Tasmania liaise with the Department in a variety of ways concerning community safety issues. In recent years strategies for working together have become formalised through the State-Local Government Partnership Agreements. These Partnership Agreements are part of the Tasmanian Government's broader agenda of developing partnerships with the community to find new opportunities for economic and social development.

The Agreements take into account consultative mechanisms at the local level. They are aimed at encouraging local input into community economic development, and promoting shared responsibilities for better targeted service delivery. Partnerships are also aimed at strengthening relations between the State

Government and local government councils, enabling both parties to find innovative ways of working together to reach mutually agreed goals. The Agreements can take the form of bilateral, regional or statewide agreements.

The Partnership Agreements have provided an opportunity for the Department to improve community safety in collaboration with local government and other stakeholders. The agency is involved in bilateral Agreements with the Hobart and Break O'Day Councils, and in regional Agreements with the Northern Tasmanian Municipal Organisation (now known as Northern Tasmanian Regional Development Board) and the Cradle Coast Authority. During the reporting period other Agreements were under negotiation, including partnerships with the Burnie, West Coast, Derwent Valley and Central Highlands councils. Partnership Agreements already signed with Circular Head, Launceston and Glenorchy councils have continued.

Each Agreement had an extensive negotiation phase when the Inspector-in-charge of the particular Local Government Area had discussions with local government representatives on issues such as improved information strategies, road safety issues, improved crime prevention outcomes for business, establishing a community-based safety committee to address crime issues of concern and enhanced emergency management partnerships.

Success has followed the formation of the Crime Prevention Strategies for Business Program which developed out of the Glenorchy Partnership Agreement. It was the first strategic crime prevention mechanism to focus on coordinated proactive strategies for the business community in the City of Glenorchy. By engaging the key stakeholders and undertaking a broad range of crime prevention strategies, the impact on actual crime levels, as well as on fear of crime within the business community, was significant.



Some of the initiatives included:

- conducting benchmark research with every business to gauge the level of crime experienced;
- assisting with a pilot study by the Australian Institute of Criminology on developing a self-audit checklist;
- working with the Department to facilitate and support Project Samaritan for Business;
- holding seminars entitled *Threat and Intimidation* and *Shop Stealing*; and
- conducting evaluative research after twelve months to gauge the actual level of crime experienced by business, and the success of the initiatives.

The strategies developed have been an outstanding success for the business community of Glenorchy. The evaluative research indicated that during the previous twelve months there had been a 60% reduction in offences against business, as well as improved confidence in police by the Glenorchy business community.

The development of a Crime Prevention Strategy for Hobart is occurring through the Hobart Partnership Agreement, which involves a number of key stakeholders working in conjunction with the Hobart Police Liaison Group to determine issues, undertake consultation and implement community safety strategies. One of their successful strategies was the implementation of *StreetSafe*, as outlined in the Crime Detection and Investigation chapter, to tackle a range of social problems in the city centre and Sullivans Cove caused by drug and alcohol abuse. The factors addressed included drug use, inadequate crowd control, breaches of health and safety regulations (such as overcrowding), and non-compliance with laws regarding the responsible serving of alcohol.

Other on-going Agreements such as the Launceston Partnership Agreement have resulted in the successful undertaking by the Northern Safer Communities Partnership to provide a

forum for information-sharing and implementing strategies on community safety issues.

Informal Agreements

Outside these formalised agreements, a number of local government councils work in conjunction with the Department on issues of community safety. These include councils such as Northern Midlands, Brighton and Sorell, where strategies have been developed in response to particular issues such as anti-social behaviour and the level of offending by young people.

A good example of an informal agreement occurred at Sorell where, during 2001, a steering group was formed consisting of representatives from the Sorell Council, Tasmania Police, the business community, local youth and youth groups to reduce the incidence of antisocial behaviour and its effects on the business community. The steering group decided to focus on identifying an expected standard of behaviour within the community, and recognising individual achievements. As a result, a Sorell Community Charter was developed which reflected the community's values. A framed copy of the Charter was personally delivered to each business in Sorell. These businesses were also provided with a package of literature containing crime prevention information in relation to shoplifting, armed robberies and fear of crime. This has meant improved communication between businesses and police, and a corresponding reduction in the fear of crime by members of the community.



The importance of addressing the causes of crime as well as the symptoms is being given increasing prominence by policing services around the world. A cornerstone of this approach, problem-oriented policing, is based on the principle that addressing the causes of crime is more effective than relying solely on reactive measures. Whilst police have a major role, all public services, the private sector and individuals have important parts to play in relation to reducing crime.

Tasmania Police works in partnership with other government agencies, local government, private sector organisations and community groups to identify safety issues and develop responses to meet local needs.

Key Strategies

Police activities support the Tasmania *Together* goal of *creating a safer community where people feel safe and are safe*, through:

- improved personal safety and protection of property;
- reduced incidence of street offences and antisocial behaviour;
- community participation in managing public order and safety initiatives;
- response to family violence incidents;
- improved customer service; and
- ensured safety of people in police custody.

Enhancing Community Safety

Crime and antisocial behaviour can have a profoundly damaging effect on individuals and the communities in which they live. The quality of life of a person or community can be dramatically affected as a result of being a victim, or through fear of becoming a victim. Crime reduction, better policing, supporting victims and reforms to the criminal justice system all contribute to the goal of building a safer society.

Crime prevention goes beyond the concepts of home security and personal safety; it extends to engaging the whole community in crime prevention and community safety issues. It is a pattern of attitudes and behaviours intended to reduce the threat of crime and enhance the community's sense of safety and security. Its goal, ultimately, is to create an environment where crime cannot flourish.

Crime Prevention and Community Safety Council (CPCSC)

The Department has continued to work with other agencies to develop an integrated, whole-of-government anti-crime strategy utilising the Crime Prevention and Community Safety Council, which comprises government agency and community representatives. The Council has been an integral part of the Department's approach to enhancing community safety. It is continuing with the implementation of the five-year crime prevention strategy and has focused on particular objectives throughout the year.

One of these objectives is to raise the awareness of the Tasmanian community about crime prevention, and the particular projects that the Council is undertaking. A Council newsletter is published on a quarterly basis, providing an opportunity to inform people about the successes and activities of the Crime Prevention and Community Safety Council.

The newsletter has so far showcased the Tasmanian winners of the Australian Violence Prevention Awards 2001, and provided information on a number of projects such as the launch of *Project Samaritan for Business* in Glenorchy and the evaluation of Project Samaritan.

The newsletter and other publications have assisted the Council in its efforts to build awareness of community safety issues and strategies. Through the State-Local Government Partnership Agreements in particular, the Council has worked with a number of local government councils to implement community safety strategies.

Burglary Prevention

In the Southern District a good example of a partnership in action is the Glenorchy Business Working Group's burglary reduction campaign. The Group includes representatives from the Crime Prevention and Community Safety Council, Glenorchy City Council, Tasmania Police and business representatives. Some of their successful strategies include:



- conducting a survey which identified the most significant crimes as: threat and intimidation, shop stealing, and vandalism and burglary;
- in conjunction with the Australian Institute of Criminology, interviewing fifty small businesses to develop a crime prevention checklist for business;
- the launch of Project Samaritan for Business, to help those businesses suffering repeat burglaries; and
- holding seminars for small business where speakers have included a reformed shopstealer, a local businessman and serving police officers.

During 2001-02 the Hobart Community Safety Strategy was also being developed. Participants include the Hobart City Council, Tasmania Police, the Department of Justice and Industrial Relations, the Department of Health and Human Services and the Crime Prevention and Community Safety Council.

The Eastern District focused divisional resources on the Clarendon Vale, Rokeby and Oakdowns areas. Using the Intelligence-Led Policing model, all residences were door-knocked and residents supplied with information packages and security assessments to enhance the security of their homes and motor vehicles. A customer satisfaction survey was subsequently conducted, revealing that a majority of the participants found the information packages were informative and of benefit. A reduction in reported offences was noted after this initiative.

The Sorell Division conducted a focus activity in the Dodges Ferry and Carlton areas which involved speaking with all householders in the area and providing them with crime prevention advice. A patrol scheme was introduced in the Bridgewater Division, including doorknocks conducted in the area to alert householders to burglaries in their neighbourhood, and to obtain relevant information. In addition a crime prevention and intelligence focus activity was

carried out in 2002 which specifically aimed at collecting intelligence and enhancing a feeling of community safety. Every home in the Bridgewater/Gagebrook area was door-knocked and residents were spoken to by a uniformed officer. Crime prevention and 'target-hardening' advice was given, accompanied by information packages.

Safety and Security for Older Persons

The Crime Prevention and Community Safety Council has continued to be involved, in conjunction with Tasmania Police, in providing better services for older persons. A brochure on older ladies and their handbags has been developed to provide a focus on older persons' safety. The brochure will be distributed throughout Tasmania. A pilot program has also started in Hobart aimed at helping the elderly cope with the aftermath of crime.

Young Recidivist Car Theft Offender Program (Project U-turn)

The National Motor Vehicle Theft Reduction Council (NMVTRC), and the Commonwealth Government, via the National Crime Prevention Program (NCP), have pledged funding for the Department of Police and Public Safety to implement a *Young Recidivist Car Theft Offender Program* in Tasmania as part of a two-year pilot project. The project, which is to be located in Southern Tasmania, will be based on a model that incorporates the best features of two existing Australian diversionary programs, *Hand Brake Turn* and *Street Legal*. These programs, which also include life skills and addressing risk factors, have been very successful in reducing recidivism among young car thieves.

The core of the program will be a structured ten-week automotive education and training course (general car maintenance and bodywork) within the environment of a mechanical workshop. The program is primarily aimed at young people aged 15-20 years with a history of motor vehicle theft, but will also target those



who are 'at risk' through circumstances such as family breakdown, antisocial behaviour, unemployment, abuse, truancy, substance abuse or who are excluded from mainstream services. The project will be managed by the Department, but delivery of the program will be out-sourced to a contracted service provider under competitive tender.

Operational Policing

During early 2002, the Northern District implemented an Assault Task Force aimed at reducing the number of public place assaults within the Launceston Central Business District. The task force achieved almost immediate results with numerous arrests, resulting in a significant decline in reported assaults. The task force is ongoing and supplements the commitment of the Launceston Division to beat-policing, providing a highly visible police presence within the Central Business District.

In the Western District in February 2002 the first Hospital Watch was established at North West General Hospital, based on South Australia's model. The project involves high-visibility policing within the hospital grounds and buildings, and the establishment of a well-defined communication structure.

The Eastern District ensured that a strong police presence was provided in areas where antisocial behaviour was a problem, with specific targeted operations conducted where the need was identified. Operation *Firetail* was conducted in Bridgewater and Gagebrook to combat incidents of public nuisance caused by trail-bike riders. In September 2001 Operation *Embrace* was run as a combined operation involving the Sorell Division, the Eastern Road Safety Task Force and the Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources. The focus of the operation was traffic law enforcement, concentrating on the Arthur Highway between Sorell and Nubeena.

The Bridgewater Patrol Scheme was introduced in 2002. The concept was designed to:

- develop a sense of ownership for a geographical area that officers can realistically manage;
- initiate crime prevention programs that are delivered face-to-face;
- develop community feedback and intelligence sources;
- enhance police approval rating within the community; and
- arrest or disrupt offenders.

The positive benefits for the community have included:

- a reduction in crime;
- an increase in non-emergency contact with police; and
- an increased sense of safety in the patrol area.

In the Southern District patrols of the Hobart Central Business District continue on Friday and Saturday evenings. This activity is supported by non-operational officers who devote approximately twenty minutes each weekday to Central Business District patrols. In this way each non-operational officer contributes approximately 400 hours per year.

Domestic Violence

The Department is committed to providing a quality service to deal with the community issue of incidents of family and domestic violence, and is working in partnership with the community to develop solutions at a local level. As part of its commitment, Tasmania Police has Domestic Violence Liaison Officers in every Division throughout the state. Their role is to coordinate the police response and monitor domestic violence issues within their District.

In May 2001, as part of the Domestic Violence Integrated Information Project, Tasmania Police piloted an electronic reporting mechanism to capture incidents of domestic violence attended by police. Repeat victims and offenders are now easily identified.



The pilot was conducted in Bellerive Division and, following an evaluation, was implemented statewide in August 2001. The aims of the Project are to improve the safety and security of the community, provide timely proactive and reactive policing services and to develop a source of accurate information about the level of family violence in the community.

The Lotus Notes database is 'real-time' and, as partners in managing these incidents, the Domestic Violence Crisis Service has access to the database to assist in the provision of appropriate services to clients. The database contains information that attending police use to ensure that appropriate outcomes are met, and also provides operational intelligence so these incidents can be managed to mitigate risks to the victim, offender and police.

Each District's performance is routinely assessed with respect to the timely submission of reports, number of repeat victims/offenders and the overall management of these incidents.

Community Relations

Community policing has a major focus on preventing crime. It provides information about ways to involve the entire community in addressing both physical and social aspects of crime in a neighbourhood. Crime prevention offers resources to help build community knowledge and change attitudes and behaviours.

State Community Policing Services and all District Commands are involved in providing Safety and Security presentations to older persons. Within the Southern District, over twenty such sessions have been held in the last twelve months, with approximately twenty persons attending each session. Feedback has been very positive, with Southern District liaising with Glenorchy City Council to train volunteers for organisations such as Meals on Wheels.

Since April 2002, a full page of the Eastern Shore Sun local newspaper has been allocated to Eastern District police to publish items of interest including crime prevention strategies, crime management, community safety messages and other policing-related articles.

Throughout December 2001 and January 2002, the Tasmania Police Crime Stoppers bus has been seen at various locations throughout the Eastern District. The main message was that crime is everybody's responsibility. Persons visiting the bus were given brochures on home security, vehicle theft and burglary prevention. They were also able to compare their crime figures with those of other suburbs.

The Eastern District Crime Expos proved very popular with approximately 1000 people attending. One of the particular successes of the program was the information distributed in relation to burglaries, stolen cars, dangerous driving and various other issues. The message to the communities was: *You share in the responsibility for reducing the high incidence of crime in your areas. The police will act on evidence from information received and what may be detected at a crime scene, but everyone is urged to take responsibility for their own property and not make it easy for thieves and vandals to target your hard-earned possessions. If communities are not prepared to take on responsibility for reducing the crimes within their areas, they will continue to suffer high levels of crime.*

Northern Community Policing Services continued to build on existing partnerships and develop new strategies and initiatives. One of these is a program aimed at providing liaison officers for the elderly, with an 'Adopt-a-Cop' style program introduced into two of the aged care homes on a trial basis. A significant number of active and productive Neighbourhood Watch groups in the District are coordinated by District Community Policing Officers.



In the Western District there is a strong, well-organised Bush Watch District Committee that regularly meets and has a strong police commitment. In addition, the Western District Neighbourhood Watch Council, District Crime Stoppers Board and Hospital Watch Board (North West Regional Hospital) are all functioning effectively and demonstrate a long-term commitment by police.

Day-to-day activities include police involvement in the Safety House Program, providing individual crime prevention advice, security assessments for businesses, presentations to schools, government agencies, and voluntary organisations, and management of work experience and work placement candidates.

Youth Issues

The Department has developed a draft *Children and Young People Policy and Framework* that addresses the issues facing Tasmania Police, children and young people. The draft Policy and Framework has been developed to provide a focus and strategic direction for the Department's activities regarding children and young people. This is also supported by one of the Department's corporate priorities for 2002-03 which is working with 'at risk' young people and their families.

During the last five years, police have dealt with some young offenders by trialing the use of diversionary conferencing, and working with families and other organisations in restorative justice concepts. These concepts have now been encompassed into law through the *Youth Justice Act 1997*. Through Police and Citizens Youth Clubs, the Department has also had success with innovative ideas such as the RECLINK program, aimed at reducing recidivism of young people.

Research published in recent years indicates that appropriate interventions early in life can have a long-term beneficial effect on the prevention of crime and other social problems. It also suggests that young people who become involved in crime have a higher likelihood of becoming repeat and lifelong offenders. Tasmania Police has been working with 'at risk' young people and their families in early intervention strategies, and has plans to build on this work in close cooperation with other government and non-government organisations.

The *Tasmania Police, Children and Young People Strategic Plan* will provide for the development of District and Divisional Action Plans and high-level coordination of youth-oriented activities and programs. To oversee the implementation of these strategies, a Tasmania Police Youth Policy Advisory Group will provide coordination, direction, and inter-agency consultation at a strategic level.





In the Eastern District, Operation *Flamingo* commenced in the Bridgewater Division, piloted at New Norfolk. This operation, steered by a committee with representatives from Council, Youth Justice, Education, interested community members and police, involved working with young people deemed to be at risk or who had the potential to be at risk.

Youth Officers

Historically, police have had the ability to identify young people who could potentially become involved in crime. To guide them away from crime was, however, beyond the scope of traditional policing. During 2001-02 police have continued to look for new solutions to old problems, creating new strategies based on innovation rather than on tradition, and working in partnership with the community to reduce the incidence and effects of crime.

In August 2001 the position of Youth Intervention Officer was established in the Western District. The position was created to address the corporate priority of identifying and implementing strategies to manage 'at risk' young people out of a criminal environment.

The successful outcomes achieved by the Youth Intervention Officer have demonstrated the considerable potential of this type of role to impact on the rate of offending or re-offending by young people. The establishment of the position also resulted in the development of a closer working relationship with schools and the Education Department on the North West Coast. There have been a number of programs developed during this time as well as a continued commitment to established projects.

During 2001-02 the Northern District appointed a Youth Intervention Officer to research and implement strategies for the early identification of 'at risk' youth and develop partnerships with stakeholders involved in the management of youth within the District. A partnership was formed with the Department of Education's Support Services, one aspect of which is the management of truancy.

Youth Services Officers are in the process of being appointed in both Southern and Eastern Districts.

Police and Citizens Youth Clubs

The Hobart Police and Citizens Youth Club has continued to provide excellent service to the community and to receive sponsorship from community groups. It has also worked with Community Policing to set up Mobile Activity Centres in areas of high juvenile crime. This has resulted in positive outcomes for the local community and youth. The recent public liability insurance crisis was a cause for concern but has been resolved for the present.

The Bridgewater Police and Citizens Youth Club received Youth Activity Scheme funding of \$77,000 for the financial year. This funding has been extended for a further two years, enabling the employment of a Program Coordinator. Building extension plans are currently with the Brighton Council for approval. A \$60,000 grant was received from the Tasmanian Community Fund to cover the cost of works. The PCYC also conducts a work placement program for holiday and after-school care, facilitated through Claremont and Elizabeth Colleges.

Attendance at all activities conducted by the Launceston Police and Citizens Youth Club has increased. The Club has focused this year on its School Program and now offers centre-based activities to eighteen primary and seven secondary schools. Partnership relationships have been established with the Ashley Youth Detention Centre, Youth Justice and Project Hahn. Over the past year a major upgrade occurred with the installation of additional heating equipment and the resealing of the car park. Youth Theatre continues to be a focus of the Launceston Police and Citizens Youth Club and this year two productions were staged involving more than ninety young people between the ages of five and eighteen.

During the past year the Burnie Police and Citizens Youth Club broadened its management committee to include representatives from other



youth organisations and local government, and has developed a strong linkage with local police youth intervention strategies and programs. This was highlighted by the development and successful implementation of a 'one to one' mentoring program between the club's Superintendent and youth identified as 'at risk', activity sessions with disruptive school students and strategies to promote greater police attendance at club activities.

The Queenstown Club was recently re-established and the Zeehan Police and Citizens Youth Club has been highly successful in promoting a drop-in centre for adolescent youth in the area. Zeehan programs have included theatrical productions with the funds raised used to purchase furniture for local elderly persons.

The Mersey Police and Citizens Youth Club continued to strengthen the excellent partnership with local government, as evidenced by successful school holiday programs in Shearwater and Port Sorell.

Police in Schools

The Police in Schools program continues to operate in the Southern District at Elizabeth College and has expanded to include Claremont College.

In the Eastern District the program commenced operation at Rosny College in February 2002. It was a new concept for the college, forging a number of good relationships, with strong support from the staff and students. Acting as a role model, the school officer became involved in a number of excursions and presentations to classes regarding youth and police interactions, legal issues and personal experiences as a police officer. The reactions have been extremely positive, showing the ongoing potential of the program.

The Police in Schools program in the Northern District operates in the Launceston College. During the current year the constable has

been significantly involved in a learner driver program being run at the school.

In the Western District, a police officer has been assigned to St Brendan Shaw College for the last two years under an informal arrangement. A structured partnership agreement has just been developed which will take effect in 2003. There has also been an informal police presence in several other high schools in the area.

Crime Stoppers Challenge

A new initiative by Crime Stoppers, in collaboration with the Department of Education, involves an education program for schools that examines crime in the community, its impact and the motivation of those who commit it.

The Challenge was designed in response to what is known about effective learning environments. It is enquiry-based, requiring extensive questioning and thinking from students in grades 5 to 10 in all Tasmanian schools. Students are invited to work in groups to explore their connections with the community, their own beliefs and the motivations of others, and to design practical solutions to assist in reducing crime. The program offers students and teachers a stimulating and challenging opportunity to study an issue relevant to the students and their local community. Participants will work with fellow students, community members and businesses in their communities to share information.

The Challenge has proved to be extremely popular, with sixty-three groups representing forty-three schools and youth groups around Tasmania taking part. Recommendations from the entrants will be forwarded to the Government, the Department and the Tasmanian Retail Association. The Challenge will become an annual event, with the inaugural theme being shoplifting, a crime that affects young people, retailers, police and the community as a whole.



The Department provided a crime statistics database for the project as well as advice and assistance in relation to the issue of shoplifting.

Protective Security

Officers are responsible for providing protective security to vice-regal and other dignitaries, internationally protected persons and those people assessed as being at risk.

The overall workload of protective security officers was 21% higher than the previous year. With heightened security following the events of September 11, the level of threat and corresponding security provided to visiting dignitaries increased. Protection was provided for a number of visiting dignitaries including the United States Ambassador, the High Commissioner of the United Kingdom, the President of the United Nations, the Sultan of Yogyakarta and the Israeli Ambassador.

The State Funeral of Mr Alex Campbell, the Australian Korean Forum, the federal election and the Globalising Terror Conference were major events that required Protective Security's attendance.

Search and Rescue

A number of search and rescue operations were conducted in collaboration with volunteer groups, including the Department's State Emergency Service volunteers.

Search and Rescue officers conducted a program of advanced training and exercises for their personnel. A number of external agencies and volunteer groups also participated in extensive bushwalking, climbing and caving exercises.

Marine police vessels were involved in approximately ninety search and rescue and medivac operations. Police divers and rescue personnel played a major role in the search for the *Margaret J* fishing boat and its crew.

Helicopter Rescue Service

The Helicopter Rescue Service completed the following operations during the 2001-02 financial year:

Search & Rescue Missions	42
Tas Ambulance Service Medivacs	22
Police operations	66
<i>Total</i>	<i>130</i>

The helicopter was used successfully in a number of search and rescue operations undertaken in all parts of the state. Some of these were completed in difficult and dangerous circumstances and the Department has commended the pilot and Search and Rescue staff for their competence and professionalism. Helicopter operations will be further enhanced through the fitting of a forward-looking infra-red radar supplied by the Australasian Search and Rescue Service.





This output group relates to the police response to crimes against the person and property, and includes the investigation of crime, the detection and apprehension of offenders, and specialist functions to target criminal activities and criminal groups.

Key Strategies

The management of police activities aimed to prevent and investigate crime by means of:

- enhanced crime reduction through linking crimes, targeting repeat offenders and 'target hardening' repeat victims;
- enhanced investigation techniques;
- targeting the use, production, cultivation, distribution and trafficking of illegal drugs;
- further developing operational intelligence processes; and
- identifying and seizing illegal assets.

Integrated Crime Management Strategy (ICMS)

The Department's Integrated Crime Management Strategy has been adopted as a basic approach towards reducing the incidence of crime in the community. Its aims are to:

- create partnerships with local communities to reduce crime;
- identify local crime 'hot spots' and take action against them;
- increase the number of patrols targeting trouble spots;
- increase the opportunities to detect offenders; and
- provide practical information packages to victims of crime.

Crime Management Units

Crime Management Units in each District have significantly enhanced the intelligence capacity of criminal investigation. The units analyse crime trends, determine local areas of high crime activity and profile offence patterns as well as offenders.

The On-Line Charging system, which captures details of persons detained by police, has significantly improved this ability. Police have prompt access to the records of persons on police bail, including any conditions such as

curfew, as well as an enhanced ability to track the execution of warrants statewide. Each Unit can utilise the database to study local demographics in relation to offender profiles, and the type, location and frequency of offences committed in their District. Members attend criminal intelligence analysis courses, data reporting management courses and other training environments to maintain their skills. In addition, the Units make full use of the Call Centre's resources through its Offence Reporting System capacity, which has streamlined the process of recording offences.

Crime Response Units

Crime Response Units include both uniformed and Criminal Investigation Branch personnel, and act as an initial investigation 'one stop shop'. Officers within the units continue to receive basic training in photography and forensic evidence gathering. When attending crime scenes they conduct a preliminary forensic examination, including checking for fingerprints and DNA samples, utilising additional forensic expertise if necessary. They also provide crime prevention advice and information relating to repeat burglaries to the victim of the crime. This intelligence-led approach, together with specific taskforces concentrating on property crime, continues to have a positive impact on the reported level of crime and on police clear-up rates.

Offence Statistics

Tasmania continues to hold its position as one of the safest states in the nation. National crime statistics released by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in May 2002 for the calendar year 2001 indicate that Tasmania was below the national rate in eight broad offence categories: Homicide and Related Offences; Assault; Sexual Assault; Kidnapping/Abduction; Robbery; Blackmail/Extortion; Unlawful Entry with Intent; and Other Theft. Tasmania was slightly above the national rate for Motor Vehicle Theft.



Offences Recorded and Cleared

Total offences recorded in Tasmania decreased by 13% in 2001-02 and follows a decrease the previous year of 3%.

Property offences comprise 87% of all offences, whereas the categories of Offences Against the Person make up 8%, Fraud and Similar Offences 4% and Other Offences 1%.

The clearance rate of 29% in 2001-02 for total offences represents an improvement of five percentage points compared with the previous year's rate of 24%.

Offences Against the Person

The 17% increase in Offences Against the Person in 2001-02 reflects increases in Common Assault, Sexual Assault, Assault/Resist/Obstruct Police and Threaten/Abuse/Intimidate Police. A steady pattern of increase is evident since 1997-98.

Robbery, including both armed and unarmed robbery, decreased in 2001-02 by 4% (8 offences) and is a reversal of the increase the previous year.

The percentage of offences cleared increased from 80% in 2000-01 to 84% in 2001-02.

Offences Against Property

A decreasing trend is evident for property offences over the past five years with a decrease in 2001-02 of 14%. Contributing to this result were decreases in Trespass (34%), Motor Vehicle Stealing (34%), Shoplifting (27%), Burglary-Buildings (16%), Stealing (with burglary) (15%), Stealing-General (7%) and Injure/Damage to Property (6%).

The clearance rate of 20% in 2001-02 improved by three percentage points from a rate of 17% the previous year.

For further details see also Appendix B (Crime Statistics)

Project Samaritan

Project Samaritan is a highly successful community policing strategy which involves police officers and Neighbourhood Watch volunteers providing residential burglary victims with crime prevention advice and support. The project is indicative of Tasmania Police's approach to crime prevention, which involves a strong focus on partnerships with the community and other organisations, in recognition that the causes of crime are complex social problems which the police cannot solve alone.

There has been a significant reduction in the number of repeat burglaries in Tasmania since the project was implemented. The numbers of repeat burglaries reached a peak of 696 in 1998, and have steadily declined to reach a low of 382 in 2001.

Customer satisfaction surveys reveal that burglary victims act on the burglary prevention advice provided, and take appropriate steps to improve their security.

Burglary victims also express a very high level of satisfaction with the service provided by police and Neighbourhood Watch. The take-up rate for the Neighbourhood Watch referral service has declined in recent times, and consideration is now being given to extending the referral service to residents in general.

In the Southern District Project Samaritan for Business has been operating in the Glenorchy Central Business District for over twelve months. Businesses reporting burglaries receive Project Samaritan kits and security advice is offered when police attend. Subsequent telephone surveys indicate the security advice is valued and acted upon by the majority of recipients. The Southern District is developing Project Samaritan proactively, with a program of door-knocking areas that have a high crime rate to offer security advice.



In the Eastern District Project Samaritan formed a considerable part of divisional focus activities, as described under the heading “Burglary Prevention” in the *Output Group 1* chapter.

The Northern District remains committed to Project Samaritan and, during 2001-02, introduced a system to implement quality control of the delivery of resident information kits and security assessments. This quality control procedure ensures that the CMU regularly alerts Divisions to any shortcomings of the delivery program. Project Samaritan has also been extended to business premises.

Local Crime Reduction Strategies

District Commanders and their senior officers have responsibility for identifying and implementing local crime strategies. District Crime Management Units provide intelligence, allowing Districts to target policing responses to identified areas suffering high crime or antisocial behaviour.

The Northern District performed well in the general area of controlling crime. The motor vehicle task force formed during the 2001-02 financial year produced sound results, with the District achieving figures below the benchmark for burglary of motor vehicles and motor vehicle theft. An increase in the number of offenders identified committing motor vehicle burglaries was also recorded. A second task force, established to combat unruly street behaviour in the Launceston Central Business District, was instrumental in establishing a downward trend in the incidence of public place assaults in the area. These results have been welcomed by the public and local business owners.

In partnership with the Department of Health and Community Services, Tasmania Fire Service and the Licensing Commission, the Southern District played a key role in the *Streetsafe* initiative. The aims were to address drug-related public health and community safety

issues. Officers from the Drug Bureau, Criminal Investigation Branch, Hobart Uniform, Traffic and Licensing Services were seconded to this task force. Covert and overt attention was given to the Hobart Central Business District, hotels, and parks. Three major random breath test operations were conducted. A reduction in the level of street violence resulted, and 130 persons were charged with alcohol/drug offences, possession of dangerous weapons or cautioned. Southern District officers also targeted persons on bail conditions, and a number were charged with breaching bail by failing to comply with residential and/or other conditions.

The Eastern District undertook a number of initiatives and strategies to assist in the detection and investigation of crime as outlined below:

- saturation policing techniques in areas identified as ‘high-risk’ locations;
- conducting numerous operations, including combined operations with the Southern Criminal Investigation Branch, dealing with burglaries of motor vehicles, stolen motor vehicles and property crime;
- door-knocking in crime-affected areas, speaking to all householders and businesses and providing them with crime prevention advice and eliciting any information relevant to police operations;
- liaising with all second-hand dealers, with special emphasis on supplying them with appropriate crime prevention knowledge; and
- placing regular crime prevention articles in the Eastern Shore Sun (local community paper).

In the Western District there was a concerted focus on the reduction of crime and the identification of offenders. This was reflected by the achievement of impressive results for most crime benchmarks, including a reduction in the number of property offences by over 1500 offences as well as a significant improvement



in the clear-up rate. The District continued the operations of its two task forces to target motor vehicle crime and public place assaults. A “Safe Vehicle” competition and survey was conducted in the Devonport Mall which involved inviting members of the public to identify the security problems of a vehicle. Engine immobilisers were provided as prizes.

Alcohol and Drug Policy Initiatives

The Department’s Alcohol and Drug Policy Coordinator coordinates the development of drug and alcohol policies, strategies and initiatives within Tasmania Police. High-level policy advice on drug and alcohol issues is also provided to executive management and the State Government. In particular, the Department seeks to effectively and efficiently reduce drug-related harm to the community by promoting the harm minimisation objectives of the National Drug Strategy and the Tasmanian Drug Strategic Plan.

Tasmanian Drug Strategic Plan (TDSP)

Tasmania Police provided a leadership role in facilitating intersectoral development and agreement on the Tasmanian Drug Strategic Plan 2002-04, which was launched by Premier Bacon in March 2001. The goals of the Plan are consistent with the National Drug Strategic Framework and the National Supply Reduction Strategy for Illicit Drugs. Based on the principles of harm minimisation and integrated responses such as *Streetsafe*, involving all levels of government and community-based organisations, the strategy of the TDSP encapsulates a multi-dimensional approach to reduce the supply of, demand for, and harm associated with, licit and illicit drugs in the community.

Significant activities undertaken during 2001-02 include:

Drug Diversion Program

The 2001-02 reporting period has seen further refinement of the Tasmanian Illicit Drug Diversion Initiative (IDDI). The Initiative reflects a commitment by Tasmania Police to develop a range of programs that build on the policies of harm minimisation, emphasising early intervention rather than an exclusively criminal justice approach to law enforcement.

Building on normal policing functions, IDDI involves the use of discretionary powers by police officers to caution, or divert to drug treatment services, those individuals apprehended using or possessing small quantities of illicit drugs for personal use.

For cannabis offences, individuals can be cautioned or referred to health providers for brief intervention and/or treatment options. For all other illicit drugs, offenders are diverted to health services for clinical assessment and, if necessary, appropriate pharmacological treatment or counselling.

The program has been effective in diverting low-level drug users out of the criminal justice system, and has an important community role in crime prevention because it aims to reduce repeat offending. Drug traffickers and producers continue to be dealt with through the normal court processes. During the 2001-02 year, 978 people were diverted, with a further 1117 being charged with more serious drug-related offences.

Legislation

During the reporting period, work was undertaken by this agency, the Department of Justice and Industrial Relations, the Director of Public Prosecutions, Parliamentary Counsel and the Department of Health and Human Services (Pharmaceutical Services and Legal Services), to enact a legislative framework that more clearly distinguishes between measures directed against the illicit market and measures for the control of legitimate trade and industry.



This was achieved by enactment of the *Misuse of Drugs Act 2001* which received Royal Assent on 17 December 2001 and commenced on 1 July 2002. This Act deals with offences relating to illicit drugs, including the possession and/or use of cannabis, that previously fell within the scope of the *Poisons Act 1971*.

The *Misuse of Drugs Act 2001* promotes harm minimisation by making a distinction between conduct intended to derive unlawful profit from involvement in the manufacture, cultivation and distribution of controlled drugs or prohibited substances, and consumption of illegal drugs. The Tasmanian Illicit Drug Diversion Initiative is an important component of this legislative and policy framework, providing the basis for early intervention and the diversion of offenders who unlawfully use or possess illicit or licit drugs other than alcohol or tobacco.

The Department's partnership approach to liquor licensing and road safety involves close coordination with other agencies and service providers (Liquor Licensing Commission, Australian Hotels Association, Road Safety Task Force and Motor Accidents Insurance Board). Regular visits were made to licensed premises across the state to demonstrate use of breathalysers (to encourage compliance with 0.05 blood alcohol limits), ensure compliance with licensing conditions and to deter under-age or excessive drinking. Particular attention was given to rural licensed premises. Targeted road safety operations were conducted by police to reinforce compliance with 0.05 blood alcohol limits, and disseminate health promotion material designed to promote safe drinking practices. Legislative amendments to the *Police Offences Act 1935* to decriminalise public drunkenness commenced on 27 March 2002.

Schools

During the reporting period a Memorandum of Understanding between the Department of Police and Public Safety and the Department of Education, the Catholic Education Office

and the Association of Independent Schools in Tasmania was signed. This established protocols on how drug-related incidents in schools should be managed in a fair and consistent manner. Regional Drug Investigation Services officers have continued to liaise with college principals and to provide advice on legal/enforcement matters as well as providing an educative and counselling service.

Operation Chameleon (Streetsafe)

The *Capital City Partnership Agreement* (CCPA) signed with the Hobart City Council in December 2001 included specific proposals to address substance abuse, public safety and juvenile justice issues within the Hobart area. The Department developed a proposal to apply the approaches in the TDSP, the CCPA and the Tasmania *Together* process in a practical way within the Hobart Central Business District and Sullivans Cove area. The Project was implemented as a pilot initiative incorporating a number of actions to:

- reduce the problems arising from under-age drinking;
- reduce public drunkenness;
- prevent alcohol-related violence;
- reduce alcohol and other drug-related harm and crime (including the use of amphetamine-type stimulants);
- improve the safety and security of public spaces;
- address illicit drug use in licensed premises; and
- reduce the incidence of meningococcal and other communicable diseases.

To develop the pilot project Tasmania Police coordinated the establishment of a working party involving stakeholders that included government agencies, community organisations and local government. A package of measures was implemented, including the following:

- a staged roll-out of the Pilot Project in June 2002 to coincide with Drug Action Week, drawing together services from a number of



- government and non-government agencies, as well as participation of licensees and the Australian Hotels Association;
- prevention messages using poster placement in 160 buses serving the Hobart region. The messages focused on discouraging amphetamine use, reducing uptake of smoking, and encouraging safer use of alcohol, particularly in party environments;
 - targeting health providers with a launch of the revised information brochure about police diversion of drug offenders possessing small quantities of illegal drugs intended for personal use;
 - staffing a stall in the Elizabeth Street Mall, and providing information and answering questions from the public about drugs and community safety issues;
 - conducting undercover operations aimed at disrupting and dismantling drug dealing activities; and
 - supporting licensed premises to adopt and maintain good practice in preventing alcohol-related problems, including violence, and compliance with public health and fire regulations through cooperative approaches and enforcement of legislation. Specific attention included measures to reduce the incidence of meningococcal and/or other communicable diseases.

A Hoteliers' Forum identified positive issues as well as areas of concern, and addressed ways to deliver outcomes that meet community and commercial needs. Proposals were developed to host a Crowd Controllers' Forum and to develop an award system in conjunction with the Australian Hotels Association to recognise well-managed and safe licensed hotels and clubs. This model will be trialed in Launceston in the 2002-03 year as one aspect of a broad Northern Safer Communities Partnership project.

CrimTrac

Tasmania's participation in the national CrimTrac program continued in 2001-02 with the assistance of major funding allocations from the State Government.

With the enactment of the *Forensic Procedures Act 2000* and implementation of supporting operating processes on 1 January 2001, the program's focus during the year in review was to pursue information technology tools to further support the legislative and business process requirements.

Nationally, Tasmania participated within the DNA Project on two issues. Firstly, the development of the National Criminal Investigation DNA Database (NCIDD), and, secondly, planning for the interface from Forensic Science Service Tasmania (FSST) to the NCIDD. This interface will allow for the uploading of DNA profiles to the NCIDD for matching across jurisdictions.





Locally, police collected over 4000 DNA person samples during the period 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002, in accordance with the provisions of the new legislation. To meet these increased demands, a further four staff (three scientists and one administrative assistant) were recruited by FSST. Figures for the same period support the positive impact on the outcome of criminal investigations. For example, over 500 DNA matches occurred, and 185 suspects were excluded as a direct result of Tasmania's DNA database.

An Exhibit Management Project was initiated by the Department within the DNA Project in 2001, with the aim of implementing technology to support the collection and movement of crime scene exhibits and forensic person samples.

The focus of the National Automated Fingerprint Identification System (NAFIS) Project moved to its second phase of the implementation of *Livescan* technology. *Livescan* is an inkless process that uses electronic and laser technology to directly scan finger and palm prints that can be automatically transferred and checked on the National Automated Fingerprint Identification System (NAFIS). The Department has procured a single *Livescan* device for trialing at the Hobart City Police Station. Expected benefits of the technology include an improved quality of finger and palm print impressions for NAFIS matching purposes. The positive matching of palm prints, a functionality which was not previously available, has already occurred. As at 30 June 2002 Tasmania had 38,646 fingerprints on the NAFIS.

Forensic Services

A three-day Forensic Science workshop was conducted, in conjunction with other stakeholders including Forensic Science Service Tasmania, to identify the future strategic directions of the role of forensic science in Tasmania over the next five years. From this information a strategic plan is being developed, from which action plans will be formulated and implemented.

Forensic Services has increased the amount of forensic training and support to operational police areas which will result in an increase in the number and quality of forensic examinations of crime scenes. This will enhance the service provided by Crime Response Units as part of the Integrated Crime Management Strategy.

A forensic computer examiner has been trained and appointed to undertake forensic computer examinations. Forensic computer examinations have been completed for a range of crimes including fraud, possession of child pornography, the Solicitors' Mortgage Fund inquiry and Operation *Oakum*.

National Motor Vehicle Theft Reduction Council (NMVTRC)

While the number of motor vehicles stolen in Tasmania is decreasing, opportunistic vehicle theft is still a significant problem, exacerbated by the fact that Tasmania has the oldest vehicle fleet in the nation. Older vehicles are more vulnerable to theft because they usually lack effective security devices. Tasmania Police continues to support the National Motor Vehicle Theft Reduction Council's *Immobilise Now!* campaign which encourages motorists to fit Australian Standards-approved engine immobilisers to their vehicles.

The main perpetrators of opportunistic vehicle theft are young males. As outlined in the chapter *Output Group 1*, the NMVTRC, in conjunction with the Commonwealth Government's National Crime Prevention Program, is providing funding for a young recidivist car theft offender program (Project U-turn) in Tasmania.

The NMVTRC is also working with State and Territory governments to implement a range of strategies and projects to reduce professional vehicle theft. These include nationally consistent 'written-off' vehicle registers (WOVRS) which record the vehicle identification (VIN) numbers of vehicles that have been assessed as written-off. WOVRS should reduce the level of



professional vehicle theft by making it more difficult to 'rebirth' stolen vehicles by applying the VIN numbers of written-off vehicles.

The NMVTRC has conducted a study into the feasibility of implementing a Code of Practice for dealing in second-hand auto parts to try and reduce the trade in stolen parts. The Code will require second-hand parts dealers to provide an audit trail of parts used in repairs. The Australian Automobile Chamber of Commerce will only accredit repairers who source parts from accredited dealers.

Proceeds of Crime

The total value for the 2001-02 financial year of Confiscation Orders made by the Supreme Court pursuant to the *Crime (Confiscation of Profits) Act 1993* was \$ 108,630.00.

This figure was made up of:

Pecuniary Penalty Orders	\$ 90,230.00
Forfeiture Orders	\$ 18,400.00

Major Operations

Police were involved in two major operations during the year:

Operation Oakum

Police exposed a Tasmanian-based international money-laundering, drug-trafficking and abalone-poaching racket. Interestingly, this came a week after revelations by the Australian Institute of Criminology that Asian triads, Russian Mafia and motorcycle gangs were involved in Victorian abalone rackets. Abalone poachers were found to be stripping the Tasmanian industry of significant resources, potentially endangering

the future of this resource and costing the state millions of dollars. These gangs were reportedly trading high-value abalone for heroin and marijuana overseas. A major task force of twelve specialist police officers spent months investigating the actions of a large number of people in Tasmania, Queensland, other parts of Australia and several Asian countries.

Investigations revealed that large-scale abalone poaching was occurring as part of a well-organised and sophisticated operation. Police believe the gang has connections in several mainland states as well as a number of Asian countries. A number of arrests have occurred and it is anticipated that in the coming months a significant number of people will be facing serious charges. This very successful operation will be ongoing over the next financial year.

Investigation into Solicitors' Mortgage Trust Fund

A specialist task force was established following allegations and advice from the Law Society of Tasmania. This involved misappropriation of funds by a number of established Hobart law firms. The investigation was complex and without parallel in Tasmania Police and Tasmanian legal history. As a result of the detailed and extensive enquiry:

- 37 Search warrants were executed;
- 15 individuals were arrested and charged (some more than once); and
- proceedings were started in respect of 265 allegations of fraud involving the misappropriation of over \$18 million of investors' funds.

The investigation is ongoing with recommendations being forwarded to the Director of Public Prosecutions.



This Output Group comprises policing services aimed at reducing injuries and death from vehicle collisions; facilitating the free flow of traffic; attending vehicle collisions; changing driver behaviour and enforcing traffic laws, particularly those related to speed and alcohol.

Key Strategies

Tasmania has continued to maintain its record of having the safest roads in the nation. A significant number of accidents, particularly those involving fatalities and serious injury, were caused through inappropriate road-user behaviour. Road safety strategies adopted by police have, therefore, been directed at modifying road-user behaviour in order to minimise road trauma. These included:

- high-profile uniform enforcement, including increased visibility of marked police vehicles;
- improved data analysis to identify locations for increased police targeting of:
 - random breath testing;
 - speed detection and speed camera use;
 - the use of overt/covert policing; and
 - rural and urban areas;
- increased media publicity to advise the public of inappropriate road use and particularly high speeds detected; and
- continuous review of new and emerging technologies.

National Road Safety Strategy 2001-2010 and Tasmania Road Safety Strategy 2002-2006

This Federal Government strategy aims to reduce road fatalities across the nation by 40%, with each state developing its own road safety strategy as a *locally relevant assault* on the tragedy caused by road trauma.

The state strategy is a whole-of-government commitment to long-term planning which envisions a safety culture among all road users and owners, as well as committing the Government to specific programs which will result in genuine change. Its three objectives are to achieve *safer road users, safer vehicles and safer roads*.

The Department is providing key support to the Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources (DIER) in the development of a

State Road Safety Strategy. This will ensure an educational as well as enforcement focus, with agencies enhancing their information management systems, sharing information and implementing joint operations. The Department also liaises closely with DIER in the preparation of legislation.

In addition departmental officers are members of various statewide road safety-related groups including the following:

- Tasmanian Road Safety Council;
- Road Safety Task Force (RSTF);
- Road Safety Liaison Group;
- Road Safety Consultative Committee; and
- Royal Automobile Club of Tasmania (RACT), Southern Regional Advisory Committee.

Research undertaken in South Australia indicates that, to be successful, road safety advertising campaigns in the areas of speed, drink driving, etc, should be linked to a high-profile policing presence. This occurs in Tasmania, with joint statewide operations involving Traffic Services, Road Safety Task Force members and DIER Transport Inspectors, linking into the specific RSTF-generated advertising campaigns. The Department continues to monitor, review and adapt external enforcement methodologies.

Statewide Trends and Performance Indicators

Results across policing traffic services outputs were pleasing, with an increase in productivity for nearly all activities. Road Safety outcomes, particularly in terms of the reduction in the number of injury crashes, reflect positively on the high-visibility policing strategies being undertaken in partnership with DIER and the Motor Accidents Insurance Board (MAIB).

In the following statistics from both the Department and DIER, Land Transport Safety Policy Branch, an asterisk (*) indicates an Annual Report 2000-01 number altered by an adjustment made after 30 June 2001.



Fatalities

There were 43 persons killed in 41 fatal crashes on Tasmanian roads in 2001-02. This is a decrease of 19 persons (or 31%) compared to the 62 fatalities in the previous year.

Serious Injury Crashes

A Serious Injury Crash is defined in terms of an accident resulting in people being admitted to hospital.

In 2001-02, the number of people injured decreased, with 420 being admitted to hospital compared to 523* the previous year, a decrease of 20%. The number of vehicular crashes involving people being admitted to hospital also decreased from 413* to 338, a decrease of 75 (or 18%).

Random Breath Testing (RBT)

Road safety is improved when motorists are deterred from drink driving. Random Breath Tests are most effective when highly visible and well publicised, and the Department has ensured that widespread media attention accompanies traffic operations. Due to the geography of Tasmania, police also focus on many rural areas and back roads as part of their RBT strategy. As part of ongoing strategies in relation to drink driving, policing operations have been held in various parts of the state commencing at any time of the week, day or night, including as early as 4am and as late as 10pm.

During 2001-02, 341,964 persons were subjected to a Random Breath Test, with 3,495 (or 1%) subsequently being charged with driving with a blood alcohol level above the prescribed limit. Whilst the number of drivers tested was 19% up from last year, there was an increase of 12% in the number of drivers charged.

Traffic Infringement Notices (TINS)

Traffic Infringement Notices may be issued for violation of the Tasmanian road rules.

During 2001-02, operational police patrolling Tasmanian roads issued 69,732 Traffic Infringement Notices for 73,693 offences, which represents a 22% increase on the 57,229* issued last year. Of these, 27,512 notices (or 39%) were for speeding violations.

Speed Enforcement

Speed cameras are deployed in various locations around the state based on police protocols and operational procedures, information from local governments and concerned community groups, and the analysis of traffic-related data. There are two fixed-site cameras on the Tasman Bridge at Hobart and one on the Illawarra Main Road at Longford.

Because of the number of accidents at traffic light intersections a Red Light Camera Project was undertaken in conjunction with DIER. In February 2002, combined red light/speed cameras commenced operating at two high-accident intersections in Hobart and one in Launceston. They use the latest digital technology to simultaneously enforce speed and red light camera laws.

Speed cameras, excluding the combined red light/speed cameras (as they have only been operational since February 2002), monitored the speed of 9,641,806 vehicles during 2001-02, with 47,200 infringement notices issued to motorists for speeding. This represents a decrease of 3,062* (or 6%) from last year.

Maintenance problems with the cameras were a concern, with a number having to be repaired on the mainland creating a higher level of down-time than in previous years. This situation is being rectified with a replacement program of digital cameras being rolled out over the next year.



Unlicensed Drivers and Unregistered Vehicles

Unlicensed drivers and unregistered vehicles create road safety risks. A 1997 study by the Federal Office of Road Safety (FORS) showed that unlicensed drivers are twice as likely as licensed drivers to be involved in serious injury accidents. During the calendar year 2000, 3% of vehicles involved in all reported accidents in Tasmania were unregistered.

Extensive use is made of the four MAIB-funded laptop computers which, by providing direct access to part of the DIER Motor Registry database, allows on-the-spot checking of driver licence and vehicle registration details in the field.

Seat Belts

Research has shown that the use of seat belts reduces fatalities and the severity of injuries in accidents. During 2001-2002, 8 of the 43 fatalities (or 19%) and 35 of the 420 seriously injured (or 8%) were not using their seat belts.

During the same period, operational police issued 4,466 Traffic Infringement Notices for motorists not using seat belts, which represents an increase of 817 (or 22%) from the 3,649 issued last year.

Tasmania Road Safety Metadata Inventory

A joint submission by the Department and DIER to the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) for an Outposted Officer resulted in the allocation of an ABS statistician to the Department for three months beginning in February 2002. The officer researched data available from other organisations to supplement the Tasmania Police, DIER and MAIB databases in the study of road safety. An inventory of databases containing road safety variables and a final report, *Tasmania Road Safety Metadata Inventory Project Report*, were outcomes of the project. During the next financial year, the Department will utilise the data to enhance road safety policing and practices.

Road Safety Task Force (RSTF)

The partnership between the Department and the Motor Accident Insurance Board has continued to prove invaluable. During this reporting period the Board continued to fund:

- the District Road Safety Task Forces (4 members in each District);
- the Data/Intelligence Analyst position; and
- the implementation of an integrated Traffic Management System (TMS).

The current Service Level Agreement between the Department and the Road Safety Task Force is due to expire in December 2002 and negotiations have commenced with a view to extending this for a further three years.

The Motor Accidents Insurance Board is conducting an independent review of the current Service Level Agreement using the services of Dr Jeremy Woolley of the University of South Australia. Dr Woolley's interim findings show that the Department's Road Safety Task Force has further consolidated the positive gains assessed in the previous review period, and was a significant contributor to an 18% reduction in serious injury accidents. In addition, there is a downward trend for total accident claims, including a 20% reduction in total claims for pedestrians and cyclists since 1999.

The Department's District Road Safety Task Forces, consisting of sixteen officers, continued to provide the strategic focus for statewide enforcement of traffic rules, in particular the high-profile Random Breath Test operations. Statewide, the Road Safety Task Force enforcement campaigns are linked into the advertising/education campaigns approved by the Road Safety Task Force Board, and are scheduled to coincide with statewide sporting fixtures and other major events. Regular monthly meetings are held between one of the Tasmania Police members of the Board, the Executive Officer and the advertising/media consultants for this purpose. A high-level Committee of Review oversees the strategic directions and strategies of the Road Safety Task Force.



During the 2001-02 period, 76,604 Random Breath Tests were performed by District Task Force personnel, a decrease of 15.0% from last year. This resulted in 394 (or 0.5%) drivers charged. In addition, the District Task Forces identified 9,905 speeding motorists, 1,176 unregistered motor vehicles, 381 unlicensed drivers, 1,123 drivers not wearing seat belts and issued 722 vehicle defect notices.

Traffic Secretariat

The Traffic Secretariat was established to ensure that traffic strategies across the state have a corporate focus. The Traffic Secretariat reports directly to the Assistant Commissioner, Crime and Operations, on a bi-monthly basis. It provides:

- proposals for policy development and legislative reform;
- examination and facilitation of linkages across other corporate strategies/programs;
- statistical analysis and evaluation;
- training;
- the development of opportunities for partnerships; and
- quality assurance of data from information management databases.

During the financial year 2001-2002, all Districts conducted monthly ongoing high-profile campaigns concentrating on the reduction of the road fatality and serious injury toll. These strategies included high-profile operations in identified “black spot” areas and an ongoing education program in relation to compliance with road rules by the travelling public. As mentioned above, these operations include members of Traffic Services, General Duties, Road Safety Task Forces and, at times, DIER Transport Inspectors. In conducting these campaigns, Traffic Services have liaised closely with divisional stations to ensure a whole-of-District approach is undertaken.

Traffic Liaison Services

Traffic Liaison Services is situated within Operations Support. Following its restructure in early 2002, it is now responsible for several aspects of traffic management including:

- speed and red light camera adjudications;
- the speed camera and traffic infringement notice system;
- maintenance and evaluation of breath analysis/testing equipment;
- operating standards and policies relating to the use of such equipment; and
- management of an Accident Records section covering Eastern and Southern Districts.

Legislative Reform

Vehicle and Traffic Act 1999/Traffic (Driver Licensing and Vehicle Registration) Regulations 2000

This Act and Regulations were amended with a view to tightening legislation on the issue of vehicle ‘rebirthing’ and to enable Tasmania to participate in a National Written-Off Vehicle Register.

Traffic Act 1925

This Act was amended to regulate the use of wheeled recreational devices (skateboards) along with a power to seize and dispose of those devices under certain circumstances.

Traffic (Road Rules) Regulations 1999

These Regulations were amended to make provision to lower the speed limit from 60 kph to 50 kph in urban areas.

Vehicle and Traffic Amendment (Excessive Speeding and Disqualified Drivers) Act 2001

This Amendment, which came into force on 1 January 2001, was introduced to make provision for the mandatory disqualification of drivers’ licences for excessive speed, i.e. 38 km/h or more above the scheduled speed limit for the area in which the offence was detected.

Future Strategies

The Department will continue to pursue the successful strategies mentioned above. New strategies will utilise enhanced analysis of accident and related road safety data in order to maximise the deterrent effects of enforcement activity on inappropriate driver behaviour in Tasmania.



Police activities are aimed at providing security and preventing and investigating crime in the State's poppy, fishing and forestry industries.

Key Strategies

- improved protection of poppy crops and marine and forestry resources;
- targeting suspects;
- enhanced investigative techniques;
- minimising poppy diversions;
- improving industry participation;
- maximising the seizure of confiscated assets; and
- enhanced intelligence and auditing services.

Poppy Security

The protection of the State's poppy crop, grown under licence for pharmaceutical purposes, requires the use of significant police resources during the growing and harvesting seasons. Production is presently carried out by Tasmanian Alkaloids Pty Ltd and Glaxo Smith Kline. Under the terms of the United Nations licence, strict security is required at every stage of production, from growing, through harvesting, to final alkaloid production. Responsibility for the security of this valuable resource is vested jointly with the Department and the Poppy Advisory and Control Board, which licenses the poppy growers. This year 1251 licenses were issued. The land area devoted to poppy growing was over 20,000 hectares.

The Department has dedicated Poppy Task Forces operating within all the geographical Districts where poppies are grown. The task forces work closely with growers as well as with the Poppy Advisory and Control Board. Regular liaison with each District's Drug Investigation Services and with divisional uniformed officers ensures that resources are allocated efficiently and that appropriate responses are coordinated across the Districts when necessary. During 2001-2002, the incidents of crop interference were up to 27 compared with 19 the previous year, but the overall number of poppy thefts decreased.

Forestry Security

Due to the destruction of expensive forestry harvesting equipment in various forestry areas of the state, the Department has increased its security operations. A major investigation is still ongoing in relation to the damaged equipment in southern forests. Offenders were charged with damaging equipment in northwestern forests.

Fisheries Security

The Department is responsible for the protection of Tasmania's living marine resources - the only state in which police have this role. Operations Support's Marine and Rescue Services, in collaboration with the various geographical Marine Sections, police the state's abalone, rock lobster, crab and scale-fish stocks, performing a preventative and enforcement role within Tasmania's zone of jurisdiction. In policing fisheries legislation, marine police are assisted by trained surveillance and intelligence analysis personnel as well as by specialist forensic support services. There is a strong focus on intelligence-driven investigations and targeted patrols.

During 2001-02, police vessels *Van Diemen*, *Freycinet* and *Vigilant* were at sea for a total of 187 days conducting fisheries patrols. Use of the helicopter in this capacity resulted in the detection of a number of rock lobster poachers. Regionally based marine officers also undertook just over 1800 inspections of recreational and commercial vessels.

A review of the Marine and Rescue Services during this period resulted in the redeployment of dedicated marine police to Strahan, Stanley, St Helens, Launceston and Orford in order to streamline marine services and ensure a faster search and rescue response in regional areas. Members of Marine and Rescue Services attended a week-long Australasian Fisheries Communicators Conference at Bronte Park in



the Central Highlands, with representatives attending from New Zealand and the mainland. Topics discussed included marine policing issues and education plans for the following year. A marine law enforcement course was conducted at the Police Academy over a period of two weeks, the first of its kind in several years. A basic marine enforcement course was held in Southern Tasmania. Educational talks on marine law enforcement were given to the following schools: Friends, Lansdowne Crescent, Albuera Street, Moonah, New Town High and Sacred Heart.

Marine Fleet

This year the Department acquired several multi-purpose vessels for use at Orford, Devonport and Bridport as well as rigid inflatables for use in Launceston. The effectiveness of Marine and Rescue Services was enhanced when a purpose-built vessel seized from a convicted abalone poacher was fully refitted locally and relaunched as PV *Observer*. It is now stationed at Hobart where it will be used as a replacement for PV *Karie* which was relocated to Georgetown. At the same time the catamaran *Dauntless* was relaunched after an extensive refit including new motors. This all-weather vessel has a major rescue and emergency medical evacuation role within the d'Entrecasteaux Channel and at Bruny Island.

Six motors were replaced on Devil Cat vessels and several new trailers purchased. Five new, locally built Sentinel class vessels were purchased and dispersed around the state. Due to the purchase of the new vessels and the commissioning of PV *Observer*, rationalisation of the rest of the fleet involved the sale of older vessels, some of which had been in service since the early 1970's.

Marine Safety and Security

During 2001-02, there was a strong focus on inspecting vessels for the presence of appropriate safety equipment. As the year progressed it became evident that there was a high level of compliance in this area, which may have been reflected by the reduced number of search and rescue incidents involving vessels reported overdue or missing.

The visit of the American nuclear-powered aircraft-carrier *USS John C. Stennis* required round-the-clock waterborne security involving six vessels manned by police on constant patrol during the week. Attacks on US vessels overseas has led to a heightened security requirement, which marine police met.

Marine & Rescue Services conducted a two-week sea safety course for ten police officers who undertook survival training, navigation, first aid, fire fighting, and boat handling. Marine Radio Certificates of Proficiency were awarded.





The State Emergency Service (SES) is responsible to the State Disaster Committee for ensuring the adequate preparedness of Tasmania in the event of an emergency or act of aggression (civil defence). As well as having general emergency management functions, the SES is the lead agency for severe weather and flood response situations. It carries out road accident rescue in rural areas and supports police search and rescue and vertical rescue operations.

Key Responsibilities

The State Emergency Service provides planning, training, operational, and public education services to government, industry and the community, to minimise the risk of emergencies and enhance public safety. In cooperation with some local government councils, the Service manages a significant volunteer force that provides a high level of professional emergency response to the community.

In the management of risks and emergencies, the State Emergency Service has a range of responsibilities including:

- developing and implementing statewide policies in emergency risk management;
- developing a wide variety of government, industry and community emergency preparedness plans and programs;
- increasing community awareness of emergency management issues;
- providing high-level volunteer management, training and support; and
- responding to emergencies and assisting with emergency recovery.

Emergency Risk Management Project

A major aspect of the emergency risk management work of the past year has been the Tasmanian Emergency Risk Management Project. The two-year risk assessment project, made possible through Commonwealth funding under the Natural Disaster Risk Management Studies Program, comprises regional assessments of the risks to the community posed by natural and technological hazards. The risk assessments considered the major risks to the community from sudden, or relatively sudden natural disasters arising from flooding, bushfires, severe land gale conditions, snowstorms, landslides and earthquakes. Technological disasters such as transportation accidents, industrial explosions and infrastructure collapses were also considered, but to a lesser degree.

The risk assessment studies have been conducted in each of the three regions, using guidelines derived from the Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 4360: *Risk Management*, with a focus on preventing and preparing for the risk rather than responding to and recovering from the risk. All twenty-nine Tasmanian municipalities have embraced the process, and the various treatment strategies to eliminate or minimise identified risks will be presented in a final project report.

Besides improving community understanding of risks and providing an opportunity to reduce the level of risk to the community, the project has also improved the knowledge of the risk assessment process across key State and Local Government Areas, allowing further studies on risks, other than natural or technological, to be undertaken at some later stage. Regular reporting to the State Disaster Committee, the community and local government has been an integral part of the process.

Emergency Management Planning

Government, industry and community emergency preparedness plans, such as the Tasmanian Emergency Management Plan and the Emergency Animal Disease Management Plan, were updated, together with minor updating of several municipal plans. As planning requirements at municipal and regional levels are likely to change as a result of the Emergency Risk Management Project outcomes, emergency preparedness plans were maintained, rather than reviewed and re-issued.

Assistance to, and coordination of, a number of state, regional and local exercises and activities were undertaken. These include, but are not limited to, airport emergencies, search and rescue operations, road accident rescue and nuclear-powered warship visits.

Advice on the public safety and risk aspects of land use planning and development proposals including the Waste to Energy Facility at Brighton, the Green Energy Facility



at Bell Bay, several wind farm proposals and the Tasmanian Natural Gas Project, has been provided to government. Comments have also been provided in relation to draft guidelines for the preparation of a Development Proposal and Environmental Management Plan for Southwood Resources Huon Valley project and Hobart Ports Corporation's proposed development at Electrona.

Training and Support for SES Personnel

During the period in review the Service experienced difficulties meeting some of its planned activities due to staff movements. This has resulted in the partial completion of a process to recognise the knowledge and skills of members against national standards. This remains a high priority for the next year. However, regional training staff carried additional responsibilities to ensure continuity and quality in delivery of training.

The SES has maintained Registered Training Organisation (RTO) status and commenced an internal audit against a new set of nationally agreed standards that ensure the quality of its vocational education and training services. To assist the Service to comply with the new standards, the State Emergency Service has invested resources in a computerised quality management system. Several programs have been run to train and accredit volunteers as workplace assessors and trainers. Similar courses are planned for next year to ensure the Service complies with RTO standards. Staff movements also affected the development of a Training Needs Analysis for volunteer units. The Analysis will be completed in 2003 and will also address driver training and education for all members.

A total of eighty persons (including SES volunteers and staff) were nominated during the year to attend one or more of the following courses run by the Emergency Management Australia Institute:

- Exercise Management
- Evaluation Management
- Emergency Operations Centre
- Emergency Planning
- Understanding Emergency Risk Management
- Implementing Emergency Risk Management
- Emergency Management for Local Government
- Recovery Management
- Management of Civil Defence Operations
- Emergency Management Officers - Professional Development
- Senior Executives Briefing

A number of administrative staff attended professional development activities. These programs were varied and included public sector management.





A comprehensive first aid training strategy has been implemented to qualify Road Accident Rescue and Search and Rescue personnel to Level II. Storm Damage training initiatives have commenced, introducing a nationally developed roof safety system for use when working at heights. New volunteer uniform and equipment items have been evaluated and accepted into service, and the SES will continue to facilitate improvements to personal protective clothing and equipment. The Service will continue to seek additional funding for volunteer personal protective equipment. A new occupational health and safety policy and program has been developed and promulgated, which will be subject to regular review.

In some rural areas, emergency services are still suffering from volunteer recruitment and retention difficulties. The Service continues to build on current initiatives to investigate, in partnership with other services, cooperative strategies to ensure the continued delivery of first class emergency response to the community.

The SES continued to support volunteer units through:

- the development of workplace trainers and assessors;
- professional development activities for unit managers and team leaders;
- the acquisition and distribution of equipment and protective uniforms;
- training, assessment and re-accreditation in road accident rescue, vertical rescue, general rescue, search and rescue, storm damage operations, emergency operations centre management, first aid and incident management;
- the acquisition and distribution to road accident rescue units of funds from the Motor Accident Insurance Board;
- the continued development and delivery of an industry-specific first aid training program; and
- the maintenance of OH&S policies and standards.

Volunteers were involved in over 36,060 hours of training activity (39,550 in 2000-2001).

Emergency Management Training and Public Education

In order to increase community awareness of emergency management issues SES personnel have conducted the following activities this year:

- training of police officers in recruit and officer qualifying courses;
- introduction to emergency risk management courses; and
- emergency risk management workshops and briefings.

The SES coordinated participation of State representation for several national initiatives, including:

- the nomination of eighty Tasmanians to Emergency Management Australia Institute courses and workshops;
- strategic partnerships with the Industry Research and Training Scheme (SPIRT Scheme);
- the revision of the 'Response and Recovery Planning Course';
- continued activity of the 'School Education Working Party' (SEWP), focused on developing national policy for enhancing the outcomes of emergency management curricula in schools;
- the development of, and participation in, a professional development program for emergency management officers;
- the development of a national position for the 'Strategic Research Agenda' relating to emergency management;
- the Emergency Management Sector Working Group review of Public Safety Training Package competencies, the ongoing development of training and assessment systems and the review of existing curriculum; and



- response to surveys or provision of data to organisations such as the Office of Post Compulsory Education and Training, the Australian Bureau of Statistics, the Emergency Management Australia Institute, the National Public Safety Industry Training Advisory Board and the Australian Institute of Management.

The SES coordinated participation and representation for several state-based initiatives including:

- The Business Administration and Safety Skills Tasmania Industry Training Advisory Board; and
- The Tasmanian Assessors and Work Place Trainers Network.

Road Accident Rescue and other Emergency Support Services

In meeting its responsibility to respond to emergencies and assist with emergency recovery, volunteers of the Service have been involved in the continued delivery of highly professional road accident rescue and other emergency response operations in both rural and urban areas of Tasmania.

The Service continues to provide a high level of professional assistance to police in search and rescue operations, which this year were fewer and less extensive. This has been largely, but not exclusively, due to the enhanced performance of the three regional search teams within the Service.

Work has continued on consolidating the preparedness of volunteers to carry out all operational tasks, with an emphasis on first aid, storm damage operations and search and rescue. SES volunteers were involved in almost every search and rescue operation and in attending many natural emergencies and road accident rescues. A summary of call-outs of volunteers and hours contributed by the volunteers is detailed in the 'Key Performance Measures' section of this report.

Additional to this work was the provision of more than 4,700 hours of non-emergency community assistance, including the 'driver reviver' program, security, lighting, crowd and traffic control and communications for special events and demonstrations. Volunteer units also competed in national road accident rescue skill competitions, representing the State commendably.

Lead Agency Management of Flood, Storm and Tempest Emergencies

The Service continues to be actively involved in both state and national severe weather forums including:

- the Tasmanian Flood Warning Consultative Committee;
- the Tasmanian Regional Flood Mitigation Program Assessment Committee; and
- National flood warning working groups.

Funding was sought, unsuccessfully, for the financial year 2002-03 to enhance a spatial information event monitoring and reporting system. The Service will continue to source additional support for this project which will enhance its capability to manage severe weather events.

Some shortfalls in severe weather response resources and capacity were identified as a result of the Summerhill storms in Launceston on Christmas Eve 2001. These issues are being addressed in consultation with Launceston City Council and will be considered in a more global context during the review of the *Emergency Services Act 1976*.

Limited funds available for the 2002-2003 financial year have been allocated to address these issues and to seek further personal protective equipment for the Service's volunteers.



This Output relates to policing services that the Department provides in support of the criminal justice system.

Recognition of Achievements

The Service was recognised nationally for its contribution to community safety and emergency management through the award of the Emergency Services Medal (ESM) - *In recognition of distinguished service as a member of an Australian emergency organisation* - to two of its staff:

Mr Geoff Marsh, (Regional Emergency Management Officer, South); and
Mr Ian Kingston, (Unit Manager, Tasman Emergency Service Unit).

National Commitments

State Emergency Service staff are members of various national emergency management committees. There is a significant time and work commitment by staff members to these committees. This commitment has increased over the past twelve months due to the acknowledged expertise within the Service and the need for the state to be represented nationally.

In October 2001, a large contingent of SES volunteers represented each region of Tasmania at the National Emergency Management Volunteer Summit. They made a positive contribution towards the theme of the summit, 'Value your Volunteers, or Lose Them'. A national volunteer forum has since been established to address issues relating to training, funding, recognition and legal protection of emergency service volunteers. Work to raise the awareness of these issues at all levels of government is still progressing.

Key Services

- the documentation and presentation of evidence in court;
- investigative and clerical services on behalf of the Coroner;
- enhanced formal cautioning and diversionary conferencing; and
- the provision of process serving.

Prosecution Services

Prosecution Services fulfils a number of functions on behalf of the criminal justice system, including the generation of complaints, file adjudication, file disclosure (in accordance with departmental policy) and prosecution of offenders through the court system. Legal expertise is required to ensure procedures are correctly followed for the successful prosecution of cases by police prosecutors.

Prosecution Services in three regional areas of the state, based at Hobart, Launceston and Ulverstone, continued to perform to a high standard in the important areas of file preparation and court presentation. During the reporting period convictions were obtained in over 90% of prosecutions and 62,733 charges were laid against offenders (59,891 in 2000-01).

Contest Mention Courts, which provide an avenue for the merits of a case to be informally argued before a magistrate, continue to prove an effective means of saving court, counsel, prosecutor and witness time.

The Department continues to maintain its policy in relation to the discontinuation of certain prosecutions. This is a transparent process which is essential to ensure that confidence in the decision-making process is maintained.

The policy of consistently opposing bail for repeat offenders has also been successful. The policy was adopted in an attempt to reduce



the number of burglary offences committed by individuals who had previously been charged with property offences, granted bail, and then continued to commit further offences whilst on bail. Although it has resulted in an increase in the prison population, the policy has contributed to a reduction in property offences.

Victims of crime are always advised of court outcomes and compensation options. Prosecution Services personnel regularly consult with the Victims of Crime and Domestic Violence Crisis services and other support agencies. An effective working relationship exists with magistrates, the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions, Legal Aid and private legal practitioners.

Early in 2002 Southern Prosecution Services relocated to the City Police Station in Liverpool Street. In May 2002 a system of assigning a 'primary' prosecutor to each magistrate was introduced within the Southern District, following a trial of this approach with one magistrate and one prosecutor. After extensive consultation the system was extended to include the six southern-based magistrates. The benefits identified include improved management of court lists, more efficient service to the courts and greater accountability of individual prosecutors.

Juvenile Conferencing/Cautioning

As outlined in this year's Corporate Priorities, the Department recognises the importance of becoming involved at the earliest opportunity in influencing young people deemed to be 'at risk'. Historically, police have been able to identify those situations where young people are at risk of becoming involved in crime, but to intervene or perform a diversionary role was outside the scope of traditional policing. More innovative strategies today are based on working in partnership with the community to reduce the risk of young people becoming offenders or victims of crime. It is within this partnership-oriented environment that the position of Youth Intervention Officer was developed.

During the past year Youth Officers have been appointed within each geographical district to identify and implement early intervention strategies to effectively manage 'at risk' young people away from criminal activities and influences. The focus of the role is to:

- identify and manage young people at risk;
- develop multi-agency collaborations;
- provide leadership and participation in programs involving young people; and
- improve the delivery of the Youth Justice Act.

The current emphasis is on ensuring that the families of young people 'at risk' receive appropriate attention and support. Crucial to the success of this approach is the development of strong partnerships between police and other stakeholder groups, which will form the basis for referral to services for young people. On a broader level these partnerships will help to develop community initiatives and further early intervention strategies aimed at helping young people and their families.

The partnership approach, particularly between the Police, Justice, Education and Health agencies, is increasingly focused on how to better case-manage young offenders. Trial projects will commence in the latter part of 2002 aimed at providing selected young offenders and young people deemed 'at risk' with skills to assist them in improving their employment or educational opportunities.

Young people who commit serious offences are still charged and brought before the court. Those who commit lesser offences are being diverted from the criminal justice system in an endeavour to prevent them from becoming criminalised. During the year there was a substantial increase in the number of young people who received a formal caution by police or who attended a community conference. Tasmania remains at the forefront in terms of diverting youth from the criminal justice system.



Bail, Warrant and Summons Processing

Police officers continued to provide a bail/warrant processing service. During the year in review 9253 new warrants were issued. Persons charged with an offence and admitted to bail with conditions (such as curfew, surety or reporting conditions) receive documentation formalising their bail position. Police can access this information promptly if necessary.

Prosecution Services also produces Complaints, Summons and Witness Summons to support the judicial process.

Coronial

The Department provides administrative and investigative support for the state's coroners. Four police officers act as Coroner's Associates, (two in Launceston and two in Hobart). The Coroner's Associates are involved in a number of committees and conduct presentations to a range of groups. They play an important role in providing advice, support and referral to support services to the recently bereaved.

During 2001-2002, year 641 deaths were reported to the Coroner. Police were involved in investigating 230 of these deaths.

Inquest into the sinking of the Margaret J

In early 2002 the Coroner handed down his findings into the sinking of the vessel *Margaret J*. He found that: *there is overwhelming evidence that the Margaret J sank on Monday 9 April 2001 at approximately 11.27 a.m.* Police were notified the vessel was overdue on Friday 13 April. The Coroner exonerated the Department of any blame for the death of the crew. He concluded that: *at the time the matter was first reported to Police the crew of the Margaret J had perished.*

There was criticism by the Coroner of certain administrative police/Australian Search and Rescue (AusSAR) procedures. A seminar conducted jointly by these two organisations reviewed administrative and operational procedures in place across both agencies. It is anticipated that improvements in future joint police/AusSAR operations will result.





This output group relates to ministerial services provided to the Minister for Police and Public Safety, as well as executive and administrative support to executive management. It also comprises the range of information services provided to government, business and the community.

Ministerial Services

Departmental officers continued to provide advice and support to the Minister on issues affecting policing and community safety. During the reporting period approximately 600 briefing notes and ministerial replies were prepared.

Advice on a range of national safety and security issues was provided to government and the Minister when he attended national conferences with other Police Ministers. A major subject of discussion at recent conferences was the reform of the National Crime Authority and the anti-terrorist procedures and protocols existing between States, Territories and the Commonwealth.

Most of the enquiries received related to local crime and safety and security concerns by members of the community. The Minister and Commissioner of Police attended several community Cabinet forums in various Tasmanian locations and were able to discuss community safety issues with local citizens.

Legislation

Legislative Reform Program

Legislation introduced by the Minister for Police and Public Safety and passed by Parliament included:

- amendments to the *Emergency Services Act 1976*. This followed the events of September 11 and subsequent threats relating to anthrax attacks on the community. These amendments now authorise police officers to detain people believed to have been exposed to harmful biological material and to impose appropriate requirements upon such people to minimise any risk to public health;
- amendments to the *National Crime Authority (State Provisions) Act 1985*. These amendments reflect changes to the *Commonwealth National Crime Authority*

Act 1984, following the Hughes decision. The amendments will also have a significant impact on the powers of the National Crime Authority when conducting a hearing;

- amendments to the *Police Offences Act 1935* to overcome the increase in street offences, particularly assault. The amendments provide police with search, seize and arrest powers in relation to possession of weapons, and the authority to direct unruly individuals to disperse from public places for a period of four hours and to subject to arrest those individuals who fail to comply with a direction or return to the vicinity inside the set time period;
- amendments to the *Police Offences Act 1935* to significantly improve the capacity to charge people who are unlawfully in possession of property reasonably supposed to be stolen; and
- amendments to the *Police Offences Act 1935* to decriminalise public drunkenness.

The Department also played an influential role in the development of the following legislation administered by other agencies which was introduced to Parliament during this period:

- the *Misuse of Drugs Act 2001* which commenced on 1 June 2002. This Act lists the illicit/criminal aspects of drug abuse, with emphasis on serious offences such as trafficking;
- Amendments to:
 - the *Vehicle and Traffic Act 1999* and the *Vehicle and Traffic (Driver Licensing and Vehicle Registration) Regulations 2000* which tighten legislation in relation to vehicle 'rebirthing' and enable Tasmania to participate in a National Written-Off Vehicle Register;
 - the *Traffic Act 1925* to regulate the use of wheeled recreational devices (skateboards), along with the power to seize and dispose of those devices under certain circumstances;



- the *Traffic (Road Rules) Regulations 1999* to make provision to lower the speed limit from 60kph to 50kph in urban areas; and
- the *Vehicle and Traffic Amendment (Excessive Speeding and Disqualified Drivers) Act 2001* to make provision for the mandatory disqualification of drivers' licences for excessive speed.

Proposed Legislation

Cabinet approval will be sought to amend the *Marine Search and Rescue Act 1971*, to provide for public liability cover for the Royal Volunteer Coastal Patrol and the Australian Volunteer Coast Guard.

Amendments will be sought to the *Police Offences Act 1935*, to provide a power of arrest for trespass on boats and vehicles, and to increase the statute of limitations from 6 months to 12 months for offences identified under the *Forensic Procedures Act 2000*.

A review of the *Emergency Services Act 1976* commenced early in 2002 and is continuing. The Act is considered outdated and in need of review to bring it into line with contemporary trends in emergency management.

The drafting of the Police Service Bill, which will replace the outdated *Police Regulation Act 1898*, continued throughout the year.

Discussions are continuing with Marine and Safety Tasmania to identify the most appropriate form of legislation which will enable the breath analysis of boat operators.

The Department is continuing a review of the *Road Safety (Alcohol and Drugs) Act 1970*, particularly those provisions relating to technology changes and National Standards.

The Department has also assisted other agencies in the preparation of the following legislation:

- the *Security and Investigation Agents Act 2002* which will replace the *Commercial and Inquiry Agents Act 1974* on 1 January 2003. Under the new legislation the licensing process will be more streamlined and will now be administered by the Business Affairs Branch of the Department of Justice and Industrial Relations. The Commissioner of Police will still be responsible for providing reports as to whether an applicant is a 'fit and proper person' to be a security agent;
- the *Evidence Act 2001* which replaced the *Evidence Act 1910*. A significant number of changes resulted from the introduction of the new legislation, including new provisions relating to competence, compellability and privilege, manner and form of questioning witnesses, and definition of hearsay, confessional and documentary evidence;
- Amendments to:
 - the *Sentencing Act 1997* and *Corrections Act 1997* which will provide for non-parole periods for sentences of imprisonment; and
 - the *Public Interest Disclosures Act 2002*, the key component of which deals with whistle-blowers.

Commonwealth/State Legislative Reform

As a consequence of recommendations arising from the Leaders' Summit held in Canberra on 5 April 2002, the Department is undertaking the following projects:

- in conjunction with the Department of Premier and Cabinet, participation in the national consultation process to develop Commonwealth legislation amending the *National Crime Authority Act 1984* which will enable the establishment of the Australian Crime Commission. Amendments to the *Tasmanian National Crime Authority (State Provisions) Act 1985*, in line with Commonwealth legislation, will ensure Tasmania's participation in the Commission;
- in cooperation with the Department of Premier and Cabinet and the Department of Justice and Industrial Relations, representation



on the Joint Working Group tasked with meeting the agreements from the April 2002 Leaders' Summit on national frameworks to deal with transnational crime and terrorism. The main focus of this working group is the development of model legislation which will enable inter-jurisdictional investigation in relation to controlled operations, assumed identities, electronic surveillance and money laundering; and

- a review of the *Firearms Act 1996*. The review relates to community submissions and an assessment of the overall administration of the Act. The review will also reflect current national debate on handguns and firearm trafficking.

Information Services

The Department provided a wide range of information services to government agencies, tertiary institutions, organisations, legal services and private citizens. The information included accident reports and probity checks for persons employed in designated government agencies, the security industry or other authorised agencies.

The Department regularly provides reports and analysis of drug and crime statistics for state and national government and non-government organisations, as well as a wide range of tertiary and research institutions.

Information in relation to crime statistics conforms with national standards developed by the National Crime Statistics Unit which is part of the Australian Bureau of Statistics. The national crime statistical acquisition will be improved with the development of a National Offender Based Statistics Collection. The Department has been involved in the extraction and sorting of offender-based information from departmental databases in preparation for the development of this national collection.

As part of its local government partnership agreements, the Department has begun to provide local governments with information on crime trends and anti-crime strategies. The agency is presently developing a standardised reporting framework that will enable regional personnel to provide this type of information to local community groups, such as Neighbourhood Watch, or municipal councils.

Freedom of Information Requests

During the 2001-2002 financial year, 495 individuals sought access to information via the Freedom of Information process. All applicants received the requested information within the statutory time limit or by the date negotiated under Section 17(6) of the Act. Seven individuals sought a review of the decision made by the Department in relation to their Freedom of Information request. Reviews conducted by the Ombudsman upheld all of the Department's decisions.

Firearms

The majority of firearms licence holders have been relicensed during this year. A significant number of licence holders opted for a three-year licence rather than a five-year licence, and there was a substantial number of licence holders who decided to discontinue their licences. Many of these licence holders surrendered their firearms to be destroyed, which resulted in a larger than expected number of firearms being received for destruction.

An advertised amnesty was conducted from October to December 2001 and resulted in the surrender of a wide variety of firearms.



Professionalism

At the basis of modern policing is community trust and confidence. The community expects and demands that police display their very best behaviour, even when dealing with some of the very worst aspects of modern society.

Police are vested with specific authority to enforce the law and protect life and property, and are frequently called upon to make decisions and take charge of situations under difficult and sometimes dangerous circumstances. There is a need to ensure that such authority is properly exercised and that high standards of integrity and professionalism are rigorously maintained.

The Department is committed to maintaining the highest standards of professionalism and accountability, at an individual and organisational level. Policies and practices that acknowledge individual integrity, professionalism, personal accountability and the proper exercise of authority have been developed. In particular, the Department has focused on extending educational and training opportunities for staff in order to enhance professionalism, and its achievements in this regard are outlined later on in the report.

A high standard of professionalism should be evident in the behaviour of police employees and in all aspects of the functioning of a police organisation. Police employees and organisations must be demonstrably open and accountable in every aspect of their operations. These attributes should also be integral to the selection, training, development, reward and promotion of sworn and unsworn employees. There are a number of procedures and structures in place to improve and report on accountability.

Corporate Values

The Department's Corporate Plan prescribes honesty, integrity, the responsible exercise of authority and ethical behaviour. The Business Plan makes front-line police officers directly accountable for their delivery of service, and the Customer Service Charter defines the standards customers may expect, with specific direction to staff on appropriate procedures to follow.

Ethical Standards

The examination of ethical issues continues to form a major part of the police cadet training course and is also a component of all in-service and professional development courses at the Police Academy. The program also includes sessions from university staff, who provide a community perspective. Refinements to the curriculum have continued in keeping with the review of the Department's training approach to professionalism and ethics, completed in 2000-01 by the Centre for Applied Philosophy and Ethics, University of Tasmania. A practical approach to ethics is provided by Internal Investigations personnel who provide role-play training in the conduct of police interviews, and advise on appropriate procedures to follow when preparing internal investigation reports.

A number of resources are available to assist operational personnel with their decision-making. For example, the 'SELF' test requires an employee to consider first whether a decision can withstand Scrutiny, is Ethical, is Lawful, and is Fair to all affected by it.

The Tasmania Police Manual provides Standing Orders and instructions to all members. It contains provisions regarding the policy, methods, duties and organisation of the Service to assist members to satisfactorily discharge their duties to the Government and the people of Tasmania. It is also designed to provide a framework of accountability to ensure members discharge those duties in a responsible and professional manner.



Commissioner's Medal and Commissioner's Award

It is now five years since the need was identified to introduce a reward and recognition system into the organisation that acknowledges the outstanding work of those people who make the organisation run day in and day out. The underlying theme of the awards is one of providing at least ten years' service, underpinned by a high level of integrity. Stringent tests of eligibility are applied so that the awards retain their intrinsic value, and recognise in a meaningful way the work of those people who contribute to the professional reputation the Department enjoys. This year, fifteen State Service employees and sixty-five sworn officers received an award.

Investigating Unethical Conduct

The Department has a responsibility to achieve timely and appropriate resolution of complaints and to ensure fair and equitable treatment of employees under investigation and in relation to internal and external complainants.

Allegations relating to crimes, summary offences and serious disciplinary matters are investigated under Complaints Against Police guidelines. The outcomes of completed internal investigations are determined by the Deputy Commissioner of Police and are open to review by the Office of the Ombudsman. Complaints involving serious breaches of the law are referred to the Director of Public Prosecutions for assessment.

A total of ninety-eight (98) Complaints Against Police were received during the 2001-2002 financial year. This represents a 29% reduction in complaints from the previous year's total of 139 complaints and is the lowest number of complaints recorded since computer records commenced in 1994. Of those 98 complaints, 24 were sustained, 37 were not sustained, 9 were exonerated, 5 were unfounded, and 23 have not been finalised. The 24 complaints

sustained represents 25% of total complaints and is a 5% increase from the previous year.

Significant decreases have occurred in the number of complaints alleging Assault (down 36%) and Neglect of Duty (down 55%). The only category to experience an increase is Misconduct which rose by 14%. Misconduct now comprises 21% of total complaints, second behind Assault which makes up 40% of complaints. 54% of complaints made against police during this financial year were made by, or were the subject of, persons placed under arrest.





Ninety-eight complaints against police represents only 0.16% of the 62,733 charges laid by police during 2001-2002 and attendance at 139,837 incidents around the State.

Prevention and further reduction of complaints will be the principal focus of Internal Investigations for 2002-2003. This will be achieved by:

- providing Districts with a detailed analysis of their complaints;
- identification of police officers and locations 'at risk' of attracting complaints and reporting trends to the Deputy Commissioner of Police; and
- face-to-face discussion at District management meetings at Inspector, Sergeant and Constable levels.

The Department promotes a culture that focuses on quality service and customer satisfaction, for which all levels of the organisation are accountable. The Customer Service Complaint (CSC) process focuses on the resolution of minor complaints, such as incivility or inappropriate behaviour. Except for Ombudsman-initiated complaints, the CSC process is managed by District and Support Commanders. A total of ninety-nine (99) Customer Service Complaints were received this year, representing a 12% decrease from the 112 Customer Service Complaints received during the previous 2000-2001 financial year.

Improving Accountability

Corporate Management Group Performance Review

The Department undertakes quarterly performance reviews which evaluate all Districts and Commands against a set of performance indicators. The purpose of the review process is to engender a 'performance' culture that:

- accepts responsibility and accountability;
- focuses management and staff on key safety and security strategies;

- develops risk-management principles, and targets real issues;
- builds on intelligence-led policing and a problem-solving approach;
- improves efficiency and effectiveness by identifying best practice; and
- focuses on a 'continuous improvement' approach.

Management Review

To ensure the achievement and maintenance of best practice, Management Review personnel regularly conduct performance examinations throughout the agency to monitor the effectiveness of administrative and operational systems. A Systems Inspection Manual that was developed for this purpose became operational during the year. Each Commander is responsible for ensuring that District senior management undertake regular system inspections. In this way a high degree of uniformity in practices or procedures occurs throughout the state. This does allow for some flexibility in areas where local issues demand a different approach. During the year in review, district Commanders identified and ratified a number of deficiencies as well as recognising best practice methods.

Report on Government Services

Police accountability is monitored and reported on annually in the *Report on Government Services*. This document provides a status report on all police jurisdictions across the following four service delivery areas, allowing for some comparison:

- Community Safety and Support;
- Crime Investigation;
- Road Safety and Traffic Management; and
- Support to the Judicial Process.

As part of a national community perception survey, approximately 2,500 Tasmanians were asked a range of questions about community safety, problems in their local area, and their attitudes towards police. Overall, results from Tasmanian respondents were satisfactory.



In summary, Tasmania scored above the national average in the following survey areas:

- *feeling safe at home;*
- *feeling safe in public places;*
- *police are honest;*
- *police treat people fairly and equally; and*
- *police perform their jobs professionally.*

For the first time in a number of years, Tasmania was below the national average in eight out of nine major categories of offences against the person and property. More specific information can be found in the Key Performance Measures chapter.

Accountability to Government

The Department also reports on its performance (both financially and in terms of service delivery) to Government in three separate forums:

Parliament of Tasmania: The Annual Report is tabled each year on 30 November, and performance information, including forward targets, is presented in *Budget Paper No. 2*.

Tasmania *Together*: The Department reports to Government on indicators and activities that contribute to the Tasmania *Together* Goal 2: *to have a community where people feel safe and are safe in all aspects of their lives.*

Local Government: In keeping with its local government partnership agreements, the Department provides local government with performance information pertaining to local issues, crime trends etc.



During the year in review the Department continued to investigate access to more flexible employment conditions for employees and to promote opportunities for personal and professional development, highlighted by the following:

- establishment of a Flexible Employment Working Group (FEWG) to examine current employment practices and evaluate the development of further flexible employment options within the agency;
- implementation of the Healthy Lifestyle program for employees at all levels;
- introduction of further departmental and Commissioner of Police academic scholarships;
- in partnership with government and the University of Tasmania, significant progress towards the establishment of the Tasmanian Institute of Law Enforcement Studies (TILES); and
- a review of the police promotion and examination structure.

Recruiting Quality Police Officers

Admission to the police service involves a rigorous selection process comprising examinations, physical and psychological testing, public speaking and interviewing. From an initial 354 applicants who sat the entrance examinations sixty police cadets were successful in their efforts to join the police service. Thirty-three men and twenty-seven women commenced their 32-week academy training during the year as members of cadet courses.

Practical Training for Cadet Police Officers

One hundred and twenty-four cadets have undergone basic training at the Police Academy this year. This has ensured that a government undertaking to maintain numbers at eleven hundred has been met.

A review of the cadet course curriculum has been completed, and it identified a number of positive improvements. Phase 2 of the implementation stage is scheduled to be completed by February 2003. It will incorporate new legislation and recommendations made by Professor Malpas of the University of Tasmania in relation to ethics and professionalism training, together with the inclusion of the cadet course curriculum as part of the on-line learning initiative.





During the year the *Healthy Lifestyle* program was developed and implemented. Stringent physical assessments have been developed which require cadets to meet certain levels of physical performance during their time at the Police Academy.

Throughout the year a review of the Tasmania Police Academy Rules was conducted. New provisions have been included to reinforce the highest standard of professional conduct and behaviour demanded of members.

Eleven cadets received recognition of prior learning for their previous police and investigative experience, and have been fast-tracked through cadet training. A curriculum and assessment phase has been developed to provide this type of training, which allows the most efficient use of resources.

Promoting Professional and Personal Development

Partnership with the University of Tasmania

The Department continues to demonstrate its commitment to increasing the level of professionalism throughout the service. Tertiary education plays a vital role in the development of critical thinking, research and analytical skills, all essential elements of modern policing.

The partnership with the University of Tasmania has continued to develop, with a number of significant achievements for both organisations during the past twelve months. The undergraduate Bachelor of Social Science (Police Studies) course has proved to be one of the most popular new courses for police employees as well as members of the community. This year enrolments totalled seventy-four, approximately one-third of these being serving police officers.

The undergraduate course will undoubtedly benefit from the introduction of the Police

Studies postgraduate program, with a Graduate Certificate, Graduate Diploma and Master of Police Studies now offered. Each is designed as a unique professional course program which aims to give students a thorough grounding in policing analysis and practice. Already thirty police officers have enrolled in a postgraduate program.

The partnership has resulted in a number of candidates who are undertaking the Tasmania Police Inspectors Course also enrolling in the Graduate Certificate in Police Studies. In February 2002 staff from the University of Tasmania's School of Government taught the postgraduate unit *Contemporary Policing* as a short course to eighteen graduates of the Inspectors Course. The university, recognising the high quality of the Department's in-service courses, has advised that the level of accreditation granted at undergraduate level to serving police officers is to be extended. The accreditation already granted is a significant achievement for the Department and reflects positively on the standard of courses that are conducted at the Police Academy.

As the driving force behind the partnership, the Commissioner of Police has succeeded in consolidating the Department's policy in relation to tertiary education assistance, which now provides greatly increased opportunities for police officers and State Service personnel to undertake tertiary education with departmental assistance.

Tasmanian Institute of Law Enforcement Studies (TILES)

A further important academic achievement for Tasmania, following an initial discussion between the Commissioner and the Chancellor of the University of Tasmania, is the establishment of the Tasmanian Institute of Law Enforcement Studies as part of the strategic partnerships being forged between government, the university and stakeholders.



In announcing the new Institute the Commissioner indicated that it would focus on research and consultancy opportunities in the key areas of law enforcement, policing and governance. The Institute will provide an opportunity to ensure that contemporary policing services are evidence-based, with significant benefits accruing to the community through enhanced policing practices. The core activities of TILES will involve integrated crime data collection and the analysis of law enforcement policy and practice.

Scholarships

The Department and the University have collaboratively established a scholarship scheme. This includes Department of Police and Public Safety scholarships, for which eligible employees may apply, and Commissioner of Police scholarships. This year five Department of Police and Public Safety scholarships were awarded, (two State Service and three Police). Three Commissioner of Police scholarships were awarded to Police Cadets for academic achievement.

The Commissioner's Scholarships and Academic Awards include a Perpetual Department of Police and Public Safety/University Scholarship scheme which provides four undergraduate scholarships each year. To date ten such scholarships have been awarded. A project/study scholarship is also available for an employee who undertakes a contemporary project or field of study which would be of value to the organisation. The scholarship consists of air travel provided by Qantas and reimbursement of other reasonable expenses by the Department. In 2002 the recipient of this scholarship attended a Commercial Crime course at Bathurst, N.S.W.

Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme

The Department endorses the policing and postgraduate courses in public policy offered at the University of Tasmania as well as the

professional development courses offered at the Australian Institute of Police Management in Sydney, the activities of which are outlined in the National Commitments chapter. Tertiary education is directly supported through the Department's Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme (TEAS). The scheme assists employees commencing or continuing an approved course of study at tertiary level by providing interest-free loans for the payment of HECS fees, a subsidy towards the cost of text books and time off work to study (depending on exigencies of the service). During the 2001-02 financial year ninety employees were receiving assistance from the scheme.

Access to Workplace Qualifications

State Service employees are taking up the opportunity to study for a Business Administration Certificate under a traineeship scheme. The scheme, designed for existing employees, is conducted as a whole-of-government initiative. Participation in the traineeship program enables employees to gain recognition for their current skills and abilities, particularly in the administration field. On completing the traineeship some participants have pursued higher level qualifications to diploma level. The scheme permits employees to gain a nationally recognised qualification, and the organisation benefits from a more highly skilled workforce with an emphasis on contemporary administration and management practices.

Access and Equity

Following the proclamation of the *Tasmanian Anti-Discrimination Act* on 15 December 1999, the Department commenced a comprehensive review and development process with the launch of an Access and Equity program in August 2000 by the Premier, Mr Jim Bacon.

The implementation phase commenced with a major focus on education and training, highlighting corporate responsibilities at all



levels of the organisation, incident management, advisory services and research into flexible and family-friendly working environments.

Major achievements during the reporting period included:

- implementation of the first Access and Equity Management Plan;
- exposure of 86% of the workforce to their Access and Equity responsibilities;
- provision of Access and Equity education to all Supervisor, Sergeant Qualifying and Inspector Qualifying courses held at the Police Academy;
- development and acceptance of the final program report by Corporate Management Group;
- establishment of the Flexible Employment Working Group;
- hosting the Australian and New Zealand Equal Employment Opportunity Consultative Committee conference; and
- researching the new management plan with the themes of Beyond Compliance and Managing Diversity.

Women in Policing

During the past twelve months:

- three women passed the Inspectors Qualifying examinations and course;
- one woman was promoted to the rank of Inspector; and
- two women were promoted to the rank of Sergeant.

The numbers participating in flexible employment continue to increase, with 45 women police officers and 55 State Service members working in some form of flexible employment.

Sworn and unsworn members provided national representation on the Commissioners' Australasian Women in Policing Advisory Committee, the Australian and New Zealand

Equal Opportunity Committee and the Police Federation of the Australian Womens' Advisory Committee (Chair).

A current serving Policewoman was recognised as the longest serving policewoman, with service exceeding 33 years.

The recruitment of female cadets has increased from 36% of total recruitment last financial year to 45% this year, with one course having 55%, exceeding 50% for the first time.

Flexible Employment Working Group (FEWG)

The Department has established the Flexible Employment Working Group to review current employment practices and develop and implement contemporary employment options throughout the agency. The Department initiated the Flexible Employment Working Group as part of its commitment to maintaining currency with policies and practices that ensure alignment with government and industry standards.

The Group will review policies and operating practices that may cause artificial barriers to the development of the organisation and individual employees' career and personal opportunities. The review will include adoption leave, parental leave and procedures relating to promotions, secondments, training and tenure. In addition the Group will research contemporary flexible employment options such as part-time opportunities, work from home, salary sacrifice and flexible rostering. As a result of reviews and research carried out by the Group, it is envisaged that there will be:

- increased availability of contemporary and flexible employment options;
- improved awareness of flexible employment opportunities; and
- increased appreciation of responsibilities and benefits of a flexible and responsive working environment.



State Service Act Implementation Project

The *State Service Act 2000* introduces State Service Principles and the Code of Conduct. The Department established the State Service Act Implementation Project with a view to not only implementing the requirements of the Act, but ensuring contemporary human resource policies and practices for State Service employees are developed. To this end, the project has implemented a number of initiatives which promoted contemporary practices including:

- inclusion of State Service information in the Police Gazette;
- mass communication and education of State Service employees and all managers regarding their responsibilities, particularly in relation to the State Service Principles and Code of Conduct;
- identification of integrated training opportunities;
- development and implementation of an Investigative Principles course;
- development of the Temporary Employment Register; and
- integration of the *State Service Act 2000* presentation into management courses.

Future initiatives identified by the project include:

- identification and implementation of conflict management, negotiation and ethics training;
- training and skills audit of all State Service employees;
- development and implementation of a State Service education program; and
- integration of State Service employees into existing management training/qualifying courses.

Human Resource Strategic Plan

The Human Resource Strategic Plan charts the Department's human resource planning for the future. Among the priorities identified are a review and evaluation of operational skills, and a formal system to enhance the promotional prospects of members. Considerable research is being undertaken with regard to police rostering and promotion examination procedures.

Occupational Health and Safety

The role of the Department's Staff Support Unit is to provide professional advice and services to management and employees, and to assist with occupational health, safety, rehabilitation, welfare and psychological support. The unit is a multi-disciplinary team which acts as a cross-functional team when required.

A strategic priority of the unit has resulted in occupational health, safety and welfare systems development utilising *AS/NZ 4801 Occupational Health and Safety Management Systems* as a framework. This standard has also been used as a reference point for internal auditing procedures. Implementation of an effective occupational health and safety management system should lead to a further reduction in workplace illness and injury, minimising the human and financial costs associated with workplace accidents. The Department is to be awarded the National Safety Council of Australia Telstra Safety Award for *Best Management of an Occupational Health and Safety Specific Workplace Risk*.

The Department recently endorsed a new *Occupational Health, Safety and Welfare Policy Statement* and a *Welfare Responsibility and Governance Statement*. Both documents establish a revised framework for managing occupational health, safety and welfare, focusing on:



- commitment to occupational health, safety and welfare principles;
- re-establishment of the Occupational, Health, Safety and Welfare Steering Committee;
- highlighting management responsibility at a District level; and
- the advisory role of the Staff Support Unit.

This change is consistent with best practice occupational health, safety and welfare principles espoused by the National Safety Council of Australia.

Human Resource Information Services (HRIS)

Human Resource Information Services manages the Department's computerised human resource management information system, ensuring that employees' personal details, remuneration and entitlements are efficiently maintained. The system combines full human resource and payroll functionality, providing a unified view of information for management purposes.

The system (*Remus*) has undergone significant technical and operational changes in the course of the year, and gained a new name - *Empower-HR*. The 'look and feel' of *Empower-HR* is consistent with the familiar Microsoft Windows environment, providing users with 'desktop' views and windows-based functionality.

Apart from the drop-down menus that provide quick access to any part of the system, there is a new ability to set up user-specific business processes to connect a series of entry screens required for frequently used administrative processes. This is particularly useful for the Department's external users. A prime objective of a human resource management system is to improve overall operational efficiency. HRIS has the responsibility for the continued development and review of appropriate quality assurance standards and processes to achieve effective human resource reporting for strategic management and measuring of key human resource performance indicators.



Corporate Services provided a high level of business support to operational personnel during 2001-2002. The Department's Business Plan identifies key areas for achieving ongoing business support to facilitate improved delivery of service throughout the Department.

Corporate Services Administration

Corporate Services Administration has been committed to implementing changes to legislation, advising of issues in relation to employment conditions and providing access for both sworn members and State Service employees to contribute to flexible work environments.

Business Projects Services (BPS)

During 2001-2002, Business Projects Services provided support and services for a number of projects conducted within the Department as well as projects conducted in conjunction with other government agencies. It provided information and training to staff through an integrated change management strategy, preparing them for change within the organisation. Business Project Services acted as Secretariat for the Information Management Board Projects and the Inter-Agency Steering Committee. One of the major programs undertaken over the reporting period was the CrimTrac Program, incorporating DNA and NAFIS and Exhibits Management enhancements.

Other projects undertaken, where best practice in project management was promoted and applied, were:

- CRIMES Project (Court Records Information and Management System);
- Domestic Violence Integrated Information Project;
- Drug Offence Reporting System Project;
- Electronic Leave Project;
- Firearms Licence Renewals Project;
- Integrated Data Management Project (IDMP);
- Lotus Notes Project;

- On-Line Charging Project;
- Personal Location Beacons (EPIRBS); and
- Red Light Camera Project.

Communication and Information Technology Services (CITS)

As part of the ongoing program to improve coverage of the Police Mobile Radio Network, new radio sites at Table Cape and Gordon Dam were installed, existing sites at Bothwell and Bruny Island upgraded, and modifications made to all vehicle car kits. CITS also manages the IMB (Issues) Board's strategic direction and contributes technical expertise to BPS projects. Several new computer systems were successfully implemented including:

- the IDMP police intelligence report system;
- *Intrepid* Centralised Enquiry (ICE: a system which integrates information from several systems in response to a single query); and
- a real-time database capturing reports of domestic violence that is accessible by both police and the Domestic Violence Crisis Service.

Improvements to police computing infrastructure included:

- an upgrade to police data communications including new Asymmetrical Digital Subscriber Line (ADSL) and broadband technologies that improved the speed of network computers in regional areas; and
- 140 new computers were added to the police network. In past years police computers were upgraded on an ad hoc basis, whereas they are now kept contemporary by means of a three-year cyclic replacement leasing program.

Industrial Relations

The phased implementation of the *Police Award 2001*, ratified in June 2001, continued during the year with members receiving a 2.5% salary increase effective from 1 December 2001 with review and consideration given to:



- an increase to one-member station allowance;
- hard-to-fill isolated conditions;
- improvement in transfer expenses; and
- Specialist Squad allowance.

Corporate Services and Legal Services prepared a case relating to the claim lodged with the Tasmanian Industrial Commission by a police officer for unfair dismissal. A legal change now provides for police to use the Tasmanian Industrial Commission as an avenue for the hearing and determination of industrial matters.

Corporate Services has been active in participation with the Police Association of Tasmania and the Community and Public Sector Union on issues affecting members employed by this agency.

Financial Management Services

The focus of Financial Management Services continues to be on the budgetary process. The appointment of a Senior Budget Analyst during 2001-02 has seen greater alignment of the Department's global allocation to District budgets, and greater devolution of budget responsibility. The alignment of the Department's planning process, the budget cycle and Tasmania *Together* goals continues to be a priority.

Advancements in information technology have provided greater information capabilities to operational managers. Developments in the electronic business environment during 2001-02 have included an upgrade of the financial information system, access to on-line credit card reporting and implementation of electronic taxation software.

The introduction of performance reporting on account payment processing has ensured that an efficient processing cycle has been maintained. The move towards electronic payment processing as opposed to cheque

payment has been well supported and continues to provide cost savings to the Department.

The emphasis on accrual accounting continues with the introduction of an assets database together with a revaluation of plant and equipment. The Department has again submitted an accrual budget for inclusion within the whole-of-government accrual reporting, and continues to move towards providing operational reporting against an accrual budget.

Asset Management Services

The major focus during 2001-02 was directed at the implementation of two Government Infrastructure Programs.

Housing Refurbishment Program

Funding of \$2 million enabled 133 police residences to be upgraded with the majority of funds being directed towards kitchen and bathroom upgrades, as well as the replacement of floor coverings.

Vessel Rationalisation Program

Funding of \$600,000 enabled the purchase of five new vessels, three vessel trailers and six motors for larger police vessels. In addition two vessels were refurbished and three boat sheds erected.

Strategic Asset Management Plan

During 2001-02 implementation of the Strategic Asset Management Plan continued. The major projects undertaken were:

- refurbishment of Devonport Police Station;
- relocation of Southern Prosecution Services to Southern District Headquarters;
- upgrade of fire detection panels at Launceston and Bellerive Police Station; and
- the development of proposals for the refurbishment of the Tasmania Police Academy and Northern District Headquarters.



The major items of equipment purchased were 20 evidentiary breath testing machines (\$295,000). Work continued on developing and enhancing Procurement and Contract Management Practices. During the latter part of the year the functions of risk management were assigned to Asset Management Services. Work commenced on developing a Strategic Risk Management Plan for the Agency which will be completed during 2002-03.

Workers' Compensation Management Services

The aim of Workers' Compensation Management Services is to reduce the costs of workers' compensation to the Department by ensuring early action to achieve a return to work, and the use of financial resources to achieve maximum outcomes.

The responsibility for referral and management of rehabilitation services has become a function of the Workers' Compensation Unit during the 2001-2002 financial year. The decision to include this function in the unit was made due to increased efficiency and improved services to injured workers. External rehabilitation providers have been used to provide a broad range of expert services to assist in recovery and return to work.

Two hundred and fifteen claims for compensation were received in the 2001-2002 year. These claims resulted in a cost of \$1 million, representing a fall in the cost of claims by over \$600,000. There was a minor increase of nine claims from the previous year.

Media and Marketing Services

This year saw the media management of two particular incidents that impacted on the Department with widespread community perceptions - the enquiry into the sinking of the *Margaret J* and the dismissal of a police sergeant and subsequent Industrial Commission hearings. Both of these incidents involved protracted briefings with the media.

Other significant events involved the promotion of a major international conference on terrorism, a Chemical, Biological and Radiological (CBR) training exercise and the commission and launch of the Keyholder Database Register using the website in interactive mode. Each month there are an average of around 400 electronic media reports referring to police, 300 print media reports and 350 media briefings with journalists.

Records Information Services

A Business Case was developed for the implementation of an electronic records management system in accordance with the International Standards for Records Management (AS ISO 154890). The Business Case is being reviewed by the Information Management Board. A review is also being conducted into the implementation of a single corporate records management and information system across the whole of government.

The Tasmanian Government's Inter-Agency Steering Committee, responsible for the review, has established a reference group to monitor the Department of Education's project on the implementation of a new records and information management system. The implementation of this system will impact on the whole-of-government approach which, in turn, will impact on the direction and timing of this project within the Department.



Key Performance Measure 1 - Community Satisfaction with the Police Service

Policing services can determine the effectiveness and appropriateness of their service delivery to the community by conducting qualitative surveys that are statistically valid. The results of this suite of questions were mixed, and unfortunately in two areas Tasmania rated below the national average. The above-average result in Fig. 1.3. may reflect the increasing focus that the Department is placing on building community partnerships, and in supporting young people 'at risk'.

The original community perceptions survey - a face to face interview - was conducted over a five-year period by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). When ABS ceased conducting surveys measuring the perceptions of respondees, the Police Practitioners' Group chose a private provider, A C Nielsen, to conduct the survey. The methodology utilised by A C Nielsen is a completed telephone interview and, being much cheaper than a face-to-face, allowed the sample size in each police jurisdiction to be doubled. The combination of a different methodology and some variation to questions meant that no genuine comparison can be made between the 2 survey results. A new time series will commence in this report based on the responses of some 2500 Tasmanians interviewed on a rolling basis over the past 12 months.

The data sources for the Performance Measures in this chapter are DPPS and DIER databases, the *Report on Government Services 2002* and A C Nielsen telephone surveys conducted with Tasmanians between July 2001 and June 2002. Figures showing these survey results are indicated by *

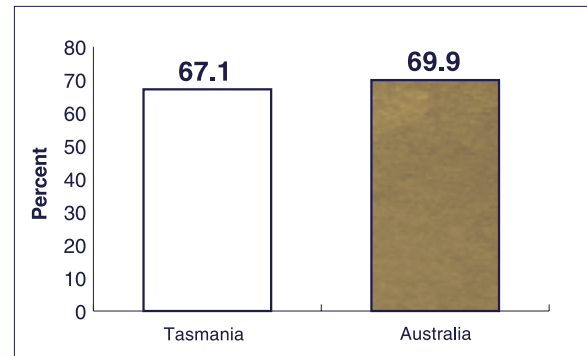


Fig. 1.1* Percentage of the population satisfied with services provided by police.

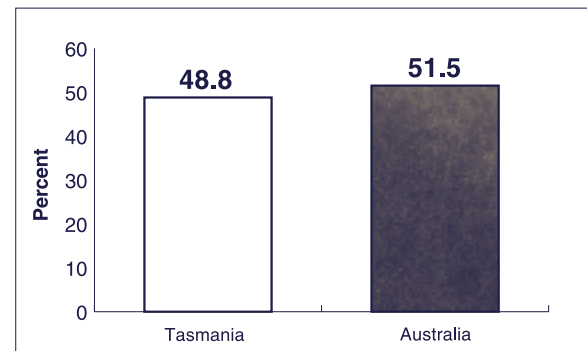


Fig. 1.2* Percentage of the public satisfied with police in dealing with public order problems

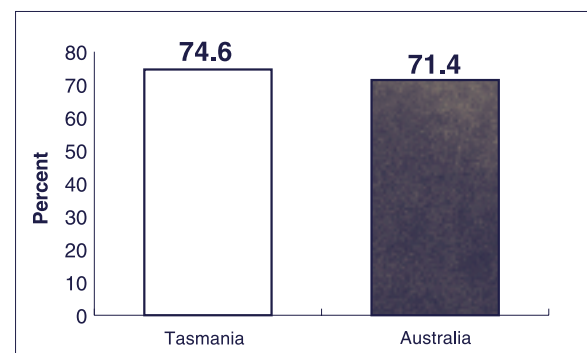


Fig. 1.3* Percentage of the public satisfied with police support for community programs.



Key Performance Measure 2 - Confidence in Police Professionalism and Complaint Resolution

Although very different indicators (one a community perception survey and the other the number of people who complain about police behaviour) together they provide a litmus test of the level of trust and confidence the community has in its police. The police service has worked tirelessly to reduce the number of police complaints and has demanded the highest levels of professionalism and integrity of its staff. Complaints against police continued to show a significant decrease and are at their lowest level since accurate records have been kept. The decrease in complaints is claimed to be the direct result of improved supervision and management practices by the Department.

This group of figures also reveals that Tasmanians have a high level of trust and confidence in their police service, and agree that they perform their duties professionally and with integrity.

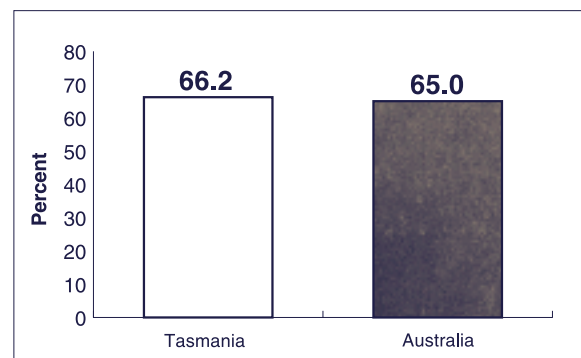


Fig. 2.2* *Percentage of population who have the opinion our police treat people fairly and equally.*

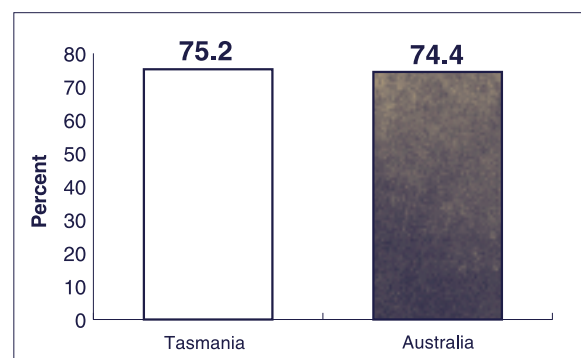


Fig. 2.3* *Percentage of population who have the opinion our police are honest.*

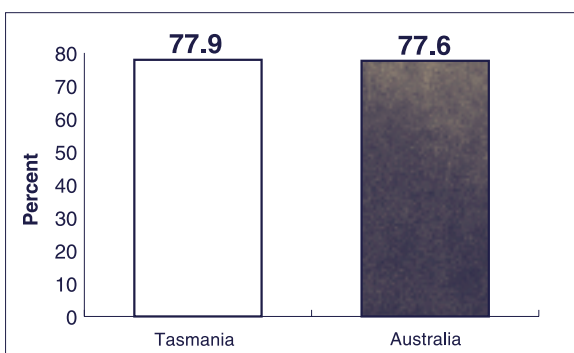


Fig. 2.1* *Percentage of population who have the opinion our police perform their job professionally.*

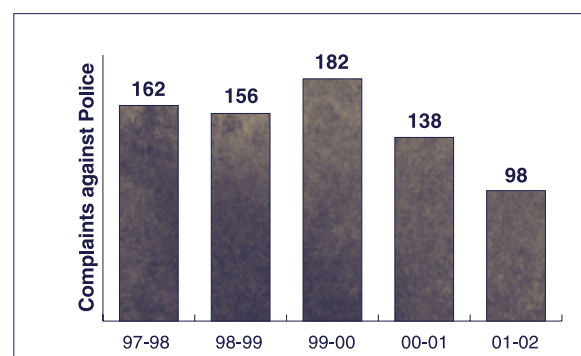


Fig. 2.4 *Number of complaints against police.*

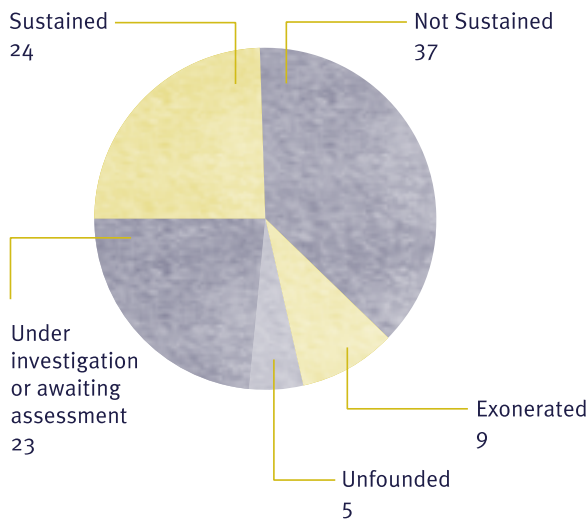
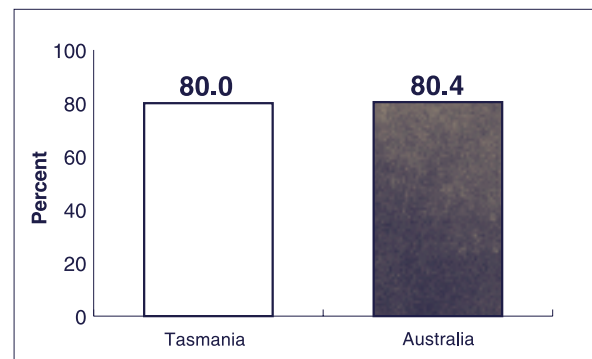


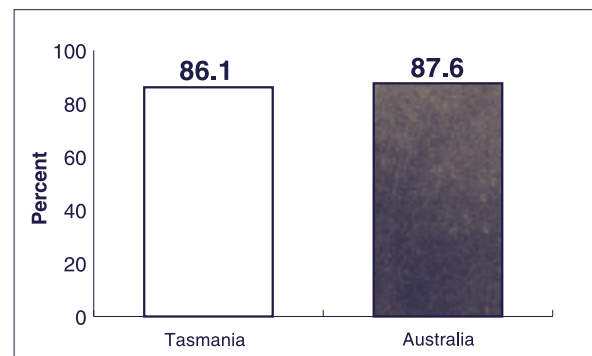
Fig. 2.5 Number of complaints against police registered during the 2001-02 period.

Key Performance Measure 3 - Community Perceptions of Safety

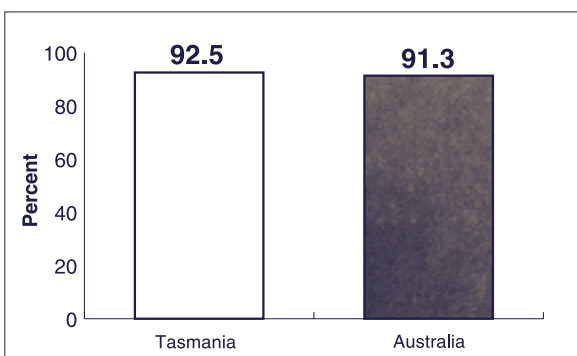
Results from this suite of questions reveal that Tasmanians generally felt safe in their homes and in the immediate neighbourhood. The results indicating that people felt less safe travelling on public transport need to be balanced by the fact that nearly half the respondents indicated that this question was not relevant. In other words, a substantial minority - by far the largest of any State - did not use public transport.



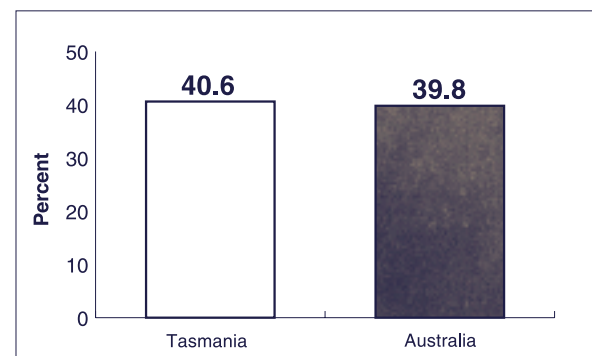
*Fig. 3.2** Percentage of population who feel safe or very safe at home alone during the night.



*Fig. 3.3** Percentage of population who feel safe or very safe walking or jogging during the day.



*Fig. 3.1** Percentage of population who feel safe or very safe at home alone during the day.



*Fig. 3.4** Percentage of population who feel safe or very safe walking or jogging at night.

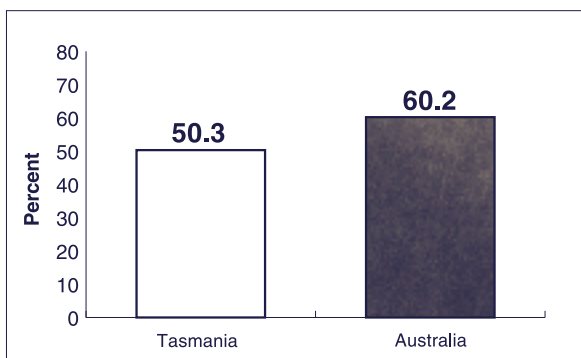


Fig. 3.5 Percentage of population who feel safe travelling on public transport during the day.*

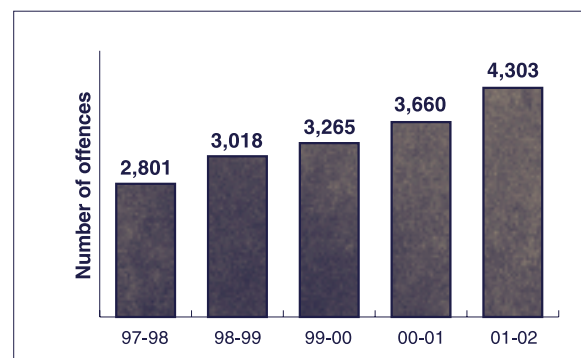


Fig. 4.1 Total recorded Offences Against the Person.

Key Performance Measure 4 - Offences Recorded and Cleared

A critical indicator of the effectiveness of a police service and of the confidence that the community has in its police service is its willingness to report offences. Considerable police resources are devoted to improving safety and visibility. The results overall, particularly relating to Offences Against Property, were pleasing and reflect positively on the Department's intelligence-led policing strategies and improved forensic and investigative techniques. CrimTrac and DNA profiling have led to a substantial number of crimes being cleared up. The continued increase in Offences Against the Person is due largely to an increase in Assault/Sexual Assault. A significantly high number of the most serious Assault and Sexual Assault Offences were cleared up. The continued refinement of the intelligence-led approach to crime reduction has resulted in:

- a major reduction in the number of burglary/break and enters; and
- the best result achieved in clearance rates for property offences.

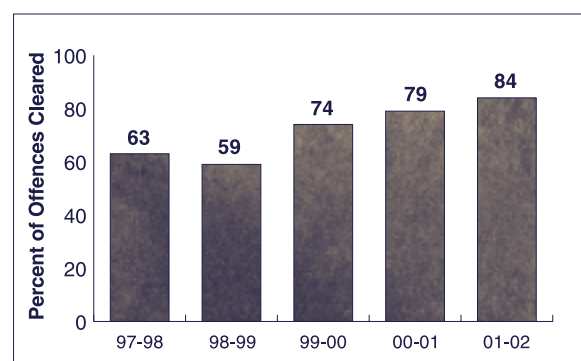


Fig. 4.2 Percentage of recorded Offences Against the Person cleared.

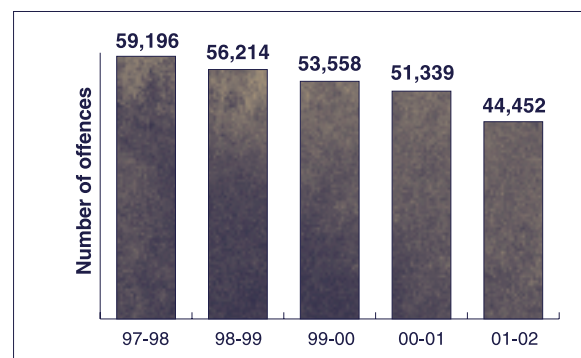


Fig. 4.3 Total recorded Offences Against Property.

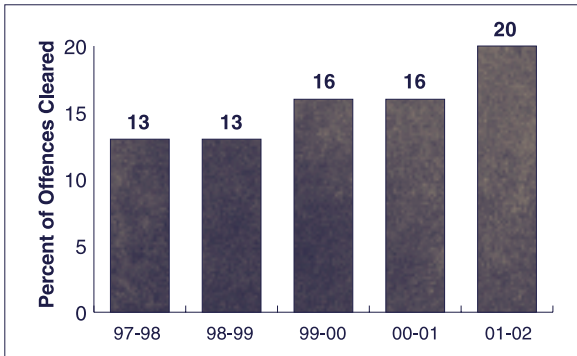


Fig. 4.4 Percentage of recorded Offences Against Property cleared.

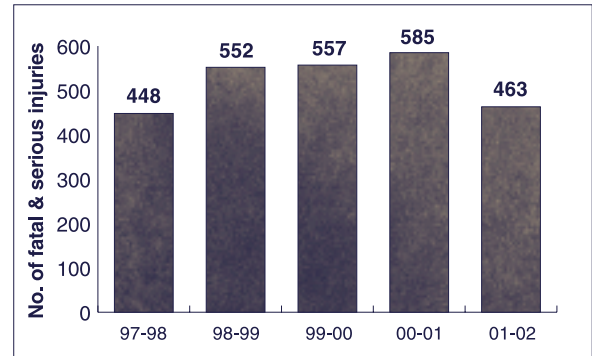


Fig. 5.1 Number of fatal and serious injuries.

Key Performance Measure 5 - Traffic Management and Road Safety

The activities of police contribute to making Tasmanian roads safer. The resources of police have again been increased through an additional contribution by the Motor Accidents Insurance Board. Police activities include speed camera operations, random breath tests, traffic accident attendance and investigation and enforcement activities focusing on seat belt usage, speeding motorists and driver inattentiveness. Each of these activities has been benchmarked and is reported on at a District level.

The State recorded its lowest number of injuries and injury crashes for a number of years. Other results, especially the increasing number of motorists found offending, and the community survey revealing the above-average number of motorists not wearing a seat belt, and drink-driving were of concern. Traffic Services will continue to focus on detecting poor road user behaviour.

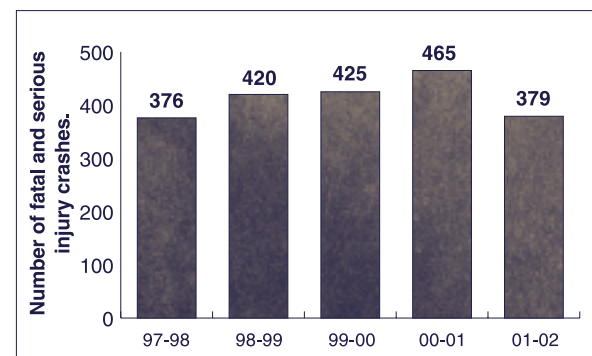


Fig. 5.2 Number of fatal and serious injury crashes.

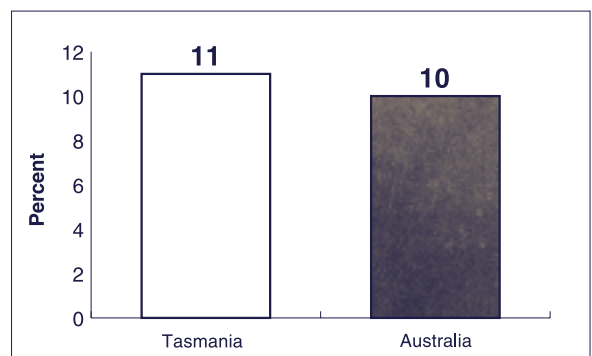


Fig. 5.3* Percentage of population who have sometimes driven when "possibly" over the 0.05 blood alcohol limit.

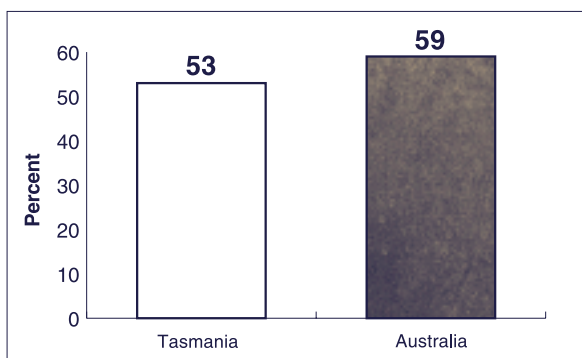


Fig. 5.4* *Percentage of population who have “sometimes”, or “more often” driven over the speed limit by 10 kph or more.*

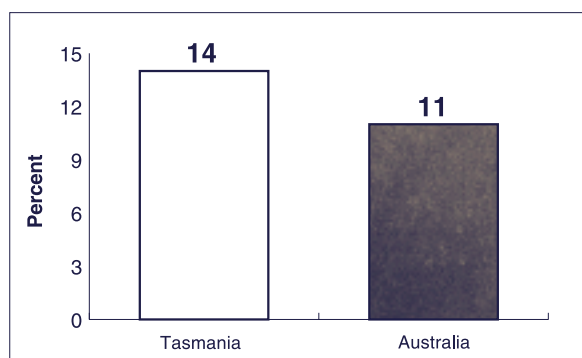


Fig. 5.5* *Percentage of population who have sometimes driven/been a passenger not wearing a seatbelt.*

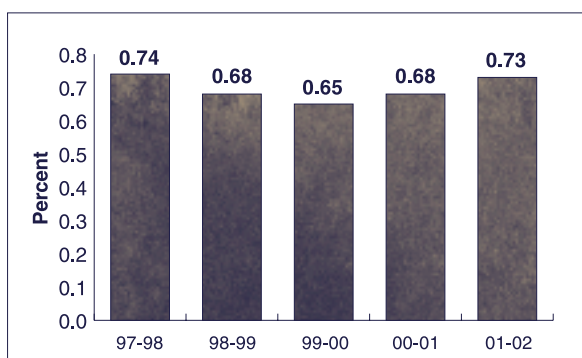


Fig. 5.6. *Percentage of motorists detected speeding by speed camera.*

Key Performance Measure 6 - Emergency Planning and Management

State Emergency Services personnel work closely with police and local government to identify and eliminate risks and to prepare for responding to and recovering from emergencies. Their expertise and dedication result in the saving of lives and property each year, particularly in road accident rescue situations. SES volunteers were involved in most search and rescue, disaster and road accident rescues. 2001 was the Year of the Volunteer and, as the figures indicate, SES volunteers contribute significantly to the safety of their local communities.

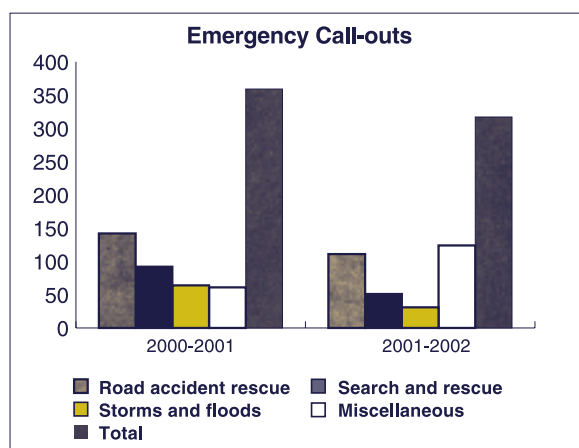


Fig. 6.1. *State Emergency Service Volunteer Call-outs*

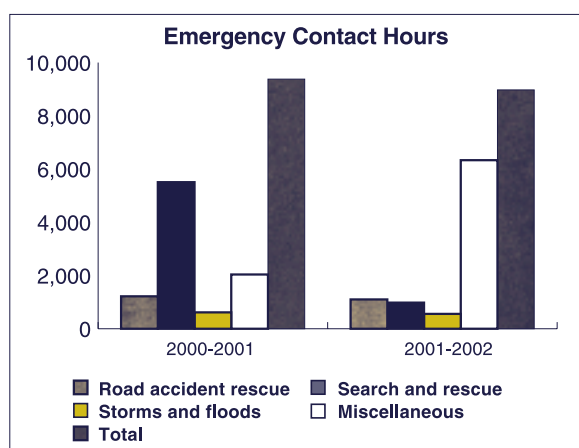


Fig. 6.2. *State Emergency Service Volunteer Contact Hours*

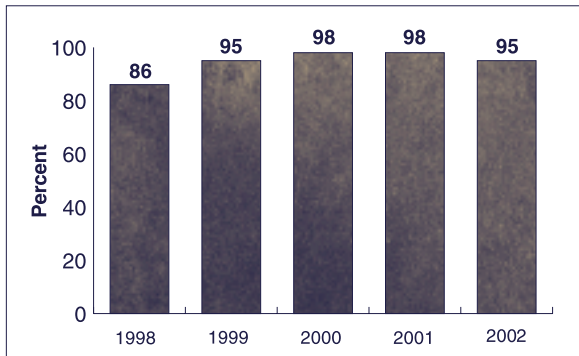


Fig. 6.3. *Percentage of current municipal emergency management plans.*

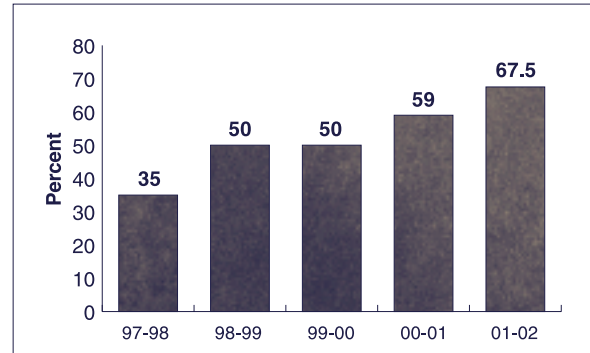


Fig. 7.1. *Percentage of juveniles cautioned or conferenced.*

Key Performance Measure 7 - Support to Judicial Services

Investigative and enforcement activities by police often culminate in the presentation of evidence in court by police prosecutors. Increasingly, police are choosing to divert appropriate offenders from the criminal justice system and are coordinating and participating in diversionary conferences for juvenile offenders.

Figure 7.1 depicts the percentage of juveniles cautioned or conferenced. The significant increase in the use of formal cautions and conferences by police and other government agencies is proving successful if judged in terms of the substantial reduction in the number of juveniles coming into contact with police.

Figure 7.2 depicts the number of domestic violence incidents reported to and attended by police. While the increase in Incident Reports is of concern, the true level of domestic violence in the community is unknown. This is the first year that the Department has had an accurate statewide reporting system, and the increase may be purely the result of improved reporting.

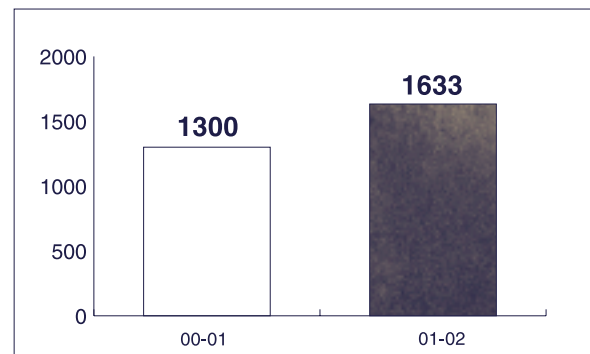


Fig. 7.2. *Domestic Violence Incident Reports.*



Commissioner of Police's Certificate of High Commendation

Inspector Colin A LITTLE

"Devotion to duty, leadership, provision of strategic and tactical direction, high-level interview, informant and witness management skills, together with the ability to prepare complex prosecution material resulting in the highly successful outcome of Operation Northcote."

Inspector Glen G BALL

"Devotion to duty, leadership, provision of strategic and tactical direction, high-level interview, informant and witness management skills, together with the ability to prepare complex prosecution material resulting in the highly successful outcome of Operation Northcote."

Sergeant Robert C COAD, No. 436

"Tenacity, integrity and devotion to duty at the National Crime Authority hearings in relation to Operation Northcote, together with a contribution towards the development of strategy and tactics resulting in the highly successful outcome of the Operation."

Sergeant Robert J E DUNN, No. 1111

"Extraordinary courage in hazardous circumstances and risking his own life when apprehending and securing an armed murder suspect, whilst under attack from a group armed with machetes, knives and rocks at Viqueque, East Timor on the 24th of June 2000."

Sergeant Mark A LOPES, No. 1491

"Tenacity, integrity and devotion to duty at the National Crime Authority hearings in relation to Operation Northcote, together with a contribution towards the development of strategy and tactics resulting in the highly successful outcome of the Operation."

Sergeant Scott A WILLING, No. 1743

"Tenacity, integrity and devotion to duty at the National Crime Authority hearings in relation to Operation Northcote, together with a contribution towards the development of strategy and tactics resulting in the highly successful outcome of the Operation."

Constable Anthony R BUCKINGHAM, No. 467

"Tenacity, integrity and devotion to duty at the National Crime Authority hearings in relation to Operation Northcote, together with a contribution towards the development of strategy and tactics resulting in the highly successful outcome of the Operation."

Constable Timothy C ALLEN, No. 560

"Tenacity, integrity and devotion to duty at the National Crime Authority hearings in relation to Operation Northcote, together with a contribution towards the development of strategy and tactics resulting in the highly successful outcome of the Operation."

Constable Ann-Marie PRETYMAN, No. 1816

"Tenacity, integrity and devotion to duty at the National Crime Authority hearings in relation to Operation Northcote, together with a contribution towards the development of strategy and tactics resulting in the highly successful outcome of the Operation."



Constable Christopher G SOMERVILLE, No. 1923:

“Devotion to duty, high-level analytical skills, preparation and presentation of high-level briefing material, together with a contribution towards the development of strategy and support to the Crown during the Operation Northcote trial.”

Commissioner of Police’s Certificate of Commendation

Sergeant Michael Phillip DAVIS, No. 848

“Dedication, skill and commitment to standards of excellence in the investigation of fatal and serious motor vehicle accidents.”

Constable Michael C MAXWELL, No. 1004

“Devotion to duty and high-level skills in scientific investigation in terms of crime scene management as applied to exhumations and documentation of evidence, assisting in the highly successful outcome of Operation Northcote.”

Constable Martin S DIX, No. 1144

“Outstanding professionalism, dedication to duty, skill and tenacity over a period of seven years whilst investigating Commonwealth and State Fisheries Offences related to Operation Matrix, playing a pivotal role in the historic successful prosecution of offenders.”

Constable Scott J BAILEY, No. 1297

“Professionalism, patience and negotiation skills during an attempted suicide from the Tasman Bridge on 13 March 1991 and placing himself in a position to prevent the intended suicide.”

Constable Philip L JARMAN, No. 1315

“Prompt, decisive and professional action as a crew member of the police vessel ‘Van Diemen’, in providing urgent medical aid to the skipper of the ‘Jaspa’, and contributing to high quality customer service by conveying the ‘Jaspa’ to Flinders Island and then to Devonport on the 2nd of July, 2000.”

Constable Gilbert D PEARCE, No. 1437

“Prompt, decisive and professional action, as the skipper of the police vessel ‘Van Diemen’, in providing urgent medical aid to the skipper of the ‘Jaspa’, and contributing to high quality customer service by conveying Mr Peter Stegmann to Flinders Island for treatment as well as facilitating the return of the ‘Jaspa’ to Devonport on the 2nd of July, 2000.”

Constable Gilbert D PEARCE, No. 1437

“Initiative and vision in developing protocols and procedures which enable the Marine and Rescue Division Police to respond to medical emergencies and render appropriate aid at the direction and with the authorisation of a doctor.”

Sergeant Gregory S LeFEVRE, No. 1632

“Devotion to duty and identification of significant lines of enquiry assisting in the highly successful outcome of Operation Northcote.”

Constable Damon C SMITH, No. 1841

“Professionalism displayed by promptly responding to the initial report of a burglary (with intent to rape), containing the immediate area allowing for a thorough search, alertness and observation in locating the offender, searching the immediate area for evidence and taking a physically imposing and potentially violent criminal into custody, without incident.”



Constable Gavin S WHITE, No. 2088

“Devotion to duty and prompt decisive action resulting in the rescue of a man attempting to commit suicide from the Tasman Bridge on the 19th of January 2001”

Australian Police Medal

Three members of Tasmania Police were awarded the Australian Police Medal in 2002, two as part of the 2002 Australia Day Awards and one as part of the 2002 Queen’s Birthday Honours List. These were:

Commander Darren Leigh Hine

Commander Hine was born at Smithton, Tasmania on 5 October 1962. He was appointed as a Constable with Tasmania Police on 26 November 1981.

Commander Hine has served in the north-west, north and south of Tasmania both as a uniformed officer and as a detective. He also served in Internal Investigations. He was awarded the National Medal in 1996 and the Commissioner’s Medal in 1999.

Commander Hine has always been extremely interested in professional development and has participated in numerous in-service courses at the Tasmania Police Academy. He has a Graduate Diploma in Executive Leadership from the Australasian Institute of Police Management in Sydney and has also undertaken studies towards a Diploma of Emergency Management.

As Projects Coordinator of the Department’s Business Projects Services section he has played an important role in change management within the organisation. As the Commander in charge of Executive

Support he has demonstrated outstanding strategic, analytical and creative skills as well as a sound understanding of the political and organisational environment impacting on the Department of Police and Public Safety.

Commander Thomas Alexander Tully

Commander Tully was born in Dundee, Scotland on 7 September 1954. He commenced duty as a police cadet with Tasmania Police on 12 January 1972.

He has performed both Uniform and Plain Clothes duties as a member of Tasmania Police and has served in numerous roles including the Drug Bureau, Criminal Investigation Branch, Prosecution and Human Resources. He has also performed duties as a Negotiator and as Officer in Charge of the Negotiators Unit.

In 1993 he was seconded to the National Crime Authority for two years.

Commander Tully has participated in numerous professional courses including the international Police Executive Officers Course at Airlie College in Victoria. He has recently successfully completed the Australian Institute of Police Management Police Executive Leadership program at Manly, New South Wales. Commander Tully is currently the Commander in charge of the Western District.

Constable Anthony Ronald Buckingham

Constable Buckingham was born at Hobart, Tasmania on 24 July 1949. He was appointed as a Junior Constable on 9 December 1965.

Constable Buckingham has served in Southern Tasmania on the East Coast during his career, mostly with the Criminal



Investigation Branch but more recently as a Uniform Officer.

Constable Buckingham has been highly commended on two occasions and has been commended twice. His high commendations were for initiative, perseverance, devotion to duty and skilful investigation into a murder in 1977, and also for diligence and devotion to duty when investigating numerous motor vehicle thefts and wilful damage to private and government property in 1979.

His commendation in 1973 was related to a murder inquiry and the arrest of an alleged offender. His commendation in 1981 was for observation, diligence and efficiency in causing the arrest of an offender who had caused damage to a police station.

Constable Buckingham's dossier contains numerous letters of appreciation from members of the public and from non-government and government organisations who have received his assistance. This correspondence attests to his professionalism and compassionate nature.

He was awarded the National Medal in 1983 and in 1999 was awarded the Commissioner's Medal.

Emergency Services Medal

Mr Geoff Marsh

Well before Geoff Marsh joined the State Emergency Service as a permanent officer 21 years ago, he was heavily involved with public safety through his active involvement as an SES and St John Ambulance volunteer, with surf life saving at both local and national level, and also with search and rescue and fire fighting

as an employee of the National Parks and Wildlife Service.

Mr Marsh's background as the Assistant Regional Officer (South) was duly recognised with several temporary appointments as Regional Officer (South) and a promotion to Senior Operations Officer in 1986. He displayed great initiative and achieved significant progress with the development and successful completion of all municipal and other emergency plans associated with his region. He was most proactive with the planning and implementation of multi-organisational exercises and training activities, still evident today in his role as Regional Emergency Management Officer (South Region), a position he has held since 1988.

Geoff Marsh is highly respected by volunteers, local coordinators and council representatives within his region and is often turned to, during this period of great change, for his advice and expert opinion in view of his extensive experience. The 2001-2002 period has been a challenging year due to broader emergency management responsibilities. Of particular note is the regionally-based Tasmanian Emergency Risk Management Project, which has placed great demands on regional staff. Despite his normal heavy workload, Mr Marsh has committed more than the usual hours and effort to this project and has performed a leadership role with regional stakeholders.

Mr Ian Kingston

Ian Kingston has always been a keen and dedicated member of his community on the Tasman Peninsula. He is a long-serving member of the local fire brigade (currently Group Captain), and a member of the Volunteer Ambulance Group. In 1983, following several horrific traffic



accidents, Ian lobbied government to establish a road accident rescue service to be based at Nubeena. The local SES group was formed early in 1984 with a primary role of vehicle accident response. This has since progressed to a broad range of responsibilities including search and rescue, response to marine accidents, support to local police and any other incident of an emergency nature that occurs within this community. Ian not only initiated the formation and development of this SES unit, but has also been manager of the unit since 1984.

As a self-employed contractor for most of this period, Ian's commitment to responding to incidents 24 hours a day has resulted in adverse financial effects on his business. He invariably drives machinery with pagers and radios within hearing distance so that he can rapidly leave his work and respond to community emergencies.

Unquestionably the worst possible incident occurred within this community in 1996 with the mass shootings at Port Arthur. The local SES unit was one of the first to respond, and Ian managed the ongoing difficult roles for unit personnel over the ensuing months despite the personal trauma he was exposed to as security officer at Port Arthur on the day of the shootings.

Ian has shown outstanding dedication to his community through his participation in voluntary emergency services on the Tasman Peninsula. His contribution to the State Emergency Service since 1984 has been exemplary.



Gary Gibson

During the year the Department lost a highly respected employee. Gary Gibson began his career with the Department on 2 January 1979. In January 1985 he was promoted to the position of Pay Officer, and in November 1985 to the position of Senior Finance Officer. In October 1987 Gary transferred to a position in Property Services, and at the time of his passing was Assistant Manager (Property).

Gary was held in the highest regard, not only by the Commissioner, members and staff, but also by outside organisations with whom he had contact. Letters of appreciation are testament to his professionalism and enthusiasm for his work. He had a life-long love of flying, and he exhibited this through his long years of distinguished service with the Air Training Corps that became the Australian Air Force Cadets. Rising through the ranks, Gary was Acting Squadron Leader at the time of his death.





Offences Recorded and Cleared: Tasmania

Summary

Total offences decreased by 13% (7,412 offences) in 2001-02 compared with a decrease of 3% the previous year. Contributing to the decrease was a decrease of 14% for Offences Against Property, and a decrease of 33% for Fraud and Similar Offences. Increases occurred for Offences Against the Person (17%) and Other Offences (2%).

Changes over the past two years are outlined below for offences recorded within the four major offence categories:

Number of Offences Recorded

Major Offence Categories	2000-01*	2001-02	Change
A. Offences Against the Person	3,678	4,303	17%
B. Offences Against Property	51,505	44,452	-14%
C. Fraud and Similar Offences	2,967	1,976	-33%
D. Other Offences	333	340	2%
Total Offences	58,483	51,071	-13%

*Revised

The number of offences cleared, detailed below, refers to offences cleared in the current financial year which were recorded in the current year or in previous years.

Number of Offences Recorded and Cleared

Major Offence Categories	2000-01*			2001-02		
	Rec.	Cleared	Cleared	Rec.	Cleared	Cleared
A. Offences Against the Person	3,678	2,940	80%	4,303	3,628	84%
B. Offences Against Property	51,505	8,557	17%	44,452	8,895	20%
C. Fraud and Similar Offences	2,967	2,356	79%	1,976	1,907	97%
D. Other Offences	333	242	73%	340	260	77%
Total Offences	58,483	14,095	24%	51,071	14,690	29%

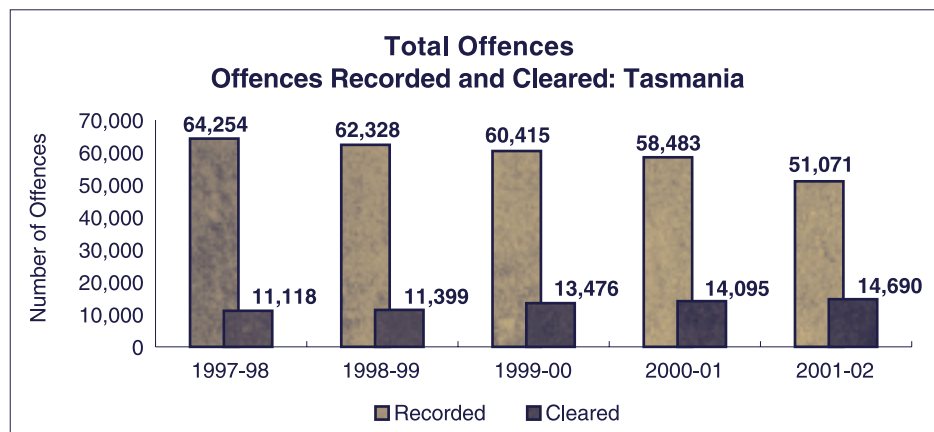
*Revised



Total Offences

Detailed below is the distribution in 2001-02 for the four major offence categories:

A. Offences Against the Person	8%
B. Offences Against Property	87%
C. Fraud and Similar Offences	4%
D. Other Offences	1%

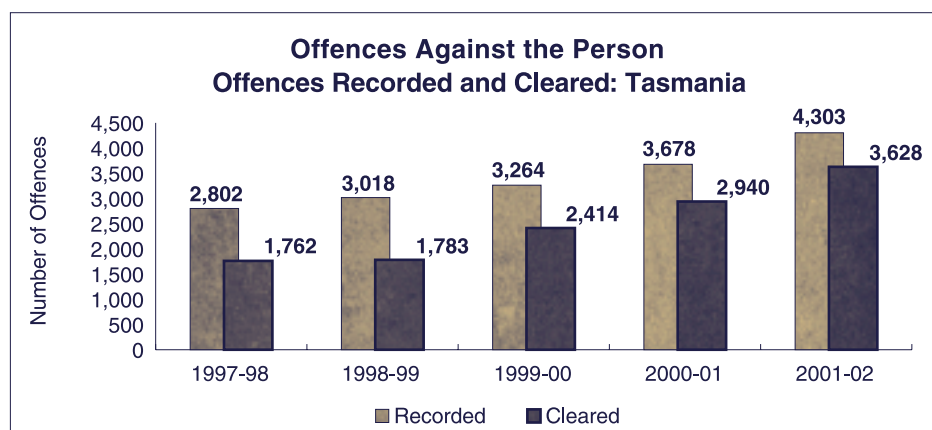


The clearance rate for total offences recorded in 2001-02 was 29%. This represents an improvement of five percentage points from 24% cleared the previous year.

A. Offences Against the Person

Offences Against the Person increased by 17% (625 offences) in 2001-02 and follows a 13% increase the previous year. The 17% increase was attributed mainly to increases in Assault/Resist/Obstruct Police, Threaten/Abuse/Intimidate Police, Common Assault, Aggravated Sexual Assault and Rape.

An upward trend over the past five years was detected.





The clearance rate for Offences Against the Person improved by four percentage points from 80% in 2000-01 to 84% in 2001-02.

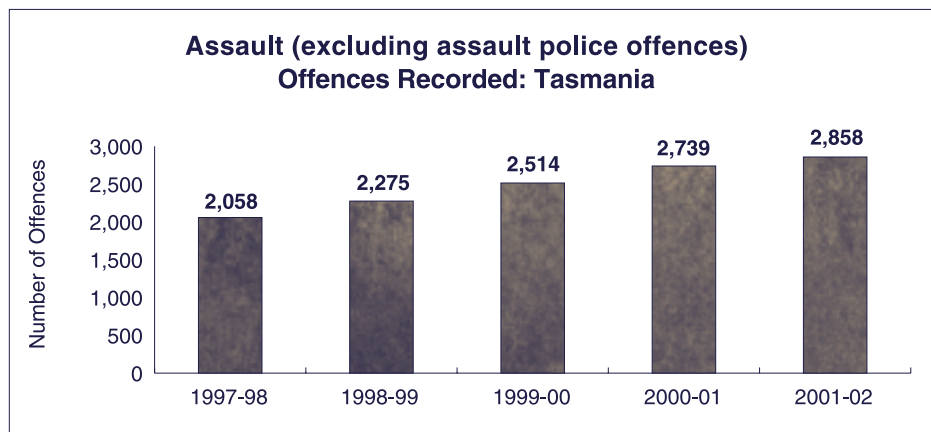
Assaults (excluding sexual assault and assault police offences) accounted for 66% of Offences Against the Person, while Homicide and Related Offences accounted for less than 1%.

Detailed below is the distribution in 2001-02 for Offences Against the Person:

Assault	66%
Assault/Resist/Obstruct Police	15%
Sexual Assault	7%
Assault and Like Offences	4%
Robbery (Armed/Unarmed)	4%
Assault/Resist/Obstruct Person Arresting	1%
Stalking/Homicide and Related Offences	1%
Other Offences	2%

Assault (excludes assault/resist/obstruct/threaten police)

A total of 2,858 offences was recorded in 2001-02 compared with 2,739 the previous year, an increase of 4% (119 offences). This is lower than the 9% increase in 2000-01 and 11% increase in 1999-00.



The majority of assaults (41%) were committed at a residential location, followed by assaults on a street/footpath (32%).

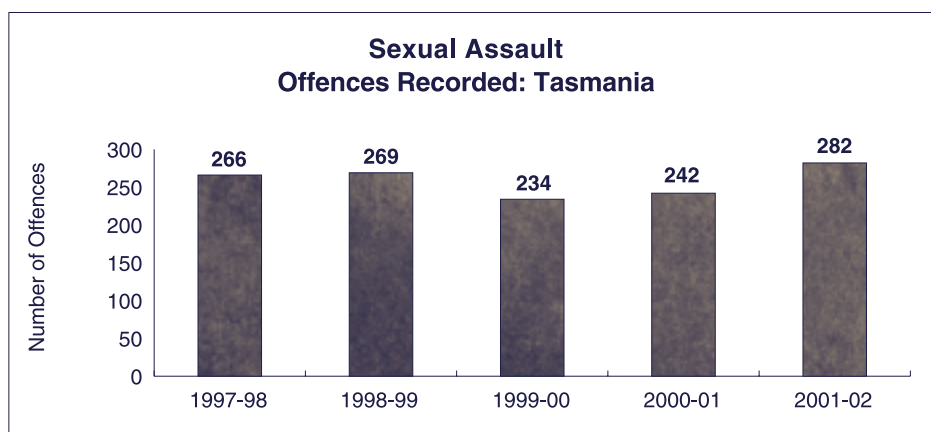
No weapon was used in 78% of assaults, 5% involved a knife and less than 2% involved a firearm. Other types of weapons were used in 14% of assaults.

Males were more likely to be victims of assault than females (57% of victims were males).



Sexual Assault

The number of sexual assaults recorded in 2001-02 increased by 17% (40 offences) after remaining relatively stable during the previous two years.

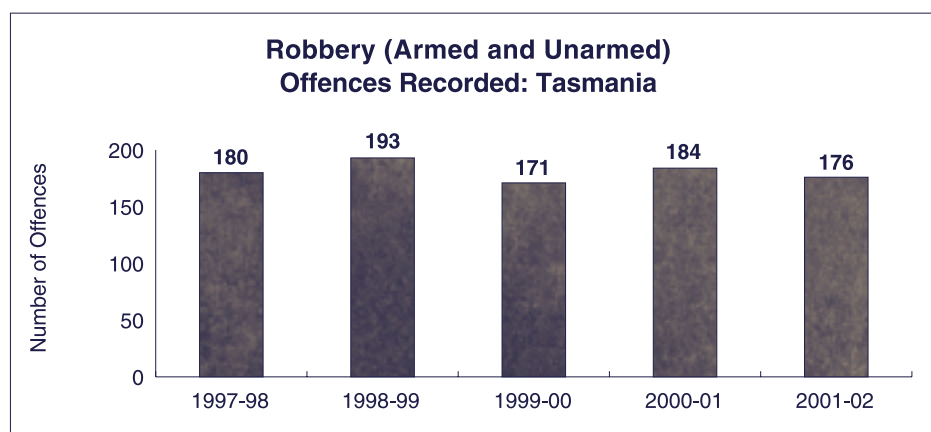


The majority of sexual assaults were committed without any weapon; less than 2% involved a weapon. Private dwellings (67%) were the most common location for sexual assaults followed by streets/footpaths (7%) and recreational locations (7%).

There were 232 (82%) female and 50 (18%) male victims of sexual assault. 55% of female victims were aged 19 years or younger and 36% were aged between 20 and 44 years.

Robbery (Armed and Unarmed)

Robbery offences, including armed and unarmed robbery, decreased by eight offences (4%), and follows an increase of thirteen offences the previous year. Armed robbery accounted for 36% of all robberies and decreased by three offences in 2001-02. Unarmed robbery decreased by five offences.



Knives were the predominant type of weapon used in armed and aggravated armed robbery offences (57%).

The majority of offences occurred at a residential location (35%) and in the street (30%).



Murder

Nine murders were recorded in 2001-02 compared with eight the previous year. Of the nine recorded, seven were committed at a residential location and two in the street. A firearm was used in one offence, a knife in one, no weapon in three offences, some other type of weapon in three offences and one offence where the type of weapon was unknown.

Attempted Murder

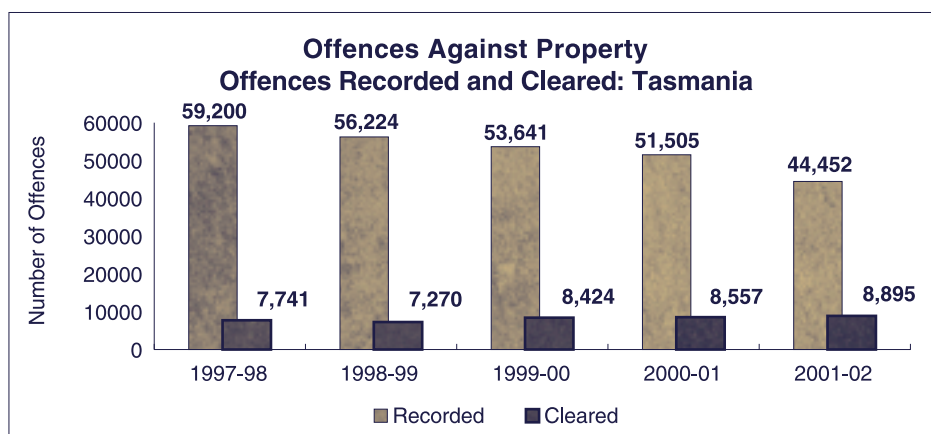
Attempted murders decreased by five offences from thirteen recorded in 2000-01 to eight in 2001-02. Of the eight recorded, seven were committed at a residential location and one at a car park. Three attempted murders involved a knife, four with some other type of weapon and one with no weapon. No attempted murders involved a firearm.

B. Offences Against Property

Offences Against Property decreased by 14% (7,053 offences) in 2001-02 and follows a 4% decrease the previous year.

Contributing to the 14% decrease were decreases in: Trespass, 34% (769 offences), Motor Vehicle Stealing, 34% (1,405 offences), Shoplifting, 27% (288 offences), Burglary-Buildings, 16% (1,550 offences), Stealing (with Burglary), 15% (1,943 offences), Stealing-General, 7% (557 offences) and Injure/Damage to Property, 6% (422 offences).

A downward trend over the past five years was detected.



The clearance rate of 20% in 2001-02 for Offences Against Property improved by three percentage points from a clearance rate of 17% the previous year. Burglary and Stealing offences accounted for 79% of all Offences Against Property.

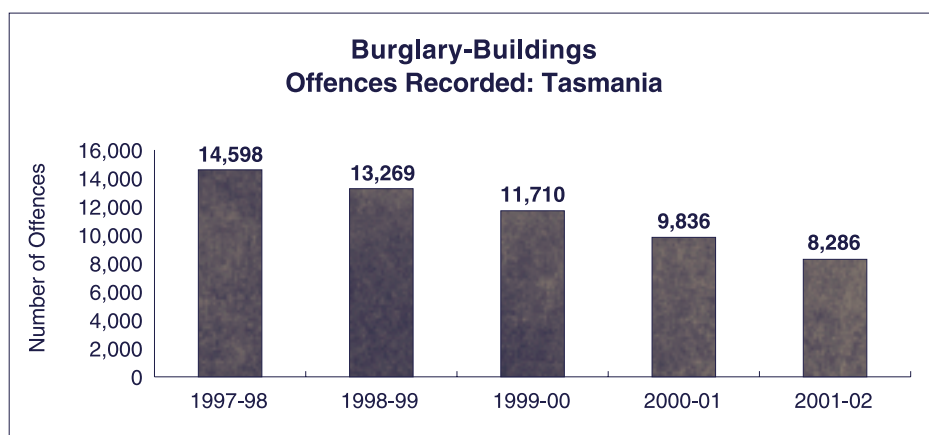


Detailed below is the distribution in 2001-02 for Offences Against Property:

Burglary-Buildings	19%
Stealing-General (not connected with burglary)	17%
Stealing (with Burglary-Buildings)	16%
Injure/Damage Property	15%
Burglary-Motor Vehicles/Other Conveyances	9%
Stealing (with Burglary-Motor Vehicles)	8%
Motor Vehicle Stealing	7%
Trespass	3%
Shoplifting	3%
Setting Fire to Property/Vegetation	1%
Other Offences (Receiving/Possession etc.)	2%

Burglary-Buildings

The downward trend for Burglary-Buildings has continued since 1997-98, with a decrease in 2001-02 of 16% (1,550 offences) compared with the previous year. Aggravated Burglary accounted for 50% of all burglaries (of buildings).

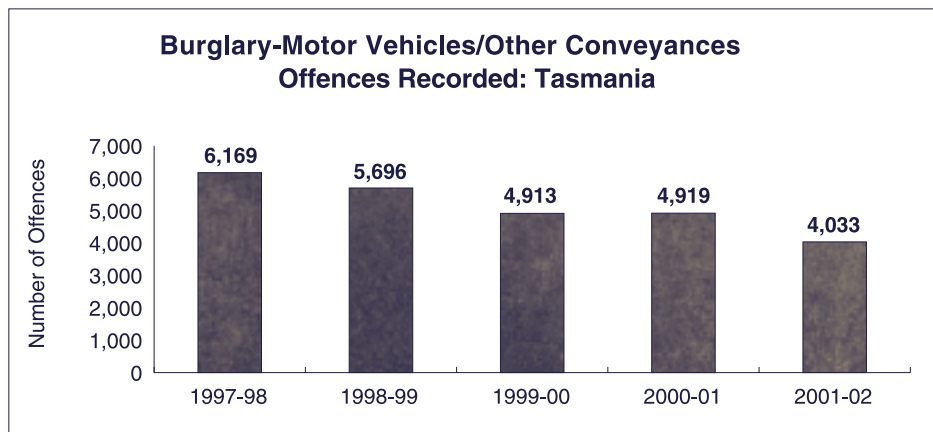


Burglary-Buildings was most likely to be committed at a residential location (66%). The next most common location was at a retail location (16%).



Burglary-Motor Vehicles/Other Conveyances

Offences recorded for Burglary-Motor Vehicles decreased by 18% (886 offences) in 2001-02 after remaining stable for the previous two years.

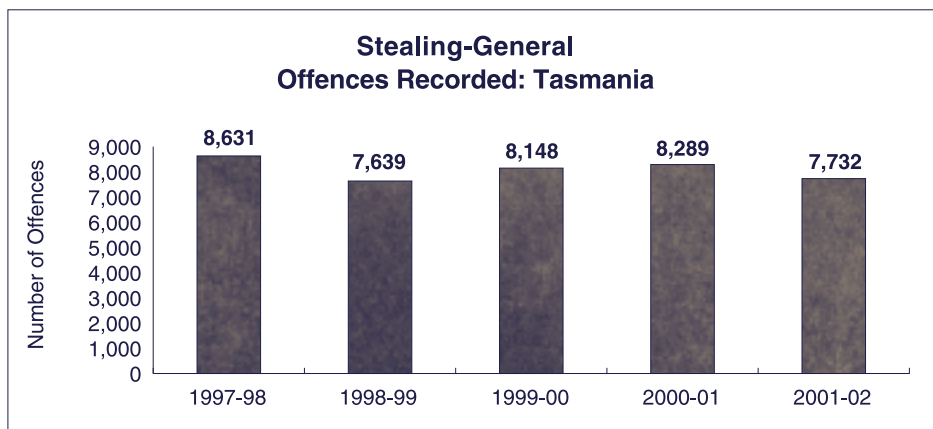


The majority of offences occurred at a residential location (35%) and in the street (30%).

Stealing-General

This offence category includes stealing offences not connected with any burglary and excludes shoplifting and motor vehicle stealing.

The number of stealing offences (7,732) recorded in 2001-02 decreased by 7% (557 offences) and follows a slight increase of 2% the previous year.

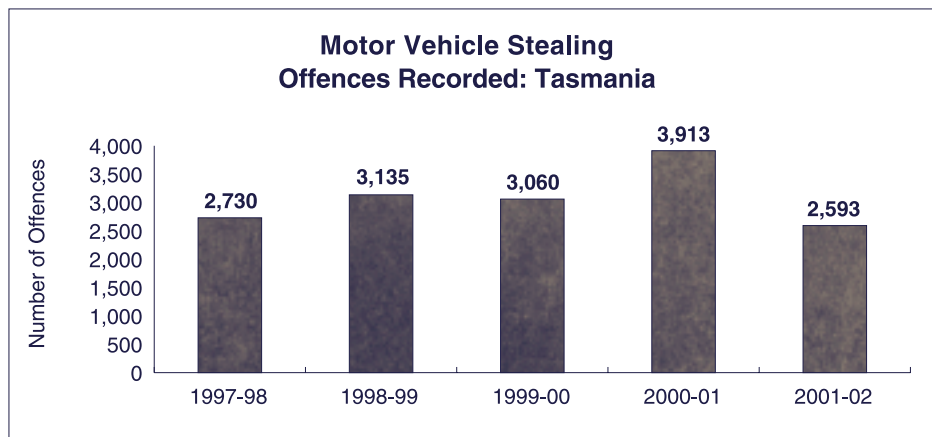


The most frequent location for stealing was at a residential location (38%), followed by a retail location (25%) and in the street or footpath (9%).



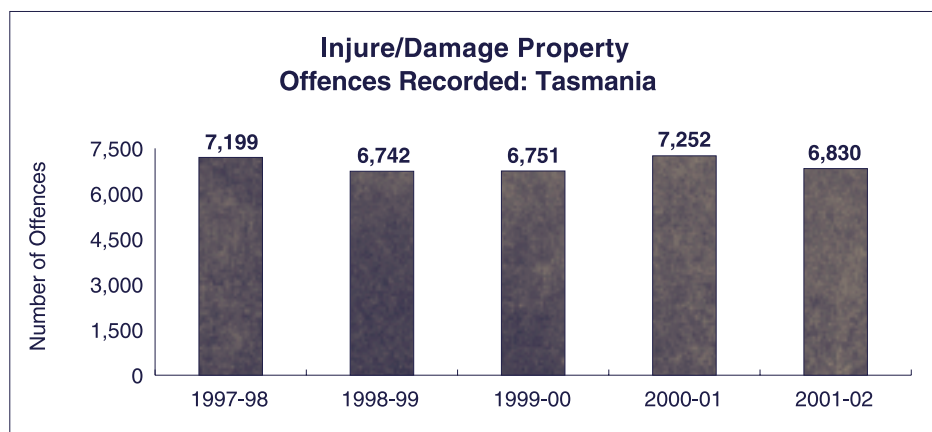
Motor Vehicle Stealing (excludes attempts)

The number of motor vehicles stolen during 2001-02 decreased by 34% (1,320 offences), in contrast to the 28% increase the previous year. The recovery rate in 2001-02 was approximately 88%.



Injure/Damage Property

Injure/Damage Property offences decreased by 6% (422 offences) in 2001-02 compared with the previous year. This is a reversal of the increase of 7% recorded the previous year.



The place where property damage occurred most frequently was at a residential location (45%), followed by a retail location (17%) and on the street or footpath (14%).



C. Fraud and Similar Offences

A total of 1,976 offences was recorded in 2001-02 compared with 2,967 the previous year, a decrease of 33% (991 offences). The recording of fraudulent offences differs from those within other offence categories, as they are counted by the number of transactions and therefore do not equate to the number of incidents or victims.



The clearance rate in 2001-02 was 97%, an increase of 18 percentage points from a rate of 79% in 2000-01. 27% percent of offences cleared in 2001-02 were recorded prior to 1 July 2001.

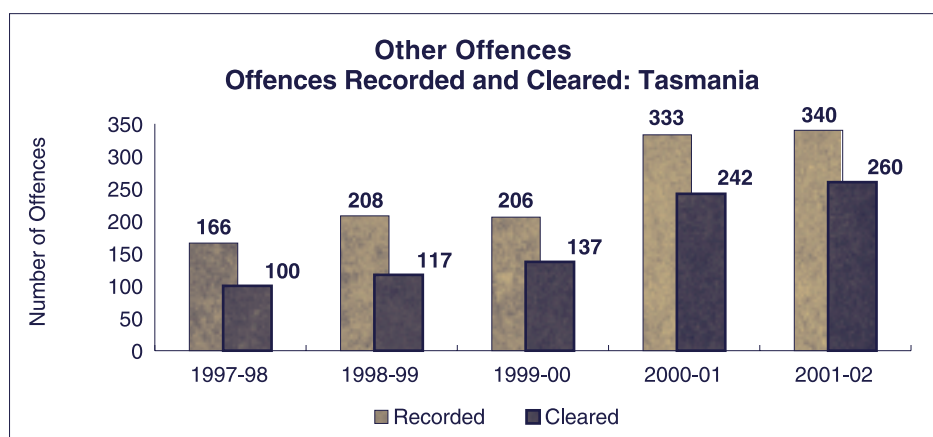
Detailed below is the distribution in 2001-02 for Fraud and Similar Offences:

False Pretences, Deception etc.	67%
Imposition, Make Off Without Payment etc.	9%
Fraud (including computer fraud)	8%
Uttering	8%
Forgery	6%
Misappropriation	2%



D. Other Offences

A total of 340 offences was recorded in 2001-02 compared with 333 the previous year, an increase of 2% (seven offences).



The clearance rate for Other Offences was 77% in 2001-02, an increase of four percentage points from the rate of 73% recorded in 2000-01.

Detailed below is the distribution in 2001-02 for Other Offences:

Miscellaneous Offences	89%
Escape	10%
Possess Child Abuse and Bestiality Products,	1%
Conspiracy and Personation	



Explanatory Notes

The statistics referred to in this section have been derived from offences reported to or becoming known to police during the financial year ending 30 June 2002.

Offences are broadly classified into the following four major offence categories:

- Offences Against the Person;
- Offences Against Property;
- Fraud and Similar Offences; and
- Other Offences.

Offences Recorded

Offences 'recorded' refers both to offences which have been reported by the public and accepted by police as being genuine, and offences which have been detected by police in the course of their duties and/or criminal investigations.

Offences Cleared

The term 'cleared', used by police, refers to the solution of a crime, and not to the trial by court and final disposition.

Offences 'cleared' refers to all offences which have resulted in one of the following outcomes:

- court proceedings (where one or more alleged offenders are intended to be proceeded against in court);
- community conference;
- formal caution;
- unable to proceed (for example no action can be taken due to the death of the alleged offender, a statute bar applying, diplomatic immunity, age or imprisonment of the alleged offender, etc);
- lapsed (where time limitations such as a statute of limitations have meant that an offender could not be proceeded against);
- withdrawn; or
- unfounded.

Data Source

Statistics were extracted from the Crime Analysis System on 24 September 2002.

Reference Period

Statistics are compiled according to the date an offence becomes known to police, not necessarily the date an offence was committed, or the date a crime report was processed.

The total number of offences cleared during a reference period is included regardless of whether the offence was recorded in the current or a previous year, therefore giving rise to the possibility that the number of offences cleared for a particular offence may be greater than the number recorded for that period.



Counting Methodology

Procedures utilised in compiling police statistics predominantly adhere to national standards developed by the National Crime Statistics Unit of the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Counting rules for police statistics differ slightly from those for national crime statistics in that police count one unique offence per victim per incident, while the national rule is that for each victim within an incident, the most serious offence per national offence subdivision is counted.

In relation to clearing an offence, police count all offences cleared within a reference period regardless of when the offence was recorded. Nationally, the number cleared refers to offences recorded in a reference period which are cleared after a period of 30 days has elapsed since the recording of the offence.

The basic counting unit for police statistics is the victim. One unique offence is counted for each victim per incident; the number of offenders is irrelevant. The victim-based rule is applied regardless of the number of criminal acts in cases where a series of related criminal acts are committed against the same victim. An exception to this rule applies to fraudulent offences where one offence is counted for each transaction.

A victim is defined according to the type of offence and can be a person, organisation, premise or motor vehicle.

- **Offences Against the Person:** one unique offence is counted for each victim per incident where a victim can be an individual person or an organisation.
- **Offences Against Property:** one unique offence is counted for each place/premise per incident and varies according to occupancy arrangements. For motor vehicle theft the victim is the motor vehicle.
- **Fraud and Similar Offences:** (including stealing associated with fraud) one offence is counted for each fraudulent transaction.

Each offence, except for murder, represents an actual offence or an attempted offence. Attempted murder is recorded as a separate offence.



Certification

The accompanying financial statements of the Department of Police and Public Safety are in agreement with the relevant accounts and records and have been prepared in compliance with Australian Accounting Standards and Treasurer's Instructions issued under the provisions of the Financial Management and Audit Act 1990 to present fairly the financial transactions for the year ended 30 June 2002 and the financial position as at the end of the year.

At the date of signing I am not aware of any circumstances which would render the particulars included in the financial statements misleading or inaccurate.

Richard McCreadie,

Secretary, Department of Police and Public Safety

29 November 2002



DEPARTMENT of POLICE and PUBLIC SAFETY

July 2001 - June 2002





INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT

To the Commissioner, Department of Police and Public Safety

Scope

I have audited the financial report of the Department of Police and Public Safety for the year ended 30 June 2002 comprising Statements of Financial Performance, Financial Position, Cash Flows, Compliance with Consolidated Fund Appropriations, and notes thereto. The Commissioner of the Department, as Head of Agency, is responsible under section 27(1) of the *Financial Management and Audit Act 1990* for the preparation of the financial report in accordance with the reporting framework prescribed in the Treasurer's Instructions issued under the Act. I have conducted an independent audit of the financial report in order to express an opinion on it to the Commissioner.

The audit has been conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards to provide reasonable assurance whether the financial report is free of material misstatement. My procedures included examination, on a test basis, of evidence supporting the amounts and other disclosures in the financial report, and the evaluation of significant accounting estimates. These procedures have been undertaken to form an opinion whether, in all material respects, the financial report is presented fairly in accordance with the Treasurer's Instructions and Accounting Standards and other mandatory professional reporting requirements in Australia so as to present a view which is consistent with my understanding of the financial position of the Department of Police and Public Safety and the results of its operations and its cash flows.

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

Audit Opinion

In my opinion the financial report presents fairly, in accordance with the Treasurer's Instructions issued under the *Financial Management and Audit Act 1990* and applicable Accounting Standards and other mandatory professional reporting requirements in Australia, the financial position of the Department of Police and Public Safety as at 30 June 2002, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended.

D W R Baulch
DEPUTY AUDITOR GENERAL

Delegate of the Auditor-General

30 October 2002

HOBART



Public Account General Purpose Financial Statements

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Statement of Compliance with Consolidated Fund Appropriations and other External Requirements for the year ended 30 June 2002

	Note	2001 Actual \$'000	2002 Estimate \$'000	2002 Actual \$'000	2002 Variation \$'000
Opening balance		1,754	2,858	2,883	24
Receipts					
Consolidated Fund:					
Recurrent services		106,671	113,348	113,412	64
Works and services		526	1,026	1,026	-
Reserved by law		-	-	-	-
Total Consolidated Fund		107,197	114,374	114,438	64
<i>Other Receipts</i>					
Gross cash proceeds from sale of assets		227	95	59	(36)
Commonwealth cash receipts not paid into Consolidated Fund		851	605	302	(303)
Non-government contributions		1,784	1,511	1,801	290
Departmental revenue not paid into the Consolidated Fund		2,796	2,706	3,154	448
Infrastructure Program		-	-	2,600	2600
GST collections and input tax credits		2,285	2,278	3,018	741
Total Other Receipts		7,943	7,195	10,934	3,739
Total Funding Of Outputs		116,894	124,427	128,254	3,827
Expenditure By Output Group					
<i>1 Police Support to the Community</i>					
1.1 Support to the Community		60,081	63,504	64,857	1,353
Total Output Group		60,081	63,504	64,857	1,353
<i>2 Crime Detection and Investigation</i>					
2.1 Investigation of Crime		23,800	27,487	27,103	(384)
Total Output Group		23,800	27,487	27,103	(384)
<i>3 Traffic Law Enforcement and Road Safety</i>					
3.1 Accident Reduction and Road Safety		12,419	13,333	12,821	(512)
Total Output Group		12,419	13,333	12,821	(512)
<i>4 Protection of Primary Industry and Fishery Resources</i>					
4.1 Poppy Security		714	822	771	(50)
4.2 Fisheries Security - State and Commonwealth		4,330	4,184	4,217	33
Total Output Group		5,044	5,006	4,988	(18)



	Note	2001 Actual \$'000	2002 Estimate \$'000	2002 Actual \$'000	2002 Variation \$'000
5 Emergency Management					
5.1 State Emergency Management Services		1,422	1,580	1,567	(13)
Total Output Group		1,422	1,580	1,567	(13)
6 Support to Judicial Services					
6.1 Prosecution, Conferencing, Coronial etc.		5,836	6,644	5,828	(815)
Total Output Group		5,836	6,644	5,828	(815)
7 Ministerial Support and Information Services					
7.1 Ministerial Support and Information Services		1,844	2,274	2,016	(258)
7.2 Administration of Remus Consortium		369	-	-	-
Total Output Group		2,213	2,274	2,016	(258)
Total		110,815	119,828	119,179	(649)
Infrastructure Program				2,600	2,600
Administered Payments		2,820	2,786	3,166	380
Capital Investment Program		376	1,176	878	(298)
Total Output Group Expenditure		114,011	123,790	125,823	2,033
Closing Balance		2,883	637	2,431	1,794

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for Departmental Accounts within the Special Deposits and Trust Fund for the year ended 30 June 2002

Balance 30 June 2001 \$'000	No	Name	Receipts \$'000	Expenditure \$'000	Balance 30 June 2002 \$'000
2,882	T519	Department of Police and Public Safety Operating Account	127,300	127,751	2,431
2,882	Total		127,300	127,751	2,431

Account Number	Account Name	Account Purpose
T519	Department of Police and Public Safety Operating Account	To record transactions associated with the receipt and expenditure of funds managed by the Department.

Statement of Financial Performance for the year ended 30 June 2002

	Notes	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000
<i>Revenue from ordinary activities</i>			
Recurrent appropriations	1.3(a)	111,420	106,668
Capital appropriations	1.3(a)	1,026	526
Commonwealth grants	1.3(b), 3.1	229	856
User charges	1.3(c), 3.2	2,027	1,577
Fees and fines	1.3(e), 3.3	-	115
Gross proceeds from the disposal of assets	1.3(f), 3.4	521	219
Assets assumed	3.6	808	
Other revenue from ordinary activities	1.3(l), 3.5	5,207	2,929
Total revenue from ordinary activities		121,239	112,892
<i>Expenses from ordinary activities (excluding borrowing costs)</i>			
Employee entitlements	1.4(a), 4.1	92,894	84,176
Depreciation and amortisation	1.4(b), 4.2	1,363	1,788
Grants and subsidies	1.4(c), 4.3	650	587
Written down value of disposed assets	1.4(d), 3.4	389	-
Write down of assets	1.4(e), 4.4	-	669
Liabilities assumed (assets transferred)	3.4	469	
Other expenses from ordinary activities	1.4(h), 4.5	28,618	26,474
Total expenses from ordinary activities (excluding borrowing costs)		124,383	113,694
Net operating surplus (deficit) from ordinary activities		(3,144)	(802)
<i>Equity interests</i>			
Net surplus (deficit) attributable to the State		-	-
Net increase (decrease) to assets revaluation reserve		-	1,748
Direct changes to equity on implementation of new accounting standards		-	-
Total revenues, expenses and valuation adjustments recognised directly in Equity		-	-
Total changes in equity other than those resulting from transactions with Tasmanian State Government in its capacity as owner		(3,144)	946



Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2002

	Notes	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash on hand and deposit accounts	1.5(a)	2,445	2,334
Receivables	1.5(b), 6.1	698	919
Inventory	1.5(d), 6.2	378	387
Other current assets	1.5(e), 6.5	-	159
Total current assets		3,521	3,799
Non-Current assets			
Plant equipment and vehicles	1.5(f), 6.3	4,918	3,363
Land and buildings	1.5(f), 6.3	53,145	53,763
Infrastructure	1.5(f), 6.3	-	-
Total non-current assets		58,063	57,126
Total assets		61,583	60,925
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Employee entitlements	1.6(c), 7.1	16,303	14,933
Payables	1.6(a), 7.2	1,756	1,452
Other current liabilities	1.3(a), 7.3	1,928	-
Total current liabilities		19,987	16,385
Non-current liabilities			
Employee entitlements	1.6(c), 7.1	14,526	14,327
Total non-current liabilities		14,526	14,327
Total liabilities		34,513	30,712
Net assets (liabilities)		27,070	30,214
Equity			
Reserves	8.1	1,748	1,748
Accumulated surplus (deficit)		25,322	28,466
Total Equity		27,070	30,214

Statement of Cash flows for the year ended 30 June 2002

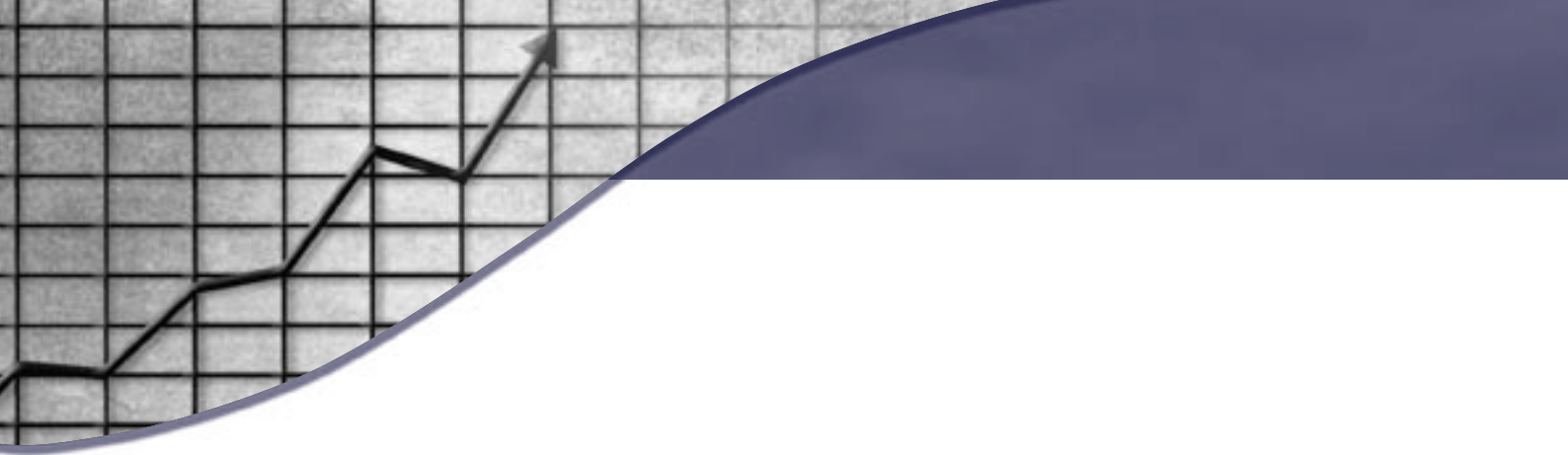
	Notes	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000
<i>Cash flows from operating activities</i>			
Cash inflows			
Recurrent appropriations		113,348	106,668
Capital appropriations		1,026	526
Commonwealth grants		331	864
User charges		7,279	1,266
Fees and fines		-	115
GST refunds		3,154	2,285
Other cash receipts		-	2,905
Total cash inflows		125,138	114,629
<i>Cash outflows</i>			
Employee entitlements		90,835	84,045
GST payments		3,153	2,563
Other cash payments		29,313	26,502
Total cash outflows		123,301	113,110
Net cash from (used by) operating activities		1,837	1,519
<i>Cash flows from investing activities</i>			
Cash inflows			
Gross proceeds from the disposal of assets		52	219
Total cash inflows		52	219
Cash outflows			
Payments for the acquisition of assets		1,779	121
Total cash outflows		1,779	121
Net cash from (used by) investing activities		(1,727)	98
Net increase in cash held		110	1,616
Cash at the beginning of the reporting period		2,334	718
Cash at the end of the reporting period		2,444	2,334



Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2002

Note Description

- 1 Summary of significant accounting policies*
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 - (g) Intangibles



Note Description

1.6 *Liabilities*

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- 7.3 Schedule of commitments



Note Description

8 *Equity and movements in equity*

8.1 Asset revaluation reserve by class of asset

9 *Cash flow reconciliation*

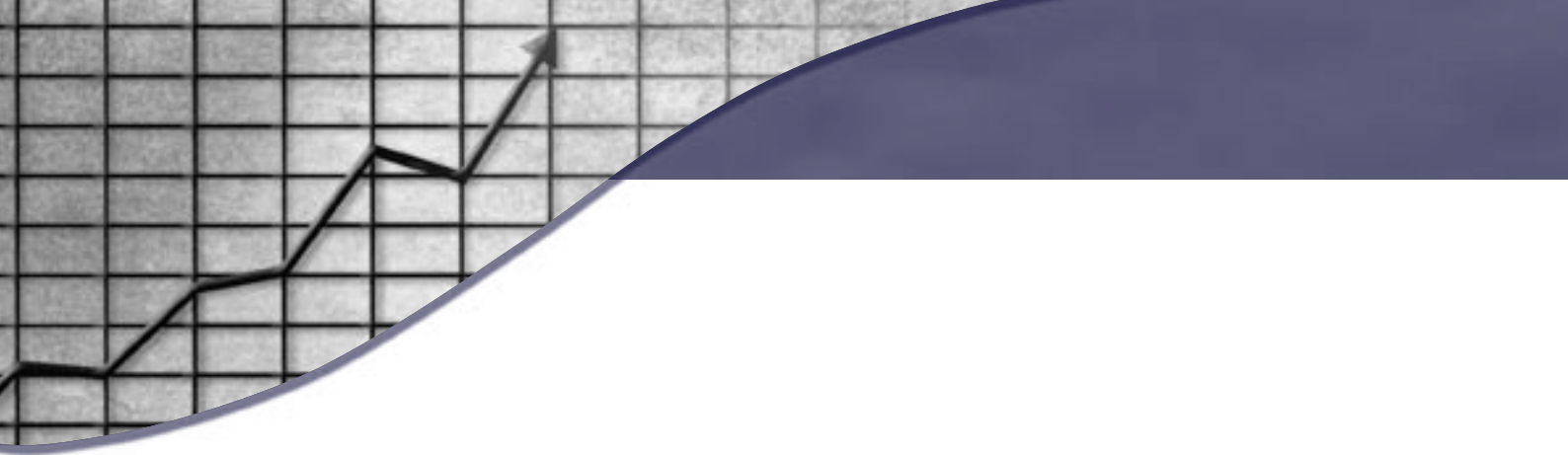
10 *Average staffing levels*

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12.6.1 Administered financial instruments interest rate risk
12.6.2 Net fair values of administered financial assets and liabilities
12.6.3 Credit risk exposures (administered)



Note 1: Summary of significant accounting policies

1.1 Objectives and Funding

The Department's objectives are to:

- improve personal safety in the community;
- detect and investigate crimes against the person and property;
- provide policing services aimed at safe and responsible road usage;
- protect and secure the State's poppy crop, Commonwealth and State fishery resources;
- minimise the risk of emergencies and initiate community safety;
- prosecute offenders, assist the Coroner maintain a bail and warrants processing service and provide diversionary conferencing programmes; and
- provide policy advice and ministerial services for the Minister for Police and Public Safety, executive and administrative support to senior management and a range of information services to Government, business and the community.

The Department is structured to meet the following outcomes:

- an effective community service;
- a safe and secure environment;
- prevention of crime in the community; and
- law enforcement services aimed at detecting, investigating and resolving offences.

Agency activities contributing toward these outcomes are classified as either departmental or administered. Departmental activities involve the use of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses controlled or incurred by the Agency in its own right. Administered activities involve the management or oversight by the Agency on behalf of the Government of items controlled or incurred by the Government.

The Department is predominantly funded through Parliamentary appropriations. It provides the following services on a fee for service basis; police escorts, hire of facilities, academy accommodation, freedom of information requests and various photographic evidence for infringements. The financial report encompasses all funds through which the Department controls resources to carry on its functions.

In the process of preparing accrual based reports for the Department as a single entity, all intra-entity transactions and balances have been eliminated.



1.2 Basis of Accounting

The financial statements are a general purpose financial report and have been prepared in accordance with:

- the Treasurer's Instructions issued under the provisions of the *Financial Management and Audit Act 1990*; and
- Australian Accounting Standards in particular AAS 29 'Financial reporting by Government Departments' and Urgent Issues Group Abstracts.

Assets and liabilities are recognised in the Department's Statement of Financial Position when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow and the amounts of the assets or liabilities can be reliably measured. Revenues and expenses are recognised in the Department's Statement of Financial Performance when the flow or consumption or loss of economic benefits has occurred and can be reliably measured. Control arises in the period of appropriation.

The continued existence of the Department in its present form, undertaking its current activities, is dependent on Government policy and on continuing appropriations by Parliament for the Department's administration and activities.

Administered Transactions and Balances.

The Department administers, but does not control, certain resources. It is accountable for the transactions involving such administered resources, but does not have the discretion to deploy resources for the achievement of the Department's objectives.

Administered assets, liabilities, expenses and revenues are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, forming a part of the general purpose report for the Department. The administered items are disclosed on the same basis as is described for the financial statements of the Department.

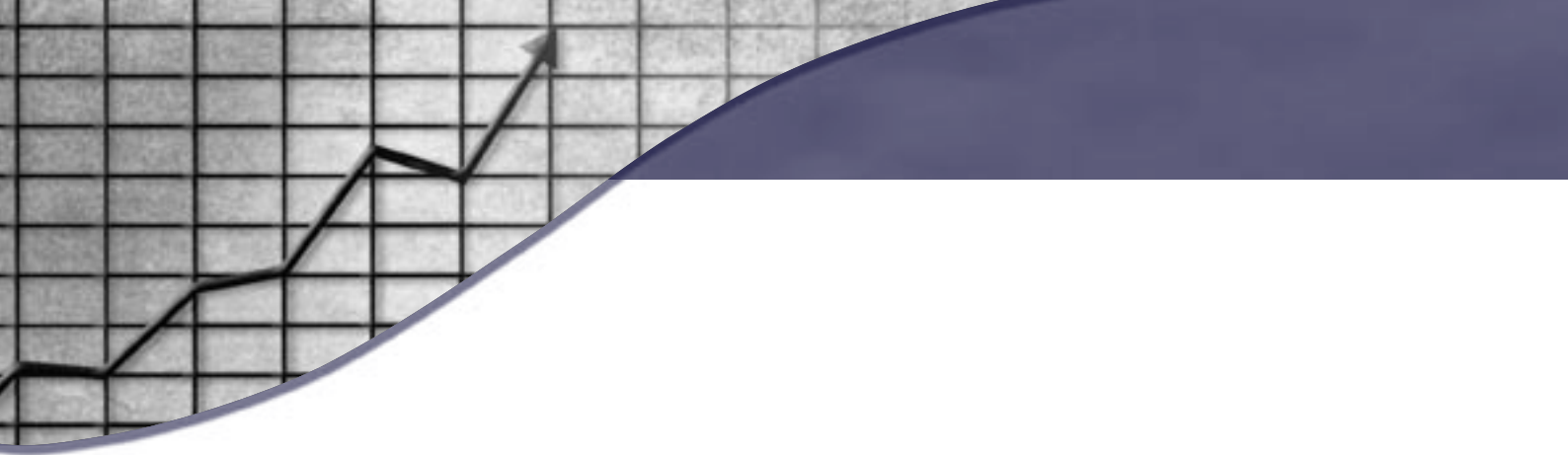
The schedules of administered revenues and expenses, assets and liabilities, and cash flows are prepared on the same basis, and using the same policies as for Departmental items, except where otherwise stated.

Transactions by the Government as Owner – Restructuring of Administrative Arrangements

Net assets received under a restructuring of administrative arrangements are designated as contributions by owners and adjusted directly against equity. Net assets relinquished are designated as distributions to owners. Net assets transferred are initially recognised at the amounts which they were recognised by the transferring agency immediately prior to the transfer.

1.3 Revenue

Revenues are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance when it is probable that the inflow or other enhancement or saving in outflows of future economic benefits has occurred and can be measured reliably.



a) Revenues from Government - Appropriations

Appropriations, whether recurrent or capital are recognised as revenues in the period in which the Department gains control of the appropriated funds. Control arises in the period of appropriation. Appropriated amounts received during 2001-02 and carried forward to the next financial period are recognised as a liability in the current accounting period.

b) Commonwealth Grants

Grants payable by the Commonwealth Government are recognised as revenue when the Department gains control of the underlying assets. Where grants are reciprocal, revenue is recognised as performance occurs under the grant. Non-reciprocal grants are recognised as revenue when the grant is received or receivable. Conditional grants may be reciprocal or non-reciprocal depending on the terms of the grant.

c) User Charges

Amounts earned in exchange for the provision of goods and services are recognised when the good or service is provided.

d) Interest

Interest revenue is recognised as it accrues.

e) Taxation, Fees and Fines

Revenue from State taxation and from fees and fines is recognised upon the first occurrence of either:

- (i) receipt by the State of a Taxpayer's self-assessed taxes and fees; or
- (ii) the time the obligation to pay arises, pursuant to the issue of an assessment.

Interest is charged on outstanding amounts and is brought to account, where possible, on an accrual basis, otherwise as it is received. The collectability of debts is assessed at balance date and specific provision is made for doubtful debts.

f) Gross Proceeds From the Disposal of Assets

Revenue from the sale of non-current assets is recognised when control of the asset has passed to the buyer.

g) Resources Received Free of Charge

Services received free of charge by the Department, are recognised as revenue when a fair value can be reliably determined and at the time the services would have been purchased if they had not been donated. Use of those resources is recognised as an expense.

h) Assets Assumed, (Liabilities Transferred)

Contributions of assets at no cost of acquisition or for nominal consideration are recognised at their fair value when the asset qualifies for recognition, unless received from another government agency as a consequence of restructuring of administrative arrangements, when book values from the transferor Department may be used. Plant and Equipment associated with the Forensic Services laboratory was transferred from DPIE to DPPS in 2000-2001 and was brought to account in the books of DPPS during 2001-2002.



j) Other Revenue

Revenue from industry or through user charges is recognised either at time of invoicing or upon receipt of cash, whichever is earlier.

j) Correction of Fundamental Errors

Fundamental errors, which render past financial reports unreliable, are disclosed separately on the face of the statement. Their nature is disclosed in the notes, as well as the amount of the correction relating to prior periods including, where practicable, a restatement showing the information that would have been recognised had the error not been made.

1.4 Expenses

Expenses are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance when it is probable that the consumption or loss of future economic benefits resulting in a reduction in assets and/or an increase in liabilities has occurred and the consumption or loss of future economic benefits can be measured reliably.

a) Employee Entitlements

Employee entitlements include entitlements to wages and salaries, annual leave, sick leave, long service leave, superannuation and other post-employment benefits.

b) Depreciation and Amortisation

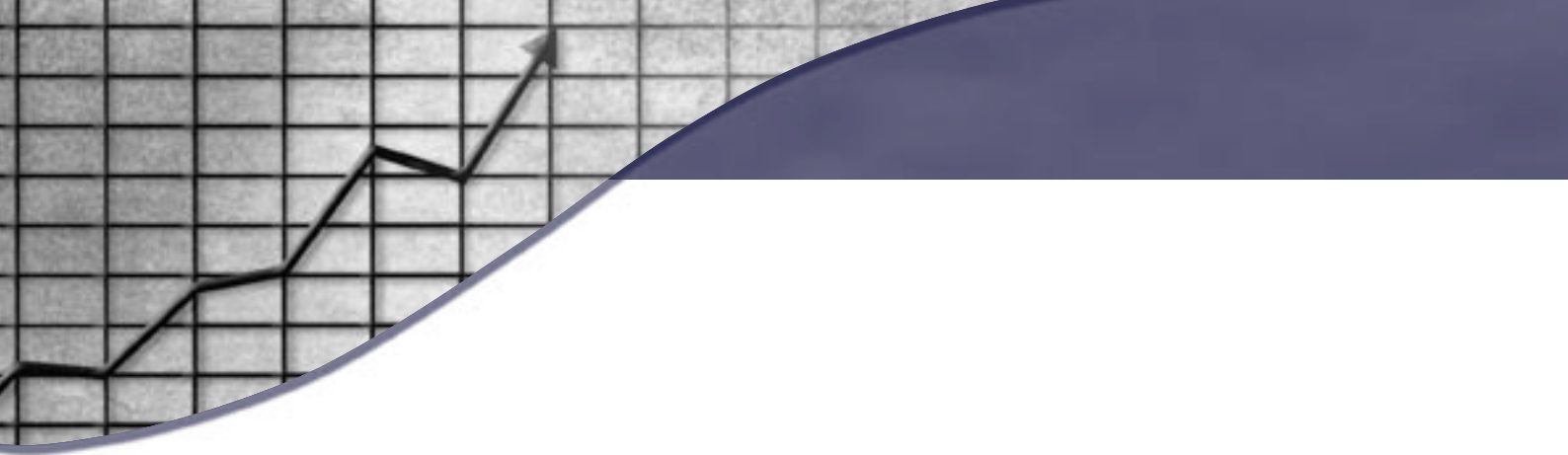
All non-current assets having a limited useful life are systematically depreciated over their useful lives in a manner which reflects the consumption of their service potential. Land, being an asset with an unlimited useful life, is not depreciated.

Depreciation is provided for on a straight line basis, using rates which are reviewed annually. Major depreciation periods are:

Vehicles	3-5 years
Plant and equipment	2-20 years
Buildings	2-120 years
Infrastructure (including IT)	3-5 years

c) Grants and Subsidies

Grants are recognised to the extent that (i) the services required to be performed by the grantee have been performed or (ii) the grant eligibility criteria have been satisfied. A liability is recorded when the Department has a binding agreement to make the grants but services have not been performed or criteria satisfied. Where grant monies are paid in advance of performance or eligibility, a prepayment is recognised.



d) Written Down Value of Disposed Physical Assets

The written down value reflects the carrying value of the asset at the time of disposal.

e) Write Down of Assets

A revaluation decrement is recognised as an expense in the Statement of Financial Performance except to the extent that the decrement reverses a revaluation increment previously credited to, and still included in the balance of, an asset revaluation reserve in respect of that same class of asset. In this case, it is debited direct to that revaluation reserve.

Where an increment reverses a revaluation decrement previously recognised as an expense in the Statement of Financial Performance in respect of that same class of non-current assets, the revaluation increment is recognised as revenue.

f) Resources Provided Free of Charge

Services provided free of charge by the Department, to another entity, are recognised as an expense when fair value can be reliably determined.

g) Correction of Fundamental Errors

See note 1.3 (j).

h) Other Expenses From Ordinary Activities

Expenses from ordinary business operations are recognised when due.

1.5 Assets

Assets are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position when it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied in the asset will eventuate and the asset possesses a cost or other value that can be measured reliably.

a) Cash on Hand and Deposit Accounts

Cash means notes, coins, any deposits held at call with a bank or financial institution, as well as funds held in the Special Deposits and Trust Fund.

b) Receivables

Receivables are recognised at the amounts receivable as they are due for settlement. Collectability of receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Debts which are known to be uncollectable, are written off. A provision for doubtful debts is raised where some doubts exist as to collection.

c) Other Financial Assets

Investments are brought to account at the lower of cost and recoverable amount.

d) Inventories

Inventories held for resale are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Inventories not held for resale are valued at cost unless they are no longer required, in which case they are valued at net realisable value.



Costs incurred in bringing each item of inventory to its present location and condition are assigned as follows: freight - assigned to the purchase cost of inventory and included in carrying balances.

e) Other Assets

Prepaid expenses are recognised as current assets with the expense being allocated to the period which it relates.

f) Property, plant, equipment, vehicles and infrastructure

(i) Valuation basis

Land and buildings are valued at fair value. Under the fair value basis assets are valued at an amount that represents the loss that might be expected to be incurred if the Department was deprived of the future economic benefits of the asset at the reporting date. Plant, equipment and vehicles are valued on a cost basis.

(ii) Asset recognition threshold

The asset capitalisation threshold adopted by the Department is five thousand dollars. Assets valued at less than five thousand dollars are charged to the Statement of Financial Performance in the year of purchase (other than where they form part of a group of similar items which are significant in total).

Buildings works are only capitalised where the works are in excess of fifty thousand dollars.

(iii) Revaluations

The Department has adopted a revaluation threshold of five thousand dollars above which assets are revalued fair value.

Assets are grouped on the basis of having a similar nature or function in the operations of the Department. Those assets, which are restricted by administrative arrangements, are disclosed as administered assets. The restriction on these assets includes the inability to use these assets other than for the purposes detailed through administrative arrangements.

1.6 Liabilities

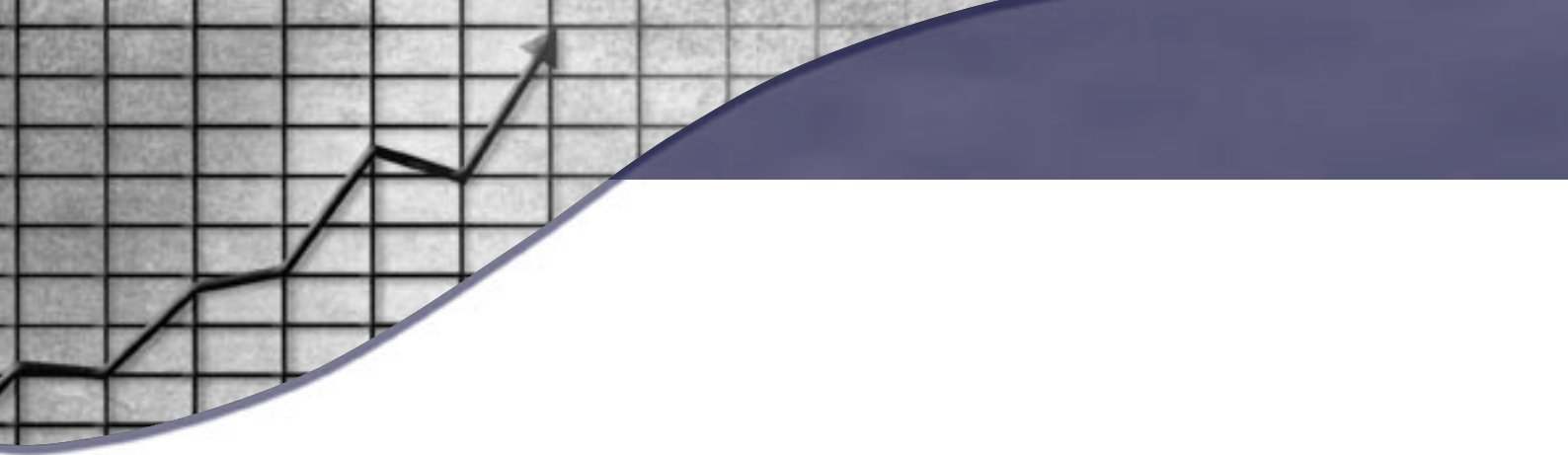
Liabilities are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position when it is probable that the future sacrifice of economic benefits will be required and the amount of the liability can be measured reliably.

a) Payables

Payables, including accruals not yet billed, are recognised when the Department becomes obliged to make future payments as a result of a purchase of assets or services.

b) Interest Bearing Liabilities

The Department has no interest bearing liabilities.



c) Provisions for Employee Entitlements

Liabilities for wages and salaries and annual leave are recognised, and are measured as the amount unpaid at the reporting date at current pay rates in respect of employees' services up to that date. A liability for long service leave is recognised, and is measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

d) Superannuation

No superannuation liability is recognised for the accruing superannuation benefits of Departmental employees. This liability is held centrally and recognised within the Finance-General Division of the Department of Treasury and Finance. During the reporting period, the Department paid 11 percent of salary in respect of contributory members of the Retirement Benefits Fund into the Superannuation Provision Account within the Special Deposits and Trust Fund. The Department paid the appropriate Superannuation Guarantee Charge into the nominated superannuation fund in respect of non-contributors.

e) Other Liabilities

Appropriations from Government which are carried forward are recognised as a current liability.

1.7 Leases

The Department has entered into a number of operating lease agreements for buildings and office equipment, where the lessors effectively retain all of the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the items leased. Equal instalments of lease payments are charged to the Statement of Financial Performance over the lease term as this is representative of the pattern of benefits to be derived from the leased property.

1.8 Comparative Figures

Comparative figures are provided for the preceding financial period. Comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation in these financial statements where required.

1.9 Rounding

All amounts in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars unless otherwise stated.

1.10 Departmental Taxation

The Department is exempt from all forms of taxation except fringe benefits tax, payroll tax and the goods and services tax.

In the Statement of Cash Flows the GST component of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which is recoverable from, or payable to, the Australian Taxation Office is, in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards, classified as operating cash flows.



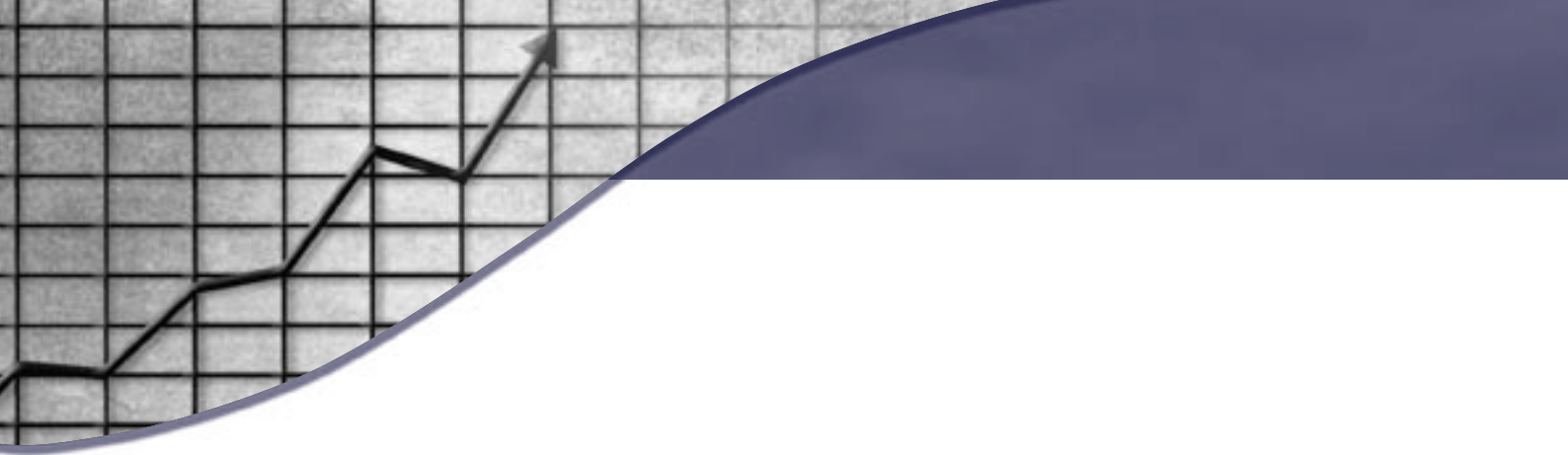
Note 2: Events Occurring After Balance Date

There were no significant events occurring after balance date which were unable to be reliably measured.

Note 3: Revenue From Ordinary Activities

	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000
3.1 Commonwealth Grants		
General Grants	-	13
Special Grants	229	843
	229	856
3.2 User Charges		
Secondment of Police Officers	695	662
Helicopter Evacuations	105	141
Miscellaneous Provision of Services	1,227	774
Total	2,027	1,577
3.3 Fees and Fines		
Proceeds from fees and fines:		
Firearms Registration / Licences	-	115
Total	-	115
3.4 Gross Proceeds and Expense From the Disposal of Fixed Assets		
Non-financial assets - infrastructure, plant and equipment		
Revenue (proceeds) from sale	52	219
Written down value of disposed assets	-	-
Total	52	219
Non-financial assets - land and buildings		
Revenue (proceeds) from sale	469	-
Written down value of disposed assets	(389)	-
Total	80	-

Proceeds for the disposal of land and buildings are transferred to the Consolidated Land Administration Fund (CLAF). This amount is recognised as an expense item in the Statement of Financial Performance.



	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000
3.5 Other Revenues From Ordinary Activities		
Property rental	354	295
MAIB Funding	1,280	1,240
Workers Compensation Recoveries	255	258
Strategic Asset Management Funding	302	287
Miscellaneous Other Revenue Sources	416	849
Infrastructure Program	2,600	-
Total	5,207	2,929
3.6 Assets Assumed		
Plant & Equipment - FSST	808	-
	808	-

The Forensic Science Service Tasmania (FSST) laboratory was transferred from the DPIWE to DPPS in 2000-2001. Plant and equipment was brought to account during 2001-2002 at cost. Since the laboratory sits on title which also includes buildings and infrastructure controlled by Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), it has not yet been brought to account by this Department. A reliable value cannot be placed until such time as an agreed site plan is reached between Department of Health and Human Services and Tasmania Police, this currently being in progress.



Note 4: Expenses from Ordinary Activities

	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000
4.1 Employee Entitlements		
Wages and salaries (including fringe benefits and non-monetary components)	73,334	66,960
Annual Leave	8,405	4,995
Long Service Leave	1,703	3,332
Superannuation	8,171	7,358
Workers Compensation Premium	1,281	1,531
Total	92,894	84,176
4.2 Depreciation and Amortisation		
Plant, equipment and vehicles	650	939
Buildings	713	849
Total	1,363	1,788
4.3 Grants and Subsidies		
Grants	650	587
Total	650	587
4.4 Write Down of Assets		
Non financial assets		
Land	-	669
Total	-	669
Other Expenses From Ordinary Activities		
Audit expenses	24	37
Buildings and infrastructure maintenance	5,484	3,658
Information technology	2,897	2,698
Operating leases	9,254	8,072
Supplies and consumables	1,720	2,188
Consultancy	455	944
Training, travel and personnel equipment	2,448	1,915
Printing and Publications	508	478
Other	5,828	6,484
Total	28,618	26,474



Note 5: Outputs of the Department

5.1 Department's Outputs

Information about the Department's outputs and the expenses and revenues, which are reliably attributable to those outputs, is set out in the Output Schedule. Information about expenses and revenues administered by the Department is given in the Schedule of Administered Expenses and Revenues.

5.2 Output Summary

(i)	Output Group 1 - Objective: Intended Outputs:	Policing Support to the Community To improve personal safety in the community. Support to the Community.
(ii)	Output Group 2 - Objective: Intended Outputs:	Crime Detection and Investigation To detect and investigate crimes against the person and property. Investigation of Crime.
(ii)	Output Group 3 - Objective: Intended Outputs:	Traffic Law Enforcement and Road Safety To provide policing services aimed at safe and responsible road usage. Accident Reduction and Road Safety.
(ii)	Output Group 4 - Objective: Intended Outputs:	Protection of Primary Industry and Fisheries Resources To protect and secure the State's poppy crop, Commonwealth and State fishery resources. Poppy Security, Fisheries Security - State and Commonwealth.
(ii)	Output Group 5 - Objective: Intended Outputs:	Emergency Management To minimise the risk of emergencies and initiate community safety. State Emergency Management Services.
(ii)	Output Group 6 - Objective: Intended Outputs:	Support to Judicial Services To prosecute offenders, assist the coroner, maintain a bail and warrants processing service and provide diversionary conferencing programs. Prosecution, conferencing, Coronial and Bail/Warrant Processing



- (ii) Output Group 7 - Ministerial Support and Information Services
- Objective: To provide policy advice and ministerial services for the Minister of Police and Public Safety, executive and administrative support to senior management and a range of information services to Government, business and the community.
- Intended Outputs: Ministerial Services, External Information and Policy Advice, Remus Consortium. Administration of this output was transferred to Department of Premier and Cabinet as of 1 July 2000. No significant exposure to credit risk.

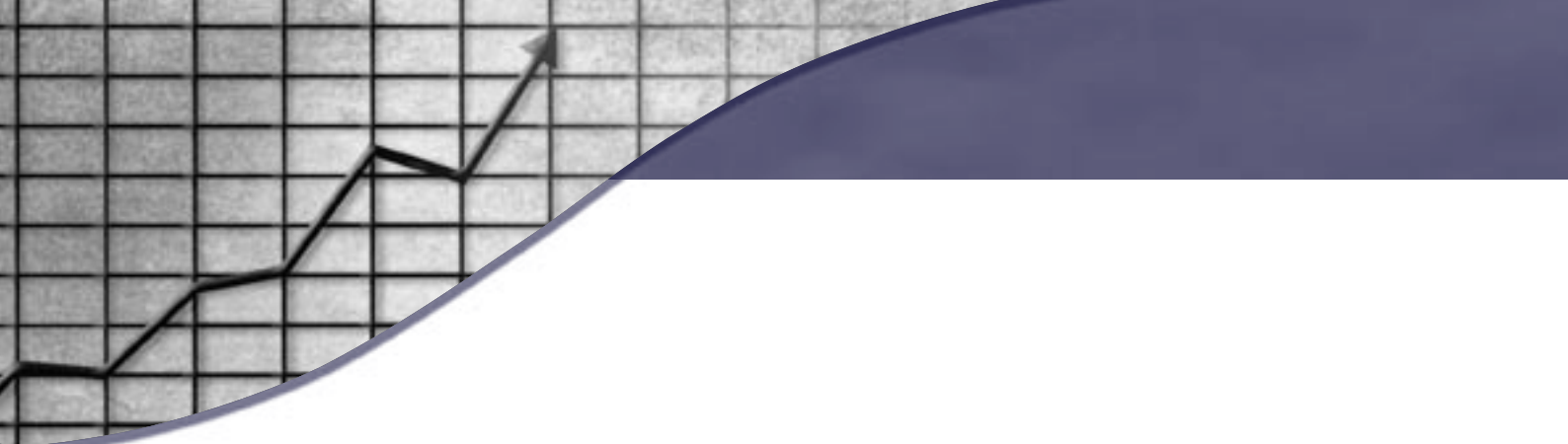
5.3 Statement of Outputs

Note: the following information has been prepared on an accrual accounting basis.

	Output Group 01		Output Group 02		Output Group 03	
	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000
<i>Revenue</i>						
Recurrent appropriations	61,107	58,162	25,143	24,420	11,174	10,886
Capital appropriations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commonwealth grants	147	120	4	1	2	1
User charges	1,109	712	424	341	204	145
Fees and fines	-	115	-	-	-	-
Gross proceeds from the disposal of assets	288	109	115	44	55	21
Resources received free of charge	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assets assumed (liabilities transferred)	446	-	179	-	85	-
Other revenue from ordinary activity	829	1,000	229	316	1,389	1,370
Correction of fundamental error	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total revenue from ordinary activities	63,926	60,218	26,094	25,122	12,909	12,422
<i>Expenses from ordinary activities (excluding borrowing costs)</i>						
Employee entitlements	50,561	45,581	20,699	18,296	10,423	9,618
Depreciation and amortisation	753	995	302	396	144	186
Resources provided free of charge	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants and subsidies	309	422	266	107	35	28
Written down value of disposed assets	215	-	86	-	41	-
Write down of assets	-	367	-	147	-	67
Liabilities assumed (assets transferred)	259	-	104	-	50	-
Other expenses from ordinary activities	14,115	14,420	6,190	5,548	1,804	2,848
Correction of fundamental error	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total expenses from ordinary activities	66,212	61,785	27,647	24,494	12,497	12,747
Net increase in asset revaluation reserve	-	953	-	400	-	178
Total changes in equity other than those resulting from contributions of the Tasmanian Government as owner	(2,286)	(614)	(1,553)	1,028	412	(147)



Output Group 04		Output Group 05		Output Group 06		Output Group 07		CIP	
2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000
4,428	4,644	1,141	1,085	6,500	5,681	2,225	1,791	(298)	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,026	526
1	262	75	472	1	1	-	-	-	-
104	257	23	20	128	76	36	27	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	30	-	-	31	12	11	4	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	-	-	-	48	-	16	-	-	-
42	63	-	59	62	96	21	25	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4,629	5,255	1,239	1,636	6,770	5,866	2,309	1,847	728	526
3,652	3,459	901	867	4,909	4,843	1,714	1,510	2	-
55	75	-	9	81	97	28	29	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	11	-	(2)	20	16	7	5	-	-
16	-	-	-	23	-	8	-	-	-
-	33	-	7	-	33	-	13	-	-
19	-	-	-	28	-	10	-	-	-
1,332	1,540	506	403	913	1,006	301	337	876	376
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,087	5,118	1,407	1,284	5,974	5,995	2,068	1,894	878	376
-	76	-	18	-	94	-	29	-	-
(458)	213	(168)	370	796	(35)	241	(18)	(150)	150



	Administered		Infrastructure		Total	
	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000
Revenue						
Recurrent appropriations	-	-	-	-	111,420	106,668
Capital appropriations	-	-	-	-	1,026	526
Commonwealth grants	-	-	-	-	229	856
User charges	-	-	-	-	2,027	1,577
Fees and fines	-	-	-	-	-	115
Gross proceeds from the disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	521	219
Resources received free of charge	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assets assumed (liabilities transferred)	-	-	-	-	808	-
Other revenue from ordinary activity	36	-	2,600	-	5,207	2,930
Correction of fundamental error	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total revenue from ordinary activities	36	-	-	-	121,239	112,892
Expenses from ordinary activities (excluding borrowing costs)						
Employee entitlements	-	-	33	-	92,894	84,176
Depreciation and amortisation	-	-	-	-	1,363	1,788
Resources provided free of charge	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants and subsidies	-	-	-	-	650	587
Written down value of disposed assets	-	-	-	-	389	-
Write down of assets	-	-	-	-	-	668
Liabilities assumed (assets transferred)	-	-	-	-	469	-
Other expenses from ordinary activities	13	-	2,567	-	28,618	26,476
Correction of fundamental error	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total expenses from ordinary activities	13	-	2,600	-	124,383	113,694
Net increase in asset revaluation reserve	-	-	-	-	-	1,748
Total changes in equity other than those resulting from contributions of the Tasmanian Government as owner	23	-	-	-	(3,144)	946

Output Group Number	Output Group Name
01	Policing Support to the Community
02	Crime Detection and Investigation
03	Traffic Law Enforcement and Road Safety
04	Protection of Primary Industry and Fisheries Resources
05	Emergency Management
06	Support to Judicial Services
07	Ministerial Support and Information Services



Note 6: Assets

	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000
6.1 Receivables		
Other receivables	331	381
GST Receivable	368	538
	699	919
Current	699	919
Non Current	-	-
Total	699	919
6.2 Inventories		
All Departmental inventories are current assets.		
Uniform Store	378	387
Total	378	387
6.3 Property, Plant, Equipment, Vehicles and Infrastructure		
Note: Departments are to separately disclose asset classes on a basis which reflects their operations.		
Land		
Freehold land		
At independent valuation (1/7/00)	7,603	7,716
Total land	7,603	7,716
Buildings		
At cost, or	483	-
At independent valuation (1/7/00)	67,048	67,477
Less: accumulated depreciation	21,989	21,430
	45,542	46,047
Plant, equipment and vehicles		
At independent valuation (1/7/01)	-	9,388
Less: accumulated depreciation	-	6,595
	-	2,793
At cost	12,894	911
Less: accumulated depreciation	7,976	341
	4,918	570
Total plant, equipment and vehicles	4,918	3,363
Total property, plant, equipment, and vehicles	58,063	57,126

The basis of valuation of land and buildings is fair value. Land and Buildings were valued as at 1 July 2000 by Colliers Jardine. Property, Plant and Equipment was valued by the Australian Valuation Office as at 1 July 2001.

6.4 Reconciliation of Non-Current Physical Assets

Reconciliations of the carrying amounts of each class of property, plant and equipment at the beginning and end of the current and previous financial year are set out below.

	Freehold land \$'000	Buildings \$'000	Plant equipment & vehicles \$'000	Total \$'000
2002				
Carrying amount at start of year	7,716	46,047	3,363	57,126
Additions	-	483	1,396	1,879
Disposals	(113)	(276)	-	(389)
Net additions through restructuring	-	-	808	808
Depreciation/amortisation expense	-	(712)	(649)	(1,361)
Carrying amount at end of year	7,603	45,542	4,918	58,063

6.5 Other Assets

	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000
Other Current Assets		
Prepayments	-	159
Total other current assets	-	159



Note 7: Liabilities

	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000
7.1 Employee Entitlements		
Accrued salaries	2,435	3,069
Annual leave	12,114	10,143
Long service leave	16,280	16,048
Total	30,829	29,260
Current	16,303	14,933
Non-current	14,526	14,327
Total	30,829	29,260
7.2 Payables		
Creditors	1,735	1,356
GST Payable	21	96
Total	1,756	1,452
Current	1,756	1,452
Non-current	-	-
Total	1,756	1,452
7.3 Other Current Liabilities		
Revenue In Advance (section 8A carry forward funds)	1,928	-
	1,928	-
Funds drawn down from appropriation and carried forward to the 2002-2003 financial year have been recognised as a liability for the first time in 2001-2002 as per Treasury Instructions		
7.4 Schedule of Commitments		
Schedule of Commitments as at 30 June		
Lease Commitments		
Operating leases	38,869	41,700
Other	-	-
Total lease commitments	38,869	41,700
By Maturity		
Operating lease commitments		
One year or less	4,707	4,440
From one to five years	15,821	14,957
Over five years	18,341	22,303
Total operating lease commitments	38,869	41,700
Current	4,707	4,440
Non-current	34,162	37,260
Total	38,869	41,700

NB: Commitments are GST inclusive where relevant.

The Department's principal operating lease commitments relate to rental of 47 Liverpool St and Bathurst St Support Services. Each of these are in excess of \$1million annually with rental subject to market review on a triennial basis.

Note 8: Equity and Movements in Equity

Equity	Accumulated Results		Asset Revaluation Reserves		Total Equity	
	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000
Balance at 1 July	28,466	29,268	1,748	-	30,214	29,268
Net surplus/deficit	(3,144)	(802)	-	-	(3,144)	(802)
Net revaluation						
Increments - Buildings	-	-	-	1,748	-	1,748
Increment - Plant & Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-
	25,322	28,466	1,748	1,748	27,070	30,214
Balance at 30 June	25,322	28,466	1,748	1,748	27,070	30,214

Nature and purpose of reserves

Asset revaluation reserve

The asset revaluation reserve is used to record increments and decrements on the revaluation of non-current assets, as described in accounting policy note (1.7)

8.1 Asset Revaluation Reserve by Class of Asset

The balance within the asset revaluation reserve for the following class of assets is:

	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000
Buildings	1,748	1,748
Total asset revaluation reserve	1,748	1,748

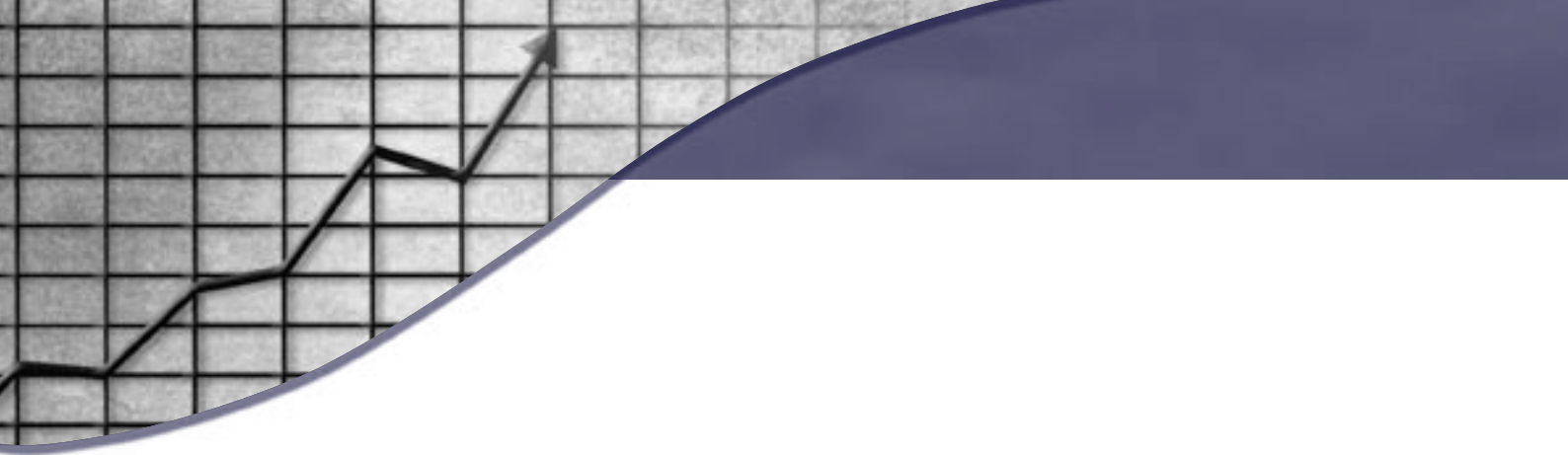


Note 9: Cash Flow Reconciliation

	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000
(a) Reconciliation of cash per Statement of Financial Position to Statement of Cash Flows		
Cash at year end per Statement of Cash Flows	2,444	2,334
Statement of Financial Position items comprising above cash: 'Financial Asset - Cash'	2,444	2,334
	2,444	2,334
(b) Reconciliation of operating surplus to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Net surplus (deficit)	(3,144)	(802)
Depreciation/Amortisation	1,363	1,788
Write down of assets	-	668
Decrease (increase) in receivables	221	(809)
Decrease (increase) in inventories	9	(4)
Decrease (increase) in other assets	159	864
Increase (decrease) in employee entitlements	1,569	501
Increase (decrease) in payables	304	(468)
Assets transferred	469	-
Assets assumed	(808)	-
Increase in other liabilities	1,928	-
GST Adjustment (correction of error)	(99)	-
Gain on sale of assets	(133)	(220)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	1,838	1,518

Note 10: Average Staffing Levels

	2002 Number	2001 Number
The average staffing levels for the Department during the year were		
Police FTE	1,124	1,094
State Servant FTE	394	380
Total	1,517	1,474



Note 11: Financial Instruments

Financial Instrument

Accounting Policies and Methods (including recognition criteria and measurement basis)

Financial Assets

Financial assets are recognised when control over future economic benefits is established and the amount of the benefit can be reliably measured.

Cash

Deposits are recognised at their nominal amounts. Interest is credited to revenue as it accrues.

Receivables for user charges

These receivables are recognised at the nominal amounts due, less any provision for bad and doubtful debts. Collectability of debts is reviewed at balance date. Provisions are made when collection of the debt is judged to be less rather than more likely.

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised when a present obligation to another party is entered into and the amount of the liability can be reliably measured.

Borrowings

Loans are carried at book value. Interest is charged as an expense as it accrues.

Finance lease liabilities

Liabilities are recognised at the present value of the minimum lease payments at the beginning of the lease. The discount rates used are estimates of the interest rates implicit in the leases.

Creditors

Creditors and accruals are recognised at their nominal amounts, being the amounts at which the liabilities will be settled. Liabilities are recognised to the extent that the goods or services have been received (and irrespective of having being invoiced).

(a) Derivative instruments not shown in the Statement of Financial Position
The Department does not hold any derivative financial instruments.

(b) Credit risk exposures
The credit risk on financial assets of the Department which have been recognised on the Statement of Financial Position, is generally the carrying amount, net of any provisions for doubtful debts.

(c) Interest rate exposures
The Department's exposure to interest rate risk and the effective weighted average interest rate by maturity periods is set out in the following table. For interest rates applicable to each class of asset or liability refer to individual notes to the financial statements.



Terms, Conditions and Accounting Policies

Nature of underlying instrument (including significant terms & conditions affecting the amount, timing and certainty of cash flows)

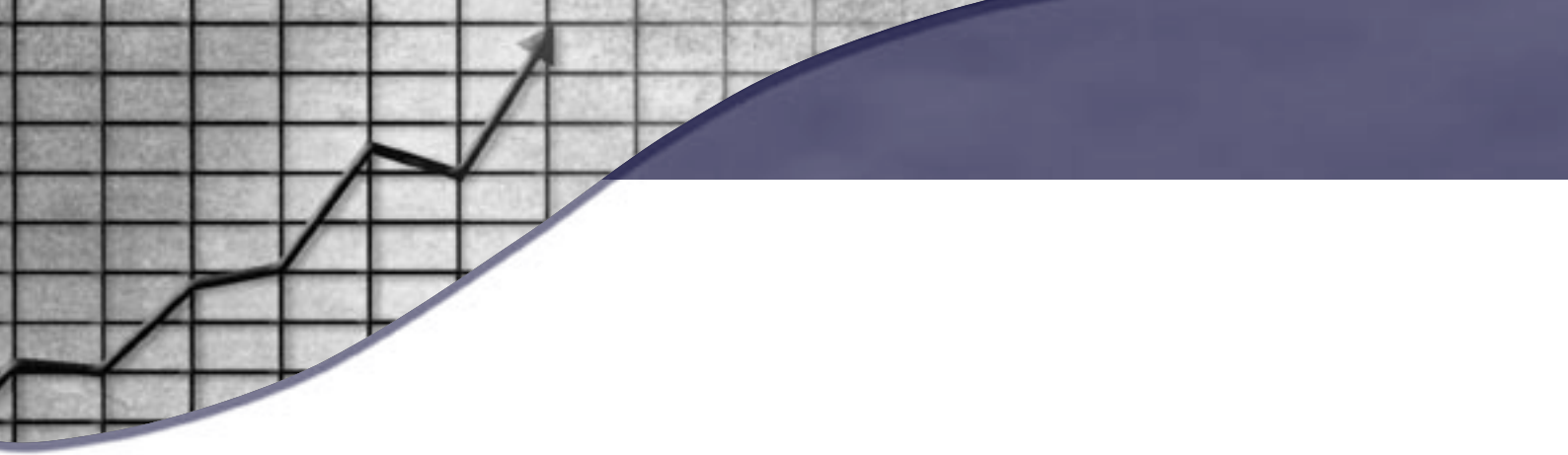
Cash balances of trust proceeds are held by Treasury and are not subject to interest. The Department's expenditure and collections bank accounts are cleared by Treasury on a daily basis with the expenditure account holding balances of unpresented cheques. These accounts do not receive interest.

Credit terms are net amount due 30 days from date of invoice.

The Department presently has no borrowings.

At reporting date, the Department had no finance leases.

Settlement is usually made within 30 days, or in line with creditor terms.



11.1 Financial Instruments Interest Rate Risk

Floating Interest Rates			Fixed Interest Rate					
			1 year or less		Over 1 year to 2 years		Over 2 years to 5 years	
	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000
<i>Financial assets</i>								
Cash at bank								
Receivables for user charges								
Other financial assets								
Investments								
Other (specify)								
<i>Total financial assets (recognised)</i>								
<i>Total assets</i>								
<i>Financial liabilities</i>								
Finance lease liabilities								
Trade creditors								
Other financial liabilities								
Borrowings								
Other (specify)								
<i>Total financial liabilities (recognised)</i>								
<i>Total liabilities</i>								
<i>Unrecognised indemnity</i>								



		Non Interest Bearing		Total		Weighted Average Effective Interest Rate	
More than 5 years							
2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000	2002 %	2001 %
		2,445	2,334	2,445	2,334	-	-
		698	919	698	919	-	-
		3,143	3,253	3,143	3,253	-	-
		1,756	1,452	1,756	1,452		
		1,756	1,452	1,756	1,452		
		1,756	1,452	1,756	1,452		

11.2 Net Fair Values of Financial Assets and Liabilities

	2002 Total Carrying Amount \$'000	2002 Aggregate Net Fair Value \$'000	2001 Total Carrying Amount \$'000	2001 Aggregate Net Fair Value \$'000
<i>Departmental Financial Assets</i>				
Cash at bank	2,445	2,445	2,334	2,334
Receivables for User charges	698	698	919	919
Other financial assets				
Total financial assets	3,143	3,143	3,253	3,253
<i>Financial Liabilities (recognised)</i>				
Trade creditors	1,756	1,756	1,452	1,452
Total financial liabilities (recognised)	1,756	1,756	1,452	1,452

Financial Assets

The net fair values of cash and non-interest bearing monetary financial assets approximate their carrying amounts.

Financial Liabilities

The net fair values for trade creditors are approximated by their carrying amounts.

11.3 Credit Risk Exposures

The Department's maximum exposures to credit risk at reporting date in relation to each class of recognised financial assets is the carrying amount of those assets as indicated in the Statement of Financial Performance. The Department has no significant exposure to credit risk.



Note 12: Administered Statements

Schedule of Revenues and Expenses administered on behalf of the whole of Government for the year ended 30 June 2002

	Notes	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000
<i>Revenue from ordinary activities</i>			
Recurrent appropriations		-	-
Fees and fines	12.1.1	2,159	492
User Charges		3	
Other revenue from ordinary activities	12.1.2	178	156
Total revenue from ordinary activities		2,340	648
<i>Expenses from ordinary activities (excluding borrowing costs)</i>			
Employee entitlements		-	-
Depreciation and amortisation		-	-
Other expenses from ordinary activities	12.2.1	746	315
Correction of fundamental errors		-	-
Assets Transferred		-	451
Total expenses from ordinary activities (excluding borrowing costs)		746	766
<i>Net operating surplus (deficit) from ordinary activities before transfers to Government</i>		(1,594)	(118)
<i>Transfers to the Consolidated Fund</i>		2,159	443
<i>Net operating surplus (deficit) from ordinary activities after transfers to Government</i>		(565)	(561)

The above Schedule of Revenues and Expenses Administered on behalf of the Whole of Government should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

*Schedule of Assets and Liabilities administered on behalf of the whole of Government
as at 30 June 2002*

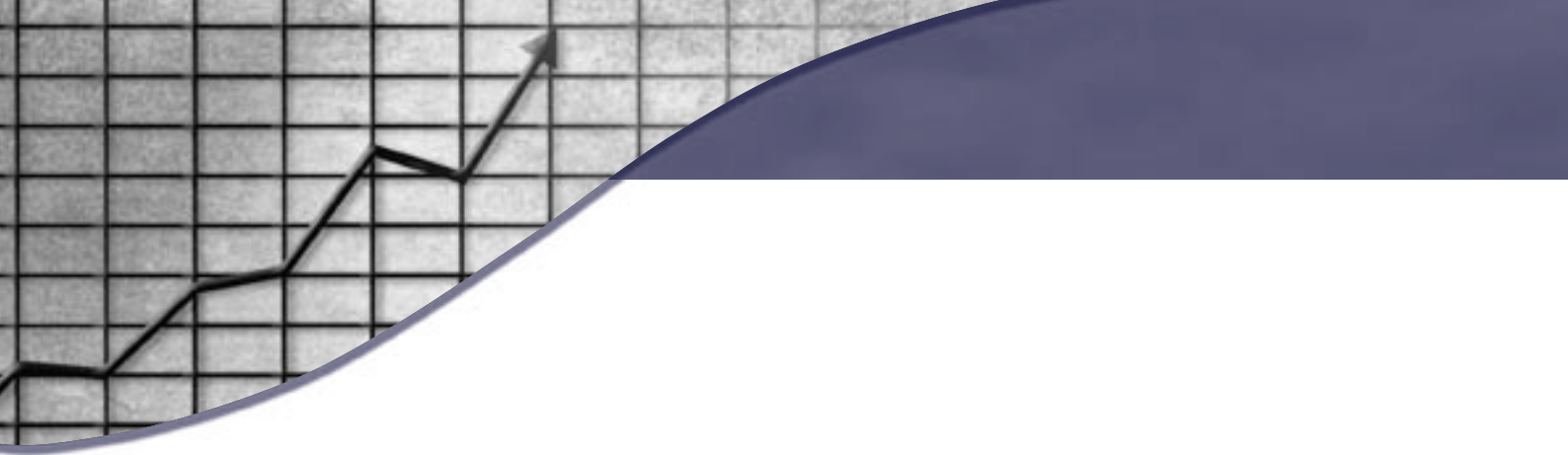
	Notes	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash on hand and deposit accounts		(3)	559
Total current assets		(3)	559
Non-Current assets			
Plant equipment and vehicles		-	-
Total non-current assets		-	-
Total assets		(3)	559
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Employee entitlements		-	-
Payables		3	-
Interest bearing liabilities		-	-
Other current liabilities		-	-
Total current liabilities		3	-
Non-Current liabilities			
Employee entitlements	12.5.1	-	-
Total non-current liabilities		-	-
Total liabilities		3	-
Net assets (liabilities)		(6)	559
Equity			
Contributed capital		-	-
Reserves		-	-
Accumulated surplus (deficit)		(6)	559
Total Equity		(6)	559

The above Schedule of Assets and Liabilities Administered on behalf of the Whole of Government should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.



Schedule of Administered Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2002

	Notes	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000
<i>Cash flows from operating activities</i>			
Cash inflows			
Fees and fines		2,158	445
Other cash receipts		181	203
Total cash inflows		2,339	648
Cash outflows			
Other cash payments		2,901	758
Total cash outflows		2,901	758
Net cash from (used by) operating activities		(562)	(110)
<i>Cash flows from investing activities</i>			
Cash inflows			
Gross proceeds from the disposal of assets		-	-
Repayment of loans by other entities		-	-
Other cash receipts		-	-
Total cash inflows		-	-
Cash outflows			
Payments for the acquisition of assets		-	-
Payments for investments		-	-
Loans made to other entities		-	-
Other cash payments		-	369
Total cash outflows		-	369
Net cash from (used by) investing activities		-	(369)
<i>Cash flows from financing activities</i>			
Cash inflows			
Proceeds from borrowings		-	-
Other cash receipts		-	-
Total cash inflows		-	-
Cash outflows			
Repayment of borrowings		-	125
Repayment of finance leases (excluding interest)		-	-
Other cash payments		-	-
Total cash outflows		-	125
Net cash from (used by) finance activities		-	(125)
<i>Net increase in cash held</i>		562	(604)
Cash at the beginning of the reporting period		559	1,163
Cash at the end of the reporting period		(3)	559



12.1: Administered Revenue From Ordinary Activities

12.1.1 Administered Fees and Fines

Proceeds from fees and fines:

	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000
Search Fees	117	103
Emergency Management	191	187
Academy Board	102	103
Firearmes Licenses / registrations	1,688	-
Other Fees	61	99
Total	2,159	492

12.1.2 Other Administered Revenues From Ordinary Activities

	2001 \$'000	2000 \$'000
SES MAIB Contribution	178	156
Total	178	156



12.2: Administered Expenses From Ordinary Activities

12.2.1 Other Administered Expenses From Ordinary Activities

	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000
Firearms buy back returns	582	
Miscellaneous Expenditure	164	315
Total	746	315

12.3 Administered Outputs of the Department

12.3.1 Department's Outputs

Information about the Department's administered outputs and the expenses and revenues, which are reliably attributable to those outputs, is set out in the Output Schedule. Information about expenses and revenues controlled by the Department is given in the Schedule of Expenses and Revenues.

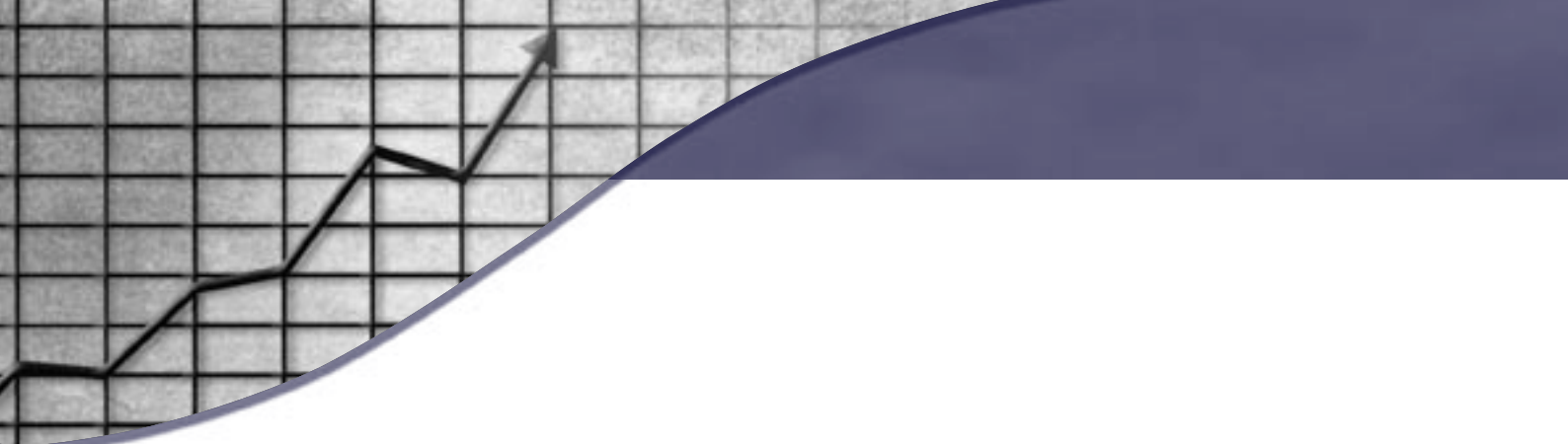
12.3.2 Statement of Administered Outputs

Note: the following information has been prepared on an accrual accounting basis.

	Output Group 01		Output Group 02		Output Group 03	
	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000
Revenue						
Recurrent appropriations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital appropriations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commonwealth grants	-	-	-	-	-	-
User charges	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and fines	1,803	106	26	24	56	52
Gross proceeds from the disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Resources received free of charge	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assets assumed (liabilities transferred)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other revenue from ordinary activity	-	1	-	-	-	-
Correction of fundamental error	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total revenue from ordinary activities	1,803	107	26	24	56	52
Expenses from ordinary activities (excluding borrowing costs)						
Employee entitlements	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation and amortisation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Resources provided free of charge	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants and subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Written down value of disposed assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Write down of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liabilities assumed (assets transferred)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other expenses from ordinary activities	584	28	-	-	-	-
Correction of fundamental error	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total expenses from ordinary activities	584	28	-	-	-	-
Net operating surplus (deficit) from ordinary activities before transfers to Government	1,219	79	26	24	56	52
Transfers to Consolidated Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total changes in equity other than those resulting from contributions of the Tasmanian Government as owner	1,219	79	26	24	56	52



Output Group 04		Output Group 05		Output Group 06		Output Group 07		Capital	
2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	10	191	175	6	6	71	68	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	178	155	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	10	372	330	6	6	71	68	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	451	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	161	154	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	451	161	154	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	(441)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	211	176	6	6	71	68	-	-
1	(441)	211	176	6	6	71	68	-	-



	No Output		Total	
	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000
Revenue				
Recurrent appropriations	-	-	-	-
Capital appropriations	-	-	-	-
Commonwealth grants	-	-	-	-
User charges	-	-	3	-
Fees and fines	-	50	2,159	492
Gross proceeds from the disposal of assets	-	-	-	-
Resources received free of charge	-	-	-	-
Assets assumed (liabilities transferred)	-	-	-	-
Other revenue from ordinary activity	-	-	178	156
Correction of fundamental error	-	-	-	-
Total revenue from ordinary activities	-	50	2,340	648
Expenses from ordinary activities (excluding borrowing costs)				
Employee entitlements	-	-	-	-
Depreciation and amortisation	-	-	-	-
Resources provided free of charge	-	-	-	-
Grants and subsidies	-	-	-	-
Written down value of disposed assets	-	-	-	-
Write down of assets	-	-	-	-
Liabilities assumed (assets transferred)	-	-	-	451
Other expenses from ordinary activities	-	132	746	315
Correction of fundamental error	-	-	-	-
Total expenses from ordinary activities	-	132	746	766
Net operating surplus (deficit) from ordinary activities before transfers to Government	-	(82)	(1,594)	(118)
Transfers to Consolidated Fund	2,159	443	2,159	443
Total changes in equity other than those resulting from contributions of the Tasmanian Government as owner	(2,159)	(525)	(565)	(561)

Output Group Number Output Group Name

- 01 Policing Support to the Community
- 02 Crime Detection and Investigation
- 03 Traffic Law Enforcement and Road Safety
- 04 Protection of Primary Industry and Fisheries Resources
- 05 Emergency Management
- 06 Support to Judicial Services
- 07 Ministerial Support and Information Services

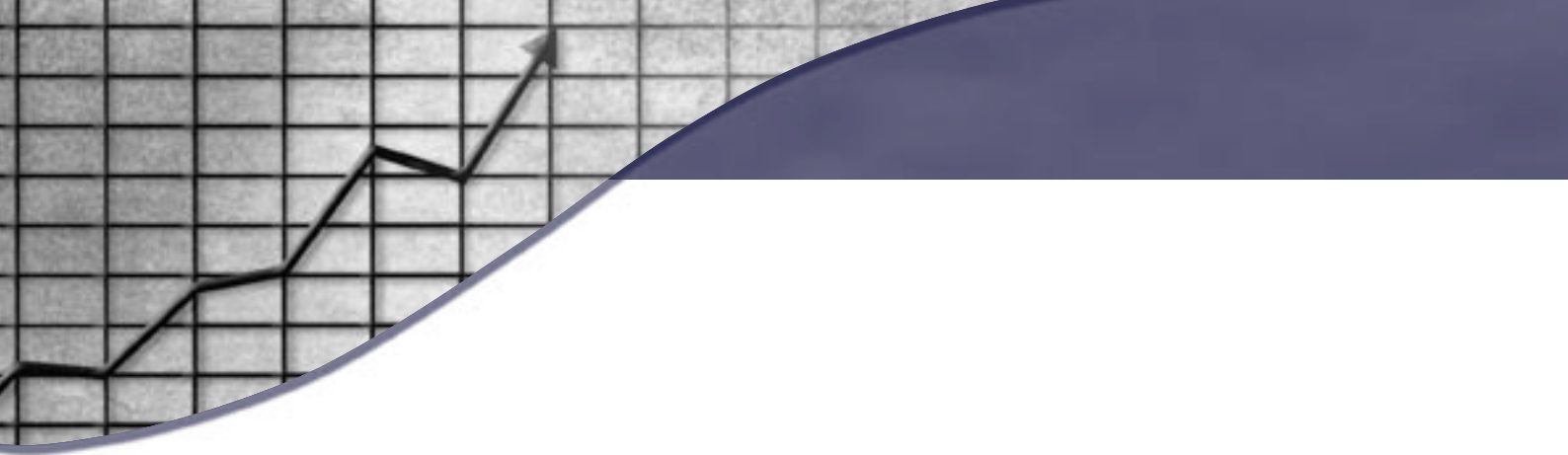


12.4 Administered Equity and Movements in Equity

Equity	Accumulated Results		Asset Revaluation Reserves		Total Equity	
	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000
Balance at 1 July	559	1,120	-	-	559	1,120
Net surplus/deficit	(565)	(561)	-	-	(565)	(561)
Restructuring transfers						
Net revaluation Increments (by asset class)						
Decrements (by asset class)	(6)	559	-	-	(6)	559
Balance at 30 June	(6)	559	-	-	(6)	559

12.5 Administered Cash Flow Reconciliation

	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000
<i>(a) Reconciliation of cash per Statement of Financial Position to Statement of Cash Flows</i>		
Cash at year end per Statement of Cash Flows	(3)	559
Statement of Financial Position items comprising above cash: 'Financial Asset - Cash'	(3)	559
	(3)	559
<i>(b) Reconciliation of operating surplus to net cash provided by operating activities:</i>		
Net surplus (deficit) after transfers to Consolidated Fund	(565)	(561)
Loss on transfer of assets (Remus Consortium)		451
Increase (decrease) in payables	3	-
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	(562)	(110)



12.6 Administered Financial Instruments

<i>Financial Instrument</i>	<i>Accounting Policies and Methods (including recognition criteria and measurement basis)</i>
<i>Financial Assets</i>	Financial assets are recognised when control over future economic benefits is established and the amount of the benefit can be reliably measured.
Cash	Deposits are recognised at their nominal amounts. Interest is credited to revenue as it accrues.
Receivables for user charges	These receivables are recognised at the nominal amounts due, less any provision for bad and doubtful debts. Collectability of debts is reviewed at balance date. Provisions are made when collection of the debt is judged to be less rather than more likely.
<i>Financial Liabilities</i>	Financial liabilities are recognised when a present obligation to another party is entered into and the amount of the liability can be reliably measured.
Borrowings	Loans are carried at book value. Interest is charged as an expense as it accrues.
Finance lease liabilities	Liabilities are recognised at the present value of the minimum lease payments at the beginning of the lease. The discount rates used are estimates of the interest rates implicit in the leases.
Creditors	Creditors and accruals are recognised at their nominal amounts, being the amounts at which the liabilities will be settled. Liabilities are recognised to the extent that the goods or services have been received (and irrespective of having being invoiced).

- (a) Derivative instruments not shown in the Statement of Financial Position
The Department does not hold any derivative financial instruments.
- (b) Credit risk exposures
The credit risk on financial assets of the Department which have been recognised on the Statement of Financial Position, other than investments in shares, is generally the carrying amount, net of any provisions for doubtful debts.
- (c) Interest rate exposures
The Department's exposure to interest rate risk and the effective weighted average interest rate by maturity periods is set out in the following table. For interest rates applicable to each class of asset or liability refer to individual notes to the financial statements.



Terms, Conditions and Accounting Policies

Nature of underlying instrument (including significant terms & conditions affecting the amount, timing and certainty of cash flows)

Cash balances of trust proceeds are held by Treasury and are not subject to interest. The Department's expenditure and collections bank accounts are cleared by Treasury on a daily basis with the expenditure account holding balances of unrepresented cheques. These accounts do not receive interest.

Credit terms are net amount due 30 days from date of invoice.

The Department presently has no financial liabilities.

The Department presently has no borrowings.

At reporting date, the Department had no finance leases.

Settlement is usually made within 30 days, or in line with creditor terms.

(d) Credit risk exposures

The credit risk on financial assets of the Department which have been recognised on the Statement of Financial Position, other than investments in shares, is generally the carrying amount, net of any provisions for doubtful debts.

(e) Interest rate exposures

The Department's exposure to interest rate risk and the effective weighted average interest rate by maturity periods is set out in the following table. For interest rates applicable to each class of asset or liability refer to individual notes to the financial statements.

12.6.1 Administered Financial Instruments

Interest Rate Risk: Agency (c)

Floating Interest Rates			Fixed Interest Rate					
			1 year or less		Over 1 year to 2 years		Over 2 years to 5 years	
	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000
<i>Financial assets</i>								
Cash at bank								
Receivables for user charges								
Other financial assets								
Investments								
Other (specify)								
<i>Total financial assets (recognised)</i>								
<i>Total assets</i>								
<i>Financial liabilities</i>								
Finance lease liabilities								
Trade creditors								
Other financial liabilities								
Borrowings								
Other (specify)								
<i>Total financial liabilities (recognised)</i>								
<i>Total liabilities</i>								
<i>Unrecognised indemnity</i>								



			Non Interest Bearing		Total		Weighted Average Effective Interest Rate	
More than 5 years								
2001 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000	2002 %	2001 %
			(3)	559	(3)	559	-	-
			(3)	559	(3)	559		
			3		3			
			3		3			
			3		3			

12.6.2 Net Fair Values of Administered Financial Assets and Liabilities

	2002 Total Carrying Amount \$'000	2002 Aggregate Net Fair Value \$'000	2001 Total Carrying Amount \$'000	2001 Aggregate Net Fair Value \$'000
Departmental Financial Assets				
Cash at bank	(3)	(3)	559	559
Receivables for	-	-	-	-
User charges	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets				
Investments	-	-	-	-
Other (specify)	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets	(3)	(3)	559	559
Financial Liabilities (recognised)				
Finance lease liabilities	-	-	-	-
Trade creditors	3	3	-	-
Other financial liabilities				
Borrowings	-	-	-	-
Other (specify)	-	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities (recognised)	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities (unrecognised)				
Indemnity(specify)				
Other (specify)				

Financial Assets

The net fair values of cash and non-interest bearing monetary financial assets approximate their carrying amounts.

Financial Liabilities

The net fair values for trade creditors are approximated by their carrying amounts.

The net fair value of indemnities are regarded as the maximum possible loss which the State faces while the indemnity remains current.

12.6.3 Credit Risk Exposures (Administered)

The Department's maximum exposures to credit risk at reporting date in relation to each class of recognised financial assets is the carrying amount of those assets as indicated in the Statement of Financial Performance. The Department has no significant exposure to credit risk.



	Police		State Service	
	2000-01	2001-02	2000-01	2001-02
Full-Time Equivalent Employees	1114.81	1132.28	380.09	407.53
Number of Persons Employed	1131	1153	406	437
Classification Of Employees	Police			
<i>Rank Description</i>				
Deputy Commissioner	1	1		
Assistant Commissioner	2	2		
Commander	9	8		
Inspector	49	51		
Sergeant	192	186		
Constable	812	865		
Cadet	66	40		
Total(*)	1131	1153		
	State Service		SES	
Head of Agency	1	1		
Senior Executive Service	2	2		
Administrative & Clerical	260	286	16	18
General Officers	13	13		
Technical & Scientific	9	7		
Cleaner	16	15		
Librarian	1	1		
Cook/Chef	3	3		
Housemaid	3	4		
Mechanic	10	10		
Radio Technician	2	2		
Solicitor	1	2		
Psychologist	1	1		
Utility Officer	12	11		
Communication Operators	30	29		
Total (**)	364	387	16	18
	FSST			
Administrative & Clerical	3	4		
Technical & Scientific	21	26		
Utility Officer	2	2		
Total	26	32		



	2000-01	2001-02	2000-01	2001-02
Age Profile	Police		State Service	
15-19	15	12	3	3
20-24	106	108	16	20
25-29	196	189	38	41
30-34	266	279	46	51
35-39	198	199	48	53
40-44	115	126	56	54
45-49	110	114	86	85
50-54	100	89	73	82
55-59	24	34	33	33
60-64	1	3	7	15
Total	1131	1153	406	437
Employment Authority	Police		State Service	
Permanent	1126	1142	346	364
Temporary	0	0	57	70
Contract	5	11	3	3
Total	1131	1153	406	437
Gender	Police		State Service	
Male	912	917	164	178
Female	219	236	242	259
Total	1131	1153	406	437
Recruitment and Separations	Police		State Service	
Recruited	111	66	97**	120
Separated	66	44	94	93
Total Variation +/-	45	22	3	27

**Excludes FSST personnel transferred to DPPS 6 July 2000



	2000-01	2001-02	2000-01	2001-02
Employment Separations	Police		State Service	
<i>Termination Reason</i>				
Resignation	43	30	32	29
Retirement - Age	1	0	0	0
Retirement - Ill Health	4	5	0	0
Retirement - Voluntary	17	6	4	2
End of Contract (S29 TSS Act)	0	0	0	0
End of Temporary Appointment/Contract	0	0	45	56
Dismissal	1	2	1	1
Deceased	0	1	1	1
Redundancy	0	0	0	0
Transfer/Promotion	0	0	10	2
Completion of Secondment	0	0	0	1
Redeployment (S49 TSS Act)	0	0	0	0
Abandonment of Position	0	0	1	1
Termination - Probation	0	0	0	0
Total	66	44	94	93
Secondments	Police		State Service	
As at 30 June				
To other Agencies	8	8	1	1
From other Agencies	0	0	2	0
Leave Without Pay	Police		State Service	
As at 30 June				
	5	5	2	8
Total	5	5	2	8
Sick Leave Taken	Police		State Service	
Full Pay - No. of Days	6084.5	4367.5	2247.5	2639.5
Average Sick Days per Employee	5.38	3.79	5.54	6.04



APPENDIX E Human Resource Statistics

	2000-01	2001-02	2000-01	2001-02
Excess Annual and Long Service Leave	Police		State Service	
(30 June) - Excess 100 days				
(Excess Annual more than 2 years accrual)				
Annual Leave (Pro Rata) 30 June - No. of Employees	190	171	37	30
Long Service Leave - No. of Employees	2	0	0	0

No employee has a long service leave credit in excess of statutory limits as set by the Long Service Leave (State Service Employees) Act 1994.

State Service						
District Description	2000-01		Total	2001-02		Total
	Full Time	Part Time		Full Time	Part Time	
Commissioners	3	0	3	2	0	2
Corporate Services	70	5	75	81	5	86
Eastern District	22	2	24	23	2	25
Executive Support	15	2	17	15	2	17
Forensic Science Service	22	4	26	28	4	32
Human Resources	38	2	40	38	3	41
Internal Investigations	2	0	2	2	0	2
Northern District	23	15	38	21	16	37
Operations Support	89	9	98	92	15	107
Southern District	31	4	35	32	5	37
State Emergency Service	14	2	16	15	3	18
Western District	23	9	32	25	8	33
Grand Total	352	54	406	374	63	437

KEY

Long Term Absent Employees Ministerial Exemption
Includes 63 Part Time Employees
Includes 48 Part Time Police Officers

Reference

**
*



Superannuation Certificate

I, Richard McCreadie, Secretary, Department of Police and Public Safety, hereby certify that the Department of Police and Public Safety has met its obligations under the Commonwealth's Superannuation Guarantee (Administration) Act 1992 in respect of those employees of the Department who are members of the following complying superannuation schemes to which this Department contributes:

Compliant Superannuation Funds

Fund Name	SFN
Australian Ethical Retail Superannuation	479444
AMP Superannuation Savings Trust	479295
TASPLAN	123481
Victorian Superannuation Fund	500358
Host Plus Superannuation Fund	268350
Synergy - Superannuation Fund	280020
The Universal Super Scheme	281440
Lifetrack Superannuation Fund	101766
BT Lifetime Super - Personal Plan	400687
Australian Government Employees Superannuation Trust (AGEST)	268353
Flexiplan Australia Masterplan Flexisuper Fund	277813

These are the only complying superannuation schemes (other than those established under the provisions of the Retirement Benefits Act 1993 and the Public Sector Superannuation Reform Act 1999) to which this Agency makes employer superannuation contributions.

R McCreadie
Secretary
Department of Police and Public Safety



Statement for the year ended 30 June 2002 of firearms received for disposal, disposed of, and held for disposal under the *Firearms Act 1996* and other legislation.

There were 24 firearms on hand at the beginning of the financial year which are included in the figures below.

Firearms Act - Seized	9
Firearms Act - Surrendered	325
Other Acts - Miscellaneous Property	1226
Other Acts - Found Property	26
Transferred from Reference Library	0
<i>Total Firearms to be accounted for</i>	<i>1586</i>
Destroyed	1524
Returned to owner	1
Transferred to Reference Library	35
Donated to Museums etc for display	0
Firearms held as at 30 June 2002	26
<i>Total Firearms to be accounted for</i>	<i>1586</i>

Note: This Statement does not include firearms held in the Reference Library, or for issue to Police Officers in the course of exercising their duties, and those held at Police Stations pending legal proceedings or transfer to Firearms Services.

Some of the units included as firearms are comprised of only parts of firearms.

There were 24 firearms for disposal on hand at the beginning of the year. As at 30 June 2002 there were 26 firearms held for disposal.



A. Support for Local Business

Summary of Participation by Local Businesses (for departmental contracts and tenders of value greater than \$50,000)

In March 2000 the Department awarded a five-year contract, with an annual value of \$1,495,000, to Rotor-Lift Pty Ltd for the supply of a twin-engine emergency rescue helicopter with night flying capabilities. Ten bids were received for this contract, including three from Tasmanian businesses.

In 2001-02 the Department awarded nine contracts with a value over \$50,000 each. Seven of these were awarded to Tasmanian businesses.

Total number of contracts awarded:	9
Total value of contracts awarded:	\$1,788,000
Total number of contracts awarded to Tasmanian suppliers:	7
Total value of contracts awarded to Tasmanian suppliers:	\$1,202,000
Total number of tenders called:	11
Total number of bids received:	28
Total number of bids received from Tasmanian businesses:	23

Further details of the Department's procurement activity are provided below:

B. Contracts with a value greater than \$50,000 (excluding consultancy contracts)

Name of Contractor	Location of Contractor	Description of Contract	Period of Contract	Total Value of Contract
D'Entrecasteaux Channel Slipway	TAS	PV Dauntless upgrade	6 wks	\$98,000
Applied Bio Systems	VIC	(FSST) - Genetic analyser	2 mths	\$286,000
Plastic Fabrications	TAS	Marine and Rescue vessels	6 mths	\$283,000
Bailey Marine	TAS	Vessel outboard motors	3 mths	\$90,000
Drager Australia	VIC	Breathtesting instruments	3 mths	\$300,000
Island Tailoring	TAS	Police uniforms	18 mths	\$200,000
Airport Engineering	TAS	Launceston chiller replacement	3 mths	\$275,000
Matthews Construction	TAS	Devonport Police Station upgrade	4 mths	\$200,000
BSH Electrical	TAS	Launceston fire panel	2 mths	\$56,000



C. Consultancy contracts with a value greater than \$50,000

Name of Consultant	Location of Consultant	Description of Consultancy	Period of Consultancy	Total Value of Consultancy
SEMF	TAS	Police Academy refurbishment	2 yrs	\$290,000
Searson Buck	TAS	Programming	108 days	\$60,967
C Macfarlane	TAS	Programming	105 days	\$60,373

D. Consultancy Contracts with a value less than or equal to \$50,000

Name of Consultant	Location of Consultant	Description of Consultancy	Period of Consultancy	Total Value of Consultancy
SEMF	TAS	Management fee	1 year	\$36,000
SEMF	TAS	Devonport Police Station upgrade	1 mth	\$23,000
SEMF	TAS	Launceston chiller replacement	1 mth	\$25,000
SEMF	TAS	Launceston fire panel	1 mth	\$3,000
ISW	TAS	Programming	8.5 days	\$5,610
L Batge	TAS	Offence Reporting System	45 days	\$13,400
J Firth	TAS	Project Management	9 days	\$8,000
Prologic	TAS	Quality Assurance	22 days	\$34,565
AAS Consulting	NSW	Programming	N/A	\$5,300
Acutel	TAS	Communications	N/A	\$7,100
FrontRange	VIC	Alarm systems	N/A	\$2,960
Flight Bros	SA	Structural engineering	N/A	\$2,100
SEMF	TAS	Structural & design engineering	N/A	\$45,000



Location of Departmental Offices and Contact Numbers

Tasmania Police

Head Office: 47 Liverpool Street, Hobart
 Postal Address: GPO Box 308, Hobart, Tasmania 7001
 Telephone: (03) 6230 2111
 Fax: (03) 6230 2414
 Website: www.police.tas.gov.au

Senior Officers

Commissioner of Police	Mr R McCreadie APM BA JP	(03) 6230 2535
Deputy Commissioner of Police	Mr J Johnston APM	(03) 6230 2420
Assistant Commissioner of Police (Planning and Development)	Mr B J Bennett APM	(03) 6230 2421
Assistant Commissioner of Police (Crime and Operations)	Mr L R Prins APM BA	(03) 6230 2430
Director, Corporate Services	Assoc. Dip. Social Science Mr F W Ogle	(03) 6230-2390
Director, Forensic Science Service Tasmania	Grad. Dip. Human Resources Mr S Dolliver B.Bus.	(03) 6278 5681
Director State Emergency Service	Dip. App. Chem. MRACI C. Chem. JP Mr A J Lea	(03) 6230 2702
Director, Communication and Information Technology Management	Grad. Cert. Management Dip. App.Sci. Mr H Willink BA MBA	(03) 6230 2467
	Grad. Dip. (Computing) Grad. Dip. (Business) MACS	

Senior State Service Officers

Manager, Asset Management Services	Mr I S Latham MBA	(03) 6230 2250
Manager, Financial Management Services	Ass. Dip. Bus. (Accounting) S Wilson-Haffenden CPA, B Comm	(03) 6230 2360
Manager, Commissioner's Office	Mr W F Pless BA	(03) 6230 2460
Manager, Secretariat and Research Services	Dip. Education TTC Mr M B Robinson BA (Hons) Dip. Education TTC, M. Ed. Admin	(03) 6230 2461
Senior Solicitor	Mr M Miller LLB (Melb.)	(03) 6230 2382
Manager, Media and Marketing Services	Mr G O Easton BA	(03) 6230 2424
Manager, Workers' Compensation Management Services	Dip. Teaching Mrs D Green	(03) 6230 2387
Manager, Computer Systems	B Social Work (QLD) Mr S Levis B Sc (Hons)	(03) 6230 2455
Projects Director, Business Projects Services	B Bus. MACS Mr W Lewis	(03) 6230 2438
	Ass. Dip. Business (Computing)	



District / Support Commands

Burnie	Western District 88 Wilson Street, Burnie	Commander T Tully APM (03) 6434 5220 Fax (03) 6434 5516
Launceston	Northern District 137-149 Cimitiere Street, Launceston	Commander I N Dean APM (03) 6336 3895 Fax (03) 6336 3887
Hobart	Southern District 29 Liverpool Street, Hobart	Commander R G Fielding APM (03) 6230 2433 Fax (03) 6230 2579
	Eastern District 381 Main Road, Glenorchy	Commander P Wild APM (03) 6230 2674 Fax (03) 6230 2686
	Operations Support 30-32 Bathurst Street, Hobart	Commander D Hine APM (03) 6230 2238 Fax (03) 6230 2141
	Executive Support 47 Liverpool Street, Hobart	Commander T Mulder APM BA Dip. EM (03) 6230 2888 Fax (03) 6230 2601
	Internal Investigations Unit 47 Liverpool Street, Hobart	Commander M G Brazendale APM (03) 6230 2142 Fax (03) 6230 2444
	Human Resources 47 Liverpool Street, Hobart	Commander S C McClymont APM (03) 6230 2487/2024 Fax (03) 6230 2501



State Emergency Services

Senior Officers

Director	Mr A J Lea Grad. Cert. Management, Dip. App.Sci.	(03) 6230 2702
Manager Operations	Mr R Sandy Assoc Dip. Emergency Management, PSC	(03) 6230 2705
Manager Planning	Mr R Gilmour B Sc (Chem Engineering) ARCST, Dip. Metallurgy	(03) 6230 2712
State Rescue and Volunteer Training Officer	Mr R Mason Grad. Cert. O&DL	(03) 6230 2708
State Training and Education Officer	Ms K Daly	(03) 6230 2709

Regional Offices

Hobart	Mr G Marsh, ESM Southern Region Office 1st Floor 47 Liverpool Street, Hobart	(03) 6230 2700 Fax (03) 6234 9767
Launceston	Mr C Saarinen, B Com Assoc. Dip. Pers Admin Northern Region Office 339 Hobart Road, Youngtown	(03) 6336 3790 Fax (03) 6343 5879
Burnie	Mr B Dutton, ESM Assoc. Dip. Emergency Management DSAC, MAIES North Western Region Office 88 Wilson Street, Burnie	(03) 6434 5333 Fax (03) 6431 6538



Documents and Publications Produced

Department of Police and Public Safety Corporate Plan
Department of Police and Public Safety Annual Business Plan
Department of Police and Public Safety Annual Report
Promotion Materials (Schools and Public Events)
Gazette
Recruitment and Training Brochures
Tasmania Police from Force to Service
Tasmania Police Manual

Appeal/Review Process -Administrative Decisions

Refusal of Firearms Licence under Firearms Act/Gun Act
Appeal to a Magistrate
Appeal to Attorney-General

Legislative Programme

The Department administers the following legislation:
Road Safety (Alcohol and Drugs) Act 1970
Emergency Services Act 1976
Firearms Act 1996
Marine Search and Rescue Act 1971
National Crime Authority (State Provision) Act 1985
Police Offences Act 1935
Police Regulation Act 1898
Petroleum Products Emergency Act 1994
Telecommunications Interception Act 1999
Witness Protection Act 2000
Police Powers (Vehicle Interception) Act 2000



Statutory Boards

Police Promotions Appeal Board

(Part IVA Police Regulation Act 1898)

Chairperson:	Mr E Free
Deputy Member:	Mr A Eiszele
Member:	Ms J Trethewey
Deputy Member:	Mr J Stewart
Member:	Sergeant K Fitzgerald
Deputy Member:	Inspector P Wilkinson

Police Disciplinary Board

(Part IVB Police Regulation Act 1898)

Chairperson:	Mr M R Hill, Magistrate
Member:	Mr M T E Shotter
Member:	Sergeant L Kemp
Substitute Member:	Inspector D Paton



Freedom of Information Act 1991

Freedom of Information Contact Office

Applications for information pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act 1991 should be addressed to:

The Officer-in-Charge
Freedom of Information Unit
Department of Police and Public Safety
GPO Box 308
Hobart TAS 7001
or Telephone (03) 6230 2111
or email FOI@police.tas.gov.au

Information Available Outside of Freedom of Information

Personal Conviction Record

Available from Police Headquarters - Hobart, Launceston and Burnie. No cost.

Description: Police record of an individual's court convictions.

Accident Records

Officer-in-Charge, Accident Records - Hobart, Launceston and Burnie. \$38.50 cost.

Description: Statements given to police following a traffic accident.

Crime Reports

Officer-in-Charge, Crime Collating Unit, Operational Information Services, GPO Box 308, Hobart 7001. \$28.50 cost.

Description: Verification that an offence or crime has been reported to police and a description of any property reported stolen or damage to property.

Police Clearance Reports

Commissioner of Police, GPO Box 308, Hobart 7001

Description: Report prepared verifying that a person is not known to police. National standard fee. \$120



Photographs/Video Tapes

Officer-in-Charge, Forensic Services, GPO Box 308, Hobart, 7001.

Cost for photographs: 20 x 25cm \$16.50, 15 x 10cm \$5.50,

Cost for video:\$38.50

Pre-Trial Disclosure

Officer-in-Charge, Prosecution Section - Hobart, Launceston and Ulverstone. Cost \$38.50

Description: Prosecution file.

Crime Mapping Information

Officer-in-Charge, Community Relations, Police Headquarters - Hobart, Launceston, Burnie and Bellerive. No cost.

Description: Statistical information regarding any crime in a particular geographic area.

Community Relations Brochures

Officer-in-Charge, Community Relations, Police Headquarters - Hobart, Launceston, Burnie and Bellerive. No cost.

Description:

- Business Watch*
- Neighbourhood Watch*
- Crime Stoppers, Safety Houses*
- Bomb Threats*
- 'How Safe Are You?'*
- 'Safe and Secure Living - Your Personal Handbook'*
- Burglary Prevention for Non-Residential Premises*
- Residential Burglary Prevention*

Coronial Matters

Hobart
Launceston

Phone: (03) 6233 3257, PO Box 354D, Hobart 7000
Phone: (03) 6336 2808, PO Box 551, Launceston 7250

Cost to be determined individually on each request.

Description: Coronial files and all matters relating to coronial matters/inquests.



Deaths in Police Custody and During Custody Related Police Operations

No deaths occurred during 2001-2002.

	2000-2001	2001-2002
Category 1	0	0
Category 2	0	0
TOTAL	0	0

Category 1: Institutional or Close Contact Custody:

- Deaths in institutional settings (eg. police stations, lockups, police vehicles etc. or during transfer to and from such institutions) and
- other deaths in police operations where officers were in close contact with the deceased.

Category 2: Other Custody-related Police Operations:

- Other deaths during custody-related police operations. This covers situations where officers did not have such close contact with the person as to be able to significantly influence or control the person's behaviour. It includes most sieges and most cases where officers were attempting to detain a person, eg. pursuits.



ACC	Australian Crime Commission	ICMS	Integrated Crime
APM	Australian Police Medal		Management Strategy
AusSAR	Australian Search and Rescue	IGCD	Inter-Governmental
CACS	Command and Control System		Committee on Drugs
CCPA	Capital City	IMB	Information
	Partnership Agreement		Management Board
CIB	Criminal Investigation Branch	MAIB	Motor Accidents
CISD	Critical Incident		Insurance Board
	Stress Debriefing	MV	Motor Vehicle
CMG	Corporate Management Group	NAFIS	National Automated Fingerprint
CMU	Crime Management Unit		Identification System
COAG	Council of Australian	NATA	National Association of
	Governments		Testing Laboratories Australia
CPCSC	Crime Prevention and	NMVTRC	National Motor Vehicle
	Community Safety Council		Theft Reduction Council
CRIMES	Court Records Information and	OH&S	Occupational Health and Safety
	Management System	PACB	Poppy Advisory Control Board
CRU	Crime Response Unit	PCYC	Police and Citizens Youth Club
DIS	Drug Investigation Services	RACT	Royal Automobile Club
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic Acid		of Tasmania
ERM	Emergency Risk Management	RBT	Random Breath Testing
ESM	Emergency Services Medal	RSTF	Road Safety Task Force
FAMIS	Financial Asset Management	RTO	Registered
	Information System		Training Organisation
FEWG	Flexible Employment	SEO	Senior Executive Officers
	Working Group	SES	State Emergency Service
FSST	Forensic Science	TDSP	Tasmanian Drug Strategic Plan
	Service Tasmania	TEAS	Tertiary Education
GST	Goods and Services Tax		Assistance Scheme
IASC	Inter-Agency	TILES	Tasmanian Institute of
	Steering Committee		Law Enforcement Studies
ICE	“Intrepid” Centralised Enquiry	TMS	Traffic Management System



This index has been prepared to facilitate identification of compliance with statutory disclosure requirements: Financial Management and Audit Act 1990 (FMAA) and Treasurer's Instructions (TI), the Tasmanian State Service Act 1984 (TSS) including Statutory Rule No 123 of 1990 Tasmanian State Service (Agency Reporting) Regulations (TSS(AR)R) and other contemporary reporting practices.

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FMAAs.27(1)(b)	A report by a statutory office holder employed in or attached to the Department except when subject to s.27(2) required to report under any other Act.	N/A
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Tasmania