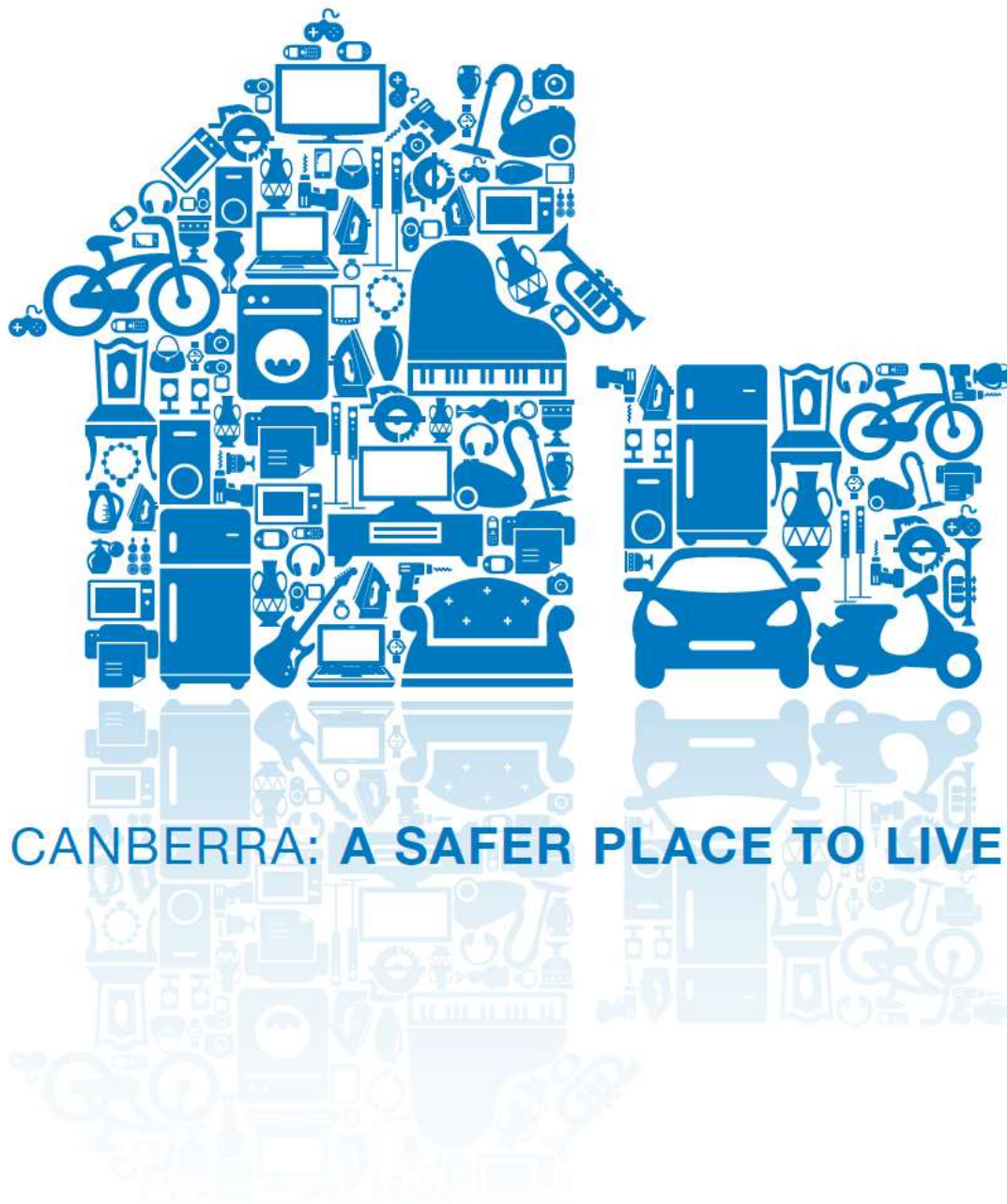


PROPERTY CRIME **REDUCTION STRATEGY** **2012 - 2015**

Progress Report 2012 – 2013



1. CONTENTS

| | | |
|----|---|-----------|
| 1. | CONTENTS..... | 2 |
| 2. | LIST OF ACRONYMS..... | 3 |
| 3. | INTRODUCTION..... | 4 |
| 4. | TARGETS AND PERFORMANCE | 6 |
| | Performance against Strategy’s Targets..... | 7 |
| 5. | ACTION PLAN | 9 |
| | Action Item Status..... | 10 |
| | Classification of Individual Tasks..... | 11 |
| | Performance against Numeric Targets | 13 |
| | Key Achievements..... | 15 |
| 6. | OBJECTIVES | 17 |
| | Objective 1 - Stopping the Cycle..... | 17 |
| | Core Strategic Focus Area 1: | 17 |
| | Core Strategic Focus Area 2: | 18 |
| | Core Strategic Focus Area 3: | 19 |
| | Objective 2 - Engaging the Disengaged..... | 19 |
| | Core Strategic Focus Area 4: | 19 |
| | Core Strategic Focus Area 5: | 19 |
| | Core Strategic Focus Area 6: | 21 |
| | Objective 3 - Creating a Safer, More Secure Community..... | 21 |
| | Core Strategic Focus Area 7: | 21 |
| | Core Strategic Focus Area 8: | 21 |
| | Core Strategic Focus Area 9: | 22 |
| | Conclusion..... | 22 |
| 7. | APPENDIX A – PROGRESS ON ACTION ITEMS..... | 23 |
| | Objective 1 – Stopping the Cycle | 23 |
| | Objective 2 – Engaging the Disengaged..... | 40 |
| | Objective 3 – Creating a Safer, Secure Canberra | 40 |
| | General Priorities | 61 |

2. LIST OF ACRONYMS

| | |
|--------|--|
| ABS | Australian Bureau of Statistics |
| ACTCS | ACT Corrective Services (part of JACSD) |
| ACTP | ACT Policing |
| AFP | Australian Federal Police |
| AJA | Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Justice Agreement |
| AMC | Alexander Maconochie Centre (ACT's Prison) |
| CADAS | Court Alcohol and Drug Assessment Service |
| CAMHS | Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service (part of HD) |
| CIT | Canberra Institute of Technology |
| CPTED | Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design |
| CSD | Community Services Directorate |
| DPP | Director of Public Prosecutions (part of JACSD) |
| ESDD | Environment and Sustainable Development Directorate |
| ETD | Education and Training Directorate |
| HD | Health Directorate |
| JACSD | Justice and Community Safety Directorate |
| NMVTRC | National Motor Vehicle Theft Reduction Council |
| OCYFS | Office of Children, Youth and Family Support (part of CSD) |
| RJU | Restorative Justice Unit (part of JACSD) |
| TAMSD | Territory and Municipal Services Directorate |
| VSACT | Victim Support ACT |
| YDAC | Youth Drug and Alcohol Court |

3. INTRODUCTION

Launched on 31 May 2012, the ACT Property Crime Reduction Strategy 2012-15 is the key Government response to lowering and sustaining reduced levels of burglary offending and motor vehicle theft for the Canberra community.

This Strategy builds on the success of the ACT Property Crime Reduction Strategy 2004-07-*Building a Safer Community* by drawing on the same core principles:

- recognition of the importance of integrated approaches across Government and community in addressing crime and complex social issues which contribute to property crime;
- recognition of the importance of the justice system in identifying high-risk offenders and changing their behaviour through law enforcement and rehabilitation programs;
- a commitment to community capacity building;
- recognition of the value of using the experience of those who have experienced property crime and who are also most at risk of property crime; and
- recognition of the potential for designing-out-crime principles to deter crime and reduce fear of crime.

The vision of the 2012-15 Strategy is to make Canberra a safer place to live through a collaborative whole-of-government effort to produce a sustainable reduction in burglaries and motor vehicle thefts. More specifically from a 2010 baseline, the Strategy aims to reduce burglary crime by a further 10% and motor vehicle theft by a further 20% by 31 December 2015.

To achieve this vision – three objectives have been set:

1. stopping the cycle of offending – justice reinvestment
2. engaging the disengaged – the role of early intervention
3. creating a safer, more secure community – supporting victims of crime, making buildings and public places safer and ensuring cars are secure

Underpinning each of these objectives is an Action Plan, containing specific crime reduction and prevention measures. The Action Plan identifies and links strategic focus areas for the government and the community sectors to produce sustainable reductions in property crime. Each objective is further supported by programs, projects and activities within the Action Plan that address the following areas:

- law enforcement operations to reduce property crime
- early intervention/diversion programs for young people
- programs for recidivist property crime offenders
- community education, awareness and capacity building and,
- designing out crime in existing and planned buildings and public spaces

The 2012-15 Strategy follows a combined approach to property crime in the ACT involving, not only the policing and law enforcement authorities, but government directorates, community organisations and members of the general community.

The success of this Strategy to date is clearly demonstrated by the 2012-13 property crime results compared to 2011-12 results:¹

- burglary offences declined by 14.3%
 - that translates to 375 fewer offences in the 12 months to June 2013 (2,241 offences) compared to the 12 months to June 2012 (2,616 offences)
- motor vehicle theft offences declined by 27.1%
 - that translates to 321 fewer offences in the 12 months to June 2013 (862 offences) compared to the 12 months to June 2012 (1,183 offences)

The implementation of the 2012-15 Strategy continues in parallel with a number of comprehensive and dynamic strategies across government, in particular the *Blueprint for Youth Justice in the ACT 2012-22* and the *Engaging Schools Framework*.

The *Blueprint for Youth Justice in the ACT 2012-22* is a ten year strategic plan to reform the youth justice system and improve outcomes for vulnerable young people in the ACT. Its long term aim is to reduce the number of young people who come into contact with the youth justice system and to provide a quality youth justice system. A number of initiatives such as the After Hours Bail Support Service to divert young people from Bimberi Youth Justice Centre have been delivered under the Blueprint which links directly to achieving the objectives of this Strategy.

The *Engaging Schools Framework* focuses on four key areas of good practice – strengthening relationships; valuing, understanding and having high expectations of every student; enriching connections with communities; and building engaging school cultures. These key areas contribute significantly towards the core strategic focus areas of the 2012-15 Strategy, in particular, by providing a variety of pathways and strategies to ensure that all young people at risk remain engaged in education, training and employment.

¹ See ACT Criminal Justice Statistical Profile – June 2013 Quarter
http://www.justice.act.gov.au/criminal_and_civil_justice/criminal_justice_statistical_profiles and ACT Policing Annual Report 2012-2013 <http://www.police.act.gov.au/media-centre/publications/annual-reports.aspx>.

4. TARGETS AND PERFORMANCE

The vision of the 2012-15 Strategy is to make Canberra a safer place to live through a collaborative whole of Government effort to produce a sustainable reduction in burglaries and motor vehicle thefts. To achieve this vision the target has been set to reduce property crime, from a 2010 baseline, by a further 10% for burglary crime and 20% for motor vehicle theft by 31 December 2015.

| Victim Type | Base year (2010) | Target by 31 December 2015 ² |
|---------------------|------------------|---|
| Burglary | 4240 victims | ↓ 10% (approx. 3816 victims or less) |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | 1331 victims | ↓ 20% (approx. 1065 victims or less) |

The success of the 2012-15 Strategy is measured from a baseline year of 2010. This is an important measuring point for two reasons. Firstly, 2010 is the year before development of the Strategy commenced, and the government effort to achieving the Strategy's objectives can be measured going forward from this point in time. Secondly by 2010 two year's of data had been accumulated incorporating changes to the ABS counting rules, related to offence classification codes³ and victims data collection method and survey redesign. This provided a stable data set from which to measure progress towards the achieving the Strategy's targets. These ABS data changes also mean that it is not possible to compare the data presented in the previous Strategy with data that is presented in the 2012-15 Strategy.

It is also important to acknowledge that the primary burglary and motor vehicle theft targets are measured according to a calendar year as this is the timeframe in which the ABS records reported crime for victims. As the ABS is an independent reporting source it is an important reference point from which to measure the success of this Strategy. This point in time measurement contrasts with numeric milestones/targets measured in the Action Plan as they are reported for the financial year. The updates provided in this report against the Strategy's Action Plan includes the progress made by responsible agencies during the 2012-13 financial year.

² The percentage difference from the target is based on data sourced from the *ABS Recorded Crime – Victims Australia*, as at 2010 (Published 23 June 2011) which is correct at the time of publication. ABS Victim data is based on calendar years and is published at the end of June each year and reports on offences in the previous calendar year. It is also important to note that because policing data is live an adjustment in the figures can occur when the same data is reported upon at a later point in time. In the ACT there is a time lag between the reporting of criminal incidents to police and the verification of these incidents on the Police Real-time Online Management Information System (PROMIS). The baseline year of 2010 will lock in the data but future years will show an adjustment from these baseline figures as the data is being pulled from a live data source.

³ A revised edition of the Australian Standard Offence Classification (ASOC), Australia, 2008 (second edition), (cat. No 1234.0) had been released and applied to the data in the *ABS Recorded Crime – Offenders Australia*, 2008-09 series (cat. No 4519.0). ASOC provides a uniform national classificatory framework for classifying offences across Australia for statistical purposes. Associated with each classification are coding rules which ensure that the counting of information is consistent across states and territories. This revision means that data from 2007-08 is not comparable to the 2008-09 data as the publications prior to 2007-08 are based on the previous ASOC (1997).

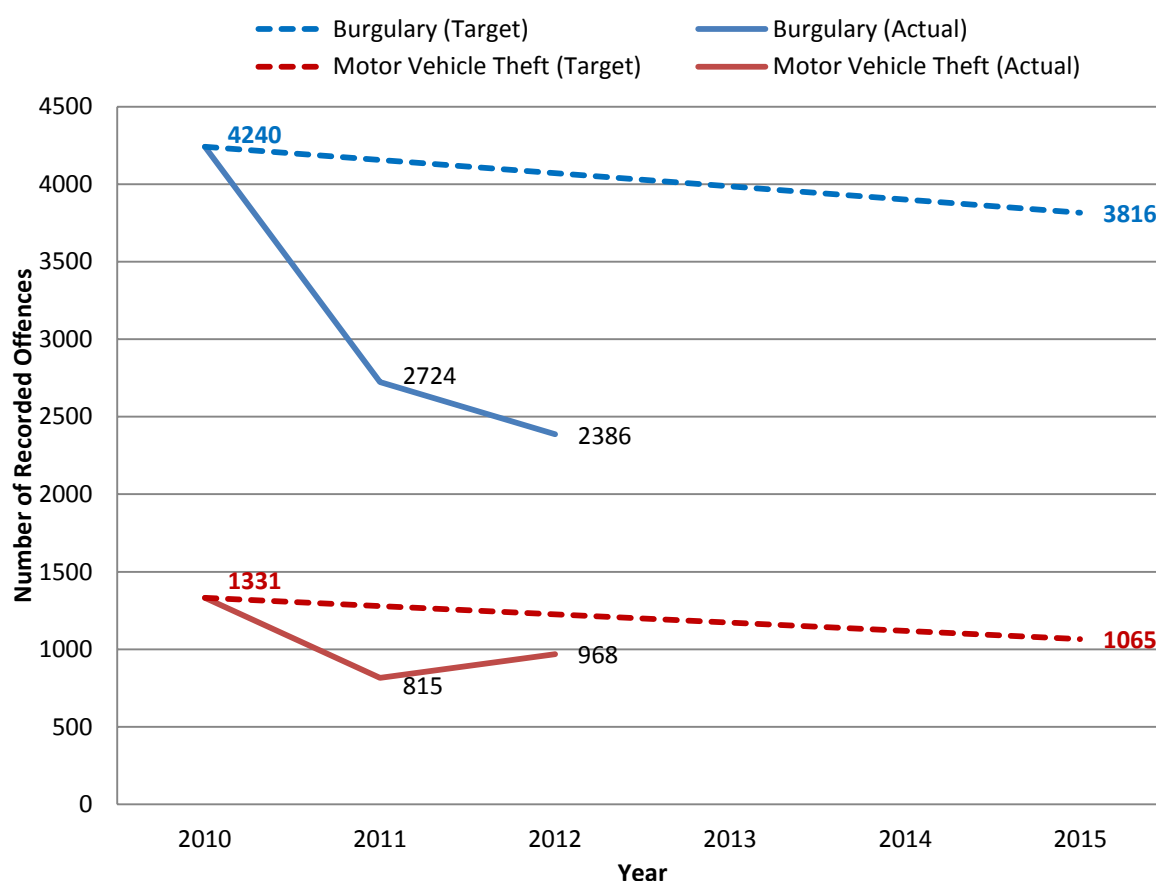
Performance against Strategy's Targets

The *ABS Recorded Crime – Victims Australia 2012* results show a 43.7% decrease in burglary, and a 27.3% decrease in motor vehicle theft when compared with the 2010 baseline. The government's commitment to driving down property crime is clearly demonstrated in the strong results reported for 2012.

| Victim Type | Base year (2010) ⁴ | 2011 ⁶ | 2012 ⁵ |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Burglary | 4240 victims | 2724 victims | 2386 victims |
| Motor vehicle theft | 1331 victims | 815 victims | 968 victims |

Figure 1 provides the number of burglary and motor vehicle theft offences recorded each year since the base year of 2010.

Figure 1: Number of Recorded Offences by Year



To contextualise these positive results a comprehensive review of the Strategy's Action Plan, which contains 68 programs, projects and activities that aim to prevent or reduce property crime is provided in Appendix A of this report. In summary, all but one action item has been progressed during 2012-13. However, one item, related to school participation and attainment rates, could not be reported on as the measure has been discontinued. This

⁴ These figures are based on the *Recorded Crime -Victims Australia 2010* reported results.

⁵ The figures for 2011 and 2012 are taken from the *Recorded Crime – Victims Australia 2012* reported results.

measure is under review and a new school participation and attainment rate will be reported on in 2013-14. Further to this, two items have not achieved their target (Item 1.16 and 3.4). Further information on this is contained in the section below entitled Performance Against Numeric Targets.

It is also noted that a small number of the action items in the Action Plan involve the delivery of programs which are subject to budgetary constraints (Item 1.21, 2.6, 3.5). JACSD will work closely with agencies to determine alternative actions that can address the property crime issues being tackled by these items should the current actions be impacted by budgetary constraints.

5. ACTION PLAN

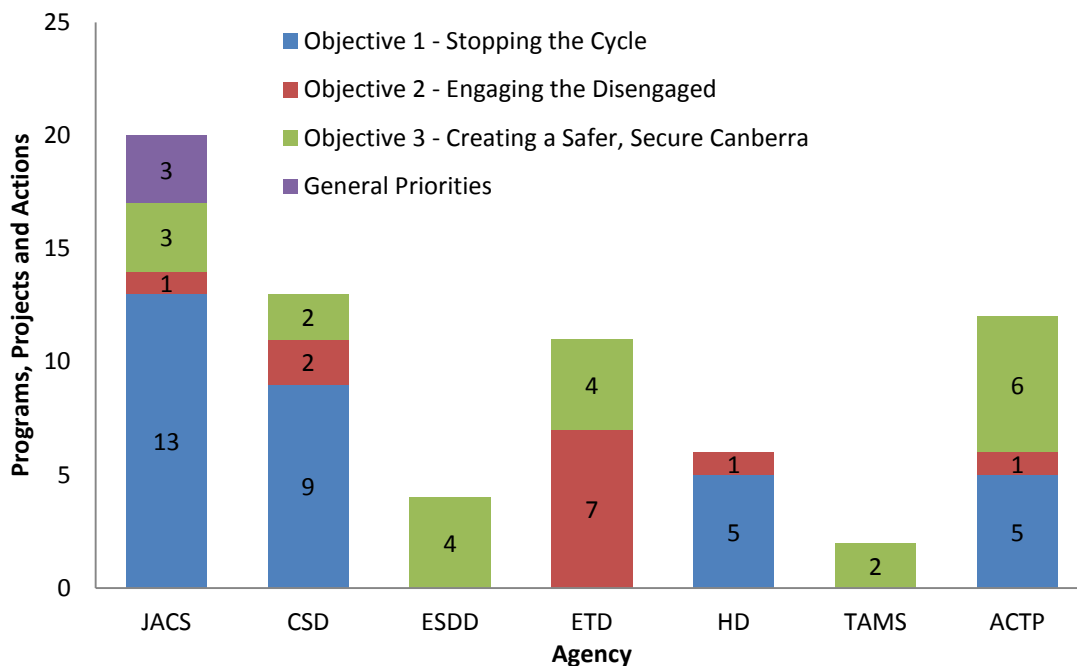
The 2012-15 Strategy includes a comprehensive Action Plan that identifies 68 programs, projects and actions that drive crime reduction and crime prevention outcomes for each of the objectives of the Strategy.

The delivery of this Action Plan is facilitated by government agencies including JACSD, CSD, ESDD, ETD, HD, TAMSD, ACTP, and non-government agencies such as Reclink Australia, Northside Community Services and Canberra Police Community Youth Club Inc.

Each action item identifies a lead agency and partner agencies central to its delivery. Attached to the action item is its milestone and target (where relevant) which also contains a category breakdown for each action item and its status for 2012-13. Reporting in 2012-13 indicates the progress and status of each action item.

Figure 2 provides a breakdown of the number of programs, projects and actions being facilitated by each of the lead agencies, against the three key objectives of the Strategy. This clearly shows the collaborative effort being invested by a diverse range of government agencies in partnership with the community sector to drive down property crime in the ACT.

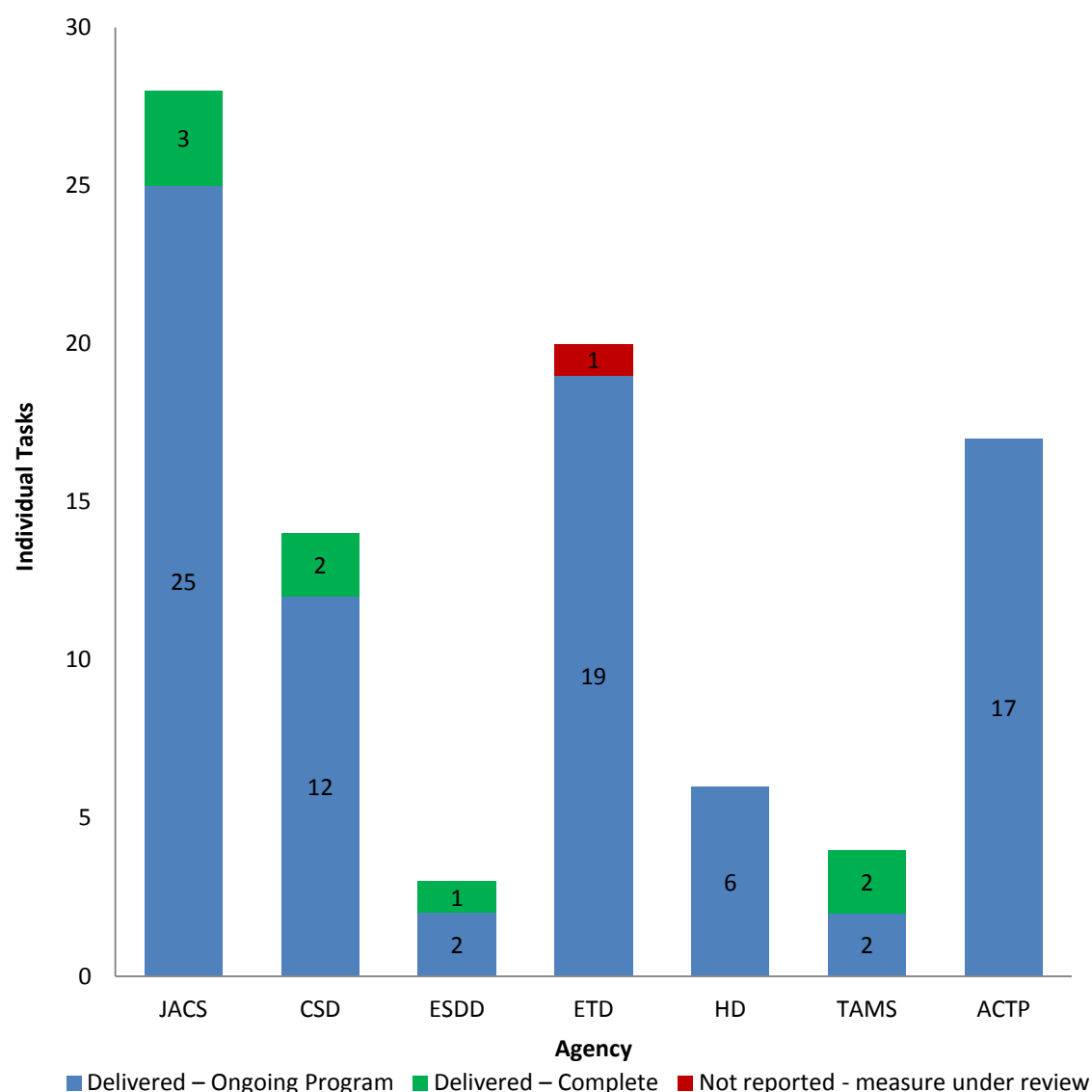
Figure 2: Number of Action Items by Agency and Objective



Action Item Status

The 2012-15 Strategy's Action Plan has 68 actions items. Some action items have a number of sub-tasks. Once these sub-tasks are taken into consideration, there are 92 individual tasks with corresponding milestones or targets. Figure 3 provides a breakdown of the status of the 92 individual tasks included in the Strategy's Action Plan.

Figure 3: Number of Individual Tasks by Agency and Status



Appendix A of this report details the progress made against the milestones or targets of each of the individual tasks in 2012-13. As illustrated in figure 3, all but one of these individual tasks have been delivered during the reporting period. One item, is under review as the measure could not be reported on for 2012-13. Item 2.6 – Increased school participation and attainment rates contains a target to increase the proportion of 20-24 year olds with a Year 12 or equivalent vocational qualification to 94.3%. The ABS measurement of this indicator has been discontinued as it is unable to reliably measure attainment rates

at the jurisdictional level. A new school participation and attainment rate will be reported at Item 2.6 in 2013-14.

The majority of the tasks (84) relate to an ongoing program or service, therefore will continue to be reported against throughout the life the Strategy. For example, task 1.2.2 requires the JACSD to increase or maintain year on year the number of young people referred to Galambany 'Circle Sentencing' Court. This is an ongoing milestone, and the progress against this task will be reported annually until 2015. For the 2012-13 year, 50 referrals were made to the Galambany 'Circle Sentencing' Court and, as such, the status of this individual task is "Delivered – Ongoing Program".

Eight of the individual tasks of the Strategy's Action Plan have been successfully completed achieving the desired outcome. These include:

- finalising a revised Galambany Court Practise Direction (task 1.2.1 and 1.17.1);
- completing a formal evaluation of the afterhours bail support service (task 1.6);
- developing and implementing a pilot Throughcare program that is capable of delivery tangible supports and services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander clients (task 1.15);
- incorporating the responsibility of reporting suspicious behaviour to appropriate authorities into the daily standard operating procedures of Rangers (task 3.13.1);
- incorporating a requirement to have all abandoned vehicles checked against ACTP's stolen motor vehicle records into the Ranger Services' Quality Assurance system (task 3.13.2);
- adopting the ACT Planning Strategy in replacement of the Spatial Plan (task 3.15); and
- delivering a works program to provide various safety and security improvements to older peoples unit complexes following an internal review of the public housing safety and security policies (task 3.17).

Classification of Individual Tasks

The individual tasks within the 2012-15 Strategy's Action Plan have been classified into categories to demonstrate the broad range of cross government actions being undertaken to prevent and reduce property crime. These categories are program/service, strategy, governance, training, evaluation/research, assessment, reporting and data.

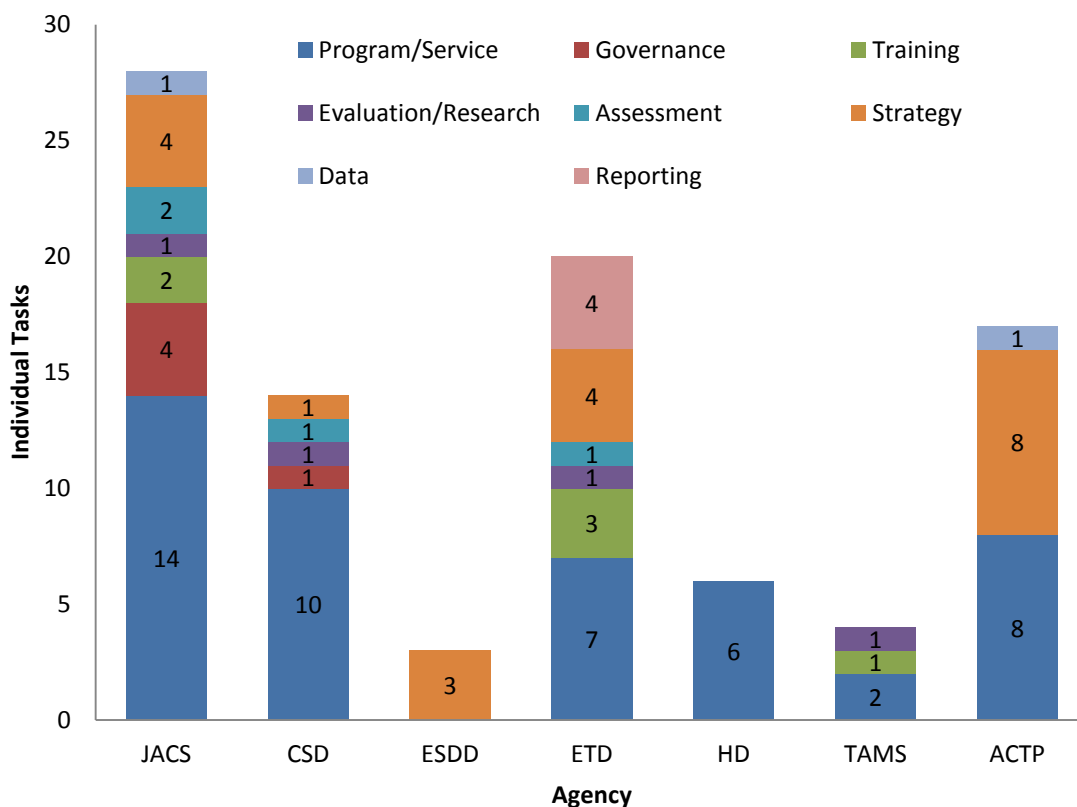
- Program/Service – these tasks relate to the delivery of a program or service that aim to prevent property crime, reduce property crime or support those affected by property crime.
- Strategy – refers to those tasks that are related to initiating or continuing the delivery of a strategy that contributes to preventing or reducing property crime.
- Governance – refers to those tasks that involve documentation or practices being undertaken that strengthen the impact of a process on property crime prevention or reduction.
- Training – tasks that require staff to be trained to better deliver a program or service aimed at preventing or reducing property crime.

- Evaluation/Research – refers to those tasks that involve conducting formal evaluations or research to enhance existing measures undertaken to address property crime related issues.
- Assessment – these tasks relate to conducting assessments of risk of offending, skill level (for example, numeracy and literacy) or needs that influence on property crime prevention or reductions.
- Reporting – these tasks relate to providing reports to agencies and committees on property crime related matters.
- Data – tasks that require data to be reported on property crime trends and property crime related initiatives in the ACT.

Figure 4 provides a breakdown of the different categories of the individual tasks being facilitated by each of the lead agencies.

73% of the tasks being delivered under the Strategy’s Action Plan involve the introduction or continuation of a program/service (47) or the development and/or implementation of a strategy (20) aimed at reducing property crime in the ACT. The Action Plan also includes tasks that require agencies to provide training (6), implement governance arrangements (5), conduct evaluations/research (4), conduct assessments (4), undertake reporting (4) and present data (2).

Figure 4: Number of Individual Tasks by Agency and Category



Performance against Numeric Targets

A total of 13 individual tasks in the Strategy's Action Plan contain numeric targets as a baseline to monitor and report on for the life of the Strategy.⁶

The 2012-13 report indicates that 90 tasks with numeric targets have either been met or exceeded. Some of the key achievements include:

- the number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adult offenders referred to the Galambany 'Circle Sentencing' Court increased by 38.1% from 26 referrals in 2010-11 to 42 referrals in 2012-13;
- referrals to restorative justice increased by 19.1% from 144 referrals in 2010-11 to 178 referrals in 2012-13;
- referral of juveniles to diversionary programs increased by 82% from 95 referrals in 2010-11 to 173 referrals in 2012-13. The annual target identified in the 2012-13 Purchase Agreement between ACT Government and ACTP were 76 referrals or more. The result of 173 referrals in 2012-13 translates to an increase of 127.6% above the annual target; and
- the annual target for ACTP performance measure 8 - *percentage of persons who are concerned about becoming a victim of motor vehicle theft in the next 12 months* was achieved for the first time since 2005-06. The annual target for 2012-13 was to achieve the national average (43.7%) or less. The 2012-13 result recorded for the ACT was 42.3%, which is 1.4% below the target.
- The take-up of Tenant Participation Grants (formerly Tenant Initiated Grants) for education, employment and training increased from 15 grants in 2010-11 to 65 grants in 2012-13.

There were 2 numeric targets not met in the 2012-13 reporting period (item 1.16 and 3.4).

Item 1.16 focuses on the assessment of all AMC admissions for work readiness skills. The target for 2012-13 was to assess at least 90% of admissions. ACTCS reported that 78% were assessed and that participation is voluntary.

Item 3.4 addresses the annual target for ACTP performance measure 7 - *percentage who are concerned about becoming a victim of housebreaking in the next 12 months* was not achieved in 2012-13. The annual target for 2012-13 was to achieve the national average (56.4%) or less. The 2012-13 result recorded for the ACT was 57.2%, which is 0.8% above the target.

Even though the target for this performance measure was not achieved, , this is still the best result that has been achieved against this measure over the last 10 years and continues the downward trend in concerns about being a victim of housebreaking established over the last four years. It should also be noted that the community's perception of becoming a victim of housebreaking is in contrast to ACTP's operational performance in this area. As stated in the introduction of this report, the June 2013 ACT Criminal Justice Statistical Profile

⁶ The individual tasks that contain numeric targets are under action items 1.1, 1.2, 1.12, 1.13, 1.16, 1.17, 1.26, 2.2, 2.5, 2.6 and 3.4,

indicates that year on year (in the 12 months to June 2013, compared to the 12 months to June 2012) burglary/break and enter is down 14%.

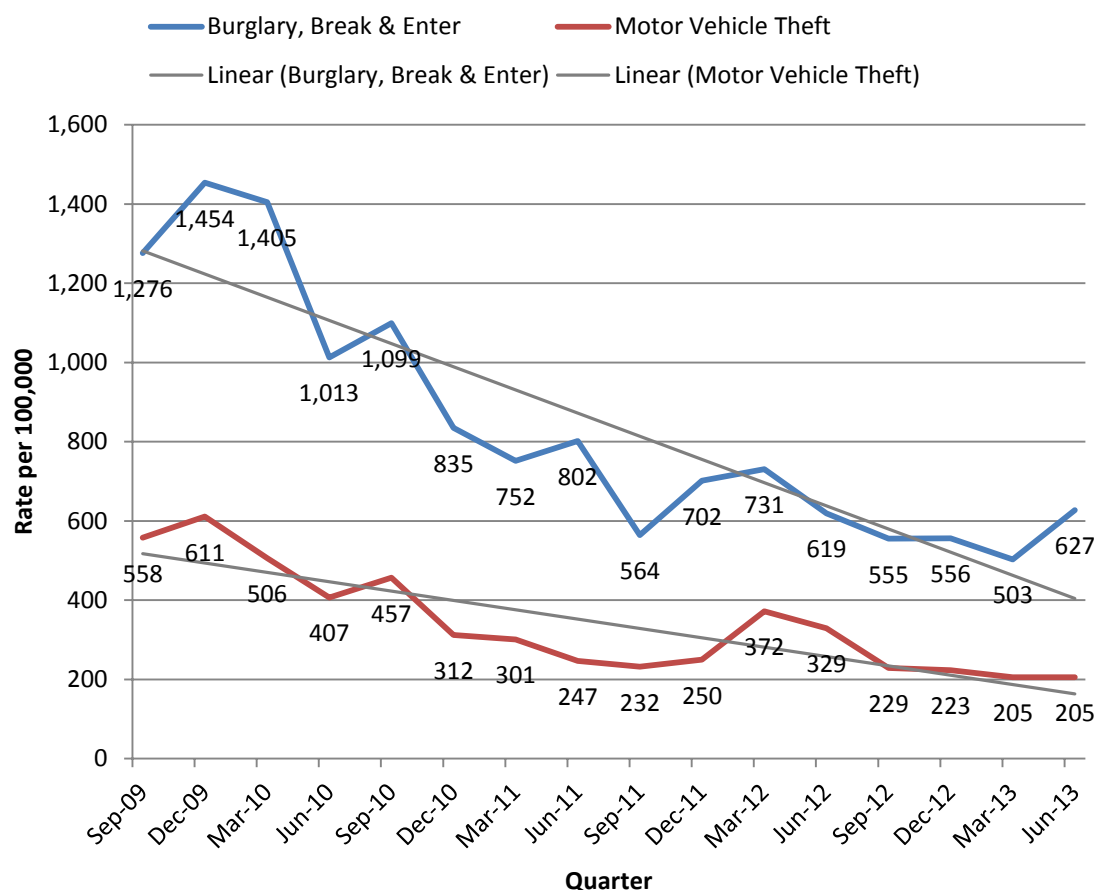
The 2012-15 Strategy continues to operate in parallel with strategic and operational activities taking place across Government that will influence property crime reduction in the ACT in future years.

The contribution of these parallel activities will continue to be reviewed and incorporated into the Action Plan over the life of this Strategy.

Key Achievements

The ACT has experienced positive results and significant downward trends in burglary and motor vehicle theft over the last 12 months. Central to achieving these results has been the ACT Government's continued commitment to the vision and targets of the 2012-15 Strategy.

Figure 5: Burglary, Break and Enter and Motor Vehicle Theft since September 2009⁷



A decrease of 14% in burglary and break and enter offences was reported in the 12 months to June 2013 (2,241), when compared to the previous 12 months to June 2012 (2,616 offences). This translates to 375 fewer offences in the 12 month period. Similarly, in the 12 months to June 2013 there has been a 27% decrease in motor vehicle theft offences (862 offences) when compared to the 12 months to June 2012 (1,183 offences). This translates to 321 fewer offences.

Contributing to these results has been ACTP's continued efforts towards developing and implementing a range of property crime prevention and reduction strategies in support of the 2012-15 Strategy. These include:

⁷ This data is from the ACT Criminal Justice Statistical Profile – June 2013 Quarter
http://www.justice.act.gov.au/criminal_and_civil_justice/criminal_justice_statistical_profiles.

- ACTP's Crime Targeting Team continuing to focus on providing immediate investigative response capacity to volume crime offences;
- patrol members partnering with Forensic Crime Scene Officers when attending Priority 3 property crime incidents including burglaries;
- enhancing the focus of the Suburban Policing Strategy to improve the community's perceptions of crime and safety;
- ACTP's Youth Liaison Team and the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Community Engagement Team partnering with several government and non-government agencies to provide various programs and engagement opportunities focused on early intervention and diversion to at-risk young people; and
- partnering with the Canberra Centre to reduce motor vehicle registration plate theft via the free Project Safe Plate program.

Furthermore, government and non-government agencies have facilitated a range of collaborative initiatives that have significantly contributed towards achieving these positive results in property crime in the ACT. These include:

- funding 46 community organisations through a Infrastructure Safety and Security Grants program to purchase infrastructure and equipment to improve the safety and security of their facilities;
- continuing the delivery of a ACT Engine Immobiliser Scheme which provides ACT residents the opportunity to have an engine immobiliser installed in an eligible vehicle at no cost;
- continuing to work with the NMVTRC to identify opportunities to reduce motor vehicle thefts;
- continuing the delivery of a home safety program targeted at providing vulnerable or at-risk ACT residents with practical information on home safety and security, and where appropriate, home safety assessments and minor home safety and security improvements of their premises;
- funding 26 agencies through the Child, Youth and Family Services Program to deliver targeted prevention and early intervention services to young offenders;
- providing a fulltime classroom teacher for the Cottage program located at Calvary Hospital, which is a day mental health facility run by ACT Health for adolescents with medium to severe mental health issues;
- continuing to investigate options to best incorporate CPTED principles into planning codes; and
- referring all detainees at the Bimberi Youth Detention Centre identified as having a mental illness to the CAMHS for follow-up post release.

6. OBJECTIVES

Underpinning the 2012-15 Strategy are three key objectives to reduce and prevent burglary and motor vehicle theft:

1. Stopping the cycle of offending – justice reinvestment.
2. Engaging the disengaged – the role of early intervention.
3. Creating a safer, more secure community – supporting victims of crime, making buildings and public places safer and ensuring cars are secure.

These objectives were developed based on the objectives from the previous Strategy, combined with an extensive review of current research on property crime rates and trends in the ACT. Agreed to by the Crime Prevention and Community Safety Forum, they represent a whole of government focus on reducing and sustaining lower levels of burglary and motor vehicle theft. Each objective is shaped by three core strategic focus areas that encapsulate the priority effort to achieve property crime prevention and reduction.

Below is a discussion about particular work that has been undertaken in 2012-13 on the core strategic focus areas.

Objective 1 - Stopping the Cycle

This objective focuses on stopping the cycle of offending and breaking the associated cycles of vulnerability (including poor mental and physical health, low levels of education, unstable or no employment, unreliable or no housing) through collaborative, cross agency approaches to working with high and complex needs offenders and their families. This objective embraces justice reinvestment - rebalancing criminal justice expenditure from custody to community based initiatives that tackle the causes of crime.

The following core strategic focus areas define three priority work areas for objective one:

Core Strategic Focus Area 1:

Enhancing and sustaining the multi-pronged, intelligence-led police methods for locating, apprehending and monitoring recidivist property offenders.

ACTP's Crime Targeting Team continues to focus upon providing an immediate investigative response capacity to volume crime offences. The ability to direct investigators to significant property offences, incidents where suspects have been identified and to target identified active property offenders remains integral to the team's success. In addition, the Crime Targeting Team works in collaboration with general duties, ACTP Intelligence and AFP Forensic and Data Centres. The Crime Targeting Team's investigative strategy has remained consistent during the 2012-13 reporting period. Further information on ACTP's multi-pronged, intelligence-led policing approach is discussed under action item 1.27 in Appendix A of this report.

Core Strategic Focus Area 2:

Reducing over-representation in the criminal justice system through the implementation of three critical property crime related action items contained in the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Justice Agreement.

This core strategic focus area refers to action items 22, 24 and 32 of the AJA Action Plan. These relate to the facilitation of a range of collaborative, cross agency approaches for delivering diversionary and outreach support services to at-risk and vulnerable Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

Action Item 22

Task: Improve engagement of ACTP with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and young people.

Action: ACTP partnering with community organisations and programs targeting Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and young people to increase engagement and implement early intervention and prevention pathways.

Progress: ACTP's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Community Engagement Team continue to partner with several community organisations in providing programs and engagement opportunities targeted at young Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

Action Item 24

Task: Provide support to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons referred to restorative justice.

Action: Provide support through outreach assessments, home visits and cultural mentoring and support (with the support of partners) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons participating in restorative justice.

Progress: The RJU continues to implement measures to raise the participation rates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in restorative justice through initiatives such as the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Restorative Justice Trial and continuing to raise the profile of restorative justice with the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community through the Indigenous Guidance Partner position.

Action Item 32

Task: Deliver a range of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander programs/activities to meet identified needs of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander men and women within prison and on probation or parole.

Action: Develop and implement a Throughcare/Aftercare program capable of delivering tangible support service and programs to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander clients. Ensure programs cater to the needs of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander clients. Promote Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander trainers co-facilitating programs (where feasible). Develop an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultural place within the AMC to promote cultural activities, cultural revival programs, reconciliation and learning.

Progress: ACTCS has developed and implemented a voluntary pilot Throughcare program that is capable of delivering tangible support and services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander clients.

Further details on the above mentioned programs and other important measures implemented in response to the three critical property crime related action items contained in the AJA are discussed under action items 1.3, 1.15 and 2.1 in Appendix A.

Core Strategic Focus Area 3:

Developing, designing and delivering justice reinvestment and throughcare programs for adult and juvenile recidivist property crime offenders with Government and non-Government agencies.

The ACT Government's commitment to justice reinvestment continues to gain momentum as a key mechanism for addressing reoffending and making the justice system more effective and efficient. Further information on the work being undertaken by the ACT Government in the area of justice reinvestment and the pilot Throughcare program developed and implemented by ACTCS in 2012-13 are discussed under action items 1.15 and 1.32 in Appendix A.

Objective 2 - Engaging the Disengaged

This objective focuses on diverting young property crime offenders from the Criminal Justice system. This objective also focuses on the role of early intervention by working to keep 'at risk' youth engaged in education, training and employment. It is defined by the following core strategic focus areas:

Core Strategic Focus Area 4:

Diverting more young property crime offenders away from the court towards diversionary options including 'at risk' programs and restorative justice.

One of the key initiatives delivered in response to this core strategic focus area was the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Restorative Justice Trial. This trial was initiated by ACTP in partnership with the RJU, where all eligible Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander youth, were referred to Restorative Justice as a diversion from the criminal justice system. Full information on the achievements of this trial and other diversionary options being delivered in the ACT are discussed under action items 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3 in Appendix A.

Core Strategic Focus Area 5:

Facilitating Government and non-Government agencies to work together to identify, refer and comprehensively support 'at risk' young people and their families.

Key achievements in this core strategic focus area in 2012-13 include the delivery of the whole-of-government Blueprint for Youth Justice in the ACT 2012-22 and the Strengthening Families initiative by CSD.

Released in August 2012, the Blueprint was developed by the Youth Justice Implementation Taskforce in consultation with youth justice stakeholders and the broader community. The Blueprint is supported by a three year Action Plan (2012-15) containing 45 actions that are being implemented through a whole-of-government, whole-of-community approach.

Strategy 2 of the Blueprint's Action Plan focuses on diverting children and young people from the formal justice system. Once in the youth justice system, the likelihood of children and young people becoming regular offenders and then entering the adult corrections system later in life increases significantly. Diversion is therefore a critical element of the Blueprint and links directly to the core strategic focus areas of this objective of the Strategy.

The Strengthening Families project was instigated in recognition that a group of individuals and families in the ACT experience poor outcomes against a range of indicators, which in turn can trigger or perpetuate cycles of disadvantage. Strengthening Families has two stages:

1. Stage 1: Listening to Families was about understanding the experiences of families currently accessing multiple services to inform future policy and service delivery in the ACT. This work was undertaken through an innovative co-design approach with families, government and community service providers. Based on the findings from stage 1, a new service approach was designed for prototyping in stage 2.
2. Stage 2: Improving Services With Families has co-produced the new service response with ten families. The project aims were to ensure the right supports are put in place, avoid service duplication, and build capacity within families for self management where possible. Tailored service offers were developed in conjunction with families on the basis of what is desirable, possible, and sustainable.

Lead Workers were authorised to work with and on behalf of the whole family, to ensure accountability of service responses and to work with Government Directorates to identify and address service system barriers. Lead workers and families worked together to map the services providing support in order to determine how coordination of supports could best be achieved. The project also prototyped a Family Information Profile to support consumer driven information sharing across the service system. The Family Information Profile will allow information sharing to be choice based and consumer controlled where possible.

Lead Workers have identified a range of positive outcomes for families including:

- less domestic violence
- less non-attendance at school
- less damage to property
- renewed engagement with services
- increase in the dignity, confidence and self respect of families
- a shift to a future focus

An independent evaluation is being conducted by ANZSOG at the University of Canberra. It is anticipated that a final report will be provided to Government in late 2013.

Core Strategic Focus Area 6:

Enhancing and developing a variety of pathways and strategies to ensure that all young people 'at risk' remain engaged in education, training and employment.

ETD and CSD continue to provide vulnerable and at risk young people with a variety of pathways and strategies to keep them engaged in education, training and employment. A key initiative being currently progressed, which supports this strategic focus area, is the development of ETD's Engaging Schools Framework. Further information on the progress of this framework and other initiatives being delivered across Government in relation to this core strategic focus area is discussed under action items 1.10, 2.5 – 2.11 in Appendix A.

Objective 3 - Creating a Safer, More Secure Community

This objective focuses on providing support and crime prevention information to victims and making buildings and public places safer by designing out crime through, for example, good lighting, easy to read signage and clear pathways. The core strategic focus areas for this objective are:

Core Strategic Focus Area 7:

Enhancing the collaboration between Government, non-Government agencies and community to identify the best ways to design out crime in new and existing spaces.

ESDD in collaboration with various government and non-government organisation continue to implement strategies targeted at designing out crime in new and existing spaces within the ACT. A key achievement in this space has been the ACT Government adopting the new ACT Planning Strategy on 26 June 2012 as a replacement to the 2004 Canberra Spatial Plan. The ACT Planning Strategy was developed by planning experts in consultation with the Canberra community, and will direct the development of Canberra to help the city achieve its economic, cultural and environmental aspirations. Further information on the work being done in relation to designing out crime is discussed under action items 3.15 – 3.20 in Appendix A.

Core Strategic Focus Area 8:

Increasing collaboration of Government and justice agencies to work with special interest groups in the community to promote awareness of strategies that individuals can adopt to minimise their risk of exposure to property crime.

In 2012-13, JACSD along with ACTP has delivered a range of programs and projects promoting awareness and providing financial assistance to special interest groups in the community to increase the safety and security of their premises and reduce the risk of being a victim of property crime. These included:

- a Home Safety Program targeted at vulnerable or at risk ACT residents, which provides comprehensive Home Safety Information Packs, and where appropriate, home safety assessments and minor home safety and security improvements of their premises; and

- a Infrastructure Safety and Security Grants program, which provided 46 community organisations a total of \$320,989 to implement a range of safety and security measures to improve the safety and security of their premises.

Further details on these programs and other initiatives aimed at educating special interest groups in the community to minimise their risk of exposure to property crime is discussed under action items 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 in Appendix A.

Core Strategic Focus Area 9:

Building a property crime-resilient business community by promoting security awareness and property crime reduction activities for the Canberra business community using multiple channels to disseminate information.

ACTP's Business Liaison team continued to provide targeted information to businesses about crime prevention measures through their BizSafe program. The BizSafe program involves the distribution of BizSafe packs to business owners and operators that contains information and advice relating to a number of offences including internet fraud, theft, property damage and how to secure businesses against crime in general. Furthermore, ACTP has a dedicated section on their website for businesses, which contains comprehensive contemporary information in relation to workplace security. Action items 3.11 and 3.12 in Appendix A provide more information on the above initiatives.

Conclusion

The success of the cross government and community sector efforts to reduce burglary and motor vehicle theft is clearly demonstrated in this first year report on the Strategy. In the coming year, the commitment to further reduce and sustain lower levels of property crime will continue and this will ensure that Canberra remains a safer place to live.

7. APPENDIX A – PROGRESS ON ACTION ITEMS

Objective 1 – Stopping the Cycle

| | Programs, Projects and /or Actions | Lead Agency / Partnership | Milestones / Targets | 2012-13 Progress |
|---|--|--|--|---|
| Youth diversion, court, custody and community based actions | | | | |
| 1.1 | Provide the Turnaround program for vulnerable 12-18 year olds with intensive support needs requiring a multi-service response. | CSD (OCYFS) with cross sector governance structure | <p>Provide intensive support for between 25-35 young people annually. (2010 year = 27 young people supported)</p> <p>Category: Program/Service Status: Delivered - Ongoing</p> | Turnaround program support has remained consistent with 28 young people with complex and high risk needs have been provided with intensive support services in 2012-13. |
| 1.2 | Refer young people to Galambany 'Circle Sentencing' Court. | JACS (MC), JACS (RJU), JACS (DPP), CSD | <p>1. 2.1 Finalise the Galambany Court Practice Direction.</p> <p>Category: Governance Status: Delivered - Complete</p> | A revised Practice Direction was finalised in August 2012. |
| | | | <p>1.2.2 Increase or maintain referrals year on year. (2010-11 referrals = 5 young people)</p> <p>Category: Program/Service Status: Delivered – Ongoing</p> | The number of young people referred this financial year (8) has increased slightly from the 2010-11 baseline target of 5. |
| | | | 1.2.3 Annually train new Galambany | In June 2013, an accredited training course was provided to eight |

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|---|
| | | | <p>Court Panel members.</p> <p>Category: Training</p> <p>Status: Delivered - Ongoing</p> | <p>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community members in relation to Panel Members' role in the Galambany Court through the CIT's Yurauna Centre.</p> <p>Recurrent funding of \$5,000 has been made available to provide the accredited training package. This course has previously been provided in October 2010 and September 2011.</p> <p>Training for new Panel Members is mandatory and part of the eligibility criteria for the recruitment of new Panel Members. New and existing panel members may apply for 'Recognised Prior Learning' through CIT's Yurauna Centre.</p> |
| | | | <p>1.2.4 Expand the Galambany Court Strengthening Project to include processes and practices related to young people.</p> <p>Category: Governance</p> <p>Status: Delivered - Ongoing</p> | <p>In 2010, JACS developed an options paper that canvassed a range of opportunities to strengthen the operations of the Galambany Court. The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community provided feedback on the options paper through extensive consultation undertaken by the Aboriginal Justice Centre in 2011. The feedback was collated into a report and provided to JACS in 2012.</p> <p>The report sets out 24 recommendations that range from simple procedural matters to recommendations requiring further policy development and resourcing before implementation can begin.</p> <p>In August 2013 JACS prepared a response agreeing to 15 recommendations, noting eight recommendations and disagreeing with one recommendation proposed in the Community Consultation Report. Full information on the recommendations is reported under Action Item 1.17.</p> <p><u>Indigenous Guidance Partner</u></p> <p>In 2012-13, the RJU's Indigenous Guidance Partner commenced providing support to young Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and their families going through the Galambany Court process.</p> |

| | | | | |
|-----|--|------------|---|---|
| 1.3 | Provide support through outreach assessments, home visits and cultural mentoring and support to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons participating in restorative justice. (AJA action item 24) | JACS (RJU) | <p>Reporting to be undertaken through the annual AJA reporting framework.</p> <p>Category: Program/Service</p> <p>Status: Delivered - Ongoing</p> | <p>The RJU continues to implement measures to raise the participation rates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in restorative justice through initiatives to increase referrals and provide support to young people going through the process.</p> <p><u>Indigenous Guidance Partner</u></p> <p>In 2012-13, the Indigenous Guidance Partner assisted 52 young Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and their families referred to restorative justice.</p> <p>The Indigenous Guidance Partner position is dedicated to raising the profile of restorative justice with the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community, improving engagement with and outcomes for young Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people referred to restorative justice through the provision of outreach services, guidance and support.</p> <p>The primary role of this position is to provide assistance to young Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders and their families throughout the whole process from the assessment and preparation stage to the conference and agreement phases.</p> <p>The position provides aid with transport to and from appointments and community-based placements undertaken by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people as part of their agreements.</p> |
| 1.4 | Refer young people to the Early Intervention Drug Diversion Program. | ACTP, HD | <p>Diversion of under-age drinkers to a health assessment and alcohol information session with their parent or guardian.</p> <p>(2010-11 = 152)</p> <p>Category: Program/Service</p> <p>Status: Delivered - Ongoing</p> | <p>The ACTP Youth Liaison Team is included in any ACTP operation where the opportunity exists for young people to engage in under-age drinking, including events such as Skyfire and Groovin' the Moo.</p> <p>Since the inception of the program in December 2010, ACTP diverted 386 young people for under-age drinking and drug use, of which only 10 young people have come to police attention for the same offence.</p> <p>The ACTP Youth Liaison Team diverted 154 young people in 2011-12 and 80 young people in 2012-13 for under-age drinking and drug use.</p> <p>The statistics from the Early Intervention Pilot Program (EIPP) showed</p> |

| | | | | |
|-----|---|----------------|--|--|
| | | | | <p>that the program was highly successful and provided a positive intervention in a young person's drinking patterns by providing them with practical and useful information. In addition the EIPP provided important statistics for ACT Policing and ACT Health to use in the development of future programs around binge drinking, harm reduction, social and health issues.</p> <p>There are several factors which could account for the decrease in referrals, which may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marketing and Media Campaigns are producing positive results by educating young people of the dangers of underage drinking; • Young people who have been referred to the alcohol diversion program have learned from their mistake; and • Police officers have chosen other intervention activities to pursue rather than diversion. |
| 1.5 | Undertake the YDAC trial. | JACS (MC), CSD | <p>Commence the two year trial to support young people through an intensive program focused on changing their drug and alcohol use. (Implementation to occur in 2011 and first reporting year is 2012)</p> <p>Category: Program/Service</p> <p>Status: Delivered - Ongoing</p> | <p>A Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for the YDAC has been developed and data items that could usefully inform evaluation of the program have been identified as part of the framework. Evaluation of the YDAC, and all police and court drug diversion programs through which young people are diverted, will be undertaken via routine monitoring of data provided to the ACT Police and Court Drug Diversion Reference Group.</p> |
| 1.6 | Provide a trial of an afterhours support service to young people to divert them from custody. | CSD (OCYFS) | <p>Undertake a formal evaluation of the afterhours bail service after 30 June 2012 (date trial to be completed).</p> <p>Category: Evaluation/Research</p> <p>Status: Delivered - Complete</p> | <p>A formal evaluation of the afterhours bail service was undertaken covering the period 28 October 2011 to 27 April 2012. The evaluation was released in August 2012.</p> <p>The evaluation indicated that the After Hours Bail Support Service was succeeding in its objective, which is to reduce the incidence of young people being remanded in custody for short periods until the necessary arrangements can be made for them to be granted bail.</p> |

| | | | | |
|-----|---|-------------------|---|--|
| | | | | <p>During the reporting period, the Service was contacted on 271 matters relating to 84 different young people. These young people were provided with a broad range of support, including assisting them to comply with their bail conditions or Good Behaviour Orders, confirming bail conditions, locating alternative accommodation options, providing or arranging transport and contacting parents and other natural support.</p> <p>Some of the key results during the reporting period include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 17% reduction in short-term remand episodes at the Bimberi Youth Justice Centre • 21 young people diverted from custody • short-term remand episodes (1-4 days) fell from 87 to 72 when compared with the same period the previous year |
| 1.7 | Provide Forensic Court Liaison Service for young people and adults. | HD | <p>Provide mental health assessments to adults and young people in the court cells, immediately prior to appearing before the Magistrate to facilitate referrals to appropriate services.</p> <p>Category: Program/Service</p> <p>Status: Delivered - Ongoing</p> | <p>In 2012-13, 148 mental health assessments took place in the Magistrate Court. Of those, 25 were recommended to be transferred to the Canberra Hospital, under section 309 of the <i>Crimes Act 1900</i>, for further assessment.</p> |
| 1.8 | Support the Forensic Bimberi Mental Health Team. | HD | <p>Ensure that 100% of detainees identified as having mental illness, who exit custody, are reviewed by a mental health clinician within 7 days of being released.</p> <p>Category: Program/Service</p> <p>Status: Delivered - Ongoing</p> | <p>All detainees at the Bimberi Youth Detention Centre identified as having a mental illness are referred to the CAMHS for follow-up post release.</p> |
| 1.9 | Establish and implement the | CSD ,all relevant | Through the Youth Justice Blueprint | The Blueprint for Youth Justice in the ACT was released in August |

| | | | | |
|------|--|---|---|---|
| | priorities outlined in the Blueprint for Youth Justice in the ACT. | government directorates and community organisations | <p>Implementation Group implement the priorities outlined in the Blueprint for Youth Justice in the ACT.</p> <p>Category: Governance</p> <p>Status: Delivered - Ongoing</p> | <p>2012. The Blueprint is supported by a three-year action plan (2012-15). The plan contains 45 actions; two are complete and work has commenced on 37 actions. A number of initiatives have been delivered under the Blueprint's strategies in 2012-13 including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the After-Hours Bail Support Service • implementation of a single case management model to ensure seamless case management support throughout youth justice services • establishment of MPower Working Group to better support outcomes for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and high-risk young people involved with youth justice through interagency collaboration and flexible support arrangements • establishment of a family engagement officer position and key worker roles at the Bimberi Youth Justice Centre, • establishment of a Transition Teacher position and an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Transition Officer position at the Murrumbidgee Education and Training Centre at Bimberi • the Bendora Transition Unit at Bimberi, • consultation and engagement of a broader range of community services providers, including the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community in the provision of services and supports to young people • trial initiatives involving ACT Policing referring all eligible Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people and first time offenders to restorative justice • early intervention pilot program for underage drinking. <p>The Youth Justice Blueprint Implementation Group continues to implement the priorities outlined.</p> |
| 1.10 | Enhance the Bimberi Youth | CSD, ETD, CIT | Form a high level, cross government, | A number of initiatives have been developed over the year to achieve |

| | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|
| | Justice Centre educational and training programs. | | <p>strategic reference group to oversee the development and provision of effective educational and training programs at Bimberi and their successful transition of young people back into schooling and training options in the community.</p> <p>Category: Program/Service</p> <p>Status: Delivered - Ongoing</p> | <p>this milestone. The Youth Justice Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Program and Services Coordination Committee met three times during the year to discuss programs and service intervention for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people in detention and in the community. A focus has been to assist young Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples' transition back into educational, vocational and employment settings in the community. The committee was instrumental in forming the Narrabundah House Indigenous Supervised Residential Facility Steering Committee. This committee has guided and provided advice to the project team that is undertaking the remodelling of Narrabundah House Indigenous Supervised Residential Facility.</p> <p>The Bimberi Youth Justice Centre has developed a Training and Employment Sub-Committee, consisting of the Murrumbidgee Education and Training Centre Principal, Deputy Principal, Centre Manager and Assistant Manager, as well as business representatives, CIT advisors, Training Organisation Representatives and Chamber of Commerce representatives. The role of the committee is to improve the accessibility for young people in detention and upon release from detention to vocational education and training services and programs in the community. The committee met four times during the 2012-13 financial year to discuss vocational training and employment planning issues within Bimberi.</p> <p>A Transition Team, comprising of a Transition Teacher and a Transition Officer, has been established within Murrumbidgee Education and Training Centre and is responsible for supporting young people leaving Bimberi to gain employment or access to training or education. The Transition Team provides fortnightly updates to Youth Justice Case Management on the progress of young people who are in the process of leaving or have left Bimberi in achieving their case management goals. Further, the team supports young Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to develop their identity and connection with their culture as part of their transition from Bimberi back into the community.</p> |
|--|---|--|--|--|

| 1.11 | No young person exits into homelessness. | CSD | <p>Ensure accommodation for 100% of young people released from Bimberi who are not returning to family and ensure, where possible, these clients are supported into stable accommodation.</p> <p>Category: Program/Service Status: Delivered – Ongoing</p> | <p>All young people released from Bimberi who were not returning to their family home were supported into stable accommodation. To obtain stable accommodation, young people and their case manager accessed ACT Government services, including the Youth Support and Transition Team and the First Point Accommodation Service. If long term, stable accommodation services are not immediately available, young people access crisis accommodation support as an interim measure while family reunification and other long term, stable, accommodation options are being secured.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--------------------------|--|--|--|-----------|-------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------|----|----|----|----|---------|----|----|----|----|---------|----|----|----|----------------------|
| 1.12 | Administer CADAS in the Children's Court. | HD, JACS (CC) | <p>Increase or maintain number of compliant CADAS assessments for young people.</p> <p>(2010-11 assessments = 50 and number engaged in treatment = 23)</p> <p>Category: Program/Service Status: Delivered - Ongoing</p> | <p>Referrals to CADAS in 2012-13 have increased by 44% compared to 2010-11. In 2011 the Youth Drug and Alcohol Court commenced; these referrals have been included from 2011-12.</p> <p>Note six referrals for young people were made from the Supreme Court in 2011-12; two were made in 2012-13. These details are included in 1.13.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>Referrals</th><th>Assessments</th><th>Engaged in Treatment</th><th>Completed treatment</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2010-11</td><td>50</td><td>48</td><td>34</td><td>21</td></tr> <tr> <td>2011-12</td><td>73</td><td>62</td><td>52</td><td>43</td></tr> <tr> <td>2012-13</td><td>72</td><td>66</td><td>60</td><td>26 (plus 20 ongoing)</td></tr> </tbody> </table> | | Referrals | Assessments | Engaged in Treatment | Completed treatment | 2010-11 | 50 | 48 | 34 | 21 | 2011-12 | 73 | 62 | 52 | 43 | 2012-13 | 72 | 66 | 60 | 26 (plus 20 ongoing) |
| | Referrals | Assessments | Engaged in Treatment | Completed treatment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010-11 | 50 | 48 | 34 | 21 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2011-12 | 73 | 62 | 52 | 43 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2012-13 | 72 | 66 | 60 | 26 (plus 20 ongoing) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adult diversion, court, custody and community based actions | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.13 | Administer CADAS in Magistrates Court and Supreme Court. | HD, JACS (MC), JACS (SC) | <p>Increase or maintain number of compliant CADAS assessments for adults.</p> | <p>Referrals by the Magistrate and Supreme Courts have increased by 70% from 2010-11, from 127 to 216. Of the 216 referrals in 2012-13, 64 have complied with their treatment plan and 64 are still ongoing in</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | <p>(2010-11 assessments = 111 and completions = 59)</p> <p>Category: Program/Service</p> <p>Status: Delivered - Ongoing</p> | <p>treatment.</p> <table> <tr> <th></th><th>Referrals</th><th>Assessments</th><th>Engaged in Treatment</th><th>Completed treatment</th></tr> <tr> <td>2010-11</td><td>127</td><td>111</td><td>101</td><td>66</td></tr> <tr> <td>2011-12</td><td>162</td><td>152</td><td>131</td><td>80</td></tr> <tr> <td>2012-13</td><td>216</td><td>197</td><td>184</td><td>64 (64 ongoing)</td></tr> </table> | | Referrals | Assessments | Engaged in Treatment | Completed treatment | 2010-11 | 127 | 111 | 101 | 66 | 2011-12 | 162 | 152 | 131 | 80 | 2012-13 | 216 | 197 | 184 | 64 (64 ongoing) |
|---------|---|--------------|--|--|--|-----------|-------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------|-----|-----|-----|----|---------|-----|-----|-----|----|---------|-----|-----|-----|--------------------|
| | Referrals | Assessments | Engaged in Treatment | Completed treatment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010-11 | 127 | 111 | 101 | 66 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2011-12 | 162 | 152 | 131 | 80 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2012-13 | 216 | 197 | 184 | 64 (64 ongoing) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.14 | Risk assess adult offenders on supervision. | JACS (ACTCS) | <p>Conduct risk assessments on 100% of property offenders on supervision to ensure they appropriately address their risk of offending.</p> <p>Category: Assessment</p> <p>Status: Delivered - Ongoing</p> | ACTCS undertake risk assessments on all offenders; including offenders convicted of property offences. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.15 | Develop and implement a Throughcare / Aftercare program capable of delivering tangible support service and programs for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander clients. (AJA action item 32) | JACS (ACTCS) | <p>Reporting to be undertaken through the annual AJA reporting framework.</p> <p>Category: Program/Service</p> <p>Status: Delivered - Complete</p> | <p>ACTCS have developed and implemented a pilot Throughcare program that is capable of delivery tangible supports and services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander clients.</p> <p>Participation is voluntary.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.16 | Assess all AMC admissions (remanded and sentenced), where practicable, for work readiness skills (including numeracy and literacy). | JACS (ACTCS) | <p>Undertake work readiness skills assessment on at least 90% of admissions. Report on numeracy and literacy progress.</p> <p>Category: Assessment</p> <p>Status: Delivered (target not met) – Ongoing</p> | <p>The AMC Vocational Education and Training induction program (including employment and literacy numeracy assessment) was successfully completed on 78% of AMC receptions in 2012-13.</p> <p>Participation is voluntary.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | |
|------|--|-----------------------|---|--|
| 1.17 | Provide Galambany 'Circle Sentencing' Court for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adult offenders. | JACS (MC), JACS (DPP) | <p>1.17.1 Finalise the Galambany Court Practice Direction.</p> <p>Category: Governance</p> <p>Status: Delivered - Complete</p> | <p>A revised Practice Direction was finalised in August 2012.</p> |
| | | | <p>1.17.2 Increase or maintain referrals year on year.</p> <p>(2010-11 referrals = 26 adults)</p> <p>Category: Program/Service</p> <p>Status: Delivered – Ongoing</p> | <p>There has been a 47% increase in referrals in 2012-13 financial year (50), compared to 2011-12 (34). Overall, the Galambany Court received an average of 4.1 referrals per month across the reporting period, compared to an average of 2.8 referrals per month in 2011-12.</p> <p>The number of adults referred in 2012–13 (42) has increased 68% when compared to the number received in 2011–12 (25).</p> |
| | | | <p>1.17.3 Train 100% of new Galambany Court Panel members.</p> <p>Category: Training</p> <p>Status: Delivered – Ongoing</p> | <p>In June 2013, an accredited training course was provided to eight Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community members in relation to Panel Members' role in the Galambany Court through the CIT's Yurauna Centre.</p> <p>Training for new Panel Members is now mandatory and part of the eligibility criteria for the recruitment of new Panel Members.</p> <p>CIT's Yurauna Centre has also agreed to co-ordinate a 'Recognition of Prior Learning' process for current Panel Members who have not previously completed the accredited training package.</p> |
| | | | <p>1.17.4 Progress the Galambany Court Strengthening Project for adults.</p> <p>Category: Governance</p> <p>Status: Delivered – Ongoing</p> | <p>In 2010, JACS developed an options paper that canvassed a range of opportunities to strengthen the operations of the Galambany Court. .</p> <p>Following extensive consultation with the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community on the options paper in 2011, the community made 24 recommendations. The feedback was collated into a report and provided to JACS in 2012. These 24 recommendations range from simple procedural matters to further policy development and resourcing before implementation can begin.</p> <p>In August 2013 JACS prepared a response agreeing to 15 recommendations, noting eight recommendations and disagreeing</p> |

| | | | | |
|------|----------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| | | | | <p>with one recommendation proposed in the Community Consultation Report.</p> <p>The eight recommendations noted are primarily due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the implications for funding at a local and Commonwealth level; or • the need for consultation and commitment from other business units, Directorates and community stakeholders. <p>The only recommendation not agreed to calls for the relocation of the Galambany Court Co-ordinator back to the ACT Magistrates Court. This function was relocated from the Courts to RJU as the Co-ordinator lacked access to necessary support at the Courts. There is no indication that this situation has changed.</p> <p>JACS has begun work on the implementation of some of the agreed recommendations including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the development and distribution of new information pamphlets; • the development of eligibility criteria for the recruitment of panel members; • mandatory accredited training for all new panel members; • recognition of prior learning for existing panel members who have not previously completed the accredited training; • specific training for panel members on working with family violence matters; • the embedding of processes for a more co-ordinated case management response for defendants going through the Galambany Court; and • the amendment of the Practice Direction that previously excluded defendants who were addicted to alcohol and illicit drugs, to now be eligible for referral to the Galambany Court. |
| 1.18 | Provide the Prisoner | JACS (ACTCS) | Provide 100% of adult detainees per | All detainees are provided the opportunity to participate in education, |

| | | | | |
|------|---|-------------------|--|--|
| | Employment Program encompassing the New Employment Opportunities Program that assists adult detainees gain employment on release from prison. | | <p>year the opportunity to engage in meaningful and sustainable paid employment, work experience, vocational training and education for the purposes of rehabilitation and reintegration into the community.</p> <p>Category: Program/Service</p> <p>Status: Delivered - Ongoing</p> | <p>training and employment programs at AMC.</p> <p>Participation is voluntary.</p> |
| 1.19 | Provision of the Solaris Therapeutic Community at the AMC. | JACS (ACTCS) | <p>Provide intensive, live-in rehabilitation model targeting 100% of detainees who are assessed as suitable with alcohol and other drug dependencies.</p> <p>Category: Program/Service</p> <p>Status: Delivered - Ongoing</p> | ACTCS in partnership with Karralika Programs Inc provided Solaris - a 24 Bed, Residential Rehabilitation Therapeutic Community for suitable clients with Alcohol and Other Drug dependencies. The program duration is 4 months. |
| 1.20 | No AMC exits into homelessness. | JACS (ACTCS), CSD | <p>Ensure accommodation is provided to 100% of people released from AMC and that each year the number of post-release clients supported into their own tenancy is sustained, if not increased.</p> <p>Category: Program/Service</p> <p>Status: Delivered - Ongoing</p> | ACTCS works with the sentencing courts and Sentence Administration Board to ensure suitable accommodation options for detainees who are exiting the AMC. As far as practicable detainees who are released from AMC are supported by a case manager into stable accommodation. If long term, stable accommodation services are not immediately available, then crisis accommodation is supported as an interim measure while family reunification and other long term, stable, accommodation options are being secured. |
| 1.21 | Provide the Managed Accommodation Program. | JACS (ACTCS) | <p>Provide supported accommodation for a maximum of six months for up to six people subject to a supervised Court or Releasing Authority Order, where alcohol and/or drug use is a contributing factor to their risk of</p> | ACTCS operated the Managed Accommodation Program for 22 clients of ACTCS in 2012-13. ACTCS is reviewing how best to continue providing accommodation support in the future. ACTCS 'Throughcare' initiative will provide an important source of support for a full range of identified needs including accommodation. It should be noted that this is a voluntary program. |

| | | | | | |
|------|---|--------------|--|---|---|
| | | | offending. Category: Program/Service Status: Delivered – Ongoing | | |
| 1.22 | Provide Canberra Mens Centre Outreach and Accommodation Support Service – (part of Social Housing and Homelessness Services). | CSD, (ACTCS) | JACS | Provide accommodation, support and related criminal justice programs for at least 15 men exiting AMC, plus outreach support for a further 10 men who are under the supervision of ACTCS. Category: Program/Service Status: Delivered - Ongoing | During 2012-13 the program, operated by Canberra Men’s Centre, supported over 40 men exiting corrections through the accommodation and outreach programs. Since the program’s inception over 130 men have accessed outreach support and over 50 have been accommodated through the program. |
| 1.23 | Provide the Women Exiting Corrections Program – (part of Social Housing and Homelessness Services). | CSD, (ACTCS) | JACS | Provide accommodation and support for at least 5 women exiting the AMC, plus outreach support for a further 15 women, who are under the supervision of ACTCS, who are homeless/at risk of homelessness, or transitioning to independent living. Category: Program/Service Status: Delivered - Ongoing | The Coming Home Program continues to provide both accommodation and outreach support to women exiting corrections in the ACT. In 2012-13 eleven women were supported in accommodation with three women transitioning from the program into independent tenancies. A further 28 were supported through outreach. Since commencing in March 2011, a total of 47 women have been supported by the program. |
| 1.24 | Provide Sobering Up Shelter. | HD | | Provide safe overnight residential services for up to 5 adults who are intoxicated with alcohol or other drugs. Category: Program/Service Status: Delivered - Ongoing | In the 2012-13 period the Sobering Up Shelter reported 492 referrals (closed treatment episodes), 93% of which were referrals from ACT Policing. Approximately 5% of referrals were for people identifying as being of either Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent or both. |
| 1.25 | Provide supported accommodation for | CSD | | Provide supported accommodation for up to 4-5 young men linking them | Narrabundah House Indigenous Supported Accommodation Service was redeveloped and is now the Narrabundah House Indigenous |

| | | | | |
|------|--|-----|---|---|
| | Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people through the Narrabundah House Indigenous Supported Accommodation Service. | | <p>to appropriate support programs and developing their living and social skills.</p> <p>Category: Program/Service</p> <p>Status: Delivered - Ongoing</p> | <p>Supervised Residential Facility. The redeveloped facility targets 15-18 year old Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander males who are serious or repeat offenders on youth justice orders or young males who are at risk of becoming involved with the youth justice system.</p> <p>It is founded on an authentic partnership with community providers, and provides short to medium term accommodation, assessment, planning, service coordination to ensure improvements, transition and sustained outcomes for three to six months.</p> <p>The house consists of four beds – three permanent and one to remain available for young people accessing the After Hours Bail and Support Service. The new operational model for Narrabundah House will be embedded in the operational functioning of the Bimberi Youth Justice Centre. The redeveloped Narrabundah House began accepting referrals from August 2013.</p> |
| 1.26 | Reduce concentrations of disadvantage by increasing take-up of Tenant Initiated Grants Program. | CSD | <p>Increase the take-up of Tenant Initiated Grants for education, employment and training.</p> <p>(50 available in 2010-11)</p> <p>Category: Program/Service</p> <p>Status: Delivered - Ongoing</p> | <p>15 Tenant Initiated Grants were funded in 2010-11. This grants program was reformed in 2011-12 to allow more public and community housing tenants the opportunity to apply for funding to participate in their community. A total of 76 grants were issued in 2011-12.</p> <p>In 2012-13, 65 Tenant Participation Grants Program (formerly Tenant Initiated Grants) were issued to individuals and groups aimed at encouraging social participation in the areas of education, employment and recreation.</p> <p>Among the beneficiaries of the 2012–13 grants program were 20 women and 33 children. These grants funded a diverse range of activities including assistance with enrolment fees to attend courses at Canberra Institute of Technology, after-school art and music programs, and sports and recreation activities such as swimming and dancing.</p> <p>In addition to the individual grants, a number of groups were also recipients of grants under the Tenant Participation Grants Program. Group grants aim to foster a sense of community and in 2012–13</p> |

| | | | | |
|------|---|------|--|--|
| | | | | funded activities such as a children's holiday program, women's art classes and community gardening. |
| 1.27 | Continue the multi-pronged approach to reducing property crime that includes a dedicated property crime team with an aggressive crime-targeting strategy and a revitalised intelligence collection and analysis effort against volume property crime. | ACTP | <p>Milestones in accordance with the AFP/ACT Government Purchase Agreement – see KPI 2.</p> <p>Category: Strategy</p> <p>Status: Delivered - Ongoing</p> | <p>ACTP's Crime Targeting Team continues to focus upon providing an immediate investigative response capacity to volume crime offences. The ability to direct investigators to significant property offences, incidents where suspects have been identified, and to target identified active property offenders remains integral to the team's success. In addition, the Crime Targeting Team works in collaboration with general duties, ACTP Intelligence and AFP Forensic and Data Centres. The Crime Targeting Team's investigative strategy has remained consistent during the 2012-13 reporting period.</p> <p>The improved communication, investigative responsiveness, forensic analysis and focus from forensic members greatly assists in identifying active offenders. The relationship and communication between the Crime Targeting Team and AFP Forensic and Data Centres has consistently improved over this and previous reporting periods.</p> <p>ACTP Intelligence continues to provide valued assistance to the Crime Targeting Team and the overall effort against property crime. The intelligence team currently attached to the Crime Targeting Team is engaged in assisting with target development and providing timely support to investigations. The intelligence team is an excellent conduit for information flowing between general duties, forensics and the Crime Targeting Team as well as other areas that utilises other Intelligence capabilities, in particular the Human Source Management Team.</p> |
| 1.28 | Continue to target recidivist burglary offenders. | ACTP | <p>Milestones in accordance with the AFP/ACT Government Purchase Agreement – see KPI 2.</p> <p>Category: Strategy</p> <p>Status: Delivered - Ongoing</p> | <p>ACTP supports the opposition to bail for recidivist property and motor vehicle theft offenders. For recidivist offenders who are granted bail, ACTP supports strict conditions to allow regular monitoring and control of their behaviour.</p> |
| 1.29 | Continue to target recidivist motor vehicle theft offenders. | ACTP | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|--|--------------|--|---|--|----------|----------|------|----|----|------|----|----|------|----|----|
| 1.30 | Continue the Suburban Policing Strategy. | ACTP | Milestones in accordance with the AFP/ACT Government Purchase Agreement –see KPI 2. Category: Strategy Status: Delivered - Ongoing | ACTP established the Suburban Policing Strategy in 2006 to improve community satisfaction with police and reduce fear of crime. In early 2013 ACTP identified that minor changes were required for the future direction of the Suburban Policing Strategy. While the basic premise of strategy remains unchanged, the ‘visibility’ component of the strategy was removed. The Suburban Policing Strategy in its current form focuses on elements of ‘accessibility’ and ‘engagement’ to improve the community’s perceptions of crime and safety. Accessibility related activities involve the public being presented with opportunities to communicate with police. These include foot and bicycle police patrols at shops, sporting events and hot spots identified as being targeted by crime. Engagement activities include planned interactions with the community to exchange ideas and gather information which in turn drives stronger intelligence-led responses to issues. These include police attending meetings or providing education sessions at schools, shopping centres or Neighbourhood Watch meetings. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.31 | Report ACTCS incarceration rates for burglary and motor vehicle theft offenders. | JACS (ACTCS) | For 2010 – ABS Publication – <i>Prisoners in Australia 2012</i> – Burglary = 18 and theft and related offences (including MV) = 24. Category: Data Status: Delivered - Ongoing | ABS Publication – <i>Prisoners in Australia 2012</i> – Burglary = 30 and theft and related offences (including MV) = 20. <table><tr><td></td><td>Burglary</td><td>MV Theft</td></tr><tr><td>2010</td><td>18</td><td>24</td></tr><tr><td>2011</td><td>24</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td>2012</td><td>30</td><td>20</td></tr></table> | | Burglary | MV Theft | 2010 | 18 | 24 | 2011 | 24 | 20 | 2012 | 30 | 20 |
| | Burglary | MV Theft | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010 | 18 | 24 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2011 | 24 | 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2012 | 30 | 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.32 | Consider the development a Justice Reinvestment strategy in the ACT. | JACS | Undertake research into an ACT based Justice Reinvestment model. Category: Strategy Status: Delivered – Ongoing | The ACT Government’s commitment to justice reinvestment continues to gain momentum as a key mechanism for addressing reoffending and making the justice system more effective and efficient. The ACT Government has invested in a number of justice reinvestment projects and is investigating options for developing a long term ACT justice reinvestment strategy that builds on this existing investment. This is evident in the election commitment that was made in relation to justice reinvestment that involves funding a research officer to undertake work into reducing crime and recidivism, with an aim to | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | <p>reducing costs in the justice system.</p> <p>Recent work consistent with the principles and intent of justice reinvestment includes a small number of pilot programs aiming to break cycles of vulnerability and re-offending for the prisoner and their families, and integrated service responses to extend throughcare for adult prisoners post-release. A number of Directorates operate with justice reinvestment approaches in their work with recidivist offenders, at the 'back end' of the justice system.</p> |
|--|--|--|--|--|

Objective 2 – Engaging the Disengaged

| | Programs, Projects and /or Actions | Lead Agency / Partnership | Milestones / Targets | 2012-13 Progress |
|-----------|---|---------------------------|---|---|
| Diversion | | | | |
| 2.1 | ACTP Partnering with community organisations and programs targeting Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and young people to increase engagement and implement early intervention and prevention pathways. (AJA action item 22) | ACTP | <p>Reporting to be undertaken through the annual AJA reporting framework.</p> <p>Category: Program/Service</p> <p>Status: Delivered - Ongoing</p> | <p>The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Community Engagement Team partners with several agencies to provide programs and engagement opportunities targeted at young Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.</p> <p><u>PCYC ReSet Program</u></p> <p>The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Community Engagement Team assists with the PCYC ReSet Program which supports and assists young people exiting Bimberi Youth Justice Centre. The PCYC Re-Set program is an intensive program where juvenile offenders released from Bimberi as well as young offenders at risk of re-offending are engaged five days a week. The course is a three stage course with the first stage being intensive in-house personal training surrounding communication and personal development. This leads towards the young people being ready for education or training. During the second stage, those young people who are still of school age re-integrate back into mainstream education either full time or part time. The older children receive assistance in finding volunteer positions to ready them on the pathway to paid employment. Stage three provides further support to the children through a case managed approach. The complete program runs for 30 weeks (10 weeks per stage).</p> <p>The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Community Engagement Team also regularly refers a number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people to other PCYC programs targeted at high risk</p> |

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|---|
| | | | | <p>behaviour and early intervention.</p> <p><u>CHANCES Program</u></p> <p>This program is focussed on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who were deemed to be at risk of homelessness, re-offending or facing long term unemployment. The participants may have had some experience with the criminal justice system, while others may be under the care of the Office for Children Youth and Family Support. The program also involves and supports the participants' immediate families through a dedicated homework club and child care service at its training facility.</p> <p>While the program is targeted at Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults it is also seen as a very positive experience for the children who participate. The children's teachers have reported an increased level of engagement and participation within class.</p> <p><u>Kickstart (holiday) program</u></p> <p>The Kickstart program focuses on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander families who have become disengaged from the community and service provision. The program runs in partnership with the Northside Community Service and is a conduit for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander families to re-engage with service providers and their local community.</p> <p>Northside Community Services, supported by ACP, facilitated a holiday program during the December 2012 – January 2013 school holidays. This included visits to Big Splash pool and Uriarra Crossing with approximately 20 people (adults and children) attending each event.</p> <p><u>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Restorative Justice Trial</u></p> <p>ACP, in partnership with the RJU, undertook a trial where all eligible Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander youth were referred to restorative justice either as a diversion from the criminal justice system or in conjunction with prosecution.</p> |
|--|--|--|--|---|

| | | | | |
|-----|--|---|---|--|
| | | | | <p>This initiative not only directly meets the AJA it also aligns with ACTP's obligations under the ACT Youth Justice Diversion Blueprint and the Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage Report.</p> <p>During the latest trial period conducted between May 2012 and April 2013, ACTP referred 48 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander youth. Given the success of the trial, the referral of eligible Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander youth has now been adopted as normal practice other than where a caution is issued.</p> |
| 2.2 | Facilitate restorative justice processes for young people aged between 10-17 years of age. | JACS (RJU), All other ACT criminal justice agencies | <p>2.2.1 Increase or maintain year on year referrals to restorative justice, particularly Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander referrals and referrals in parallel to court and post-sentence.</p> <p>(2010 referrals – ACTP = 66, DPP = 8, Children's Court = 70)</p> <p>Category: Program/Service</p> <p>Status: Delivered – Ongoing</p> | <p>In 2012-13, the RJU received 178 referrals involving 356 offences, 227 young offenders and 277 victims. This represents a 19% increase in the number of referrals received when compared to the 2011-12 total of 149 referrals.</p> <p>In 2012-13, ACTP made the highest number of referrals (131) followed by the Childrens Court (47). Both remain the main sources of referrals to the RJU. Referrals from ACTP increased by 54% when compared to the number referred in 2011-12 (85) while referrals from the ACT Childrens Court dropped by 24% from 62 referrals in 2011-12.</p> <p>In 2012-13, referrals related to 356 offences, a 24% increase from the number of offences referred in 2011-12 (287). Of the offences referred, property crime accounted for the highest proportion of matters referred (78%) followed by personal offences (18%) and other offences such as public mischief (4%).</p> <p>Referrals to the RJU continue to rise (24%) from the 2010 baseline of 144 to 178 in 2012-13. The continuing increase in the number of referrals being made by ACTP can be credited to the commencement of two trial initiatives. The decrease in referrals from the Childrens Court may be attributable to the lower number of matters being lodged in the Childrens Court and the downward trend in property crime.</p> |

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|---|
| | | | | <p><u>First Time Offender Trial Initiative</u></p> <p>In November 2012, ACTP and the RJU implemented a six-month trial involving the referral of all eligible first time young offenders as a diversion from the criminal justice system.</p> <p>A total of 33 referrals involving 55 offences, 45 young offenders and 36 victims were received during the trial period, 1 November 2012 to 30 April 2013. All young offenders were referred as a diversion.</p> <p>The RJU and ACTP have committed to the continuation of the initiative into everyday practice.</p> <p><u>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Referrals</u></p> <p>In 2012-13, 61 young Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people were referred to restorative justice, representing 27% of the total young offenders referred, compared with 25% in 2011-12.</p> <p><u>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Trial Initiative</u></p> <p>In May 2011, the RJU and ACTP implemented a six-month trial that involved the referral of all eligible Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people to restorative justice either as a diversion or in conjunction with prosecution.</p> <p>The initiative was developed to respond to the over representation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people in the criminal justice system and the lower number of referrals, participation rates and compliance with agreements among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people compared to non-Indigenous young people.</p> <p>The initial trial period showed a significant improvement with a 100% increase in the number of young offenders referred (24), compared to the same period the previous year (12).</p> <p>Following its success, the trial was re-established for a further twelve months, recommencing on 1 May 2012 and concluding on 30 April 2013.</p> <p>Results from the extended trial period showed a 45% increase in the</p> |
|--|--|--|--|---|

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | <p>number of young offenders referred (48), compared to the same period the previous year (33).</p> <p>Notably there was also a significant increase in the number of young Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders referred as a diversion (35 of 48), compared to the initial trial (10 of 24).</p> <p>The RJU and ACTP have committed to the continuation of the initiative becoming everyday practice.</p> |
| | | | <p>2.2.2 Actions as defined in the annual <i>ACT Policing Purchase Agreement 2010-11</i> – juveniles referred to diversionary programs (2012-13 target =76 or more).</p> <p>Category: Program/Service</p> <p>Status: Delivered – Ongoing</p> | <p>During the 2012-13 reporting period, ACTP referred 173 young offenders to restorative justice. This is 127.6 per cent above the annual target.</p> <p>The outcomes demonstrate the benefits achieved through the two trial initiatives, the referral of all eligible Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander youth to restorative justice either as a diversion or in conjunction with prosecution as well as the referral of all eligible first time young offenders as a diversion, and the embedding of these into everyday practice. Both initiatives exclude those who receive a Police caution.</p> |

Youth Programs

| | | | | |
|-----|--|--|---|---|
| 2.3 | Ongoing Youth and Family Support Program targeting at risk young people and their families. | CSD, and other Community Organisations | <p>Implement the Youth and Family Support Program providing funding to agencies to deliver targeted prevention and early intervention services.</p> <p>Category: Program/Service</p> <p>Status: Delivered – Ongoing</p> | The Child, Youth and Family Services Program commenced in March 2012 and funds 26 agencies to deliver targeted prevention and early intervention services. |
| 2.4 | Ongoing use of the Youth Level of Service-Case Management Inventory (YLS-CMI) to better target | CSD | <p>Increase YLS-CMI assessments by 100% in 2012.</p> <p>Category: Assessment</p> | 11 of the 15 operational Youth Services staff that work with young people involved in the criminal justice system have been trained in the YLS-CMI or similar assessment tools as at 30 June 2013. Further training in the application of the YLS-CMI assessment for case |

| | | | | |
|-----------|---|---------------------|--|--|
| | services for young offenders. | | Status: Delivered - Ongoing | managers and supervisors will be implemented in 2013-14 as its use requires specialist and competency based training. Youth Justice Case Management routinely use the YLS-CMI assessment in preparing a pre-sentence report when the Court is determining the most appropriate sentence for a young person and consequent case planning where applicable. |
| Education | | | | |
| 2.5 | Work towards the ACT Youth Commitment goals. | ETD | <p>Increase the number of students in Alternative Programs accessing VET qualifications.</p> <p>Category: Program/Service</p> <p>Status: Delivered – Ongoing</p> | Alternative Education Programs allow young people to access vocational training and to achieve nationally accredited vocational qualifications. In 2011, 187 Vocational Certificates were completed or partially completed through Alternative Education Programs. In 2012 this number has increased to 209, which is an increase of 11.8 per cent from 2011. |
| 2.6 | Increase school participation and attainment rates. | ETD | <p>Increase the proportion of 20-24 year olds with a Year 12 or equivalent vocational qualification to 94.3%</p> <p>Category: Program/Service</p> <p>Status: Not reported – measure under review</p> | <p>The proportion of the 20-24 year old population having attained at least a year 12 or equivalent qualification is calculated as the number of 20-24 year olds who self-identify as having attained a year 12 or equivalent qualification divided by the estimated population aged 20-24 years. The data is obtained from the ABS survey of Education and Work. The 2011 survey was conducted in May 2011 with the results released in November 2011.</p> <p>The measurement of this indicator at the ACT level using the survey is to be discontinued nationally in the future due to the inability of the survey to reliably measure change the next year at the jurisdiction level.</p> <p>The 2011 outcome was 90.1%.</p> <p>A new measure on school participation and attainments is under consideration and will be reported on 2013-14.</p> |
| 2.7 | Ensure that young people in schools at major transition | ETD, CIT, Community | 2.7.1 By 2014 all ACT students in Years 6-12 will have or be engaged in | Pathways Planning has encouraged a cohesive approach to supporting the career development and transitions of young people |

| | | | | |
|-----|---|----------|--|--|
| | points have a Pathways Plan. | Agencies | <p>pathways planning.</p> <p>Category: Strategy</p> <p>Status: Delivered - Ongoing</p> | <p>across sectors.</p> <p>By the end of 2012, all students from years 6 to 12 in ACT schools, public and non-government, were engaged in the Pathways Planning process to support the transition through primary and secondary schooling. CIT students under the age of 17 have a Pathways Plan. Pathways Plans are also used by community agencies in the youth sector and by all alternative educational settings.</p> |
| | | | <p>2.7.2 By 2014 all CIT students under the age of 17 will have or be engaged in pathways planning.</p> <p>Category: Strategy</p> <p>Status: Delivered - Ongoing</p> | |
| | | | <p>2.7.2 By 2014 community agencies will use pathway plans with young people between the ages of 11-16 years.</p> <p>Category: Strategy</p> <p>Status: Delivered - Ongoing</p> | |
| 2.8 | Enhance and develop schooling options for students who have difficulty engaging in regular secondary school settings. | ETD, CIT | <p>Provide individualised program support to vulnerable secondary school aged students to engage with education and support students to transition to future schooling, training or work.</p> <p>Category: Strategy</p> <p>Status: Delivered - Ongoing</p> | <p>Schools have developed diverse options to support students who struggle to engage with regular secondary school programs.</p> <p>The Directorate is developing the <i>Engaging Schools Framework</i>. The Framework emphasises the importance of partnerships with the parents and community agencies, and the development of flexible learning options that respond to the needs of students at risk of leaving school early. The Framework will also provide an opportunity for student voice.</p> <p>All individual secondary schools and colleges have developed flexible learning options for individual students. These options depend on the local context and therefore vary between schools, however, they often involve a collaboration between the school, community agencies, employers and registered training organisations.</p> <p>For example the Big Picture Academy at Erindale College demonstrates a commitment to the education of 'one student at a</p> |

| | | | | |
|------|--|----------|--|--|
| | | | | <p>time'. The key focus is fostering students' individual interests, encouraging their active participation in the learning process, and developing their ability to apply knowledge and skills to real life experience and challenges.</p> <p>Students in the Academy participate in an internship in a community organisation, or may adopt an Australian School Based Apprenticeship, as a major part of their learning plan. Work experience and literacy and numeracy skill development are also key elements of the program. Each student has a teacher advisor who works with the young person to ensure that they keep on track and adapt their Individual Learning Plan.</p> |
| 2.9 | Provide Murrumbidgee Education and Training Centre in Bimberi Youth Justice Centre (ages 10-21). | ETD, CSD | <p>Provide ongoing education and training for all remand (for at least 5 days) and sentenced young people in Bimberi including programs that deliver a range of social, emotional and health objectives.</p> <p>Category: Program/Service</p> <p>Status: Delivered – Ongoing</p> | <p>Murrumbidgee Education and Training Centre provides a range of education and training options for young people in the Bimberi Youth Justice Centre. Students participate in literacy and numeracy skill development, art, woodwork, music and horticulture. Students also receive individual tutoring to support their literacy and numeracy skills.</p> <p>Students can also participate in vocational certificates depending on their interests. In 2012, 22 vocational certificates were awarded to students in the areas of business, fitness, horticulture and hospitality. Four students achieved a Year 10 Certificate and one student gained early entry to university. All students participate in the Respectful Relationships Program which provides a framework and explicit feedback for helping students understand the impact of their behaviours on themselves, others and the environment.</p> |
| 2.10 | Provide the Youth Education Program (YEP). | ETD | <p>Continue the provision of funding of YEP.</p> <p>Category: Program/Service</p> <p>Status: Delivered – Ongoing</p> | <p>The Directorate continues to fund the Youth Education Program for young people aged 15 to 19 years who have often experienced homelessness, family breakdown and trauma. The program provides an opportunity to gain a Year 10 and/or a Year 12 Certificate in an alternative education environment.</p> |
| 2.11 | Ensure that young people in | ETD | Deliver alternative individualised | Canberra College Cares is run in partnership with ACT Health to |

| | | | | |
|------|---|---------|---|---|
| | schools at major transition points have a Pathway Plan. | | <p>programs enabling young carers, and young mothers and fathers to get Year 10 and Year 12 Certification or Vocational training for a better future for those who are at risk of not completing Year 10.</p> <p>Category: Program/Service</p> <p>Status: Delivered – Ongoing</p> | provide education and support to young carers, parents and pregnant students in the ACT and surrounding districts. The program offers students Year 12 Certification, goal oriented learning packages, on-line learning, vocational education and employability skills within a mainstream college context. |
| 2.12 | Enhance and develop schooling options for students who have difficulty engaging in regular secondary school settings. | HD, ETD | <p>Deliver a Therapeutic educational setting for young people with moderate to severe mental health issues.</p> <p>Category: Program/Service</p> <p>Status: Delivered – Ongoing</p> | CAMHS provides a therapeutic/educational day program to young people with moderate to severe mental health presentations who have been referred to CAMHS for specialist mental health treatment. |

Objective 3 – Creating a Safer, Secure Canberra

| | Programs, Projects and /or Actions | Lead Agency / Partnership | Milestones / Targets | 2012-13 Progress |
|---|--|---------------------------|--|--|
| Research, advice, community capacity building | | | | |
| 3.1 | Undertake Community Capacity Building. | ACTP, JACS | <p>Continue to fund community organisations to develop strategies to enhance neighbourhood safety such as Neighbourhood Watch and the Home Safety Program.</p> <p>Category: Program/Service</p> <p>Status: Delivered – Ongoing</p> | <p>In 2012-13 JACS and ACTP continued to undertake a range of community capacity initiatives including the Neighbourhood Watch program, Home Safety Program and the Infrastructure Safety and Security Grants program.</p> <p>In addition, ACTP Crime Prevention Community Engagement team members provide mentoring support, advice and assistance to the Neighbourhood Watch program Board of Management.</p> <p><u>Home Safety Program</u></p> <p>The Home Safety Program involves the delivery of comprehensive Home Safety Information Packs and community presentations targeted at raising awareness of home safety and security issues amongst vulnerable or at risk ACT residents. The program also provides assistance to those who are most in need to improve the safety and security of their premises by conducting home safety assessments and minor home safety and security improvements. The Program continues to be funded by JACS for the 2013-14 financial year.</p> <p><u>Infrastructure Safety and Security Grants</u></p> <p>The 2012-13 Infrastructure Safety and Security Grants program supported community organisations to purchase infrastructure and equipment to improve the safety and security of their facilities. Applications came from a broad cross section of community organisations including a disability group; a nudist group; sporting</p> |

| | | | | |
|-----|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | <p>organisations; lobby groups; religious groups; and Scout and Girl Guide groups.</p> <p>Under the program, 46 community organisations received a total of \$320,989 to implement a range of safety and security measures. These included installation of security grills and doors, lighting, fencing, security locks and CCTV. The average grant amount was \$6,829.</p> |
| 3.2 | Undertake research to enhance services and support provided to victims of property crime. | JACS (VSA), JACS, CSD, ACTP, JACS (MC), JACS (CC), JACS (SC) | <p>Research how to improve the services and support provided to burglary and motor vehicle theft victims from all sectors of the community.</p> <p>Category: Evaluation/Research</p> <p>Status: Delivered - Ongoing</p> | Victim Support will continue to investigate research opportunities to improve the services and support offered to all victims in the ACT. |
| 3.3 | Provide prevention advice about risk indicators and target hardening strategies to victims and repeat victims. | JACS (VSA) | <p>Provide a burglary prevention leaflet to victims and repeat victims on how to reduce property crime. Information to be placed on the VSACT website and 500 leaflets to be provided each year.</p> <p>Category: Program/Service</p> <p>Status: Delivered – Ongoing</p> | VSACT has up-dated and re-printed a victim information guide titled: Protecting Your Home. The information guide is sent to relevant new clients of the service, depending on the offence type and their circumstances. At present the number of new clients who receive this information cannot be recorded on the VSACT database. However, the “Side by Side” program delivered by Communities@Work, which assists victims of crime, has indicated that 493 information guides have been distributed in 2012-13. |
| 3.4 | Improve community perceptions of burglary and motor vehicle theft. | ACTP | <p>3.4.1 Actions as defined in the annual ACT Policing Purchase Agreement.</p> <p>Category: Strategy</p> <p>Status: Delivered - Ongoing</p> | <p>In February 2012, ACTP announced the new online interactive crime mapping tool. The online crime mapping tool is designed to provide the public valuable and accurate information on crime rates in their neighbourhood to influence perceptions of crime.</p> <p>Each quarter, ACTP issues crime statistics illustrating the offences reported or becoming known in suburbs across Canberra. The statistics are updated quarterly and cover a range of crime types including homicide, burglary, theft, property damage, traffic offences,</p> |

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|--|
| | | | | <p>robbery and assault with information available from 2009 onwards.</p> <p>The online crime statistics tool on the ACTP website also provides definitions of all the offences and provides a link for reporting a crime. The aim of providing this information for public viewing is to increase awareness of crime trends, and to inform the community of the definition of offences and the process for reporting concerns to the police.</p> <p>It is noted that not all measures contained relating to ‘Perceptions of Crime’ are fully within the purview of ACTP to control or influence. These measures encompass the jurisdiction of many public and private institutions and individuals, whose contributions impact the overall results. These measures are sourced from the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing, a self-reporting survey conducted by the Social Research Centre.</p> <p>In addition, the ACTP Crime Prevention Community Engagement Team delivers presentations to community groups on statistical trends for burglary and motor vehicle thefts. The presentations include practical solutions for home and personal safety and this information is positively received by the participants at the presentations.</p> |
| | | | <p>3.4.2 Percentage of persons who are concerned about becoming a victim of housebreaking in the next 12 months (national average or less).</p> <p>Category: Strategy</p> <p>Status: Delivered (target not met)-Ongoing</p> | <p>ACT Policing continues to work collaboratively with the Neighbourhood Watch program and actively participates in local meetings, to both respond to issues and to gather information from the community about what is happening in their neighbourhoods.</p> <p>In 2012-13, ACTP has delivered in excess of 7500 Home and Personal Safety booklets to the community, to assist those persons who have been the victims of burglary and provide practical advice to home owners to prevent such occurrences. The booklets were also delivered to the ACT community through ACTP show bags at events such as the “Lock it or Lose it – Bunning’s Home Security Day”, the Canberra Show and the Seniors ACT Policing Stall.</p> |
| | | | | <p>Target Result Difference</p> |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|--|--------|---|---|---------|--------|--------|------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|------|
| | | | | <table><tr><td>2010/11</td><td>55.2%</td><td>61.4%</td><td>-6.2%</td></tr><tr><td>2011/12</td><td>54.7%</td><td>59.5%</td><td>-4.8%</td></tr><tr><td>2012/13</td><td>56.4%</td><td>57.2%</td><td>-0.8%</td></tr></table> | 2010/11 | 55.2% | 61.4% | -6.2% | 2011/12 | 54.7% | 59.5% | -4.8% | 2012/13 | 56.4% | 57.2% | -0.8% | | | | |
| 2010/11 | 55.2% | 61.4% | -6.2% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2011/12 | 54.7% | 59.5% | -4.8% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2012/13 | 56.4% | 57.2% | -0.8% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | <p>3.4.3 Percentage of persons who are concerned about becoming a victim of motor vehicle theft in the next 12 months (national average or less).</p> <p>Category: Strategy</p> <p>Status: Delivered - Ongoing</p> | <p>Regular engagement with the community, through the delivery of the Home and Personal Safety information sessions, aims to increase the awareness of community members about how they can protect their property, while being mindful of their personal safety. The information sessions are offered to community groups, with the target of informing as many people as possible and improving confidence levels.</p> <table><tr><td></td><td>Target</td><td>Result</td><td>Difference</td></tr><tr><td>2010/11</td><td>43.2%</td><td>46.2%</td><td>-3.0%</td></tr><tr><td>2011/12</td><td>43.8%</td><td>44.6%</td><td>-0.8%</td></tr><tr><td>2012/13</td><td>43.7%</td><td>42.3%</td><td>1.4%</td></tr></table> | | Target | Result | Difference | 2010/11 | 43.2% | 46.2% | -3.0% | 2011/12 | 43.8% | 44.6% | -0.8% | 2012/13 | 43.7% | 42.3% | 1.4% |
| | Target | Result | Difference | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010/11 | 43.2% | 46.2% | -3.0% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2011/12 | 43.8% | 44.6% | -0.8% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2012/13 | 43.7% | 42.3% | 1.4% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.5 | Through the Child and Family Centres deliver programs to support vulnerable children and families (fn: Schools as Communities program has been integrated into CFCs as part of a broader suite of services for children and their families). | CSD | <p>3.5.1 Deliver Government programs to improve social, emotional and developmental outcomes for children and families who are vulnerable.</p> <p>Category: Program/Service</p> <p>Status: Delivered - Ongoing</p> | <p>The Child and Family Centres have provided school aged grief and loss, early anxiety and parenting programs for school aged children and their families at the Child and Family Centres and within Schools. These have included programs such as Cool Little Kids, Triple P (Positive Parenting Program), Seasons for Growth and Parenting Skills for Dads.</p> <p>The Child and Family Centres have also continued to provide information and consultation to schools regarding services and supports for vulnerable children and their families. This has included approximately 50 consultations with ACT Principals and attendance at approximately 20 staff meetings.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | <p>3.5.2 Provide ongoing financial assistance to schools and community organisations to build resilience in children and support families through the Schools as Communities Strategic Projects fund.</p> <p>Category: Program/Service</p> | <p>Financial assistance was provided to eight schools and community organisations in the 2012-13 financial year (final year of reporting).</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | |
|-----|--|-----|---|--|
| | | | Status: Delivered - Ongoing | |
| 3.6 | Promote property crime based safety and security awareness in schools. | ETD | <p>3.6.1 Provide Principals a school bulletin to coincide with school holidays and provide appropriate school staff with training on the use of electronic security systems.</p> <p>Category: Training</p> <p>Status: Delivered – Ongoing</p> | <p>To continue to promote property crime based safety and security awareness, the Directorate implemented a number of initiatives for schools. Principals are provided with a school security checklist at the end of each school term, staff are also trained in the use of the electronic security system provided by the Directorate’s security monitoring provider ADT. School Business Managers were made aware of the Security Incident and Reporting policy during 2012 and all security incidents in ACT public schools are reported directly to ACTP by the individual schools. Critical incidents that disrupt the operations of the school are also recorded in MAZE.</p> |
| | | | <p>3.6.2 Provide reports to ACTP on school security incidents.</p> <p>Category: Assessment</p> <p>Status: Delivered – Ongoing</p> | |
| | | | <p>3.6.3 Develop and establish awareness for school Business Managers on the new Security Incident Reporting policy and reporting requirements relating to property crime.</p> <p>Category: Training</p> <p>Status: Delivered – Ongoing</p> | |
| | | | <p>3.6.3 Maintain Incident management reporting through school-based student data management system - MAZE.</p> <p>Category: Reporting</p> <p>Status: Delivered – Ongoing</p> | |

| | | | | |
|-----|--|-----|--|--|
| 3.7 | Provide security patrols to schools. | ETD | <p>3.7.1 Targeted Holiday Patrol Program scheduled for each school holiday period.</p> <p>Category: Program/Service</p> <p>Status: Delivered - Ongoing</p> | <p>The Directorate has established School Holiday Targeted Patrol Programs to provide participant schools with random security patrols:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 34 schools in July 2012 • 35 schools participated in September / October 2012 • 26 schools participated in the December / January 2012-13 School Holiday program. • 26 schools participated in the April 2013 school holidays |
| | | | <p>3.7.2 Identify the number of schools participating in the Targeted Holiday Patrol Program.</p> <p>Category: Program/Service</p> <p>Status: Delivered - Ongoing</p> | |
| 3.8 | Review school security standards and improve school security through installation of new security measures or upgrades of existing measures. | ETD | <p>3.8.1 Minimum Standards for School Security to be reviewed annually.</p> <p>Category: Evaluation/Research</p> <p>Status: Delivered - Ongoing</p> | <p>Currently all schools have an operating security system and any improvements to school security infrastructure is reported in the Annual Report through the Directorate's capital works management program. The Directorate's Security and Emergency Management Committee is currently developing a system to establish and assess the Minimum Standards for School Security and review annually.</p> |
| | | | <p>3.8.2 Report annually on the number of schools that have had lighting, security fencing and security systems installed and/or upgraded.</p> <p>Category: Reporting</p> <p>Status: Delivered – Ongoing</p> | |
| 3.9 | Improve data integrity and collection to determine the level of property crime in schools. | ETD | <p>3.9.1 Report on property crime in the ACT public schools submitted to the Directorates Security and Emergency Management Committee.</p> <p>Category: Reporting</p> <p>Status: Delivered – Ongoing</p> | <p>To improve property crime data collection and integrity the Security and Emergency Management Committee receives a report on property crime in each ACT public school at each scheduled meeting.</p> <p>The Directorate also liaises closely with ACTP to discuss significant security incidents in schools, school security and crime prevention strategies.</p> |

| | | | | |
|------|---|------|---|---|
| | | | <p>3.9.2 Provide reports to ACTP on school security incidents.</p> <p>Category: Reporting</p> <p>Status: Delivered – Ongoing</p> | |
| 3.10 | Continue to support ACT Crime Stoppers and Kenny Koala. | ACTP | <p>3.10.1 Maintain ACT Crime Stoppers. ACT Crime stoppers is a vital tool in the ACTP crime fighting tool kit that is used to investigate a wide range of criminal activity include property crime. Crime Stoppers is a Partnership between the AFP and other corporate sponsors and its memorandum of understanding with ACTP provides a positive partnership that keeps the ACT community safe.</p> <p>Category: Program/Service</p> <p>Status: Delivered - Ongoing</p> | <p>ACTP actively promotes the services provided by Crime Stoppers, on the ACTP website and in publications and booklets distributed to the community. ACT Region Crime Stoppers is a partnership between the community, media and police and is designed to assist in the detection and reduction of crime in our community.</p> <p>Crime Stoppers is a highly successful organisation which encourages members of the public with the motto <i>“See something, Hear something, Say something”</i> to provide police with information about unsolved crimes or crimes that the police may not yet be aware of. Crime Stoppers operates in all States and Territories of Australia. All of the information is referred to a specific police unit and is appropriately actioned.</p> <p>ACTP has a Memorandum of Understanding with ACT Crime Stoppers and also participates in monthly Board Meetings.</p> |
| | | | <p>3.10.2 Maintain Kenny Koala. Kenny Koala is a well-known schools based information awareness strategy for teaching children about a range of crime and safety issues.</p> <p>Category: Program/Service</p> <p>Status: Delivered - Ongoing</p> | <p>Constable Kenny Koala has been a visible figure in the ACT for more than 30 years and is a popular 'trusted' character used to address several safety issues, including educating children on how they can make the right choices and recognise that there are consequences associated with the decisions we make.</p> <p>The Constable Kenny Koala education program has been reinvigorated and now embraces the use of digital media. A new interactive website (constablekenny.org.au) has been launched to assist in communicating key safety messages, which has targeted information for children, teachers and parents.</p> <p>The new Kenny Koala website has been designed to create a fun but useful learning environment to help reinforce our important safety</p> |

| | | | | |
|------|--|------|---|--|
| | | | | messages. The website allows users to explore age-appropriate educational content and games on the topics of how to 'Stay OK' at school, on the road, in the community and for the older kids, on the computer and for life. |
| 3.11 | Deliver Bizsafe. | ACTP | <p>Deliver information and advice to the ACT business community about security awareness and property crime prevention.</p> <p>2010 referrals to Supportlink regarding Business security = 288 referrals.</p> <p>Category: Program/Service</p> <p>Status: Delivered - Ongoing</p> | <p>The ACTP Business Liaison team is actively engaged in the implementation of the <i>ACT Property Crime Reduction Strategy 2012-15</i>. The Business Liaison Officer provides information to businesses about crime prevention measures which can be adopted to improve deterrence and security of commercial premises to prevent future criminal acts.</p> <p>The Business Liaison Officer distributes BizSafe packs during its interactions with business owners/operators. The information contained in the BizSafe packs is prepared by the Business Liaison Officer, in conjunction with feedback from the operational areas within ACTP. The BizSafe packs contain information and advice relating to a number of offences including internet fraud, theft and property damage and how to secure businesses against crime in general.</p> <p>The Business Liaison Officer makes contact with victims of armed robberies to check on their welfare and provide them with BizSafe packs. This interaction helps to reduce the fear of crime and educate business owners and operators on how to improve safety for their staff and premises.</p> <p>285 and 229 referrals to Supportlink regarding business security were made by ACTP in 2011 and 2012 respectively.</p> |
| 3.12 | Maintain and promote ACTP website with links to information on personal safety; motor vehicle security; home security and business security and the risks associated with buying | ACTP | <p>Ensure the ACTP website contains up to date information on personal safety and motor vehicle, home and business security.</p> <p>Category: Strategy</p> | <p>ACTP's Media and Marketing team manage all ACTP's web-based publications and monitor them to ensure that they contain contemporary information. The Media and Marketing team is in the process of improving ACTP's social media presence including the use of Facebook and Twitter..</p> |

| | | | | |
|---------------------|--|------------|--|--|
| | and handling stolen goods. | | Status: Delivered - Ongoing | |
| 3.13 | Formalise the role of Rangers Services to report suspicious criminal behaviour on the number of incidents/abandoned vehicles reported to ACTP. | TAMS, JACS | 3.13.1 Incorporate into Rangers Services induction program a section on the responsibility of officers to report suspicious behaviour to appropriate authorities. Category: Training Status: Delivered – Complete | This responsibility has been incorporated into the daily standard operating procedures of rangers. |
| | | | 3.13.2 Include in the Ranger Services’ Quality Assurance system the requirement to have all abandoned vehicles checked against ACTP’s stolen motor vehicle records. Category: Program/Service Status: Delivered - Complete | All abandoned vehicles are checked against ACTP stolen motor vehicle records at the time of detection, prior to impoundment and again prior to disposal in one or three months time, depending on the value of the vehicle. |
| Designing out crime | | | | |
| 3.14 | Provide Home Safety Programs. | ACTP, JACS | 3.14.1 Refer burglary victims and, in particular, vulnerable ACT residents to the Home Safety Programs to ensure they receive information packs and, where appropriate, home safety and security assessments and minor improvements. Category: Program/Service Status: Delivered - Ongoing | All ACTP members have a responsibility to refer burglary victims to SupportLink, which includes referral to the ACT Government Home Safety Program. Repeat victims of burglary are identified during the initial response and investigation, and are then targeted for further support under the Home Security Assessments offered by Supportlink. A recent Regional proactive event targeted hotspot burglary locations to provide intense home safety messaging to residents in the immediate vicinity of burglary hotspots. |

| | | | | |
|------|--|------|--|---|
| | | | <p>3.14.2 Home Safety = number of information packs, presentations, assessments and improvements.</p> <p>(For 2010 information packs = 2203, Assessments = 251, Minor improvements = 196)</p> <p>Category: Data</p> <p>Status: Delivered - Ongoing</p> | <p>In 2012-13, the Home Safety Program distributed 2181 information packs, conducted 139 home assessments, undertook 86 minor improvements and facilitated 11 community presentations.</p> <p>The ACTP Community Liaison Team has engaged with community groups, participants at external events (e.g. Seniors' Week) and individuals to disseminate information under the Home Safety Program. These engagements occur as a result of targeted operations, community requests and referrals from ACTP patrols.</p> <p>ACTP has distributed in excess of 7500 Home and Personal Safety booklets to the community. Referrals have also been made through SupportLink for vulnerable members of the community to access the Home Safety Program that provides assessments, and where appropriate, minor home improvements. These assessments and any subsequent site improvements are made by ACT Government representatives.</p> |
| 3.15 | Replacement of the Spatial Plan with the ACT Planning Strategy. | ESDD | <p>To be completed by early 2012.</p> <p>Category: Strategy</p> <p>Status: Delivered - Complete</p> | <p>The <i>ACT Planning Strategy</i> was adopted by the ACT Government on 26 June 2012. It became effective from 1 September 2012 through a Notifiable Instrument.</p> |
| 3.16 | Review of planning codes incorporating CPTED principles. | ESDD | <p>To be completed by mid 2012.</p> <p>Category: Strategy</p> <p>Status: Delivered - Ongoing</p> | <p>CPTED principles predominately align with urban planning and design principles. They are integral to planning at various levels and subsequently not always explicitly noted as CPTED.</p> <p>ESDD is continuing to investigate options to best incorporate CPTED principles into planning codes. In progressing this work, ESDD will liaise with JACSD.</p> |
| 3.17 | Undertake an internal review of the public housing safety and security policies to guide improvements in future property crime reduction | CSD | <p>Report to be provided early 2014.</p> <p>Category: Strategy</p> <p>Status: Delivered - Complete</p> | <p>In the 2012-13 ACT Budget \$1.5 million was allocated by the Government to fund Housing ACT in undertaking a range of works to improve the safety and security of elderly public housing tenants. The funding was split up over 3 years.</p> <p>In March 2013 Housing ACT held three public consultation sessions</p> |

| | | | | |
|------|--|------------|---|--|
| | related policy. | | | <p>through the tenant representative committee, the Joint Champions Group. These three sessions focused on improving safety and security for older public housing tenants and included an independent facilitator. The facilitator will incorporate the collation of feedback into a report and provide it to Housing ACT to assist the “roll-out” of the three year program.</p> <p>Using the feedback received at these consultations, Housing ACT will in conjunction with their Total Facilities Manager, Spotless, develop a works program to provide various improvements to the older persons unit complexes. This will include security doors, window locks, lighting and in some cases appropriate signage at the complex to assist emergency services finding units quickly.</p> <p>The program will begin in the 2013-14 financial year and will conclude in 2015-16.</p> |
| 3.18 | ESDD to work with ACTP to use Crime trend data and local knowledge to identify issues during the master planning of Town, Group and Local centres. | ESDD, ACTP | <p>Consultation to be undertaken during the master planning and precinct code process.</p> <p>Category: Strategy</p> <p>Status: Delivered - Ongoing</p> | <p>ESDD have consulted with ACTP in regard to problems with the existing design of Woden Town Centre, Tuggeranong Town Centre, Mawson group centre and Erindale group centre. These discussions have informed ESDD master planning work. ESDD will continue to liaise with ACTP in its master planning work.</p> <p>In addition to this, ACTP Crime Prevention team contributes to town planning issues in regional centres across the ACT providing the opportunity for potential crime issues to be addressed in the planning phase of major public space developments.</p> |
| 3.19 | Provide in-service training to relevant ESDD personnel on the use of the CPTED General Code | ESDD | <p>Undertake training on a 2 yearly basis to ensure staff are aware of CPTED requirements when assessing development applications.</p> <p>Category: Training</p> <p>Status: Delivered - Ongoing</p> | <p>The assessment of applications against the CPTED General Code is a regular component of the work undertaken by ESDD.</p> <p>In-service training is provided on an on-needs basis, particularly to staff who are new to the Directorate.</p> |

| | | | | |
|------|---|------------|--|---|
| 3.20 | Promote CPTED principles, continue to improve street lighting through street lighting initiatives, update urban infrastructure design standards with a greater emphasis on CPTED principles | TAMS, JACS | <p>3.20.1 Report annually on priority areas for improved street lighting.</p> <p>Category: Program/Service</p> <p>Status: Delivered - Ongoing</p> | TAMSD is reviewing the design standards. The new Trunk Road Design Standards will be adopting AustRoads Roads Design guidelines which incorporate the Australian standards for lighting vehicles and pedestrian areas. TAMS has upgraded approximately 3,000 light fittings to energy efficient light fittings as part of the 2012-13 Capital Upgrade program. Roads ACT provides an annual Street Light Condition Report to the TAMS Minister. |
| | | | <p>3.20.2 Identify design standards updated with CPTED principles.</p> <p>Category: Evaluation/Research</p> <p>Status: Delivered - Ongoing</p> | TAMS is reviewing the residential design standards. The design standards are based on Australian Standard (AS1158) which incorporates CPTED principles. |
| 3.21 | Continue the provision of Engine Immobilisers through the Engine Immobiliser Scheme | JACS | <p>Maintain the provision of engine immobiliser to vulnerable and at risk Canberra citizens.</p> <p>Category: Program/Service</p> <p>Status: Delivered - Ongoing</p> | <p>The ACT Engine Immobiliser Scheme is designed to encourage private ACT residents, who do not have an immobiliser fitted to their vehicle, to install an immobiliser using a Government subsidy. The aim of this scheme is to reduce the number of motor vehicle thefts in the ACT.</p> <p>The most recent performance report from the service provider indicates that 41 vouchers have been redeemed in 2012-13. Since commencement of scheme in 2008, a total of 1,890 vouchers have been issued and 1,089 vouchers have been redeemed.</p> |

General Priorities

| | Programs, Projects and /or Actions | Lead Agency / Partnership | Milestones / Targets | 2012 13 Progress |
|-----|--|--|--|---|
| 4.1 | Review and report annually on this Property Crime Reduction Strategy against the primary target and action plan milestones/targets | JACS in partnership with the Crime Prevention and Community Safety Working Group | <p>4.1.1 Liaise with all agencies, including the ABS regarding their Recorded Crime Series, to assess the progress against the primary target and milestones/targets.</p> <p>Category: Reporting</p> <p>Status: Delivered – Ongoing</p> | JACS has continued to liaise with a range of agencies, including the ABS, to assess the milestones and targets set in the Property Crime Reduction Strategy. The most recent ABS – Recorded Crime - Victims publication provided the opportunity to report against the targets set in the Property Crime Reduction Strategy. The 2012 results for burglary (2386 victims) show a 43.7% decrease from the 2010 baseline (4240 victims). A decrease of 27.3% is reported for motor vehicle theft in 2012 (968 victims) when compared with the 2010 baseline (1331 victims). |
| | | | <p>4.1.2 Continue to add and improve the milestones/targets for all agencies to best reflect the success of programs, projects or actions that contribute to reducing property crime.</p> <p>Category: Strategy</p> <p>Status: Delivered - Ongoing</p> | Through the implementation of the Strategy and the consultations surrounding the reporting of the Strategy, a continuous improvement methodology has been applied. |
| | | | <p>4.1.3 Ensure that measures continue evolving from stated strategic intentions to programs delivered to relevant individuals impacted by property – recidivist offenders, at risk young people and victims.</p> <p>Category: Strategy</p> <p>Status: Delivered - Ongoing</p> | <p>A number of strategies currently being delivered by the ACT Government incorporate elements to manage individuals impacted by property crime including recidivist offenders, at risk young people and victims.</p> <p>Both the Blueprint for Youth Justice developed by CSD and the Schools Engagement Framework lead by ETD incorporate elements to manage individuals impacted by property crime.</p> <p>The Blueprint for Youth Justice (the Blueprint) – aims to reduce the number of young people who come in to contact with the youth</p> |

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | <p>justice system by ensuring that at risk young people and children receive every possible opportunity to lead lifestyles diverted from crime and the justice system. The Blueprint also seeks to ensure that the overrepresentation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people in the youth justice system is reduced.</p> <p>Objective 1 of the ACT Property Crime Reduction Strategy – Stopping the Cycle, links directly to the Blueprint’s core strategic area of prevention, diversion and long term change. The recent areas of change within youth justice services which link directly to this include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A two year YDAC pilot to address issues related to drug and alcohol offending. • The implementation of a Child, Youth and Family Services Program focusing on integration, coordination, early intervention for at risk children, young people and their families. • An After-Hours Bail Support Service introduced to help make custody a measure of last resort. <p>Objective 2 of the ACT Property Crime Reduction Strategy – Engaging the Disengaged, links directly to the Blueprint’s core strategic areas of diversion, engagement and individualised support. The recent areas of change within youth justice services which link directly to this include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of the ACT Re-Engaging Youth Boards to work with young people in relation to education, training or employment. • The introduction of a Single Case Management model in youth justice services to facilitate young people in their transition between different environments, such as custody and the community. • The Bimberi Youth Justice Centre change management program that began in 2010 and continues to deliver improvements in the way staff work with children, young people and their families. • ETD’s engagement framework has been developed and schools |
|--|--|--|--|--|

| | | | | |
|-----|---|--|--|--|
| | | | | and external stakeholders are being invited to respond to how the framework will work in their specific context. |
| 4.2 | Continue to improve agencies capacity to share information and, therefore, better provide services and support to high risk and at risk adults and young people | All ACT Justice Criminal Agencies | <p>Continue to improve information sharing between criminal justice agencies by continuing to enhance ACT Privacy legislation.</p> <p>Category: Strategy</p> <p>Status: Delivered - Ongoing</p> | <p>One of the key steps forward is to ensure agencies understand the circumstances under which they can share information. This includes accessing the links to the Office of the Australian Information Commissioner: http://www.oaic.gov.au/privacy/privacy-news and attending the training provided by the Commissioner.</p> <p>Representatives from Directorates, including JACS, have attended information and training sessions provided by the Privacy Commissioner.</p> |
| 4.3 | Maintain, enhance and promote the ACT Criminal Justice Statistical Profile tabled quarterly in the Legislative Assembly and posted publicly on the JACS website | JACS with the assistance of ACTP and CSD | <p>Continue to improve the data content and presentation of the ACT Criminal Justice Statistical Profile so as to broaden the number of agencies/individuals using the data.</p> <p>Category: Program/Service</p> <p>Status: Delivered - Ongoing</p> | <p>While continuing to produce the quarterly ACT Criminal Justice Statistical Profile (Profile), JACS has conducted a review of the content and presentation of the Profile.</p> <p>The 2013 review of the profile contains 14 recommendations covering a broad range of changes to the Profile. These changes include; the incorporation of additional criminal justice data; the provision of more analysis on the data set; the amalgamation and expansion of the explanatory notes that support the Profile; and, an improved format and presentation. As a consequence of the review, the Profile now contain a total of 74 tables – including 24 new tables and 27 revised tables containing additional data or improved table structure.</p> <p>ACTP continues to support the JACS Criminal Justice Statistical Profile by providing up to date crime statistics each quarter. ACTP also contributed to the review of the Profile by providing additional crime related data items for the new look September 2013 profile.</p> <p>In addition, in February 2012, ACTP announced the new online interactive crime mapping tool. The online crime mapping tool is designed to provide the public valuable and accurate information on crime rates in their neighbourhood to influence perceptions of crime.</p> <p>The new online crime statistics tool provides the ACT community</p> |

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|---|
| | | | | direct access to uncensored information for various crime types with the capacity to draw comparisons between suburbs and trends over time. The online tool includes a new crime mapping format using Google Earth as a base platform to enhance the usability and the visual presentation of the crime rates in the ACT. |
|--|--|--|--|---|