PROPERTY CRIME
REDUCTION STRATEGY
2012 - 2015

Progress Report 2014 – 2015

CANBERRA: A SAFER PLACE TO LIVE

1. CONTENTS

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)

EPD   Environment and Planning Directorate (previously known as Environment and Sustainable Development Directorate(ESDD))

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; and
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.

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[1]
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 years of data had been accumulated incorporating changes to the ABS counting rules, related to offence classification codes[2] 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 2014-15 financial year.

The 2014-15 report is the final progress report that will outline the achievements and progress made against the action plan. A report providing the final results against the targets set to reduce property crime, as from a 2010 baseline, by a further 10% for burglary crime and 20% for motor vehicle theft by 31 December 2015 will be completed in 2016.

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[1] 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.

[2] 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 2014* results show a 47.4% decrease in burglary, and a 43.5% decrease in motor vehicle theft in the ACT when compared with the 2010 baseline. The government's commitment to driving down property crime is clearly demonstrated in the overall results compared with the 2010 baseline.

Table 1: Property Crime Reduction Strategy Results

Victim Type	Base year (2010)[3]	2011[4]	2012[4]	2013[4]	2014[4]
Burglary	4240 victims	2725 victims	2387 victims	2078 victims	2230 victims
Motor vehicle theft	1331 victims	816 victims	969 victims	676 victims	752 victims

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

Figure 1: Number of Recorded Victims by Year
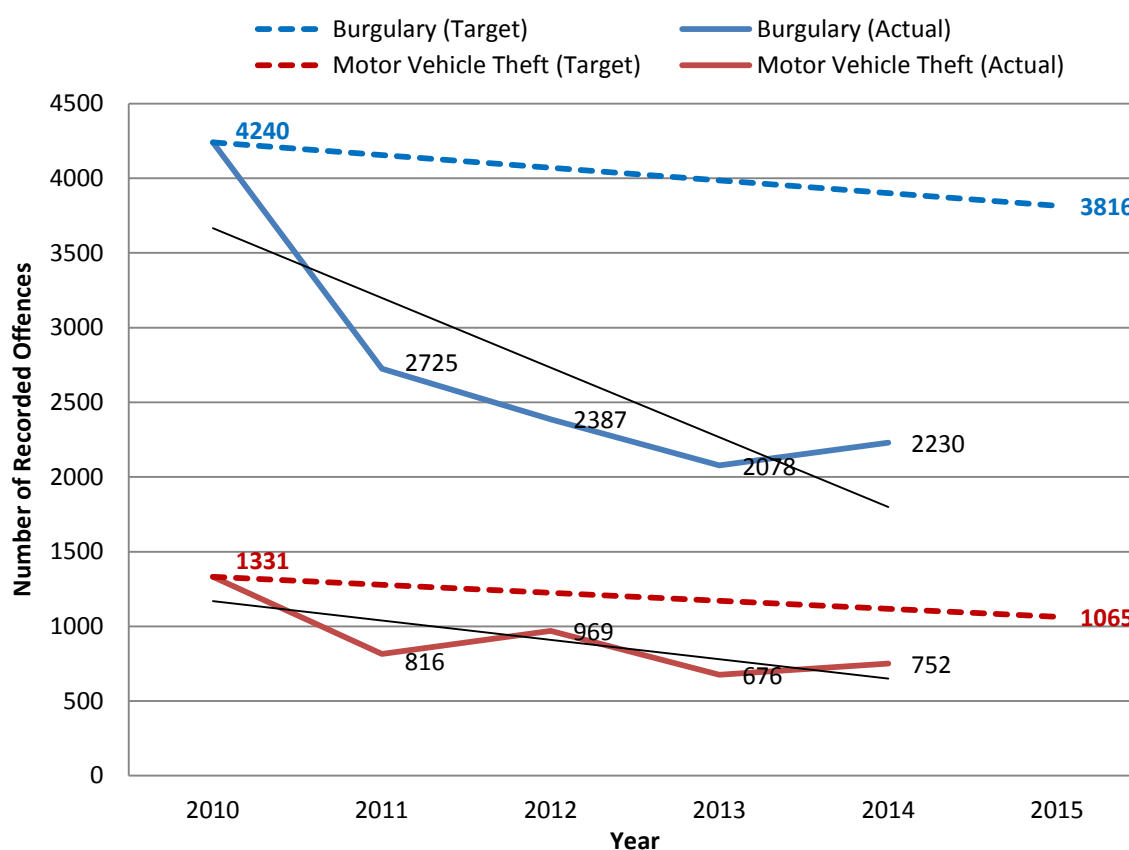
To contextualise these positive results, a comprehensive review of the Strategy's Action Plan for 2014-15 is provided at Appendix A of this report.

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

[4] The figures for 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 are taken from the *Recorded Crime – Victims Australia 2014* reported results.

4. 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; and
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.

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.

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.

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.

Detailed information on the projects, programs and actions delivered in 2014-15 in support of the above core strategic focus areas is at 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.

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.

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.

Detailed information on the projects, programs and actions delivered in 2014-15 in support of the above core strategic focus areas is at 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.

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.

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.

Detailed information on the projects, programs and actions delivered in 2014-15 in support of the above core strategic focus areas is at Appendix A.

5. ACTION PLAN

The 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, EPD, ETD, HD, TAMSD, ACTP, and non-government agencies such as SupportLink Australia, Reclink Australia, Northside Community Services and Canberra Police Community Youth Club Inc.

In summary, all action items with one exception have been progressed during 2014-15. The one item unable to be reported against in 2014-15 is in relation to school participation and attainment rates. A new national performance measure for year 12 or equivalent outcomes is under development and as such there is no performance data for ETD to report against in 2014-15.

Of the action items that were progressed, two items failed to achieve their numeric target in 2014-15. Information on this is contained in the section below entitled Performance Against Numeric Targets. JACSD will continue to work closely with agencies to consider whether the issues these actions were seeking to address are appropriate for inclusion in a new strategy.

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
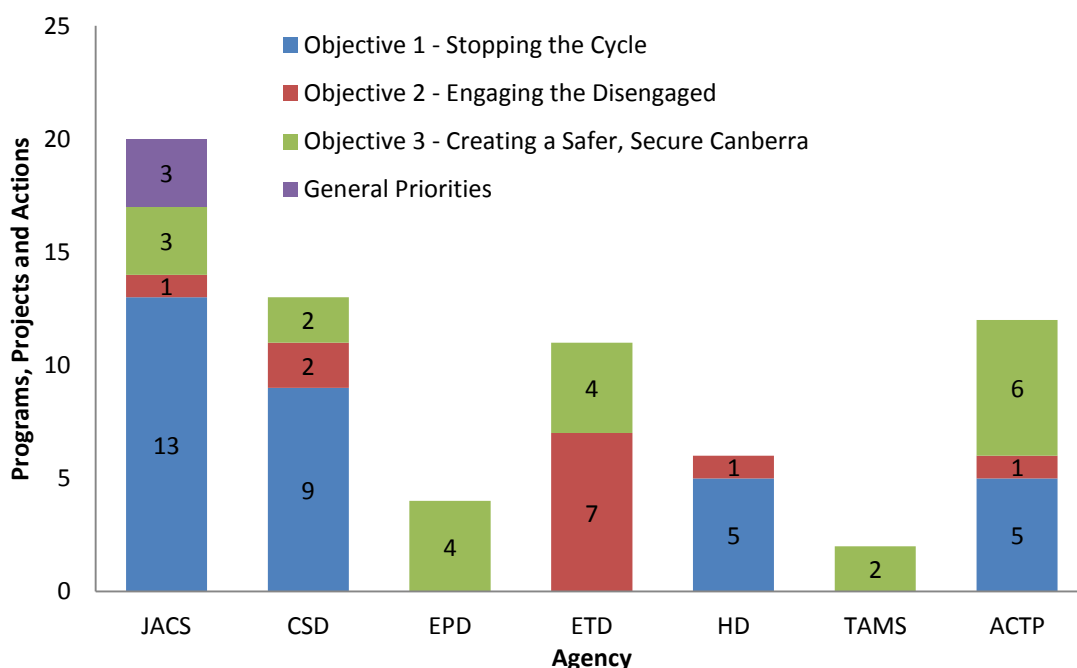
Action Item Status

The Strategy's Action Plan has 68 action 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
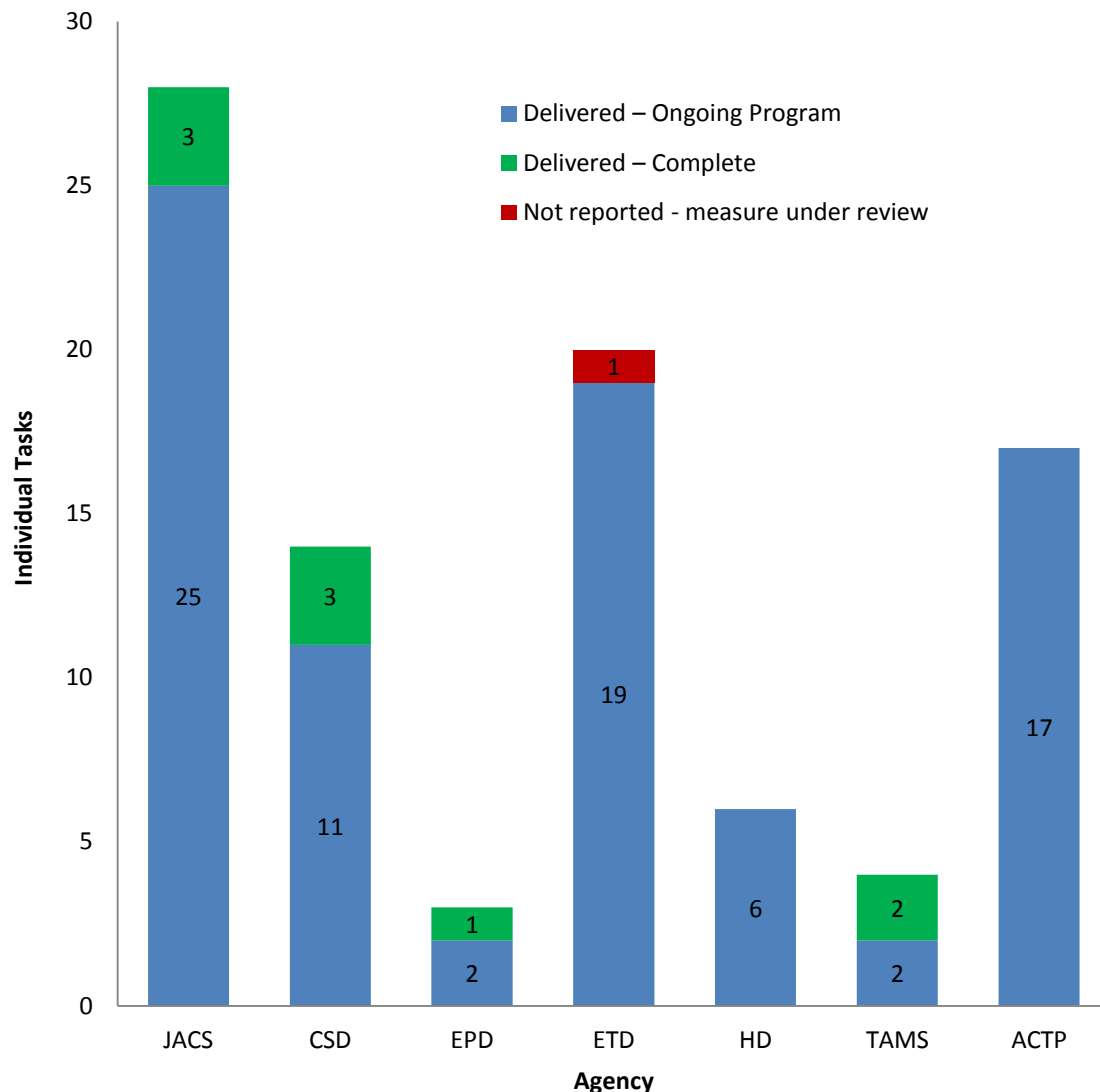
Appendix A of this report details the progress made against the milestones or targets of each of the individual tasks in 2014-15. As illustrated in figure 3, all but one of these individual tasks has been delivered during the reporting period. This measure could not be reported on for 2014-15, because of the development of a new national standard.

The majority of the tasks (84) relate to an ongoing program or service, therefore were reported against throughout the life the Strategy.

The 2012-13 Progress Report identified that eight of the non-ongoing individual tasks of the Strategy's Action Plan have been successfully completed achieving the desired outcome.[5] Agencies continued to deliver the remaining ongoing action items. Where there have been any updates against these action items in 2014-15, these updates are reported in Appendix A.

Classification of Individual Tasks

The individual tasks within the 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 property crime prevention or reductions;
- Reporting – these tasks relate to providing reports to agencies and committees on property crime related matters; and
- 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.

A total of 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).

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[5] Individual task completed in 2012-13 are 1.2.1, 1.6, 1.15, 1.17.1, 3.13.1, 3.13.2, 3.15 and 3.17.

Figure 4: Number of Individual Tasks by Agency and Category
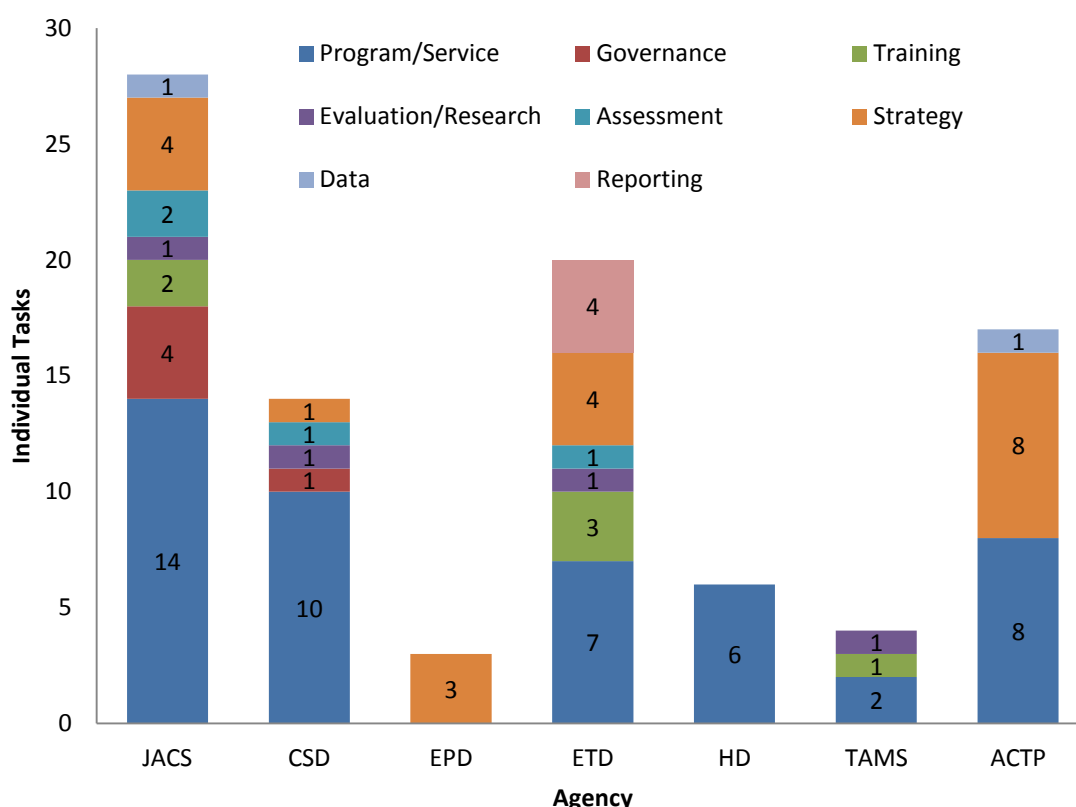
Performance against Numeric Targets

A total of 10 action items in the Strategy's Action Plan contain numeric targets as a baseline to monitor and report on for the life of the Strategy.[6]

Some of the key achievements against numeric targets in 2014-15 include:
- an additional 23 young people with complex and high risk needs were provided with intensive support services in 2014-15 when compared to 2013-14;
- the number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adult offenders referred to the Galambany 'Circle Sentencing' Court increased from 50 in 2013-14 to 60 in 2014-15;
- ACTP has recorded its best result (over the past 4 years) against performance measure 7 – *percentage of persons who are concerned about becoming a victim of housebreaking in the next 12 months*. The annual target for 2014-15 was to achieve the national average (55.3%) or less. The 2014-15 result recorded for the ACT was 53.7%, which exceeds the target by 1.6%;
- ACTP has continued to meet its target rates against performance measure 8 – *percentage of persons who are concerned about becoming a victim of motor vehicle theft in the next 12 months* in 2014-15. The annual target for 2014-15 was to achieve the national average (41.9%) or less. The 2014-15 result recorded for the ACT was 41.4%, which exceeds the target by 0.5%;

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[6] The action items that contain numeric targets are 1.1, 1.2, 1.12, 1.13, 1.16, 1.17, 1.26, 2.2, 2.6 and 3.4.

- Item 1.13 focuses on increasing or maintaining the number of compliant CADAS assessments for adults. In 2014-15 the number of assessments has increased (488) when compared to 2013-14 (197), there were 330 adults engaged in treatment and 280 have complied with their treatment plan, which is a huge improvement in treatment outcomes.

The following numeric targets were not met in the 2014-15 reporting period:
- Item 1.2.2 focuses on increasing or maintaining referral of young people to Galambany "Circle Sentencing" Court. The number of young people referred in 2013-14 dropped to two from eight in 2012-13. In 2014-15 the number of young people referred remained at two. The Galambany Coordinator is working with with key stakeholders to develop a separate framework for young people in the Galambany process that will draw attention to their special needs and ensure the most effective intervention is experienced with culturally appropriate supports;
- Item 1.12 focuses on increasing or maintaining the number of compliant CADAS assessments for young people. The number of assessment for young people in 2014-15 (14) decreased when compared to 2013-14 (53). The referral pathway from Youth Justice Services to CADAS was ceased in April 2015 with agreement of Youth Justice Services and Alcohol and Drug Services (ADS) to abandon Youth Justice and Alcohol and other Drug (AOD) services protocol.

ETD is unable to provide an update against item 2.6 as a new national performance measure for year 12 or equivalent outcomes is under development.

Key Achievements

The ACT has experienced upward trends in burglary and motor vehicle theft over the last 12 months. However, the results over the past five years indicate that overall burglary crime and motor vehicle theft has decreased compared to the 2010 baseline and the ACT is on track to achieve the targets set by the Strategy. The ACT Government's has continued its commitment to the vision and targets of the Strategy.

Figure 5: Burglary, Break and Enter and Motor Vehicle Theft since September 2009[7]
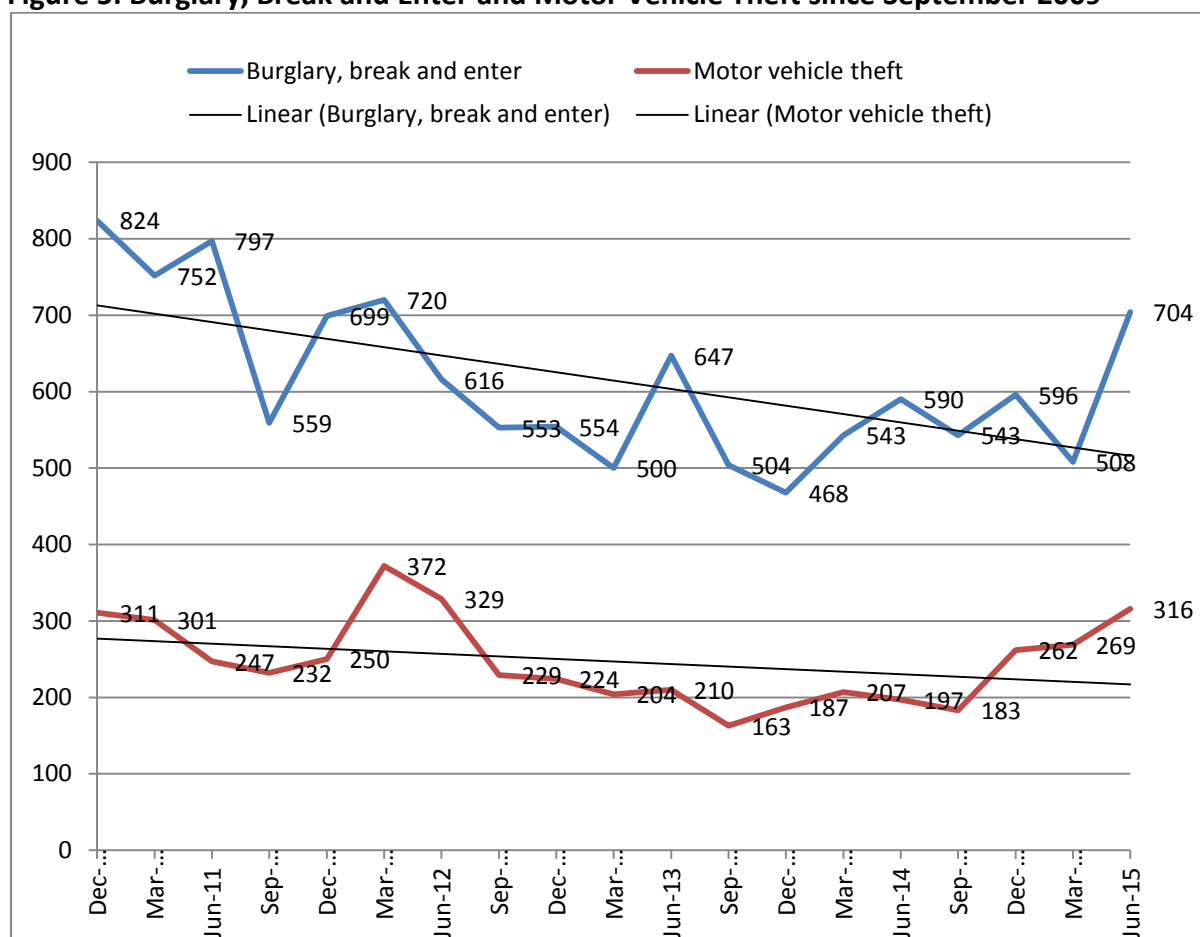
ACT Criminal Justice Statistical Profile shows an increase of 11.7% in reported burglary, break and enter offences in the 12 months to June 2015 (2,351), when compared to the previous 12 months to June 2014 (2,105 offences). This translates to 246 more offences in the 12 month period. Similarly, in the 12 months to June 2015 there was a 36.6% increase in reported motor vehicle theft offences (1,030 offences) when compared to the 12 months to June 2014 (754 offences). This translates to 276 more offences.

ACTP's continued efforts towards developing and implementing a range of property crime prevention and reduction strategies have contributed to the overall reduction in crime compared to the 2010 baseline and continue to achieve positive results. These include:

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[7] This data is from the ACT Criminal Justice Statistical Profile – March 2015 Quarter
http://www.justice.act.gov.au/criminal_and_civil_justice/criminal_justice_statistical_profiles.

- continuing its strong partnership with Canberra Police Community Youth Club, which delivers a range of programs specifically for children and young people needing support and guidance beyond that provided through the mainstream education system;
- re-signing an agreement with ACT Health to continue diverting children and young people to suitable diversion assessment and information programs through the Alcohol and Other Drugs Diversion program;
- the 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;
- continuing as a strategic partner of ACT Crime Stoppers, which is a vital link in its intelligence-led policing approach, providing police with invaluable information not otherwise available; and
- continuing to deliver the Project Safe Plate program in Belconnen, Woden, Tuggeranong, City and Gungahlin with a total of 1835 sets of number plates fitted with the tamper-proof screws.

Furthermore, government and non-government agencies have facilitated a range of collaborative initiatives that have significantly contributed to achieving these positive results in property crime in the ACT. These include:
- delivering, in partnership with ACTP, the "Lock it or Lose It" campaign to prevent or reduce bike theft in the ACT;
- 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; and
- enhancing educational and training programs delivered at Bimberi Youth Justice Centre with six young people participating in skills and resilience-based programs, including construction industry skills, hospitality industry skills and an Indigenous Cultural Identity Program, and 33 young people receiving training certificates, including Certificate II and III in Hospitality, Certificate II in Business and Certificate II and III in Sport and Recreation.

Conclusion

The continued success of the cross government and community sector efforts to reduce burglary and motor vehicle theft is clearly demonstrated in this report on the Strategy. The Strategy has demonstrated the ongoing commitment to sustain lower levels of property crime. This will ensure that Canberra remains a safer and more secure place to live.

6.   APPENDIX A – PROGRESS ON ACTION ITEMS

Objective 1 – Stopping the Cycle

	Programs, Projects and /or Actions	Lead Agency / Partnership	Milestones / Targets	2014-15 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	Provide intensive support for between 25-35 young people annually. (2010-11 = 27 young people). (2012-13 = 28 young people). (2013-14) = 35 young people. **Category:** Program/Service. **Status:** Delivered – Ongoing.	Turnaround provides case coordination and support to young people (12 to 18 years) with multiple and complex needs, requiring a long-term service response. Fifty-eight young people were supported by the service in 2014-15. On 1 July 2015, Turnaround transitioned to form part of Child and Youth Protection Services (CYPS). CYPS is a single, integrated case management service delivered to children and young people involved with the care and protection and youth justice systems. This function is now delivered through the Intake team (CYPS), working voluntarily with young people and their families to increase their community connections and divert young people from statutory service involvement, where appropriate.
1.2	Refer young people to Galambany 'Circle Sentencing' Court.	JACS (MC), JACS (LPP), JACS (DPP), CSD	1. 2.1 Finalise the Galambany Court Practice Direction. **Category:** Governance. **Status:** Delivered – Complete.	*Reported as complete in 2012-13.* A revised Practice Direction was finalised in August 2012.
			1.2.2 Increase or maintain referrals year on year.	Two young people were referred to the Galambany Court in 2014-15. The Galambany Coordinator is working with key stakeholders to develop a separate framework for young people in the Galambany process that

		(2010-11 referrals = 5 young people). (2012-13 referrals = 8 young people). (2013-14 referrals – 2 young people). **Category:** Program/Service. **Status:** Delivered (target not met) – Ongoing.	will draw attention to their special needs and ensure the most effective intervention is experienced with culturally appropriate supports.
			1.2.3 Annually train new Galambany Court Panel members. **Category:** Training. **Status:** Delivered – Ongoing.	A Domestic Violence Alert program was delivered to Galambany Court Panel members in 2013-14. Accreditation for CIT Galambany Court Panel Member training expired in late 2013. The curriculum is being revised and updated for subsequent training.
			1.2.4 Expand the Galambany Court Strengthening Project to include processes and practices related to young people. **Category:** Governance. **Status:** Delivered – Ongoing.	A separate framework for children and young people is being developed by the Galambany Court coordinator to ensure the optimum experience for young people referred to Galambany Court.
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)	Reporting to be undertaken through the annual AJA reporting framework. **Category:** Program/Service. **Status:** Delivered – Ongoing.	The RJU's Indigenous Guidance Partner continues to provide outreach and conferencing support for young people engaging in restorative justice (RJ). This includes assisting an understanding of and trust in RJ approaches, providing transport to appointments, supporting young people at conferences and to complete their RJ agreements post conference. In 2014-15 the IGP assisted 24 young Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and their families. The IGP liaises extensively with the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander network of agencies and organisations to build understanding, connections and opportunities for young people engaged in restorative justice processes and related programs.

1.4	Refer young people to the Early Intervention Drug Diversion Program.	ACTP, HD	Diversion of under-age drinkers to a health assessment and alcohol information session with their parent or guardian. (2010-11 = 152). (2011-12 = 154). (2012-13 = 156). (2013-14 = 155) **Category:** Program/Service. **Status:** Delivered – Ongoing.	ACT Policing and ACT Health have a three-year partnership agreement relating to the Alcohol and Other Drugs Diversion Program (expires 30 June 2016). The purpose of the agreement is to divert alcohol and other drug offenders away from the criminal justice system and to refer them to assessment and education programs. The Youth Alcohol Diversion (YAD) and Illicit Drug Diversion (IDD) programs focus on education and diversion. For the 2014-15 financial year there were 185 drug diversions and 50 alcohol diversions.
1.5	Undertake the YDAC trial.	HD, JACS (MC), CSD	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) **Category:** Program/Service. **Status:** Delivered – Ongoing.	No referrals for CADAS were received by YDAC for 2014-15.

| 1.6 | Provide a trial of an afterhours support service to young people to divert them from custody. | CSD (OCYFS) | Undertake a formal evaluation of the afterhours bail service after 30 June 2012 (date trial to be completed).

Category: Evaluation/Research.

Status: Delivered – Complete. | A formal evaluation of the After-Hours Bail Support Service (AHBSS) was undertaken covering the period October 2011 to April 2012. The evaluation was released in August 2012. The service contributed to a 17% reduction in short-term remand episodes in its first six months of operation.

The success of the AHBSS continued in 2014-15. During this period the service managed 1,411 client-related matters in relation to 141 young people. Sixteen young people in police custody were diverted from custody at Bimberi Youth Justice Centre.

From 1 July 2015, AHBSS transitioned to form part of a single after-hours service for children and young people with involvement in the youth justice and child protection systems. The after-hours service will continue to provide support to young people in police custody, including by diversion from custody at Bimberi Youth Justice Centre, where appropriate. |
| 1.7 | Provide Forensic Court Liaison Service for young people and adults. | HD | 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.

(2012-13 = 148).

(2013-14 = 165).

(2014-15 = 239).

Category: Program/Service.

Status: Delivered – Ongoing. | The Forensic Mental Health Court Liaison Service continues to provide mental health assessments to adults and young people in the court cells prior to their appearance in Court on a daily (weekday) basis. |

1.8	Support the Forensic Bimberi Mental Health Team.	HD	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. **Category:** Program/Service. **Status:** Delivered – Ongoing.	All young people who exit custody and are identified as having a mental illness are contacted within 7 days of being released for a mental health review, and most are referred to the Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service (CAMHS) for ongoing care. A CAMHS Bimberi Liaison role has been established to support this process. This role is a liaison point between Forensic Mental Health Services and CAMHS and supports the referral process between the services, including organising in-reach support prior to a young person's exit from custody, as well as appropriate follow-up on release.
1.9	Establish and implement the priorities outlined in the *Blueprint for Youth Justice in the ACT 2012-22*.	CSD, all relevant government directorates and community organisations	Through the Youth Justice Blueprint Implementation Group implement the priorities outlined in the Blueprint for Youth Justice in the ACT. **Category:** Governance. **Status:** Delivered – Ongoing.	The *Blueprint for Youth Justice in the ACT 2012-22* (the Blueprint) was released in August 2012 to guide the direction for youth justice in the ACT. The Blueprint is 10-year strategy that aims to positively impact rates of youth recidivism, detention and remand, and the over-representation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people in the youth justice system. It is supported by a three- year action plan (2012-15), due for completion in December 2015. A new action plan will commence in 2016. Annual progress reports demonstrate reductions in the number of offences committed by young people, the number of young people under justice supervision and the number of days young people spend in detention.

1.10	Enhance the Bimberi Youth Justice Centre educational and training programs.	CSD, ETD, CIT	Form a high level, cross government, 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. **Category:** Program/Service. **Status:** Delivered – Ongoing.	As a 'school like institution' under the *Education Act (2004)*, the Murrumbidgee Education and Training Centre (METC) is required to have a school board. The METC School Board is responsible for setting and monitoring the school's strategic direction in providing education, training and transition programs, and reporting on the achievements of the school to the school and wider community, as well as to the Education and Training Directorate. The board is a high-level, cross government body consisting of the Director-General of Community Services Directorate (as the Territory Parent), the Senior Manager of Bimberi Youth Justice Centre, the Chief Executive Officer from Canberra Institute of Technology, community members (currently a retired principal and a teacher), as well as the Principal, Deputy Principal and a staff and student representative. A school board is a requirement under the *Education Act (2004)* and is therefore an ongoing body. The school went through an independent external review in August 2014, receiving a positive evaluation. A copy of the evaluation report is available upon request.
1.11	No young person exits into homelessness.	CSD	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. **Category:** Program/Service. **Status:** Delivered – Ongoing.	All young people released from Bimberi who were not returning to their family home were supported into accommodation by Child and Youth Protection Services. To obtain stable accommodation, young people accessed natural support networks and ACT Government services with the support of their case manager, including the First Point Accommodation Service, Narrabundah House Indigenous Supervised Residential Facility, and the Youth Support and Transition Team (known as the Transition and Permanence Team from 1 July 2015). Where long term, stable accommodation services were not immediately available, young people were supported to access crisis accommodation support as an interim measure while family reunification and other long term, stable accommodation options were secured.

1.12	Administer CADAS in the Children's Court.	HD, JACS (CC)	Increase or maintain number of compliant CADAS assessments for young people. (2010-11 assessments = 50 and number engaged in treatment = 23). **Category:** Program/Service. **Status:** Delivered – Ongoing (target not met).	Seventeen referrals were received from ACT Courts with 11 engaged in treatment. Twenty-nine referrals for assessment and treatment planning were made to CADAS by Youth Justice Services (YJ) with 21 young people recommended for treatment (engagement not monitored by CADAS for Youth Justice referrals). The referral pathway from YJ Services to CADAS was ceased in April 2015 with agreement of YJ Services and ADS following review of the protocol and training of youth justice staff to undertake preliminary Alcohol and Other Drug assessments. YJ are now able to make referrals directly to Alcohol and Drug Services.

	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)
2013-14	54	53	45	23 (plus 15 ongoing)
2014-15	17	14	11	11

Adult diversion, court, custody and community based actions

1.13	Administer CADAS in Magistrates Court and Supreme Court.	HD, JACS (MC), JACS (SC)	Increase or maintain number of compliant CADAS assessments for adults. (2010-11 assessments = 111 and completions = 59). **Category:** Program/Service. **Status:** Delivered – Ongoing.	There were 532 referrals to CADAS received from the Magistrate and Supreme Courts for 2014-15; 228 of these were for the Alcohol Interlock Program that commenced in June 2014. 196 clients of 304 of general CADAS referrals engaged in treatment and 178 from Alcohol Interlock program engaged in treatment.

	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
2013-14	189	164	145	66 (plus 53

						ongoing)
				2014-15	532	488	330	280

1.14	Risk assess adult offenders on supervision.	JACS (ACTCS)	Conduct risk assessments on 100% of property offenders on supervision to ensure they appropriately address their risk of offending. **Category:** Assessment. **Status:** Delivered – Ongoing.	All adult offenders are risk assessed.
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)	Reporting to be undertaken through the annual AJA reporting framework. **Category:** Program/Service. **Status:** Delivered – Complete.	ACT Government has funded $2.176m to extend the Throughcare Pilot Program until 2015/2016. The program is being evaluated to provide an evidence base for ongoing funding.
1.16	Assess all AMC admissions (remanded and sentenced), where practicable, for work readiness skills (including numeracy and literacy).	JACS (ACTCS)	Undertake work readiness skills assessment on at least 90% of admissions. Report on numeracy and literacy progress. **Category:** Assessment. **Status:** Delivered – ongoing	All sentenced and unsentenced detainees where practicable participate in a compulsory education/induction process. (If an offender returns to custody within a 12month period they are not required to undertake induction again. If an offender refuses to participate, has a short stay period i.e. less than 30 days or is in the Crisis Support Unit or Management Unit following admission it would not be practicable for them to participate).
1.17	Provide Galambany 'Circle Sentencing' Court for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adult offenders.	JACS (MC), JACS (DPP)	1.17.1 Finalise the Galambany Court Practice Direction. **Category:** Governance. **Status:** Delivered – Complete.	*Reported as complete in 2012-13.* A revised Practice Direction was finalised in August 2012. No further action.
			1.17.2 Increase or maintain referrals	The number of adults referred in 2014–15 (60) has increased 20% when

		year on year. (2010-11 referrals = 26 adults). (2011-12 referrals = 24 adults). (2012-13 referrals = 42 adults). (2013-14 referrals = 50 adults). **Category:** Program/Service. **Status:** Delivered – Ongoing.	compared to the number received in 2013–14 (50).	
		1.17.3 Train 100% of new Galambany Court Panel members. **Category:** Training. **Status:** Delivered – Ongoing.	CIT's Yurauna Centre accreditation for Galambany Court Panel Member training expired in late 2013. Discussions are ongoing around the development of a nationally accredited curriculum for the training of new panel members. In the meantime, key areas of additional training in areas of family violence, mental health and grief and loss, and suicide awareness are being delivered to current panel members.	
		1.17.4 Progress the Galambany Court Strengthening Project for adults. **Category:** Governance. **Status:** Delivered – Ongoing.	JACS continued to progress opportunities to strengthen the operations of the Galambany Court in 2014-15. The Galambany Court Coordinator continues to work with Victim Support ACT to develop policies and procedures to include victims in safe and meaningful ways in the Galambany Court processes.	
1.18	Provide the Prisoner Employment Program encompassing the New Employment Opportunities Program that assists adult detainees to gain employment on release from prison.	JACS (ACTCS)	Provide 100% of adult detainees per 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. **Category:** Program/Service. **Status:** Delivered – Ongoing.	All detainees have access to work readiness programs within the AMC. Detainees assessed as suitable can participate in the paid work release through transitional programs.

1.19	Provision of the Solaris Therapeutic Community at the AMC.	JACS (ACTCS)	Provide intensive, live-in rehabilitation model targeting 100% of detainees who are assessed as suitable with alcohol and other drug dependencies. **Category:** Program/Service. **Status:** Delivered – Ongoing.	100% of Detainees who are assessed as suitable have access to Solaris. 66 in total referred in 2014-15 of which 53 were assessed as suitable and admitted to program.
1.20	No AMC exits into homelessness.	JACS (ACTCS), CSD	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. **Category:** Program/Service. **Status:** Delivered – Ongoing.	The Extended Throughcare Pilot Program supports eligible detainee's transition back into the community. The program is undertaken on a voluntary basis. One of the guiding principles of the program is that no one will be released from custody into homelessness. 100% of clients who voluntarily participate in Throughcare are released from the AMC with accommodation secured.
1.21	Provide the Managed Accommodation Program.	JACS (ACTCS)	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 offending. **Category:** Program/Service. **Status:** Delivered – Ongoing.	The aim of this action item is to provide supported accommodation for people leaving AMC. This support is currently provided by a range of community providers including the Karrilika Nexus Program, the Canberra Men's Centres – Men's Accommodation and Support Service and St Vincent de Paul. People leaving AMC are also able to access support from the Throughcare Unit. Throughcare support all clients through a dynamic, client centred approach to case management and service coordination. The Throughcare model focuses on five core areas accommodation, health basic need, income and community connections. Accommodation support was previously provided by the Managed Accommodation Program (MAP). This program ceased in June 2013 and has now been superseded by the support arrangements detailed above.

1.22	Provide Canberra Men's Centre Outreach and Accommodation Support Service – (part of Social Housing and Homelessness Services).	CSD, JACS (ACTCS)	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.	The Canberra Men's Centre operates the Men's Accommodation Program (MAP) to support 15 men exiting a corrections facility into secure housing. In 2014-15 the program supported 33 men exiting corrections with accommodation and provided outreach support to a further 20 men as they transitioned to independent living arrangements.
1.23	Provide the Women Exiting Corrections Program – (part of Social Housing and Homelessness Services).	CSD, JACS (ACTCS)	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.	'Coming Home' - the women exiting corrections program is managed by Toora Women Inc. The service provides an integrated program to support five women at any one time into secure accommodation when exiting Corrections Facilities and provides outreach support to an additional 15 women as they transition to independent living. In 2014-15 the program supported 10 women through accommodation, 44 women through outreach and supported 6 women to transition into an independent tenancy.
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 2014-15 period the Sobering Up shelter reported 485 referrals (closed treatment episodes), 93% of which were referrals from ACT Policing. Approximately 5% of the police referrals were for people identifying as being of either Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander decent. Approximately 98% of referrals to the Sobering Up Shelter involved alcohol intoxication. Approximately 76% of the people referred to the Sobering Up Shelter occupied a bed, 6% of which identified as being of either Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander decent.

1.25	Provide supported accommodation for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people through the Narrabundah House Indigenous Supported Accommodation Service.	CSD	Provide supported accommodation for up to 4-5 young men linking them to appropriate support programs and developing their living and social skills. **Category:** Program/Service. **Status:** Delivered – Ongoing.	Narrabundah House Indigenous Supported Accommodation Service closed for redevelopment in 2013, before reopening as Narrabundah House Indigenous Supervised Residential Facility (NHISRF) in August 2013. A redeveloped NHISRF has supported 14 young men in 2014-15 by providing short to medium term accommodation, assessment, planning and service coordination. The new program caters to 15 to 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. The new NHISRF model is embedded in the operational functioning of the Bimberi Youth Justice Centre.
1.26	Reduce concentrations of disadvantage by increasing take-up of Tenant Initiated Grants Program.	CSD	Increase the take-up of Tenant Initiated Grants for education, employment and training. (50 available in 2010-11). (65 available in 2012-13). **Category:** Program/Service. **Status:** Delivered – Ongoing.	The Tenant Participation Grants (formerly the Tenant Initiated Grants Program) program provides support for public housing tenants to undertake social and economic participation activities. The scope of the Tenant Participation Grants Program has been revised to focus on increasing participation in sport, music arts or cultural activities. The changed scope of the program resulted from analysis of previous grant applications and it now better aligns with the preferred activity areas identified by tenants. A total of $25,000 was provided in grants to 72 successful applicants, with individual grants capped at $500.

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	Milestones in accordance with the AFP/ACT Government Purchase Agreement – see KPI 2. **Category:** Strategy. **Status:** Delivered – Ongoing.	ACT Policing has maintained one Crime Targeting Team into 2015-16 to target property crime offences. The Crime Targeting Team is supported by the Crime Reduction Unit, Education and Diversion Team (CREDT), who deliver regular presentations on home, business and personal safety to a variety of community groups, education facilities, businesses, health and aged care facilities. Through this ongoing education campaign, there is an improved awareness about personal and property safety. In addition, the availability of support services from Supportlink, resulting from referrals by ACT Policing members, offers additional support for victims of property crime.
1.28	Continue to target recidivist burglary offenders. Continue to target recidivist motor vehicle theft offenders.	ACTP ACTP	Milestones in accordance with the AFP/ACT Government Purchase Agreement – see KPI 2. **Category:** Strategy. **Status:** Delivered – Ongoing.	The ACT Policing Crime Targeting Team, supported by ACT Policing Intelligence and CREDT target recidivist offenders who engage in burglary and / or stolen motor vehicles. Information gathered from ACT Policing members, the community and other sources, enhances the targeting of recidivist offenders. The targets in this Strategy are to reduce reported ACT burglary crime by a further 10 per cent and motor vehicle theft by a further 25 per cent by 31 December 2015 from a 2010 baseline. The 2014 calendar year results for the number of victims of burglary show a 47.4 per cent decrease in victims from the Strategy's 2010 baseline. A decrease of 43.5 per cent is reported for victims of motor vehicle theft when compared with the 2010 baseline.
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.	The Suburban Policing Strategy (SPS) is an intelligence-led strategy where issues relating to crime and safety are actively sought out and addressed. ACT Policing's Crime Reduction Team lead and maintain the SPS' principles.

				ABS Publication – *Prisoners in Australia 2014*		
1.31	Report ACTCS incarceration rates for burglary and motor vehicle theft offenders.	JACS (ACTCS)	For 2010 – ABS Publication – *Prisoners in Australia 2012* – Burglary = 18 and theft and related offences (including MV) = 24. **Category:** Data. **Status:** Delivered – Ongoing.			

	Burglary	MV Theft
2010	18	24
2011	24	20
2012	30	20
2013	22	15
2014	19	22

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 is a key vehicle for addressing reoffending and making the justice system more cost effective and efficient. Justice reinvestment is about developing a smarter, more cost-effective approach to improving criminal justice outcomes by reducing crime, improving public safety and strengthening communities. It does this using data-driven evidence to guide stakeholders, across the justice and human services systems, on the allocation of resources to programs that reduce crime and recidivism. As resources are directed to reducing the causes of crime, rather than the consequences of crime, the costs of crime are reduced and the whole community benefits. An ACT-based strategy is under development and its terms of reference contain the following key deliverables: • Literature review on the concept of justice reinvestment and how it might be applied on the ground in the ACT; • Identification of current justice reinvestment programs and development of evaluation frameworks that include specific measures of justice reinvestment; • Identification of possible additional or varied justice reinvestment

programs using a programs map;

- The development of justice reinvestment measures, including a cost comparator identifying savings made for each person diverted from the justice system, and

- In partnership with the community sector the development of a Justice Reinvestment trial.

Updates on the Justice Reinvestment Strategy are available on the JACS website http://www.justice.act.gov.au/page/view/3826

The Strategy involves extensive consultation with a broad range of government and community agencies. It is also informed by other ACT Government priorities including the:

- Property Crime Reduction Strategy;

- Justice Reform Strategy;

- Human Service Blueprint;

- ACT Blueprint for Youth Justice in the ACT;

- ACTCS Throughcare model of prisoner support;

- Strengthening Families project; and

- Out of Home Care Strategy.

Objective 2 – Engaging the Disengaged

	Programs, Projects and /or Actions	Lead Agency / Partnership	Milestones / Targets	2014-15 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..	ACTP	Reporting to be undertaken through the annual AJA reporting framework. **Category:** Program/Service. **Status:** Delivered – Ongoing.	Per the 2014-15 Purchase Agreement ACT Policing are committed to referring at least 95 per cent of all eligible youth, including Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander youth, to Restorative Justice – to assess suitability for participation in a restorative justice conference. Further, all eligible youth are referred to alcohol and other drug diversion programs, where appropriate. The Crime Reduction Unit has an Aboriginal Liaison Officer (ALO) who engages exclusively with the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community, primarily to gain their trust and confidence to discuss issues of concern, where police assistance might be required. Much of the engagement involves issues around young persons and the ALO has developed a network of relevant support agency contacts to ensure that the correct level of support is available. This direct contact has proved to be very successful and has allowed greater opportunities for diversion and intervention. The ALO has recently referred three young Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander men to the 'To Reach Your Potential' (TRYP) boot camp style leadership and team building training. This program has demonstrated success with the diversion and education of young Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in NSW and the opportunity has recently been made available to young people in the ACT. There have been nine referrals to PCYC programs, offering a range of recreational based diversion programs and behavioural intervention programs. These referrals are generally made in conjunction with the

				Gugan Gulwan Youth Aboriginal Corporation who provide counselling, remedial and referral services to Aboriginal and Torres Strait young people and their families. The ALO has developed a strong and valuable working relationship with the principals at Gugan Gulwan, particularly those who provide mentoring for the early intervention groups.
2.2	Facilitate restorative justice processes for young people aged between 10-17 years of age.	JACS (RJU), All other ACT criminal justice agencies	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.

(2010 referrals – ACTP = 66, DPP = 8, Children's Court = 70).

(2011-12 total referrals = 149).

(2012-13 total referrals = 178, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander referrals = 61 – ACTP = 131, Children's Court = 47).

(2013-14 total referrals = 113, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander referrals young people = 53 – ACTP = 95, Children's Court = 17).

Category: Program/Service.

Status: Delivered – Ongoing. | In 2014-15 the RJU received 112 referrals involving 294 offences, 147 young offenders and 199 victims. This represents a 27% increase in the number of offences, a 13% increase in the number of young offenders and an 18% increase in the number of victims referred compared with 2013-14. Breaking down referrals by referring entity, ACTP referred 83, DPP made no referrals and the Children's Court referred 29.

First Time Offender Referrals

The RJU and ACTP have committed to the continuation of this initiative, which began in November 2012.   A total of 43 referrals were received involving 140 offences, 63 young offenders and 77 victims and 38 conferences in 2014-15. This compares to 39 referrals, 73 offences, 50 young offenders and 50 victims and 38 conferences in 2013-14.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Referrals

In 2014-15, a total of 43 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people were referred to restorative justice, representing 33% of the total young offenders referred, compared with 37% in 2013-14.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Initiative

Since May 2011, the RJU and ACTP implemented an initiative involving the referral of all eligible Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people to restorative justice either as a diversion or in conjunction with prosecution and excepting matters where the young person was formally cautioned or given a warning. This initiative has become an ongoing practice. It 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.

In 2014-15, 33 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander referrals were received either as diversion or in conjunction with prosecution, involving 106 offences, 36 offenders, 66 victims and 31 conferences. This compares with 45 referrals, 91 offences, 48 offenders, 70 victims and 22 conferences in 2013-14. While less referrals were received in 2014-15, there was a 41% increase in resulting conferences and a 92% compliance rate with agreements. |
| | | | 2.2.2 Actions as defined in the annual *ACT Policing Purchase Agreement 2010-11* – juveniles referred to diversionary programs (2013-14 target = 110 or more).

Category: Program/Service.

Status: Delivered – Ongoing. | During the 2014-15 reporting period, ACTP referred 117 young offenders to restorative justice. |

Youth Programs

| 2.3 | Ongoing Youth and Family Support Program targeting at risk young people and their families. | CSD, and other Community Organisations | Implement the Youth and Family Support Program providing funding to agencies to deliver targeted prevention and early intervention services.

Category: Program/Service.

Status: Delivered – Ongoing . | The Child, Youth and Family Services Program commenced in March 2012, initially funding 26 agencies to deliver targeted prevention and early intervention services to children, young people and their families.

In 2014-15 the program continued to fund 26 services across the ACT. |

2.4	Ongoing use of the Youth Level of Service-Case Management Inventory (YLS-CMI) to better target services for young offenders.	CSD	Increase YLS-CMI assessments by 100% in 2012. **Category:** Assessment. **Status:** Delivered – Ongoing.	In 2014-15 the YLS-CMI tool was applied on 69 occasions to inform the pre-sentence reporting and case management of young people. Professional application of the tool is supported by expert competency-based training provided to staff on a periodic basis prior to their use of the tool. Further training in the tool for case managers will be implemented in 2015-16 to support its continued application.
Education				
2.5	Work towards the ACT Youth Commitment goals.	ETD	Increase the number of students in Alternative Programs accessing VET qualifications. **Category:** Program/Service. **Status:** Delivered – Ongoing.	Increasing the number of students in Alternative Programs accessing VET qualifications was an initiative introduced under the Youth Attainment and Transitions National Partnership (YAT NP), and implemented as an ACT Youth Commitment goal. With cessation of the YAT NP, Alternative Programs have been renamed Flexible Learning Options (FLOs). FLOs are designed to support and engage young people in quality vocational learning in a range of authentic learning settings. They are characterised by being short-term, flexible and responsive to student need, connecting students with their community and demonstrating real-life connections between school, further education and training and work. FLOs personalise learning for students by providing career guidance and work experience, as well as mentoring. FLOs are fully funded by the ACT Education and Training Directorate.
2.6	Increase school participation and attainment rates.	ETD	Increase the proportion of 20-24 year olds with a Year 12 or equivalent vocational qualification to 94.3%. **Category:** Program/Service. **Status:** Not reported – measure under review.	This is not reported in 2014-15 due to the ABS measure being discontinued.

2.7	Ensure that young people in schools at major transition points have a Pathways Plan.	ETD, CIT, Community Agencies	2.7.1 By 2014 all ACT students in Years 6-12 will have or be engaged in pathways planning. **Category:** Strategy. **Status:** Delivered – Ongoing.	The requirement for a Pathways Plan for CIT students up to the age of 17 is articulated in the CIT *Guaranteed Entry Policy For Young People aged to 24 years and Single and Teenage Parents* policy. This policy defines a Pathways Plan as a 'plan developed for young people under 17 years of age with the support of a dedicated Pathways Advisor who will discuss an individual's needs and help them to create a study package to suit their goals'.
			2.7.2 By 2014 all CIT students under the age of 17 will have or be engaged in pathways planning. **Category:** Strategy. **Status:** Delivered – Ongoing.	The policy also includes principles for working with students under 17 years of age who are not enrolled as apprentices or trainees. Enrolment for these students must include a signed Under 17 Year Old Alert form which gives CIT the authority to report to the Education and Training Directorate and other reporting requirements. CIT is committed to the welfare of young students and all CIT students under 17 years of age have a Pathways Plan or are engaged in the process.
			2.7.3 By 2014 community agencies will use pathway plans with young people between the ages of 11-16 years. **Category:** Strategy. **Status:** Delivered – Ongoing.	To date over 7,500 ACT students have commenced a Pathways Plan. Colleges use Pathways in transition sessions with year 10 high school students. A 'Pathways Top Tips for College' fact sheet has been developed to support students in using Pathways independently at home. All high schools are currently implementing Pathways for students in years 7 to 10. In 2016, there will be a focus on increasing usage of Pathways in primary schools through presentations to school staff and teachers, student year groups and some additional support for teachers in the classroom. CIT have incorporated Pathways into the General Education and Year 12 courses. Training on how best to utilise the Pathways website has been provided to community agencies, including the Ted Noffs Foundation and Job Service Providers. These agencies are now using Pathways with their clients.

| 2.8 | Enhance and develop schooling options for students who have difficulty engaging in regular secondary school settings. | ETD, CIT | 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.

Category: Strategy.

Status: Delivered – Ongoing. | CIT offers Certificate I and II in General Education for Adults and a Year 12 alternative program for students who have difficulty engaging in regular secondary school settings.
The Certificate I and II in General Adult for Education is a flexible program designed to motivate learners who have been unsuccessful in traditional schooling. On completion, students achieve a nationally accredited, competency-based Certificate II General Education for Adults.

Teachers in General Education for Adults are supported by Student Advisors (with youth work or similar qualifications) who contribute significantly to student retention and completion by following up when students miss classes, provide support for personal issues, assisting with the development of Pathways Plans, and contributing various support activities such as breakfast programs, connecting students with other activities and classes to maintain their interest and develop their study and career pathways.

Extensive support is also available for all students in the Year 12 program by pastoral care officers, student advisors, counsellors, drop-in tutorials and with extra-curricular programs. Students in the Year 12 Program are also offered work experience opportunities,
CIT currently has 209 students between 15 and 24 years of age enrolled in CIT Year 12. This program is especially tailored for vulnerable students who face a raft of difficulties engaging in the mainstream secondary school system. CIT Year 12 offers three packages and three pathways to assist students completed an ACT Year 12 in an adult learning environment. These are:
• Vocational Year 12 Certificate combining practically focused English, mathematics and business subjects with work qualifications at certificate II and III levels in areas such as children's services, fitness, design, hairdressing, culinary skills, or automotive;
• Tertiary Year 12 for future university study; and |

- Year 12 Certificate for adult learners which has a general education focus. Mature students are able to complete this in just one year.

Young Indigenous students are provided specific support through the CIT Yurauna Centre. The Certificate I, II and III in General Education for Adults is structures to reach Indigenous youth disengaged from the education system and provide them with an initial VET learning experience. Transition programs, including individual learning Pathways Plans, and Foundation Studies and programs in Language, Literacy and Numeracy (LLN), also exist for participants from Bimberi Youth Justice Centre and the Alexander Maconochie Correctional Centre, to build skills and confidence to enable students to engage with education and or skill development. These programs, offered through the CIT Yurauna Centre, coupled with support and pastoral care improve resilience in students, resulting in increased completion rates and enhanced pathways to employment.

Flexible Learning Options (FLOs) are delivered by external training providers in partnership with schools and community agencies. FLOs personalise learning for students by providing targeted vocational learning, career guidance and work experience, as well as mentoring. FLOs help young people build confidence and networks to improve employment prospects.

In 2014, Flexible Learning Options provided opportunities for 458 students at risk to successfully achieve a nationally recognised qualification, a vocational pathway skill set, work experience, an Australian School-based apprenticeship (ASBA), casual employment and/or enrolment in an extension program. In semester 1 2015, FLOs provided opportunities for 152 students at risk, and achieved similar outcomes. Ten FLOs are being delivered in semester 2 2015.

Students in Year 7-8 can attend one of three Achievement Centres. Achievement Centre staff work with students to address literacy and

numeracy difficulties as well as working on their peer and teacher relationship skills. Students return to their home school after one to two terms of being in an Achievement Centre.

Students in Year 9-10 can attend one of three Connect10 programs. Connect10 staff work with students to improve literacy, numeracy and social skills as well as having a focus on vocational education. Students typically stay in a Connect10 program until the end of Year 10, but are able to transition back to their home school.

| 2.9 | Provide Murrumbidgee Education and Training Centre in Bimberi Youth Justice Centre (ages 10-21). | ETD, CSD | 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.

Category: Program/Service.

Status: Delivered – Ongoing. | Murrumbidgee Education and Training Centre (METC) continues to provide education and training to students at Bimberi Youth Justice Centre. Provision of training depends on the security classification of the students at the time.

(see tables below) |

Murrumbidgee Education and Training Centre (METC) continues to provide education and training to students at Bimberi Youth Justice Centre. Provision of training depends on the security classification of the students at the time.

Student participating in Vocational Education 2014			
Apprenticeships	**Traineeships**	**Work Experience**	**Pathways Planning**
5	0	4	14

Nationally recognised qualifications achieved by students in 2014	
Qualification	**No of Students**
Certificate II in Hospitality	1
Certificate III in Hospitality (partial completion)	4
Certificate II in Construction Pathways	1
Responsible Service of Alcohol	2
Asbestos Awareness Training	3
Whitecard	2
Roadready Certificate	4
Certificate II in Access 10 (Year 10 Certificate)	4

Social, emotional and health objectives are achieved through program delivery across the Bimberi Youth Justice Centre.

2.10	Provide the Youth Education Program (YEP).	ETD	Continue the provision of funding of YEP. **Category:** Program/Service. **Status:** Delivered – Ongoing.	Youth Education Program funding has continued through 2014-15.
2.11	Ensure that young people in schools at major transition points have a Pathway Plan.	ETD	Deliver alternative individualised 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. **Category:** Program/Service. **Status:** Delivered – Ongoing.	CCCares have implemented Pathways Planning into their course delivery.
2.12	Enhance and develop schooling options for students who have difficulty engaging in regular secondary school settings.	HD, ETD	Deliver a Therapeutic educational setting for young people with moderate to severe mental health issues. **Category:** Program/Service. **Status:** Delivered – Ongoing.	The Cottage Adolescent Day program continues to provide educational and therapeutic groups sessions for young people with moderate to severe mental illness. On May 13 2015 The Cottage began offering a drop in group for all young people accessing CAMHS services. Drop in group activities are based on individual attendees needs and can include creative arts, tutoring, educational advice and sensory modulation.

Objective 3 – Creating a Safer, Secure Canberra

	Programs, Projects and /or Actions	Lead Agency / Partnership	Milestones / Targets	2014-15 Progress
Research, advice, community capacity building				
3.1	Undertake Community Capacity Building.	ACTP, JACS	Continue to fund community organisations to develop strategies to enhance neighbourhood safety such as Neighbourhood Watch and the Home Safety Program. **Category:** Program/Service. **Status:** Delivered – Ongoing.	ACT Policing continued its partnership with ACT Neighbourhood Watch (NHW) during the 2014-15 period. ACT Policing provided funding to NHW to assist with some of the administration costs of the association. ACT Policing members are encouraged to attend the NHW meetings in their patrol areas, wherever possible, as this provides an opportunity for the NHW members to seek advice and raise specific concerns.
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)	Research how to improve the services and support provided to burglary and motor vehicle theft victims from all sectors of the community. **Category:** Evaluation/Research. **Status:** Delivered – Ongoing.	Victim Support ACT made several attempts throughout 2014-15 to engage a university student to undertake the research project. A number of students commenced or were close to commencing work, unfortunately none of these arrangements worked out. Victim Support ACT will continue to attempt to secure a student to conduct the research. In the absence of a completed research into this issue, the ACT Strategy can rely upon a previous report *Crime Victims and the Prevention of Residential Burglary*, published in 2004.

3.3	Provide prevention advice about risk indicators and target hardening strategies to victims and repeat victims.	JACS (VSA)	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. **Category:** Program/Service. **Status:** Delivered – Ongoing.	During 2014-15, the Side by Side staff/volunteers distributed 515 information guides on behalf of Victim Support ACT. The 'Protecting your home' guide is also available on the Victim Support ACT website.
3.4	Improve community perceptions of burglary and motor vehicle theft.	ACTP	3.4.1 Actions as defined in the annual ACT Policing Purchase Agreement. **Category:** Strategy. **Status:** Delivered – Ongoing.	ACTP communicates its success in reducing crime via media releases on the ACTP website. These matters are also 'tweeted' to followers on the ACTP twitter account. ACTP patrols continue to integrate regional initiatives and high visibility policing. While these positive initiatives encourage the community to improve security, they can also inadvertently increase concerns of becoming a victim, which is a common response to proactive police publicity on specific crime issues.
			3.4.2 Percentage of persons who are concerned about becoming a victim of housebreaking in the next 12 months (national average or less). **Category:** Strategy. **Status:** Delivered - Ongoing.	<table><tr><td></td><td>Target</td><td>Result</td><td>Difference</td></tr><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><tr><td>2013/14</td><td>55.1%</td><td>57.3%</td><td>-2.2%</td></tr><tr><td>2014/15</td><td>55.3%</td><td>53.7%</td><td>1.6%</td></tr></table>
			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). **Category:** Strategy. **Status:** Delivered – Ongoing.	<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><tr><td>2013/14</td><td>41.6%</td><td>38.1%</td><td>3.5%</td></tr><tr><td>2014/15</td><td>41.9%</td><td>41.4%</td><td>0.5%</td></tr></table>

| 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 | 3.5.1 Deliver Government programs to improve social, emotional and developmental outcomes for children and families who are vulnerable.

Category: Program/Service.

Status: Delivered – Ongoing. | Child and Family Centres (CFCs) aim to ensure that children are healthy, families are supported and communities are stronger. CFCs are non-stigmatising places in the community where families and the broader community may feel safe to enter and seek support – be it for directions to nearby shops, information, referral and access to services, or to connect with other community members through a targeted program.

In 2014-15, CFCs continued to deliver targeted services to children and families at three locations across the ACT (Gungahlin, Tuggeranong and Belconnen) in partnership with other agencies, local community organisations and service providers. CFCs provide a range of services based on the needs of children and their families, with a strong emphasis on providing services in homes, schools and the community. Programs delivered include Cool Kids, Triple P (Positive Parenting Program), Learn Giggle and Grow, Seasons for Growth and Young Parents Group. |
| | | | 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.

Category: Program/Service.

Status: Delivered – Ongoing. | Schools as Communities program has been integrated into Child and Family Centres as part of a broader suite of services for children and their families. |

3.6	Promote property crime based safety and security awareness in schools.	ETD	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. **Category:** Training. **Status:** Delivered – Ongoing.	A school holiday checklist is available on ETD's Index for schools. School administration staff are trained in the basic use of the electronic security system, with training then passed on to all staff members. Where required, additional training can be provided at a cost to the school/Directorate.
			3.6.2 Provide reports to ACTP on school security incidents. **Category:** Assessment. **Status:** Delivered – Ongoing.	The School Management Manual requires schools to notify ACTP of any school security incidents.
			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. **Category:** Training. **Status:** Delivered – Ongoing.	Business Managers and school administration staff are aware of the reporting process and requirements relating to property crime. Further awareness and development may be required to ensure all property crime is reported.
			3.6.4 Maintain Incident management reporting through school-based student data management system - MAZE. **Category:** Reporting. **Status:** Delivered – Ongoing.	Infrastructure Capital Works (ICW) maintains an incident management database compiled with reports received from schools. The database only records incidents reported to ICW. Schools are advised to report all security/property damage to ICW. Schools record student incidents on MAZE which is then reported to the Office of Schools.

			3.7.1 Targeted Holiday Patrol Program scheduled for each school holiday period. **Category:** Program/Service. **Status:** Delivered – Ongoing.	ICW provide schools with the opportunity to participate in targeted school holiday patrol programs at the end of each term.
3.7	Provide security patrols to schools.	ETD	3.7.2 Identify the number of schools participating in the Targeted Holiday Patrol Program. **Category:** Program/Service. **Status:** Delivered – Ongoing.	For the 2014-15 reporting year the number of schools who participated in the targeted patrol programs were as follows: • July 2014 – <u>North:</u> **14** <u>South:</u> **14** • Sept/Oct 2014 – <u>North:</u> **18** <u>South:</u> **15** • December/January 2014/15 – <u>North:</u> **25** <u>South:</u> **23** • April 2015 – North: **18** South: **18**
3.8	Review school security standards and improve school security through installation of new security measures or upgrades of existing measures.	ETD	3.8.1 Minimum Standards for School Security to be reviewed annually. **Category:** Evaluation/Research. **Status:** Delivered – Ongoing.	School security services are reviewed on a regular basis. When an issue arises relevant action is taken to rectify.
			3.8.2 Report annually on the number of schools that have had lighting, security fencing and security systems installed and/or upgraded. **Category:** Reporting. **Status:** Delivered – Ongoing.	In 2014-15 five schools have had new fencing installed. Reporting on other security measures is not yet complete.

3.9	Improve data integrity and collection to determine the level of property crime in schools.	ETD	3.9.1 Report on property crime in the ACT public schools submitted to the Directorates Security and Emergency Management Committee. **Category:** Reporting. **Status:** Delivered – Ongoing.	The ETD Security and Emergency Management Committee is currently undergoing a restructure. Property crime reporting is submitted to Senior Executive Team in the mean time.
			3.9.2 Provide reports to ACTP on school security incidents. **Category:** Reporting. **Status:** Delivered – Ongoing.	The School Management Manual requires schools to notify ACTP of any school security incidents.
3.10	Continue to support ACT Crime Stoppers and Kenny Koala.	ACTP	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. **Category:** Program/Service. **Status:** Delivered – Ongoing.	During the reporting period, ACT Policing Criminal Intelligence continued to monitor reports through the Crime Stoppers website, while ACT Policing Operations received call through the dedicated 1 800 number. The Crime Stoppers service allows for callers to provide anonymous information to the police without being involved in any subsequent investigation. ACT Policing and Crime Stoppers ACT deliver a range of information campaigns, for example Illicit drugs, 'Say something Day'- amphetamine awareness - and Tertiary Institutions Crime Awareness program.
			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.	The Constable Kenny programme continues to educate children between three to 12 years of age on a range of safety themes, and to encourage them to turn to police for help and advice. Constable Kenny addresses several safety issues, including teaching children how to 'stay ok' — how they can make the right choices and recognising that there are consequences associated with the

			Category: Program/Service. Status: Delivered – Ongoing.	decisions we make. In the 2014-15 financial year, Constable Kenny visited 173 schools (includes relevant early learning childcare (ELC), preschool and primary school for each school i.e. Amaroo Primary, Preschool and ELC are counted as one school) to educate children on subjects including road safety, cyber safety, decision making and consequences, and protective behaviours.
3.11	Deliver Bizsafe.	ACTP	Deliver information and advice to the ACT business community about security awareness and property crime prevention. 2010 referrals to Supportlink regarding Business security = 288 referrals. Category: Program/Service. Status: Delivered – Ongoing.	The Crime Reduction Unit (CRU) conducts regular walk throughs at major shopping centres and local shop fronts, for the purpose of engaging with businesses and providing advice and referrals to support agencies, where required. For the 2014-15 period, there were 57 referrals through Supportlink for information on business security. In addition, the CRU distributed approximately 240 BizSafe information packs during the course of their engagement with members of the business community.
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 and handling stolen goods.	ACTP	Ensure the ACTP website contains up to date information on personal safety and motor vehicle, home and business security. Category: Strategy. Status: Delivered – Ongoing.	The ACT Policing Media & Public Engagement Team (MPE) maintained the ACT Policing website with links to information on personal safety and property security. Additionally, MPE delivered public messaging and conducted media campaigns reminding members of the public to maintain their personal safety and to secure their cars, houses and businesses.

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.	Rangers continue to be reminded of this requirement as part of their daily responsibilities.
			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.	Rangers continue to undertake this action as part of their daily responsibilities.

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.	During the 2014-15, Supportlink (at the initiation of ACT Policing) mailed 1537* Home & Personal Safety, and 890 Motor Vehicle Safety booklets to victims and vulnerable residents. Additionally, ACT Policing Crime Reduction Unit members conducted 'Crime Prevention through Environmental Design' (CPTED) assessments of public housing sites, aged care facilities and community meeting facilities, to determine if the placement or upgrading of lighting, installation of fencing or removal of overgrown vegetation would increase the security of the areas.

			3.14.2 Home Safety = number of information packs, presentations, assessments and improvements. (For 2010 information packs = 2203, Assessments = 251, Minor improvements = 196). (For 2012-13 information packs = 2181, Assessments = 139, Minor improvements = 86). (For 2013-14 information packs = 1992, Assessments = 100, Minor improvements = 82, Community Presentations = 6) **Category:** Data. **Status:** Delivered – Ongoing.	During 2014-15, 1537* home and safety packs were distributed through Supportlink following referrals by ACT Policing members. As part of an unfunded service, Supportlink also conducted 15 home assessments at the request of ACT Policing, for particularly vulnerable victims of burglaries. These home assessments have resulted in minor improvements to the safety of these homes, such as installing proper door locks, security screen doors and exterior lighting. * Figure obtained from Supportlink for the period of 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015.
3.15	Replacement of the Spatial Plan with the ACT Planning Strategy.	EPD	To be completed by early 2012. **Category:** Strategy. **Status:** Delivered – Complete.	No update required as project is completed.
3.16	Review of planning codes incorporating CPTED principles.	EPD	To be completed by mid 2012. **Category:** Strategy. **Status:** Delivered – Ongoing.	Periodic reviews of all codes are ongoing. Review and amendments of the Residential Codes specifically have further refined design and siting principles which relate to CPTED principles.
3.17	Undertake an internal review of the public housing safety and security policies to guide improvements in future property crime reduction related policy.	CSD	Report to be provided early 2014. **Category:** Strategy. **Status:** Delivered – Complete.	In the 2012-13, the ACT Government allocated $1.5 million over three years to undertake a range of works to improve the safety and security of elderly public housing tenants. In 2013-14 a scope of appropriate works was developed and expressions of interest were sought from subcontractors to participate in this program. Since January 2014 work has been completed at complexes of 76

			older persons. Improvements include the installation of heavy duty security screen doors, peep holes, dead bolts, keyed window locks, improved external lighting, signage to assist emergency services, speed humps and the erection of speed limit signage.
			By the end of the program in June 2016, Housing ACT anticipates that in excess of 1,100 individual units, including stand alone residences and units in complexes, will have received safety and security improvements.
3.18	EPD 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.	EPD, ACTP	Consultation to be undertaken during the master planning and precinct code process. **Category:** Strategy. **Status:** Delivered – Ongoing.	EPD has continued to liaise with ACT Police to determine any issues which may be able to be addressed through the preparation of recent master plans, particularly for the Woden and Belconnen town centres and the Kippax, Calwell, Curtin and Mawson group centres. The master plan program is currently scheduled to conclude this financial year.
3.19	Provide in-service training to relevant EPD personnel on the use of the CPTED General Code.	EPD	Undertake training on a 2 yearly basis to ensure staff are aware of CPTED requirements when assessing development applications. **Category:** Training. **Status:** Delivered – Ongoing.	Development Assessment provides periodic training to staff on codes and requirements.
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	3.20.1 Report annually on priority areas for improved street lighting. **Category:** Program/Service. **Status:** Delivered – Ongoing.	TAMS is currently reviewing the design standards. The new Trunk Road Design Standards will be adopting AustRoads Road Design guidelines which incorporate the Australian standards for lighting vehicle and pedestrian areas. TAMS has upgraded approximately 16,500 light fittings to energy efficient light fittings since 2007 as part of the ongoing Capital Upgrade program. All new capital projects are being constructed with LED lights as well as retrofit street light maintenance upgrades.

			3.20.2 Identify design standards updated with CPTED principles. **Category:** Evaluation/Research. **Status:** Delivered – Ongoing.	TAMS is reviewing the residential design standards. The design standards are based on Australian Standard (AS1158) which incorporates CPTED principles. Roads ACT, in conjunction with LDA, have mandated LED lights into all new estate work (Greenfield).
3.21	Continue the provision of Engine Immobilisers through the Engine Immobiliser Scheme.	JACS	Maintain the provision of engine immobiliser to vulnerable and at risk Canberra citizens. **Category:** Program/Service. **Status:** Delivered – Ongoing.	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. The most recent performance report from the service provider indicates that 51 vouchers have been redeemed in 2013-14. Since commencement of scheme in 2008, a total of 1,941 vouchers have been redeemed.

General Priorities

	Programs, Projects and /or Actions	Lead Agency / Partnership	Milestones / Targets	2014-15 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	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. **Category:** Reporting. **Status:** Delivered – Ongoing.	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 2014 results for burglary (2230 victims) show a 47.4% decrease from the 2010 baseline (4240 victims). A decrease of 43.5% is reported for motor vehicle theft in 2014 (752 victims) when compared with the 2010 baseline (1331 victims).
			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. **Category:** Strategy. **Status:** Delivered – Ongoing.	Through the consultations surrounding the reporting of the Strategy, the responsible agencies continue to review the milestones and targets to ensure they remain relevant to targets and objectives of the Strategy.
			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. **Category:** Strategy. **Status:** Delivered – Ongoing.	In 2013-14, the *Blueprint for Youth Justice in the ACT 2012-22* (the Blueprint) developed by CSD incorporated elements to manage individuals impacted by property crime including recidivist offenders, at risk young people and victims. The Blueprint Implementation Group identified the following areas of focus in 2014-15: • providing targeted responses to young people who remain in the youth justice system - high-risk, repeat young offenders with complex needs who need wrap-around services;

				• developing strong links between care and protection services and youth justice services to support early intervention for children who have experienced trauma, abuse and neglect and those who are repeat offenders; and • continuation of workforce initiatives including building cultural awareness, engagement and capacity within the youth justice workforce to reduce the over-representation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people in the youth justice system.
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	Continue to improve information sharing between criminal justice agencies by continuing to enhance ACT Privacy legislation. **Category:** Strategy. **Status:** Delivered – Ongoing.	The *Information Privacy Act 2014* commenced on 1 September 2014. The new framework regulates the handling of personal information by ACT public sector agencies. The Act introduces a new set of Territory Privacy Principles (TPPs) regarding the handling of personal information by a public sector agency. These principles are consistent with the Australian Privacy Principles (APPs) recently introduced by the Commonwealth (commenced 12 March 2014). The Information Privacy Act contains clear provisions for the sharing of information between Government and law enforcement agencies. JACSD has been conducting information sessions for ACT Government staff to assist officers to understand the new principles and their obligations under the Act. Collaboration across Government in relation to consistent understanding and application of the information sharing provisions for law enforcement related activities will continue through the Privacy Clearinghouse within JACSD. The Act also establishes a system for the handling of privacy complaints by an independent Information Privacy Commissioner. The Commissioner's role is currently undertaken by the Australian Information Commissioner under a memorandum of understanding with the ACT.

| 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 | 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.

Category: Program/Service.

Status: Delivered – Ongoing. | The 2013 review of the ACT Criminal Justice Statistical Profile (Profile) resulted in 14 recommendations that covered a broad range of changes to the Profile. These changes included:

• 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.

In 2014-15, while continuing to produce the Profile, JACS has progressed the implementation of the last two outstanding recommendations of the 2013 review of the Profile on developing data sets on Alcohol and other Drugs and on Family Violence. As of the September 2015 Profile, the Profile will be released once every six months, reporting on the previous two quarters.

ACTP and CSD continue to support the Profile by providing quarterly crime and detention statistics each quarter and by working with JACS to implement recommendations from the review. JACS is also working with community groups in developing the new data sets. |