

MINISTER FOR POLICE, AND MINISTER FOR THE ILLAWARRA

OVERVIEW

<i>Agency</i>	<i>2007-08 Budget \$m</i>	<i>2008-09 Budget \$m</i>	<i>Variation %</i>
Ministry for Police			
Total Expenses	7.3	7.3	...
Capital Expenditure	0.1	n.a.
NSW Police Force			
Total Expenses.....	2,271.1	2,361.1	4.0
Capital Expenditure	102.2	158.2	54.8
New South Wales Crime Commission			
Total Expenses	17.2	17.8	3.4
Capital Expenditure	1.6	1.6	...
Police Integrity Commission			
Total Expenses.....	18.9	19.3	2.1
Capital Expenditure	0.7	1.8	163.2
Total, Minister for Police, and Minister for the Illawarra			
Total Expenses	2,314.5	2,405.5	3.9
Capital Expenditure	104.5	161.7	54.7

In addition to the agencies listed above, the Minister is also supported by the Department of Premier and Cabinet (Section 2) for the Illawarra portfolio area.

MINISTRY FOR POLICE

The Ministry for Police provides the Minister for Police with independent policy advice and strategic coordination on issues affecting the Police portfolio and supports the Minister in the performance of Ministerial and Parliamentary functions. The Ministry develops and assists the passage of legislation to meet the Government's law and order objectives.

RESULTS AND SERVICES

The Ministry assists the Minister and the other portfolio agencies to effectively discharge their responsibilities by working towards the following results:

- ◆ Portfolio agencies are assisted to meet Government priorities of reduction in crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour.
- ◆ Police have appropriate legislative powers to carry out their duties effectively.

Key services provided by the Ministry which contribute to these results include:

- ◆ advice and Ministerial support, including the development of policies and legislation and the provision of advice to the Minister
- ◆ provision of independent policy advice and strategic coordination to portfolio agencies
- ◆ liaison and coordination between portfolio and external agencies and
- ◆ portfolio coordination, which involves the evaluation, monitoring and review of materials passed between agencies within the portfolio, comparative studies with other jurisdictions and reviews to ensure that legislative tools are practical and applicable to police on the frontline.

The key services provided by the Ministry and the way in which they are expected to contribute to these results are set out in the following table:

Service Groups	2008-09 Budget Expenses \$m	Results	
		Portfolio agencies are assisted to meet Government priorities	Police have appropriate legislative powers
Advice and Ministerial support	4.8	✓	
Portfolio Coordination	2.5		✓
Total Expenses Excluding Losses	7.3		

RECENT ACHIEVEMENTS

Achievements during 2007-08 include:

- ◆ amendments to the *Crimes Act 1900* to create a new offence of supplying explosives and increase the penalty for the existing offence of possessing or making explosives to three years imprisonment
- ◆ working with the RTA to develop legislation to implement Government election commitments on street racing and further measures to combat hoon driving generally
- ◆ undertaking a statutory review of the *Child Offenders (Offenders Registration) Act 2000*
- ◆ convening a multi-agency advisory group to oversee the development of a new complaints management system which will reduce the time taken to deal with minor complaints against police
- ◆ working with the NSW Police Force and the Attorney General's Department to trial new procedures that will significantly reduce the amount of paperwork required to prosecute a number of offences in the Local Court and
- ◆ liaising with the NSW Police Force and the Attorney General's Department on new, stand alone legislation regarding domestic and family violence, including new streamlined procedures to issue apprehended violence orders.

STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS

The Ministry provides an important source of policy ideas and proposals for the Government and the portfolio agencies. It supports the Minister's legislative program including police reform, police powers, the confiscation of proceeds of crime, firearms, the security industry and registration of child sex offenders. The Ministry is also involved in wider policy issues relating to the criminal justice system.

The Ministry continues to focus on effective resource allocation and management across the portfolio. Specific areas of attention include monitoring recurrent and capital budgets, police strength, the use of technology, corporate services and performance improvements.

During 2008-09, the Ministry's focus will be Government priorities such as counter-terrorism, reducing youth crime and anti-social behaviour, reducing re-offending, cutting red tape for police as well as monitoring the implementation of commitments across the portfolio. The Ministry will also continue to advance policy initiatives developed by portfolio agencies.

2008-09 BUDGET INITIATIVES

Total Expenses

The 2008-09 Budget for the Ministry for Police supports its core functions of providing independent policy advice, developing legislation and providing strategic coordination across the Police portfolio. It will also continue in its role of supporting the Office of the Inspector of the Police Integrity Commission.

Total expenses are estimated at \$7.3 million in 2008-09.

Capital Expenditure

The Ministry will spend \$69,000 in 2008-09 on minor equipment.

AGENCY RESULT INDICATORS

Portfolio agencies are assisted to meet Government priorities

Result Indicator	Units	2005-06 Actual	2006-07 Actual	2007-08 Budget	2008-09 Forecast
i) Legislative amendments passed by the Parliament	no.	20	20	22	20
ii) Regulation amendments made	no.	7	7	12	8
Note: These result indicators illustrate the number of legislative and regulation amendments that have been made, or are proposed, to ensure that Police have appropriate powers to effectively carry out their duties and to support the operations of other agencies within the Police portfolio.					

Police have appropriate legislative powers

Result Indicator	Units	2005-06 Actual	2006-07 Actual	2007-08 Budget	2008-09 Forecast
i) Reform recommendations arising from activities of portfolio agencies	no.	3	5	13	10
Note: The result indicator identifies the number of reforms made, or proposed, to improve policing.					

NSW POLICE FORCE

The NSW Police Force provides community-based policing services from 80 Local Area Commands. The agency's governing legislation is the *Police Act 1990* and the actions of police officers are guided by the *Law Enforcement (Powers and Responsibilities) Act 2002*.

RESULTS AND SERVICES

The NSW Police Force has lead agency responsibility for coordinating with partner agencies to deliver the following State Plan priorities:

- ◆ R1: Reduced rates of crime, particularly violent crime.
- ◆ R3: Reduced levels of antisocial behaviour.

The NSW Police Force is working with the community to establish a safer environment by reducing violence, crime, and fear of crime by working towards the following results:

- ◆ Rates of crime and violence are reduced.
- ◆ Fear of crime, antisocial behaviour and public disorder is reduced.

The key services provided by the NSW Police Force that contribute to these results include:

- ◆ community support services including supplying an effective, timely and flexible 24 hour response to incidents, emergencies, and public events
- ◆ criminal investigation services including crime detection, investigation, forensic services, and dealing with alleged offenders

- ◆ traffic and commuter services including patrolling roads, highways, and public transport corridors, investigating major vehicle crashes, detecting traffic and transport offences, and supervising peak traffic flows and
- ◆ judicial support including judicial and custodial services, prosecuting offenders, presenting evidence at court, police transport and custody for people under police supervision, and support to victims and witnesses.

The key services provided by the NSW Police Force and the way in which they are expected to contribute to results are set out in the following table:

Service Groups	2008-09 Budget Expenses \$m	Results	
		Reduced crime and violence	Reduced fear of crime, antisocial behaviour & public disorder
Community Support	1,347.8	✓	✓
Criminal Investigation	617.4	✓	✓
Traffic and Commuter Services	213.4	✓	✓
Judicial Support	182.4	✓	✓
Total Expenses Excluding Losses	2,361.1		

RECENT ACHIEVEMENTS

Total expenses have increased by almost 30 per cent since 2003-04, reflecting a significant boost in police numbers to meet the Government's State Plan objectives of reducing crime and anti social behaviour.

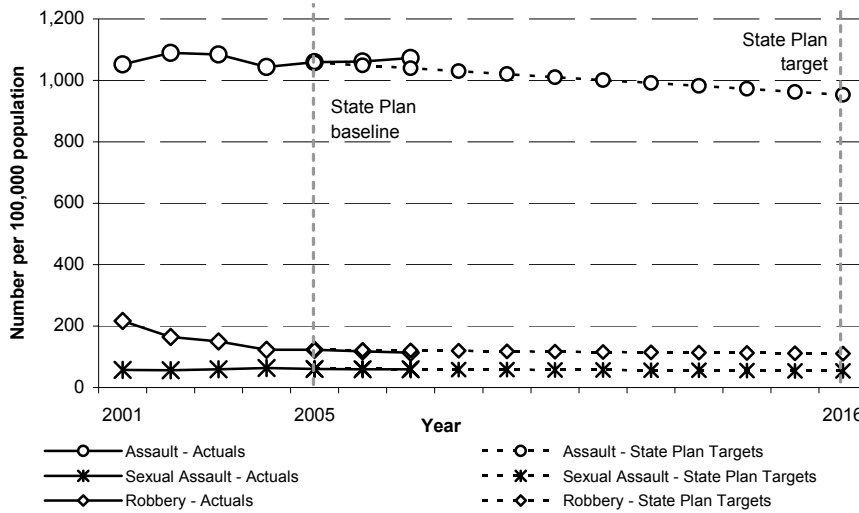
Authorised police numbers were increased to 15,206 in January 2007, a 17.8 per cent increase since 1995.

Additional police resources have enabled the NSW Police Force to continue to provide effective services that drive down crime and maintain public order across New South Wales.

Reduced Levels of Crime

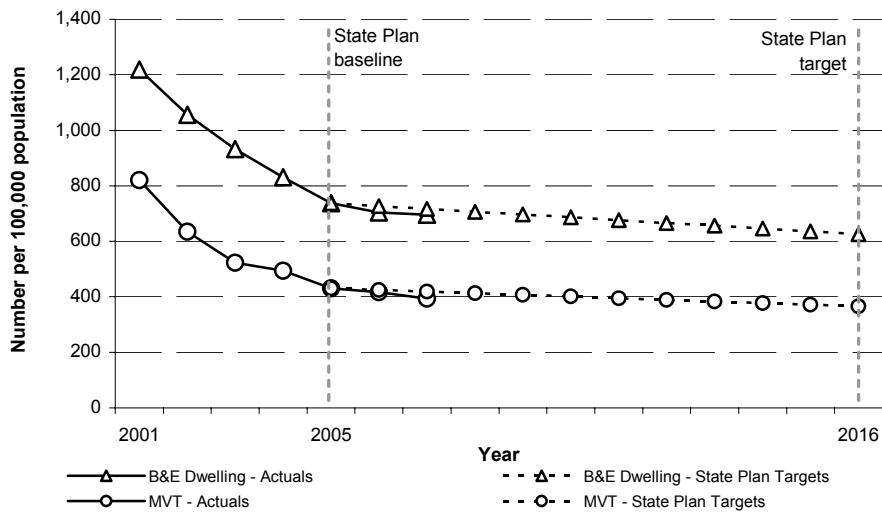
The NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics & Research (BOCSAR) reports that, for the 24 months to December 2007, only one major offence category (steal from motor vehicle) was trending upwards, three (break and enter dwelling, motor vehicle theft, and robbery) were trending downwards. The remaining 13 major offence categories were stable. A sample of these trends is illustrated in the following graphs:

Chart 18.1: Personal Crime Rate Data per 100,000 population



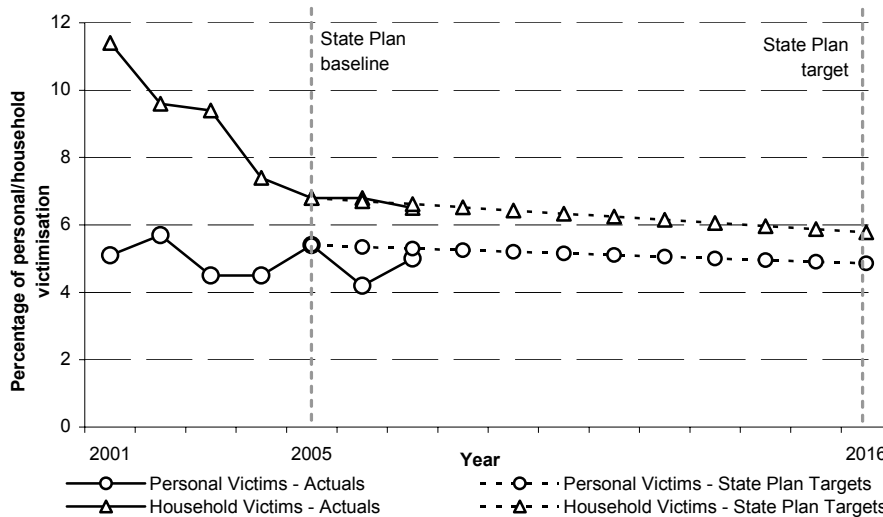
Data source: *BOCSAR Report - An update of long-term trends in property and violent crime in NSW: 1990-2007* (April 2008)

Chart 18.2: Household Crime Rate Data per 100,000 population



The proportion of households that were victims of property crime has reduced from 11.4 per cent in 2001 to 6.5 per cent in 2007. Personal crime rates have been relatively stable over the same period. These results are shown in the following graph:

Chart 18.3: Personal/Household Victimisation Rates (%)



(a) Household crimes include break and enter, attempted break and enter and motor vehicle theft. Personal crimes include robbery, assault and sexual assault.

People feel safer

The percentage of people who feel safe, or very safe, travelling on public transport increased in 2006-07. Compared to five years ago, there were decreases in the proportion of the community who are concerned about illegal drugs, louts and gangs, and drunken or disorderly behaviour.

The NSW community, however, remains more concerned about louts and gangs, and drunken or disorderly behaviour than the Australian population generally. Concern about speeding cars and dangerous or noisy driving has remained steady over the last five years. Fear of becoming a victim of housebreaking or car theft has been falling steadily over the past five years. The level of community concern about becoming a victim of physical or sexual assault in 2006-07 is also significantly lower than in any previous year.

Community satisfaction remains steady

The proportion of the population who agree police treat people fairly and equally has been steady over the past two years. The decrease in the percentage of people satisfied with police dealing with public order problems reflects a return to the level of previous years.

Similarly, the percentage of people who agree most police are honest has increased to the level of four to five years ago. Opinion regarding police performing their job professionally has remained steady over the last five years.

Lowest road toll

The 2007 calendar year recorded the lowest annual road toll since 1945 when New South Wales' population was 43 per cent of today's population. There were 449 people killed in motor vehicle crashes in the 12 months to December 2007, compared to 498 in 2006.

STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS

The Government is supporting a number of initiatives to assist the NSW Police Force achieve its goal of reducing crime, violence and anti social behaviour. These include:

Police Numbers

Further to its commitment to increase authorised police numbers to 15,206 from January 2007, the Government will increase the Force's authorised strength by an additional 750 officers to 15,956 by December 2011. Funding totalling \$191.2 million has been allocated over the next four years for this purpose.

These extra police will be deployed to further strengthen current programs and support new initiatives to reduce crime, violence, and community fear.

Enhanced DNA Testing

The NSW Police Force has achieved significant success in combating crime by using DNA testing as an investigative tool. To enhance technical support for criminal investigation, the Government will provide further funding of \$20.8 million over the next four years for DNA testing and related initiatives.

DNA testing allows police to link a suspect to a crime scene, or to link previously unrelated crimes to each other. DNA can also clear individuals from becoming suspects in an investigation, saving police resources.

2008-09 BUDGET INITIATIVES

Total Expenses

Total expenses are budgeted to increase by \$90 million to almost \$2.4 billion in 2008-09, an increase of 4 per cent compared to last year's allocation.

Budgeted expenses for 2008-09 have reduced by \$8.7 million compared with revised 2007-08 expenses. The major factors contributing to this variation are:

- ◆ a one-off Commonwealth grant in 2007-08 for APEC security (\$37 million)

- ◆ additional expenses in 2007-08 for benefit payments under the Police Death and Disability Scheme (\$55.1 million) and
- ◆ a reduction in 2008-09 workers compensation premiums (\$6.8 million).

Funding has been provided for a number of new and continuing initiatives within the NSW Police Force's budget:

- ◆ an additional \$7.7 million for the employment of an initial 100 police officers as part of a package to increase authorised police numbers by an additional 750 officers by 2011-12
- ◆ an additional \$7.3 million to meet the ongoing costs of new information communication technology capital works
- ◆ total funding of \$6.7 million towards increased forensic DNA testing
- ◆ \$3.7 million continuing funding for civilian Police Community Youth Club managers and
- ◆ \$1.1 million ongoing funding for NSW Police Force drug programs.

Capital Expenditure

The 2008-09 Budget capital program allows for expenditure of \$158.2 million on asset acquisitions. The NSW Police Force's capital program aims to:

- ◆ provide functional and cost effective accommodation where it is needed
- ◆ improve the safety of operational police
- ◆ equip police to enable them to perform their role effectively and
- ◆ increase the efficient and effective use of operational and administrative data.

Major New Works

An amount of \$19 million has been provided for the commencement of major new works in 2008-09. New projects include:

- ◆ \$272,000 for the new Riverstone police station
- ◆ \$250,000 for a new police station for the Lake Macquarie Local Area Command at Glendale
- ◆ \$16.6 million for radio network and communication infrastructure upgrades

- ◆ \$484,000 to fit out vehicles for additional police officers
- ◆ \$1 million for a mobile forensic laboratory and
- ◆ \$350,000 for a new mobile telephone interception system.

Work-in-Progress

A total of \$113.9 million has been provided in 2008-09 for the continuation or completion of projects, including:

- ◆ \$7.8 million to complete new police stations at Dubbo, Wagga Wagga, Orange, and The Rocks
- ◆ \$52.8 million to continue the construction of new police stations at Parramatta, Camden, Granville, Kempsey, Lake Illawarra Local Area Command, Raymond Terrace, Windsor, Wyong, Burwood, and Leichhardt Local Area Command
- ◆ \$2.4 million for an upgrade of the Sydney Police Centre
- ◆ \$4 million for a forensic information management system
- ◆ \$26.4 million for the upgrade of the Core Operating Policing System and
- ◆ \$20.4 million for other information and communications technology projects including an upgrade of mobile data terminals and other major assets.

Minor Works

The 2008-09 minor works allocation of \$25.3 million provides for minor building and information communications technology works, and the replacement of general and specialist equipment.

AGENCY RESULT INDICATORS

Reduced crime and violence

Result Indicator	Units	2005-06 Actual	2006-07 Actual	2007-08 Budget	2008-09 Forecast
i) Victims of personal crime	%	4.2	5.0	5.3	5.2
ii) Victims of property crime	%	6.8	6.5	6.5	6.4

Notes:

i) This indicator shows the proportion of persons aged 15 years or over who were victims of assault, robbery or sexual assault. The target is a sustained rate below 4.9 per cent by 2016.

ii) This indicator shows the proportion of households that were victims of attempted break and enter, break and enter, or motor vehicle theft. The target is a sustained rate below 5.8 per cent by 2016.

Reduced fear of crime, antisocial behaviour and public disorder

Result Indicator	Units	2005-06 Actual	2006-07 Actual	2007-08 Budget	2008-09 Forecast
i) People who consider speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving to be a problem in their own neighbourhood	%	70-74	70-73	72-75	71-74
ii) People who consider graffiti or other vandalism to be a problem in their own neighbourhood	%	49-53	52-55	53-56	48-51
iii) People who consider louts or gangs to be a problem in their own neighbourhood	%	39-43	38-40	39-42	38-41
iv) People who consider drunken or disorderly behaviour to be a problem in their own neighbourhood	%	45-49	46-49	48-51	44-47

Note:

Survey estimates are subject to sample error. These indicators show the proportion of persons aged 15 years or over who perceived these issues to be a problem in their neighbourhood. Perceptions are influenced by many factors, not necessarily related to the actual level of crime and social disorder (e.g. media reporting and past personal experiences).

NEW SOUTH WALES CRIME COMMISSION

The New South Wales Crime Commission is a statutory corporation established under the *New South Wales Crime Commission Act 1985*. It also administers the *Criminal Assets Recovery Act 1990*.

The Commission was established to combat the incidence of illegal drug trafficking, organised crime and other serious crime in New South Wales. This involves obtaining evidence for prosecutions and/or the forfeiture of criminal assets.

The Commission furnishes reports relating to illegal drug trafficking and organised crime; reviews police inquiries into criminal activity as requested by its Management Committee; and disseminates information, intelligence, investigatory, technological and analytical expertise.

The Commission works closely with other law enforcement agencies to achieve its aims.

RESULTS AND SERVICES

The Commission aims to reduce the incidence of drug trafficking, organised crime and other serious crime in New South Wales by working towards the following results:

- ◆ High-level drug traffickers and persons involved in organised and other serious crime are investigated, apprehended and prosecuted.
- ◆ The proceeds of serious crime are identified, restrained and confiscated.

Key services provided by the Commission that contribute to these results include:

- ◆ gathering evidence and intelligence through the use of the Commission's investigative capacity to target serious criminals and
- ◆ restraining and confiscating the assets of persons involved in serious criminal activity.

The key services provided by the Commission and the way in which they are expected to contribute to these results are set out in the following table:

Service Groups	2008-09 Budget Expenses \$m	Results	
		Criminals investigated, apprehended and prosecuted	Assets of serious criminals are identified, restrained and confiscated
Criminal Investigations	14.2	✓	
Confiscation of Assets	3.6		✓
Total Expenses Excluding Losses	17.8		

RECENT ACHIEVEMENTS

The Commission analyses quantitative outputs on an annual basis and compares figures from previous years. Aggregated outputs include the incidence of use of the Commission's coercive powers (being summonses to attend hearings and notices to produce documents) as well as total value of orders made by the Supreme Court in confiscation proceedings. These are also compared to the real variation in the primary input, being the cost-to-government of the Commission's operations. This analysis shows an increase in outputs over time against a relatively stable cost base.

STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS

The confiscation of proceeds of crime, through the administration of the *Criminal Assets Recovery Act 1990*, has seen a substantial amount of money confiscated from organised criminals since its inception. However, more sophisticated methods of laundering the proceeds of crime and concealing criminal assets have created a significant challenge.

The Commission will concentrate greater effort on the recovery of the laundered proceeds of crime and criminal prosecution, including pursuing opportunities to better identify laundering crime proceeds in conjunction with the Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre and other partner agencies.

2008-09 BUDGET INITIATIVES

Total Expenses

The Commission's total expenses are estimated at \$17.8 million in 2008-09, an increase of 3.4 per cent compared to 2007-08.

Capital Expenditure

The Commission's capital allocation of \$1.6 million in 2008-09 will be used to maintain the technological responses to crime through the upgrade and replacement of equipment. Some minor new applications in the technical surveillance area will also be acquired.

AGENCY RESULT INDICATORS

Criminals investigated, apprehended and prosecuted

Result Indicator	Units	2005-06 Actual	2006-07 Actual	2007-08 Budget	2008-09 Forecast
i) Criminals prosecuted	no. of charges	2,168	2,482	2,500	2,500
Note: This indicator shows the number of charges. Numbers of arrests and charges can be misleading indicators as qualitative results are not reflected in this data.					

Assets of serious criminals are identified, restrained and confiscated

Result Indicator	Units	2005-06 Actual	2006-07 Actual	2007-08 Budget	2008-09 Forecast
i) Realisable confiscation orders	\$'000	15,893	20,968	15,000	15,000
Note: This indicator shows the value of court orders requiring the payment of proceeds from confiscated assets to the Confiscated Proceeds (of crime) Account. These funds can be used for a range of law enforcement purposes.					

POLICE INTEGRITY COMMISSION

The Police Integrity Commission is responsible for preventing, detecting and investigating serious police misconduct. The Commission oversees and manages other agencies involved with the investigation of serious police misconduct. Relevant legislation is the *Police Integrity Commission Act 1996*.

RESULTS AND SERVICES

The Commission promotes public confidence in the integrity of the NSW Police Force by working towards the following results:

- ◆ The incidence of serious misconduct in the NSW Police Force is reduced.
- ◆ Serious police misconduct is prevented by supporting improvements to the NSW Police Force's systems and practices.

Key services provided by the Commission that contribute to these results include:

- ◆ investigating and exposing serious police misconduct through investigations, hearings and reports
- ◆ initiating and participating in research projects to develop and improve practices in the NSW Police Force and
- ◆ evaluating complaints of serious misconduct against police officers.

The key services provided by the Commission and the way in which they are expected to contribute to results are set out in the following table:

Service Groups	2008-09 Budget Expenses \$m	Results	
		Reduce incidence of police misconduct	Prevent serious police misconduct
Investigations	17.0	✓	✓
Research	1.5		✓
Complaints management	0.8	✓	✓
Total Expenses Excluding Losses	19.3		

RECENT ACHIEVEMENTS

Investigations and associated hearings (public and private) into instances of police misconduct drive the costs of the Commission.

Achievements in 2007-08 include:

- ◆ A public report about an investigation that examined whether a senior NSW Police officer improperly interfered in the investigation of a sexual assault allegation and that officer's unauthorised release of confidential police information to the media.
- ◆ A public report of the police investigation into the disappearance and suspected murder of a young woman in December 2001.

STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS

The Commission balances its core investigative and preventative functions to reduce the incidence of serious police misconduct in New South Wales.

Commission activities will continue to focus on practical recommendations to improve the systems and practices in the NSW Police Force.

Where appropriate, public hearings and investigation reports will increase and maintain public confidence in the integrity of the NSW Police Force.

2008-09 BUDGET INITIATIVES

Total Expenses

The Commission's total expenses for 2008-09 are estimated at \$19.3 million, which is an increase of 2.1 per cent compared to 2007-08.

Capital Expenditure

The Commission's capital allocation of \$1.8 million in 2008-09 provides for the replacement and upgrade of IT and other equipment.

AGENCY RESULT INDICATORS

Reducing incidence of serious misconduct in the NSW Police Force

Result Indicator	Units	2005-06 Actual	2006-07 Actual	2007-08 Budget	2008-09 Forecast
i) Total complaints that are non-referred	%	40	43	43	43
ii) Hearing days that are public	%	7	10	10	10

Notes:

i) This indicator shows how effective the Commission is in detecting police misconduct. Non-referred complaints are complaints received by the Commission from sources other than the NSW Ombudsman and NSW Police Force.

ii) This indicator shows the exposure of police misconduct via public hearings. Evidence gathered during an investigation will determine if it is appropriate to hold a public hearing as part of the investigation. A historical average has been used to forecast figures for the purposes of this document.

Preventing serious police misconduct in the NSW Police Force

Result Indicator	Units	2005-06 Actual	2006-07 Actual	2007-08 Budget	2008-09 Forecast
i) Requests for advice from NSW Police Force, which are met	%	100	100	100	100
ii) Prevention advice provided in relation to NSW Police Force systems and practices	no.	n.a.	25	25	25

Notes:

i) This indicator is a benchmark for the Commission's response to enquiries.

ii) This indicator shows that the Commission is providing corruption prevention advice either directly to the NSW Police Force or other organisations that are involved with NSW Police Force practices such as the NSW Ombudsman.