

NSW POLICE ANNUAL REPORT 1987/88





CONTENTS

Access	3
Commissioner's Foreword	4
Our Structure	6
Highlights	8

Section I — The Police Service

Our Charter	9
How We Manage The Police Service	10
Integration	14
Attack Corruption First	14

Section II — Policing Services

Community Based Policing	18
--------------------------	----

— You Have The Right To Feel Safe

Making New South Wales A Safer Place For Kids	18
Sexual Offences	22
Family Violence Is Against The Law	24
We Are Making Our Streets Safer	25

— The Drug Problem

The Drug Problem	30
Under-Age Drinkers	34
Illegal Gambling	35
Other Serious Crimes	37

— What We Are Doing To Reduce The Road Toll

What We Are Doing To Reduce The Road Toll	38
Random Breath Testing Program	41
Speed Reduction Program	43

— With Your Help We Can Protect Your Property

With Your Help We Can Protect Your Property	46
Motor Vehicle Theft	50
Arson	52
Fraud	53

— Our Services To Minorities And the Disadvantaged

Our Services To Minorities And the Disadvantaged	55
--	----

Section III — Our Greatest Asset

Choosing The Right People	59
---------------------------	----

— Developing The New Professionals

Developing The New Professionals	60
Police Recruit Education Program (PREP)	61
The Senior Executive And Operational Management Program	62
Industrial Relations	63
Equal Employment Opportunity	64

— Keeping the Police Service Fit and Healthy

Keeping the Police Service Fit and Healthy	66
--	----

Section IV — Regional Roundup

North Region	70
North West Region	72
South Region	79
South West Region	84

Section V — Corporate and Support Services

Program Evaluation	91
Information Technology	95
Finance	97-119

Section VI — Appendices

A Other Legislative Changes	120
B Principal Legislation Administered By The Police Service	121
C Authorised Strength Of New South Wales Police By Rank	122
D Approved Staff Number By Category Of Police Department Public Service	122
E Approved Staff Number By Category Of Ministerial Employees	123
F Awards	124
G Departmental Committees	127
H Membership Of Significant Statutory Bodies	129
I Inter-Departmental Committees	129
J Official Overseas Visits	132
K Publications And Promotional Material	134
L Properties — Works Carried Out During The Year	135
Sponsorships	Inside back

Service Hours

The New South Wales Police provide a

24 hour service, 365 days a year

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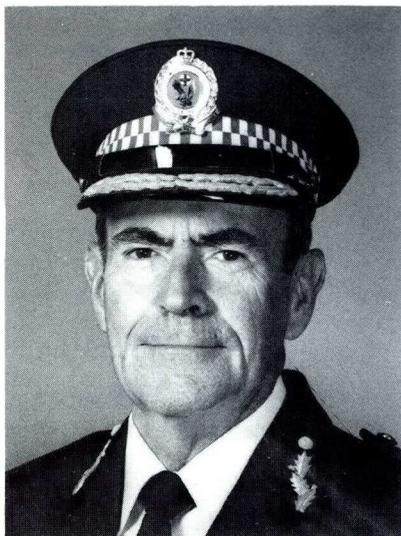
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FOREWORD



J. K. Avery, A.O., A.P.M.
Commissioner

Every Community, New South Wales included, has a desperate need for a Police Service that it can trust. Efficiency alone cannot compensate for a lack of trust. When Police have a close relationship with their local community a valuable and powerful liaison can be forged to ensure the security of that community.

The changes we have made to the organisation of the Police Service are designed to enhance that community's trust in Police. In addition, the changes are enabling us to more effectively cope with the immediate and future demands of a community-based policing service.

With this theme, I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report of the New South Wales Police Service for the financial year ended 30 June, 1988.

I record my gratitude to those citizens who have supported Police through the whole range of crime prevention and law enforcement operations. The Police Service of New South Wales is a public service and our continuing success and effectiveness will always depend on the active support given by concerned citizens. The direct participation in their own protection reflects enormous credit upon the people of this state.

I acknowledge also the warm co-operation and support of the many business, community and public service organisations who have given readily their encouragement, expertise and time to assist, especially in the development of community-based policing programmes. They are so much part of the future of policing.

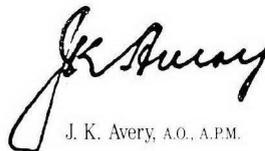
Tribute must also be paid to the many Police and public service officers who are meeting the challenge of this changing environment. They have conducted themselves with pride and dignity while carrying out their onerous responsibilities. The reduced crime rate and increased operational effectiveness reflects credit upon them.

My thanks go to the State Executive Group, and to the Senior Commanders and Directors, who have worked hard to provide leadership and support to their staff.

They are effectively implementing important management changes which are helping to shape the organisation, establish new strategies and set the path for the future.

The Police Board continues to make a decisive contribution to the growing organisational and managerial efficiency of the New South Wales Police. The commitment to a better Police Service for the people of this state by Sir Maurice Byers and Sir Gordon Jackson has been noted internationally.

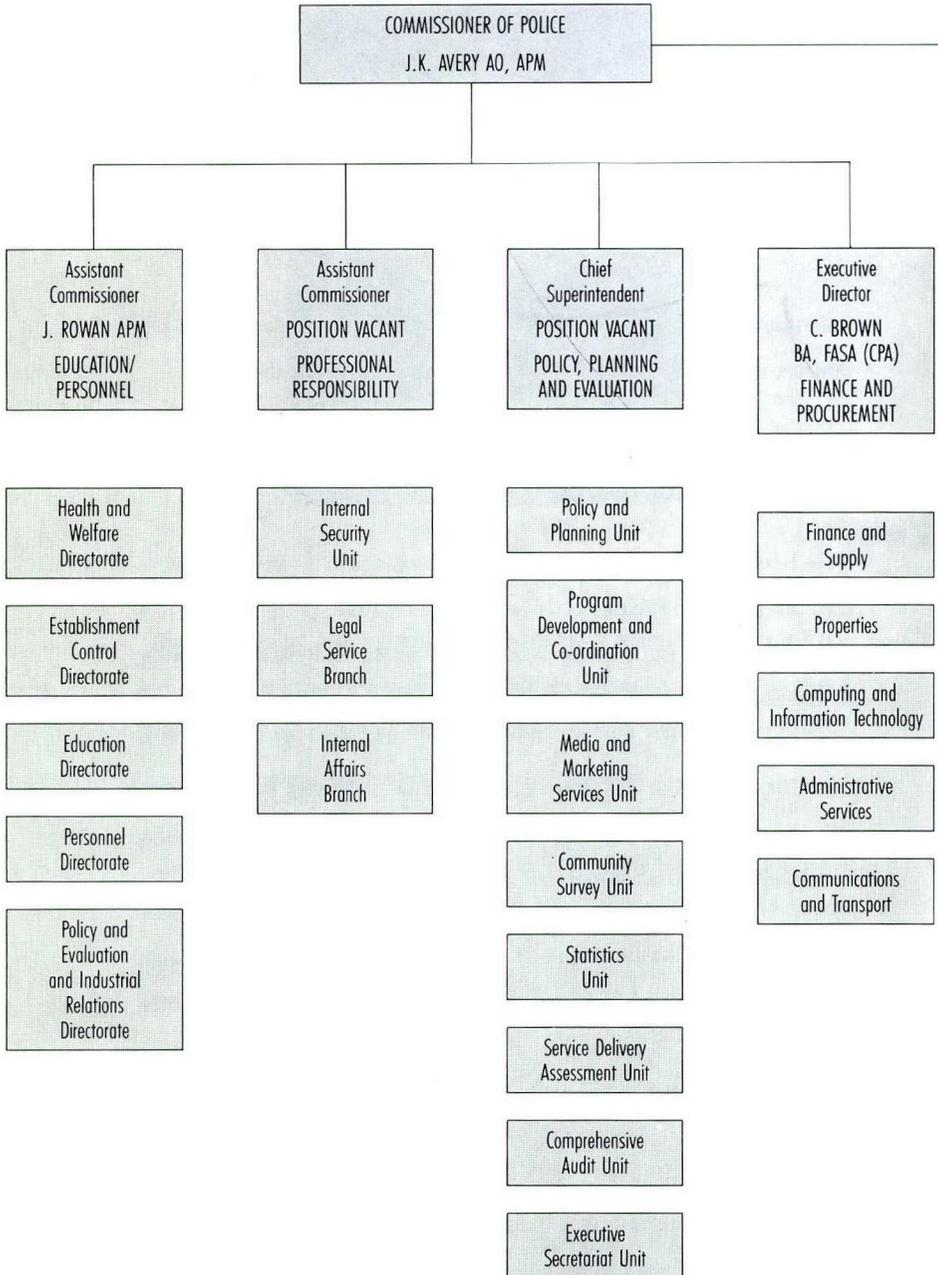
Our Minister, the Hon. Ted Pickering, MLC (and his predecessor, George Paciullo, MP), has exhibited determination and integrity in arguing the case for a better Police Service before Parliament and the public.

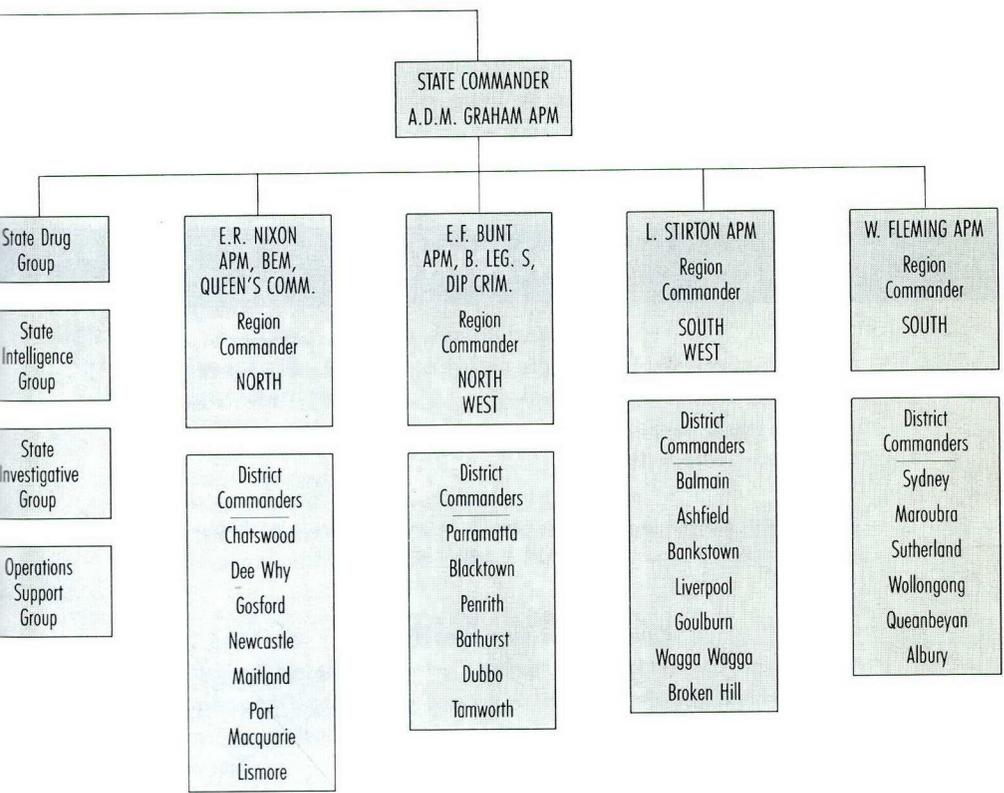
A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'J. K. Avery', with a large, stylized flourish extending from the bottom left of the signature.

J. K. Avery, A.O., A.P.M.

Commissioner

ORGANISATION STRUCTURE OF THE N.S.W. POLICE SERVICE





STRUCTURE

The structure of the New South Wales Police Service has its origins in 1862 when the *Police Regulation Act* was passed amalgamating a number of fragmented Police Forces in the colony into a statewide cohesive body. An Inspector General of Police was appointed with the general superintendence of all Police. The State was divided into nine Police Districts, each under the control of a Superintendent.

The *Police Regulation Act of 1899*, as amended over the years, governs today's New South Wales Police Service which now comprises four Regions, each controlling six or seven Districts.

The Commissioner of Police is the Departmental Head of the integrated Police Service.

HIGHLIGHTS

Australia Day

A number of major activities carried out in the South Region associated with Australia Day were Bi-centennial events where large numbers of police were needed for crowd control. i.e. Operation La Perouse, Re-enactment of the Arrival of the First Fleet in Botany Bay and the Tall Ships arrival in Sydney Harbour.

Widespread co-operation was achieved between Police and Aborigines during the planning and implementation of events associated with Australia Day.

Fingerprint Information System

The Australian Automated Fingerprint Information System, operating from Parramatta, is the first nationwide fingerprint identification in the world. In recognition of this outstanding achievement the Department was presented with the Gold Award for Excellence for Technology and Computing Productivity during 1988.

Neighbourhood Watch Satellite Conference

More than 5,000 people took part in the 3rd Annual Neighbourhood Watch State Seminar in June 1988. Utilising the latest state-of-the-art technology the seminar was beamed live via satellite from the Sydney Town Hall to 20 centres across the State — from Walgett to Lismore to Merimbula to Wagga. People at these remote centres were able to direct questions via a special telephone link to speakers at the Seminar.

Reduction In Car Theft

There was an overall reduction of 17.98% in theft rate from 64,700 vehicles stolen (1986/87), to 53,092 stolen (1987/88).

Police Recruit Education Program (PREP)

The Police Recruit Education Program (PREP) which began on 31 July, 1988, significantly improves the quality and quantity of recruit training including a much larger proportion of on-the-job training.

SECTION I — THE POLICE SERVICE

STATEMENT OF VALUES

Each member of the New South Wales Police Service acts in a manner which:

- upholds the rule of law;
- preserves individual's rights and freedoms;
- places integrity above all;
- seeks to improve quality of life by community involvement in policing;
- strives for citizen and police personal satisfaction;
- strives to capitalize on the wealth of human resources; and
- husband public resources both money and authority.

MISSION

To provide for, and with the assistance of, the people a high quality, ethical and cost effective Police Service in New South Wales as defined by the Parliament, Government and relevant legislation, including —

1. Protecting life
2. Preventing crime
3. Enforcing law
4. Maintaining peace and good order
5. Safeguarding property
6. Facilitating safe and free movement of people and traffic.

To perform all these functions with impartiality and integrity and engender a feeling of safety and security within the community.

CORPORATE OBJECTIVES

1. To increase feelings of safety and security in the community by giving priority to crime prevention and detection programs
2. To make policing services more responsive to the needs and feelings of the community
3. To encourage greater involvement of citizens in policing
4. To influence changes in driver behaviour, with the object of reducing road deaths and injuries
5. To improve management and the organisation to optimize use of resources
6. To minimize corruption within the Police Force.

CORPORATE PRIORITIES

Operational and Organisational Corporate priorities have been developed by the Senior Executive Group to guide planning to achieve these objectives in 1988–89.

Operational

- motor vehicle theft • vandalism • street offences — under age drinking and assaults
- stock theft • domestic violence • drug abuse • child abuse and exploitation
- sexual assault • road trauma.

Organisational

- the Statement of Values • courtesy to all customers • strong planning base
- community based policing • Patrol model • geographic responsibility • problem-solving techniques • intelligence collection and analysis • flexible salary package
- divestment program.

The fundamental priority for the future will be built around the professional *community-based police officer* working with the particular community of his/her beat to solve (or contribute to the solution of) local problems, supported by a responsive command structure and the assistance of specialists.

The introduction of sector and beat policing is in line with this concept.

A sector will consist of a number of beats. The Constable delegated a 'beat' will be responsible for providing service to that area in the broadest possible sense. For example, assisting persons in difficulties, conciliating in disputes between neighbours and working with the community to solve local problems.

The following community based programs will continue to form an important part in the overall community based policing objective:—

- Neighbourhood Watch - the community within defined geographical localities maintaining a "watchful" eye for crime and potential criminal activity especially in relation to house breakings and motor vehicle theft.
- Community Consultative Committees — local committees consisting of police and members of the community.
- Marine Watch - similar to Neighbourhood Watch except concentrating on water craft.
- Rural Watch - again a similar program to Neighbourhood Watch but directed to the rural areas throughout New South Wales.
- Safety House Program - providing "safe houses" where children can seek assistance or protection during their journey to or from school.

Community Consultative Committees provide an ideal forum for Police Commanders to meet the community for an exchange of information. So far 204 Community Consultative Committees have been formed throughout the State.

This new initiative has not been without its "teething problems" but these are being addressed by District Commanders and it is anticipated that when these committees are fully operational they will be an integral part of community-based policing.

HOW WE MANAGE THE POLICE SERVICE

In January 1987 the administration made a submission through the Police Board to the then Minister recommending that there be a fundamental change to the command structure of the Police Service. Emphasis was to shift from functional responsibilities to *Geographic Commands*.

The effect of the new management arrangements was to place the majority of services at local level and to make lines of accountability unequivocal — through State, Region, District, Division and Patrol.



To achieve "regionalisation" four Assistant Commissioner positions of Crime, Traffic, General and State Emergency Services were deleted and four positions of Region Commander created. The Deputy Commissioner (Administration) position was disestablished and the Deputy Commissioner (Operations) became State Commander with management responsibility for the four Regions and central operational support services. Six districts were created while two were disestablished, leaving a total of 26 Districts.

Each of the four *regions* comprises both suburban and rural areas and all Region Commanders are responsible for the overall management of their Regions ensuring implementation of corporate priorities and provision of Police Services. Each Region consists of six or seven Districts.

Districts generally are made up of three Divisions, but range from two to four. Ranks of District Commanders range from Superintendent to Executive Chief Superintendent, depending on the relative District size and level of management responsibility.

Districts are responsible for the provision of all police services to the community. They achieve this through Patrols and Divisions which comprise one or more Police Stations.

Each police station has a designated commander who is referred to as the Patrol Commander. Patrol Commanders generally range in rank from Senior Sergeant to Chief Inspector.

Regionalisation has involved a major restructuring of the Police Service which is still proceeding. At the end of the restructuring process it is likely that there will be between 250 and 300 *Police Patrols* throughout the State. Each Patrol will be structured to specifically relate to the particular community it serves. In country areas it is likely that there will be an aggregation of smaller towns as sectors in a Patrol.

Divisions are being gradually phased out, thus further flattening the Service's management structure.

As part of this restructuring process a critical consideration for the Commissioner is the shape and function of the centralised Police Headquarters.

Following recent ministerial approval, the new Headquarters structure consists of five major components:

1. *State Command* - the central operational command under the direction of the State Commander. Responsibilities include general oversight of the activities of the four regions and State operational support services.

2. *Policy, Planning and Evaluation* under the direction of an Assistant Commissioner - this office provides high quality corporate policy, planning and evaluation services, including strategic planning, policy development and analysis, program management, performance and program evaluation, statistical analysis and media and marketing services.

3. *Professional Responsibility* under the direction of an Assistant Commissioner – the charter of this office is to account for the fairness and efficiency with which individuals and the organisation use authority and adhere to organisational values – particularly those relating to integrity, equality, legal authority and use of force. This includes line responsibility for Internal Affairs and Legal Services Branches.

4. *Procurement, Finance and Data Transmission* under the direction of the Executive Director – this office provides information technology, financial management, properties, transport, communication and administrative services to support police operations. The Executive Director also co-ordinates procurement and supply services for the Department.

5. *Education/Personnel* under the direction of an Assistant Commissioner – this office provides human resource services including policy, co-ordination of inter-region personnel arrangements, recruitment and a central personnel records system. This office also has responsibility for the Police Academy and co-ordinating training and development in the Police Service.

The principal management group in relation to overall policy development, planning, priority determination and performance evaluation is the State Executive Group. This Group is chaired by the Commissioner, and comprises the State Commander, Executive Director, Assistant Commissioners and Region Commanders.

The Police Board has played a major role in the determination of the most suitable structure needed to meet the challenges of the Police Service. It continues to play a critical part in shaping of the senior executive and middle levels of the Service through its selection of staff at Superintendent level and above and recommendations to the Minister for changes and improvements in the Police Service generally.

One of the real challenges for the Police Service is to make planning part of the everyday life of line commanders, functional managers, supervisors and field operatives. Whilst *strategic planning* is operating effectively in some areas, it is less advanced in others.

It is intended to integrate the strategic planning process with annual performance appraisals of individual managers and supervisors and of the areas they command.

Organisational performance is to be measured in several ways including public attitude surveys, comprehensive audit, service delivering assessment and performance against plans.

Two *independent public surveys* were conducted during the year and have provided the beginnings of a useful data base on community perspectives, particularly fear levels. Internal opinion no longer can be the primary source of information regarding performance and the appropriateness of services provided.

Surveys of police to gauge understanding of strategies, identify problem areas and to highlight differences between perspectives of the public and those of police will be conducted regularly.

Comprehensive internal audit is another arm of the performance evaluation process. It serves to complement other review mechanisms and to provide independent feedback to the State Executive Group.

INTEGRATION

The principles of an integrated police service are applied at all levels. Naturally police operational duties are performed by police with administrative support services being provided by public service personnel as far as resources will permit. These civilian staff are responsible directly to the line Police Commander. Similarly, a number of Branches are managed by senior public servants with police officers reporting to them.

The first step in the integration of the Police Force and the Police Department into an integrated Police Service was the appointment of the Commissioner of Police as departmental head from 19th June, 1987.

The civilianisation program, whereby sworn police are relocated from 'desk jobs' and replaced with public servants, is continuing. A total of 550 positions have been funded for civilianisation and the filling of these positions with civilian staff is almost completed.

ATTACK CORRUPTION FIRST

LEGISLATIVE CHANGES

Police Regulation (Allegations of Misconduct) Amendment Bill

The Bill was introduced into the Legislative Council by the Minister for Police on 25th May, 1988.

The primary purpose of the Bill is to introduce the concept of a complaint of serious misconduct, which would be subject to the Ombudsman's jurisdiction, as distinct from misconduct of a more minor nature which would not be subject to the Ombudsman's scrutiny but would be dealt with only by the Commissioner of Police as part of his responsibility for disciplining his own officers.

On 16th June, 1988, the Legislative Council resolved that the Bill should be referred to a Select Committee for consideration and report.

Independent Commission Against Corruption Bill, 1988

This Bill was passed in the Autumn Session of Parliament.

The object of the Bill is to establish a powerful Independent Commission with wide powers to investigate corruption where public officials are involved.

The Commission also will have a role of educating public authorities and the community on the detrimental effects of public corruption and strategies to combat it.

The Commissioner of Police is nominated as a member of an Operations Review Committee which has a function of advising the Independent Commissioner as to whether complaints should be investigated.

The Bill envisages police involvement by providing for members of the Police Force to be made available to perform services for the Commission. Such arrangements are to be with the approval of the Minister for Police after consultation with the Commissioner of Police.

HOW WE ARE CONFRONTING CORRUPTION

Integrity above all is the theme, and the development of an unequivocal professional standing in the community is our objective.

The *Approaches Taken* to reduce and, if possible, eliminate the corrupting influences included:

- Promulgation of a statement of values;
- Tough, but fair investigations and sanctions;
- Creation of a high profile Internal Affairs Branch incorporating an Internal Police Security Unit;
- Actions intended to be an object lesson to others;
- Creation of professional role models;
- Improved training at the Academy; and
- Support for the independent oversight of investigations of serious misconduct.

The outright attack on corruption has tended to polarise certain internal elements, but the administration view is that "if it is hurting then it must be doing some good". At the same time, public confidence in the capacity of police to operate within the law has grown.

A Statement of Values has been publicised as the gauge against which all police performance and behaviour is to be judged. The administration aims to inculcate the values into the everyday activities of all members of the Service. An extensive education program to explain the values and the rationale behind them is being conducted. Increasing emphasis is being placed on the values as the administration seeks to professionalise policing and the police mode of operation.

The community has an expectation that the Police Service will respond quickly and positively to complaints made against police officers and allegations of corrupt practices.

The Internal Affairs Branch which investigates these complaints has as its objective the elimination of unethical conduct within the Police Service by:

- Investigating and reporting to the Commissioner, the Ombudsman and the Minister for Police on incidents of unethical conduct on the part of police.
- Identifying corrupt and potentially corrupt practices and procedures and taking positive action in an effort to eradicate such behaviour.
- Devising and implementing policies aimed at instilling in police the need to maintain the highest possible standard of ethical conduct.

The use of *education* as a specific means of combating the incidence of complaints against police has proved a most worthwhile strategy. Likewise, the dissemination of information by the Internal Affairs Branch to District Commanders and their staff has been a valuable means of reversing the trend of increasing complaints and as a principal weapon in the fight against unethical behaviour.

By enhancing the education program, the Branch is attempting not only to train those conducting investigations in the proper techniques, but also to discourage police in general from unethical conduct.

Similarly, the introduction of a new computer system in July 1988 to process and interpret complaint information and statistics will assist in achieving objectives in the disciplinary area.

Prior to 1 January, 1988, details for certain categories of complaint against police were not recorded for statistical analysis. These included complaints for which action of any kind was declined from the outset, with consent of the Ombudsman, as well as many less serious allegations which were promptly and satisfactorily resolved through preliminary inquiry.

As a result, it is not possible to strictly compare the number of complaints against police received during the year under review with those received during the previous 12 months. What can be indicated with some degree of satisfaction is that during the first two quarters of 1987/88 there was a continuing decline in the number of complaints recorded under the system then in operation — from 211 to 193. Similarly, comparing the last two quarters of the year under review total complaints decreased from 518 items to 436 under the expanded system of recording.

The Internal Police Security Unit carried out the pro-active anti-corruption functions imposed by Section 35 (1) (C1) of the Police Regulation (Allegations of Misconduct) Act. The level of success achieved is reflected in the fact that during the year 29 criminal charges were preferred against 15 police officers, as well as 73 departmental charges against another 23 officers. On top of this, nine civilians were charged with 9 criminal offences arising from inquiries conducted, whilst one civilian officer of the Department was charged with five counts of misconduct under the Public Service Act.

The Internal Police Security Unit includes a Special Investigation Unit comprising police officers seconded to the Department of Corrective Services. These officers are responsible for the investigation of allegations of a criminal and quasi-criminal nature against prison officers and inmates. They too, achieved considerable success with 41 civilians and 14 prison officers being charged with 78 and 36 criminal offences respectively as a direct result of their investigative action during the year.

A comprehensive Strategic Plan has been developed and adopted by the Unit in the pursuance of its pro-active charter of operation.

Under separate legislative requirement the Internal Affairs Branch submits an Annual Report outlining the activities of the Branch and this document is readily available following its presentation to Parliament.

SECTION II — POLICING SERVICES

COMMUNITY-BASED POLICING

Community-Based Policing is primarily concerned with the prevention of crime and social disorder through the co-operative efforts of police and the community.

The fundamental theme of community-based policing is to deliver an improved Police Service by establishing an effective communication network between police and the community. This does not mean members of the community become part-time police. It does mean that police must create an awareness in the community that they (the community) have a role to play in the maintenance of law and order.

The Community-Based policing strategy has been devised to restore the intimate police-community contact lost when foot patrol gave way to motorised patrol. However, we recognise that there is still a need for mobility and specialised Police units and thus cater for both pro-active and reactive policing.

Community-Based policing requires police who are flexible in their approach to problems, highly motivated and cross trained in a wide variety of duties. This can be achieved by regular rotation within the policing activities of the Patrol. These activities would include foot and mobile patrol, and intelligence analysis. It features solid community support, individual accountability, an excellent team relationship and, subsequently, a more effective Police Service.

This style of policing should not be regarded as taking a ‘soft’ approach. It is now more important than ever that police uphold the law, contain crime and anti-social behaviour.

YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO FEEL SAFE

LEGISLATIVE CHANGES

MAKING NSW A SAFER PLACE FOR KIDS

New Acts relating to children

These Acts are:

- *The Community Welfare Act, 1987*
- *The Children's Court Act, 1987*
- *The Children (Care and Protection) Act, 1987*
- *The Children (Criminal Proceedings) Act, 1987*
- *The Children (Community Service Orders) Act, 1987*
- *The Children (Detention Centres) Act, 1987*

Contemporaneously with these new Acts was the Miscellaneous Act (Community Welfare) Repeal and Amendment Act which commenced on the same date. This Act significantly altered police powers to fingerprint juveniles under the age of 14 by amending the provisions made under the Crimes Act.

These Acts commenced on 18 January 1988.

They now govern the welfare of children which was previously covered by the Child Welfare Act.

Important provisions so far as police are concerned include:

- *Admissibility of statements of children in criminal proceedings (The Children (Criminal Proceedings) Act.)*
- *Dealing with "children in need of care" (The Children (Care and Protection) Act.)*
- *Abuse of children generally (The Children (Care and Protection) Act.)*
- *Escaping from institutions (The Children (Detention Centres) Act.)*
- *Destruction of records relating to children (The Children (Criminal Proceedings) Act.)*

All these legislative changes have increased Police powers to provide better protection and assistance to children.

OUR OBJECTIVES

- To expand police liaison with youth services and groups and to advise the department of trends and how to overcome difficulties in relation to youth.

WHAT WE ARE DOING

- Updating and restructuring education programs for police to include a greater emphasis on child abuse issues and the dynamics of incest.
- Developing a system whereby operational police are trained to assist the Juvenile Services Bureau in relation to the investigation of child abuse.
- Identifying juvenile offenders who would benefit from being diverted from the Juvenile Justice System.
- Increasing police activity in areas where youth congregate.
- Liaising with community youth groups and government departments providing services to youth.
- Co-ordinating services relating to child abuse and juvenile justice through the Child Protection Program.
- Improving education for youth and community groups.

WHAT WE HAVE DONE

- All Police educational programs now include a component on child abuse.
- The successful pilot of a three-day "Crime Prevention Workshop" at an outer Sydney western suburbs High School — a proactive approach at getting children to look at anti-social/criminal behaviour in the context of youth.
- The establishment of a program whereby runaway children who have been circulated as "missing persons" can return to their homes using the Greyhound Coach system at no cost to the child, family or Police Service.
- Restructure of the police component of the Duke of Edinburgh Award Scheme so that it incorporates active involvement of youth in community policing projects. Some 75 students are currently involved in the Scheme.
- Established the School-Community Education Awareness Security Program in the south-western area of Sydney. This program is a joint initiative of the Police and Education Departments and is a multi-disciplinary approach to research, develop, trial and initiate procedures to reduce the incidents of arson, vandalism and illegal entry in schools.
- Established a Juvenile Intelligence Cell in the Tactical Intelligence Section of the State Intelligence Group. This cell is targeting paedophiles and has resulted in the charging of a number of paedophiles in New South Wales.
- Developed and published a concise handbook for police on Child Sexual Assault.
- Established dialogue with disadvantaged youth groups, e.g. gay youth, Non-English Speaking Background youth, homeless youth, Aboriginal youth so that a meaningful relationship will be maintained.
- Eighty workshops on *Protective Behaviour* were conducted throughout the State. More than 6,000 people have been trained since the program was implemented in 1985. During the past 12 months almost 2,000 people were trained and teachers have introduced this program to 250 New South Wales schools.
- A pilot program 'Police Youth Beat' has been established at Gosford. The aim of the program is to increase liaison between youth and police and to provide intelligence regarding youth activities to the local Patrol Commanders.

COMMENT

Increasing public awareness and mandatory reporting by a number of occupational categories has resulted in larger numbers of 'Children at Risk' cases being notified to the Department of Family and Community Services.

In 1986 16,129 cases were reported. In 1987 this figure increased to 22,934.

In 1986, Police charged 280 people with child sexual assault offences compared with 487 people in 1987 (an increase of 73.9%). It is anticipated that there will be a 200% increase in 1988.



"my duty is to look after children like you, safe from danger and injury"

CONSTABLE CARE CHILD SAFETY PROJECT

Police have introduced this easily identifiable character which was created to impart a safety message throughout classrooms in New South Wales. This program which is a New South Wales Police initiative has been adopted by other States as well as by the Hong Kong Police.

RIDESAFE 88

“*Ridesafe 88*” was introduced to reward careful riders rather than penalise those who break the rules. Bicycle Safety Liaison Officers have been appointed in all Metropolitan, Newcastle and Wollongong districts to educate cyclists and enforce the law where consistent breaches are being committed.

During the first eight months of the Ridesafe Program, more than 12,000 bicycles were engraved with driver’s licence numbers for easy identification of stolen bicycles.

This program is the first of its kind in the world.

SEXUAL OFFENCES

OBJECTIVES

- Prevent the incidence and occurrence of serious and persistent sexual assaults.
- Increase the effectiveness of Policing techniques.
- Maintain effective intelligence to co-ordinate activities and identify offenders.

WHAT WE ARE DOING

- Educating Police, Sexual Assault Counsellors and the general public to the need to leave the crime scene undisturbed.
- Conducting training sessions for Probation and Parole Officers, Psychiatric Nursing Schools and other relevant organisations.
- Conducting debriefing sessions for Police and Sexual Assault Counsellors.
- Undertaking post-arrest interviews to ascertain if offenders have committed similar crimes before.
- Continue liaison with Police, Health Department Officers, Rape Crisis Counsellors and other relevant Government organisations.

WHAT WE HAVE DONE

- In conjunction with the Women’s Co-ordination Unit’s Sexual Assault Committee, police have had input into education programs on sexual assault for women, including Non-English Speaking Background women. This has been achieved through the issue of pamphlets, publications, radio broadcasts and involvement in seminars.

- All Police Stations in the Sydney Metropolitan area have been visited and up to date Police Instructions and sexual assault publications have been issued. Conferences have been held between Police and Health Department Counsellors attached to Sexual Assault Centres in this area. It is proposed to continue these conferences throughout the State and to date similar conferences have been held at Wollongong, Bathurst, Newcastle and Maitland.

- Six lectures have been conducted for Psychiatric Nurses and Probation and Parole Officers in an effort to improve education and understanding of sexual assault.

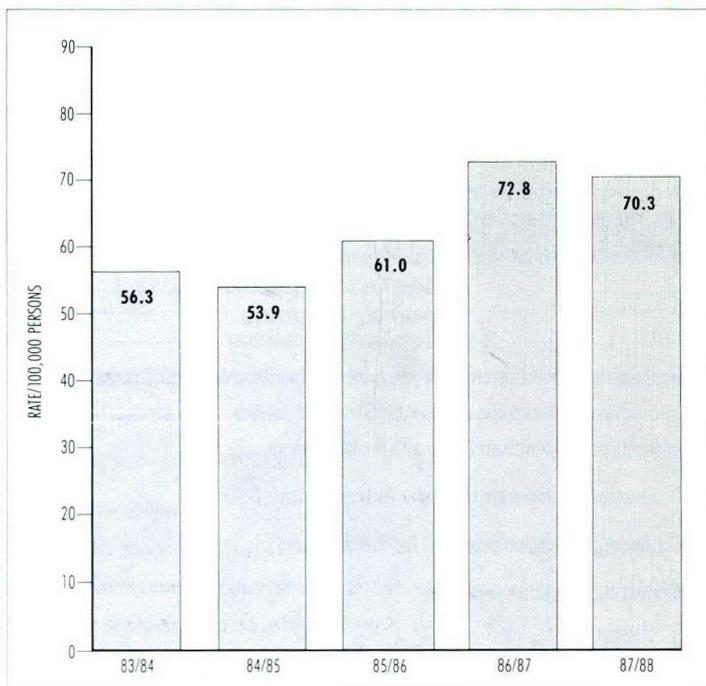
- Communication and liaison have been established with Health Department Policy Analysts, Counsellors, Forensic Biologists, Psychiatric Nurses, Corrective Services Probation and Parole Officers and Police in both Metropolitan and Country areas.

STATISTICS

A slight decrease was experienced during 1987/88 in terms of the overall number of recorded Sexual Offences. In 1987/88 there were 3,856 recorded offences compared with 3,949 in the previous year, a decrease of 2.33%.

The number of Total Sexual Assaults dropped by 263 offences or 11.26%, from 2,335 in 1986/87 to 2,072 in 1987/88. The decrease in the Country Area (16.40%) was far greater than the decrease in the Metropolitan Area. Interestingly, the rate for Sexual Assault is actually marginally higher in the Country at 40.29 offences per 100,000 persons, than in the Metropolitan Area, which has a rate of 36.20 offences per 100,000 persons.

SEXUAL OFFENCES IN NSW



FAMILY VIOLENCE IS AGAINST THE LAW

LEGISLATIVE CHANGES

Crimes (Personal and Family Violence) Amendment Act, 1987

The Act commenced on 21 February 1988.

This act repealed section 547AA of the Crimes Act, which formerly dealt with "domestic violence". That section has now been replaced by a new Part XVA consisting of sections 562A to 562R inclusive. This Part now deals with "domestic violence" and significantly broadens its scope.

Previously domestic violence was limited to husband and wife or de-facto relationships. That limitation no longer applies and the definition has been broadened to include relatives, persons living in the same household and persons who have had intimate personal relationships.

Complaints may be made by police, and if the aggrieved person is under the age of 18 at the time of the complaint it must be made by a member of the Police Force.

The Act also created new offences of "sexual intercourse procured by intimidation, coercion and other non-violent threats", and sexual intercourse of those with intellectual disabilities.

Cognizant with this Act were changes to the Bail Act dealing with bailing procedures for persons charged with "domestic violence" offences. Those changes were contained in the Bail (Personal and Family Violence) Amendment Act, 1987 which also commenced on 21 February 1988.

FAMILY VIOLENCE PROGRAM

OBJECTIVE

To provide a better service to the community, in the area of domestic violence by positive intervention and the bringing of offenders to justice.

WHAT WE ARE DOING

- Implementing a Police training program incorporating the new legislative provisions on procedures and awareness plus a field training program to be conducted for one year.
- lecturers are drawn from Police and Social Workers.
- Conducting seminars for Domestic Violence Liaison Officers.
- Conducting education programs for the community.
- Evaluating education programs.

WHAT WE HAVE DONE

- A survey of attitudes, skills and knowledge of Police regarding Domestic Violence has been conducted. This is currently being evaluated.
- Developed a Domestic Violence computerised data base.
- Issued new procedures in April 1988 to encourage positive intervention by Police in bringing offenders to justice.
- Designed and conducted the first of a series of seminars for Domestic Violence Liaison Officers.
- Participated in training seminars on Police procedures, new legislation etc. to Divisional Education Officers and Police Prosecutors.
- Scripts for two Police Training Videos on Domestic Violence have been finalised.
- Domestic Violence Liaison Officers are conducting education programs in their local communities on procedures in domestic violence matters.
- Monitoring by Domestic Violence Liaison Officers of domestic violence incidents in their area show an increase in arrests and applications by Police for "Apprehended Domestic Violence Orders".

FUTURE DIRECTION

- Educating the public.

COMMENT

Assaults in dwellings rose by 612 offences or 11.05% (from 5,539 in 1986/87 to 6,151 in 1987/88). Assaults in dwellings provides only a broad approximation of what is commonly referred to as 'domestic assaults'. This is because not all assaults in dwellings are the result of domestic violence, and because a domestic assault need not necessarily occur in a dwelling.

WE ARE MAKING OUR STREETS SAFER

LEGISLATIVE CHANGES

Summary Offences Act

This new Act passed through all stages during the 1988 Autumn Session of Parliament and came into effect on 24 July, 1988.

The following new offences are created:

- *Using offensive language*
- *Soliciting in a public street*
- *Soliciting in a manner that distresses or harasses*
- *Taking part in public in an act of prostitution*
- *Group violence*

Penalties for most offences are increased and gaol sentences are provided as alternatives to fines for offensive conduct, offensive language and prostitution.

The Act will make it easier for Police to identify prohibited conduct in public areas and to control street prostitution in suburban localities.

Offences in Public Places Act. Section 11a, 1987

This section provides a penalty of \$1,000 or 6 months hard labour for, without reasonable excuse, having an offensive weapon in a public place. It is a significant advance for Police attempting to suppress street crime and came about as a result of Police representations.

Victims Compensation Act, 1987

This Act now regulates the granting of compensation to victims, replacing sections 437 and 554 of the Crimes Act.

Darling Harbour Authority Act, 1984

Regulations were made with respect to behaviour in Darling Harbour and upon the monorail system.

Bail (Amendment) Act, August 1988

This Act inserted a new section 8A into the Bail Act, which created a presumption against bail for certain drug offences. As a result of this section, an accused charged with an offence mentioned must satisfy the authorised officer or court that bail should not be refused. These amendments were made to keep criminals off the streets and to stop them returning to crime, particularly drug dealers.

Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (No. 1), 1987

This Act made amendments to, inter alia,

- The Crimes Act — affecting sexual offences, powers of arrest and matters of penalty.*
- The Justices Act — dealing with ex parte hearings.*
- Firearms and Dangerous Weapons Act — redefinition of "prescribed narcotics offence".*

In December, 1987 the former Government announced significant changes to the Firearms and Dangerous Weapons Act. Apart from the legislative changes approved by Cabinet, the then Premier approved a range of measures which were effected either by regulation or administrative arrangement. These included;

- The banning of self loading rifles with compensation being paid to the owners.*
- Proclaiming the introduction of the registration of all long arms as from 1 March, 1988.*

The new Government immediately rescinded the ban on self-loading rifles and took action not to proceed with the registration of long arms.

In addition, the shooters' licence criteria were returned to that which operated prior to the changes announced in December, 1987.

The Government has announced that the Firearms and Dangerous Weapons Act will be repealed and replaced by more streamlined and simplified legislation. The new legislation is planned to go to Parliament in the Budget Session 1988 and will increase significantly penalties for firearm offences, give the Commissioner of Police power to suspend or vary the conditions of a shooter's licence at any time, and repeal the current registration requirement for long arms.

OBJECTIVES

- To increase feelings of safety and security in the community.
- To protect individual rights, such as free movement, speech and assembly.
- To identify problems that have the potential of becoming more serious, thus affecting the individual and the community.

WHAT WE ARE DOING

- Identifying 'trouble spots' for deployment of Police resources.
- Encouraging the formation of Community Consultative Groups to enhance community involvement in crime prevention and early response mechanisms.
- Implementing Legislation designed to reduce the incidence of under-age drinking.
- Co-ordinating Police and Transport Investigative Branch personnel to combat the incidence of hooliganism and vandalism on trains and railway property. Personnel from the Transport Investigation Branch of the State Rail Authority have been transferred to the Police Service. This is a major shift of responsibility, with the potential to improve the safety of the travelling public.
- Introducing Sector and Beat Policing which enhances Police services to the particular needs of communities within their 'sector' or 'beat'.
- Expanding Business Watch Programs.

WHAT WE HAVE DONE

- Established the 'Street Safety Co-ordination Group', involving representatives from each Region and State Command to co-ordinate policing efforts and develop effective programs to combat the incidence of hooliganism in the community.
- 'Operation Hoover' successfully trialled in the Sydney city area since November 1987, has been introduced to all Regions operating on Friday and Saturday nights.

This operation focuses on beat policing of streets, hotels, railway stations and other areas targeted as potential high risk areas by District intelligence groups.

- Conduct the inaugural meeting of the 'National Working Party' in May, 1988, for the development of a National Plan to prevent vandalism of public telephones.
- Operation "Train Incidence Reporting Exercise" (TIRE) was conducted for the purpose of establishing critical locations and times, where increased Police presence was required to detect offenders on trains and railway property. A special phone-in service was also established and manned for a 48-hour period, resulting in 121 calls being received and evaluated.

COMMENT

- A Community Survey (Public Policy Research Centre) conducted in December, 1987, indicates 94% of people feel safe in their neighbourhood. This is a significant increase over a similar survey conducted in August, 1987, in which 89.4% felt safe.
- Fewer people, 58% perceived street crime as a problem in December, 1987, than in August, 1987, 59.6%.
- More intensive train patrols were undertaken by Police travelling on trains from Granville to Cabramatta and to Penrith with particular attention focused on hoodlums loitering at railway stations.
- Street assaults accounted for a third of the increase in all assaults last year. Their number increased from 5,165 to 6,103, an increase of 938 offences or 18.16%. The number of assaults in Hotels also rose from 1,042 to 1,154 (an additional 112 offences or 10.75%).

FUTURE DIRECTION

- Continue efforts to refine and develop effective anti-hooliganism/vandalism programs.
- Develop Police training in the area of Community Based Policing initiatives, and motivation in respect of juvenile offences, hooliganism and vandalism.
- Promote a deterrent effect by high profile Police patrols in conjunction with covert policing techniques as required in identified 'high risk' areas.

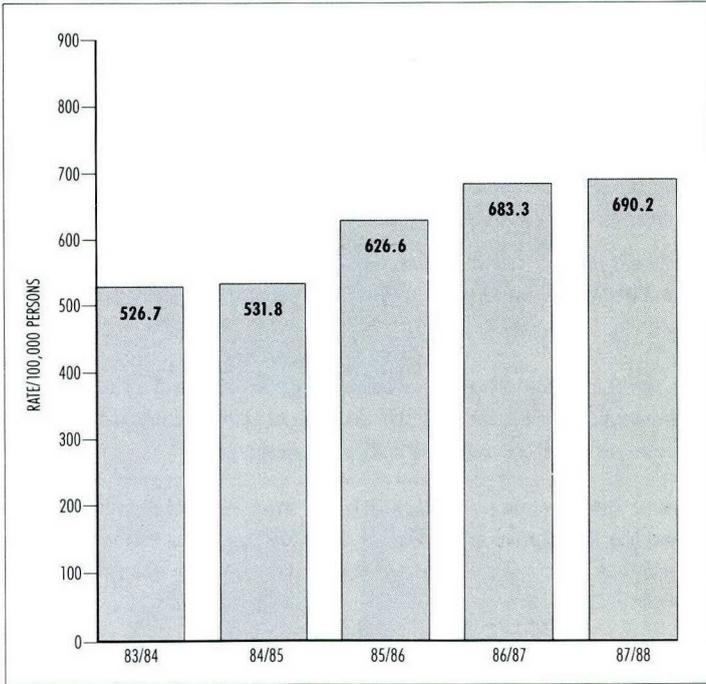
COMMENT

This classification includes offences commonly referred to as 'vandalism' and 'graffiti'. Offences of this nature rose during 1987/88 by 803 offences or 2.17% (from 37,085 in 1986/87 to 37,888 in 1987/88). A clear-up rate of about 17.5% was maintained last year.

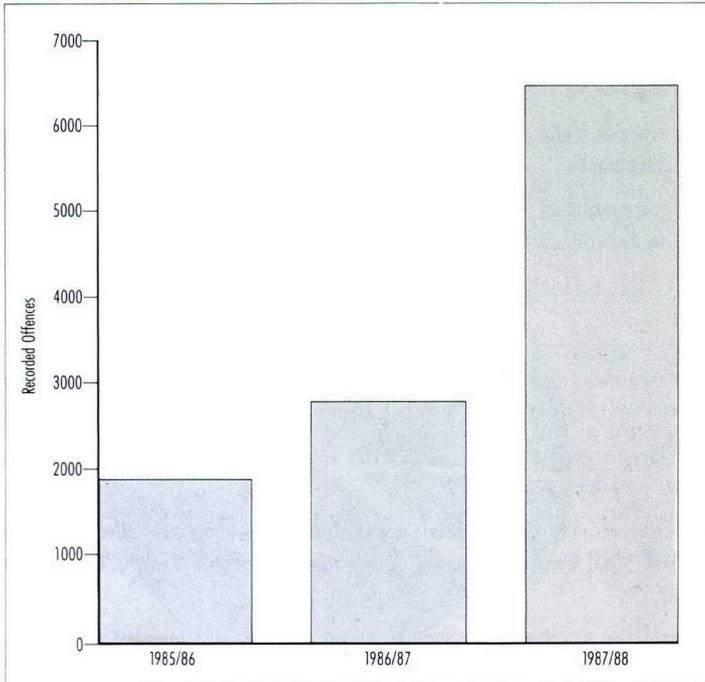
It is interesting to note that juveniles accounted for only 22.72% of all persons becoming known to Police for these offences last year. This is, of course, less than their representation in the wider community (28%).

There was a slight decrease of 2.16% in the number of maliciously damaged motor vehicles as opposed to last year (from 9,094 to 8,898).

MALICIOUS DAMAGE TO PROPERTY IN NSW



OFFENSIVE BEHAVIOUR IN NSW



THE DRUG PROBLEM

LEGISLATIVE CHANGES

Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (No. 1), 1987. This Act made amendments to, inter alia,

Drug Misuse and Trafficking Act — legalised the use of hypodermic syringes and needles.

*Drug Misuse and Trafficking (Further Amendment) Act, 1987
Prohibited the sale, commercial supply and display of waterpipes (bongs).*

In August, 1988, further amendments to the Act changed the varying quantities of drugs. These quantities now have a direct bearing on the penalties that courts can impose.

The New South Wales Police Service recognises the importance of a balanced policy and operational approach, including the need to focus on both visible and street level drug enforcement and organised drug traffic enforcement.

Regional Police are responsible for visible and street level enforcement while the responsibility for enforcement of middle to upper level trafficking has been vested in the State Drug Group, a target-oriented body focusing upon those who profit from the drug trade.

Where appropriate, the State Drug Group works with Regional Police and utilises the services of the Air Wing in combined operations.

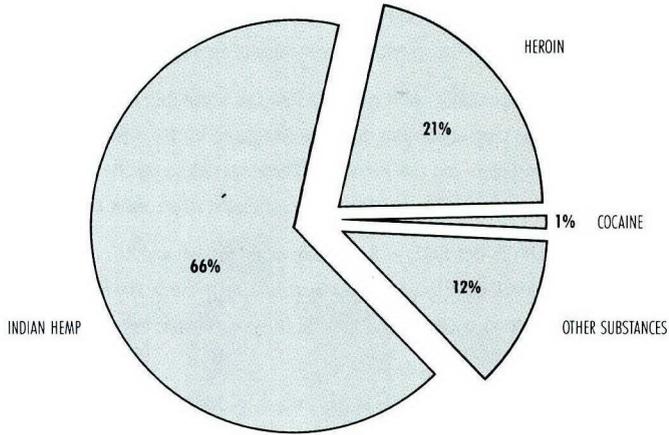
OBJECTIVES

- To develop, implement and monitor a co-ordinated, cost-effective Drug Law Enforcement Program for New South Wales.
- To improve both the quantity and quality of drug law enforcement services.
- To promote greater awareness and participation by the community in confronting the "drug problem".
- To give recognition to the mutually dependent drug strategies of Supply and Demand, and Law Enforcement and Social Service (education and rehabilitation).

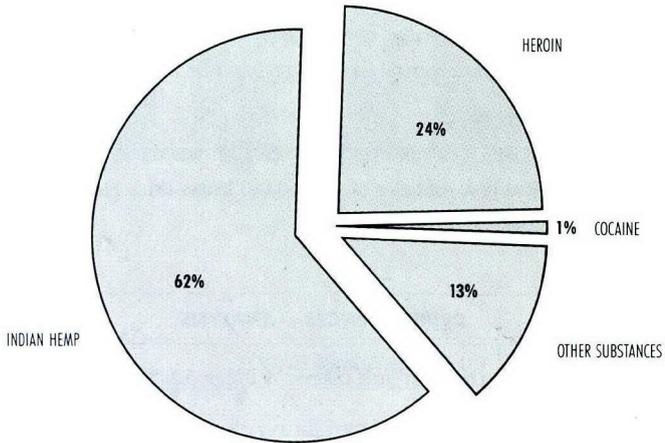
STRATEGIES

- Develop useful partnerships with other Government departments, non-government agencies and individuals with experience, knowledge and expertise in the drug problem.
- Monitor the appropriateness, effectiveness and efficiency of the Program and make adjustments where necessary.
- Use the laws of the State and the Commonwealth (where applicable) and resources of the New South Wales Police Service to minimise the harmful effects of drugs on our society.
- Ensure that all police understand their role and actively participate in the Program.

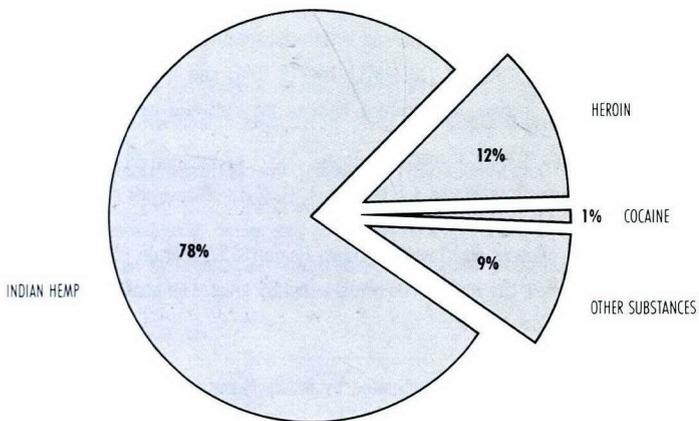
SUPPLY DRUG IN NSW — 1987/88



USE DRUG IN NSW — 1987/88



POSSESSION OF DRUGS IN NSW — 1987/88



ACHIEVEMENTS

- The seizure of drugs (not including cannabis) from 13 significant operations conducted by the State Drug Group with a street value of approximately \$2 million.
- Four significant operations were conducted on the north and south coasts during a concerted cannabis crop eradication program instigated by the State Drug Group and involving Regional Police and the Air Wing. These operations resulted in the arrest of 53 persons and the seizure of cannabis with an estimated street value of \$85 million.
- Operation NOAH (28 Oct 1987) — 3,194 calls were received and 245 charges preferred against 105 offenders. Notwithstanding these arrests and seizures, the intelligence gained through that operation is once again proving to be a valuable resource in continuing investigations.
- Operation EXPLORER (concentrated drug law enforcement in Kings Cross) resulted in the arrest of 2,268 offenders for 5,679 offences of which 2,904 related specifically to drugs since its inception on the 10 April, 1985.
- Operation CRIMESTOP (Conducted 15 & 16 Jan 1988 in Albury) — 102 calls were received, with the majority relating to drugs. Many of these calls provided information of assistance in police investigations. So far, 15 persons have been arrested and charged with 41 offences.
- During October 1987 a co-ordinated police operation was conducted on the north coast which resulted in a plantation of some 50,000 Indian Hemp plants being seized and destroyed and several persons arrested.

DRUG OFFENCES — ANALYSIS

An overall decrease in recorded Drug Offences of 972 or 5.20% was recorded in New South Wales during 1987/88.

The decrease in the volume of Drug Offences in the Metropolitan Area of 12.78% is contrasted with a general increase in the Country Area of 2.63%, due mainly to the 29.67% increase in 'Cultivate' Indian Hemp arrests.

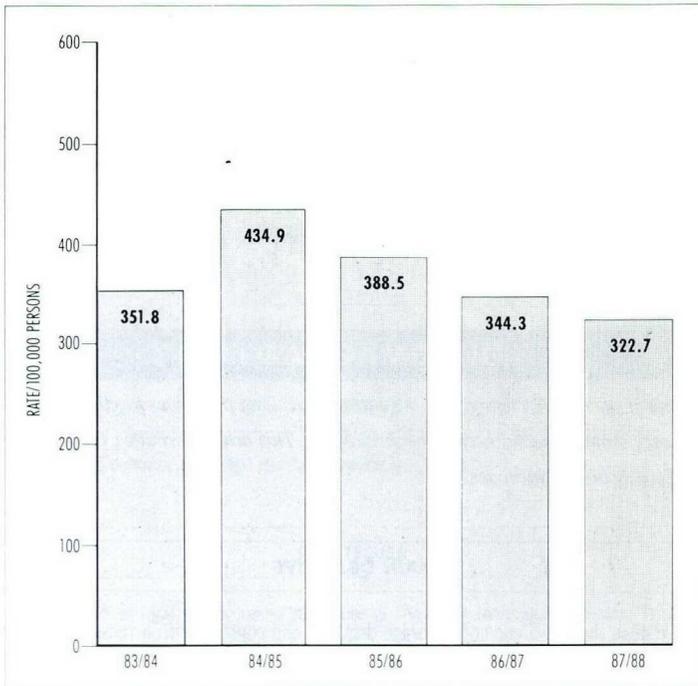
Significant decreases were experienced within the specific drug categories of 'Obtain Unlawfully' (5.20%), 'Supply' (13.44%), 'Use' (6.70%) and 'Drugs, Other Offences' (5.72%). A 13.75% increase was recorded, however, for 'Cultivate' Indian Hemp offences.

With regard to 'Obtain Unlawfully' (Possession), most of these during 1987/88 involved Indian Hemp (79%), Heroin (12%) and stimulants (7%).

Most 'Supply' offences also involved Indian Hemp (62%), Heroin (24%) and stimulants (10%). However, the statistics do reveal a slightly greater emphasis last year on the heroin suppliers (up 8.61%).

Arrests for 'Use' were again dominated by Indian Hemp (66%), followed by Heroin (21%) and stimulants (9%).

DRUG OFFENCES



FUTURE DIRECTION

- The New South Wales Police Service has received a \$110,000 grant from the National Campaign Against Drug Abuse for development of a pilot Community Drug Education Program to be taught to police for delivery to the community. It is anticipated that the Program will be adopted by other police agencies in Australia to provide a consistent approach to drug education issues between the various areas and across law enforcement agencies.

- A major review of the police drug law enforcement effort is presently being undertaken. It is the Government's intention to create an integrated drug law enforcement portfolio under the Minister for Police. The Government intends to announce the establishment within the New South Wales Police Service of a centralised multi-disciplinary Drug Enforcement Agency comprising police, lawyers, accountants, analysts and other experts supported by substantial computerised intelligence facilities within the latter half of 1988.

UNDER-AGE DRINKING

LEGISLATIVE CHANGES

Offences in Public Places (Juvenile Drinking) Act, 1987

On 18 December, 1987, the Offences in Public Places (Juvenile Drinking) Amendment Act of 1987 was introduced making it an offence under Section 11B of the Offences in Public Places Act for a juvenile to possess or consume liquor in a public place, except under responsible adult supervision. The Act also empowers Police Officers to seize liquor in the possession of a juvenile in a public place if the minor is not under responsible adult supervision.

The 1987 Amendment contained an oversight which was corrected in the Autumn 1988 Session. The oversight prevented Police from issuing 'On-The-Spot' notices. The Summary Offences Act reproduced the Juvenile drinking provisions together with the necessary cognate amendment to the Justices Act. This action permitted issue of 'On-The-Spot' notices to Juveniles.

MAIN OBJECTIVE

- To reduce the prevalence of underage drinking and contribute to a reduction in the frequency of liquor related offences.

OPERATIONAL STRATEGIES

- Conduct combined enforcement operations involving licensing police and general duty police in relation to late trading premises.
- Identify particular 'licensed premises' which supply alcohol to juveniles.
- Direct particular attention to enforcement of those Sections of the Liquor Act and Registered Clubs Act that relate to juveniles in 'bar areas'.
- Patrol parks, reserves, etc., from where complaints concerning the consumption of liquor by juveniles emanate.
- Conduct community education/awareness campaigns through media releases, lectures at schools, service organisations, local Australian Hotels Association meetings and Community Consultative and Neighbourhood Watch Committees.

ACHIEVEMENTS

- Saturation operations by licensing and general duties police has had a positive effect upon both licensees and "would be" juvenile patrons.
- During 1987/88, 845 juvenile offenders were reported for a total of 1402 liquor related offences while during the previous year a total of 767 offences of this nature were detected.

FUTURE DIRECTION

- A revised Policing strategy to address unlawful consumption or possession of alcohol by juveniles is being developed and measures to implement this will be undertaken by Regional and Patrol Commanders.
- It is proposed to make supervision of licensed premises a general policing function as opposed to utilising specialist licensing police. This will enhance overall supervision.
- A major discussion document on strategies to address Juvenile Drinking was released for public comment on 29 August, 1988, submissions have to be made by 31 October, 1988.

ILLEGAL GAMBLING

OBJECTIVE

The closing down of all illegal gambling operations.

STRATEGIES

- Compilation of intelligence using resources of the State Investigative Group network and other sources eg. the Totalizator Agency Board and Telecom.
- Use of surveillance teams to gather intelligence.
- Implement appropriate training programs for personnel, especially in the areas of the collection of evidence and preparation and presentation of court briefs.
- Increase the number of designated personnel for the overall improvement of investigative skills.
- Utilise the latest technology for the gathering of intelligence and effecting the arrest of offenders.
- Utilise operational briefing and debriefing techniques as an evaluation and training tool.

ACHIEVEMENTS

- As a consequence of earlier amendments to the Gaming and Betting Act, police have been able to secure the declaration of several well-known premises as gaming houses.
- "Hard core" gaming houses have been closed as a result of police action.
- Police activity has not been restricted to the Sydney area, with numerous operations being conducted throughout the State.
- Of specific note is the conviction of a person in Albury Local Court where a fine of \$10,000 was imposed.



OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES

LEGISLATIVE CHANGES

Summary Offences Act, 1988.

This Act repeals the Offences in Public Places Act, the Prostitution Act and the Public Assemblies Act. It substantially "re-enacts" their several provisions in the new Act. Some additional offences in relation to prostitution and violent disorder have been added. This Act commenced on 24 July, 1988.

Telecommunications (Interception) Act, 1979 (Commonwealth) as amended, and the Telecommunications (Interception) N.S.W. Act, 1987 (actually passed in 1988) allowed the establishment of the Telephone Interception Unit. The Unit is a major advance in policing providing investigators with a formidable weapon in the suppression and detection of serious crime, particularly organised crime.

OBJECTIVES

The main objectives are the investigation and suppression of vice-related crime prescribed under the following Acts of Parliament:

Prostitution Act
Film and Video Tape Classification Act
Indecent Articles and Classified Publications Act
Disorderly Houses Act
Liquor Act
Registered Clubs Act
Theatres and Public Halls Act

In addition, the Special Licensing Unit, Licensing Investigation Section, investigates and reports to the Licensing Court of New South Wales on the suitability of applicants seeking various classes of licences available under the provisions of the Liquor Act and The Registered Clubs Act, dealing with the manufacture, sale, and service of approved amusement devices (draw poker machines) and poker machines.

STRATEGIES

- Maintain close and effective liaison with the Liquor Administration Board.
- Improve sources and methods of gathering of intelligence.
- Analyse world trends in vice-related crime.

- Perform a pro-active role in gathering evidence for submission to the Supreme Court in applications for declaration under the Disorderly Houses Act.
- Intensify policing activity towards licensed premises believed to be operated by persons involved in organised criminal activity.
- Undertake in-depth analysis of liquor licence applicants; reputation, business dealings and financial affairs.
- Engage specialist resources where required eg. financial analysts.

ACHIEVEMENTS

- Increased checking and improved intelligence gathering in relation to applicants for liquor licences, including financiers, has resulted in licences not being issued to "undesirables."
- Police are now better trained and informed in relation to the gathering and submission of evidence in terms of the Disorderly Houses Act.
- The use of accountants and financial analysts has proven most beneficial in police investigations.
- Information exchange links have been successfully established with the F.B.I. and the American Police Intelligence Agencies concerning organised crime.
- A system of intelligence and licensing interchange has been developed with the Nevada, New Jersey and Puerto Rican Casino Boards.
- Police are now involved in club management seminars and workshops addressing the aspect of crime prevention and this allows an ideal opportunity for the exchange of information.

WHAT WE ARE DOING TO REDUCE THE ROAD TOLL

LEGISLATIVE CHANGES

General Traffic (Road Safety) Amendment Act, 1987

Deals with driving or riding a vehicle (as opposed to a motor vehicle) under the influence of alcohol or drugs. Provides that evidence may be given by means of a certificate under Section 4G of the Motor Traffic Act.

Motor Traffic (Road Safety) Amendment Act, 1987

This Act inserted new sections, 5AA to 5AC inclusive, into the Motor Traffic Act.

Police are now empowered to require samples of blood and urine to detect the presence of drugs in drivers.

The Act creates a number of offences for failure to comply with police requests.

Evidence can now be given of the result of an analysis of the sample in proceedings for offences.

FATALITIES

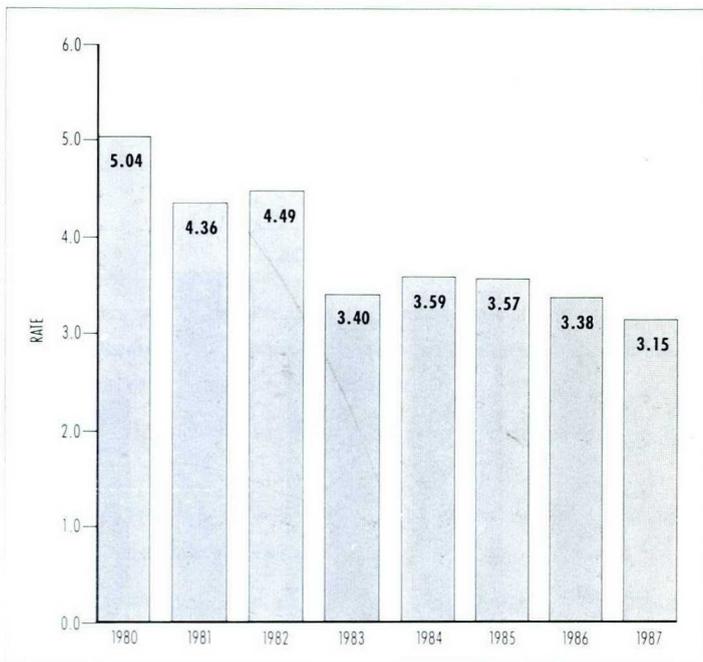
In 1987, 959 people were killed on N.S.W. roads. This represented 70 fewer people than in the previous year and the lowest road toll since 1963 when 900 were killed.

The toll at 30 June 1988 was 494. This represents 34 more people killed than for the same period in 1987. During the same period 13,845 people have received varying injuries compared with 16,101 in the first six months of 1987. Road fatalities and injuries so far in 1988 have cost the community in excess of \$302 million.

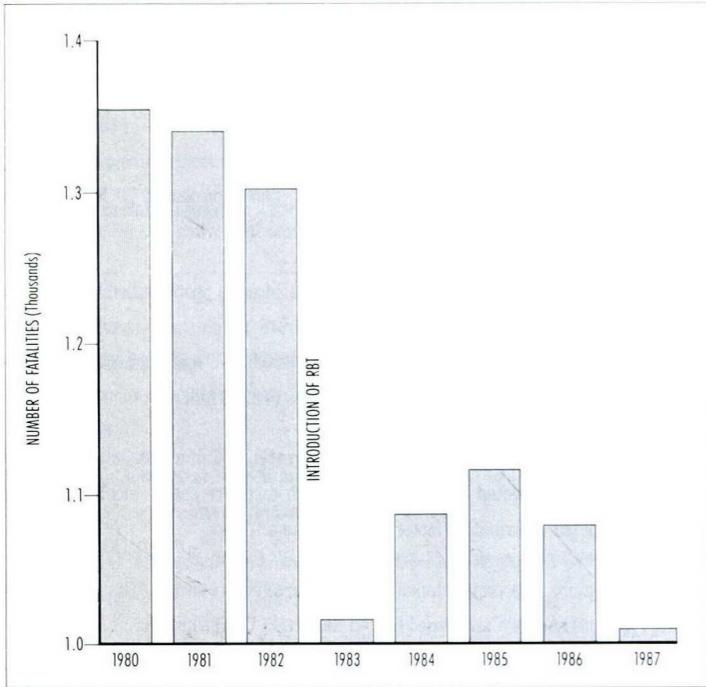
Alcohol has been identified as a factor in approximately 7% of all crashes and 30% of all fatal crashes investigated by police. Along with excessive speed, alcohol impaired driving is the major contributing factor in road trauma.

For these reasons, the two major areas being targeted are alcohol (Random Breath Testing Program) and excessive speed (Speed Reduction Campaign).

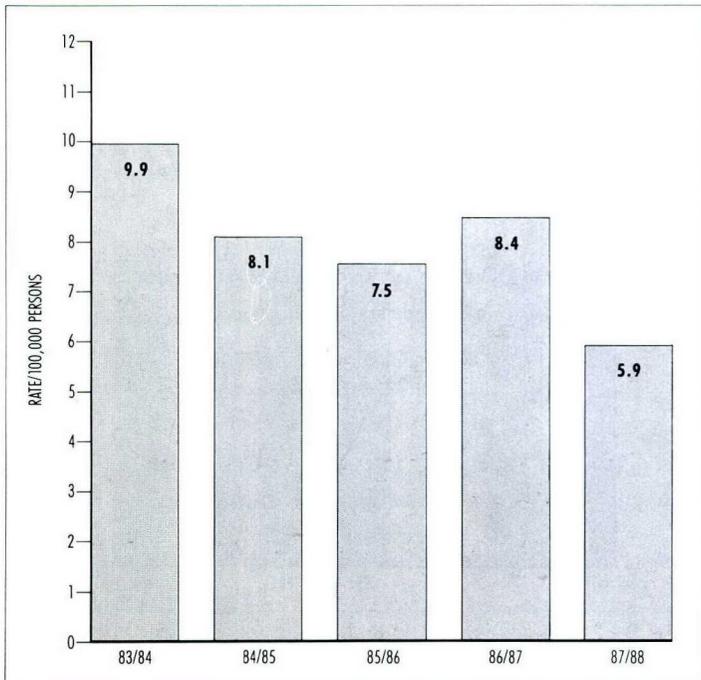
Rate Per 10,000 Registered Vehicles



ROAD FATALITY TRENDS IN N.S.W.



MOTORING OFFENCES (CRIMES ACT) IN NSW



RANDOM BREATH TESTING PROGRAM

LEGISLATIVE CHANGES

Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (No. 1), 1987. This Act made amendments to, inter alia,

Motor Traffic Act — amendments to riding under the influence of alcohol.

OBJECTIVE

Detect and prevent people from driving with an illegal alcohol level.

STRATEGIES

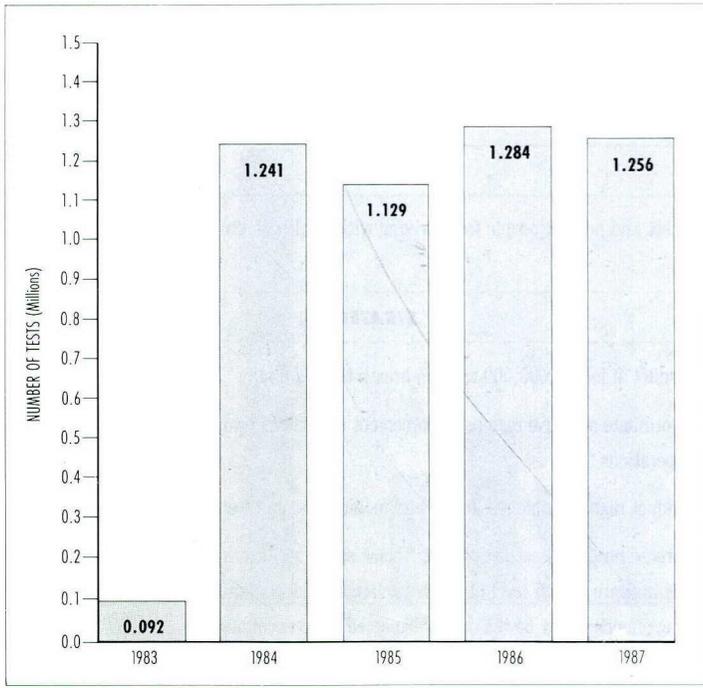
- Conduct at least 1,000,000 random breath tests annually.
- Co-ordinate selective regional enforcement campaigns involving Random Breath Testing operations.
- Conduct highly visible stationary and mobile random breath testing operations.
- Increase random breath testing at "black spot" accident locations (particularly those which indicate a high level of alcohol related accidents) and other areas where drink/driving offenders may be reasonably expected to be encountered.
- Increase General Duty Police involvement in random breath testing.
- Maintain close liaison with the Traffic Authority of New South Wales in developing social surveys, advertising, enforcement campaigns and techniques.
- Obtain the support and involvement of the Community through local Community Groups to combat "drink driving".
- Increase public awareness through local and Regional media outlets.

ACHIEVEMENTS

- In 1987 there were 959 road fatalities, the lowest number of road deaths recorded since 1963. Random breath testing operations contributed greatly in achieving this dramatic reduction by influencing driver behaviour.
- During 1987, 1,256,105 random breath tests were conducted resulting in 5,872 charges.
- General Duty Police conducted 38,029 random breath tests resulting in 210 charges which is included in the overall figure.
- After a successful trial period, mobile random breath testing was introduced on a Statewide basis from 22 November, 1987.
- During the period November 1987 to December 1987, 7,937 mobile random breath tests were conducted resulting in 268 charges. These figures form part of the overall total for 1987.

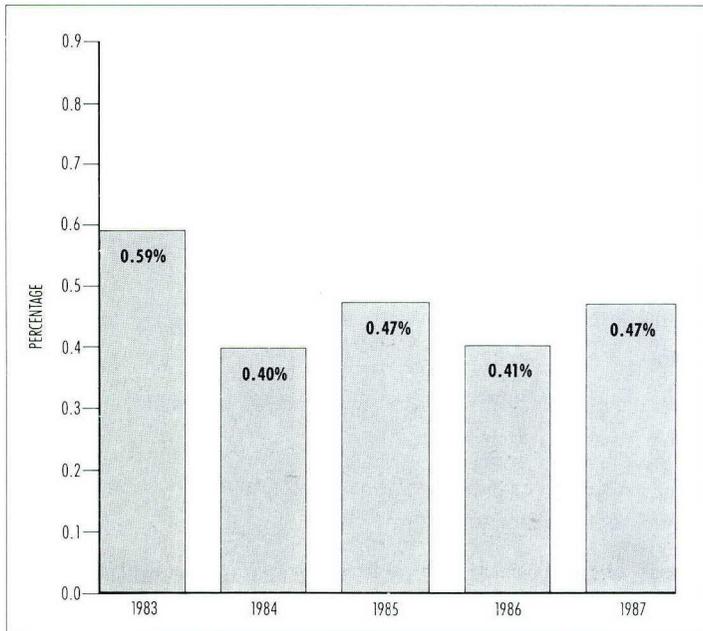
RANDOM BREATH TESTING TRENDS IN N.S.W.

Number of Tests



RANDOM BREATH TESTING TRENDS IN N.S.W.

% of Tests Resulting in Charges



- For the 6-month period ending 30 June, 1988, 650,231 stationary random breath tests were conducted resulting in 2,989 charges.
- For the 6-month period ending 30 June, 1988, General Duty Police conducted 73,945 random breath tests resulting in 462 charges which is included in the overall figure.
- In addition, for the 6-month period ending 30 June, 1988, 18,058 mobile random breath tests were conducted resulting in 468 charges.
- Since the inception of random breath testing in December 1982, 6,483,194 tests have been conducted.
- Through police liaison there has been increased Community involvement in Local/Regional Road Safety Initiatives eg. Driver Reviver and the Drive to Survive campaigns.

SPEED REDUCTION PROGRAM

LEGISLATIVE CHANGES

Motor Traffic (Staysafe) Amendment Act, 1987

Introduced a new section 10AA into the Motor Traffic Act dealing with cancellation of licences.

Crimes (Radar Detected Offences) Amendment Act, 1987

Amended section 414A to permit certificates to be used when dealing with radar detected offences.

Motor Traffic (Radar Detected Offences) Amendment Act, 1987

Inserted a new section 4AB permitting certificates to be used when dealing with radar detected offences.

OBJECTIVES

- Deter motorists from driving or riding at excessive speeds.
- Reduce speed-related road traffic crashes.
- Obtain voluntary compliance with speed limits.

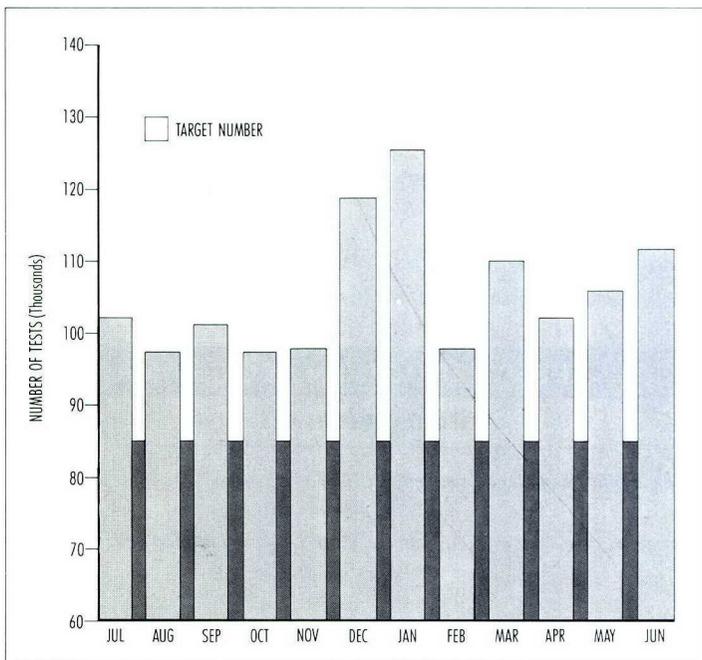
ENFORCEMENT STRATEGIES

Enforcement strategies have been designed to:-

- Instil into the Community the fact that the Traffic Laws are being enforced and a real risk of detection and punishment exists when the laws are broken.
- Impress upon the Community that enforcement is specifically directed towards providing a safer road environment by reducing the incidence of fatal and casualty crashes, thereby endeavouring to obtain the support of the Community in complying with the Traffic Laws.

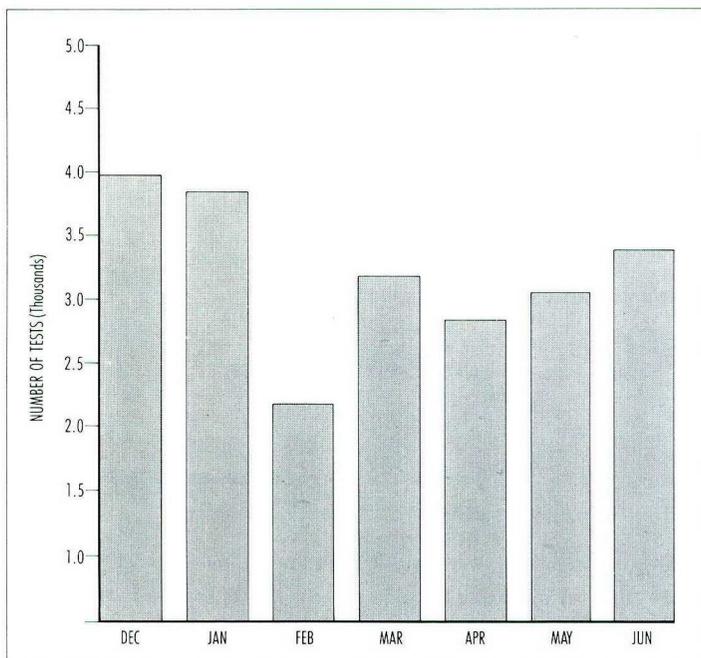
RANDOM BREATH TESTING IN N.S.W.

Stationary Operations in 1987/88



RANDOM BREATH TESTING IN N.S.W.

Mobile Operations (commenced 17/11/87)



To achieve these aims, emphasis is placed on -

- A high visible Police presence.
- Concentration of enforcement at identified adverse speed related crash locations and complaint areas.
- Selective enforcement programs.
- Co-ordination of enforcement programs between Regions, Districts and also in association with Inter-State Police Forces.
- Use of stationary and mobile radar enforcement.
- Use of combined radar/random breath testing operations.
- Maintaining close liaison with the Traffic Authority of New South Wales in ensuring the co-ordination of publicity and enforcement.
- Obtaining the support and involvement of the Community through local Community Groups.
- Increasing public awareness that excessive speed kills.

ACHIEVEMENTS

- As previously indicated, in 1987 959 road fatalities occurred (the lowest number of road deaths recorded since 1963). The Speed Reduction Enforcement Campaign contributed in achieving this dramatic reduction.
- On 1 September, 1987 radar was proclaimed a scientific instrument which reduced the need for radar experts to attend court on a regular basis.
- 333,866 speeding offences were reported during 1987, an increase of 35,421 (10.6%) over 1986.
- For the 6 month period ending 30 June, 1987, 166,495 speeding offences were detected.
- 4,964 speeding offences and 51 charges resulted from aerial speed enforcement activities during 1987. The highest speed detected was 202 kph, with speeds in excess of 140 kph not uncommon.
- Twenty-one additional KR10 and 11 slant radar units were purchased and distributed throughout the State during December, 1987, resulting in increased speed surveillance operations on rural roads and national highways.

MOTORING OFFENCES (CRIMES ACT)

The number of Motoring Offences (Crimes Act) committed in New South Wales in 1987/88 fell significantly from 456 to 322, a decrease of 134 offences or 29.39%. This decrease was due mainly to the drop in the number of Culpable Driving offences last year.

The extent of the decrease in Motoring Offences (Crimes Act) in the Sydney Metropolitan Area (36.98%) was double that of the Country Area (18.85%).

The nature of this offence classification is such that a high clear-up rate has been maintained (about 98%).

FUTURE DIRECTION

- Monitoring of crash statistics has again identified excessive speed and alcohol as the major causes in road fatalities. Random breath testing and the continuing speed enforcement program had a significant impact. Emphasis of these two programs will be maintained together with other initiatives including particular attention to wearing seatbelts, child restraints and safety helmets as well as ensuring lane compliance.
- Conduct at least one million random breath tests by 31 December, 1988.
- It is proposed to conduct Statewide traffic operations on a regular basis. The first operation of this type (Operation "Intensify") was conducted during July/August, 1988. It involved a co-ordinated enforcement and publicity program aimed at deterring motorists from driving with an illegal alcohol level.
- Negotiations are continuing in relation to the acquisition and use of speed cameras similar to those used in Victoria.
- It is anticipated that a radar camera for attachment to slant radar units will be available for evaluation in the latter part of 1988.
- Continued co-operation with the Traffic Authority of New South Wales in developing social surveys, advertising, enforcement campaigns and techniques.
- Identification and evaluation of new technology aimed at making enforcement programs more effective.
- Evaluation of the co-ordination of speed reduction activities between the Traffic Authority and Police Services.
- Operation "Tortoise" — was launched in August, 1988. It utilised all available Police resources to concentrate on the detection of motorists exceeding the speed limit. The operation was conducted over a seven-day period to coincide with the relaunch of a speed reduction campaign by the Traffic Authority of New South Wales.

WITH YOUR HELP WE CAN PROTECT YOUR PROPERTY

LEGISLATIVE CHANGES

Crimes (Criminal Destruction and Damage) Amendment Act, 1987

The Act commenced on 13 January 1988.

The old provisions of the Crimes Act dealing with criminal damage contained in sections 194 to 249 were repealed and replaced by new sections 194 to 214 inclusive. These new sections deal with criminal damage and destruction of property.

The seriousness of an offence no longer depends on the type of property involved, but on the presence of aggravating factors such as the use of fire, explosives, dishonesty and intent to endanger life.

Offences dealing specifically with damage to transport facilities have been amalgamated and enacted in a simplified form.

The fundamental theme of Community-Based policing is to deliver improved policing services by establishing an effective communication network between police and the community. This does not mean members of the community become part-time Police. It does mean that Police must create an awareness in the community that they (the community) have a role to play in the maintenance of law and order.

To this end community consultative committees are being established in tandem with Neighbourhood Watch and other community programs like Business Watch, Rural Watch and Marine Watch.

A number of State plans have been initiated to encourage members of the community to provide information to and co-operate with Police. These include:-

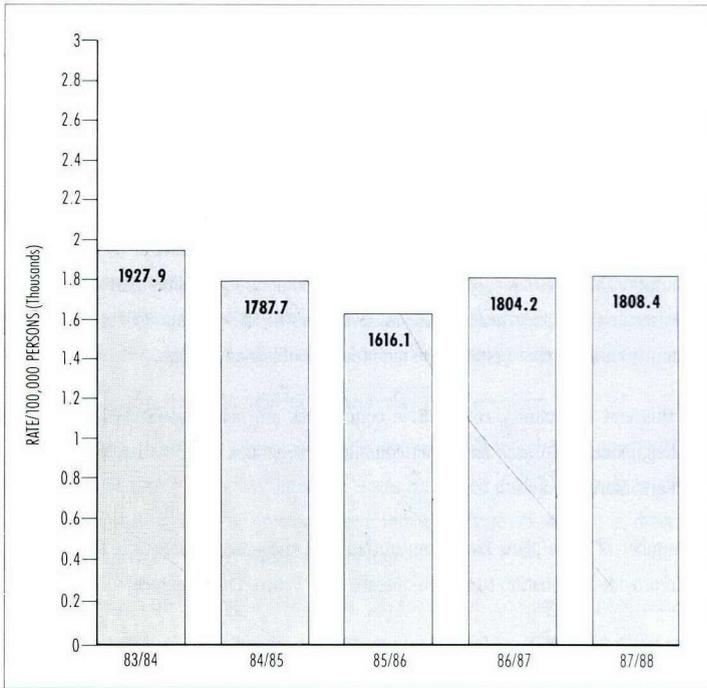
Witness Protection Plan: Implements procedures whereby proper protection, utilising the most modern techniques, is afforded those persons who, because they are witnesses in proceedings involving serious crime, are at risk. The plan provides for the closest co-operation with other law enforcement agencies and facilitates co-ordination at Federal level.

Information/Reward Plan: This plan which had undergone considerable development in 1986/87 was completely revised to meet the requirements of regionalisation. The plan provides a structure for informants to supply information that may lead to the arrest of an offender. It is the first occasion in the history of policing in this State that adequate safeguards have been instigated to ensure the protection and anonymity of informants.

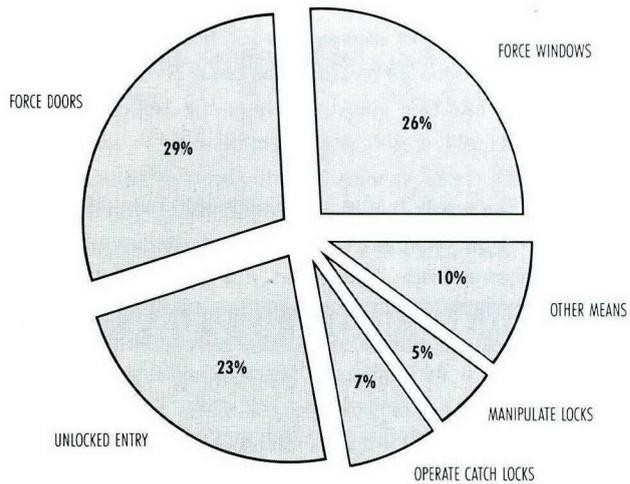
Crimestoppers: This scheme is to be fully operational by early 1989. It will involve re-enactment of a major crime each week together with the provision of rewards for information on unsolved crime. This is part of a major promotional exercise to encourage the community to report unsolved crime.

Juvenile Cautions: In April, 1988, the Minister clarified the position regarding Juvenile Cautions in that he clearly identified that no child had an automatic "right" to a Caution regardless of whether it was a first offence. He also directed that children who were involved in the taking, using, stealing or who knowingly permitted themselves to be carried in a stolen motor vehicle would not be considered for a Caution.

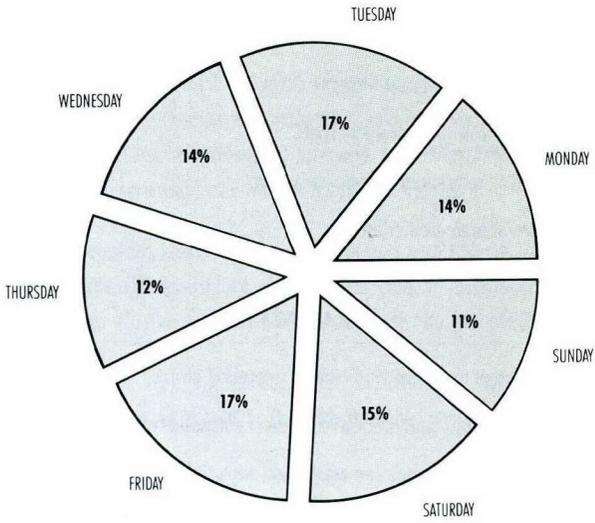
PROPERTY BREAKINGS IN NSW



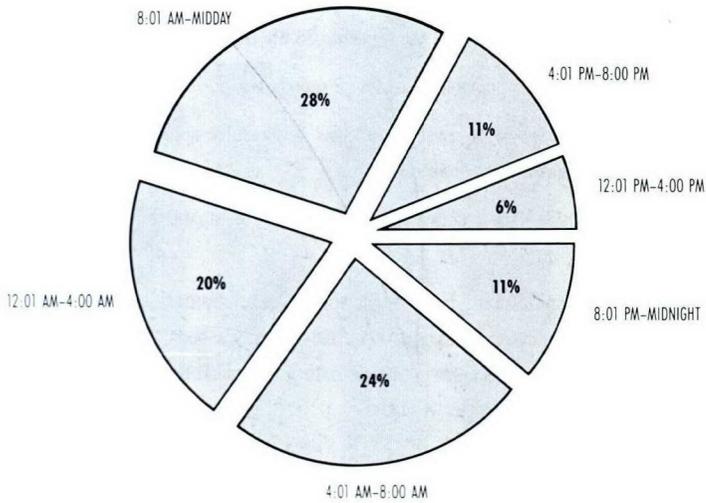
MEANS OF ENTRY (1987/88)



DAY OF WEEK ANALYSIS — 1987/88



TIME OF DAY ANALYSIS — 1987/88



MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

OBJECTIVES

- Reduce number of vehicles stolen.
- Increase recovery rate of stolen vehicles.
- Increase clear-up rate of motor vehicle theft.
- Increase community awareness of theft prevention.
- Reduce incidence of organised crime.

STRATEGIES

- Further refinement of intelligence to combat organised crime.
- Identification of interstate and overseas movements of stolen vehicles and parts.
- Development of publicity material in association with the insurance industry.
- Liaison with manufacturers to improve vehicle security.
- Increase Police activity in identified hot-spot areas.
- Improve relations with the motor industry (e.g. wreckers, dealers etc.) by improving their knowledge of compliance plates and emphasising the importance of the correct identification of vehicles.

ACHIEVEMENTS

- Overall reduction of 17.98% in theft rate from 64,700 (1986/87), to 53,092 stolen (1987/88).
- Recovery rate increased from 83% last year to 86.6% this year.
- Major car theft gangs apprehended by motor squads.
- Anti Theft Squads use of covert operations successfully apprehended significant number of offenders responsible for car theft.
- Operation Fathers Day resulted in the recovery of stolen vehicles valued at \$1.2 million.
- Liaison with manufacturers has brought about steady improvements in security of vehicles, including radio systems, e.g. since 1984 there has been a 94% reduction in stolen Commodore vehicles following the introduction by G.M.H. of identification and security changes to its passenger vehicles.

ANALYSIS

There was a considerable reduction in the number of vehicles stolen in New South Wales last year.

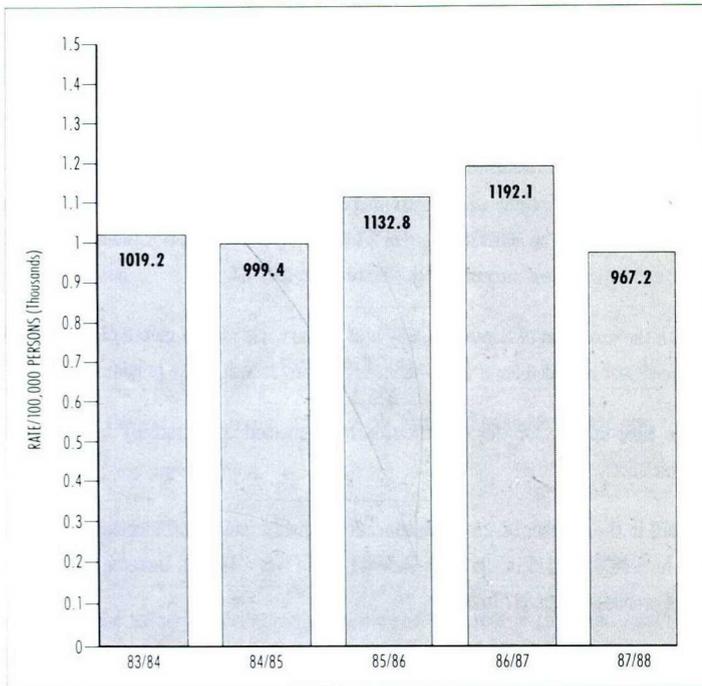
In 1987/88 there were a total of 53,092 reported thefts compared with the 1986/87 total of 64,700. This represents a decrease of 11,608 offences or 17.94%. This means that Motor Vehicle Theft is currently at its lowest level since 1982. The decrease was strongest in the western and inner-western suburbs of Sydney.

The ratio of vehicles stolen to vehicles registered also reflects the improving situation. In 1986/87, the probability of a registered vehicle being stolen in New South Wales was one in 49 (i.e. 1:48.73) whilst in 1987/88 the probability was one in 59 (i.e. 1:59.09).

The recovery rate for Motor Vehicle Theft has remained constant around 87%.

Persons 17 years of age or under were again over-represented among those arrested during 1987/88 for stealing motor vehicles. Juveniles accounted for 49.22% of all persons arrested for car stealing.

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT IN NSW



ARSON

OBJECTIVES

- Reduce number of arson incidents.
- Improve arson awareness among Police, Fire Brigade, insurance industry and the public.

STRATEGIES

- Develop ongoing education programs (for Police, Fire Brigades and the insurance industry) in the detection of the elements which comprise arson.
- Increase liaison with the insurance industry.
- Increase liaison with local coroners.
- Promote public awareness.
- Increase liaison with Education Department.

ACHIEVEMENTS

- A 12-month study involving Education Department and Police is currently underway to investigate all aspects of arson in schools.
- A Working Party has been established to revise the overall arson investigation education program.

ANALYSIS

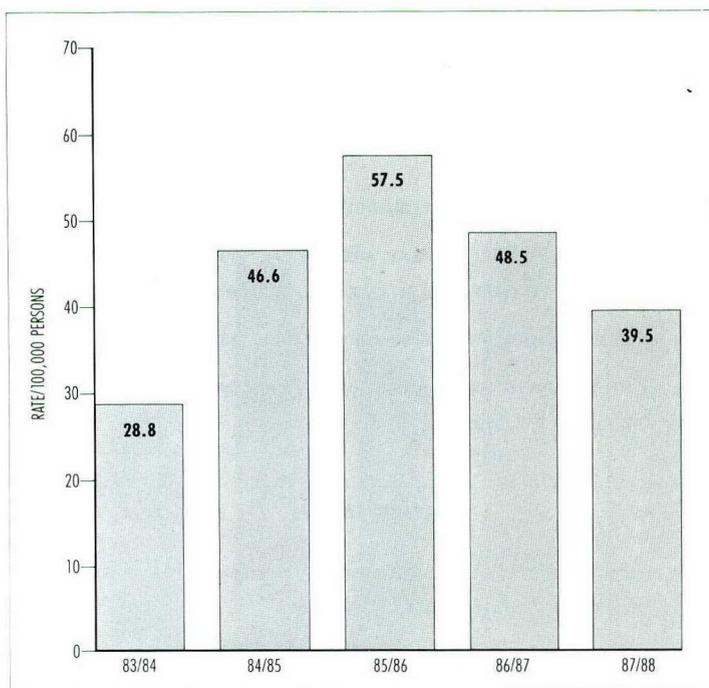
It was encouraging to note the continuing decline in the number of Arson offences in New South Wales. The 1987/88 figure of 2,169 is 17.56% or 462 fewer than the 1986/87 total, and is the lowest recorded in this State since 1983/84.

With the exception of November, 1987 and January, 1988, each month of the 1987/88 financial year recorded fewer arson offences than any month in the previous year.

The clear-up rate for this classification has remained comparatively unchanged at around 7.5%.

A fall in the number of arsons on educational institutions of 9.6% occurred last year (125 in 1986/87 to 113 in 1987/88). However, there was a 14.07% increase in arsons on living premises (from 327 to 373).

ARSON OFFENCES IN NSW



FRAUD

LEGISLATIVE CHANGES

Commencement of the Fair Trading Act on 1 September 1987 transferred the investigation of various consumer related fraud to the then Department of Consumer Affairs. This in no way lessened the responsibility nor activity of police in relation to criminal fraud.

OBJECTIVES

- To reduce the cost to the community of major white collar and corporate crime.
- To combat and prevent fraud.

STRATEGIES

- Improve the gathering of intelligence using the resources of the State Intelligence Group network and other sources such as the Corporate Affairs Commission and other public authorities, Australian and overseas police agencies and the business community.
- Conduct research into "computer fraud".
- Analyse world-wide trends in fraud related crime.

- Improve the training of Police to:-
 - (i) gain knowledge necessary to understand white collar and corporate crime.
 - (ii) develop skills necessary to effectively investigate and combat fraud-related matters.
- Introduce a revised format for the Commercial Crime Course with strong emphasis on information technology.
- Utilise the latest technology in the gathering of intelligence.
- Maintain co-operation and close liaison with the New South Wales Corporate Affairs Commission through the exchange of personnel and specialised investigative expertise.
- Establish multi-discipline investigation teams to address major commercial crime.
- Educate the business community in methods of prevention of commercial crime and the early identification of fraud.

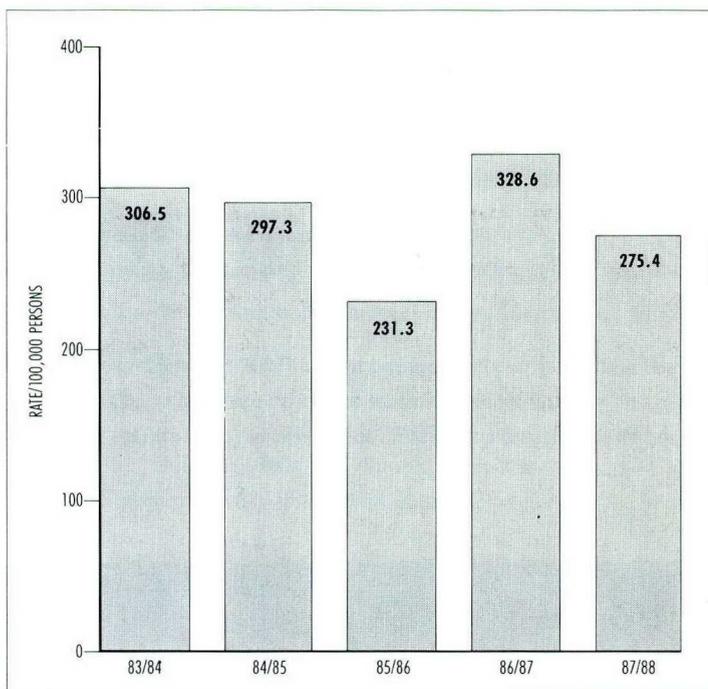
ACHIEVEMENTS

- The revised Commercial Crime Course now provides specialised training for police and officers from the Corporate Affairs Commission.
- Through the co-operative effort of the Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company, the Government Insurance Office of New South Wales and Police the successful investigation of fraudulent motor vehicle accidents and third party insurance claims is expected to result in 47 persons facing criminal charges.
- Investigations combating the counterfeiting of bank cheques and the fraudulent use of bank accounts and credit cards involving bank staff and others resulted in 30 persons being arrested and charged with a total of 208 offences. In 1986/87 the respective figures were 23 persons and 143 charges.
- Police Task Force "Zita" is investigating complaints concerning former members of the legal profession, particularly those found to have serious trust account deficiencies. Thirteen investigations are underway involving a total of \$14 million.
- Multi-disciplined investigation teams are involved in investigating 54 commercial crimes.

COMMENT

- New South Wales experienced a 15.25% reduction in the number of recorded offences involving fraud during 1987/88 compared with the previous year.

OFFENCES INVOLVING FRAUD IN NSW



OUR SERVICES TO MINORITIES AND THE DISADVANTAGED

In recognising that everyone has a right to equal access to our services we run a number of special programs to cater for the specific needs of our aged, our ethnic communities, Aborigines, gay and disadvantaged groups.

ACHIEVEMENTS

Aborigines

Widespread co-operation was achieved between Police and Aborigines during the planning and implementation of events associated with Australia Day. The extent of the co-operation was such that joint media conferences featuring Aboriginal March Organisers and Police were conducted for both the local and international media.

The Aborigine Liaison Unit has been actively engaged in promoting the recruitment of Aborigines into the Police Force, explaining to Aborigines the role of police in society and providing feedback to the senior executive of issues about policing which concern the Aboriginal Communities.

A departmental task force has been established to liaise with the Commonwealth State Royal Commission to inquire into Aboriginal deaths in custody.

Following the success of a pilot scheme with Aboriginal Community Liaison Officers at Bourke and Walgett, a total of 16 of these Officers are now operating at eight centres in New South Wales.

Aged Services

To cater for the growing aged population, continuous liaison and contact has been kept between major agencies representing elderly citizens and the Police. A large part of this liaison has been in the education of elderly people to lead safer life-styles.

The SAFE (Safety Advice for the Elderly) Program achieved outstanding success at Hurstville and Collaroy and the program now has been launched at Taree, Deniliquin and Albury.

As well as attending meetings organised by local Police, representatives of the Aged Services Unit also attended seven seminars which were conducted by outside organisations and which were related to the needs and expectations of the elderly.



Gay Liaison

The Gay Liaison Unit has continued the work of promoting co-operation and communication between Police and members of the Gay community.

Regional Police-Gay Liaison Groups have been established at Wollongong and Dubbo and others are being established at Newcastle, Lismore, Broken Hill and Albury.

The Gay Mardi Gras Committee highly praised the Police for their assistance with the 1988 Mardi Gras which was free of incidents.

This year for the first time, no complaints against Police were made from the Gay community to the Gay Liaison Officer, the Police-Gay Liaison Group or the Anti-Discrimination Board.

Ethnic Community

Police from the Ethnic Liaison Unit delivered 36 lectures on law, order and procedures to migrants attending Adult Migrant Education Classes.

More than 90 such lectures have been delivered to other education centres catering for migrant education and ethnic community groups.

Four seminars on "Policing a Multi-Cultural Society" have been conducted for Senior Police.

The Ethnic Liaison Unit has assisted local Police in their endeavours to liaise with ethnic minorities.

The four bi-lingual Community Liaison Officers at Fairfield and Cabramatta have assisted with interpreting for Arabic, Spanish, Laotian and Vietnamese speakers, as well as establishing a wide network with ethnic organisations.

Increased liaison with the ethnic media has resulted in the ethnic media co-operating with Police operations.

Intellectually Disabled

The "Missing Services" Committee was established by the Disability Services Co-ordination Unit of the Premier's Department in late 1987 to implement recommendations arising from a report detailing how services fail to adequately reach intellectually handicapped adult offenders in New South Wales. The Police Service has since addressed the gaps in its services to these people.

Four articles have been published in the Divisional Education Officers Digest for On-The-Job training. These articles were designed to advise Police on how to recognise a person with an intellectual disability and what to do if they suspect someone is intellectually disabled.

The Police Service has supplied a segment for a training video which is to be approved and made by the Council for Intellectual Disability and which will be distributed, for training purposes, throughout the Service including the Academy at Goulburn.

FUTURE DIRECTION

- The New South Wales Police Service is enhancing its approach to the specialised areas. Under proposals currently being considered, Program Consultants for specialised client groups will be appointed. These consultants will be responsible for the development of programs and strategies, for the collection of data and the over-sight of the Police Service response to the needs of each specific client group.

Program consultants will liaise with Patrol, District and Regional Commanders regarding service use and availability to clients.

SECTION III — PEOPLE — OUR GREATEST ASSET

CHOOSING THE RIGHT PEOPLE

OBJECTIVES

- To provide an adequate number of suitably qualified and experienced persons for the Police Service.
- To ensure that applicants selected reflect the ethnic composition of the community.
- To ensure that an increasing proportion of recruits are women.
- To ensure that applicants with the highest possible academic achievements are attracted to the Service.

STRATEGIES

- Providing recruitment information to the public.
- Researching, developing and testing appropriate recruiting techniques.
- Conducting recruiting drives on a continual basis.

ACHIEVEMENTS

- An unprecedented number of 1,400 people were placed into the Academy.
- These recruits were selected from a total of 8,000 applicants.
- "Career Packages" have been designed for Years 11 and 12 high school students and for careers advisers. Presentations consist of talks, videos, plus audio and written material.
- In 1987/88 Police from the Recruitment Section have attended:
 - 130 High Schools
 - 10 Careers Advisors Seminars
 - 22 Careers Markets
 - 5 CES Offices
 - 2 Colleges of Advanced Education
 - 4 Universities
- The number of women recruits increased by 1.1% this year. Women now make up 17% of Police Trainees (Female Police Officers currently account for 9.6% of the Service).
- Recruits from Non-English Speaking Background account for 11.7% of total intake (previous year; 14.9%). This is a decrease of 3.2% compared with previous year.

- 5,000 applications were received for Ministerial Employee positions. From these, recruits were selected and appointed to the following positions:

Parking Patrol Officers	78
Security Officers	47
Concert Band	8
Choir	6
Pipe Band	4
Transport Patrol Officers (Railway Police)	11
	<hr/>
<i>TOTAL</i>	154

COMMENT

- Due to the requirement for applicants to have a higher standard of education, those who are unsuccessful, as a result of insufficient qualifications, are being advised to undertake a Higher School Certificate course at a TAFE College.

Mature age applicants can gain admission to the Police Force based on relevant work experience etc., even if they do not have the required educational qualifications. Mature age persons are welcome applicants and their work/life experience is taken into account.

- Progress is currently underway to design a battery of job-related aptitude tests for police applicants. It is anticipated that in 1989 these tests will replace the present aptitude test.

The work is being carried out by the Recruitment Section and staff from the Mitchell College of Advanced Education. When validated, the tests are expected to provide a more positive indication of a person's capacity to undertake the many roles of a police officer. The ultimate introduction of the tests will complete the process whereby all recruits' educational requirements will be assessed as job-related.

DEVELOPING THE NEW PROFESSIONALS

As policing becomes an increasingly demanding occupation, preparation and education of new recruits has become one of the most important issues confronting the Service.

On 25 August, 1987, the Interim Police Education and Training Advisory Council was replaced by the Police Education Advisory Council.

The development of a totally revised education program for new recruits is now under way. It seeks to raise the quality of the service delivered by broadening Police educational standards.

The new program known as the Police Recruit Education Program (PREP) is destined to become a major new initiative in the development of a professional patrol officer.

PREP departs from the previous course in duration, structure and content. It also provides a new status for initial trainees — to be known as Student Police Officers (SPOs).

PREP began on 31 July, 1988. It extends and restructures recruit training and also signals a number of changes in teaching strategies at the Academy.

The most significant aspect of the changes is the duration of the training. Recruits will be required to attend for 24 weeks at the New South Wales Police Academy, plus 52 weeks of field experience, prior to attaining full constable status (previously recruits trained for 12 weeks).

Changes in relation to structure and content are also significant. At the Academy, a wide range of teaching strategies will be deployed. More emphasis will be placed on practical, experimental and team teaching. In addition, input will not be restricted solely to Academy personnel. Specialised Police branches will provide curriculum input relating to their field of operations. Recruits will obtain a broader appreciation of the overall function of Policing, plus a more intimate knowledge of the range of functions undertaken in the Service.

Despite the increased length of training, an even greater responsibility will be incurred by police in the field.

PREP is characterised by five phases.

POLICE RECRUIT EDUCATION PROGRAM (PREP)

NEW SOUTH WALES POLICE ACADEMY

PHASE ONE	PHASE TWO
<i>8 Weeks — Police Academy</i>	<i>4 Weeks — Non Participant</i>
PREPARATION PHYSICALLY & MENTALLY FOR NON- PARTICIPANT OBSERVATION & EXPERIENCE OF POLICING, UNDERSTANDING THE ROLE OF POLICE IN SOCIETY, SKILLS IN OBSERVATION, INTERVIEWING & REPORTING, PROFESSIONAL ATTITUDES TO POLICE WORK.	POLICE STATION, CHARGE ROOM, HIGHWAY PATROL, COURT, BEAT/CARS, ACCIDENTS, MEETING POLICE & THE PUBLIC, FIELD ASSIGNMENTS.

PHASE THREE

14 Weeks — Police Academy

EXPERIMENTAL LEARNING,
PROBLEM SOLVING,
CASE STUDY,
SELF LEARNING,
LEARNING GROUPS,
PHYSICALLY BASED
PERFORMANCE SKILLS,
KNOWING WHY AS
WELL AS KNOWING
WHAT.

PHASE FOUR

50 Weeks — Field Experience

THE BUDDY SYSTEM,
STRUCTURED SUPERVISED
LEARNING BY WATCHING
PRACTISING, DOING,
STRUCTURED REFLECTIVE
FIELD ASSIGNMENTS,
MAINTENANCE OF CONTACT
WITH ACADEMY VIA
DISTANCE LEARNING,
UNIT ASSIGNMENTS.

PHASE FIVE

2 Weeks — Police Academy

ASSESSMENT,
GRADUATION.

PHASE SIX

FULL CONSTABLE STATUS,
CONSTABLE DEVELOPMENT,
TERTIARY STUDIES.

THE SENIOR EXECUTIVE AND OPERATIONAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

The prime purpose of the Program is to bring a strategic outlook to and to significantly improve the management performance of some 140 officers of the Police Service each year.

During 1988 the existing Sergeants, Senior Sergeants and Inspectors courses were terminated. The task has begun of putting into their place positioned-based police management courses. As with other Academy education, a new emphasis is being placed upon practical relevance, operational excellence and experimental-learning. The first of the new breed of courses is a Patrol Commanders Course. A pilot course commenced in April, 1988.

SCHOOLS

All teaching staff at the Academy are now organised into schools based upon the various police-relevant disciplines.

The creation of an Academic Board in May, 1988, signalled another major organisational change at the Academy.

STAFFING

The Academy now has a number of non-police teaching staff. These include the Dean of Studies, Mr David Bradley, and two senior lecturers. A further 10 lecturer and senior lecturer positions were advertised during the latter part of the financial year and have been filled. As well, four non-police driving instructors were recruited and trained during 1987/88.

Teacher training and staff development has been a major activity during 1987/88.

An in-house version of the Institute of Technical and Teacher Trainer Education Associate Diploma in Adult Education began at the Academy in February, 1988. Some 20 members of staff are participating in the course.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

The Commissioner advocates conciliation as the best procedure for the avoidance of industrial disputes. He has adopted fresh initiatives to enhance the consultative process with the industrial associations representing those employed in the Police Service.

The successful negotiation of a major restructuring of Police Headquarters, including the integration of police and public service officers into a cohesive entity, illustrates the practical application of the policy.

OBJECTIVES

- Provide a centralised advisory service to management and employees on industrial and personnel policy issues affecting employees of the Police Service.
- Maintain channels of liaison with various employee organisations by a consultative approach to industrial matters thereby minimising the level and scope of actual and potential disputation.

STRATEGIES

- Establish and introduce procedures for the effective administration of Public Service issues and advocacy.
- Introduce Inspection/Education programs to foster an effective and harmonious industrial relations environment throughout the Police Service.
- Review on an ongoing basis industrial policies and practices.
- Identify, examine and review variances in police/public servant conditions of employment.

ACHIEVEMENTS

- Following Ministerial approval on the 30 May 88 of the primary reorganisation of the Police Service, a briefing session was conducted with the Police Association of New South Wales, the Public Service Association of New South Wales, the Commissioned Police Officers' Association and the Public Service Professional Officers' Association. A framework has been established for the progressive implementation of the proposals with any difficulties envisaged by the Associations being negotiated as they arise.
- Regular meetings are held with Executive officers of the Police Association to discuss matters of current importance and the opportunity is taken on these occasions to canvass the reaction of the Association to proposals which are in the planning stage and, where appropriate, they are invited to nominate representatives to participate on task forces and like committees developing such concepts.
- Steps also have been taken to improve the informal lines of communication with all of the associations and the arrangement has proved to be an excellent mechanism for correcting misconceptions which arise in the workplace and defusing potential industrial problems.
- There has been a marked reduction in the number of matters which have been notified to the Industrial Registrar as disputes within the meaning of the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1940. Those matters which have proceeded before the tribunals have been applications for variations of awards designed to formalise agreements for changes permitted by the wage-fixing principles.
- Recent proposals for the integration of the police and public service personnel functions, when approved, will further impact on the cost effectiveness and performance of the personnel and industrial relations staff. A resulting improvement in industrial relationships is anticipated.
- Following a ministerial initiative in late August, 1988, an Industrial Officer has been appointed to each of the four Regions to implement the policy of resolving industrial disputes at the point of origin and generally in the workplace. This is consistent with the Government's overall strategy for minimising industrial disputation.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY (EEO)

OBJECTIVE

- To continue to implement EEO strategies designed to eliminate discrimination in personnel practices and to provide the community with an efficient and effective Police Service employing merit as the principal strategy for selection within the Service.

STRATEGIES

- Targeting minorities — mailing recruiting information to individual Aboriginal HSC students; employing Aboriginal Liaison Officers to disseminate recruitment information within their community. Conducting career markets at girls' schools and areas with

large populations of Non-English Speaking Background (NESB) persons. Employing theatre and media advertising and distributing brochures designed for specific target groups.

- Using 'exit' interviews to measure and improve working conditions.
- Conducting EEO surveys for police undergoing PREP and secondary training to ascertain whether EEO policies are being adhered to.
- Ensuring that the level and commitment to EEO increases with promotion within ranks.
- Continually examine recruitment criteria to ensure that they are 'job-related' in terms of the Anti-Discrimination Act.
- Securing supervisors and first-line managers' understanding of and co-operation in the implementation of the Police EEO Policy.
- Implementing affirmative action steps for Aborigines, Women and NESB persons.
- Implementing merit-based promotion.
- Providing diversity in the workplace.
- Requiring managers to include an EEO component in their strategic plans.
- Establish support networks for minority groups.

ACHIEVEMENTS

- Aboriginal recruitment was above target figures due to the increased level of educational attainment among Aborigines and the success of police recruiting.
- The Aboriginal support network has been re-established with monthly meetings for Aboriginal Officers working in the service. This support network serves to encourage more applicants for positions particularly in middle and senior management and ensures that interviews are non-discriminatory.
- Sixteen Aboriginal Liaison Officers have been employed. Assertiveness Training courses for Aborigines also have been conducted.
- NESB staff are encouraged to attend Adult Migrant Education Classes.
- The subject 'Dealing with NESB Customers' has been included in staff development courses.
- Women are encouraged to attend internal and external management courses.
- More women police are being placed in country areas.
- Police Grievance Handling Procedures have been reviewed as to their effectiveness and they are currently being amended in view of Regionalisation.
- EEO content, particularly that relating to sexual harassment and grievance handling has been included in the Patrol Commanders Training Courses. A statewide EEO seminar targeting persons in supervisory roles was conducted to instruct that group on

their responsibilities and implications relating to harassment and unacceptable behaviour in the workplace.

- Results of a child-care survey disclosed a genuine need to establish child-care facilities in the Central Business District. The report recommended such a centre be set up at Surry Hills in police premises and a committee be formed to seek Federal Government funding to assist in its establishment.

- Police of equal or senior rank may now apply for equal or subordinate positions thus enabling the Officer with the greatest merit to be appointed. All of the above are subject to appeal at the Government and Related Employee Tribunal .

- Police Station Administrative Services have been reorganised to provide multi-skilling in the Regions. Multi-skilling has been introduced in the Traffic Branch.

FUTURE DIRECTION

- From 1 April, 1989, Merit Based Positional Promotion will occur for Sergeant's positions.

- Aboriginal Community Liaison Officers will be used in the recruitment of additional Aboriginal persons to the Police Service

- Introduction of target figures to encourage the entry of women police in Detective Training Courses, Tactical Response Group and the Dog Squad.

- Persons with physical disabilities will be targeted to work in identified public service positions.

- Networks for all target groups to be established.

- Increased emphasis on female recruitment.

KEEPING THE POLICE SERVICE FIT AND HEALTHY

OBJECTIVE

- To promote a fitter, healthier Police Service.

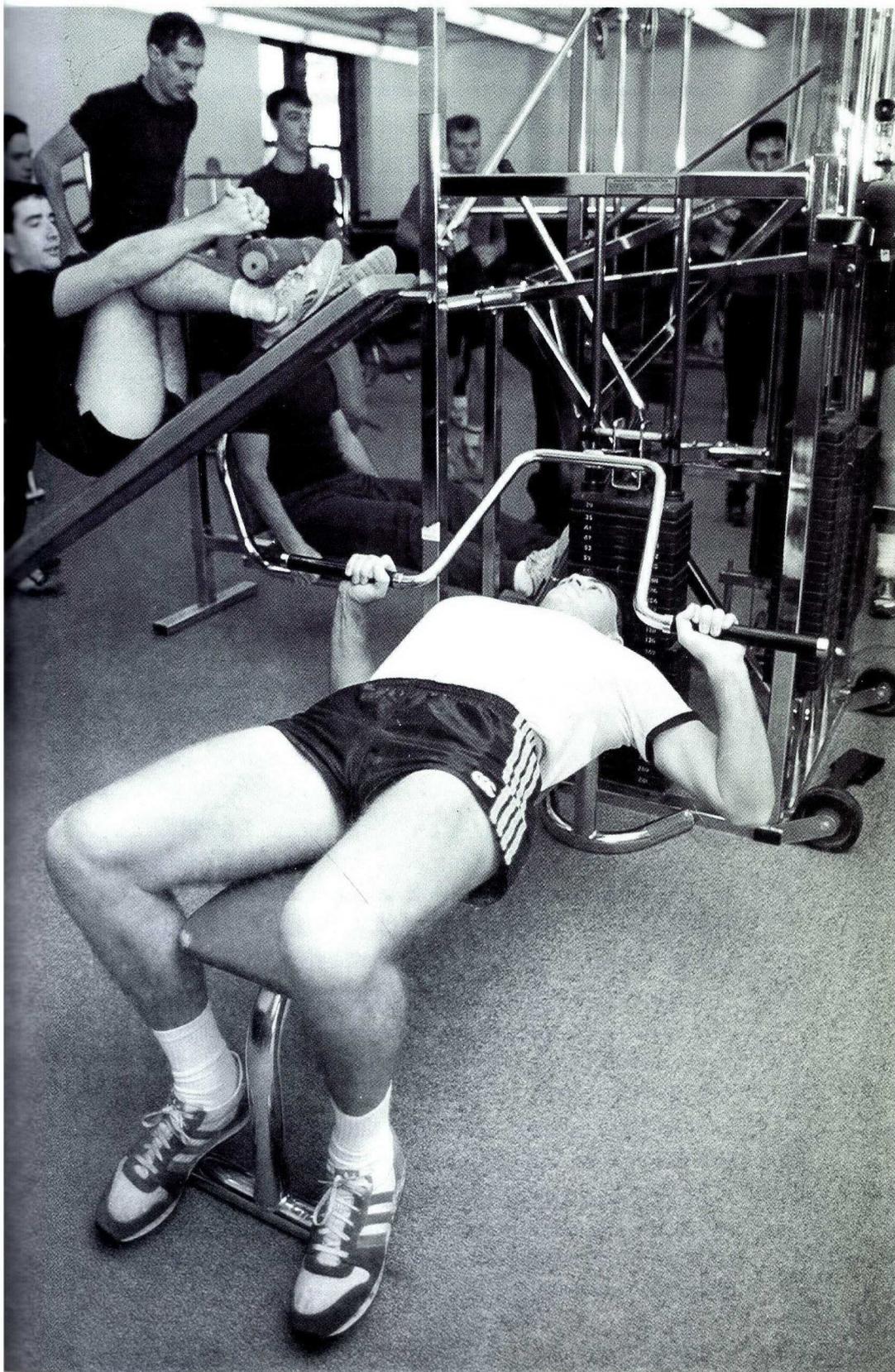
- To promote preventative medicine through training and education on AIDS, Health and Safety, First Aid, Stress Control, Nutrition, Fitness, well being and Resuscitation.

STRATEGIES

- Expand the existing medical examination procedures to include fitness tests for all promotions.

- Extend the existing forensic medical practice in order to provide forensic expert advice in cases of physical violence.

- Provide training, education and advice on Health issues such as Nutrition, Fitness, Resuscitation and Stress Control.



- Continue to provide existing Psychology Services.
- Develop a stress management program for application by trained personnel.
- Continue to provide existing emergency health services.
- Implement a comprehensive Health Assessment and Fitness Program.
- Computerise Police Medical Records.
- Continue to provide an effective AIDS Counselling Service and to expand this unit and to integrate the educational aspects with those of the Psychology and Police Welfare Units as a Health Education Unit to provide education on other issues such as Nutrition, Fitness and Stress Management.
- Continue with a range of health and welfare services to police with alcohol-related problems.
- Integrate all Medical Branch functions such as hurt on duty, occupational health and safety, and rehabilitation in order to provide a more effective service.
- Involve Police Medical Officers at emergencies and disasters to advise on Health and Safety risks and to provide medical assistance as required.
- Assume responsibility for the management and expansion of the Resuscitation Unit, so that Police Officers receive training in Resuscitation and emergency procedures on a six-monthly basis.
- Develop policy and procedures and/or advice on organisation, training, equipment, research, development and other facilities necessary to ensure the maintenance of an effective health service.

ACHIEVEMENTS

- Considerable publicity has been given to the revitalised initiative that fitness for promotion is now dependent on the reduction of excess body fat.
- A position paper has been produced on strategies for improvement of health and fitness and it is anticipated that this will be further developed in the near future.
- Three doctors have attended the Occupational Medicine Course at Sydney University in order to broaden their fields of expertise and increase their capabilities of handling the anticipated issues associated with the Occupational Health and Safety Act and the Worker's Compensation Act.
- An accredited training program for occupational health and safety workplace committee members is being conducted in-house by accredited trainers from the section.
- An RSI management plan, approved by the Public Service Board, has been implemented, and with the introduction of early intervention strategies and structured rehabilitation programs for individual employees there has been a reduction in the number of claims lodged and time lost.

- Monitoring of claims over six-monthly periods since 1 December 1986 indicates an average 43% reduction in the number of claims lodged for the last six months of the 1987/88 financial year with a significant reduction in time lost, i.e. lost time in the majority of cases has been reduced to less than two weeks.

- A workplace-based rehabilitation program (policy and procedures) is being developed in accordance with legislative requirements. The section has also undertaken a variety of workplace inspections, conducted training and provided advice and assistance to staff and management on a wide range of occupational health and safety issues.

- An accident, injury and illness reporting system has been developed as a risk management strategy in an effort to reduce the level of accidents/injuries and claims under workcover, through appropriate preventative action by managers.

- Increased emphasis has been given to line managers responsible for the health and welfare of their staff. This has increased the capacity of the department to deal with alcohol-related problems more effectively. The welfare services available include appropriate referrals to specialist alcohol clinics and in-depth counselling. Counselling is also provided to line commanders to assist with the management of affected staff.

FUTURE DIRECTION

- Police Medical Records soon will be fully computerised with the objective of drawing statistical data and analyses from the system. It is anticipated that this will ultimately identify the focus of various ailments such as stress related disorders which place a significant economic burden on the Police Service.

- It is intended that all doctors working in the Medical Branch should eventually have experience in Occupational Medicine.

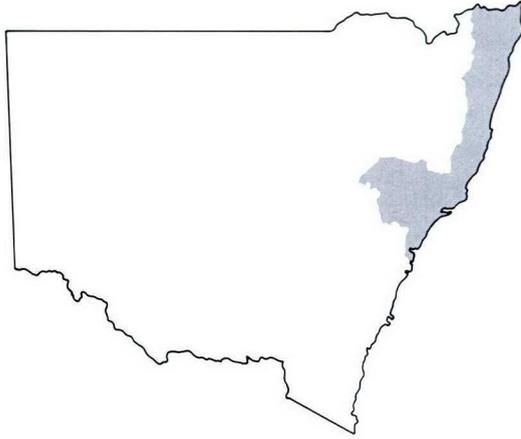
- Work is currently advancing on the proposal that the Medical Branch also should be an accredited rehabilitation unit.

- The proposal to integrate within the Medical Branch the Welfare, Hurt on Duty, Occupational Health and Safety, Rehabilitation, Resuscitation Training and the Health Education Units is presently being considered.

- A non-smoking workplace policy is being introduced with the first stage to commence on 1 November 1988.

SECTION IV — REGIONAL ROUNDUP

NORTH REGION



Commander: Assistant Commissioner Nixon

Size: 69,186 square kilometres

Population: 1,600,945 (1986)

Police Stations: 131

Staff:

Police 2,492

Public Servants
and Auxiliary

Staff 266

Specialised Units attached to
this Region are as follows:

Accident Investigation Squad

Arson Investigation Unit

Breath Analysis Section

Legal Services

Operational Support

Regional Investigative Group

Tactical Response Group

The Regional Commander of the North Region has adopted the Corporate Priorities for implementation within the Districts. Particular emphasis has been placed on those priorities listed below.

PRIORITIES

- Reduce the number of motor vehicle fatalities.
- Reduce the incidence of unacceptable public behaviour (vandalism/hooliganism).
- Reduce the incidence of large commercial cannabis growing.
- Establishment of an efficient intelligence network throughout the Region.

RESULTS

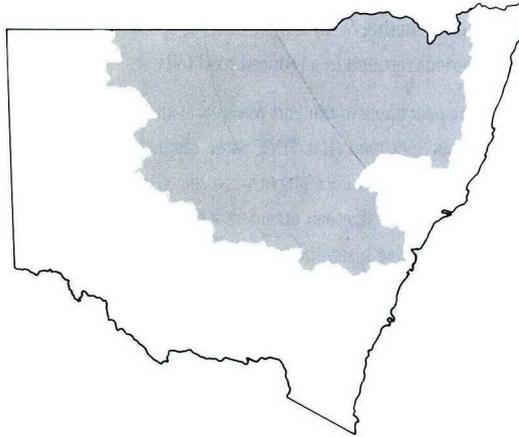
- There has been a slight increase in the Region's road toll, however, during the major holiday periods, the mounting of saturation policing operations over the Christmas/New Year and Easter periods resulted in a reduced road toll.
- Three major drug operations in the Port Macquarie and Lismore Police Districts known as 'Banana', 'Banana Split' and 'Hat Trick' were mounted earlier this year. As a result of the operations 77,000 marijuana plants were seized and destroyed with a potential street value of \$77 million. Nineteen offenders were arrested and charged in respect of those offences. This has had a significant effect on the supply and sale of marijuana in New South Wales and has made a major impact on "Organised Crime" engaged in trafficking of the drug in this State. Large operations of a similar nature are planned for the future and the suppression of marijuana trafficking will be an on-going objective within the Region.
- Foot Patrols, Beat and Sector Policing strategies have been implemented and this has resulted in a reduction in criminal and hoodlum activity.
- Intelligence Units at Divisions have been established and training and education have begun. Checking systems have been devised to measure the effectiveness of these Units.

ACHIEVEMENTS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES

- The success of the Region Investigative Group at Newcastle and Chatswood was evident by an exceptionally high number of criminal arrests. Two investigations into the murders of Malcolm James Young and Mark Gerald White are examples of excellent investigative work.
- An Observation Squad is being formed in the Newcastle District under the control of the Commander.
- Major advancement in Community Based policing concepts has resulted in enhanced co-operation between Police and the Community. The Neighbourhood Watch and other similar schemes have been widely promoted throughout the Region.
- Market research is being carried out on driver revive/fatigue projects along the New England and Pacific Highways in the Region. A manual of traffic strategies and initiatives has been prepared and distributed throughout the Region.
- Strategic plans have been developed in all Districts.

- Four newsletters have been distributed to all Police in the Region.
- A further 10 units are being trained for Tactical Response Group duties so that the group can supply a fully "operational unit" anywhere in the Region.
- Number of Neighbourhood Watch areas 494; Safety House Committees 201; Community Consultative Committees 52.

NORTH WEST REGION



Commander:	Assistant Commissioner Bunt
Size:	354,481 square kilometres
Population:	1,456,906
Police Stations:	141
Staff:	
Police	2,560
Public Servants and Auxiliary Staff	335

Specialised Units attached to this Region are as follows:

- Aboriginal Liaison
- Accident Investigation Squad
- Arson Investigation Unit
- Breath Analysis Section
- Legal Services
- Operational Support
- Regional Investigative Group
- Tactical Response Group

PRIORITIES

- Establishment of further Community Consultative Committees.
- Appointment of additional Community, Ethnic and Aboriginal Liaison Officers.
- Expansion of Neighbourhood, Business and Rural Watch Groups and Safety Houses.
- Provision of better accommodation and additional single persons quarters for police in far western areas.
- Formation of strategic plans to reduce road toll and crime (car thefts, house break-ins and stock thefts). New targets will include "under-age drinking and street offences" in line with the introduction of new legislation.
- Establishment of more sectors, beats and foot patrols.
- Devolve Divisions and introduce Patrol Commanders on a progressive basis.

ACHIEVEMENTS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES

- A total of 378 fire reports have been received by the Arson Squad since regionalisation. The total monetary value amounted to \$5.9 million. Of those fires, 167 were motor vehicles and 80 other fires were deemed suspicious. Twenty-six of these suspicious fires were identified as targets because of their nature and value. A total of 7 offenders have been arrested and charged in connection with these investigations. Inquiries in relation to outstanding uncleared matters are continuing. In addition, one major arrest was made in relation to the fire at Fairfield Primary School which was extensively damaged.

- A total of 224 armed robbery offences have been investigated in this Region since regionalisation. The Armed Hold Up Squad has effected the arrest of 109 offenders and 393 charges preferred which included, murder, armed robbery with wounding, armed robbery and assault and robbery.

- Since 1 July 1987 a total of 278 sexual abuse and assault matters have been reported to the Child Mistreatment Unit from the Department of Family and Community Affairs. A total of 263 offenders have been arrested involving 611 charges. All charges have been indictable matters which required lengthy court appearances.

- During the year the Motor Unit arrested a total of 33 people who were charged with 78 offences. Members of this Unit have been involved in a large scale operation with the Police Internal Security Unit, code named 'Father's Day Special'. The investigation centred around the stealing and re-registration of stolen vehicles with identification numbers being falsified. To date, 50 suspect motor vehicles have been located by police and a further 46 are still outstanding. Sixty suspects have been interviewed concerning their involvement in this conspiracy.

- In November 1987 a request was received from Hampshire Police, England, for assistance and investigation into a company known as 'All Diesels' in the Penrith area. The Motor Unit members assisted two police officers from England in this investigation which was a multi-million-dollar conspiracy, in which stolen motor vehicle parts from

England were being shipped to Australia and sold through this company.

- Since the formation of the Regional Unit on 29 November 1987, members of the Drug Unit have been responsible for the arrest of 107 offenders who were charged with a total of 212 offences. The majority of these offenders were charged with supplying and possession of prohibited drugs, these being cannabis, heroin and amphetamines and with cultivation of cannabis. The Regional Unit together with the State Drug Group have been responsible for the seizure of drugs with a total value well in excess of \$100 million.

- Since the formation of the Regional Homicide Unit, there have been 18 homicides reported. Fourteen of these have been cleared up by arrest and the remaining four are currently being investigated. Inquiries also are being continued into homicides which were reported prior to regionalisation. One of the homicides cleared up occurred in 1982.

- Parklea Gaol riot. This riot occurred in December 1987, and, following the interviews of more than 200 people, 18 inmates were charged with 774 offences.

- Tactical Response Group. This group attended 2,753 incidents including brawls, demonstrations, domestic violence, search operations, sieges and bomb searches. As a result, 456 arrests were made and 885 charges laid.

MAJOR INCIDENTS

- Brewarrina Riot. In August 1987, a riot developed at Brewarrina when hundreds of Aborigines rampaged through the streets. Reinforcements from neighbouring stations, including Dubbo and the Tactical Response Group, were summoned in an attempt to quell the violence. A number of police were injured including Senior Constable T.J. McGregor and Detective Constable 1st Class G. Connelly who received serious injuries. The latter Constable, in recognition of his courageous actions in shielding Constable McGregor from further attack, became the first police officer to receive the Commissioner's Valour Award. Other police involved received the Commissioner's Commendation.

- Flooding. On a number of occasions during the year, severe flooding occurred in the Blacktown, Parramatta and Penrith Districts because of unprecedented heavy rain. Police were quick to respond in the evacuation of civilians from low lying areas and displayed outstanding team work.

BATHURST DISTRICT

Commander: Superintendent Pringle

TARGETS

- To reduce the incidence of theft without violation of premises by 5%.

- To maintain motor vehicle crash statistics at the same level compared with the previous 12 months.

- To increase by 10% the number of juveniles detected for breaches of the Liquor and Registered Club Acts.

RESULTS

- As at the end of June 1988 a 7.79% decrease in theft without violation of premises was achieved.
- As at the end of May 1988 motor vehicle crashes were reduced by 0.46%.
- A 40% increase was achieved in the number of juveniles detected for breaches of the Liquor and Registered Clubs Act.

ACHIEVEMENTS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES

- Number of Neighbourhood Watch areas 54; Safety House Committees 24; Rural Watch 7; Business Watch 4; Community Consultative Committees 11.
- An overall reduction in crime for the District to 30 June 1988 of 1.84% was achieved.

BLACKTOWN DISTRICT

Commander: Chief Superintendent Poulton

TARGETS

- To reduce the incidence of car theft.
- Reduce the incidence of fatal and serious street accidents.
- Improve liaison with members of ethnic community.
- Reduce the incidence of anti-social behaviour on streets and on trains.

RESULTS

- Significant decreases in motor vehicle theft were achieved in the Cabramatta and Fairfield patrols with an overall decrease of 25.26% for the District.
- Selected Police at Cabramatta were tutored in the Vietnamese language and customs in order to cope with problems peculiar to the migrant population.
- Ethnic Liaison Officers appointed to assist Police in relation to interpreting and ethnic customs.
- A phone-in, code named 'Operation Dragon', was commenced in the Cabramatta area specifically for members of the Asian community to supply details of criminal activities. A task force of 10 Detectives is investigating the information gleaned from this initiative.

- Saturation Policing exercises were regularly conducted to combat all types of anti-social behaviour with excellent results.

ACHIEVEMENTS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES

- Number of Neighbourhood Watch areas 91; Safety House Committees 40; Community Consultative Committees 8.
- The overall reduction in crime in the District to 30 June 1988 was 10.41%.
- A campaign called "Drive to Survive" was introduced and resulted in a 20% drop in fatal road accidents in the District.

DUBBO DISTRICT

Commander: Superintendent Hickson

TARGETS

- To reduce the incidence of malicious injury by 5% during 1987/88.
- Arrange for additional Consultative Committees and Aboriginal Liaison Officers.

RESULTS

- For 1987/88 a reduction in the incidence of malicious injury of 11.43% was achieved.
- An additional seven Community Consultative Committees were established in the District.
- Eight additional Aboriginal Liaison Officers were appointed on a permanent basis at Dubbo, Walgett, Wellington and Brewarrina.

ACHIEVEMENTS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES

- The overall figures for crime in the District for the period ending 30 June 1988 show an increase of 1.3%. However, there were significant reductions in relation to the following crimes:

Sexual Offences	4.31%
Theft Without Violation of Premises	10.87%
Motor Vehicle Theft	31.22%
Offences Involving Fraud	31.62%
Malicious Injury and Damage to Property Offences	11.43%

- Number of Neighbourhood Watch areas 22; Safety House Committees 3; Rural Watch 4; Business Watch 3; Community Consultative Committees 8.

PARRAMATTA DISTRICT

Commander: Chief Superintendent Scott

TARGETS

- To reduce motor vehicle theft within the District, especially within the Central Business District, by 10%.
- To reduce housebreaking offences.
- To reduce road trauma.

RESULTS

- Motor vehicle theft decreased by 28.34%.
- There was a 28% reduction in the number of fatal accidents compared with the previous 12 months.

ACHIEVEMENTS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES

- The overall reduction in crime for the District to 30 June 1988 was 2.96%.
- Number of Neighbourhood Watch areas 111; Safety House Committees 47; Business Watch 5; Community Consultative Committees 5; Crime Prevention 6.

PENRITH DISTRICT

Commander: Chief Superintendent James

TARGETS

- To increase the number of actions instituted against juveniles in respect of under-age drinking by 15%.
- Reduce the incidence of theft of motor vehicles by up to 22% for six months ending 30 June 1988.

RESULTS

- The number of actions instituted against juveniles in respect of under-age drinking increased by 288%.
- Reduction of 29.22% in incidence of theft of motor vehicles was achieved in 1987/88.

ACHIEVEMENTS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES

- A successful Youth Crime summit was conducted. The objective was to make young people aware of and be involved in discussion on the social economic aspects of criminal community problems.
- Saturation Policing exercises were regularly conducted to combat all types of anti-social behaviour in problem areas with excellent results.
- Regular Crime Hotline Phone-ins were conducted to encourage people in the community to report crime.
- The overall reduction in crime for the District to 30 June 1988 was 8.25%.
- Number of Neighbourhood Watch areas 107; Safety House Committees 43; Business Watch 2; Community Consultative Committees 4.

TAMWORTH DISTRICT

Commander: Superintendent Parsons

TARGETS

- For the six-month period ending 30 June 1988 identify areas of potential under-age drinking and hoodlum activities.
- Reduce the incidence of stock stealing by 2.5% compared with the previous twelve months.

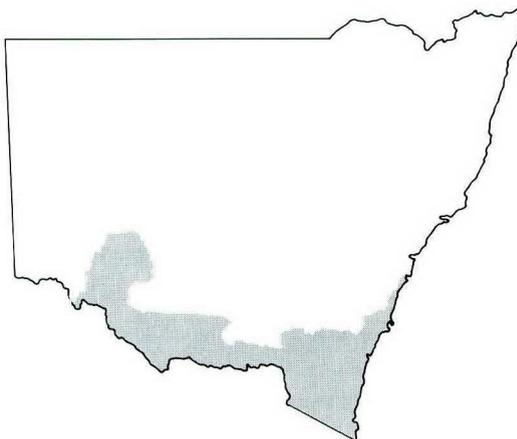
RESULTS

- Number of breaches involving juveniles increased by 246% during the six months ended 30 June 1988 compared with the same period in 1987.
- The incidence of stock theft increased by 64 reported offences compared with the previous year. However, a renewed emphasis is being placed upon stock theft right across the State and District strategies will be developed to complement the overall attack on stock theft.

ACHIEVEMENTS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES

- Number of Neighbourhood Watch areas 43; Safety House Committees 12; Rural Watch 15; Business Watch 1; Community Consultative Committees 12; Crime Prevention 28.
- An overall reduction in crime in the District for the period ending 30 June 1988 was 6.02%.

SOUTH REGION



Commander:	Assistant Commissioner Fleming
Size:	103,462 square kilometres
Population:	1,200,000
Police Stations:	101
Staff:	
Police	3,032
Public Servants and Auxiliary Staff	518

Specialised Units attached to
this Region are as follows:

Accident Investigation Squad	Mounted Police
Arson Investigation Unit	Operational Support
Breath Analysis Section	Regional Investigative Group
Legal Services	Tactical Response Group

ACHIEVEMENTS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES

- A number of operations were carried out in the South Region where public support was sought involving criminal and drug activities. Operation Crime Stop carried out at Albury over two days resulted in 15 persons being arrested and 41 charges preferred. Raids are still being carried out in relation to information received.
- Operation "Hoover" was carried out in Albury over seven nights aimed at combating street assaults and associated offences.

Total number of arrests	66
Total number of charges preferred	79
Total number of T.I.N.'s issued	110
Total number of liquor breaches detected (Under-age Drinking)	8

This operation was conducted in other Districts with similar results.

- Reduce 'Stop' sign intersection accidents during 1988 compared with 1987. Result as at 31 May 1988 was a 26% reduction.
- A number of major activities carried out in the South Region were Bicentennial events where large numbers of Police were needed for crowd control, i.e. Operation 'La Perouse' — Re-enactment of the Arrival of the First Fleet in Botany Bay and the Tall Ships arrival in Sydney Harbour.

ALBURY DISTRICT

Commander: Superintendent Rowney

TARGETS

- Reduce the number of fatal crashes in the District to below 21 for 1987/88.
- Maintain a clear-up rate of 22% for property break and enter offences.
- Reduce the number of street incidents and violence.

RESULTS

- 264 arrests for offensive manner compared with 167 last year.
- The number of fatal crashes was reduced to 17, resulting in a total of 19 deaths — 26 persons were killed for the corresponding period in 1986/87.
- A clear up rate of 13.73% for property break and enter offences was achieved. Unfortunately the original target was not met and this is being addressed by the District.
- During 1987/88 the offences against the person decreased by 1.57%.

ACHIEVEMENTS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES

- Number of Neighbourhood Watch areas 15; Safety House Committees 23; Community Consultative Committee 6.

MAROUBRA DISTRICT

Commander: Chief Superintendent Huff

TARGETS

- Reduce the incidence of property break-in offences in the Maroubra District by 5%.
- Reduce the number of road fatalities by 5%.

RESULTS

- The incidence of property break-in offences increased by 9.92%. District strategies are now being revised in order to combat the trend.
- The number of road fatalities remained stagnant.

ACHIEVEMENTS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES

- Number of Neighbourhood Watch areas 67; Safety House Committees 17; Community Consultative Committees 5.

QUEANBEYAN DISTRICT

Commander: Superintendent Lennard

TARGETS

- For the period from 1 October 1987 to 30 June 1988 to contain the incidence of property break-in offences in dwellings in the Queanbeyan Police District at the same level compared with the corresponding period last year.
- For the nine months ending 30 June 1988 to contain the number of motor vehicle collisions occurring within the Queanbeyan Police District compared with the corresponding period for 1986/87.
- For the nine months ending 30 June 1988 to increase by 25% the number of criminal information forms compared with the same period in 1986/87.

RESULTS

- There was a decrease of 18.64% in the incidence of property break-ins in dwellings during 1987/88.
- There was a decrease of 7.4% in the number of motor vehicle collisions.
- There was an increase of 90.51% in the number of criminal information forms submitted.

ACHIEVEMENTS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES

- Number of Neighbourhood Watch areas 19; Safety House Committees 10; Community Consultative Committees 11.

SUTHERLAND DISTRICT

Commander: Chief Superintendent Coman

TARGETS

- Reduce by 3% the incidence of assault within the District compared with the previous 12 months.
- Reduce by 5% the incidence of malicious damage within the District compared with the previous 12 months.
- Reduce road fatalities within the District by 5% over the average for the past 5 years.
- Reduce injury accidents by 3% over the previous year.

RESULTS

- Unfortunately increases in the incidence of offences against the person and malicious injury and damage to property were experienced to the order of 55 and 31 reported offences respectively. District strategies are being revised to address this trend.
- Road fatalities reduced by 26% over average for the past 5 years.
- Injury accidents have been reduced by 27% over previous year.

ACHIEVEMENTS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES

- Number of Neighbourhood Watch areas 126; Safety House Committees 55; Community Consultative Committees 5.

SYDNEY DISTRICT

Commander: Executive Chief Superintendent Chapman

TARGETS

- For 12 months ending 30 June 1988 reduce the incidence of robbery with violence within the District by 3% compared with the previous 12 months.
- To reduce the incidence of offences against the person and property within the District by 3% by October 1988.

RESULTS

- Overall the District achieved a reduction of 1.13% in reported crime.
- Offences against the person and property break-ins increased 12.85% and 7.99% respectively.

COMMENT

The second half of the financial year, being in the "Bicentennial Year," has seen an unprecedented influx of tourists to the Sydney Area. This not only changed the complexion of the area and the demands upon police, but also caused the crime statistics to present a somewhat distorted picture.

ACHIEVEMENTS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES

- Operation "Mahrud": Mounted to combat serious assault/rob offences in the vicinity of Central Railway and Belmore Park. The operation resulted in six people arrested and charged with assault and robbery. Twelve other suspects also were identified.
- Special Anti-Crime Operation (Redfern): Mounted to combat an increasing rate of crimes such as "Steal from Person" and "Bag-Snatching" in the Redfern area. The operation resulted in 14 charges being laid and 12 people arrested.
- Operation "Head": Mounted to combat "Steal from Car" offences. The operation resulted in 14 people arrested and 36 charges laid.
- Number of Neighbourhood Watch areas 26; Safety House Committees 3; Community Consultative Committees 4;

WOLLONGONG DISTRICT

Commander: Chief Superintendent Hardman

TARGETS

- Reduce the incidence of motor vehicle thefts by 2% in comparison with the previous year.
- Reduce by 3% the incidence of hooliganism/vandalism.
- Reduce by 5% the number of collisions occurring at intersections controlled by 'stop' signs.

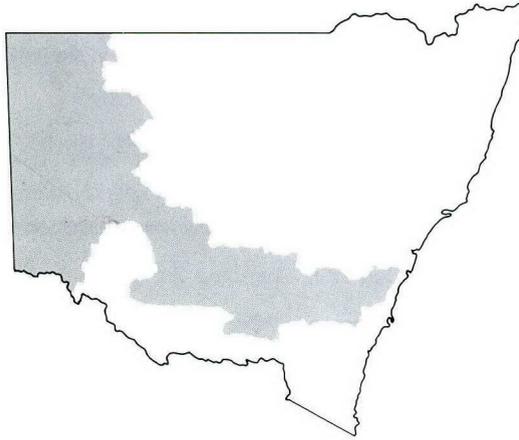
RESULTS

- The incidence of motor vehicle theft increased by 78 reported offences.
- Likewise, while reported offences of malicious injury and damage to property increased, so did the clear-up rate by 1.32%.
- District strategies are being revised in both of these target areas.
- A 26% reduction in the number of collisions occurring at stop sign controlled intersections.

ACHIEVEMENTS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES

- An overall reduction of 62% in the number of children under the age of 15 years injured in motor vehicle accidents.
- An overall increase of 32.5% in the number of juveniles detected unlawfully on licensed premises.
- Number of Neighbourhood Watch areas 115; Safety House Committees 57; Community Consultative Committees 10; Business Watch 4.

SOUTH WEST REGION



Commander:	Assistant Commissioner Stirton
Size:	270,198 square kilometres
Population:	1,180,000
Police Stations:	98
Staff:	
Police	2,317
Public Servants and Auxiliary Staff	484

Specialised Units attached to this Region are as follows:

Accident Investigation Squad
Arson Investigation Unit
Breath Analysis Section
Legal Services
Operational Support
Regional Investigative Group
Tactical Response Group

REGIONAL PRIORITIES

The Regional Management Team identified the following nine high priority "effectiveness areas" as being paramount to efficiency and effectiveness of Regional Operations.

- Budget Management
- Community Based Policing
- Morale
- Support Services
- Road Toll Reduction
- Safety
- Security
- Higher Profile
- Education/Training and Collation and use of Intelligence

Regional, District and Divisional Strategic Plans were developed for each of the "effectiveness areas". All District and Scarce Resource Commanders have established targets and strategies, based upon regions "effectiveness areas".

RESULTS

- The Child Mistreatment Units established at Flemington, Campbelltown and Wagga Wagga have handled a total of 465 notifications from the Department of Family and Community Affairs.
- As a result of several special operations, the Regional Investigative Group's Drug Unit seized drugs and money to the value of over \$300,000.
- Investigations carried out by the Regional Investigative Group resulted in:

Persons arrested	368
Charges preferred	1038
Property recovered as a result of these charges (excluding drug matters)	\$266,230
Stolen motor vehicles recovered	41
Approximate value of stolen motor vehicles	\$819,000

ASHFIELD DISTRICT

Commander: Chief Superintendent Stanford

TARGETS

- Mount operations to reduce drug problems in identified areas.
- Reduce overall crime in the Ashfield District by more than 3%.

RESULTS

- Special drug operations in the Petersham/Marrickville areas have resulted in a number of arrests of drug offenders.
- Drug offences in the District were reduced by 25.84% compared with the previous year.
- Overall crime in the District was reduced by 1.60%.

ACHIEVEMENTS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES

- Number of Neighbourhood Watch areas 97; Safety House Committees 36; Schools visited 107; Community Consultative Committees 7.
- Community-Based policing pilot scheme introduced in Ashfield and Petersham resulted in the establishment of general duty "beat" policing.

BANKSTOWN DISTRICT

Commander: Chief Superintendent Kelly

TARGETS

- Reduce the amount of crime and hooliganism in major shopping centres throughout the District.
- Reduce the number of fatalities involving pedestrians within the District.

RESULTS

- As a result of the placement of foot and mobile patrols in identified trouble spots, there has been a decrease in hooliganism in the major shopping centres in the District. Favourable media response to this activity has assisted in publicising police efforts.
- Fatalities involving pedestrians have fallen by 20%.

ACHIEVEMENTS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES

- Number of Neighbourhood Watch areas 102; Crime Prevention S.A.F.E. 14; Safety House Committees 31; Schools visited 73; Community Consultative Committees 8.

BROKEN HILL DISTRICT

Commander: Superintendent McLachlan

TARGETS

- Reduce incidence of Offences in Public Places by 3%; particularly vandalism.
- Increase the number of Random Breath Tests.
- Establish Community Consultative Committees throughout the District.
- Introduce Bicycle Patrols within the District.
- Introduce Rural Patrols and Rural Watch Committees throughout the District.
- Appoint Aboriginal Liaison Officers at Wilcannia by the 30 June 1988.
- Increase the submission of criminal information reports by 50%.
- On the acquisition of additional units create and allocate additional beats.

RESULTS

- Vandalism in public places has been reduced. Increased arrests in respect of street offences. Decrease in complaints from the public.
- Malicious Injury and Damage to Property was reduced by 13.05%.
- Random Breath Tests have increased by 5%.
- Nine Consultative Committees have been formed.
- In January 1988 two full-time Bicycle Patrol Officers were appointed to patrol the Broken Hill Business District.
- Rural patrols and Rural Watch Committees have been created.
- In April 1988 two Aboriginal Liaison Officers were appointed at Wilcannia.
- The submission of criminal submission reports increased by 25%.
- Additional "beats" have been created and allocated to the new units in the District.

ACHIEVEMENTS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES

- Number of Neighbourhood Watch areas 6; Schools visited 30; Community Consultative Committees 9.

GOULBURN DISTRICT

Commander: Superintendent Cook

TARGETS

- To increase the involvement of all police in the District in the enforcement of the regulations relating to the wearing of seatbelts and child restraints by 10%.
- To increase the involvement of General Duty police in random breath test by 10%.
- Reduce incidence of large scale drug operations.
- Increase the number of Rural Watch areas.
- Reduce the crime rate.

RESULTS

- Policing of seatbelt offences during the period under review resulted in an increase of reports from 248 to 1,692.
- General Duty random breath tests increased from 2,524 (1986/87) to 7,060.
- Drug operations involved:

Bowral police on 24 February 1988 searched premises at Robertson and located 25,000 Tenuate Dispan (dilethylproplon) tablets; a number of firearms and a quantity of cannabis. The occupant was subsequently convicted of several offences including the supply of drugs to truck drivers

Operation 'Capitol' was implemented at Geary's Gap near Goulburn. As a result of this operation, cannabis and stalks were located with a street value of \$2.75 million. Four offenders were arrested and charged with various drug offences.
- Rural Watch areas have been established at Robertson (1), Binda (1), Boorowa (3) and Binalong (3).
- Overall crime rate in the District reduced by 3.18%; Property break-ins were reduced by 11.89%; offences against the person reduced by 5.61%; Theft without violation reduced by 7.47%.

ACHIEVEMENTS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES

- Number of Neighbourhood Watch areas 22; Crime Prevention S.A.F.E. 2; Safety House Committees 4; Schools visited 46; Community Consultative Committees 5.

LIVERPOOL DISTRICT

Commander: Chief Superintendent Gordon

TARGETS

- Reduce the incidence of motor vehicle thefts by 5% in the 12-month period ending 31 December 1987.
- Reduce the number of Break, Enter and Steal offences for the period 31 March 1988 to 30 June 1988 compared with the corresponding period last year.
- Provide a better police protection service to residents in the Green Valley area.
- Establish "Adopt a Cop" in conjunction with the Department of Education at the Rosemeadow and Cartwright Public Schools.
- Increase random breath tests to a total of 4,500 per month.

RESULTS

- Motor vehicle thefts reduced by 24.65% for the 1987/88 period.
- The number of property breakings was reduced by 20.93%.
- Green Valley Police Station extended to 24-hour operation in an effort to provide better police protection for local residents.
- Police were allocated to the Rosemeadow and Cartwright Public Schools under the "Adopt a Cop" program.
- Random Breath target of 4,500 per month was achieved with an overall annual increase of 10%.

ACHIEVEMENTS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES

- Number of Neighbourhood Watch areas 65; Crime Prevention S.A.F.E. 28; Safety House Committees 36; Schools visited 88; Community Consultative Committees 7.
- Liverpool District initially selected as pilot for introduction of 'single beat' policing. 'Beats' designated and units selected when available.
- As a result of Ministerial initiative, Car Park Patrollers were appointed "Council Ordinance Inspectors" and performed duty in the various carparks in the vicinity of the Liverpool City Business District. The scheme, which provided employment for local youth, was successful and a second scheme commenced in May 1988.

FUTURE DIRECTION

- To further the concept of Community-Based policing the positions of Divisional Officer at Campbelltown and Liverpool have been abolished and patrols are to be established with the Patrol Commander reporting direct to the District Commander. This will be

achieved by the redistribution of patrol boundaries; reallocation of personnel, both police and public service and reallocation of budgets. It is anticipated that the project will be fully operative by 1 January 1989.

WAGGA WAGGA DISTRICT

Commander: Superintendent Cassidy

TARGETS

- To reduce fatal motor vehicle accidents for the period January to June 1988 compared with the same period last year.
- To combat under-age drinking by increasing visits by police to licensed premises by 50%.
- Reduction of car thefts by 5%.

RESULTS

- Fatal road accidents were reduced by 21% for the six months to June 1988 compared with the same period last year.
- Limited progress was made during 1987/88 in relation to combating under-age drinking. However a District strategy has been developed and is being implemented aiming at increasing police supervision in this area.
- The target set for car theft was not achieved. Plans have been reviewed.

ACHIEVEMENTS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES

- Number of Neighbourhood Watch areas 11; Crime Prevention S.A.F.E. 2; Safety House Committees 50; Schools visited 157; Community Consultative Committees 20.
- Riots at Australian Street Machine National Meeting, Wagga Wagga, 2 and 3 April 1988 resulted in 64 charges being preferred against offenders for traffic, street offences, assaults and local government ordinances. Fifty-six Police, including 30 from Albury District, effectively contained and controlled the crowd.
- On 26 June, 1988, Police at Wagga Wagga conducted Operation 'Fearless' which commenced at 9.00am and ran for a 24-hour period and was associated with an intensive media campaign. The public were invited to telephone any information they might have regarding the 1987 unsolved murder of Sally Ann Jones and any other information on drugs and/or organised crimes in the District.

During the period, more than 60 telephone calls were received, the majority of which related to the Sally Ann Jones Murder, the remainder concerned suspected drug offenders and traffic complaints.

SECTION V — CORPORATE AND SUPPORT SERVICES

OUR PROGRAM EVALUATION

In line with Government requirements a rolling Five Year Plan was prepared for Program Performance Evaluation. The following programs were nominated for evaluation in the first year, 1987 to 1988:

- Drugs
- Arson
- Child Abuse Protection
- Domestic Violence
- Street Violence
- Stolen Vehicles
- Speed Reduction Co-ordination

The introduction of Program evaluation in the Police Service is in the early stages but progress has been and is being achieved.

Naturally, the first step undertaken was to align all related aspects in particular programs especially the financial aspects. As a result, the program budget structure was totally revised.

METHOD

Essentially three types of evaluation are conducted within the Police Service:

- Preliminary evaluation which examines whether the program is logical in terms of achieving the desired outcomes and assessing this achievement.
- Performance monitoring through the use of performance indicators. This is pursued in a number of ways, e.g. conducting surveys, utilising discussion groups and assessing and analysing crime statistics.
- Evaluation studies where emphasis is directed to particular components or activities within a program.

PROGRESS

During the year, resources did not allow for all programs nominated for evaluation to be evaluated. As a result, attention was directed to drugs, arson, speed reduction and child abuse.

ARSON

A detailed evaluation was conducted of the Arson Awareness Investigation Training Course and resulted in some 18 recommendations being presented to a Working Party which is revising overall arson education.

DRUGS

The evaluation of Operation N.O.A.H. highlighted several aspects which will be addressed in future operations.

These include:

- The actual timing of future operations so as to achieve most impact.
- Modification of data collection procedures.
- Increased use of intelligence analysts.

A community survey conducted in December 1987 revealed that 76% of respondents considered Operation N.O.A.H. to be effective.

SPEED REDUCTION

In relation to the speed reduction campaign a joint evaluation study was conducted by the Traffic Authority of New South Wales and the New South Wales Police Service.

A draft report has been prepared which identifies implications for both administrations. The final report is expected later in 1988.

CHILD ABUSE

Initial performance indicator studies have been undertaken in this area and evaluation is continuing.

A preliminary finding is that there is a need for improved training of police in relation to child abuse and steps are being taken to address this aspect.

A study of police officers' attitudes to child abuse is now being conducted in conjunction with the New South Wales Child Protection Council.

FUTURE DIRECTION

- Programs listed for evaluation but not evaluated in 1987/88 will carry over to 1988/89.
 - The following table outlines the Five Year Plan for program evaluation. (Due to the size of some programs, it is intended to evaluate specific components of those programs.)
-

FIVE YEAR PLAN PROGRAM PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

1988/89 to 1992/1993

1988/1989	1989/1990	1990/1991	1991/1992	1992/1993
Stolen vehicles	Break, enter and steal	Homicide	Vice/Gambling	Juvenile
Street crime (assault, vandalism, hooliganism)	Armed hold-up	Fraud	Foreign crime	Witness Protection Program
Domestic violence	Sexual assault	Occupational health and safety	Liaison with minority groups	Community activities/events
Traffic (components)	Police Education (component)	Police Education (component)	Police Education (component)	Police Education (component)
Community Based Policing (components)				

STATE OPERATIONS SUPPORT

Included in State Operations Support services is the Air Wing, Dog Squad and Rescue Squad. These specialist services augment and complement regional resources throughout the State in operational activities.

NEW SOUTH WALES POLICE RESCUE SQUAD

ANNUAL SYNOPSIS REPORT FIGURES STATEWIDE FOR 1987/88

MOTOR VEHICLE COLLISIONS	2501
RAILWAY ACCIDENTS	37
AIRCRAFT ACCIDENTS	41
DOMESTIC RESCUE	150
INDUSTRIAL RESCUE	108
LIFTS AND ELEVATORS	33
CLIFF RESCUE	72
RECOVERY OF BODIES	45
BUILDING COLLAPSE	15
ANIMAL RESCUE	84
SEARCHES	215
EMERGENCY LIGHTING	259
ATTEMPT SUICIDE	41

DEMONSTRATION AND CROWD CONTROL	3
ASSIST POLICE	791
ASSIST AMBULANCE	27
ASSIST FIRE BRIGADE	13
BOMB INCIDENT	1
CHEMICAL/GAS LEAK	25
EXPLOSIONS	20
GAOL INCIDENTS	4
STORM DAMAGE	42
CALL OFFS	1127
INCIDENTS ATTENDED	3839

CATERING SECTION — POLICE RESCUE SQUAD

INCIDENTS ATTENDED	371
MEALS SERVED TO POLICE AND OTHER ORGANISATIONS IN THE FIELD	50,000

DOG SQUAD

INCIDENTS ATTENDED	4311
ARRESTS OR OTHER SUCCESSES	730
PREVENTATIVE FOOT PATROLS	2535
SCHOOL PATROLS	3866
OFFENDERS LOCATED ON SCHOOL GROUNDS	60
DRUG SEARCHES	296
DRUG ARRESTS	403

POLICE AIR WING

Fixed Wing section flew 135 flights totalling 610.34 hours. The total cost for the operation was \$247,601.14 or \$405.67 per flight hour.

Operational necessity grades flights into two categories, (a) Cost effective and (b) Service essential. During this period there were 66 service essential flights and the remainder were classed as cost effective, producing a saving of \$8,832.95 against Commercial Airfares.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

WHAT IS IT?

The Computer and Information Technology Branch has pursued the utilisation of modern computer technology for the capture, storage and dissemination of data, voice and image information.

The New South Wales Police Service computer system provides the "hub" of an Australia-wide network servicing police forces and other law enforcement agencies such as Corporate Affairs and Motor Transport Departments throughout the nation.

The computer system is a Fujitsu/Wang network with in excess of 1,400 on-line terminals throughout New South Wales.

This system, together with its links to other computer systems, provides ready access to information about motor vehicle registrations, drivers licences, criminal histories, persons wanted for questioning, crime information and intelligence, stolen vehicles, warrants and traffic. It also provides the administrative and general support services involved in managing an organisation of the size and diversity of the New South Wales Police Service.

CAN IT HELP CATCH "CROOKS"?

Virtually at the "press of a button" police throughout the State can access some:

- 1.5 million criminal histories
- 3.6 million motor vehicle registrations
- 3.8 million drivers licences
- 850,000 warrants
- 1.6 million traffic infringements

In addition the system can provide details of every crime reported in New South Wales including information about stolen property.

This sort of information greatly assists operational police in the field.

In addition, the Australian National Automated Fingerprint Information System, operating from Parramatta, is connected with and utilised by all mainland police forces in Australia. It is the first nationwide method of fingerprint identification in the world and the first to utilise optical disc and image scanning technologies for the recording and retrieval of fingerprints.

The matching processors scan over 770 fingerprints a second, reducing search times of the 14 million fingerprints stored down to minutes rather than the days or even months required through manual methods.

Latent images found at crime scenes, previously able to be searched only if a suspect was known together with those which could not be searched because of lack of detail,

are now being searched on the fingerprint system with an overall success rate of 25% as opposed to the approximate 2% success rate obtained with manual systems.

The use of this new technology has undoubtedly provided the Australian Police Forces with one of the most powerful crime fighting systems today.

ACHIEVEMENTS

The Technology and Government Committee presented the Department with the Gold Award for Excellence for Technology and Computing Productivity during 1988 from entries throughout Australia.



FINANCIAL SERVICES

OBJECTIVES

- To promote the efficient and effective utilisation of financial resources within the Police service, including the maximisation of revenue collection and ensuring that statutory obligations for reporting and financial control are met.

BUDGET OVERVIEW

The capital and recurrent budget allocation to the Police Service for 1987/88 was \$540,794,000.00. This represented an increase of 5 per cent over 1986/87.

During the year, supplementation of the recurrent budget allocation was sought to meet increased retirement payments for Police as a result of the new retirement package introduced from 1 April, 1988. Additional funds also were needed to meet the cost of policing major Bicentennial events, to fund a campaign to promote the Neighbourhood Watch and Safety House programs and to make compensation payments to the owners of surrendered firearms.

The capital works allocation which is for both building construction and major equipment was not fully spent in 1987/88. A major contributing factor was the imposition of a freeze on capital works during the last quarter of the financial year.

REORGANISATION OF FINANCIAL SERVICES

A revised organisation structure was approved by the Public Service Board in March, 1988. The new structure recognises the increased emphasis placed on financial planning and the provision of professional advice to the Minister, Police Board and Commissioner. In addition, it recognises the Government's greater emphasis on public accountability, control of Departmental spending and on accounting policies and financial matters generally. The restructured financial services area now comprises the Accounts, Finance, Traffic and Supply Branches.

The creation of three new positions of financial analyst will enable Finance staff to undertake detailed cost benefit analysis on all capital works and major recurrent budget proposals. It is anticipated that cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness analysis will become a major feature of assessing the merits of projects competing for funding.

PROGRAM BUDGETING

The original program structure under which the Police budget was appropriated in 1987/88 did not properly reflect the overall mission and corporate objectives of the Police Service.

Furthermore, when commenting on the Department's 1986/87 accounts, the Auditor General was critical of the method adopted by the Department in apportioning costs across programs.

To overcome these problems, a new program structure has been devised along with a new method of capturing costs. The new structure, comprising two program areas and nine programs, highlights recent changes in policing philosophy.

FINANCIAL TRAINING

Regionalisation and decentralisation of the department's activities including many budgeting and accounting functions has meant that Police and administrative officers are required to have greater financial expertise.

The need for financial management development led to the appointment of a Co-ordinator, Financial Training, in March, 1988.

A program of financial development training for all Departmental officers has been initiated. Financial Management and Financial Procedures courses have been designed to meet the needs of both line managers and operative personnel throughout the Police Service.

FINANCIAL REPORTING

As foreshadowed in the 1986-1987 Annual Report, financial reports have been re-examined in conjunction with the introduction of regionalisation.

Monthly financial reports now include an analysis of regional cost centre expenditure, a line-item summary of the total recurrent budget expenditure and receipts, expenditure on the capital works buildings and equipment programs and graphic presentation of specific items of expenditure.

Graphs developed to date provide a comparison of expenditure in the current financial year with that of the preceding year. This graphic presentation of information clearly illustrates trends and is a most useful monitoring aid. It is proposed to further increase the use of graphs in monthly reports.



Police Department
POLICE HEADQUARTERS



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Telegrams and Cables:
"Nemesis" Sydney

Our reference:

Your reference:

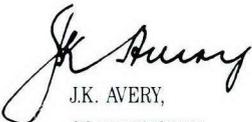
Telephone: 339 0277

Extension:

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1988

Pursuant to Clause 8 of the Public Finance and Audit (Departments) Regulation 1986, I state that:

- (a) The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Public Finance and Audit Act, 1983, the Public Finance and Audit (Departments) Regulation 1986, and the Treasurer's Directions.
- (b) The statements present fairly the receipts and payments of that part of the Consolidated Fund, and those accounts in the Special Deposits Account operated by the Department.
- (c) There are no circumstances which would render any particulars included in the financial statements to be misleading or inaccurate.


J.K. AVERY,
COMMISSIONER


DENIS LEYS,
DIRECTOR FINANCE

Summarised Receipts and Payments Statement of The Consolidated Fund and the Special Deposits Account by Item for the Year Ended 30 June, 1988

DETAILS	NOTE	1986/87	1987/88	
		ACTUAL	ESTIMATE	ACTUAL
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
RECEIPTS (a)				
Recoupment from Department of Motor Transport	5	84,316	95,353	90,494
Fines — Motor Traffic Act	3	58,045	64,000	58,682
Receipts for Services Rendered	4a	5,588	6,723	6,282
Balance of Salaries				
Adjustment	1c,6c,7b	7,349	—	—
Miscellaneous	4b	6,285	4,648	24,004
TOTAL RECEIPTS		161,583	170,724	179,462
PAYMENTS (a)				
Salaries & Other Employer Payments	6a	392,403	433,741	446,756
Maintenance and Working Expenses		78,114	88,448	94,753
Plant and Equipment		1,017	1,564	2,817
Grants and Subsidies				
Police Youth Clubs		250	250	250
Volunteer Rescue Assoc.		30	32	31
Grant to Police Assoc.		50	—	—
Other Services				
Meals etc for prisoners in Police Custody		857	749	755
Funeral & Other Expenses				
Deceased Police Officers		7	—	—
Overseas & Extradition Expenses		226	86	129
Allowances to Witnesses — Local Courts		1,580	1,056	1,422
National Police Research		132	136	145
Firearms Compensation		—	—	1,742
Legal Settlements		—	—	31
Police Courts Museum		54	334	324
Reward Scheme			100	100
Capital Works & Services				
Police Buildings		31,808	12,632	8,984
Police Housing		312	1,120	723
Police Equipment		9,188	2,559	2,485
Special Deposits				
Miscellaneous		3,637	—	7,527
Balance of Salaries Adjustment	1c,6c,7b	—	—	2,470
TOTAL PAYMENTS		519,115	542,807	571,444
EXCESS OF PAYMENTS OVER RECEIPTS		357,532	372,083	391,982

(a) Inter-Fund transfers have been offset in the preparation of this table.

Summarised Receipts and Payments Statement of the Consolidated Fund and the Special Deposits Account by Program
for the year ended 30th June, 1988

DETAILS	NOTE	RECEIPTS			NOTE	PAYMENTS		
		1986/87		1987/8		1986/87		1987/88
		ACTUAL	ESTIMATE	ACTUAL		ACTUAL	ESTIMATE	ACTUAL
		\$000	\$000	\$000		\$000	\$000	\$000
PROGRAM AREA 1								
PERSONAL CRIME								
Consolidated Fund	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	51,549
Special Deposits Account	7,6c,	—	—	—		—	—	—
GROSS TOTAL		—	—	—		—	—	51,549
Less Inter Fund Transfers		—	—	—		—	—	—
NET TOTAL		—	—	—		—	—	51,549
PROPERTY CRIME								
Consolidated Fund	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	149,908
Special Deposits Account	7,6c,	—	—	—		—	—	—
GROSS TOTAL		—	—	—		—	—	149,908
Less Inter Fund Transfers		—	—	—		—	—	—
NET TOTAL		—	—	—		—	—	149,908
CRIMES OF VICE								
Consolidated Fund	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	44,133
Special Deposits Account	7,6c,	—	—	—		—	—	—
GROSS TOTAL		—	—	—		—	—	44,133
Less Inter Fund Transfers		—	—	—		—	—	—
NET TOTAL		—	—	—		—	—	44,133
PUBLIC ORDER MAINTENANCE								
Consolidated Fund	2	—	—	1,972	2	—	—	66,930
Special Deposits Account	7,6c,	—	—	—		—	—	—
GROSS TOTAL		—	—	1,972		—	—	66,930
Less Inter Fund Transfers		—	—	—		—	—	—
NET TOTAL		—	—	1,972		—	—	66,930

Summarised Receipts and Payments Statement of the Consolidated Fund and the Special Deposits Account by Program for the year ended 30th June, 1988

DETAILS	NOTE	RECEIPTS			NOTE	PAYMENTS		
		1986/87		1987/8		1986/87		1987/88
		ACTUAL	ESTIMATE	ACTUAL		ACTUAL	ESTIMATE	ACTUAL
		\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	
TRAFFIC								
Consolidated Fund	2	—	—	150,673	2	—	—	106,779
Special Deposits Account	7,6c,	—	—	—		—	—	—
		<hr/>				<hr/>		
GROSS TOTAL		—	—	150,673		—	—	106,779
Less Inter Fund Transfers		—	—	—		—	—	—
		<hr/>				<hr/>		
NET TOTAL		—	—	150,673		—	—	106,779
		<hr/>				<hr/>		
PROGRAM AREA 2								
PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT & EDUCATION								
Consolidated Fund	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	36,030
Special Deposits Account	7,6c,	—	—	—		—	—	—
		<hr/>				<hr/>		
GROSS TOTAL		—	—	—		—	—	36,030
Less Inter Fund Transfers		—	—	—		—	—	—
		<hr/>				<hr/>		
NET TOTAL		—	—	—		—	—	36,030
		<hr/>				<hr/>		
INTERNAL REVIEW								
Consolidated Fund	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	5,205
Special Deposits Account	7,6c,	—	—	—		—	—	—
		<hr/>				<hr/>		
GROSS TOTAL		—	—	—		—	—	5,205
Less Inter Fund Transfers		—	—	—		—	—	—
		<hr/>				<hr/>		
NET TOTAL		—	—	—		—	—	5,205
		<hr/>				<hr/>		

Summarised Receipts and Payments Statement of the Consolidated Fund and the Special Deposits Account by Program
for the year ended 30th June, 1988

DETAILS	NOTE	RECEIPTS			NOTE	PAYMENTS		
		1986/87		1987/8		1986/87		1987/88
		ACTUAL	ESTIMATE	ACTUAL		ACTUAL	ESTIMATE	ACTUAL
		\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	
CORPORATE SUPPORT SERVICES								
Consolidated Fund	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	72,607(a,b)
Special Deposits Account	7,6c,	—	—	—		—	—	—
GROSS TOTAL		—	—	—		—	—	72,607
Less Inter Fund Transfers		—	—	—		—	—	—
NET TOTAL		—	—	—		—	—	72,607
OPERATIONAL SUPPORT SERVICES								
Consolidated Fund	2	—	—	3,157	2	—	—	28,306
Special Deposits Account	7,6c,	—	—	—		—	—	—
GROSS TOTAL		—	—	3,157		—	—	28,306
Less Inter Fund Transfers		—	—	—		—	—	—
NET TOTAL		—	—	3,157		—	—	28,306
NON PROGRAM AREA								
Consolidated Fund	2	—	—	4,018	2	—	—	—
Special Deposits Account	7,6c,							
-- Miscellaneous		—	—	19,643		—	—	7,527
— Salary Adjustment		—	—	8,620		—	—	11,091
GROSS TOTAL		—	—	32,281		—	—	18,618
Less Inter Fund Transfers		—	—	—		—	—	—
GROSS TOTAL		—	—	32,281		—	—	18,618

Summarised Receipts and Payments Statement of the Consolidated Fund and the Special Deposits Account by Program for the year ended 30th June, 1988

DETAILS	NOTE	RECEIPTS			NOTE	PAYMENTS		
		1986/87		1987/8		1986/87		1987/88
		ACTUAL	ESTIMATE	ACTUAL		ACTUAL	ESTIMATE	ACTUAL
		\$000	\$000	\$000		\$000	\$000	\$000
TOTAL								
Consolidated Fund	2	—	—	159,820	2	—	—	561,447 (c)
Special Deposits Account	7,6c,	—	—	28,263		—	—	18,618
GRAND TOTAL — GROSS		—	—	188,083		—	—	580,065
Less Inter Fund Transfers		—	—	—		—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL — NET		—	—	188,083		—	—	580,065

- (a) Salaries and other Employee payments under Consolidated Fund payments include the Commissioner of Police's salary specifically appropriated under Act No.4 of 1976 (see Note 6b).
- (b) Included within Consolidated Fund, Maintenance and Working Expenses are payments specifically appropriated under Act No. 45 of 1945 to cover the employees liability to the State Public Service Superannuation Fund, \$65,452 and the Public Authorities Superannuation Scheme, \$260,948.
- (c) Expenditure in excess of Budget has been approved by the Treasurer and funded from the Treasurer's Advance Account, \$10,008,800 and under provision of Section 22, Public Finance and Audit Act, 1983, \$12,425,273.

STATEMENT OF SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNT BALANCES AS AT 30 JUNE 1988

1986/87			ACCOUNT	1987/88			
CASH	SECURITIES	TOTAL		NOTE	CASH	SECURITIES	TOTAL
\$'000	\$'000	\$'000			\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
			ACCOUNT No. 1937 —				
10	—	10	UNCLAIMED SALARIES AND WAGES		16	—	16
			ACCOUNT No. 1140 —				
11,091	—	11,091	BALANCE OF SALARIES ADJUSTMENTS	7b	8,620	—	8,620
			ACCOUNT No. 1962&1964 —				
596	—	596	UNCLAIMED MONIES		638	—	638
			ACCOUNT No. 1820 —				
			PROVISION FOR COMMITMENTS				
50	—	50	OUTSTANDING AS AT 30 JUNE	7f	—	—	—
			ACCOUNT No. 1079 —				
—	—	—	NATIONAL FINGERPRINT COMPUTER	7d	286	—	286
			ACCOUNT No. 1080 —				
—	—	—	NETWORK EXPANSION		(1740)	—	(1740)
			ACCOUNT No. 1449 —				
—	—	—	TREASURY FIRE RISK		(6)	—	(6)
			ACCOUNT No. 0672 —				
			MISCELLANEOUS	7a			
59	—	59	Money Found		36	—	36
36	—	36	Extraditions & General		45	—	45
29	—	29	Police Shop		32	—	32
(7)	—	(7)	Police Art Exhibition		(7)	—	(7)
14	—	14	Commonwealth Employment Programs	7c	335	—	335
(1)	—	(1)	Drug Seminar	7g	(1)	—	(1)
2,106	—	2,106	Exhibit Money		3,199	—	3,199
199	—	199	Department Canteens		—	—	—
677	—	677	Goulburn Academy		1,117	—	1,117
6	—	6	Property Settlement		6	—	6
—	—	—	State/Federal Drug Program		26	—	26
—	—	—	Education Exps — Aust. Traineeship		43	—	43
—	—	—	Asset Sales	7e	22	—	22
—	—	—	Salary Tax Deduction Suspense		11,641	—	11,641
			TOTAL — MISCELLANEOUS SPECIAL				
3,118	—	3,118	DEPOSIT ACCOUNT		16,494	—	16,494
			GRAND TOTAL ALL SPECIAL				
14,865	—	14,865	DEPOSIT ACCOUNT BALANCES		24,308	—	24,308

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICY

- (a) During the year a number of significant changes have been made to the Police Department's organisational structure and policing philosophy. In this respect the Budget Papers and the program budget structure under which the 1987/88 Police Budget was appropriated no longer properly reflect the organisation's overall mission and corporate objectives. As a result, what was appropriated to the Police Department in 1987/88 cannot be reported against, as the program budget structure has been changed.

A new revised program budget structure was approved by Treasury on 14 June 1988. This structure comprises two program areas and nine programs. The 1987/88 Actual costs have therefore been presented in accordance with the new structure.

Because the actual costs referred to in the schedule of summarised Receipts and Payments Statement of the Consolidated Fund and the Special Deposits Account by Program for the 1987/88 financial year have been presented in accordance with the new program budget structure, no comparative financial information for 1986/87 Actual expenditure and 1987/88 Estimates have been shown as such information was recorded and appropriated under the old program budget structure.

- (b) On 14 June 1988 Treasury approved of the basis to be used for capturing costs under the new program structure. This approval recognised the fact that Police resources are not discrete units used to combat crime, and that some of the suggested bases of apportionment outlined in Treasury Circular 1984/5 may be inappropriate. As a result, the Treasurer approved of the application of periodic workload surveys, to determine the apportionment of all "Salaries", "Maintenance and Working Expenses" and "Plant and Equipment" costs which could not be directly allocated to programs. In anticipation of the Treasurers' approval, the Department proceeded to conduct one workload survey in late May 1988. The Department envisages at least two surveys to be conducted per year for future years to enable a more representative apportionment basis to be captured.
- (c) The financial statements of the Department have been prepared on the basis that the transactions of the Public Accounts are reported on a cash basis. However, payment of Salaries is reported on an accrual basis. (Note 6(c) refers)
- (d) A reference in the Summarised Receipts and Payments Statement of the Consolidated Fund and the Special Deposits Account by Item to an "estimate" figure means:
- (i) In the case of a special appropriation the amount included in the estimates in respect of that appropriation; and
 - (ii) In the case of an annual appropriation the amount provided in the estimates to be appropriated by the relevant Appropriation Act as advised by the Treasury.

(e) A reference in the Summarised Receipts and Payments Statement to an "actual" figure means receipts and payments actually received and made by the Department in respect of the item to which it refers with the exception of items mentioned in (c) above which is reported on an accrual basis.

(f) (i) The Office of the Minister of Police and Emergency Services was disestablished on 31 March, 1988 and the Police Board, Ministerial and Policy Staff were transferred to the Police Department.

The Treasurer directed the Department to include within the Public Accounts, the full year costs of those functions transferred to the Department. Consequently, in order to maintain consistency with the Public Accounts, the full year costs of the Police Board, \$512,798 and Ministerial Support Staff, \$1,384,830 have been included in this Department's financial statements.

(ii) As from 1 July 1987 major computer purchases no longer form part of Capital Works funding. All proposals must now be approved by the Computer Development Committee of the Treasury with funding being a provision set aside in the Special Deposits Accounts. (Note 7(d) refers)

(iii) On 29 January 1988, Treasury Circular No. T.D. 88/2 gave authority to Departments initiating action to generate funds from the sale or lease of surplus assets to retain 50% of the net proceeds. The funds retained are to be paid to the credit of a working account within the Special Deposits Account and will be available towards financing other capital works projects or for expenditure in maintaining other assets. (Note 7(e) refers)

(g) All receipts and payments relating to the Police Superannuation Fund have been excluded from these financial statements. They are included in the Superannuation Fund's separate financial statements in accordance with Schedule 2 of the Public Finance and Audit Act 1983 (as amended).

NOTE 2. DISSECTION OF PROGRAMS

A. The table below details the programs receipts of Consolidated Fund and Special Deposits Account. The figures shown are net of inter-fund transfers.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	RECOUP DEPT OF MOTOR TRANSPORT \$'000	FINES MOTOR TRAFFIC ACT \$'000	RECEIPTS FOR SERVICES RENDERED \$'000	MISCELLANEOUS \$'000	TOTAL RECEIPTS \$'000
POLICING SERVICES					
PROGRAM AREA 1					
Personal Crime	—	—	—	—	—
Property Crime	—	—	—	—	—
Crimes of Vice	—	—	—	—	—
Public Order Maintenance	—	—	1,972	—	1,972
Traffic	90,494	58,682	1,497	—	150,673
PROGRAM AREA 2					
Personnel, Development & Education	—	—	—	—	—
Internal Review	—	—	—	—	—
Corporate Support Services	—	—	—	—	—
Operational Support Services	—	—	2,813	344	3,157
NON PROGRAM	—	—	—	32,281	32,281
TOTAL	90,494	58,682	6,282	32,625	188,083

B. The table below details the payments of programs financed from Consolidated Fund and Special Deposits Account. The figures shown are net of inter-fund transfers.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	SALARIES & OTHER EMPLOYEE PAYMENTS \$'000	MAINTENANCE & WORKING EXPENSES \$'000	CAPITAL WORKS \$'000	OTHER \$'000	TOTAL PAYMENTS \$'000
POLICING SERVICES					
PROGRAM AREA 1					
Personal Crime	44,553	5,488	843	665	51,549
Property Crime	129,721	15,778	2,456	1,953	149,908
Crimes of Vice	36,468	4,716	691	2,258	44,133
Public Order Maintenance	56,789	8,815	1,076	250	66,930
Traffic	93,293	11,383	2,103	—	106,779
PROGRAM AREA 2					
Personnel, Development & Education	26,342	6,813	2,875	—	36,030
Internal Review	4,022	1,144	—	39	5,205
Corporate Support Services	39,044	29,739	1,333	2,491	72,607
Operational Support Services	16,524	10,877	815	90	28,306
NON-PROGRAM	8,620	—	—	9,998	18,618
TOTAL	455,376	94,753	12,192	17,744	580,065

Note: The above directions include an amount of \$8,620,112, in both receipts and payments, being the Balance of Salaries Adjustment Suspense.

NOTE 3. FINES — MOTOR TRAFFIC ACT

- (a) The amount shown only relates to "on-the-spot" Infringement Notice payments for which actual payment was made within the approved period. Revenue received from Infringement Notices which have proceeded to the Licence/Registration process, Enforcement Order or Court Action is received through the Department of Motor Transport and Attorney General's Department respectively.
- During the financial year 1987/88 a total of 1,811,046 Infringement Notices were issued, of this figure a total of 1,267,883 were paid direct to the Police Department totalling \$58,682,000.
- (b) The current computer system does not provide calculation of outstanding amounts due to Government for Traffic and Parking Infringement Notice Revenue. However, the development of a statistics model is now at the stage of program development within the Computer Operations Branch.

NOTE 4. RECEIPTS

(a) Included within the item "Receipts for Services Rendered" in the Summarised Receipts and Payments Statement of the Consolidated Fund and Special Deposits Account by Item are the following:

INDIVIDUAL ITEMS	1986/87	1987/88	1987/88
	ACTUAL	ESTIMATE	ACTUAL
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Firearms & Dangerous Weapons Licences	2,020	2,000	1,972
Recoupment of Cost of Accident Reports	2,136	2,150	1,497
Central Fingerprint Bureau Contribution	612	1,773	2,102
Provision of Reports to Insurance Companies	820	800	711
TOTAL	5,588	6,723	6,282

(b) Included within the item "Miscellaneous" in the Summarised Receipts and Payments Statement of the Consolidated Fund and Special Deposits Account by Item are the following:

INDIVIDUAL ITEMS	1986/87	1987/88	1987/88
	ACTUAL	ESTIMATE	ACTUAL
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Commission on Group Assurance	285	286	344
Miscellaneous Rents	1,041	1,000	1,184
Fines (Court Awarded)	331	150	201
Sale of Govt. Property	591	300	507
Miscellaneous Consolidated Fund Receipts	1,583	2,912	2,126
Miscellaneous Special Deposit Receipts	2,454	—	19,642
TOTAL	6,285	4,648	24,004

NOTE 5. RECOUPMENT FROM DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR TRANSPORT

Funds for the "Cost of Police Supervision and Control of Traffic" were assessed at \$90,494,000 as detailed hereunder, and were paid direct to Treasury. The Treasury has advised that in 1988/89 and for future years funds for this purpose will be included as part of the Department's allocations.

	1986/87	1987/88	1987/88
	ACTUAL	ESTIMATE	ACTUAL
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Cost of Police and Control of Traffic	84,316	95,353	90,494

NOTE 6. SALARIES AND OTHER EMPLOYEE PAYMENTS

(a) Included within this category are payments for both Police and Public Service/Ministerial employees. Specific details are provided hereunder:

	1986/87 ACTUAL \$'000	1987/88 ESTIMATE \$'000	1987/88 ACTUAL \$'000
POLICE FORCE			
SALARIES	293,624	325,745	325,518
Other Payments in Nature of Salaries	22,420	25,701	25,577
Payments for Leave when Retiring etc.	9,649	8,202	19,448
Overtime	<u>14,172</u>	<u>14,000</u>	<u>14,986</u>
SUB TOTAL	<u>339,865</u>	<u>373,648</u>	<u>385,529</u>
PUBLIC SERVICE/MINISTERIAL EMPLOYEES			
SALARIES	46,554	53,082	52,756
Other Payments in nature of Salaries	3,682	4,698	5,492
Payments for Leave when Retiring etc.	938	805	1,112
Overtime	<u>1,364</u>	<u>1,508</u>	<u>1,867</u>
SUB TOTAL	<u>52,538</u>	<u>60,093</u>	<u>61,227</u>
TOTAL	<u>392,403</u>	<u>433,741</u>	<u>446,756</u>

(b) Salaries and Other Employee payments includes the salary of the Commissioner of Police specially appropriated under Act No.4. of 1976.

	1986/87 ACTUAL \$'000	1987/88 ESTIMATE \$'000	1987/88 ACTUAL \$'000
	92,170	94,000	92,513

(c) Salaries and Wages expenditure shown for both 1986/87 and 1987/88 funded from the Consolidated Fund includes the full year's costs. The amount of (\$8,620,112) was transferred to Special Deposit Account Number 1140 representing 7/14ths of the salary cost for the pay period commencing 24 June, 1988 (including Special Appropriation Salary Cost).

(d) The 7/14ths adjustment has been treated as a 'Non-Program' item in The Summarised Receipts and Payments Statement of the Consolidated Fund and Special Deposits Account by Program for the 1987/88 financial year.

NOTE 7. SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNT

- (a) The "Miscellaneous" category under Special Deposits Accounts includes some sub-accounts. Details of the individual accounts and balances at the end of the 1986/87 and 1987/88 financial year are set out in the Statement of Special Deposit Account Balances.
- (b) Transfer to Special Deposit Account Number 1140 "Balance of Salaries Adjustment" at the end of each year represents that portion of the first pay period in the next financial year that is due to 30 June of the current year. This ensures that the full year's salary costs are included in the financial statement. (Note 6(c) refers.)
- (c) Community Employment Program Schemes are provided with funds from the Australian Government. Claims are made on the Australian Government for funds on a regular basis but funds are not received until a later date. An amount of \$462,728 was received during 1987/88.
- (d) Special Deposits Account Number 1079 and 1080 as shown in the Statement of Special Deposit Account Balances had expenditure of \$3,949,772 and \$1,740,441 respectively, and represents funding for major computer purchases as approved by the Computer Development Committee. (Note 1 (f) (ii) refers.)
- (e) Special Deposit Account Number 0672 includes a balance for assets sales of \$21,597 as shown in the Statement of Special Deposit Account Balances, represent that portion of the Proceeds from Sale or Lease of Surplus Government Assets to be retained by the Department. (Note 1 (f) (iii) refers.)
- (f) The State Government and the Australian Government have entered into an agreement to pilot a drug education program in New South Wales during the 1988 calendar year. Funding for the program is to be provided by the Australian Government, however, all payments will be made by the Police Department. (Refer to the Statement of Special Deposit Account Balances Account No. 0672.) An amount of \$26,155 was received during 1987/88.

NOTE 8. SUNDRY DEBTORS

- (a) Debtors outstanding as at 30 June 1988.

1986/87		1987/88
\$'000		\$'000
248	Current Debtors	472
85	Debtors Outstanding for 30 days or over	35
30	Debtors Outstanding for 60 days or over	4
1290	Debtors Outstanding for 90 days or over	223
<u>1653</u>	TOTAL	<u>734</u>

Debtors outstanding as at 30 June 1988 by item are as follows. No comparative figures for previous years are available.

ITEM	CURRENT	OVER 30 DAYS	OVER 60 DAYS	OVER 90 DAYS	TOTAL
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Escort	32,267	18,817	277	81,649	133,009
Police Association (Salaries)	59,049	2,094	—	—	61,143
Salary overpayment & Rent Arrears	10,663	8,109	1,393	8,161	28,326
Other Govt. Dept. (Salaries)	354,730	—	—	—	354,730
Other Govt. Dept. (Misc)	14,677	5,891	1,465	7,746	29,780
Miscellaneous	291	119	17	265	692
Finger Print Computer Microfische	—	—	665	125,055	125,720
TOTAL	471,677	35,030	3,817	222,876	733,400

The amounts shown do not include any of the outstanding revenue owing to Government from Traffic and Parking Infringement Notices (Note 3 refers).

(b) Debts Written Off.

1986/87		1987/88
	<i>Industrial Escorts</i>	
—	Firms declared Bankrupt and Short Payment	287
—	Towing Fees	421
3495	Traffic Infringement Notices due to Office Error	954
	<i>Uncollected Rents</i>	
1497	Police Force Special Accommodation Scheme Residences	—
120	Other Premises	—
5112	TOTAL DEBTS WRITTEN OFF	1662

NOTE 9. SUNDRY CREDITORS

(a) Amounts due and unpaid for goods and services received at 30 June 1988.

An Accounts Payable System does not operate within the Police Department, however, it is estimated that an amount of \$8,931,551 was outstanding at 30 June. This estimate was arrived at by a manual calculation of vouchers processed during July, 1988 which related to goods and services received prior to 30 June and not paid. A total of \$10,881,891 in vouchers was processed in July 1988.

NOTE 10. CONSOLIDATED FUND MAINTENANCE AND WORKING EXPENSES

A new item was added to the Police Department "Maintenance and Working Expenses" section of the Recurrent Expenditure (Consolidated Fund) Budget. The item entitled "Building Expenses" is to provide for the payment of maintenance programs for police stations, police residences and leased premises. Total payments for 1987/88 were \$3,028,698. This item was previously administered by the Department of Public Works.

NOTE 11. CONSOLIDATED FUND OTHER SERVICES

A new item was added to the Police Department "Other Services" section of the Recurrent Expenditure (Consolidated Fund) Budget. The item entitled "Firearm Compensation Payments" totalling \$1,742,317 provided for the payment of compensation to persons surrendering illegal firearms.

NOTE 12. COMMITMENTS UNDER LEASE CONTRACTS

- (a) In 1983 approval was given by the New South Wales Government for the Department to enter into a ten (10) year lease/hire agreement to obtain a Fujitsu (FACOM) Main Frame Computer.

The Department's remaining liability under this agreement can be expressed as follows:

	\$
Lease Commitments (including finance charges)	7,108,017
Less: Payments made up to 30 June, 1988	<u>3,016,530</u>
Remaining Lease commitments as at 30 June, 1988	<u>4,091,487</u>

Reconciliation of Remaining Lease Commitments

Lease commitments payable within next 12 months (1988/89 financial year)	670,340
Lease commitments payable after 12 months but within 10 year agreement	<u>3,421,147</u>
Total remaining lease commitments as at 30 June 1988	<u>4,091,487</u>

- (b) In 1988 approval was given by the New South Wales Government for the Department to enter into a five (5) year lease/hire agreement to obtain and upgrade the Public Service Board's Fujitsu (FACOM) M380A mainframe computer.

The Department's remaining liability under this agreement can be expressed as follows:

	\$
Lease Commitments (including finance charges)	2,914,380
Less: Payments made up to 30 June, 1988.	<u>145,719</u>
Remaining lease commitments as at 30 June, 1988.	<u>2,768,661</u>

Reconciliation of Remaining Lease Commitments

Lease commitments payable within next 12 months (1988/89 financial year)	582,876
Lease commitments payable after 12 months but within 5 year agreement	<u>2,185,785</u>
Total remaining lease commitments	<u>2,768,661</u>

NOTE 13. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

There were no known contingent liabilities as at the time of preparation of the Financial Statements.

NOTE 14. MATERIAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY OTHER DEPARTMENTS

It is recognised that other New South Wales Government Departments provided assistance to the Police Department. It has not been possible to quantify the assistance in financial terms. However, the following are noted.

- (a) Office Accommodation Bureau,
Public Service Board
Payment of rent to multiple occupancy rented premises.
- (b) Crown Solicitor's Office,
Solicitors cost on sale or purchase of properties for transferred officers, both Police and Public Service Staff.
- (c) Government Supply Office,
Provision of cleaning services at most Police Department premises.
- (d) Government Printing Department,
Provision of a dedicated unit within the Police Headquarters building.
- (e) State Treasury,
Payment of Payroll Tax and Employers Superannuation Contribution.

Action will be taken to enable an estimate in financial terms to be included in the 1988/89 Financial Statements for these items.

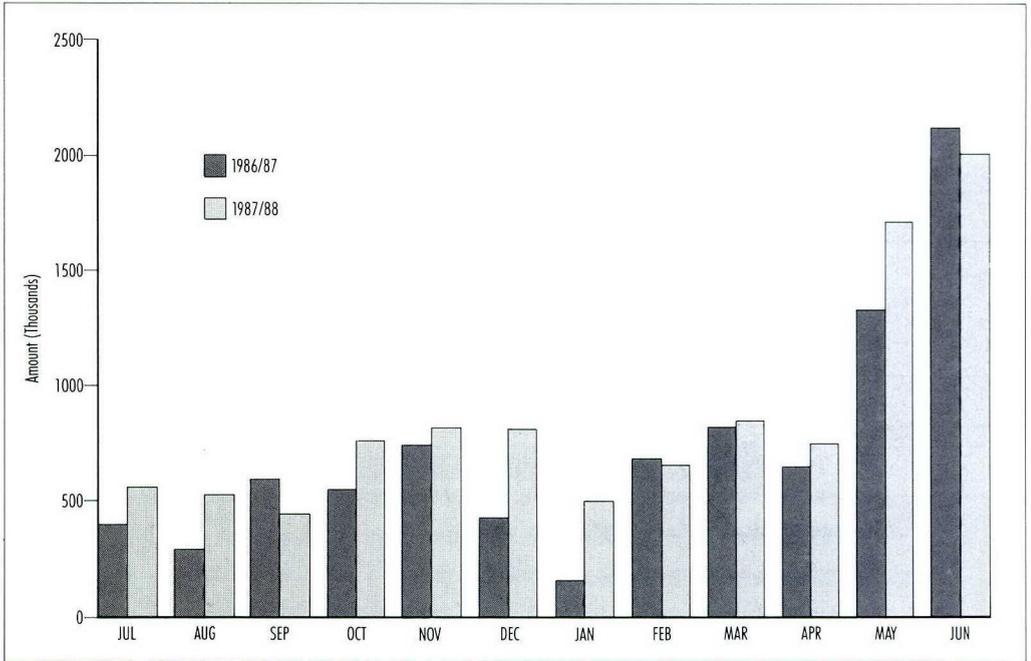
NOTE 15. AMOUNTS HELD FOR TWO YEARS OR MORE

Included in the Schedule of Special Deposit Account Balances are details of Special Deposit Accounts used to temporarily hold "Exhibit Moneys" prior to transfer to Consolidated Revenue or refund to a defendant after court proceedings. It has not been possible to identify how long the money has been held.

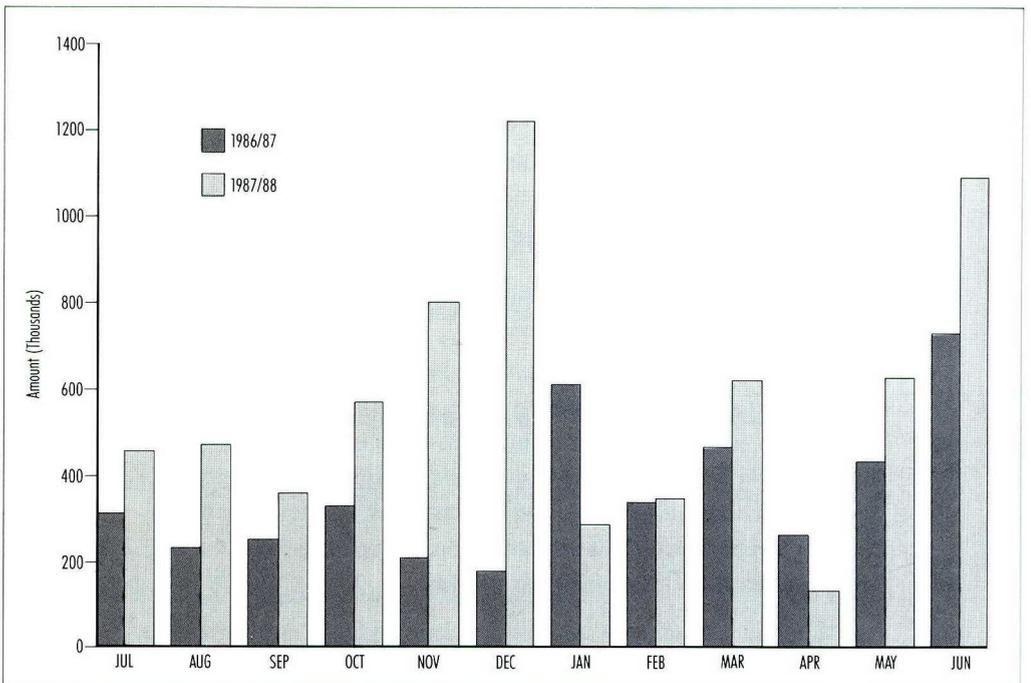
Action will be taken to clarify the situation for inclusion in the 1988/89 Financial Statements.

EXPENDITURE STORES AND EQUIPMENT

(Excluding Uniforms)

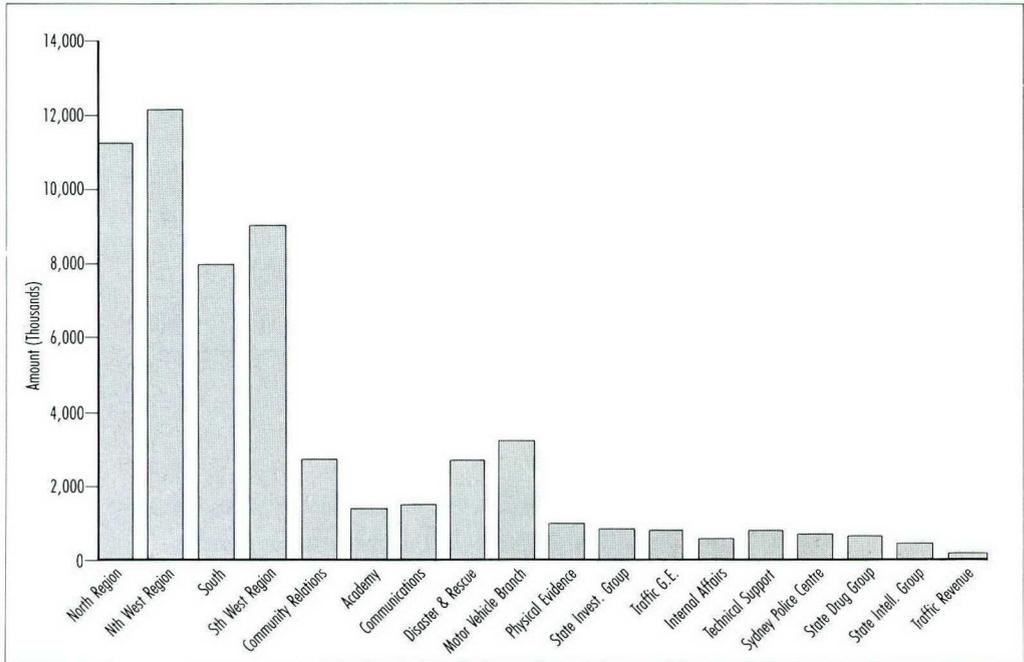


EXPENDITURE UNIFORMS

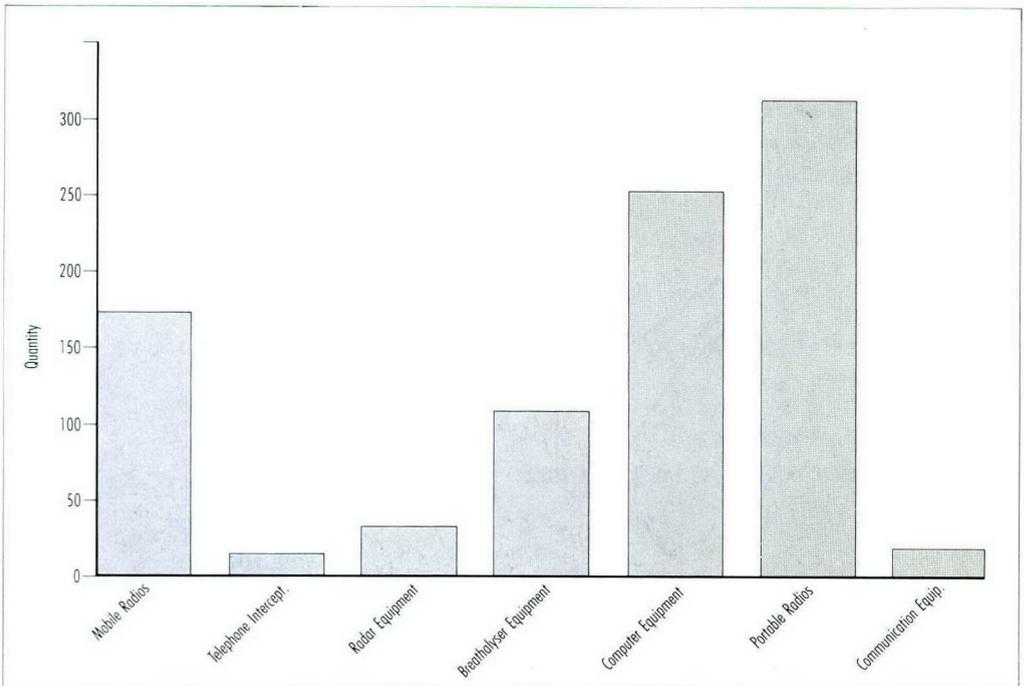


(Excluding Salaries)

COMPARATIVE OPERATING EXPENDITURE OF MAJOR COST CENTRES



LIST OF MAJOR ASSETS ACQUIRED DURING 1987/88



COMPARATIVE FINANCIAL INFORMATION BY MAJOR CLASSIFICATION

	1987/88	1986/87	1985/86	1984/85
Labour Costs	81.39	83.02	83.86	84.45
Rent, Rates & Buildings	2.34	1.97	2.23	2.31
Travelling and Transport	5.82	6.08	6.18	5.42
Telephone, Postage, Power & Heating	3.52	3.38	3.43	3.05
Equipment & Supplies Stores	2.98	2.74	2.63	3.06
Other Items	3.95	2.81	1.67	1.71
	<u>100.00</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>100.00</u>



BOX 12, G.P.O.
SYDNEY, N.S.W. 2001

AUDITOR-GENERAL'S CERTIFICATE

The accounts of the Police Department for the year ended 30 June 1988, have been audited in accordance with Section 34 of the Public Finance and Audit Act 1983.

In Note 1(b) to the financial statements reference is made to the Treasurer's approval for the use of periodic workload surveys in determining the apportionment of some costs between programs. Whilst I am in agreement with the methodology applied in the survey undertaken, due to the lateness of the approval, only one workload survey was undertaken. As a result I am unable to form an opinion as to the correctness of the allocation of payments between programs shown in the Summarised Receipts and Payments Statement of the Consolidated Fund and Special Deposits Account by Program. However, the total amount for payments for the Department is correct.

Subject to the foregoing, in my opinion, the accompanying summarised receipts and payments statements and statement of special deposits account balances, read in conjunction with the notes thereto, comply with Section 45E of the Act and are in accordance with the accounts and records of the Department.

K J ROBSON, FASA CPA
AUDITOR-GENERAL OF NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY,
11 October 1988

SECTION VI — APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

OTHER LEGISLATIVE CHANGES

There have been numerous changes in the law, the most significant being the amendments to sections 501 and 476 of the Crimes Act, 40 of 1900. These sections have been considerably expanded and consequently this has resulted in an increase in the workload at local court level. Section 48A of the Justices Act, (paper committals) was also amended and whilst the full ramifications have not yet been evaluated, no significant reduction in the workload is evident. Also of importance was the Crimes (Criminal Destruction and Damage) Amendment Act, 1987, and the several Acts relating to Juveniles.

Officers and Senior personnel of the Legal Services Branch have been representative on numerous committees and working parties continually evaluating proposed changes to the law.

Crimes (Secret Commissions) Amendment Act, 1987

Repealed the Secret Commissions Prohibition Act, 1919 and introduced a new Part into the Crimes Act dealing with matters previously covered by the repealed Act.

Justices Act, 1902

The law relating to commitment warrants has been significantly changed. Cognizant with changes made by the package of Acts, introduced in relation to children, amendments were made to the Justices Act.

Justices (Paper Committals) Amendment Act, 1987

The Act commenced on 4 April 1988.

“Paper Committals” are now mandatory in all indictable offences.

Evidence for the prosecution must be given by means of written statements.

The effect of this Act is that police must, prior to a committal hearing, serve upon the defence statements of all witnesses whom it is proposed to call.

If this is not done a magistrate has power to adjourn the matter until the prosecution has complied or proceed with the case without hearing that evidence.

State Roads Act, 1986

Regulations were made governing, inter alia, behaviour on Sydney Harbour Bridge.

The Crimes (Procedure) Amendment Act, 1987

The Act commenced on 13 January 1988.

Generally, it expanded the number of offences which could be dealt with to finality by a Local Court under section 501 of the Crimes Act.

The jurisdictional limit of section 501 was raised to \$5,000, whilst the same limit of section 476 was raised to \$15,000.

As a consequence, numerous offences which could previously only be dealt with by the District Court are now being heard and determined summarily.

Transport Accidents Compensation Act, 1987

Replaced section 7(1) of the Motor Vehicles (Third Party Insurance) Act which dealt with driving uninsured vehicles.

APPENDIX B

Principal Legislation Administered by the Police Service

Commercial Agents and Private Inquiry Agents Act, 1963, No. 4.

Firearms and Dangerous Weapons Act, 1973, No. 38.

Gaming and Betting Act, 1912, No. 25.

Hawkers Act, 1974, No. 23.

National Crime Authority (State Provisions) Act, 1984, No. 157.

Pawnbrokers Act, 1902, No. 66.

Police Offences Act, 1901, No. 5, Part IV.

Police Regulation Act, 1899, No. 20.

Police Regulation (Allegations of Misconduct) Act, 1978, No. 84.

Police Regulation (Appeals) Act, 1923, No. 33.

Printing and Newspapers Act, 1973, No. 46.

Second-Hand Dealers and Collectors Act, 1906, No. 30.

Security (Protection) Industry Act, 1985, No. 52.

Wool, Hide and Skin Dealers Act, 1935, No. 40.

APPENDIX C***Authorised Strength of New South Wales Police by Rank
— Comparison with Previous Three Years***

Rank	Authorised Strength as at			
	30.6.85	30.6.86	30.6.87	30.6.88
Commissioner	1	1	1	1
Deputy Commissioner	2	2	2	1
Assistant Commissioner	7	7	7	7
Executive Chief Superintendent	7	7	7	7
Chief Superintendent	32	32	32	30
Superintendent	46	51	51	47
Chief Inspector	128	131	133	133
Inspector	208	237	240	293
Senior Sergeant	539	537	542	491
Sergeant	2,148	2,213	2,224	2,229
Constable	7,490	7,525	8,369	9,041
	<u>10,608</u>	<u>10,743</u>	<u>11,608</u>	<u>12,280</u>

APPENDIX D***Approved Staff Number by Category of Police Department Public
Service Personnel — Comparison with Previous Three Years***

Position	84/85	85/86	86/87	87/88
Secretary	1	1	1	1
Deputy Secretary	1	2	2	—
Senior Assistant Secretary	1	1	1	1
Director, Medical Services	1	1	1	1
Director, Financial Services	—	—	1	1
Director, Properties	—	—	1	1
Director, Computer and Information Technology	—	—	—	1
Director, Human Resources	—	—	—	1
Director, Administrative Services	—	—	—	1

Director, Support Services	—	—	—	1
Director, Community Relations	1	1	1	1
Dean of Studies	—	—	1	1
Chief Engineer (Data Transmission)	—	—	—	1
Chief Statistician	1	1	1	1
Clerk	544	571	537	638
Machine Operator	63	67	227	356
Clerical Assistant	321	361	315	295
Communications Operator	107	117	187	200
Stenographer	142	126	116	116
Typist	355	351	209	190
Technical Officer	19	20	20	30
Tradesman	23	26	26	26
Canteen Staff	16	30	30	30
General Division Staff	23	58	155	184
General Support Officer	—	—	145	180
Medical Staff	6	7	12	18
Library Staff	2	5	13	14
	<u>1,627</u>	<u>1,746</u>	<u>2,002</u>	<u>2,290</u>

APPENDIX E

***Approved Staff Number by Category of Police Department
Ministerial Employees — Comparison with Previous Three Years***

Position	Approved Staff Numbers as at			
	30.6.85	30.6.86	30.6.87	30.6.88
Service Officer	1	1	1	2
Parking Patrol Officers	377	377	339	339
Security Officers	76	76	112	112
Matrons	5	5	5	4

Choirister	—	—	4	6
Accompanist	1	1	1	1
Director of Music	1	1	1	1
Band Members	26	26	38	42
Aboriginal Liaison Officers	—	—	4	16
TOTAL	487	487	505	523

APPENDIX F

Awards

Members of the Force received the following appointment and awards during 1987/88.

(i) ***The Order of Australia (Officer in General Division, AO)***

Commissioner J.K. Avery
for public service, particularly with the New South Wales Police Force.

(ii) ***Australian Police Medal*** (Awarded for distinguished service)

Assistant Commissioner L. Stirton
Assistant Commissioner J. Rowan
Chief Superintendent R.A. McClelland
Chief Superintendent L. Noonan
Chief Superintendent K.A. Rhodes
Chief Superintendent E.S. Strong
Chief Superintendent R.B. Gould
Chief Superintendent J.D. James
Chief Superintendent A.M. Gregory
Superintendent R.H. Stephenson
Superintendent B.K. Andrews
Superintendent R.J. Tutill
Inspector J.K. Bourke

(iii) ***Awards by the Royal Humane Society of New South Wales*** (Awarded in recognition of the actions of persons who have risked their lives in rescuing or attempting to rescue others from death or serious injury by water, fire, foul air or other causes.)

Bronze Medal

Sergeant G.L. Gorton
Senior Constable I.J. Iszlaub
Senior Constable A.J. Mulhall
Senior Constable G.C. Oakes

Certificate of Merit

Constable B.D. Carse
Senior Constable D. Edwards

- (iv) **Commissioner's Valour Award** (Awarded for highly outstanding policing involving exceptional bravery.)

Detective Constable 1st Class G.M. Connelly
for exceptional bravery and devotion to duty during a vicious riot at Brewarrina.

- (v) **Commissioners Commendation** (Awarded for outstanding service, meritorious conduct or courageous actions on the part of police.)

Detective Constable 1st Class G.M. Connelly
for exceptional bravery and devotion to duty during a vicious riot at Brewarrina.

Sergeant J.M. MacLachlan
Detective Sergeant V.G. Reid
Sergeant P.D. Morgan
Sergeant D.R. Rule
Sergeant L.V.J. Dorn
Senior Constable V.S. Spooner
Senior Constable J.A. Chaplin
Senior Constable T.J. MacGregor
Constable 1st Class P.F. Fernandez
Constable A.J. Bordin

for outstanding bravery and devotion to duty during a vicious riot at Brewarrina.

Senior Constable C.M. Kelson
Detective Senior Constable P.A. Rynne
Constable 1st Class T.C. Armstrong
Constable V.J. Hurley
Constable L. Saad
Constable J. Calavassy

for outstanding devotion to duty and courage during the rescue of persons from raging floodwaters in the Blacktown and Mount Druiitt areas.

Senior Constable G.J. McDonald
Senior Constable G.A. Jones
Constable S.P. Peters
Constable A.J. Rogers
Constable C.J. Shaw

for outstanding courage and devotion to duty during the rescue of the injured occupants of a helicopter which crashed at Rushcutters Bay.

Detective Sergeant I.M. Kennedy
for outstanding leadership and devotion to duty as the Officer in Charge of the Police investigation into the rape and murder of Anita Lorraine Cobby at Blacktown.

*Awards presented to the Department by Individuals and Organisations
in recognition of Outstanding Service.*

JOSH ABRAHAMS TROPHY

Awarded to the most outstanding horse person in the Police Mounted Section.
Current recipient: Constable 1/C K. Boggs

JOHN L. HASLETT TROPHY

Awarded for the most outstanding performance by a member of the Police Mounted Section at the Sydney Royal Easter Show.
Current recipient: Constable 1/C L. Neaves

BRIGADIER HINTON CAVALRY TROPHY

Awarded to the most improved Mounted Trooper with under three years service.
Current recipient: Constable M. Vandergraaf

SAM STERLING TROPHY

Awarded to the most consistent Mounted Trooper.
Current recipient: Constable 1/C B. Phrutell

GEORGE LEWIS MEMORIAL TROPHY

and

THE PETER MITCHELL AWARD

Awarded for the most courageous act performed by a member of the Police Service.
Current recipient: Constable 1/C G.M. Connelly

THEISS TOYOTA AWARD

Awarded for the most courageous act undertaken by a member of the Police Rescue Services.
Current recipient: Constable 1/C G. Ahearn

APPENDIX G

Departmental Committees

State Executive Group

Members

J.K. Avery, Commissioner, Chairman
A.D.M. Graham, Deputy Commissioner, State Commander
C. Brown, Executive Director
J. Rowan, Assistant Commissioner (Personnel and Education)
G.W. Snape, Acting Assistant Commissioner (Review)
E.R. Nixon, Assistant Commissioner, Commander, North Region
E.F. Bunt, Assistant Commissioner, Commander, North West Region
L. Stirton, Assistant Commissioner, Commander, South West Region
W. Fleming, Assistant Commissioner, Commander, South Region

Function

Principal consultative body in relation to overall policy development, planning, priority determination and performance evaluation.

Audit Committee

Members

J.K. Avery, Commissioner, Chairman
A.D.M. Graham, Deputy Commissioner
D.R. Leys, Director (Finance and Supply)
C. Brown, Executive Director
G.W. Snape, Acting Assistant Commissioner (Review)

Function

Review of audit/review reports and provision of informed comment thereon.
Approval of any special projects for the Management Review Branch.
Approval of the annual program for the Management Review Branch including time frames, costs and completion dates.
Approval of the long-term audit/review plan.
Review of the Annual Report of the operations of the Management Review Branch.

***Occupational Health and Safety Co-ordinating
and Consultative Committee***

Members

Representatives of Senior Management
Representatives of Employee Association

Function

To provide for a consultative and co-ordinated approach in the area of policy and program development.

State Commissioner's Action Team

Members

A.D.M. Graham, Deputy Commissioner
E.R. Nixon, Assistant Commissioner, Commander, North Region
E.F. Bunt, Assistant Commissioner, Commander, North West Region
L. Stirton, Assistant Commissioner, Commander, South West Region
W. Fleming, Assistant Commissioner, Commander, South Region
T. O'Brien, Executive Officer to the State Commander
R. Cook, Executive Officer to the State Commander

Function

To advise on all matters pertaining to operations functions that impact across the four Regions.

Establishment Review Committee

Members

K. Askew, Chief Superintendent, Chairman
Equal number of Employer and Employees Representatives
Representative of the Public Service Board
Representative of the Commissioner of Police
Two Representatives of the Police Association

Function

To examine proposals for the replacement of Police Officers with Public Service staff in nominated positions.

APPENDIX H***Membership of Significant Statutory Bodies***

Statutory Body	Member	Position Held
Traffic Authority of N.S.W.	J.K. Avery, Commissioner	Authority Member
Police Board of N.S.W.	J.K. Avery, Commissioner	Board Member
State Drug Crime Commission	J.K. Avery, Commissioner	Commission Member
State Emergency Services	J.K. Avery, Commissioner	Director

APPENDIX I***Membership of Significant Inter-Departmental Committees***

Committee	Departmental Representative
Aboriginal Affairs Committee	W. Galvin Commander, Operations Support North-West Region
Aboriginal Deaths in Custody Committee	W. Galvin Commander, Operations Support North-West Region
Accidental Release of Ionising Radiation Working Party	D. Coates Commander, State Operations Support
A.P.T. C.A.R.E. (Lucas Heights) (A Plan to Care for an Accident at a Nuclear Establishment)	D. Coates Commander, State Operations Support
Anti-Theft Advisory Committee	B. Gibson Commander, State Intelligence Group
Australian Crime Prevention Council	P. Carter Commander, Youth Club Branch
Bankstown Airport Emergency Planning Committee	D. Coates Commander, State Operations Support
Boxing Advisory Council	K. Bunyan Chief Inspector, Office of Superintendent of Licences

Committee	Departmental Representative
Cargo Control Committee, Mascot Air Terminal	W. McDonnell Detective Inspector D. Bright Detective Sergeant Regional Investigative Group, South Region
Coastal Surveillance Committee	D. Coates Commander, State Operations Support
Counter Arson Advisory Committee	A. Peate Detective Chief Inspector, Tactical Intelligence Section
Credit Card Fraud Suppression Committee	T. Picker Detective Sergeant, Tactical Intelligence Section
Department of Environment and Planning Committee	D. Coates Commander, State Operations Support
Forensic Services Provided to the Coroner — Working Party	F. Parrington Executive Chief Superintendent, Staff Officer, Criminal Justice
Hazardous Chemical Advisory Committee, State Pollution Control Commission	D. Coates Commander, State Operations Support
Independent Commission Against Corruption — Steering Committee	A. Lauer Commander, State Investigative Group
Juvenile Mediation/Reparation Committee	J. Heslop Detective Sergeant C. Nixon Sergeant, Commissioner's Office
Kingsford-Smith Airport Emergency Planning Committee	D. Coates Commander, State Operations Support
Missing Services Committee, Disability Services Co-ordination Unit, Premier's Department	R. Curran Policy Review Officer Community Relations Bureau W. Haran Sergeant, Commissioner's Policy Unit
Motor Vehicle Theft Suppression Committee	E. Etienne Detective Sergeant, Tactical Intelligence Section

Committee	Departmental Representative
National Exchange of Police Information Management Group (NEPI)	C. Brown Executive Director
National Safety Council	D. Coates Commander, State Operations Support
National Search and Rescue Committee	D. Coates Commander, State Operations Support
New South Wales Bush Fire Council	D. Coates Commander, State Operations Support
New South Wales Child Protection Council	B. Rope Detective Inspector J. Heslop Detective Sergeant Commissioner's Task Force
New South Wales Disaster Medical Planning Committee	D. Coates Commander, State Operations Support
New South Wales Disaster Welfare Co-ordinating Committee	D. Coates Commander, State Operations Support
New South Wales Domestic Violence Committee	M. White Senior Constable, Commissioner's Task Force
New South Wales Sexual Assault Committee	D. Johnson Detective Sergeant, State Co-ordinator, Sexual Assault C. Nixon Sergeant, Commissioner's Task Force
Operations Committee for National Crime Authority	A. Lauer Commander, State Investigative Group
Port Security Committee	R. Stephenson Superintendent W. McDonnel Detective Inspector D. Bright Detective Sergeant Regional Investigative Group South Region

Committee	Departmental Representative
Promotion and Action in Community Education (PACE) Committee	F. Hanson Detective Sergeant, State Drug Group
Rescue Emergency Services Co-ordination Committee	D. Coates Commander, State Operations Support
State and Commonwealth Protection Against Violence (SAC-PAV) Committee	B. Gibson Commander, State Intelligence Group

APPENDIX J

Official Overseas Visits

Officer	Purpose	Outcome
JUNE/JULY 1987		
Sergeant B.W. WINCH YOUTH & SCHOOL LIAISON UNIT, COMMUNITY RELATIONS BUREAU	Participated in "The Force is with You" Police — Student relations project, Canada, organised by Canadian Optimist Clubs. Gained insight into community policing activities in Canada which will be of considerable benefit to the N.S.W. Police Department in framing community policing programs.	A kids Care Line enabling children to report child abuse problems is being evaluated for possible introduction to N.S.W. Also the international student awareness program is expected to be implemented in N.S.W. in 1988.
JULY/AUGUST 1987		
Chief Superintendent B.R. GIBSON Commander, STATE INTELLIGENCE GROUP	Visited United Kingdom for the purpose of studying air cargo security, particularly at Heathrow Airport, London.	Ascertained ways in which new technology can be applied to law enforcement procedure at air terminals as well as sea ports and general cargo facilities.
Sergeant R. KILBURN BUREAU OF CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE	The intelligence and telephone interception facilities at New Scotland Yard were also studied.	The information gained is currently being used by the State Intelligence Group in the setting up of the Telephone Intercept Unit and in the ongoing reorganisation of the Technical Surveillance Unit.

Officer**Purpose****Outcome**

NOVEMBER 1987

Mr. C.J. CANTOR
Deputy Secretary CORPORATE
SERVICES

Visited the U.S.A., Canada, Taiwan and Japan for the purpose of studying advancement in Police technology. Among impressive examples of advanced technology observed were.

Mr. M. BELL
Director, COMPUTER OPERATIONS

LO/JACK STOLEN AUTO SYSTEM (BOSTON, U.S.A.) which facilitates the early recovery of stolen motor vehicles by means of computerised tracking by Police vehicles of stolen vehicles fitted with a small radio transceiver ("homing device").

Recommended further analysis of the system which resulted in a demonstration by Lo/Jack representatives in Sydney and a subsequent visit to Lo/Jack in Boston by Det. Sgt. Etienne.
(see below)

"MUG-SHOT" IMAGE RETRIEVAL SYSTEM (BOSTON, U.S.A. AND TOKYO) An advanced photo image storage/retrieval system for suspect photo identification.

Observed system in operation and obtained material for subsequent review and computerisation of existing N.S.W. mug shot system.

NOVEMBER 1987

Det (Tech) Sergeant
P.J.W. BUTCHER
CENTRAL FINGERPRINT BUREAU

ADVANCED FINGERPRINT MONITORING WORK STATION AND NEGOTIATE UPGRADE OF EXISTING NEC EQUIPMENT. (TOKYO, JAPAN)

These new systems of evaluation for possible introduction in this Department.

Upgraded software and additional workstations were installed and successfully implemented in the Central Fingerprint Bureau March/April 1988.

NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 1987

Senior Sergeant
P. ROBB, POLICE RESCUE SQUAD

Visited Solomon Islands and assisted the Department of Defence in developing a search and rescue capacity within the Royal Solomon Islands Police Force in conjunction with a Defence Co-operation Program.

Implemented a training program on vehicle handling, the use of rescue equipment and roping techniques.

Officer	Purpose	Outcome
MARCH 1988 Senior Sergeant R.L. NORTHCOTT, Commander, POLICE DOG SQUAD Const 1/C S.A. YEO, BREEDER LIAISON AND DOG FOSTERING	Visited New Zealand to study the methods used by the New Zealand Police Dog Squad regarding the breeding, assessing, acquisition and training of police dogs.	Gained valuable information regarding the regionalisation of dog squad operations (as exists in N.Z.) specifically the management of training and selection procedures.
MARCH 1988 Senior Constable R.J. CAMERON Const 1st Class P.G. CRUMBLIN DOG HANDLERS, POLICE DOG SQUAD	Visited New Zealand with two police dogs and participated in the Australian and New Zealand Police Dog Trials, Wellington.	Competed against 14 teams from all States of Australia plus New Zealand to obtain 3rd and 4th placings in the team events.
MARCH/APRIL 1988 Detective Sergeant E.J.E. ETIENNE TACTICAL INTELLIGENCE UNIT	Visited Boston, U.S.A., together with representatives of the insurance industry, on behalf of the N.S.W. Government to investigate the LO/JACK STOLEN AUTO SYSTEM. The system is being evaluated for possible introduction in N.S.W.	Negotiations are continuing with the NSW insurance industry to ascertain whether the system is economically viable and whether its application would be totally practical.

APPENDIX K

Publications and Promotional Material

Written material available includes information on:

- Neighbourhood Watch (available in community languages)
- Marine and Rural Watch
- 000 Emergency Number (available in community languages)
- Vehicle Security
- Protective Behaviours
- Snow Safety
- Crime Prevention
- Safety Houses
- Safety Advice for the Elderly (available in community languages)
- Firearm Handling and Shooters Licences
- Recruitment — Conditions of Service, New South Wales Police Force

APPENDIX L***Properties***

EXPENDITURE SUMMARY 1987/88	\$ AS AT 30 JUNE 1988
Major Works	6,400,000
Minor Works	704,000
Site Acquisition	248,000
Annual Provisions	1,636,000
Residential Accommodation	723,000
Maintenance and Renovation	10,445,000
Removal Costs	168,000
Furniture	171,000
Lease Rental/Outgoings	8,910,000

Maintenance and Renovation Projects

An extensive program of work was carried out during the year to maintain police accommodation to acceptable standards.

Some of the more noteworthy maintenance and renovation projects were:

Mona Vale Police Station	\$60,000
Maitland Police Station	\$50,000
Macksville Police Station	\$140,000
Woodburn Police Station	\$90,000
Yamba Police Station	\$87,000
Blacktown Police Station	\$60,000
Hill End Police Station & Lockup-Keeper's Residence	\$167,290
Orange Police Station	\$150,000
Glen Innes Police Station	\$149,542
Boggabilla Police Station	\$61,389
Central Police Station	\$206,000
Candelo Police Station & Lockup-Keeper's Residence	\$65,763
Albury Inspector's Residence	\$60,000
Walla Walla Police Station	\$68,000
Drummoyne Police Station	\$80,000
Jugiong Police Station & Lockup-Keeper's Residence	\$120,000
Barmedman Lockup-Keeper's Residence	\$60,000
Wagga Wagga Police Station	\$68,000
Hay Lockup-Keeper's Residence	\$78,000
Regent Street Police Station	\$59,610
Redfern Police Centre	\$56,000

LEASING ACTIVITIES

Leases entered into during the year included:

Ashfield

- Provision of office premises for district administration to replace poorly located and sub-standard accommodation at Enfield Police Station.

Albury

- Provision of alternative accommodation for district and divisional personnel to replace existing sub-standard and fragmented leased premises and to ease congestion at the police station.

Blacktown

- Provision of accommodation to house administrative personnel attached to new district office.

Castle Hill

- Provision of office accommodation for divisional staff to ease congestion at police station.

Culburra

- Lease of site from Council in order to establish a portable complex for new police station.

Homebush

- Provision of warehouse storage facilities for supply branch to replace unsuitable leased premises at Lidcombe and to establish accommodation at Homebush for uniform section/supply branch amalgamation.

Kempsey (West)

- Provision of office accommodation for divisional administration to ease congestion at police station.

Liverpool

- Provision of office accommodation for Region Commander, South-West and his administration incorporating the district office which was previously housed in cramped and sub-standard accommodation.

Port Macquarie

- Provision of residence for District Commander.

Queanbeyan

- Provision of accommodation to house administrative personnel attached to new district office.

SPONSORSHIPS

The following sponsorships are gratefully acknowledged by the New South Wales Police Service.

Blue Light Disco

Kambrook

Constable Care Child Safety Program

Castrol

Channel 7

Gillette

Cottees Foods

E.M.I.

Ford (Australia)

Kelloggs

Mars Confectionery

M.B.F.

Mr Potato

N.R.M.A.

N.Z.I. Securities

Rosebank Stackhats

State Rail

Sustagen Gold (Bristol Myers)

and numerous other organisations
which sponsor items such as T shirts,
competition entry forms and prizes.

Neighbourhood Watch

N.R.M.A.

Commercial Union

Neighbourhood Watch (Marine) & (Rural)

N.R.M.A.

Operation Car Safe

G.I.O.

Police Advice Line

Wormalds

Police Art Exhibition

A.C.I.

Police Photographic Exhibition

Rollei

Protective Behaviours

National Mutual

Ride Safe 88

National Australia Bank

Rosebank Stackhats

Ski Safe

Peter Stuyvesant International

