



2000/2001 ANNUAL REPORT

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Table of Contents

Purpose of Annual Report	4
Commissioner's Letter of Transmittal	5
The Commissioner's Overview of 2000/2001	6
Corporate Organisation.....	9
Human Resources and Training	20
Performance Review	
• Activity 1 – Police Operations	30
• Activity 2 – Crime Operations	57
• Activity 3 – Emergency Management	68
• Activity 4 – Operations Support Services.....	76
• Activity 5 – Tri Service Support	82
Financial Reports	91
Statistical Note	105
Statistical Information	107
Glossary	124
Common Abbreviations and Acronyms.....	128
Contact Details.....	131

Purpose of the Annual Report

In order to fulfil its corporate mission 'To Serve and Protect', the Northern Territory Police, Fire and Emergency Services provides a range of services to the residents of and visitors to the Northern Territory.

This Annual Report is prepared in accordance with section 28 of the *Public Sector Employment and Management Act*, and section 12 of the *Financial Management Act*. It provides an overview of the Activities and programs approved for the financial year ended 30 June 2001, and key aspects of the performance of the Northern Territory Police, Fire and Emergency Services within those Activities and programs.

The Report will also familiarise Members of the Legislative Assembly and the general public with the services provided by and achievements of the Northern Territory Police, Fire and Emergency Services.

Further information or additional copies of this Report can be obtained from Strategic and Audit Services by telephoning (08) 8922 3242 or by e-mail at PFESStatistics@pfes.nt.gov.au.



COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

: Your Ref.

: Our Ref.

The Honourable Syd Stirling MLA
Minister for Police, Fire and Emergency Services
Parliament House
DARWIN NT 0801

Dear Minister

In accordance with the provisions of section 28 of the *Public Sector Employment and Management Act* and section 12 of the *Financial Management Act*, I submit a report on the operations and achievements of the Northern Territory Police, Fire and Emergency Services for the period 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001.

In respect of my duties as an Accountable Officer, pursuant to section 13 of the *Financial Management Act*, I advise that to the best of my knowledge and belief:

- Proper records of all transactions affecting the Agency are kept and that employees under my management observed the requirements of the *Financial Management Act*, the Financial Management Regulations and Treasurer's Directions;
- Procedures within this Agency afforded proper internal control, and a current description of such procedures is recorded in the 'Accounting and Property Manual' which has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the *Financial Management Act*;
- One instance of fraud was detected and an audit undertaken. Subsequently, two ex-employees have been convicted of fraud and sentenced accordingly. Otherwise no indication of malpractice, major breach of legislation or delegation, major error in, or omission from the accounts and records existed;
- In accordance with section 15 of the *Financial Management Act*, the internal audit capacity available to the Agency was adequate, and the result of internal audits have been reported;
- The financial statements included in the Annual Report have been prepared in accordance with Part 2, section 5 and Part 2, section 6 of the Treasurer's Directions where appropriate; and
- All Employment Instructions issued by the Commissioner for Public Employment pursuant to section 16 of the *Public Sector Employment and Management Act* have been satisfied.

Yours sincerely

Brian C Bates
Commissioner of Police
Chief Executive Officer, Fire and Emergency Services

30 September 2001

Commissioner's Overview of 2000/2001

This will be my last opportunity to provide an overview for the Northern Territory Police, Fire and Emergency Services' Annual Report, and I would like to thank all those who have worked with me in my years as Commissioner of Police and Chief Executive Officer of Fire and Emergency Services, since I commenced in this role on 12 September 1994.

The highlight undoubtedly has been working with the people of the Territory, including of course the members of this Agency. As I said in last year's overview, the Territory is undoubtedly one of Australia's most difficult jurisdictions to police due to the vast distances, harsh topography and its sparse population, making the provision of police, fire and emergency services an undoubted challenge. I have been given the highest level of support and commitment from the people with whom I have worked within the Agency. They are a true reflection of the Territory spirit and are true professionals in their chosen careers.

It is with regret that we note in this report the deaths of serving members: Constable Paul Thomson and Brevet Sergeant Jason Lindsay as well as Northern Territory Emergency Service volunteer Michael Ralph Richardson. Our sympathies are extended to the families and friends of those members, the death of each of whom is a great loss also to our organisation.

The support for this Agency from government has also been a highlight, and I have been given the opportunity to upgrade continually the levels of staff and resources to meet the needs and demands of an ever changing Northern Territory. I sincerely thank those who have supported all my endeavours. However, there can be a downside to these increases. For the Agency, an unfortunate by-product of the increased staff numbers has been a reduction in the average level of experience and only time can remedy this. The increased resources have also placed considerable strain on the public sector staff and other infrastructure and these pressures will need to be addressed in the forthcoming years.

Despite the fact that, on a per capita basis, the Northern Territory has the best level of resourcing in the nation, I believe that more will need to be done in this area in the future. Two important factors inform the debate about the resourcing and activity levels that impact on the NTPFES. Firstly, the issue of remoteness and a small population should not mean that the community should have a less than adequate level of service from Police, Fire and Emergency Services. Secondly, despite the small and sparse population, the task confronting the NTPFES is as complex, if not more so, in the Northern Territory than it is in other parts of the nation.

The issue of crime and particularly crime prevention is often at the forefront of debate about police resources and is often directly linked with the performance of the Police Force. While it is true that the Police Force has a critical role to play in the area of crime prevention and the detection of offenders, it needs to be recognised that crime is a product of larger socio-economic factors in our community. While the Police Force will obviously have the major role in dealing with issues of law and order and crime detection, it cannot be left to the Police Force alone to handle the vast array of socio-economic factors that create these problems. *NTsafe*, the whole of government initiative against crime, provides the opportunity to achieve this, and the year in review witnessed the genesis of strong future foundations for this to occur.

In the case of the Northern Territory, crime is influenced by many complex factors such as alcohol and inhalant abuse, the age of the population, levels of education and employment, and such like. The Police Force has little, if any, control over many of these factors. It is the case that the police deal with the symptoms of these complex factors, but rarely can we affect the causes. Despite this qualification, I continue to be concerned by the increased rates of reporting

of some areas of crime during the 2000/2001 year. There are a number of reasons, in my view, why this may be so.

On a more positive note, however, the clear-up rate for these offences has also increased and is the highest, or close to the highest, in the nation. This is a positive reflection on the people within the Agency tasked to attend to these areas of crime. Whilst surveys indicate generally, that Territory residents are quite satisfied with the quality of the police and fire services they receive and the level of safety they experience, I believe that we should be doing a lot more in relation to the follow up contacts with victims of crime. Whilst the body of this report would indicate that the proportion of residents who were either satisfied or very satisfied with the police services provided in the Territory was well above the national average, as was the proportion of residents who felt safe or very safe at home alone during the day and after dark, I do not believe we can be satisfied with that result. More can and must be done for victims of crime.

The Crime Stoppers program clearly enhances community relationships and has continued to provide significant results, including a 67% increase in calls received and a 95% increase in information reports received over the previous year.

The introduction of the Juvenile Pre-Court Diversion Scheme was a major policy initiative for the Northern Territory Police Force. This scheme came about as a consequence of an agreement between the Commonwealth and Northern Territory governments and has required a sustained and significant effort from within the Agency. To date, there has been encouraging support for the scheme however, the effectiveness of the arrangements needs to be continuously monitored.

The resources of the whole Agency and many others were called upon to deal with the flood emergencies in the Victoria River area, Borroloola and with evacuees from those centres as well as from Kiwirrkurra in Western Australia. Again, the tireless efforts of the staff of the Agency combined with the selfless commitment from the volunteers upon whom we rely so much enabled us to handle as smoothly as possible these emergencies. I am again particularly grateful for the assistance of the Department of Defence in those times of emergency.

I take this opportunity, as the retiring Controller for Territory Disasters, to thank all members of the Counter Disaster Council for their guidance, support and cooperation throughout a number of major emergencies during my term as Commissioner.

The roll out of the new UHF radio network saw the Darwin region come on line. The new digital and encrypted network is used by Police, the Fire and Rescue Service, Emergency Service, St John Ambulance Service and other emergency service users. The continued roll out of the network into Central Australia will continue next financial year and will provide the NTPFES with a completely upgraded UHF network of the highest standard.

The Nightcliff Police building, including the “shop front”, was refurbished and reopened in June providing an upgraded local community policing facility as well as upgraded facilities for traffic and domestic violence staff. Planning for other major capital works continues with the major project, the Darwin Police Station, scheduled for commencement as part of the larger Mitchell Plaza project during the next financial year. The completion of this project will provide a number of opportunities for the Agency, particularly state-of-the-art custody facilities, less down times for patrols lodging prisoners and a better presence for local interaction between the police and the public.

One of the most significant developments in recent times is ‘CrimTrac’, a joint initiative of the Commonwealth and all State and Territory governments to facilitate the exchange of information between all law enforcement agencies. I was appointed to the inaugural Board of Management.

CrimTrac will allow Australia's police rapid access to the information they need to work more efficiently and solve crimes faster. Northern Territory Police have access to the National Automated Fingerprint Identification System (NAFIS) and the CrimTrac Police Reference System. Current developments include a national DNA database that will manage the collection from all jurisdictions and matching of DNA profiles of individuals and crime scenes.

Complementing this new national facility, a state-of-the-art Forensic Science Centre being constructed at the Peter McAulay Centre, Berrimah is nearing completion and should be opened in late October 2001. This new facility has been developed to meet national standards and will enhance the Northern Territory's involvement in the DNA database. The Forensic Laboratory will be equipped with the latest technology to enable a more consolidated scientific approach in the fight against crime.

The continuing and successful development and installation of a Fire Alarm Monitoring System (NTFAST) throughout the Northern Territory over the past two years now sees the Fire and Rescue Service leading the country in alarm monitoring technology. With the continuing growth of the Territory, especially in the Darwin rural area, Palmerston, Katherine and Alice Springs, it is essential that the Fire and Rescue Service maintains its level of service to the community with emerging issues being the railway line, port development and the expanding Darwin rural/urban interface.

The work of the Northern Territory Emergency Service (NTES) continues to impress with its permanent staff participating in 110 counter disaster planning meetings ranging from local through regional to special planning committees. Planning and emergency response advice is also provided to all government departments and industry throughout the NT. In the 2000/01 financial year, NTES volunteers responded to 237 incidents and provided in excess of 3 000 man-hours of response assistance. 2001 is the International Year of the Volunteer and a number of activities are being conducted to recognise the contribution of NTES volunteers.

The major display of our capacity, together with the capacity of those with whom we work in close partnership, took place in May 2001 when we hosted the NTsafe Expo. This was an outstanding success and showed to the whole community not only who we are, but importantly what we have the capacity to do and the overall complexity of what we are relied upon to do. The support of our sponsors was particularly rewarding and we give them our thanks.

The NTsafe Expo was a clear signal that, with the necessary levels of government and community support, the Agency can continue to grow and succeed in its mission for the benefit of all Territorians.

To serve and protect the community of the Northern Territory is a privilege both for officers of police, fire and emergency services and for me as Police Commissioner and Chief Executive Officer. I will not forget, in any way, my time and stewardship here in the Territory.

Corporate Organisation

The Northern Territory Police, Fire and Emergency Services (NTPFES) is a tri-service organisation comprising the Northern Territory Police Force (including the Police Civil Employment Unit) Northern Territory Fire and Rescue Service and the Northern Territory Emergency Service. The Commissioner of Police exercises Chief Executive Officer authority over all three services.

Our mission is to serve and protect the community. **Our vision** is that in partnership with our community, we create a safer, more secure environment so that the Northern Territory becomes a preferred location within the Australian and Asia Pacific Regions in which to live, work, conduct business and enjoy leisure.

This section of the Annual Report deals with Corporate Governance and Corporate Organisation. Corporate governance refers to the processes by which the organisation is directed, controlled and held to account. The NTPFES has systematically developed and continues to refine its governance framework to ensure that the organisation is transparent, accountable and responsive to the Territory community.

Legislative Framework and Administrative Responsibility for Legislation:

The NTPFES administers the following legislation in accordance with the Administrative Arrangements Order under section 35 of the *Interpretation Act 1994*:

- *Police Administration Act*
This Act establishes the Northern Territory Police Force and provides general police powers as well as providing for the general administration, control and discipline of the Police Force. The Office of the Commissioner for Public Employment is responsible for Part III of the Act that governs the conditions of service for Police Force members.
- *Fire and Emergency Act*
This Act establishes the Northern Territory Fire and Rescue Service with the Commissioner of Police as Chief Executive Officer. It empowers members of the Fire and Rescue Service to deal with fires and other emergencies.
- *Disasters Act*
This Act establishes the Northern Territory Emergency Service and makes the Commissioner of Police Territory Controller for all counter disaster activities in the Northern Territory. The Act provides designated police officers and authorised persons with special powers during a state of disaster or emergency.
- *Firearms Act*
This Act provides the Commissioner of Police with powers to grant and revoke licences and permits for various classes of firearms, shooting galleries and clubs. The Act provides police with powers to prosecute people who breach the Act.

Legislative Responsibilities

The NTPFES is also empowered or has responsibilities under various Northern Territory and Commonwealth legislation, including the following:

Northern Territory

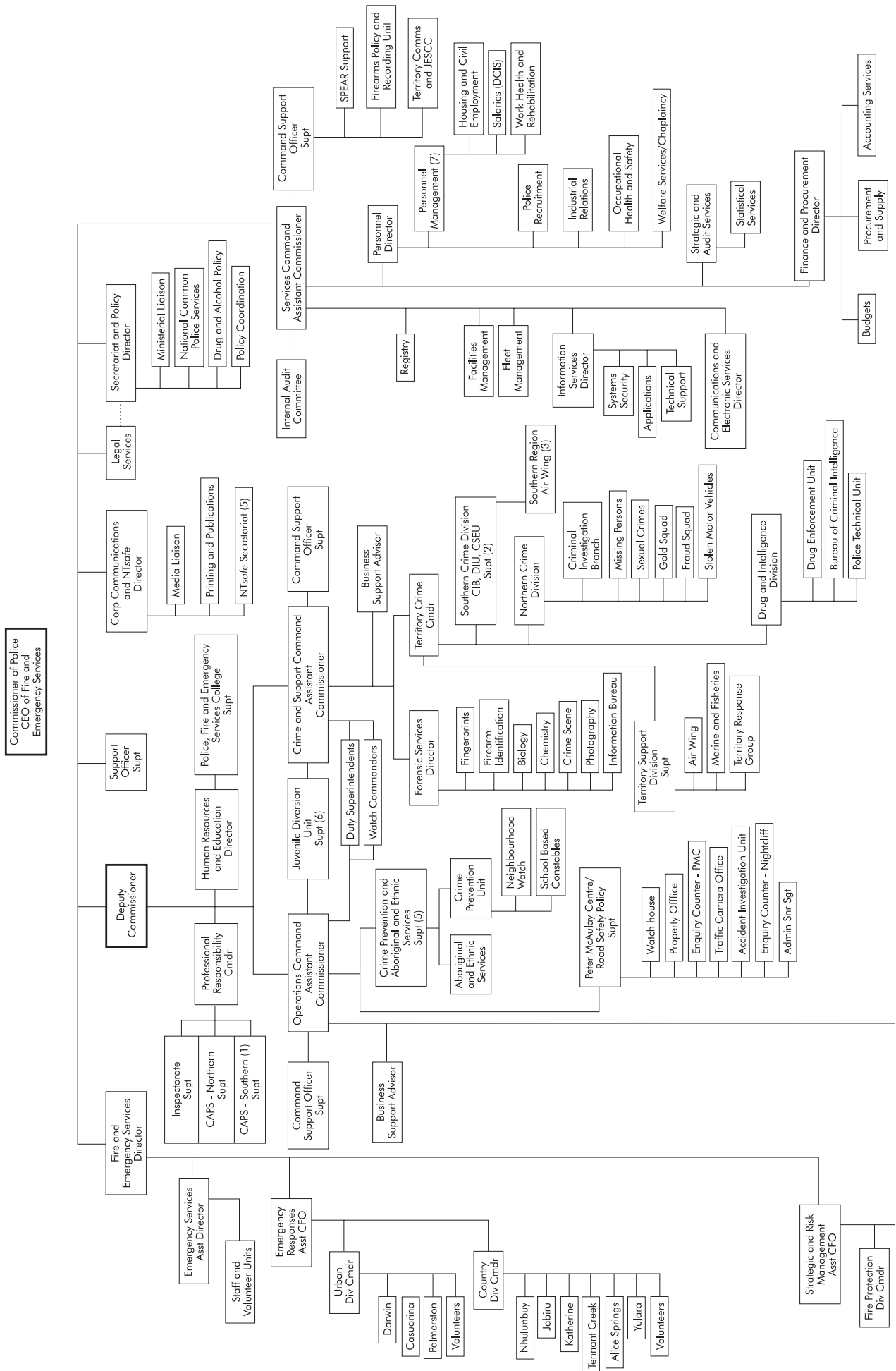
- *Aboriginal Land Act*
- *Absconding Debtors Act*
- *Animal Welfare Act*
- *Auctioneers Act*
- *Bail Act*
- *Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act*
- *Brands Act*
- *Building Act*
- *Caravan Parks Act*
- *Classification of Publications, Films and Computer Games Act*
- *Commercial and Private Agents Act*
- *Commercial Passenger (Road) Transport Act*
- *Community Welfare Act*
- *Consumer Affairs and Fair Trading Act*
- *Control of Roads Act*
- *Coroners Act*
- *Corporations (Northern Territory) Act*
- *Crimes (Forfeiture of Proceeds) Act*
- *Criminal Code Act*
- *Criminal Investigation (Extra-Territorial Offences) Act*
- *Criminal Law (Offences at Sea) Act*
- *Criminal Law (Regulatory Offences) Act*
- *Criminal Records (Spent Convictions) Act*
- *Dangerous Goods Act*
- *Domestic Violence Act*
- *Essential Goods and Services Act*
- *Evidence Act*
- *Fisheries Act*
- *Gaming Control Act*
- *Gaming Machine Act*
- *Hawkers Act*
- *Justices Act*
- *Juvenile Justice Act*
- *Kava Management Act*
- *Liquor Act*
- *Listening Devices Act*
- *Litter Act*
- *Local Court Act*
- *Local Government Act*
- *Marine Act*
- *Mental Health and Related Services Act*
- *Misuse of Drugs Act*
- *Motor Vehicles Act*
- *National Crime Authority (Territory Provisions) Act*
- *Northern Territory Aboriginal Sacred Sites Act*
- *Northern Territory Electoral Act*
- *Notifiable Diseases Act*

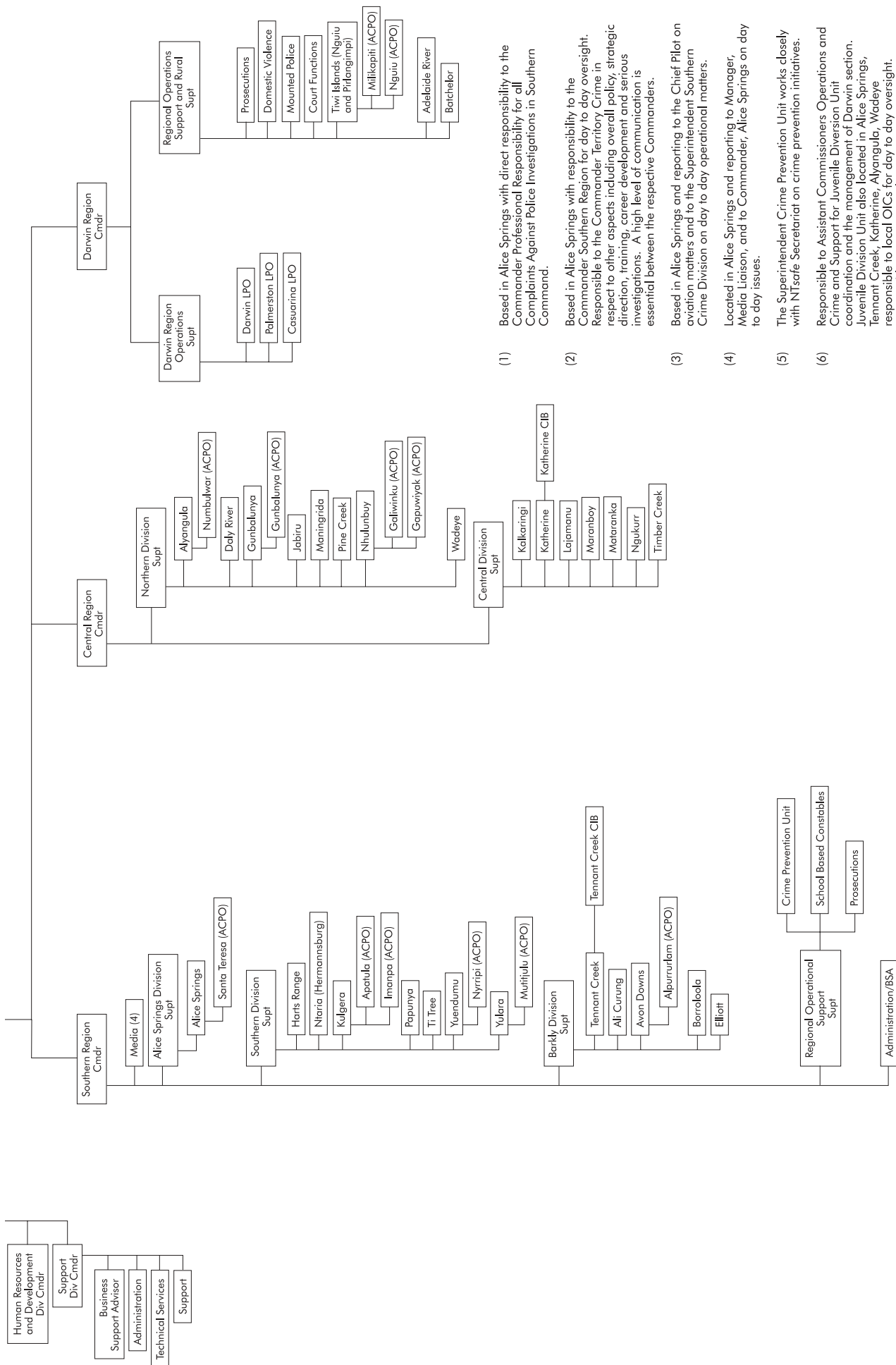
- *Oaths Act*
- *Observance of Law Act*
- *Ombudsman (Northern Territory) Act*
- *Parole of Prisoners Act*
- *Places of Public Entertainment Act*
- *Poisons and Dangerous Drugs Act*
- *Pounds Act*
- *Prisons (Correctional Services) Act*
- *Private Security Act*
- *Prostitution Regulation Act*
- *Public Health Act*
- *Racing and Betting Act*
- *Residential Tenancy Act*
- *Sentencing Act*
- *Stock Routes and Travelling Stock Act*
- *Summary Offences Act*
- *Territory Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act*
- *Tobacco Act*
- *Totalisator Licensing and Regulation Act*
- *Traffic Act*
- *Trespass Act*
- *Unlawful Betting Act*

Commonwealth

- *Crimes Act*
- *Public Order (Protection of Persons and Property) Act*
- *Service and Execution of Process Act*

Northern Territory Police, Fire and Emergency Services Organisation Chart





- (1) Based in Alice Springs with direct responsibility to the Commander Professional Responsibility for all Complaints Against Police Investigations in Southern Command.
- (2) Based in Alice Springs with responsibility to the Commander Southern Region for day to day oversight. Responsible to the Commander Territory Crime in respect to other aspects including overall policy, strategic direction, training, career development and serious investigations. A high level of communication is essential between the respective Commanders.
- (3) Based in Alice Springs and reporting to the Chief Pilot on aviation matters and to the Superintendent Southern Crime Division on day to day operational matters.
- (4) Located in Alice Springs and reporting to Manager, Media Liaison, and to Commander, Alice Springs on day to day issues.
- (5) The Superintendent Crime Prevention Unit works closely with NTSafe Secretariat on crime prevention initiatives.
- (6) Responsible to Assistant Commissioners Operations and Crime and Support for Juvenile Diversion Unit coordination and the management of Darwin section. Juvenile Diversion Unit also located in Alice Springs, Tennant Creek, Katherine, Alyangula, Wadeye responsible to local OICs for day to day oversight. Responsible to Supt Juvenile Diversion Unit in respect to other aspects including overall coordination, policy and strategic direction.
- (7) Registrar of Appeals Tribunal.

Organisational Structure

Commissioner of Police and Chief Executive Officer - Brian C Bates AM APM

The Commissioner of Police is also Chief Executive Officer of the Fire and Emergency Services. Within his office are the Media and Corporate Communications Unit and the Secretariat and Policy Unit. The Assistant Commissioner for Corporate Services and the Director of Fire and Emergency Services report directly to the Commissioner of Police.

Senior Executive Officers

Deputy Commissioner - John Valentin APM

The Deputy Commissioner is the delegate of the Commissioner of Police. The Assistant Commissioners for Operations and Crime and Support report to the Deputy Commissioner as do the Commander of the Professional Responsibility Division and the Director of Human Resources and Training.

Director of Fire and Emergency Services and Chief Fire Officer - Iain Rae AFSM

The Director of Fire and Emergency Services has responsibility for both the Northern Territory Fire and Rescue Service and the Northern Territory Emergency Service. The Director is supported in this role by two Assistant Chief Fire Officers and the Assistant Director of Northern Territory Emergency Service.

Assistant Commissioner Crime and Support - John Daulby APM

Among the divisions and units that can be found in this area are:

- Criminal Investigation Branch;
- Missing Persons Unit;
- Darwin Special Crime Unit;
- Casuarina Special Crime Unit;
- Palmerston Special Crime Unit;
- Gold Squad;
- Fraud Squad;
- Sexual Crimes Unit;
- Drug and Intelligence Division;
- Drug Enforcement Unit;
- Bureau of Criminal Intelligence;
- Police Technical Unit; and
- Forensic Services.

Assistant Commissioner Corporate Services - Doug Smith APM

Among the areas of responsibility in this portfolio are:

- Financial Services, Purchasing and Supply;
- Strategic and Audit Services;
- Facilities Management;
- Information Services and Communications and Electronic Services;
- Firearms Policy and Recording Unit;
- Personnel Management;
- Fleet Management; and
- Territory Communications and Joint Emergency Services Communications Centre.

Assistant Commissioner Operations Command - Bruce Wernham APM

The three Regional commands of Darwin, Southern and Central can be found in this portfolio along with Crime Prevention and Aboriginal and Ethnic Services. Also within Operations Command are:

- Summary Prosecutions Unit (attached to the Office of the DPP);
- Domestic Violence Unit;
- Accident Investigation Unit and Traffic camera Office; and
- Coroner's Constables, Property Office and the Mounted Police Unit.

Executive Groups and Committees

Commissioner's Forum

The Commissioner's Forum meets weekly and consists of the Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, Assistant Commissioners, the Chief Fire Officer, the Professional Responsibility Division Commander, the Legal Services Officer and other senior managers. Its major function is to assist the Commissioner with developing and guiding the organisation's strategic directions.

Commanders' Forum

Each Commander meets weekly with his/her senior officers. These meetings aim to translate into appropriate action the strategic directions established by the Commissioner and the Commissioner's Forum.

Audit Committee

The NTPFES Audit Committee assists the Commissioner in fulfilling his legislative responsibilities relating to the Agency's internal control arrangements. It performs this role through monitoring corporate risk and the adequacy of controls, and by overseeing the NTPFES' internal and external audit, review and inspection processes

Women's Advisory Committee

The Women's Advisory Committee aims to maximise the contribution of women within NTPFES by identifying current and emerging issues that may affect women in the workplace. The Committee aims to establish and maintain a support network for female members and to identify and promote a system of mentors within the organisation.

External Representation

Improved services by the NTPFES are underpinned by the involvement of NTPFES personnel in fora and seminars committed to the development of best practice principles and exposure to new concepts. The Northern Territory Police, Fire and Emergency Services operate in close cooperation with other police, fire and emergency service agencies throughout Australia, and indeed, the rest of the world. This cooperation is necessary to achieve the best level of police, fire and emergency services within the Territory and to make our contribution to the region.

The presence includes our involvement in a range of national and international fora including:

- Conference of Commissioners of Police of Australasia and South West Pacific Region
- Ministerial Council on the Administration of Justice
- CrimTrac Board of Management
- CrimTrac Working Group
- Australasian Crime Commissioners' Forum
- National Crime Authority – Consultative Group
- Australasian Crime Managers' Group
- Commissioners' E Crime Working Party

- Standing Advisory Committee on Commonwealth/State Cooperation for Protection Against Violence (SAC-PAV)
- Operations Coordination Committee
- Heads of Fraud Squad Conference
- Heads of Drug Squad and Bureau of Criminal Intelligence Conference;
- Heads of Criminal Intelligence Agencies
- Commissioners' Australasian Women in Policing Advisory Committee
- National Crime Prevention
- National Anti-Crime Strategy
- Inter Governmental Committee on Drugs
- National Police Drug and Alcohol Coordinators Committee
- Australian Centre for Policing Research
- Australasian Institute of Police Management Board of Studies
- Australasian Traffic Police Forum
- National Computer Crime Managers' Group
- National Firearms Managers' Group
- National Search and Rescue Conference
- Australasian Fisheries Law Enforcement Conference
- Northern Australian Fisheries Management Forum
- National Communications and Information Systems Advisory Group
- PROMIS National Technical Committee
- Australian Technical Support Unit Conference
- Interpol Disaster Victim Identification
- Policing Multi-cultural Australia
- Community Involvement in Policing
- National Police Ethnic Advisory Bureau
- Children, Young People and Domestic Violence – 'The Way Forward'
- Australasian Fire Authorities Council
- Fire Safety Officer National Consultative Committee
- Australian Council of State Emergency Services
- National Emergency Management Committee
- Police Fleet Managers' Group
- Police Working Group of the Steering Committee of Commonwealth/State Service Provision

Whilst each of these fora has a specific focus, all provide direction and policy advice aimed at coordinating a consistent approach to policing and emergency response issues in the Australasian region.

Corporate Planning

During 2000/01, the NTPFES developed a new five-year **Strategic Plan**. This Strategic Plan (see p.93) sets out our goals and strategic priorities for the coming years. It also aligns our objectives more closely with those set out by the Northern Territory Government.

This year has also seen the introduction of the new **Financial and Performance Management Framework**. While it will be another year before this becomes fully operational, it will lead to considerable change in our financial and performance management and monitoring systems. The end result should be a NTPFES and all its sub-units with Business Plans and reporting based on defined output areas aligning with the budget process.

Performance Management

Weekly meetings are held to examine many aspects of organisational performance. Most of these take place at the Command level. Public Order and crime statistics and police policies are thus subject to consistent and critical review.

Financial Monitoring and Reporting

Monthly meetings are held to monitor the organisation's financial performance in terms of both actual and planned expenditure. These meetings are also attended by Business Support Advisors.

Audits, Reviews and Inspections

Strategic Audit Plan

Internal audit activities within the Agency have been conducted in accordance with the recommendations of the three-year Business Risk Assessment and Audit Plan developed in 1997. As the Plan comes to an end, work has commenced on a new plan to ensure that the organisation's risk exposures are identified and managed accordingly.

Matters arising from Performance Management System Audits – How well does Information Technology (IT) fit the Agency's business needs?

This audit was conducted by Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu on behalf of the Northern Territory Auditor General's Office. The key finding was that the Agency has made significant progress in the replacement of ageing applications with new operational applications to meet business needs. The auditor recommended the development of an Agency-wide IT Strategic Plan, covering future requirements and focusing on the need to consolidate and enhance the new applications.

End of Year Compliance Audit - 2000

This audit was conducted by BDO Nelson Parkhill on behalf of the Northern Territory Auditor General's Office. The auditor concluded that the accounting and control procedures examined in relation to the end of year financial processing were generally satisfactory.

Agency Compliance Audit – 2001

In May 2001, Ernst & Young conducted an Agency Compliance Audit on behalf of the Northern Territory Auditor General's Office. The audit report noted that improvements were needed in matters relating to service level agreements with DCIS, purchasing and the Agency's accounting and property manual. Despite these reservations, the general opinion was that the accounting and control procedures examined provided reasonable assurance that the responsibilities set out in Treasurer's Directions and Procurement Directions will be met.

PROMIS and ICAD

The Audit Committee commissioned a review of the PROMIS and ICAD systems, which was conducted by Entity1. The review found that PROMIS is a sound basis for the effective provision of community policing provided the information is entered accurately and maintained properly. The review also found that the performance of PROMIS is far from optimum with processes that are very complex and difficult to use. There also appears to be a lack of understanding or acceptance of the system, which is further complicated by a lack of documentation and training.

Fleet and Asset Management

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu was contracted by the Department of the Chief Minister to conduct this review of the Police and Fire and Rescue elements of the Tri-Service. The auditors concluded that satisfactory controls are in place for the acquisition, maintenance and disposal of vehicles

at a reasonable cost, and suitable mechanisms are in place to monitor the cost effectiveness and efficiency of the fleet function. A number of opportunities for improvement were identified as regards asset management.

Revenue Collection and Handling Procedures

This internal audit was conducted by accounting firm, Bentleys MRI, and found that when the procedures set out in the accounting manuals were followed, the controls were adequate. The resource constraints of small and remote locations sometimes prevented following the manual to the letter. In such cases, greater responsibility is placed on the OIC and the Superintendent. Most of the variations noted were, in isolation, not significant.

Alyangula Police Station

The Audit Committee contracted Bentleys MRI to conduct a financial audit of Alyangula Police Station in response to the discovery of bookkeeping anomalies. The audit confirmed that the anomalies were most likely the result of the deliberate misappropriation of funds. This matter was referred for investigation.

Procurement, Stores and Supply

The review was conducted by Strategic and Audit Services in the Department of the Chief Minister. The review recommended a reorientation of the supply function with greater emphasis on unit level rather than central procurement. The Supply Section's role and functions were redefined with a corresponding change to the organisational structure and arrangements.

Complaints Investigation

The Professional Responsibility Division strives to improve professional conduct to make corruption untenable and to minimise customer complaints through the active promotion of ethical values and the application of effective supervision, executive audit and complaint investigation practices. The Division is divided into the Inspectorate and Complaints Against the Police.

The Inspectorate ensures the Commissioner's policies, instructions and procedures are being adhered to and discourages any criminal behaviour, inappropriate practices or disregard of standard practices. To these ends the Inspectorate Section:

- conducts reviews, audits and investigations as directed or deemed necessary, utilising the most appropriate available resources;
- establishes and maintains preventative policies, practices and procedures to minimise or remove the risk of corruption;
- investigates any suspected acts of corruption; and
- maintains records of all disciplinary proceedings and advises as required.

The Complaints Against Police Section is responsible for:

- the investigation of selected complaints against police;
- the oversight of investigations into all complaints against the police throughout the Northern Territory;
- maintaining a close professional relationship with the office of the Ombudsman; and
- ensuring that complaints are investigated in a timely, competent and thorough manner.

For more detail on the work of the Professional Responsibility Division, please see Activity 5 in the Performance Review section.

Records Management

The Records Management Unit plays a key part in ensuring accountability and recording the business of the agency. During the year, the Unit has implemented an upgrade to the whole of government records management system from TRIM 4.2 to TRIM Captura 4.3. It has also expanded the use of TRIM within the agency to register, track and retrieve records. The Unit ensures that the Agency's records management is compliant with Australian Standard Record Management 4390.

Human Resources and Training

Human Resources and Training

In order to deliver services to the Northern Territory community, it is essential that appropriate management and support is provided for the organisation's most precious resource, its people. The NTPFES is working to ensure that organisational values are reflected in all community outputs as well as in relations between staff. All employees are encouraged to contribute to the maintenance of a positive working environment and to enhance their skill and knowledge base through ongoing training and learning. The organisation upholds its commitment to a healthy and safe working environment. It is also important that the significant achievements of individual employees are recognised by the organisation and the wider community.

Values

Developing a new Strategic Plan has provided an opportunity to reassess organisational values. These values are now defined as:

- providing integrated policing, emergency management and fire services;
- focusing on the diverse needs of our community by identifying and delivering services that measurably enhance the community sense of well being, social stability, security and safety;
- working with volunteers, the community and other agencies as critical partners in the achievement of the organisation's vision and objectives;
- maintaining ethical standards, personal integrity, individual responsibility and cultural sensitivity;
- adopting and practising a philosophy of continuous improvement in the quality and efficiency of service delivery, staff productivity and use of effective technologies;
- measuring performance and effectiveness of services and providing regular reporting to the community and Government; and
- ensuring that services are accessible to all Territorians and are delivered with fairness and equity.

The Organisation

As at 30 June 2001, NTPFES employed a total number of 1 343 people. Of these, 223 were civilian personnel, 984 sworn police officers and 136 members of the Fire and Emergency Service.

The resignation rate has been fairly consistent in the Policing area for several years now. Data for the reporting period is presented below.

RESIGNATION RATE FOR 2000/01

	Resigned	Percentage	Total Paid Police staff
Constable and above	33	3.50%	967
Police Auxiliary	15	1.60%	967
Aboriginal Community Police	12	1.30%	967

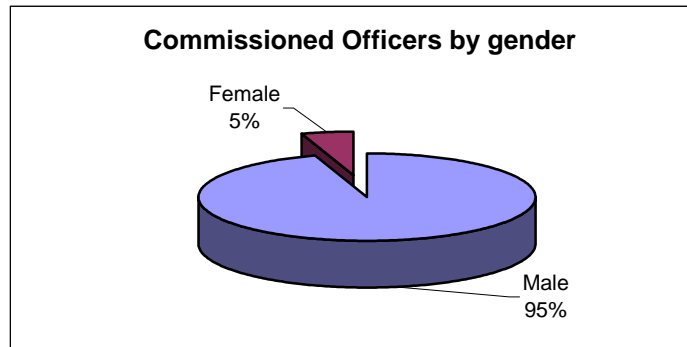
Source: Personnel Integrated Payroll System.

Note: total includes officers on paid leave.

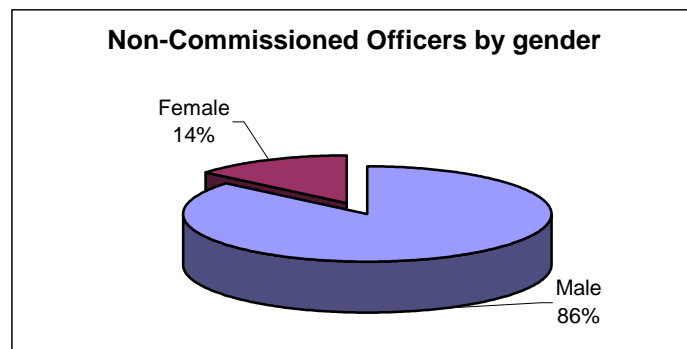
Equal Opportunities

The Police and Fire and Rescue Services tend to have a strong male bias in operational areas. Females outnumber males in terms of unsworn or civilian staff and are represented at most levels of management. Gender representation is contained in the following graphs.

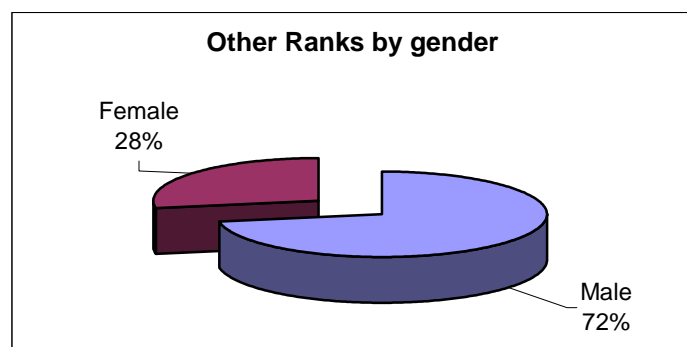
Sworn Staff



Source: Personnel Integrated Payroll System

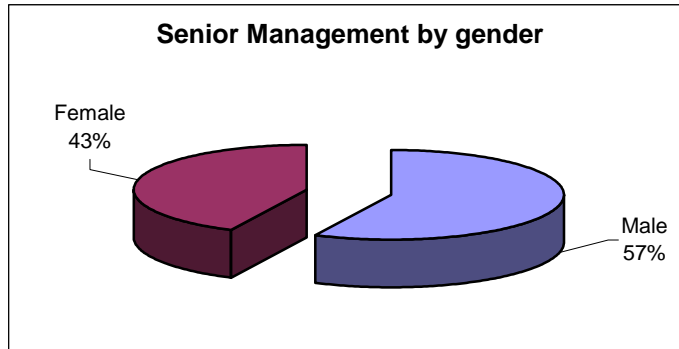


Source: Personnel Integrated Payroll System

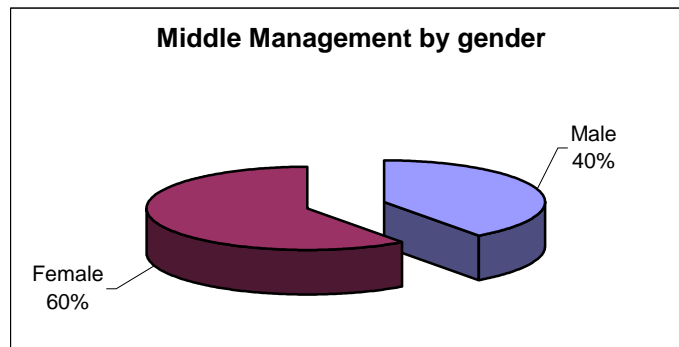


Source: Personnel Integrated Payroll System

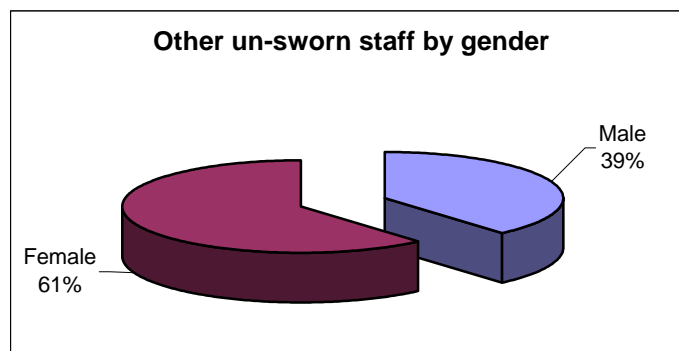
Unsworn (Civilian) Staff



Source: Personnel Integrated Payroll System

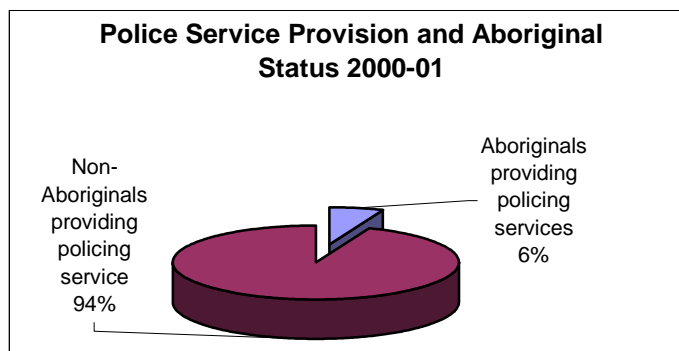


Source: Personnel Integrated Payroll System



Source: Personnel Integrated Payroll System

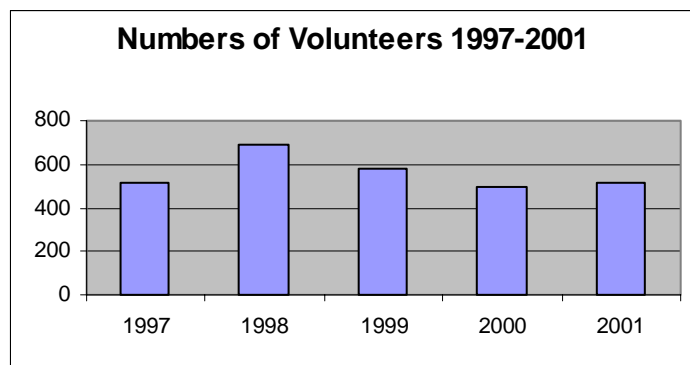
The proportion of Aboriginals providing policing services has remained reasonably constant over the past three years at 6%. As of 30 June 2001, there were 55 Aboriginals providing policing services to the community.



Source: Personnel Integrated Payroll System

Volunteers

During the reporting period, the NTPFES has been dependent on the generosity and dedication of a great many volunteers. Most of these volunteers work with the Fire and Emergency Services. Having a Divisional Commander solely responsible for volunteers is a recognition of how important the role of volunteers is regarded within the organisation. In addition, increased training and improved database management have greatly enhanced the effectiveness of volunteers' contributions. (For more detail see Activity 3.)



Source: Northern Territory Emergency Services.

Equal Opportunity

The NTPFES is committed to the principles and practice of equal opportunity. In order to maximise effectiveness, employees must treat one another and members of the public with proper courtesy, consideration and sensitivity, and act with fairness and equity.

The NTPFES embraces the following principles of Equal Opportunity:

- Equality in employment opportunities is about the application of merit first and foremost;
- An equitable, discrimination-free workplace provides an opportunity for all staff to operate in an enjoyable work environment conducive to self development and the provision of excellent service to clients and stakeholders alike;
- Diversity in the workforce is a desirable commodity;
- Equity will only be effective when it is integrated into all management processes;
- Responsibility and accountability for an equitable and discrimination-free work environment is vested in all staff; and
- Resolution procedures for complaints of discrimination or harassment must include a process of natural justice for all employees.

Communication and Participation

Section and Command meetings are regularly held throughout the organisation, often by telephone hook-ups. These provide important fora for feedback to Executive Management, the discussion of Executive plans, operational planning and performance review.

The new Strategic Plan also presented an opportunity for widespread consultation and feedback, and Annual Business Plans ensured that this consultation and feedback goes down to all levels of the organisation.

The NTPFES Intranet provides another mechanism for communication and participation within the organisation.

Police officers receive constant feedback about their performance. Ongoing appraisal assists managers and individual officers identify areas where further or remedial training is necessary. There is a formal feedback process at the end of the probationary period which is two years for police officers and one year for fire officers. All applicants for promotion are also subject to assessment and appraisal through the Assessment Centre system.

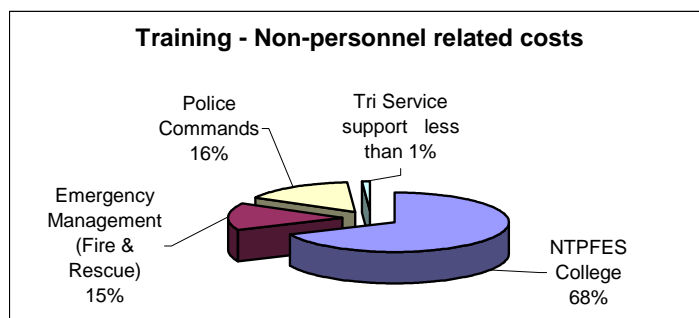
Public Sector Employees (including the Fire Service) and police officers who are on Executive Contracts are part of an annual reporting feedback system.

Staff Development

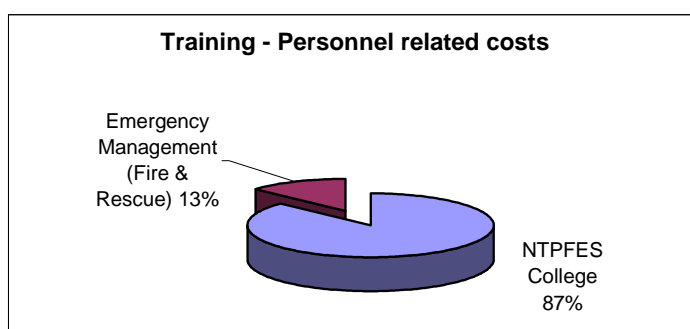
Training Programs

Approximately 1480 employees and volunteers attended training courses during the year at a cost of \$5 782 548. Training represented 4.4% of total personnel costs and 7.1% of total operational (or non-personnel) costs. The NTPFES College accounted for 81% of expenditure and the Fire and Rescue and Emergency Services for 14% of the total. The remaining 5% was expended through the Commands.

The overall cost of training can be broken down in various ways with two examples set out below. In terms of expenditure on personnel related training across the Tri-Service, the total cost was \$4 118 363. In terms of expenditure on non-personnel related training costs the total was \$1 664 185.



Source: NTPFES College



Source: NTPFES College

Training courses included those delivered by specialist consultants, by the Tri-Service in its capacity of Registered Training Organisation (RTO) and by other approved course presenters.

HECS reimbursement totalling \$53 000 was granted to 62 staff who satisfactorily completed their studies at a variety of educational institutions.

Induction and Recruit Programs

Police

One hundred and three Recruit Constables commenced training during 2000/2001, 54 (including 23 started in 1999/2000) graduated from the College in the same period, and 24 received the Diploma of Policing at the end of their two-year probation.

As at June 30, 144 trainees and officers on probation were at various stages of progress towards attaining their Diploma of Public Safety (Policing). This award replaces the Diploma of Policing.

Police Auxiliaries

Thirty-two Police Auxiliaries graduated during the year. These officers were distributed across the established streams of communications, watch-house and counter duties.

Aboriginal Community Police Officers (ACPOs)

For the first time College staff participated formally in the training program for ACPOs. The College received a Territory award recognising outstanding achievement in the design of the ACPO career development strategy.

Fifteen Aboriginal Community Police Officers commenced induction training towards the Certificate II in Aboriginal Community Policing in May 2001, and 38 existing staff members completed the Certificate II in Aboriginal Community Policing, graduating at ceremonies in Darwin and Alice Springs.

Fire

Ten Recruit Firefighters commenced training and graduated with the Certificate II in Firefighting in 2000/2001.

In-Service Training

A draft plan to further develop and formalise a Northern Territory Police In-Service Training program was created. Throughout the year elements of this plan were refined and put into action. One consequence has been the beginning of a project to identify the elements of competency related to each stage of operational police service in the Northern Territory.

In March, the police adopted the National Public Safety Training Package (NPSTP), leading to the award of a Diploma in Public Safety (Policing) for those confirmed as Constables. The Fire Service is in the process of accrediting its training within the NPSTP. There are a number of training courses at Certificate 2 level available to Emergency Service officers.

External Training Programs

Thirty-four employees attended external management or professional development programs during 2000/2001 at a cost of \$78 500.

Two hundred and fifteen police employees received external Senior First Aid training at a cost of \$20 800.

Sixty-two employees received studies assistance with tertiary studies at a cost of \$53 000.

Internal Training Programs

Police

Ten police completed the requirements of the Advanced Diploma of Police Investigation in 2000/2001.

Thirty-four different types of training course were conducted with a total of 2 924 enrolments and 48 126 training hours. Approximately 60% of the training hours consisted of Officer Survival Tactics Training; 14% was to do with Juvenile Diversion and Diversionary Conferencing; 5% was training in the use of digital radios; 3% was training of Aboriginal Community Police Officers; the remainder was concerned with various proficiencies.

Fire and Rescue

Fourteen different types of training course were conducted with a total of 265 enrolments and 4 576 training hours. Approximately 40% of the training hours consisted of Fire Investigation, 20% of Emergency Care and 20% Safety Training provided outside the Agency. The remainder was concerned with various proficiencies.

Emergency Service

There were some 658 enrolments in training courses; 434 by Emergency Service volunteers, 48 by other Tri-service personnel (principally police), and 176 from outside the Department.

Assessment Centres

During the year the assessment centres listed below were held by police:

Sergeant Aug 2000: 25 sat; 7 passed (1999: 21/6);
Senior Sergeant Oct 2000: 26 sat; 16 passed (1999: 15/8);
Senior Constable Mar 2001: 102 sat; 7 passed (2000: 93/41);

There was also a Commander Level Centre which was attended by five candidates.

Registered Training Organisation (RTO)

The NTPFES has Registered Training Organisation (RTO) status under the auspices of the Australian National Training Authority. This registration was due for renewal by the end of June 2001. As part of the requirements for this renewal, the NTPFES, through the College, drafted a whole-of-organisation education and training policy. A substantial review and audit of the organisation's position in terms of the many requirements for retaining RTO status was also undertaken. (This renewal process is now in the hands of an outside assessment agency and is expected to be finalised in December 2001.)

Welfare and Chaplaincy

The contracted Chaplains have continued the task of spiritual, emotional and pastoral care to serving and retired members, employees and their immediate families. This support has been delivered through the provision of religious ceremonies, informal counselling, work and/or home visitation and referral to other support networks.

In addition to these duties, Chaplaincy is supporting the training of Police recruits by instructing in 'death notification,' 'personal ethics' and the accompanying of recruits to postmortems. The Chaplains are also utilised to give appropriate support to members of the public in crisis situations.

In the last year, a part-time Chaplain has been contracted and appointed to provide support to Tri-Service members and their families in the Southern Region. The new Chaplain is based in Alice Springs.

Achievements of our people

The bravery, performance, service and achievements of NTPFES members were recognised through the receipt of National and Territory medals, awards and commendations throughout the year.

National Medals approved by Governor General 05/06/01

NT Police				Qualifying Date
1452	HAYES	Neil James	Sergeant	20/01/01
1450	GOKEL	Noel John	Sergeant	20/01/01
1447	CHRISTOPHER	Mark	Sergeant	20/01/01
1464	FULLER	Tony	Sergeant	21/01/01
1456	MANLEY	Scott Andrew	Senior Constable	20/01/01
1460	STRINGER	Mark Anthony	Senior Constable	20/01/01
1451	GORDON	Robert Karena	Senior Constable	20/01/01
1727	SCHIPP	Michael John	Senior Constable	30/10/00
1455	MEGGITT	Jacqueline Ann	Senior Constable	20/01/01
1454	LLOYD	Timothy Duncan	Senior Constable	20/01/01
1710	ZYLSTRA	Sally Anne	Senior Constable	30/08/99

Clasp to the National Medal approved by Governor General 05/06/01

NT Police				Qualifying Date
928	BOLDISTON	Michael Gerard	Superintendent	14/04/01
957	MACPHERSON	Garth	Sergeant	14/11/00
1415	WHITE	John Raymond	Sergeant	05/11/00
1193	STYLES	Peter Donald	Senior Constable	20/03/01
1408	MARSHALL	Adrian Arthur	Senior Constable	17/04/98

National Medal approved by Governor General 05/06/01

Fire Service				Qualifying Date
8135	PETTIT	David Mark	Div Commander	28/04/01
8134	BARNES	Geoffrey Noel	A/Div Commander	28/04/01
8178	AKERS	Douglas Edward	Senior F/Fighter	18/04/99
8124	VAN HAREN	Martin Roy	Senior F/Fighter	06/03/99
8139	TOURELL	Wayne Alwyn	Senior F/Fighter	28/04/01
	JONES	Bruce	Volunteer	24/02/98
	WORKMAN	Ron	Volunteer	01/05/99
	HORE	John Raymond	Volunteer	01/01/01

Clasp to the National Medal approved by Governor General 05/06/01

Fire Service				Qualifying Date
8098	RAE	Iain Lambert Scott	Chief Fire Officer	22/08/00
8116	STEPHENS	Alan Robert	A/Chief Fire Officer	22/09/00
8089	OATES	Alan Ernest	Station Officer	22/08/00
8192	TREWARTHA	Robert George	Station Officer	01/03/97

Fire Service (cont'd)				Qualifying Date
8043	GENTLE ROEBUCK	Martin Rowland Maureen	Senior Fire Fighter Volunteer	15/09/00 01/01/00

Second Clasp to the National Medal approved by the Governor General 05/06/01

Fire Service				Qualifying Date
8106	SETTELE	Frederick	Senior FireFighter	16/01/01

National Medal approved by Governor General 29/09/00

NT Police				Qualifying Date
1426	COOPER	Brian James	Senior Constable	09/09/00
1433	ROBINSON	Samuel Mark	Senior Constable	09/09/00
1628	D'SOUZA	Roger Bernard	Senior Constable	20/05/00
4109	MCDOWELL	John Iain	Auxiliary	13/02/98

Clasp to the National Medal approved by the Governor General 29/09/01

NT Police				Qualifying Date
795	MCADIE	Mark Alexander	Commander	30/06/2000
1316	WAITE	Graham Richard	Superintendent	25/06/2000
822	NEILSON	Thomas Alfred	Sergeant	13/10/2000
1153	POORE	Roderick John	Senior Constable	21/06/2000
1201	WILLIAMS	Ian Anthony	Senior Constable	17/05/2000

2nd Clasp to the National Medal approved by the Governor General 24/10/01

NT Police				Qualifying Date
379	COLEBROOK	Keith	Senior Sergeant	07/10/99

National Medal approved by Governor General 29/09/00

Fire Service				Qualifying Date
8131	MCMANUS	Danny John	Senior Fire Fighter	03/06/00
8130	LAWLER	Thomas John	Senior Fire Fighter	03/06/00
8129	VAN HARREN ALLEN	Robert Anthony Stanley Edward	Senior Fire Fighter Volunteer	03/06/00 27/01/98

Clasp to the National Medal approved by the Governor General 29/09/00

Fire Service				Qualifying Date
8020	BUCKLAND	Ian Arthur	Station Officer	17/03/2000
8051	HAMILTON	Kim Andrew	Senior Fire Fighter	17/03/2000
8093	ORR	Ian John	Div Commander	24/03/2000
8094	PARKINSON	Anthony John	Station Officer	14/04/2000

Fire Service (cont'd)**Qualifying Date**

8109	SKEWES	Patrick John	Fire Fighter A Class	14/04/2000
8030	COUZENS	Kenneth Wayne	Station Officer	17/06/2000
8083	MORRISY	Phillip Robert	Senior Fire Fighter	17/06/2000

Performance Review

Activity I - Police Operations

Expenditure: \$56 558 000
Staffing: 710

There are four programs within this Activity run by the Operations Command. The Darwin, Central and Southern Regions have one each and the fourth is run by Operations Executive and Support. The primary functions of the Police Operations Activity relate to the provision of police stations, general duty patrols and an incident response capability. These functions fall into three categories: Community Safety and Community Policing, Road Safety, and Support for the Judicial system. Overall, the Activity aims to improve public safety in relation to crime, especially personal violence and property theft, the occurrence of antisocial behaviour and while travelling on the roads. Encouraging community partnerships is another significant aim of this Activity.

Community safety and community policing

Police Patrols – General

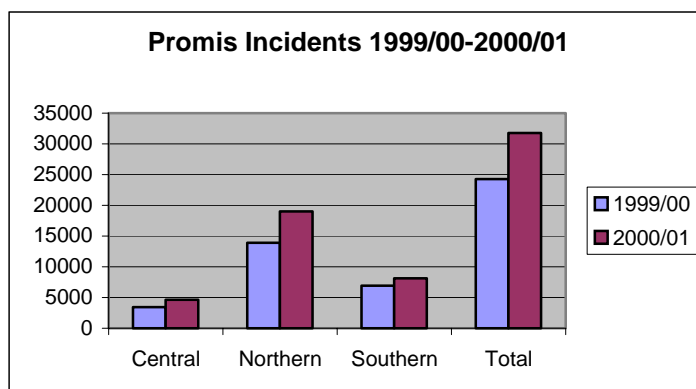
General Duties Patrols are provided to respond to reported incidents and address pro-active strategies such as working in conjunction with Public Places patrols and maintaining a visible police presence.

General Duties patrolling was a major priority in all Regions. The Darwin Region provided a total of 96 743 patrol hours, Central Region 44 257, and Southern Region 87 500.

Incidents and incident response

The Police Real-Time On-line Management Information System (PROMIS) records matters that for one reason or another are brought to the attention of the police. These become incidents. They may not involve victims, offenders or offences, but are based on initial, unconfirmed information received by the police. Although the vast majority of incidents brought to the attention of the police are recorded on PROMIS, some are captured through other systems, for example, some traffic incidents and some incidents involving drugs.

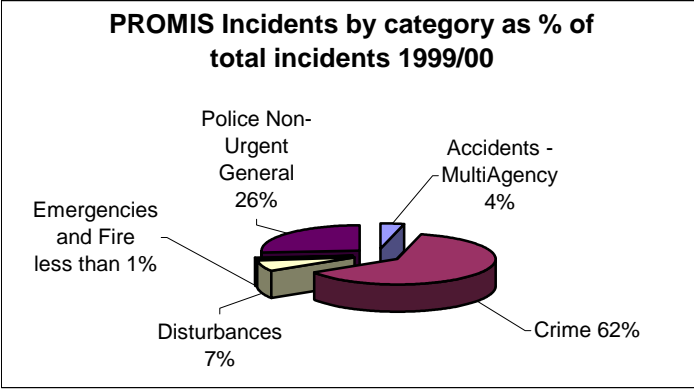
The total number of incidents that have been brought to the attention of the police and recorded on PROMIS has increased by 7 502 or 31% from 1999/00 (31 784 from 24 246). Central Region saw an increase of 35%, Darwin Region saw an increase of 37% and Southern Region an increase of 17%.



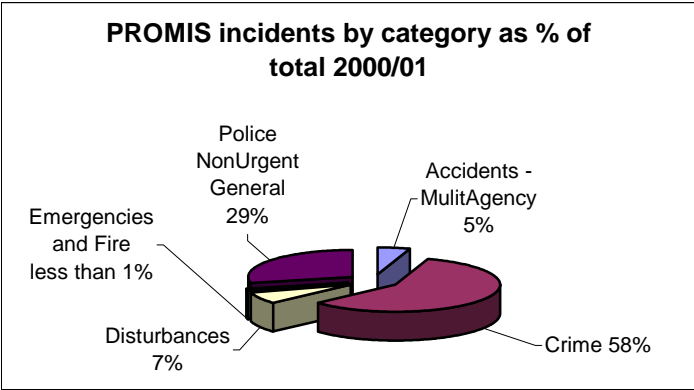
Source: PROMIS

The PROMIS system divides these incidents into six categories and all have seen an increase in numbers from the previous reporting period. The largest increases were in the categories Police- Non-Urgent General with a 43% increase (representing 9077 in 2000/01 as opposed to 6328 in 1999/00) and Accidents-Multi-Agency Work with a 40% increase (representing 1444 incidents in 2000/01 as opposed to 1028 in 1999/00).

However, as a percentage of total incidents, the variation between 2000/01 and 1999/00 was much smaller. Crime declined from 62% of total incidents to 58% and Police Non-Urgent General increased from 26% to 29%. There was little or no change in the remaining categories.



Source: PROMIS. Note totals may not add to 100 due to rounding



Source: PROMIS. Note totals may not add to 100 due to rounding

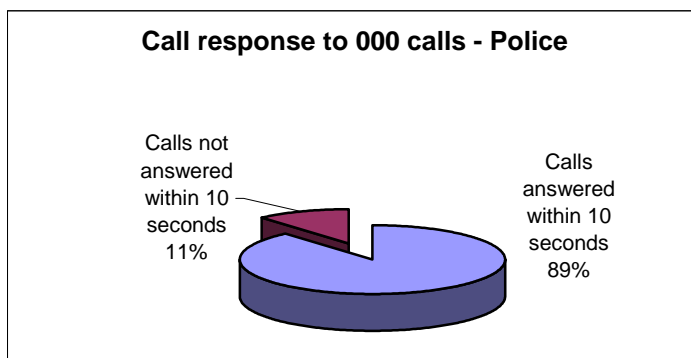
Call response

In May 1999, the Joint Emergency Services Communications Centre (JESCC) was commissioned. The Centre provides a regular switchboard during standard office hours for the Tri-Service as well as handling all calls for emergency response in the Greater Darwin region. It has the responsibility for the monitoring of automated fire alarms. It also coordinates initial emergency response after-hours for other regional areas such as Jabiru and Nhulunbuy. The Centre provides other ancillary functions such as being used for Crime Stoppers, Pollution and 1800-hotlines. In addition the Centre is utilised by St John Ambulance.

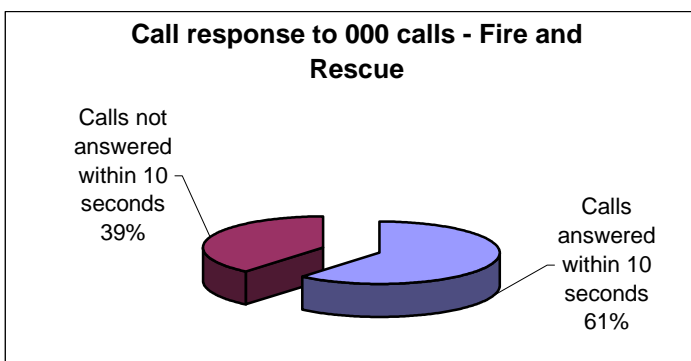
In total the Centre received and processed approximately 700 000 calls. The Centre’s target was to have 90% of all ‘000’ calls answered within 10 seconds.

The Police received 48 676 ‘000’ calls. The average speed to answer these calls was six seconds and the average talk time was one minute. The actual performance level achieved was 89% of all ‘000’ calls answered within 10 seconds.

Northern Territory Fire and Rescue operators took a total of 2243 '000' calls during the reporting period. The average speed to answer was 11 seconds and the average talk time was 55 seconds. The performance level achieved was 61% of all '000' calls were answered within 10 seconds.



Source: Integrated Computer Aided Dispatch



Source: Integrated Computer Aided Dispatch

Calls for assistance

The Darwin Region responded to 62 648 calls for assistance from the public, averaging 171 calls for assistance per day. (Note that calls for assistance are not synonymous with incidents in that the latter do not necessarily involve intervention or action by the police. The matter at hand may have been resolved before the arrival of the police for example.) Of these calls for assistance:

- 1528 resulted in the arrest of one or more offender;
- 942 resulted in the summons to court of one or more offender;
- 3827 resulted in one or more persons being taken into protective custody
- 2822 resulted in one or more persons receiving an infringement notice.

The largest category of these calls for assistance related to social order issues such as Drunkenness (6018 reports) and Disturbances (10 406 reports). It is a similar situation in Alice Springs where 40% of calls for assistance from the public are in relation to disturbances and drunkenness. For this reason, targeted patrols were very much focused on social order issues.

Police Patrols - Targeted

The policy of targeted police patrols aims to enhance the police presence in identified trouble spots to deter crime and allow for early intervention.

In Darwin, Public Place Patrols have been restructured to enhance the ability of officers to police antisocial behaviour in the Darwin Region. The Darwin and Casuarina Local Police Offices (LPO) now form a combined unit which provides for intense coverage within these areas. Motorcycle riders and bicycle riders work closely with the more traditional vans to

provide an enhanced response. Palmerston LPO has developed local strategies in respect to Public Place policing such as closer liaison with Night Patrol ensuring a combined approach to targeted areas based on intelligence. Police are also consulting with Darwin City Council to improve the functioning of the present '2 km exempt areas' in an effort to reduce antisocial behaviour. The aim is to limit the operation of the exempt areas by introducing controlled drinking hours.

The Mounted Police Unit and Bicycle Patrols have worked closely with the Public Place Patrols at Casuarina, Palmerston and Darwin LPOs to increase activity with respect to the moving on of itinerants and the destruction of liquor.

There has been a deliberate move by Public Place Patrols to spend more time on foot with particular attention being placed on shopping centres and public open spaces. This has enhanced the visibility, profile and accessibility of police to the public.

Targeted licensed premises patrols were conducted within the Darwin Region. These patrols were often conducted jointly with Liquor Inspectors to monitor compliance with the *Liquor Act* and reduce antisocial behaviour. In Darwin City, there were 79 Disturbances – Licensed Premises in 2000-01 compared to 95 in the previous financial year. Not only has the Licensed Premises patrols reduced the levels of violence in and around licensed premises, but they have also greatly enhanced the ability to gather intelligence about potential problem areas and times.

Elsewhere in Darwin Region, targeted patrols at the Batchelor Institute and parkland areas in the near vicinity have been conducted on a regular basis to curb antisocial behaviour. In the Tiwi Islands, the introduction of a full-time Police Officer at Nguiu to assist the ACPOs, along with more extensive patrols to Nguiu and Milikapiti by police from Pirlangimpi, has enabled a more comprehensive policing service across the Tiwi Islands. These measures have resulted in an increase in the number of targeted patrols of Social Clubs at each community location, and have enabled the police to focus strategic activity in and around the clubs and their hours of operation.

In Central Region, Night Patrols have focused on antisocial behaviour, especially that related to alcohol. At Maningrida, ongoing problems of antisocial behaviour and violence within the community led to the cancellation of all liquor permits in December 2000. Since then, police have worked with traditional owners, community leaders and the various community organisations at Maningrida to establish an Alcohol Management Plan for the community. The plan contains a number of innovative ideas with a strong emphasis on community ownership and control. These include a range of new procedures for the effective management of alcohol within the community and its Outstations and the establishment of a 'permit committee' to oversee the new permit system. The committee meets to consider all new applications along with the conduct of existing permits and makes recommendations to the Licensing Commission on the renewal, suspension or cancellation of liquor permits. The introduction of the management plan, which includes the formation of a Warden Scheme for the community, has led to significant reduction in antisocial problems, violence and criminal damage within Maningrida.

In the six months prior to the cancellation of the liquor permits, 93 disturbances were reported, and in the six months since the cancellation and the introduction of the management plan, only 22 disturbances were reported. During the previous year, there were seven reports of criminal damage to the Maningrida School. Since the introduction of the Warden Scheme, no incidents have been reported.

At Katherine, the Kalano Night Patrol works closely with police and is a valuable tool in helping to curb antisocial behaviour and crime within the town. Aboriginal Community Police Officers stationed at Katherine now conduct joint patrols with the Kalano patrols, targeting identified

areas and time frames when anti social behaviour is prevalent. Foot patrols of licensed premises and the central business district also supplement mobile patrols targeting antisocial behaviour and crime in the town area.

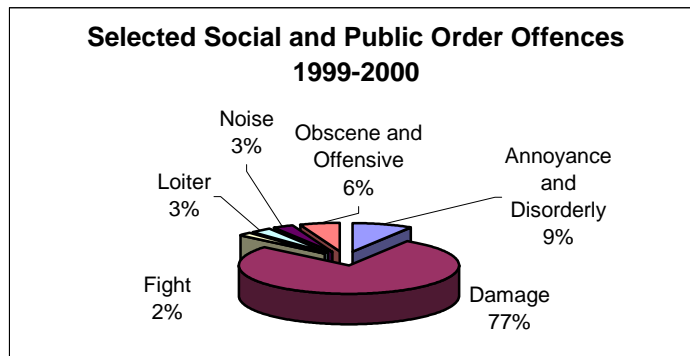
At Nhulunbuy, bicycle and motor cycle patrols have been used to target areas contributing to antisocial behaviour and crime in the town area. Early intervention has seen protective custody apprehension continue to reduce. During the reporting period, 1401 persons were taken into protective custody, compared to 2144 persons during the previous year.

In Southern Region, policing strategies focus on alcohol abuse, public drunkenness and consequential antisocial behaviour and crime. The Alice Springs CBD mall has been an area of particular attention over a number of years with positive results. This pro-active targeted policing policy has maintained a low ratio of public as against patrol generated contacts in the two major population centres. In Alice Springs, less than 50% of public order related contacts resulted from complaints by the public. In Tennant Creek the difference was even more dramatic with only 22% emanating from the public.

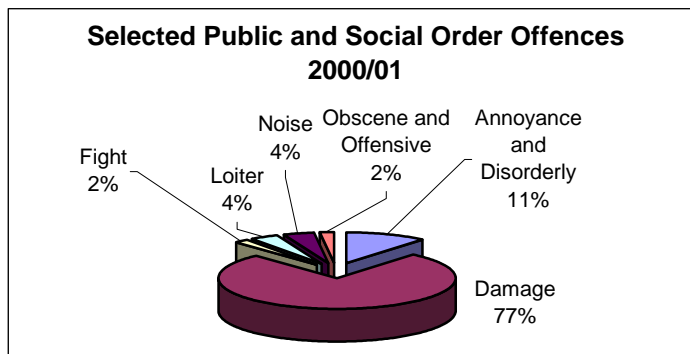
Outside major centres, issues of social order remain a high priority. Aboriginal Community Police Officers play a significant role at locations where there are no gazetted police stations.

A count of the major social and public disorder offences indicates a rise in the total number of offences. In 1999/00, the aggregate total of offences within the categories of 'Annoyance and Disorderly,' 'Damage,' 'Fight,' 'Loiter,' 'Noise,' and 'Obscene and Offensive Behaviour' was 6173. In 2000/01, the aggregate total of the same offence categories was 8390, an increase of 36%.

Damage is the category which generates the greatest number of offences. In 1999/00, 78% (4806) of the total of major social and public order offences related to damage, and in 2000/01 it was 77% (6480) of the total. Obscene and offensive behaviour declined from 6% (345) of the total in 1999/00 to 2% (160) in 2000/01. Other categories displayed little change.

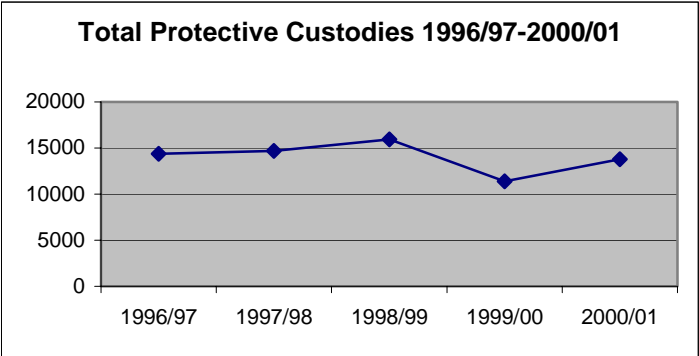


Source: PROMIS



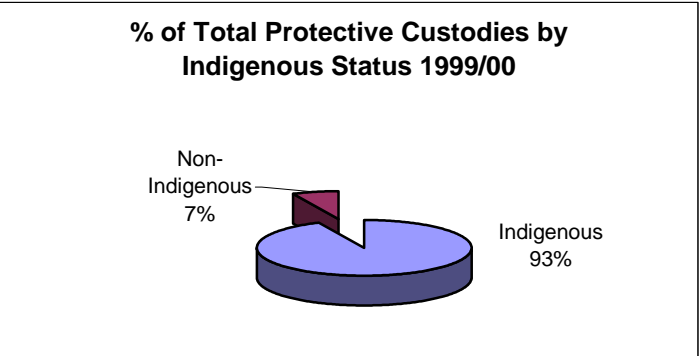
Source: PROMIS

The number of Protective Custodies across the Northern Territory rose by 21% to 13 773 in 2000/01 compared to 11 381 in 1999/00.

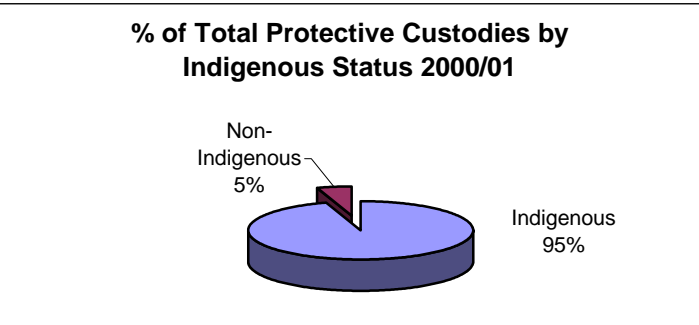


Source: Integrated Justice Information System

Although there was a decrease of almost 10% in the number of non-indigenous people taken into protective custody compared to 1999/00 (701 compared to 775) there was an increase of 23% in the number of indigenous people taken into protective custody (13 072 compared to 10 606). Overall this means that indigenous people represent 95% of all protective custody in 2000/01 compared to 93% in 1999/00.

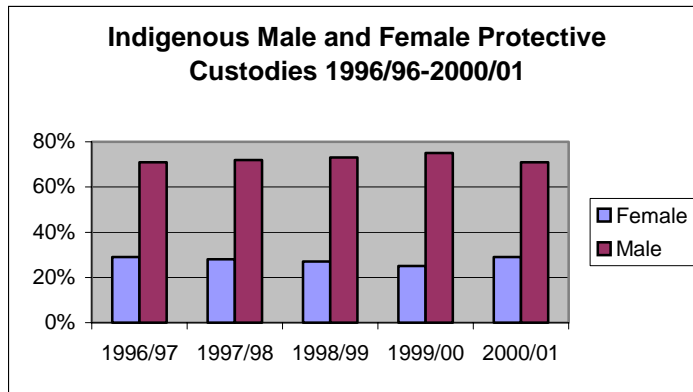


Source: Integrated Justice Information System



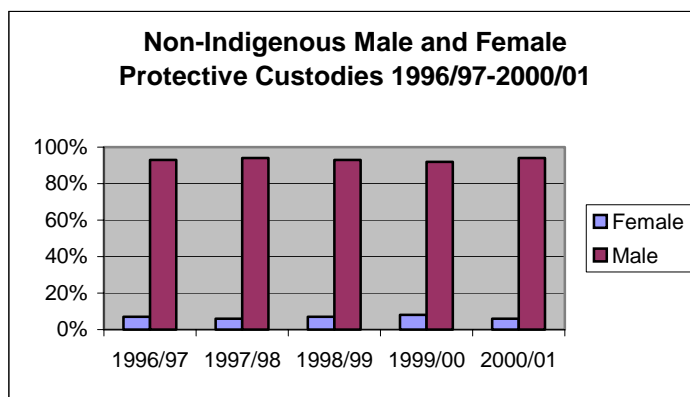
Source: Integrated Justice Information System

There has been a significant 41% rise in the number of indigenous females taken into protective custody to 3755 in 2000/01 compared to 2658 in 1999/00. However, this remains well below the high of 4022 in 1998/99 and is reasonably consistent with the figures from 1997/98 (3740) and 1996/97 (3921). It can also be seen that there has been little variation in the proportion of male and female indigenous protective custody over the past five years.



Source: Integrated Justice Information System

Although at a much lower level, the proportion of female to male non-indigenous protective custodies has also remained consistent over the past five years.



Source: Integrated Justice Information System

Major incidents and public events

Northern Territory Police officers are called upon to provide a police presence at major incidents or special community events to manage crowd control, traffic and any social order or other problems that may arise. The police attended over 24 major public events during 2000/01. They were all free of major incidents.

Domestic violence

Domestic violence continues to be a major social problem and remains a high priority of the police. Throughout the Territory all police stations maintained a 'no-drop' policy in relation to domestic violence and encouraged all victims to attend court. This policy, which is incorporated into Police General Orders and Director of Public Prosecutions Guidelines, is designed to encourage victims to proceed through the criminal justice system with their complaint by providing them with assistance, support and counselling. In addition, all Regions continued to work cooperatively with other agencies involved in assisting the victims of domestic violence and reinforcing the message that domestic violence is unacceptable.

In Darwin and Alice Springs, dedicated Domestic Violence Units also operate. They provide advice and information to General Duties Police, police at remote localities, victims and offenders, and other government and non-government agencies in relation to domestic violence and the operation of the 'no-drop' policy. The Domestic Violence Units also check all reported incidents involving domestic violence to ensure that the appropriate action/prosecution is taken in all circumstances. Where appropriate, restraining orders under the *Domestic Violence Act* are obtained on behalf of victims and close liaison is maintained with other agencies, both governmental and non-governmental, which have an interest in domestic violence.

Domestic Violence Units followed up a total of 5086 reported domestic violence incidents and initiated 564 Domestic Violence Orders in respect of their enquiries.

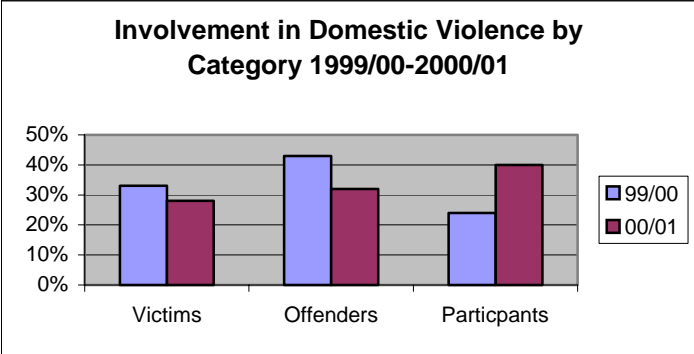
The Domestic Violence Units also provide refresher training sessions to operational police who act as first responders to domestic violence incidents. In addition, the Domestic Violence Unit at Darwin provides training to Recruit Constables and Trainee Auxiliaries as part of their induction program. During the course of the year, the Domestic Violence Unit at Darwin provided 110 hours of training to both internal and external clients, with the Alice Springs Domestic Violence Unit providing a further 36 hours.

Partnerships and contacts have been created between the Domestic Violence Units and other bodies with an interest in providing assistance for the victims of domestic violence or those involved in devising preventative strategies. The OIC of the Domestic Violence Unit in Darwin, for example, attended meetings that involved the following government and community organisations: Office of Women’s Policy, Attorney General’s, Office of Youth Affairs, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission, Palmerston Family Crisis Support Services, Darwin House Women’s Shelter, NT Women’s Advisory Council, Withnall Maley Solicitors (legal assistance for victims), Defence Community Organisation, Victim Support Unit (DPP), and Office of Courts’ Administration.

Responding to incidents of domestic violence is among the most difficult and complex tasks faced by police officers. Collecting accurate data on domestic violence is also complicated by cultural and language barriers, as well as the tense and distressing circumstances of the incident itself. While the PROMIS system represents a solid base for capturing domestic violence incidents, care should still be exercised in using this sort of data to infer levels of domestic violence within the Northern Territory. It is possible that PROMIS under-represents the amount of domestic violence since it only records those incidents that are brought to the attention of the police. Increases in PROMIS numbers may also not indicate an increase in the level of domestic violence, but rather a greater willingness to report domestic violence to the police.

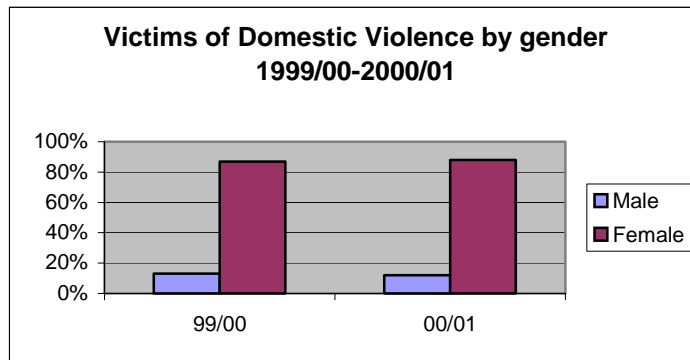
The total number of domestic violence incidents recorded by PROMIS has declined by 15% from 6666 in 1999/00 to 5672 in 2000/01. There has been a 19% increase in the number of people involved in domestic violence incidents from 7429 in 1999/00 to 8852 in 2000/01.

PROMIS categorises people involved in domestic violence into one of three categories: victims, offenders or, in those instances where a victim or offender cannot be determined, participant. In 1999/00, participants made up 24% (1785) of the total of those involved in domestic violence. In 2000/01 this increased to 40% (3498) of the total of those involved in domestic violence. One reason for this change is legislative and policy changes that place domestic violence in a family context.

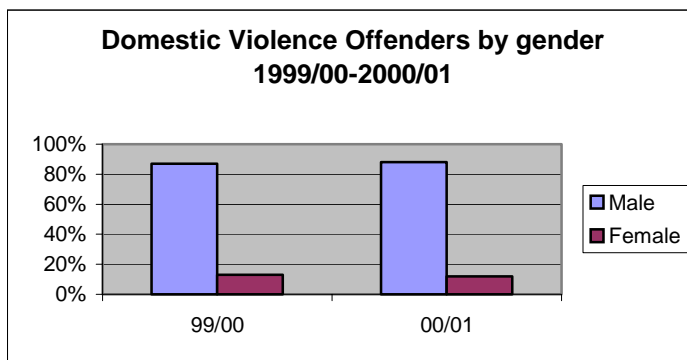


Source: PROMIS. Note: Domestic Violence statistics are produced by counting incidents that display characteristics of domestic violence.

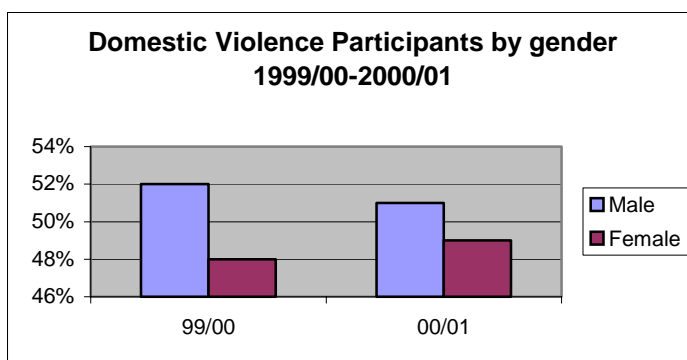
The proportion of males and females involved in each category has not changed significantly over the two years. Males remain the majority of offenders (87-88%), females remain the majority of victims (87-88%), males represent 51-52% of participants and females represent 48-49% of the participants.



Source: PROMIS. Note: Domestic Violence statistics are produced by counting incidents that display characteristics of domestic violence.



Source: PROMIS. Note: Domestic Violence statistics are produced by counting incidents that display characteristics of domestic violence.



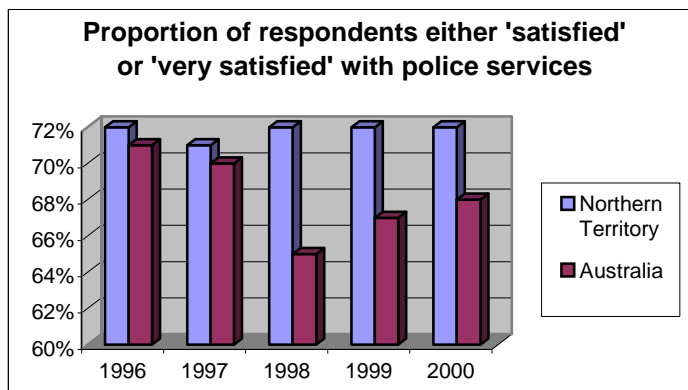
Source: PROMIS. Note: Domestic Violence statistics are produced by counting incidents that display characteristics of domestic violence.

Community safety – satisfaction and community perceptions

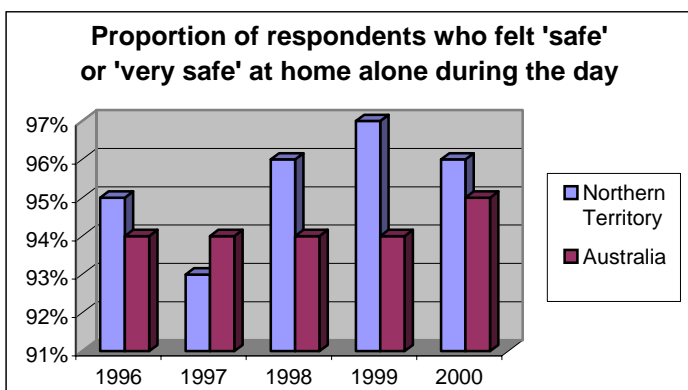
Public safety is a multifaceted and complex issue. It involves people’s perceptions and includes many factors which are beyond the ability of the police to influence. That said, it is still clear that the police play a key role in public safety through their mandate in relation to crime and social order and their ability to foster relations with both the wider community and specific community groups.

Data from the Productivity Commission would suggest that most people are 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' with the service provided by the Northern Territory police. The data also suggests that residents of the Northern Territory are slightly more satisfied than their counterparts in other Australian jurisdictions.

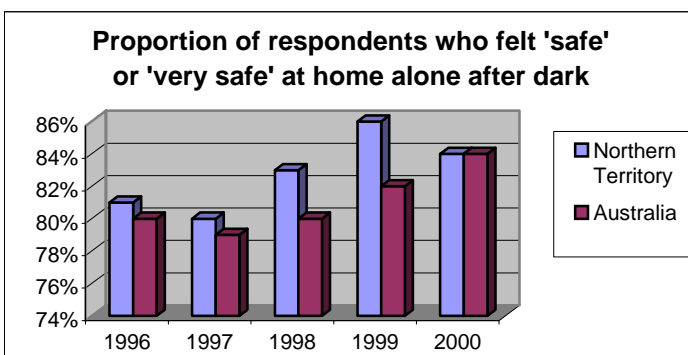
Data from the same source report that the percentage of Northern Territorians who claim that they feel 'safe' or 'very safe' at home alone during both the day and night remains above or just at the national average.



Source: data adapted from Steering Committee for the Review of Commonwealth/State Service Provision Report on Government Services 2001 – Volume 1: Education, Health, Justice, SCRCSSP: Melbourne, 2001, p. 345. Note this data is for the calendar year 2000 and does not therefore cover the whole reporting period.



Source: data adapted from Steering Committee for the Review of Commonwealth/State Service Provision Report on Government Services 2001 – Volume 1: Education, Health, Justice, SCRCSSP: Melbourne, 2001, p. 352. Note this data is for the calendar year 2000 and does not therefore cover the whole reporting period.

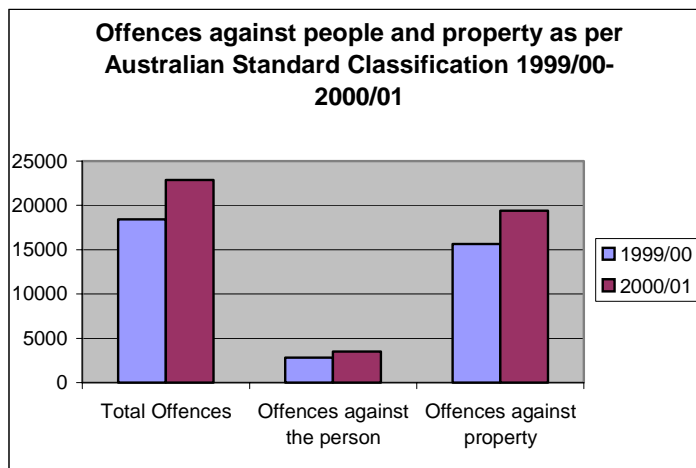


Source: data adapted from Steering Committee for the Review of Commonwealth/State Service Provision Report on Government Services 2001 – Volume 1: Education, Health, Justice, SCRCSSP: Melbourne, 2001, p. 352. Note this data is for the calendar year 2000 and does not therefore cover the whole reporting period.

Community Safety – People and Property

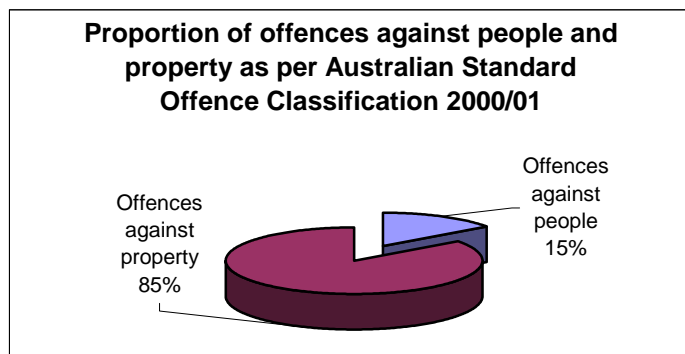
The Australian Standard Offence Classification system (ASOC) provides a standard method of counting offences against people and offences against property. Included in the category of offences against people are murder, attempted murder, manslaughter, driving causing death, assault, sexual assault, kidnap/abduction, robbery and blackmail/extortion. Included in the category of offences against property are unlawful entry with intent (incorporating burglary, and break and enter), motor vehicle theft (incorporating illegal use of motor vehicle) and other theft (incorporating stealing from a motor vehicle, theft from retail premises and illegal use of property). While this system has the advantages of standardisation, it does not count all offences.

While the number of incidents recorded in PROMIS has increased by 31% from 1999/00, the total number of offences against the person and offences against property as per Australian Standard Classification system, rose by 24% from 18 451 to 22 883. Offences against the person rose from 2829 in 1999/00 to 3506 in 2000/01, and offences against property rose from 15 622 to 19 377.



Source: PROMIS. Note: Australian Standard Classification counts selected offences.

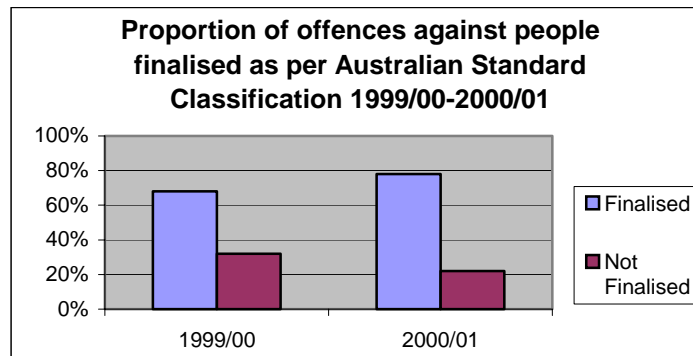
The proportion of offences against the person and offences against property has remained stationary since the previous reporting period. Of the total offences, 15% were against people and the remainder against property.



Source: PROMIS. Note: Australian Standard Classification counts selected offences.

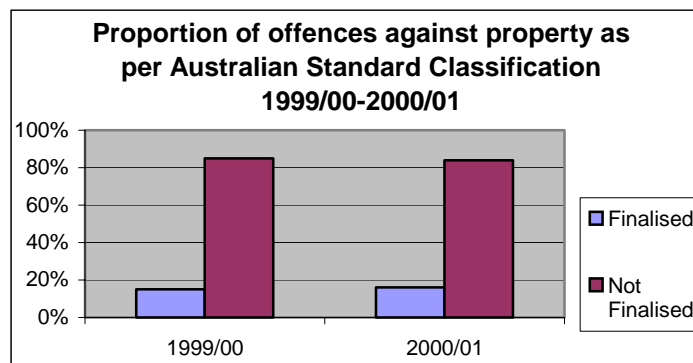
Within these categories the most significant increases are 'assault' which saw an increase of 23% from the previous reporting period (3124 compared to 2533), 'sexual assault' which saw an increase of 52% (284 compared to 187), Unlawful Entry With Intent which saw an increase of 27% (6124 compared to 4818) and 'other theft' which saw an increase of 25% (12 175 compared to 9731).

Although the number of offences against people increased by 24%, the number of clearances for the same offences increased by 42% from 1922 in 1999/00 to 2729 in 2000/01. This has also increased the proportion of the total number of offences against people cleared from 68% in 1999/00 to 78% in 2000/01.



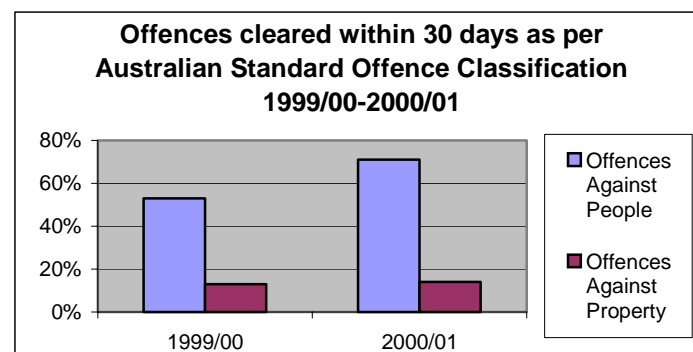
Source: PROMIS. **Note:** Australian Standard Classification counts selected offences.

The number of offences against property also increased by 24%. The number of clearances for the same offences increased by 33% from 2 394 offences cleared in 1999/00 to 3 135 in 2000/01. The proportion of offences cleared has increased from 15% to 16%.



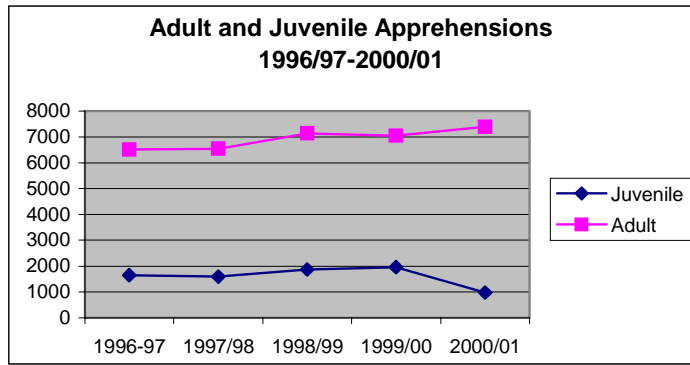
Source: PROMIS. **Note:** Australian Standard Classification counts selected offences.

The national benchmark for offence clearance is 30 days. The Northern Territory Police Force has increased the proportion of offences against people cleared within 30 days from 53% in 1999/00 to 71%, in 2000/01 and the proportion of offences against property from 13% to 14%.



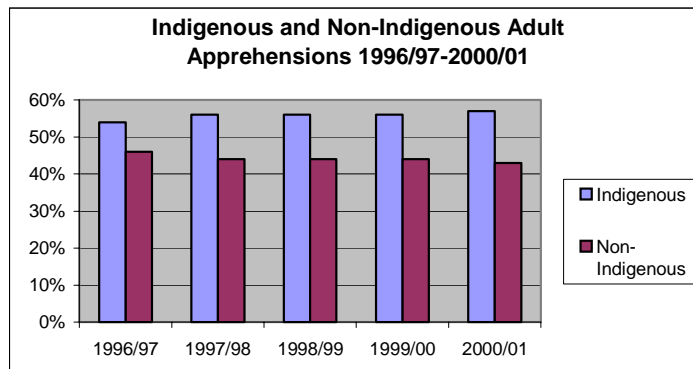
Source: PROMIS. **Note:** Australian Standard Classification counts selected offences.

Overall there has been a 9% decrease in the total number of apprehensions in the Northern Territory from 9007 in 1999/00 to 8187 in 2000/01. This decline is at least partially explained by the introduction of the Juvenile Pre-Court Diversionary Scheme. In 1999/00 the total number of juveniles apprehended was 1 960, whereas in 2000/01 it was 790, a decline of 60%.



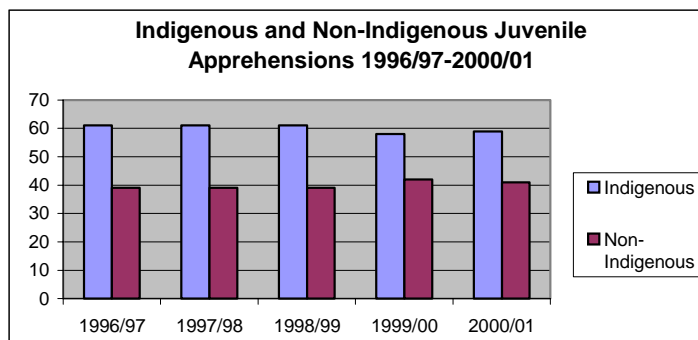
Source: Integrated Justice Information System

The proportion of indigenous and non-indigenous adult apprehensions has remained very stable over the past five years. There was a 1% increase in the proportion of indigenous apprehensions in 2000/01 to 57% of the total (4183 apprehensions out of a total of 7397 compared to 3977, or 56%, of a total of 7047 in 1999/00).



Source: Integrated Justice Information System

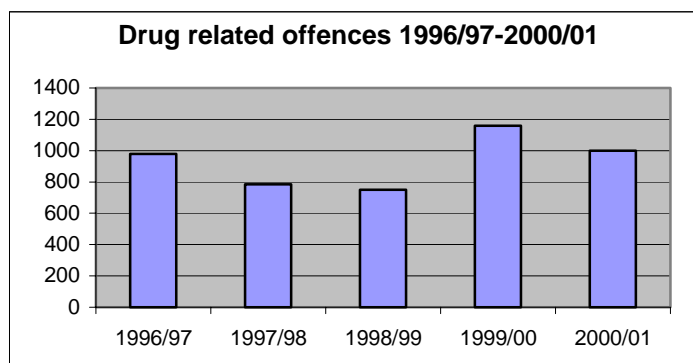
The proportion of indigenous and non-indigenous juvenile apprehensions has also shown little variance over the past five years.



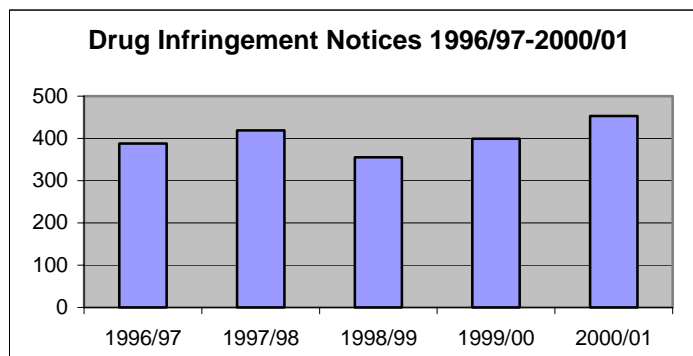
Source: Integrated Justice Information System

Community Safety – Drugs

There has been a 14% decline in the number of drug related offences from 1158 in 1999/00 to 999 in 2000/01. There was a 14% increase in the number of Drug Infringement Notices issued from 399 in 1999/00 to 453 in 2000/01.



Source: Integrated Justice Information System



Source: Integrated Justice Information System

There has been a substantial increase in the weight of drugs seized in 2000/01. In 1999/00, a total weight of 49 184.98 grams was seized and in 2000/01 the total seized was 110 798.75 grams, an increase of 125%. The largest increases were in the categories of Heroin (1.0 grams to 47.05 grams), Amphetamine type substances (706.08 grams to 1 991.70 grams), Cannabis (45 387 grams to 104 810 grams) and Steroids (0.0 grams to 370.11grams).

Community Safety – Crime Prevention and Community Partnerships

A great deal of Activity 1 contributes in various ways to community safety. The NTPFES carries out many of its community safety and crime prevention programs and campaigns in cooperation with NTsafe. In addition, individual OICs have held regular meetings with MLAs, residential groups, business groups and other community groups with a view to improving public safety in particular areas.

Other aspects of the contribution to community safety are outlined in the following sections.

Safety House

The Safety House program aims to provide a place of refuge and safety for children when they are frightened or threatened.

The Safety House program continues strongly in the Darwin Region. There has been an increase of 31 active Safety Houses, bringing the current total to 151. There were nine reported usages of Safety Houses this year.

There was a slight decline during the fiscal year in the number of active Safety Houses in Alice Springs. At the end of the year, the total stood at 96 with six reported usages.

The reports from both centres listed a range of issues from bullying to children scared in storms to parents not home and children lost.

Crime Stoppers

Crime Stoppers is a partnership between the police, media and public. It strives to achieve an environment whereby members of the public can provide confidential and anonymous information on crime. The partnership provides rewards for information that leads to an arrest or clears up a crime.

The administration of the Crime Stoppers program came within the remit of the Crime Prevention Unit in August 2000. The scheme has been enhanced by a closer working partnership between the police and Crime Stoppers' Board Members. (The Crime Stoppers' Board is comprised of 10 members from the Darwin business community.) This has resulted in an active campaign that attracted new sponsorship from several major companies. The lift in the Crime Stoppers' profile has been reflected in the increased number of calls received.

In 1999/2000, a total of 431 calls were received which generated 311 information reports, three arrests and five charges. This year the total number of calls received was 718, which generated 607 information reports, five arrests and nine charges.

	1999/2000	2000/2001	Variation Number	Variation%
Total calls received	431	718	+ 287	67%
Information Reports	311	607	+ 296	95%
Arrests	3	5	+ 2	66%
Charges	5	9	+ 4	80%
Property Recovered	Nil	\$44 500	+ \$44 500	100%
Drugs Seized	Nil	\$8 100	+ \$8 100	100%
Number of Rewards Paid	2	5	+ 3	150%
Value of Rewards	\$1 400	\$1 700	+ \$300	21%

Neighbourhood Watch

Neighbourhood Watch's mission is to 'create a safer community and reduce preventable crime by strengthening the relationships between neighbours.' Its objectives are to:

1. reduce preventable crime;
2. strengthen the community;
3. educate residents about crime prevention measures;
4. develop closer relationships between neighbours; and
5. reduce fear of crime in the community.

During the reporting period, Neighbourhood Watch has taken on an expanded role in the delivery of crime prevention strategies to all sections of the community. These programs include:

1. Crime Prevention Strategies for the Northern Territory;
2. Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design;
3. Safety and Security Audits;
4. Armed Hold Up (Employer and Employee presentations);
5. Shoplifting and Loss Prevention Officers guidelines for detaining suspects;
6. Operation Identification;
7. Personal Awareness;
8. Security around the Home; and
9. Planning a Holiday (Security).

In relation to programs 1, 2 and 3, Neighbourhood Watch has been in close liaison with the Department of Lands, Planning and Environment with a view to having these programs incorporated into larger Northern Territory planning strategies. Neighbourhood Watch is also conducting training in crime prevention strategies throughout the Territory for government, local government, business and the community.

Neighbourhood Watch has also been working closely with the Northern Territory Law Society to bring interactive sentencing workshops to the community in the form of an event called 'Trial of the Century'. This format was pioneered by Neighbourhood Watch in 1998, and proved successful as a means of highlighting the realities of the sentencing process. The Law Society, assisted by Neighbourhood Watch, will be taking this format to Darwin, Katherine, Alice Springs and Tennant Creek in the 2001 calendar year.

There have also been some expansions of the Neighbourhood Watch program such as at Humpty Doo. Membership continues to increase. Neighbourhood Watch is now active in the Greater Darwin area, Alice Springs and Tennant Creek. Katherine East has expressed an interest and Neighbourhood Watch meetings are planned for Katherine.

The Darwin Region hosted the Annual Northern Territory Neighbourhood Watch Conference on 28 October 2000. This conference explored the Neighbourhood Watch Review, and a working committee was formed to finalise 'The Way Forward.' In April 2001, a mid-term Conference was held which resulted in a series of recommendations relating to a Neighbourhood Watch constitution being presented to the Commissioner for consideration. Neighbourhood Watch continues to enjoy a close partnership with NTsafe in all aspects of crime prevention. (NTsafe is the whole of government crime prevention initiative – see NTsafe section in Activity 5.)

School based activities

School based policing is more than a mechanism to promote better relations between the police and young people. The program is uniquely placed to deliver a valuable education resource for young people, especially in relation to road safety, crime prevention and personal safety. School based police officers frequently offer lectures on such subjects.

A total of 20 School Based Police Officers and seven operational members currently deliver the Drug Abuse Resistance Education Program (DARE) to approximately 43 000 students throughout the Northern Territory. The DARE program educates children on all types of drugs and their abuse. It not only explains the illegal use of drugs, but also the legal application of drugs for medical purposes. It stresses that legally obtained drugs can also be abused.

The ability to deliver the DARE program to remote communities continues to be enhanced by School Based Officer training courses. As a result DARE is now delivered by police officers located at Jabiru, Batchelor, Adelaide River, Nguiu, Pularumpi and Milikapiti.

In January 2001, three School Based Policing representatives attended the first International School Based Police Conference in Fremantle, Western Australia. They delivered a paper entitled 'Join us on our journey through School Based Policing' which showcased the Northern Territory scheme to representatives from around the world. The paper was well received with delegates showing enormous interest in the Northern Territory program.

Youth based activities

Police youth activities aim to build positive links between the police, young people and the wider community. To this end the police provide and support a range of activities designed to encourage a healthy and socially responsible lifestyle.

The Junior Police Ranger Scheme continues to operate strongly. The program attracted 27 new Rangers. A total of 77 young people are involved in activities including leadership training,

navigation, abseiling, rock climbing, bush survival exercises, boat handling and community service.

Blue Light Discos have continued to operate throughout the Territory and, in some places, are so popular that entire communities attend!

Another successful police-youth initiative has been the Auskick program on Groote Eylandt which encourages children to become involved in a healthy cycle of school attendance and involvement in the football program. Since the commencement of the program, juvenile involvement in crime has reduced significantly. Officers frequently supplement the program with their own time to encourage an interest in and knowledge of Australian Rules football. As a result of involvement with this program, one member was nominated for and subsequently presented with the 2000 Rotary and Community Police Officer of the Year Award.

The Police and Citizen's Youth Club (PCYC) has increased its membership base to 718, with both children and adults participating in gymnastics, judo, weight training, boxercise, swimming, boxing and equestrian activities. After-school and holiday child care programs are also available under the umbrella of PCYC. The PCYC, through its affiliation with other Police Clubs around Australia, is also involved in fund-raising activities to provide support for a community centre at Ainaro in East Timor.

The PCYC has been able to upgrade and improve some of its facilities. For example, a new sprung floor has been acquired for gymnastics. The PCYC-owned bus was sold, and the club now has access to the Police 21-seater coaster bus and minibuses which has brought about a more cost-effective transportation system.

PCYC was also involved in the Police NTsafe Expo held on 3 June 2001. Gymnastics, judo and pony riding were all on display and contributed to the overall success of the day.

PCYC has also seen some changes in personnel. The new President is Superintendent Mark Payne and the Secretary is Constable Leanne Pittaway. The former President, Commander Gary Manison, has moved to Alice Springs and is in the process of setting up an Alice Springs PCYC.

In several places throughout the Territory, the police have combined with other community groups to improve the facilities available for young people. An example is in Adelaide River where members, in conjunction with the local Coomalie Community Government Council, have applied for funding through federally funded youth programs to provide the young people of the town with a Youth Centre. In Katherine, the local School Based Police Officer has assisted the Katherine Youth Group organise a wide range of activities.

Juvenile Diversion

The introduction of the Northern Territory Police Juvenile Pre-Court Diversion Scheme represents a milestone in the manner in which the Northern Territory deals with the issue of juvenile crime. As a result of an agreement between the Commonwealth and Territory Governments, the Scheme commenced on 24 August 2000.

The aim of the Scheme is to divert juvenile offenders away from the formal justice system and the courts. The principles of the Scheme are to treat young people fairly, to support and involve victims and to take account of the impact on the victim as well as reducing youth crime. Additionally, the Scheme encourages parental responsibility, fosters closer police and community interaction and positive social change.

The Scheme provides for different levels of response to juvenile offending. These include verbal and written warnings, formal cautions/family conferences, victim/offender conferencing,

conditions, formal or informal community-based programs including alcohol, drug and substance abuse programs and finally, if appropriate, prosecution.

The Scheme incorporates widespread consultation with relevant stakeholders within the community, particularly Aboriginal people. It additionally encourages groups and organisations to develop suitable programs for juveniles to alleviate youth boredom, to give a sense of purpose and develop life-skills to not only prevent offending but to assist youth to become responsible members of the community. At present, there are 92 programs registered throughout the Territory. Of these programs, 36 are registered in 20 communities outside of Darwin and Alice Springs.

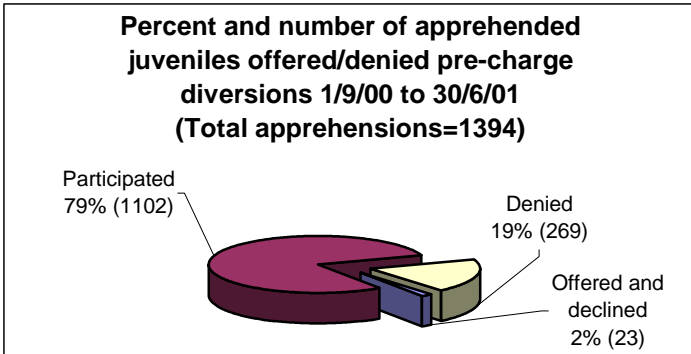
In excess of 170 agencies, organisations, service providers and community councils have been consulted or briefed on community program development. In addition, more than 700 community members have been briefed on the Scheme following presentations and meetings involving the police from Juvenile Diversion Units, established in Darwin and Alice Springs. Officers in Charge of Police Stations also give priority to community consultation regarding the development of suitable programs and community involvement in diversion activities. The aim is for programs to be developed in every community across the Territory.

Given the short lifespan of The Juvenile Pre-Court Diversion Scheme, a full year's data is not yet available. It would clearly be premature to make any judgements about its success or otherwise. Nonetheless, some data regarding the Scheme are presented below which suggest a positive start.

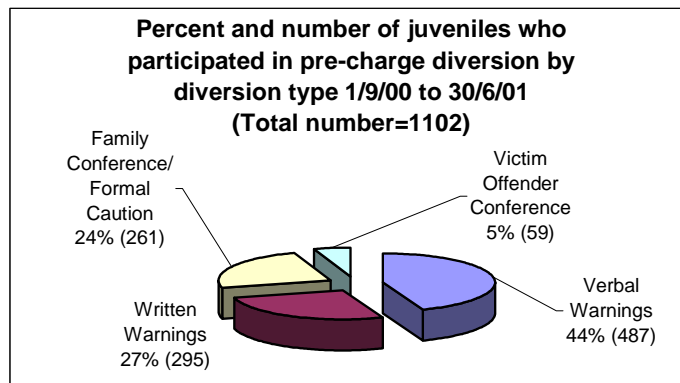
The majority of apprehended juveniles were offered and accepted pre-charge diversion (79%). Nineteen percent were denied the option by the police because of the seriousness of the alleged offence, the impact upon the victim or because the offence was specifically excluded from the Scheme. Only 2% who were offered the option declined to take it up.

Verbal warnings were the most often used pre-court diversion (44%). Written warnings were used on 27% of occasions and Formal Cautions/Family Conferences on 24% of occasions. Victim/Offender conferences were the least used option on 5% of occasions.

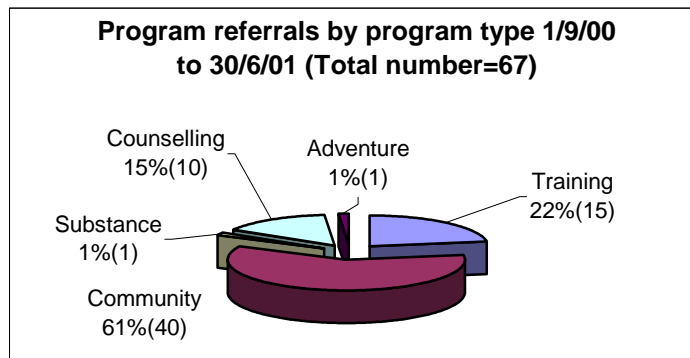
Where a juvenile was referred to a program, 61% were community-based programs, 22% were training programs, 15% involved counselling, 1% involved training on substance abuse and 1% was adventure training.



Source: Juvenile Diversion Unit



Source: Juvenile Diversion Unit

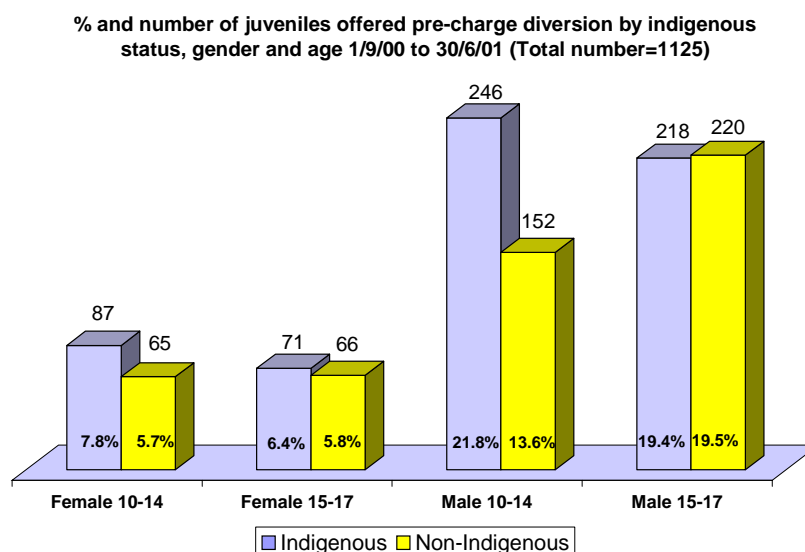


Source: Juvenile Diversion Unit

Almost three quarters (74%) of those offered pre-charge diversion were male. Of these 56% were indigenous males. Most (246) of the indigenous males offered pre-charge diversion were in the 10-14 age category. Most (220) of the non-indigenous males offered pre-charge diversion were in the age group 15-17.

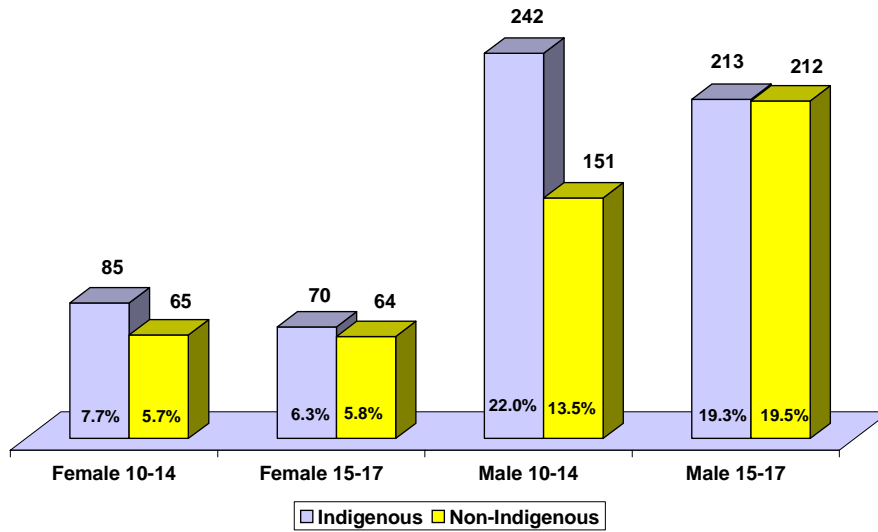
A similar pattern can be found among females offered pre-charge diversion. Of 289 females offered pre-charge diversion, 55% or 158 were indigenous. Most (87) of the indigenous females offered pre-charge diversion were in the 10-14 age group. The non-indigenous females offered pre-charge diversion were evenly divided between age groups with 65 in the 10-14 age group, and 66 in the 15-17 age group.

The percentages are almost identical between those offered pre-charge diversion and those participating the Scheme in terms of age, indigenous status and gender.



Source: Juvenile Diversion Unit

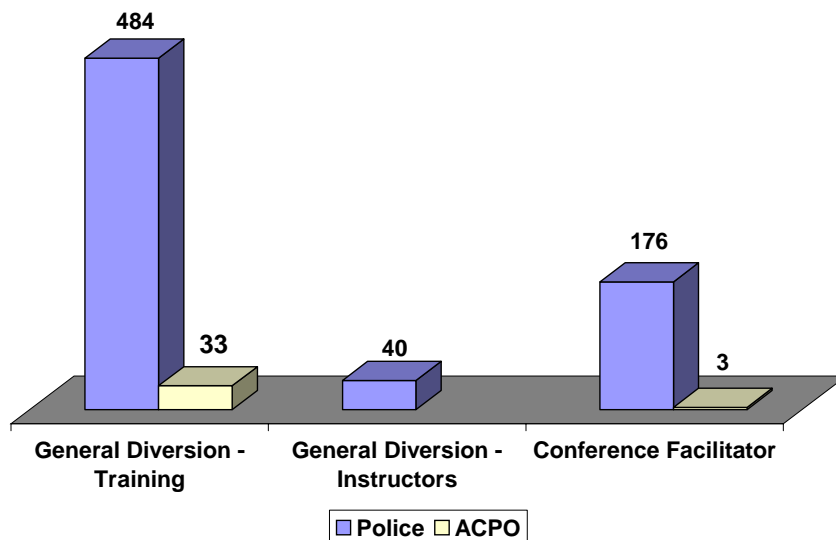
% and number of juveniles who participated in pre-charge diversion by indigenous status, gender, age 1/9/00 to 30/6/01 (Total number =1102)



Source: Juvenile Diversion Unit

The Northern Territory Police has worked hard to ensure that its members receive adequate training in Juvenile Diversion. The total number of police training sessions during the reporting period was 736. Included in these training sessions were 36 Aboriginal Community Police Officers.

Number of police who participated in training by type of training received 1/9/00 to 30/6/01 (Total number = 736)



Source: Juvenile Diversion Unit. Note some police officers completed both general diversion training and facilitator training.

Ethnic Communities

The Police Ethnic Advisory Group (PEAG) was launched in 1998 to establish a partnership between the Northern Territory Police and the ethnic communities of the Northern Territory. Since then membership has increased from 38 to 40, with 10 associates.

PEAG's charter requires that representation by ethnic community members should not be less than 50% of the whole group. This provides ethnic communities a strong voice on police

matters of relevance to them. A marked feature of the year has been the Group's ability to facilitate contact between police and members of the ethnic community in need of assistance.

In October 2000, the Police Ethnic Advisory Group was awarded the Office of the Commissioner for Public Employment (OCPE) Equity and Diversity award for the category 'Community and Cross-Agency Cooperation.' PEAG, an initiative of the Northern Territory Police, was one of the five public sector agencies recognised by the OCPE Annual Award.

In June 2001, the Northern Territory hosted the National Police Ethnic Advisory Bureau meeting in Darwin. The meeting was attended by delegates from all States and Territories and provided an opportunity for the Northern Territory PEAG to showcase the close working relationship between the Northern Territory police and community groups.

Since the formation of PEAG in 1998, members have shown an interest in identifying and addressing issues of concern relating to youth and from young people. Youth has since become a standing agenda item at PEAG meetings. In 1999, PEAG formed a youth working group which has been particularly active this year.

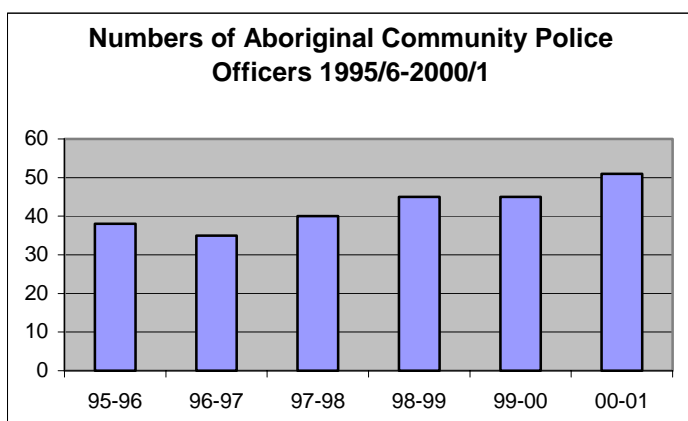
The working group has been instrumental in the planning and holding of many youth events. These events have been well received by young people and other groups in the community. The working group intends to have ongoing consultation and partnership with young people on issues and activities of interest to them. The youth group is now called PEAG-YAAG (Youth Advisory Action Group) and meets monthly.

National Harmony day was on 21 March 2001. The NTPFES helped promote and support the week long celebration. For example, the Harmony Day theme of 'give yourself a wrap' was enhanced by Northern Territory Fire and Emergency Services wrapping water towers in Palmerston and Parap with orange ribbon. PEAG members also assisted at promotional stalls in the Casuarina and Palmerston shopping centres as well as the Darwin city mall.

In July 2000, Superintendent Mick Van Heythuysen was appointed to the Federal Government's Council for Multi-cultural Australia and Chair of the Community sub-committee. This provides a unique opportunity to advance the work of policing nationally in this important area. It also ensures the Council communicates these initiatives to the broader community and further compliments the work of the National Police Ethnic Advisory Bureau.

Aboriginal Communities

Police are committed to an improved quality of service to Aboriginal communities. With this in mind, this year's focus has been on two areas: building-up and strengthening Aboriginal Community Police Officer (ACPOs), and expanding partnerships with local Aboriginal community leaders and councils. This year the number of ACPOs increased from 45 to 51.



Source: Personnel Integrated Payroll System

Prior to 2001, there was no minimum standard of entry for Aboriginal Community Police Officers. Recruitment relied almost exclusively on Community acceptance of individuals. However, the Aboriginal Services Unit has now successfully implemented a new recruitment policy that takes into consideration not only community acceptance, but also minimum education standards, literacy skills, key board skills, comprehensive criminal history checks, and physical and mental ability to cope with modern policing. Training structures have also been revamped with all ACPOs entering traineeships under the 'New Apprenticeship Scheme'. Thirty-nine ACPOs have successfully completed Certificate Two in Aboriginal Community Policing. They will now move on to take part in level three of the four level program.

Aboriginal Community Police Officers have made a particular contribution to road safety programs among Aboriginal communities. As part of this, they recorded two songs with a road safety theme which have been recorded and distributed on video to Aboriginal communities and beyond.

Many partnerships with Aboriginal communities and councils relate to the management of alcohol and related problems. Northern Territory police officers have assisted Aboriginal communities enforce various restrictions on the sale and consumption of alcohol.

Remote and rural locations

The rural areas around Darwin are patrolled by Palmerston LPO on a 24 hours a day, seven days a week basis. Palmerston LPO also provides an incident response service. The expansion of Darwin has resulted in an increased workload, and this is generally spread between a specialist Rural Patrol and Palmerston General duties. The specialist Rural Patrol operates from Palmerston and provides a dedicated rural policing service including the use of a Mobile Police Station at rural shopping centres. The Mobile Police Station however, has had minimal use by the community when deployed. Police are exploring alternative concepts to market the Mobile Police Station.

The Adelaide River Police are responsible for a district that contains much of the Litchfield National Park. Although the area is patrolled effectively during the 'Dry Season,' the 'Wet Season' months can often restrict patrols to areas that are serviced by bitumen roads. In all, the Adelaide River Police conducted in excess of 270 patrols throughout the police district in the form of traffic and rural response duties.

Batchelor Police have continued to provide a high level of service in line with the Northern Territory Police commitment to remote localities with a total of 30 extended patrols having been conducted during the reporting period.

In the Tiwi Islands, Police District members have conducted 72 'Communities' patrols, which are return patrols between one community and another. They vary in the time they take, but many are overnight patrols.

The Central Region encompasses approximately 33% of the total land mass of the Northern Territory and provides a remote policing service from 15 strategically located Police Stations and complemented by six Aboriginal Community Police posts. The delivery of an effective level of service to remote areas in Central Region is well developed through the use of Community Law and Justice strategies which enlist community cooperation and deliver an agreed level of service. Examples of such strategies can be found in Alyangula, Maningrida, Yirrkala, Wadeye, Katherine, Lajamanu and Ngukurr.

There are 13 remote rural stations with the Southern Region in addition to a number of localities serviced by Aboriginal Community Police Officers. The remote Area Policing Review of 1999-2000, gave rise to the development of a more pro-active policy of community engagement. This policy emphasises a partnership approach that looks to cooperation with and seeks the support

of local community councils and relevant organisations. This approach enables conventional policing to be augmented and strengthened by tailoring activity to respond to problems arising from alcohol abuse and petrol sniffing.

The practical elements of the policy are seen in the support given to the organisation and maintenance of night patrols within communities, and assistance with the development of juvenile diversion programs. A rural patrol operates out of the Alice Springs police station to service communities not readily accessed by remote stations. This provides a general policing presence in addition to more specific support services to the communities of Santa Teresa and Titjikala.

Road safety

Enforcement of traffic laws and traffic management strategies

All stations throughout the Northern Territory are involved in the enforcement of traffic regulations as part of their core duties. In addition to this core activity, more intense campaigns are carried out at various times of the year when heightened risk factors such as high vehicle volumes or increased social activity can be predicted.

Campaigns to enforce traffic laws concentrate on a number of areas – Random Breath Tests (RBTs), speed limit compliance where applicable, the wearing of seatbelts and vehicle road worthiness.

Traffic Infringement Notices (TINs) also play a major role in enforcing the traffic laws.

The speed/red light camera programs continue to be important road safety tools given the demonstrated relationship between speed and both the potential for accidents and the lethality of accidents when they do occur.

Traffic Safety campaigns and policies

Three National Road Safety campaigns were conducted:

- Christmas/New Year (five weeks);
- Easter; and
- Queen's Birthday Weekend

At the Territory level two campaigns were conducted:

- Tourist Vehicle Operation; and
- Back to School

These were in addition to the weekly road safety enforcement activity carried out by all Police Stations.

The Road Safety Policy Unit undertakes a number of research and implementation tasks central to traffic safety. These tasks are listed below:

- Identification areas of highest priority;
- Provision of programs to ensure cost-effective enforcement;
- Monitoring of performance indicators such as number of accidents, injuries and fatalities;
- Liaison with other Northern Territory road safety stakeholders on issues of mutual concern;
- Provision of road safety advice to senior executive management;
- Running the speed and red camera unit;

- Making recommendations concerning legislative amendments relating to road safety; and
- Representing the Northern Territory Police at national fora concerning road safety issues.

Northern Territory Aboriginal Road Safety

Background

Aboriginal people comprise some 28.5% of the Northern Territory population but historically have been over-represented in road fatalities and serious injury.

The Northern Territory Police, in partnership with the Department of Transport and Works' Aboriginal Road Safety Program, has taken a lead role in developing targeted road safety programs for Aboriginal people and influencing changes in community awareness of and attitudes to road safety. One of the highlights of this partnership is the successful 'Kick A Goal For Road Safety' strategy which has seen a significant reduction in Aboriginal deaths and serious injury due to motor vehicle accidents involving Aboriginal Territorians.

The 'Kick A Goal For Road Safety' strategy promotes and encourages local ownership of road safety strategies and initiatives and fosters partnerships in developing a whole of government and community approach to Aboriginal road safety.

Multilingual CD Launch

A CD-ROM containing road safety messages in various Top End Aboriginal languages was launched by the then Chief Minister, Denis Burke, at the Top End Aboriginal Bush Broadcasting Association (TEABBA) studios on 9 November 2000. These messages have been broadcast through various Aboriginal owned media outlets throughout the Northern Territory.

These road safety messages were produced and voiced by Aboriginal Community Police Officers and Aboriginal translators in various languages and recorded on video and CD-ROM.

Communicating road safety messages into remote communities was identified by Aboriginal Community Police Officers as a critical issue in informing community residents of the magnitude of the road safety problem. The messages cover road safety issues such as pedestrian safety, drink driving, seatbelt wearing, unroadworthy vehicles, fatigue, cultural and family pressures and planning for long trips.

Since the launch of the 'Kick A Goal for Road Safety' strategy and subsequent launch of the road safety messages in Aboriginal languages, there has been a significant reduction (almost 50%) in road trauma involving Aboriginal Territorians compared to previous years. The success of this initiative can be attributed to the partnerships developed between government and community groups. Such partnerships is a critical factor to the success of any long-term sustainable road safety strategy as it was recognised from the outset that Aboriginal road safety must be community based to promote local ownership.

Equity and Diversity Award

On 25 October 2000, the Aboriginal Road Safety Program received the IPAA Equity and Diversity Award in recognition of the joint Northern Territory Police Force and Department of Transport and Works' 'Kick A Goal For Road Safety' strategy.

Communication Workshop

A two-day road safety communication workshop was presented to Southern Region ACPOs in November 2000 to build on the ACPOs road safety knowledge and assist with the development of a road safety campaign for the Christmas break. As a result, Christmas video messages were produced and broadcast over the festive season.

Canberra Trip

Craig Cawood from the Department of Transport and Works Road Safety Branch and ACPO First Class Frank Curtis from the Northern Territory Police Force, made presentations to the Fourth National Conference on Injury Prevention and Control.

Sanderson High School Reconciliation Day

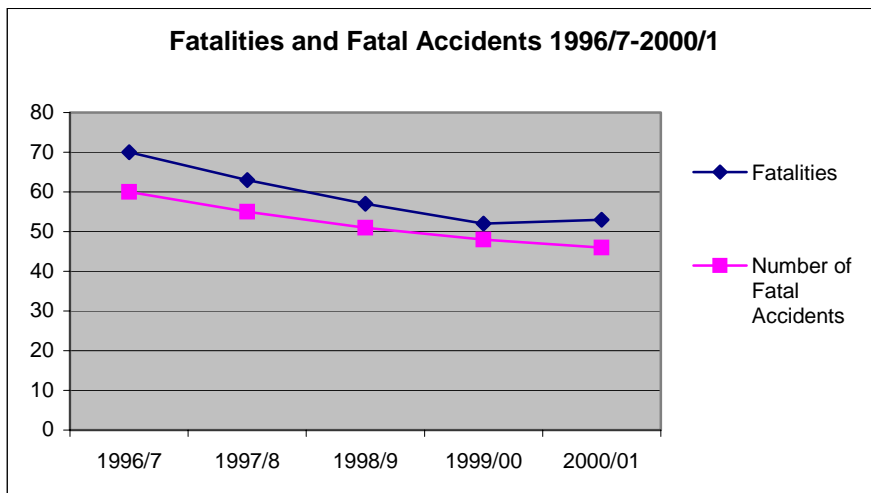
A joint NT Police and Department of Transport and Works road safety display was on show at the Reconciliation Day hosted by Sanderson High School on 30 May 2001. The display attracted much interest from students and parents alike.

Road accident investigations

Operations Command members investigate the majority of non-fatal and non-serious motor vehicle accidents. Accident Investigation Units based in Darwin and Alice Springs will usually investigate fatal and serious accidents, with the Darwin based Units also covering the Central Region. The Accident and Investigation Units will also provide back-up and expertise to all Police Districts.

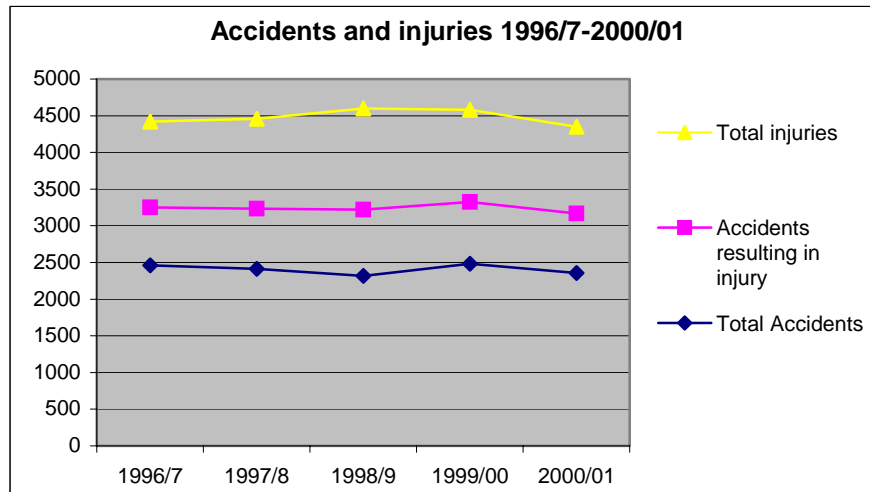
There has been a decline in the number of accidents reported to and attended by the police compared to the previous reporting period. The total number in 1999/2000 was 2484 and the number in 2000/2001 was 2356 - a decrease of just under 5%.

Although there was a very small increase in the number of fatalities compared to 1999/2000 (53 as opposed to 52) the five-year trend remains downwards. There also continues to be a decline in the number of fatal accidents from 48 in 1999/2000 to 46 in 2000/2001.



Source: Vehicle Accident Database

There has been a similar decline in the numbers of injuries as a result of accidents reported to and attended by the police. In 1999/2000, the total number of injuries recorded was 1257 and the number in 2000/2001 was 1186 - a decrease of nearly 6%.

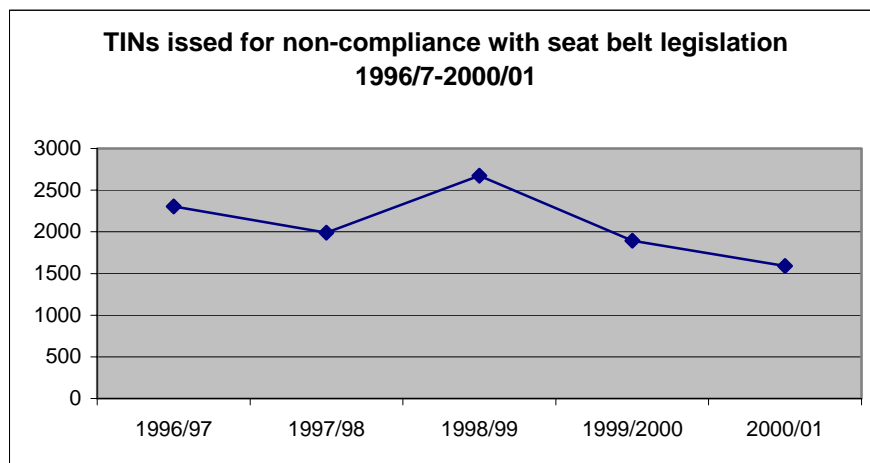


Source: Vehicle Accident Database

The total number of drink drive offences has continued to decline. In 1999/2000, the total number of offences recorded was 2852 which dropped to 2785 in 2000/2001, a reduction of 2%. This reflects a reduction in the number of Traffic Infringement Notices issued to drivers with a blood alcohol reading between .05 and .08 from 98 in 1999/2000 to 80 in 2000/2001, a reduction of 18%.

The total number of Traffic Infringement Notices (TINs) issued increased by 17% from 1999/2000 (31 321 compared to 26 753). Most of this increase can be attributed to speed and red light camera operations in the Darwin Region. In the Darwin Region, the number of TINs issued for exceeding the speed limit increased by 67% from 13 961 to 23 333 and those issued for failing to obey traffic lights increased by 171% from 673 to 1151.

In addition to the decline in the number of accidents involving alcohol and drink drive offences, increasing road safety behaviour awareness in the Northern Territory is reflected in the decline in the number of TINs issued for failing to comply with seat belt legislation. The number of TINs issued in 2000/2001 was 1590 compared to 1892 in 1999/2000, a decrease of 16%.



Source: Integrated Justice Information System

Judicial system

Support of the Justice system

Providing support to the Criminal Justice System continues to be a vital area of police work. All Regions continued to execute various warrants. Much of the other work in this area is carried out by the Summary Prosecutions Unit, the major functions of which are:

- receiving, recording and checking initial apprehension files from members;
- laying charges and issuing summonses for service by members;
- resisting bail application before magistrates;
- attending to all preliminary mentions of files in Court;
- prosecuting pleas of guilty;
- making submission on sentence
- prosecuting breaches of community-based sentencing orders, whether consequent to further offences or otherwise; and
- prosecuting applications for extradition to places outside the Northern Territory under the *Commonwealth Service and Execution of Process Act*.

The Unit provides the same functions when the Court of Summary Jurisdiction and Juvenile Court sit in Daly River, Wadeye, Nguiu and Maningrida. Prosecutors from Darwin also attend circuits at Oenpelli, Jabiru, Nhulunbuy and Alyangula when requested. During the reporting period, the Summary Prosecutions Unit provided prosecutors to remote localities on 157 days, totalling 480 hours.

The Unit also administers files and provides advice and recommendations to the Director of Public Prosecutions on appeal cases.

The Darwin Region handled 245 warrants, 2382 summonses and 311 subpoenas. A total of 1312 warrants were executed across the Central Region. In Southern Region, 997 warrants were issued, 457 of which were executed or returned to court.

During the reporting period, the Summary Prosecution Unit at Darwin actioned 3456 summons and arrest matters before the Court. Of these matters, 1358 went before the Court as contested hearings, with a further 145 cases actioned to committal before proceeding to the Supreme Court. A total of 2428 convictions were secured with a further 344 cases being proved without conviction. The Unit actioned the issue of some 578 warrants of arrest for non-appearance before the Court and fines totalling \$1 074 745.

There are 13 police officers performing duty at Summary Prosecutions at a total personnel cost of \$1.4 million. Positions include the following:

- Senior Sergeant, Officer in Charge (one) – responsible for line management and is accountable to both the Director of Public prosecutions and the Superintendent, Darwin Region Operations Support;
- Sergeant, Prosecutor (four) – responsible for all matters associated with the prosecution of regulatory and simple offences as well as minor indictable offences;
- Constables (two) – responsible for much of the administrative function directly related to the judicial process; and
- Auxiliaries (two) – responsible for specific administrative functions associated with summons production and witness travel.

Activity 2 - Crime Operations

Expenditure: \$19 930 000

Staffing: 221

There are two programs within this Activity: Territory Crime Services and Crime Support Services. The primary functions of the Crime Operations Activity relate to the provision of criminal investigations and specialised policing support services across the Territory. These functions fall into four categories: Crime Investigation, Crime Support, Inter-agency and Inter-jurisdictional cooperation and Community Partnerships. Overall the Activity aims to maximise the detection and apprehension of offenders using sound scientific methods and intelligence and encourage partnerships in relation to the prevention of crime.

Crime investigation

The complex issue of investigating crime involves several specialist units including those responsible for investigations into sexual assaults, property crime, motor vehicle theft, gold and diamond theft and security, fraud, computer crime, and missing persons. It also involves the Territory Support Division (which is comprised of the Territory Response Group, the Airwing, and the Marine and Fisheries Enforcement Unit) and the Drug and Intelligence Division, (consisting of the Police technical Unit, Drug Enforcement Unit and the Bureau of Criminal Intelligence). Three mutually reinforcing strands of criminal investigation are utilised: a taskforce based approach, intelligence led approach and enhancing the skills of investigators and specialists who support them.

Taskforce based criminal investigation

A taskforce approach utilises resources from sections within the organisation which have particular expertise and/or an active interest in a particular matter concentrate their resources for a limited period to conduct an investigation. The operational units within the Crime and Support Commands have continued to adopt this approach to the investigation of serious crime. The Drug Enforcement Unit (DEU) and the Criminal Investigation Branch (CIB) are the units, which use a taskforce approach most predominantly. The Territory Response Group (TRG) and the Police Technical Unit provide specialist support as necessary.

Criminal Investigation Branch – Northern and Southern Divisions

During the reporting period there were fourteen crime taskforces established focussing upon serious crime such as sexual assault or organised property thefts. A joint investigation by the CIB, Bureau of Criminal Intelligence (BCI), the DEU, TRG and General Duties officers combined to investigate the activities of an Established Criminal Network (ECN).

The Special Crimes Unit (SCU)

The SCU focuses on property crime and adopts a taskforce approach with General Duties officers and members of the Juvenile Taskforce. The SCU in the Darwin Region has been reorganised with the inclusion of four extra members from Operations Command. The SCU now operates at Darwin City, Palmerston and Casuarina police stations.

Similarly, in Alice Springs the Robbery and Theft Squad carries out a coordinated approach to the investigation of property crime which includes members from all units.

The Drug Enforcement Unit

The DEU utilised the resources of the Joint Target Development Team (JTDT), National Crime Authority (NCA), Australian Customs Service (ACS), the Australian Federal Police (AFP) and other Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) in targeting criminals associated with illicit drug activity.

The DEU, with Operations Command and ACS, targeted individuals supplying drugs to Aboriginal communities across the Territory. Several strategies were used, including a media campaign and phone-in using Crime Stoppers, surprise arrivals at communities to check all arriving charter flights and use of the ACS drug detector dog to check passengers, luggage and freight in an effort to hamper drug dealers who target remote communities.

During this reporting period, four clandestine laboratories were located by the DEU which resulted in the arrest of several persons involved in the manufacturing of illicit drugs.

Intelligence-led investigations

Bureau of Criminal Intelligence

The BCI is responsible for the collection, analysis, collation and dissemination of all intelligence gathered with the Northern Territory. Much of this intelligence is then forwarded to the Australian Bureau of Criminal Intelligence (ABCI) in Canberra where it is made available to other law enforcement agencies.

Intelligence support in the greater Darwin area is provided by Regional Intelligence Officers located in all three local police offices at Darwin City, Casuarina and Palmerston. They continue to provide a service to operational members through identifying criminal trends, hot spots, behavioural patterns and development of profiles on persons of interest. Close contact with operational members has allowed for the collection of information, which would otherwise not be disclosed. A Regional Intelligence Summary (RIS) is produced on a fortnightly basis and provides members with a more complete appreciation of criminal activity and trends relevant to their sectors. The RIS has become a key part of the intelligence led policing activities in the Darwin area.

Criminal Investigation Branch – Northern and Southern Divisions

Information Reports (IRs) are submitted for intelligence purposes and regular interaction occurs between the BCI and DEU in the respective Divisions. With the placement of another Regional Intelligence Office (RIO) at the Casuarina Police Office, this has also greatly assisted in the identification of patterns and trends, particularly associated to property crime

Drug Enforcement Unit

All information collected by the DEU is forwarded to the BCI and the JTDT where it is analysed, collated and disseminated to appropriate sections, units and other law enforcement agencies.

The collection of intelligence on serious drug offences is analysed by the JTDT and targets are identified for future operations. Many investigations are the direct result of intelligence processing by the BCI and the JTDT and have resulted in the arrest of significant targets and seizures of illicit drugs.

During the reporting period, a Task Force was formed consisting of members from the DEU, CIB, TRG and General Duties. This Task Force concentrated on the activities of a local ECN with both interstate and overseas assistance. Operational direction was attributed to the collation and analysis of intelligence disseminated by both the BCI and the JTDT. The investigation resulted in the seizure of explosives, detonators, in excess of 2 kilograms of cannabis, 40 grams of amphetamine and 15 illegal firearms consisting of pistols, rifles and shotguns. Twelve persons associated with this ECN were arrested for various offences relating to these seizures.

Police Technical Unit

The Police Technical Unit contributes to intelligence-led investigation mostly through its collections of video, audio and surveillance resources in accordance with the relevant legislation.

Skills and specialist enhancement

Criminal Investigation Branch – Northern and Southern Divisions

Eleven members have completed or are in the process of completing the Advanced Diploma in Police Investigations (ADPI).

Sixteen members qualified as workplace assessors for the ADPI, two as Firearms Trainers, two as OSTT Trainers, one as a COMFIT Trainer, three as JDU Trainers, four as Police Negotiator Unit Trainers, and seven members conducted lessons in ADPI training residential. JDU and victim and offender conference training was attended by 25 members.

Four CIB members have been involved in the delivery of electronic record of interview training to police recruit squads.

Drug Enforcement Unit

The DEU members regularly hold training sessions to discuss new and current legislation to identify problems and ensure currency of knowledge across relevant legislation. Members also attend training sessions with other agencies. A number of members undertook training with the ACS in relation to the use of IonScan. This technology has the capability to detect minute particles of illicit drugs on clothing and equipment.

To assist with maintaining knowledge and skills bases, members of the DEU frequently attend key courses and conferences. During the reporting period, members have attended a Drug Investigators course in Perth, an Illicit Drug Precursor Chemical Diversion Conference in Canberra and an Advanced Clandestine Laboratory Investigation Course in Brisbane.

There is now 80% of DEU members trained in dealing with clandestine laboratories. Our aim is to have 95% of DEU members trained at any one time. The DEU also runs occasional courses on this topic to assist with general training of all police officers as well as other agencies and other jurisdictions. DEU members are also involved in the delivery of drug identification and investigation training for all police recruit squads.

The DEU has nine members qualified as workplace assessors for the ADPI and receives officers from outside the Unit to complete the practical investigation component of the ADPI.

Bureau of Criminal Intelligence

The BCI maintained and expanded its knowledge and skills bases through attendance at conferences and courses. Two members attended the ACS Operational Intelligence Analyst Course and one member attended a Counter Terrorist (CT) Joint Intelligence Group (JIG) Coordinators Course in Hobart.

One member attended the ABCI in Canberra to become a certified Coordinator in all applications of the Violent Crime Linkage Analysis System (ViCLAS).

Territory Response Group

The TRG's contribution to the enhancement and support of investigative skills is two-fold. First is the training provided to TRG members, and second is the training that TRG provides to the rest of the Police.

A structured annual training program has been implemented during the reporting period. Each of the specialist areas is addressed with initial training courses, and weekly skills maintenance training. These specialist areas include Rural Operations, Bomb Response, Land Search, Counter Terrorism (Tactical Operators and Marksman), Underwater Recovery, Covert Surveillance, Vertical Rescue, Close Personal Protection and Armed Offender Courses.

Additionally, national skills enhancement courses conducted under the auspices of the SAC-PAV were attended by members of the TRG. These included the Police Tactical Groups skills Enhancement Course consisting of Tactical Operators (three), Tactical Operator Team Leader (one) and Marksman (one), the Police Bomb Technician Skills Enhancement Course (two) and the Commercial Diver Level 1 Course (two). The number of members attending is comparable with previous years.

To ensure a continued capacity to provide investigation support to other sections, three TRG members competed the Advanced Diploma of Police Investigations (ADPI) and one TRG member completed the Clandestine Laboratory Course.

Members of the TRG also provide skills training to other areas of the Police Force, principally the Cordon and Containment team in Alice Springs (one refresher and one basic course) and Close Personal Protection and Bomb Search Techniques in Alice Springs (one skills maintenance course) and in Darwin (one skills maintenance course).

A Police Command Course and Discussion Exercise was also conducted under the auspices of SAC-PAV. It was attended by 22 senior NCOs and commissioned officers from Darwin, Katherine, Tennant Creek and Alice Springs.

TRG officers provide instructors to the Tri-Service College to assist with recruit training courses in the area of Firearms and Occupational Safety and Tactics. To ensure that the NT maintains and expands its expertise in such key areas, TRG is seeking to have the skills based courses that it runs fully recognised within the relevant national competency framework. Work to this end has already begun.

Forensic Services

Forensic Services has sought to improve the skills that it can contribute to investigations. Several training and upgrading courses have been undertaken by members of Forensic Services. Where appropriate knowledge and skills obtained when attending courses are then disseminated among other members of Forensic Services. For example, two members of the Fingerprint Section attended Canberra for a "Train the Trainer" course with regard to data input and search facilities of the new National Automated Fingerprint Identification System (NAFIS) system. All staff are now familiar with the NAFIS requirements and operating procedures.

All the Crime Scene Examination Section members, including those in Alice Springs, have now successfully completed the requirements of the Training and Authorisation Program as documented in the Laboratory Manual.

The Chemistry (Trace Evidence) Training Program has been fully documented. The Forensic (Trace Evidence) Chemist is now undergoing training under this program and the acquired competencies are being tested according to the official Training and Authorisation program. Several new methods have been introduced into the Section allowing the examination of contact evidence such as paint and glass.

The Forensic Drug Chemist has attended a safety-training program in Victoria and a course in the Northern Territory. This Forensic Chemist is now well equipped to deal with occupational health and safety issues at clandestine laboratory examinations. Negotiations are in progress to develop Crime Scene Examination personnel in some of the scientific aspects of clandestine drug laboratories.

Forensic Services has completed all the required Training Manuals and the majority of the Methods Manuals are well advanced. An Administrative Procedures Manual has also been commenced along with a First Aid and Safety Manual. These manuals form the bulk of those

required for accreditation purposes to the National Association of Testing Authorities' Forensic Laboratory Requirements and ISO No. 17025.

Crime Support

Within this Program can be found the Forensic Services Unit, the Records and Information Bureau, the Firearms Unit, the Territory Support Division and the Marine and Fisheries Unit. Crime support provision can be divided into six groups: Information, Technology and IT, Forensic Services, High Risk Situations, Firearms, Marine and Fisheries and the Airwing.

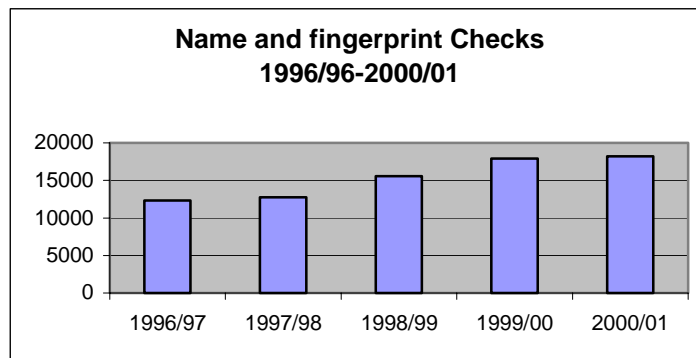
Information, Technology and IT

All Commands Divisions and Units

During the reporting period, all Commands, Divisions and Units participated in the continued development of PROMIS and provided comment on the auditing abilities of the system.

Information Bureau

The Information Bureau provides information of crime reports, criminal histories and warrants. It also provides a tracking service and fingerprint record checks. The demands on the Bureau have increased markedly over the past five years. The increased use of technology such as scanners and software programs has enabled the Bureau largely to keep up with this demand.



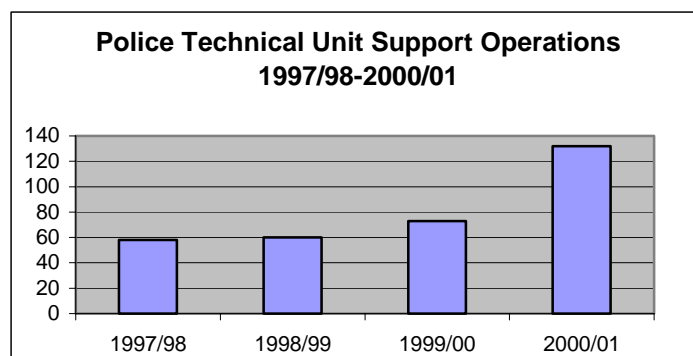
Source: NEPI/CrimTrac Records

For checks other than fingerprint checks, the Information Bureau has achieved the turn-around target of 72 hours. This is a turn-around time negotiated with other government agencies that are frequent users of Information Bureau records.

For 2000/01, the number of warrants issued fell from 15 327 to 9427 and the number of warrants executed fell from 12 853 to 10 203. This appears to be the direct result of the successful legal challenge to the issuing of infringement notices early in the financial year.

Police Technical Unit

During the reporting period the PTU conducted 132 combined operations, providing specialised technical support to other units. This represents an 81% increase in operations from the previous reporting period (132 operations as opposed to 73).



Source: Police Technical Unit

These 132 operations can be classified as follows:

Classification	Number
Criminal Investigation Branch	33
Bureau of Criminal Intelligence	12
Drug Enforcement Unit	45
General Duties	11
Territory Response Group	7
Domestic Violence Unit	5
Other	19

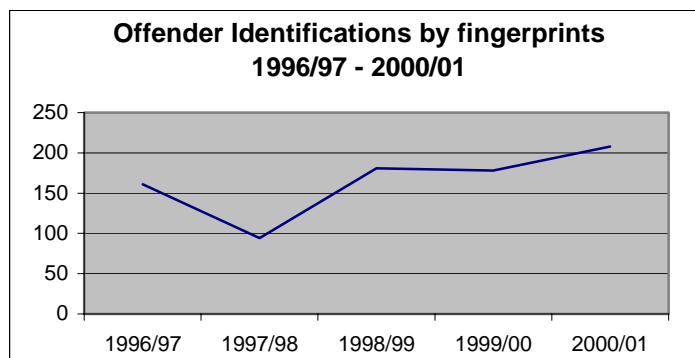
Forensic Services

Forensic investigations and evidence gathering, and chemical and biological analysis

Under the recently installed quality program, all Forensic Services Section members have successfully completed the relevant technical and scientific assessments and are now authorised to undertake scene and laboratory examinations with minimum supervision. Since the completion of the Trace Evidence Training Manual these field operatives are now supported by trace evidence expertise in the areas of glass, paint and accelerant analysis.

Southern Region crime scene examiners continue to attain additional skills in order that the Alice Springs Crime Scene Examination Unit (ASP CSEU) can act reasonably independently of Darwin. In the past year, the ASP CSEU provided important scientific evidence in all major investigations in Alice Springs, and in many cases of minor or volume crime.

Offender identifications made through the use of fingerprints and/or DNA continue to rise. In terms of finger print collection and matching, the installation of the 'new' National Automated Fingerprint Identification System (NAFIS) has made a significant difference. The 'new' NAFIS is faster, more specific and can be used for palm prints and writers' palms in addition to fingerprints. Overall, during the reporting period there was a 17% increase in the number of offender identifications through fingerprint matching from 178 in 1999/00 to 208 in 2000/01.

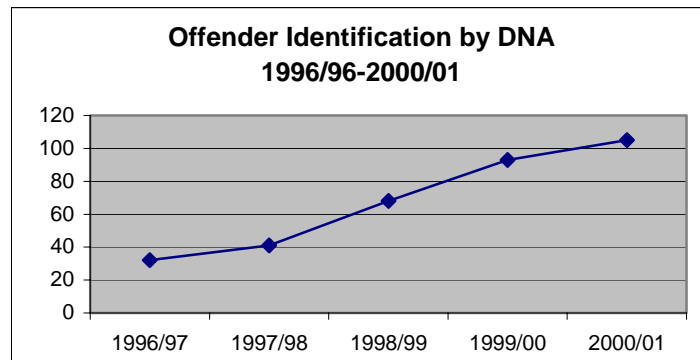


Source: Fingerprint Section Records

Efficiency gains were also significantly assisted by the application of digital photography that allows digitally-recorded photographs of latent fingerprints to be directly processed through NAFIS, thus eliminating the requirements to photograph, develop, print and trace latent fingerprints.

The increasing number of crimes solved using the DNA database reflects the increase in the size of the DNA database. There has been a 13% increase in the number of offender identifications using DNA since 1999/00 (105 as opposed to 93). The total number of 'people' profiles on the database is now 4795. In addition to these offender identifications, the database now holds 39

series of linked crimes involving 89 offences committed by, as yet, unidentified offenders. Also in the database is DNA from approximately 1000 crime scenes where the offender remains unidentified.



Source: Forensic Biology Section

DNA profiling is also providing valuable investigative and forensic assistance by confirming the identity of known offenders and suspects in both minor and major crime. The cost-savings to the justice system arising as a result of DNA profiling is dramatically illustrated by the fact that, although over 700 cases were completed in the past year, scientists only attended court on three occasions.

Territory Support Division

The Division consists of the Police Air Wing, Marine and Fisheries Enforcement Unit (MFEU) and the Territory Response Group (TRG). As well as the specialist and High-Risk support provided to all areas of the organisation, units of the Support Division have primary responsibility for all major Search and Rescue missions. Land based Search and Rescue is carried out by the TRG, Marine Search and Rescue by the MFEU and the Air Wing carries out aerial searches and EPIRB (beacon) detection search and rescue missions.

During the financial year, the Police responded to 108 marine-based incidents. This resulted in the safe recovery of 134 persons and four bodies. The breakdown is as follows:

Maritime Search and Rescue Incidents 1 July 2000 – 30 June 2001

Incident Type	Number of Occurrences
EPIRB	24
Flare sighting	19
Overdue party	18
Vessel disabled	22
Towed vessel	6
Vessel sinking	5
Person lost overboard	5
Grounding	2
Distress call	2
Missing vessel	1
Injured crew	1
Drifting vessel	1
Collision	1
Vessel overloading	1
Total	108

Air Wing Search and Rescue Incidents

	Northern	Southern	Total
1999/00	24	3	27
2000/01	23	3	26

Territory Response Group

The Territory Response Group (TRG) continued to provide support for both high risk and general support functions. General support over the reporting period was provided on 128 occasions and was categorised as follows:

Assist CIB – General manpower	11
Assist General Duties – Manpower	24
Court Appearances	5
Lectures – External	4
Miscellaneous Taskings	14
Other Tasks – Training	22
Search – Evidence related	4
Search – Missing Persons	7
Training for other sections	12
Underwater Specialist Taskings	9
VIP Protection	16

In addition, a total of 50 incidents were attended and resolved, these are categorised as follows:

Assist CIB – Warrant Execution	4
Assist Drug Enforcement Unit – Warrant Execution	22
Assist General Duties – Warrant Execution	1
Explosive Ordinance – Render Safe	2
Explosive Ordinance – Post Blast	1
Explosive ordinance – Threat Assessment	1
Arrest – Mobile Intercept	4
Siege/Barricaded Person	4
Escapee – Offender	1
Prisoner Escorts	4
Security Escorts	2
Shots Fired – Patrol	3
Witness Protection	1

Police Negotiator Unit

The Police Negotiation Unit has negotiators located throughout the Northern Territory. Each negotiator carries out other duties and responds to negotiator incidents as required. Six negotiators are trained to national counter terrorist level. Following two local training courses conducted in Alice Springs and Darwin during the reporting period, a further 31 negotiators qualified to other domestic level high-risk incidents and situations.

Police negotiators responded to 28 incidents over the year, which included the apprehension of an armed man at the Ramingining Community who assaulted a number of people, a siege situation at Nightcliff where an armed offender surrendered to police and a number of suicide interventions.

Marine and Fisheries Enforcement Unit

During the reporting period, a total of 33 land based patrols were carried out consisting of 17 one-day patrols and 10 weekend patrols. Six patrols of two days or more were carried out in the Mary River management system. Three sea based patrols were carried out consisting of one five-day patrol to Arnhem Bay/Buckingham Bay in the Arafura Sea and Murganella Creek, and two compliance patrols of Northern Prawn Fisheries. One patrol of the Goulburn Island area during which only two vessels were boarded due to prevailing weather conditions, and a circumnavigation patrol of Groote Eylandt during which 29 vessels were inspected. All these patrols were targeting specific activity or suspect persons.

In addition, 31 harbour/boat ramp patrols were conducted and a further 28 remote area patrols for 108 days were conducted.

Overall there was a reduction in the number of patrols, however when the intensive 31 day operation in the Borroloola district is taken into account, the number of patrol days is consistent with the last reporting period.

Apprehensions are also reasonably consistent with the previous reporting period. Sixty-one offenders were charged with 123 offences against the *Fisheries Act* on 1999/00, while 41 offenders were charged with 94 offences in this reporting period.

Offence	No. of persons charged 1999/00	No. of persons charged 2000/01
Possessing unmarked crab pots	10	8
Using illegal fishing equipment	9	7
Possessing gill nets	8	1
Failing to carry safety equipment	8	6
Being an unlicensed fisherperson	7	5

Source: Marine Fisheries Unit. **Note:** Selected Offence Comparisons

Air Wing

The introduction of a new Pilatus PC-12 aircraft to the Air Wing in Darwin provided an enhanced range and payload capability for police operations in the Northern Territory. This capability proved valuable during operations in support of the Olympic Torch Relay and during large searches for a missing person at Borroloola and a missing aircraft at Port Keats. The sophisticated search and rescue equipment fitted to the aircraft has also been instrumental in resolving several searches.

Inter-agency and Inter-jurisdictional cooperation

Inter-agency and inter-jurisdictional cooperation is vital for conducting and supporting crime investigations. The Northern Territory Police sends and receives large amounts of information from other agencies and jurisdictions. It also cooperates with other agencies and jurisdictions in relation to its own and their inquiries.

There were a total of 410 requests for information from other law enforcement agencies. A typical request may be for our holdings in relation to the identity, whereabouts or background of a person or persons wanted for serious criminal matters as the victim, offender, witness or the result of a suspicious disappearance or a body recovered.

Such requests require extensive inquiries to be carried out, searching information captured on police systems and from outside agencies such as Territory Health Services, Births, Deaths and

Marriages, the Electoral Office and Centrelink. This figure is comparable with similar requests in previous years.

Criminal Investigations Branch

Australasian Centre for Policing Research (ACPR) support in the area of Computer Crime is predominant through the Commissioner's Electronic Crime Working Party and the Australasian Computer Crime Managers Group. Representatives from the Crime Command have been involved with the development of computer based crime legislation with the Attorney Generals Department.

The Gold Squad is in constant liaison with the industry through the Minerals Council of the Northern Territory and has direct liaison with other jurisdictional Gold Stealing Units.

The Missing Persons Unit has a strong liaison and links with the respective Unit interstate, including the ABCI in an attempt to locate reported missing persons on a national basis. During the year, 620 persons were reported missing in the Northern Territory with 617 located leaving three persons still missing.

Drug Enforcement Unit

Meetings between the DEU, AFP and ACS are regularly held to develop a pro-active cooperation in investigations.

The DEU relied upon NCA resources to target ECNs for an operation initiated as a short-term taskforce. That operation is still current and NCA resources continue to be used.

Bureau of Criminal Intelligence

The BCI assisted the AFP in two operations during the period. Both organisations benefited during these operations, including gaining first-hand knowledge of each other's procedures, a better understanding of each others resource allocation processes to operations, methodologies and problems. The shared experience and knowledge created positive feedback and a good flow of information was created.

Police Technical Unit

PTU members now hold appointments as Special Constables of the AFP in order to carry out technical taskings for them if and when required. No requests for these services were made during the reporting period, however meetings were held to discuss technical matters of common interest.

Regular liaison has also occurred between NT Correctional Services and the PTU in support of, intelligence gathering within Correctional institutions.

Sexual Crimes Unit

A number of Information Reports (IRs) were submitted by the Sexual Crimes Unit relating to persons of interest, particularly child sex offenders and paedophiles. Accordingly, the data from the IRs now forms part of the intelligence within the Australian Bureau of Criminal Intelligence (ABCI) desk, 'Project Egret'.

Close liaison with Territory Health Services, counsellors and victim support groups is increasing the information flow in relation to sexually abused victims. Courses, Seminars and conferences are attended where possible to maintain current investigation techniques and issues.

Community Partnerships

Community partnerships are an integral element in preventing and resolving crime. The Crime and Support Command throughout the reporting period fostered community partnerships within varying community groups of the Northern Territory population. These partnerships are evident within the following community orientated programs.

Crime Stoppers Northern Territory is a community-based program where outstanding crimes are the subject of weekly media segments to the public in both electronic and print format. All crime related information through Crime Stoppers is confidential and 213 information reports were received from the community via this program, which resulted in significant community input into crime resolution.

Criminal Investigation officers form part of Child Protection Team meetings. These meetings are held with the Departments of Health and Family and Community Services caseworkers regarding suspected child abuse and neglect. The crime command in put to this program is significant in ensuring there is adequate protection afforded to children that are the subject of child related crime within the community.

The Drug Enforcement Unit has targeted drug offences in the Tiwi Island communities of Nguiu, Milikapiti, and Pirlangimpi at their request. With the Communities co- operation a drug phone-in day, was organised through media advertising and distribution of Crime Stoppers paraphernalia. The campaign although not significant in identifying drug related crime was heralded as a success in promoting the dangers of illicit drug abuse throughout those communities.

During the period the Marine and Fisheries Enforcement Unit (MFEU) continued to promote the Fishwatch program. This program provides an opportunity for members of the public to contribute information concerning suspected breaches of the *Fisheries Act* and associated Management Plans. Fishwatch presentations were conducted at 10 of the Fisheries Consultative Committee meetings in coastal communities across the Top End.

Consultative Committees were established to provide opportunities for liaison between Department of Primary Industry and Fisheries (DPIF), Fisheries Management Officers, the MFEU and community representatives. The Consultative Committees deal with management and enforcement issues, protection of the various fisheries and provide an opportunity to communities to contribute to management and enforcement strategies. Eleven such meetings were attended during the reporting period.

Preliminary work was commenced in conjunction with Department of Transport and Works, Marine Branch Officers on strategies to educate remote communities on marine safety with a view to reducing the number of Search and Rescue missions and of loss of life in coastal areas.

Activity 3 - Emergency Management

Expenditure: \$14 330 000
Staffing: 151

There are two programs within this Activity: Fire and Rescue Services and Disaster Management. The primary functions of the Emergency Management Activity relate to the management of emergencies through planning, prevention, response and recovery throughout the Territory. These functions fall into five categories: Emergency Response, Fire Safety and Prevention, Education and Training, Counter Disaster Planning and Support. The Activity aims to minimise the loss of life and property from fire and other emergencies, to encourage community involvement in and knowledge of plans for emergency response. The overall objective, as defined by the Strategic Plan, is to maintain a high level of preparedness and capacity to coordinate, manage and respond to emergencies.

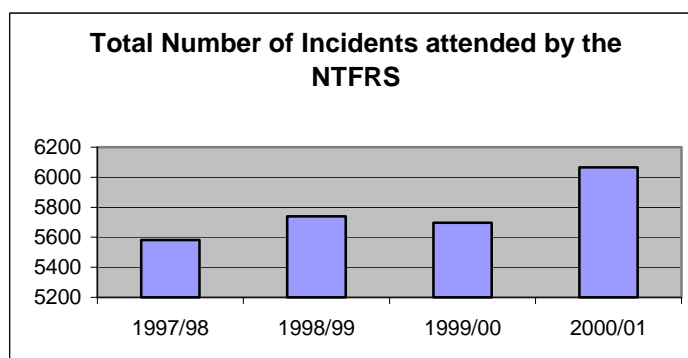
Emergency response

An Emergency Response Area (ERA) is an area declared to be an ERA by the Minister in a notice placed in the Government Gazette under the requirements of the Fire and Emergency Act 1996.

Within an ERA the NTFRS is responsible for attending all fire incidents, hazardous materials incidents, road accident rescue and any other emergency incident it is called to deal with. Outside of an ERA the NTFRS will attend emergency incidents at the discretion of the station OIC, and only if there are sufficient resources left within the ERA to deal with any other emergency while the incident outside the ERA is attended to. However, the NTFRS has sole responsibility for road accident rescue and hazardous materials incidents throughout the NT, and will attend or arrange for the attendance of another organisation that is capable of handling the incident. For grass and bush fires outside of the ERA, Bushfires Council (BFC) have sole responsibility. The NTFRS will assist BFC if requested to do so by BFC and if resources permit.

The government approved funding for a staffing increase of eight firefighters at the commencement of the financial year 1999/2000. This now takes the number of career firefighters in the Northern Territory Fire and Rescue Service (NTFRS) to 142. Four of the eight new positions were assigned to Alice Springs, while the other four positions were assigned to Darwin.

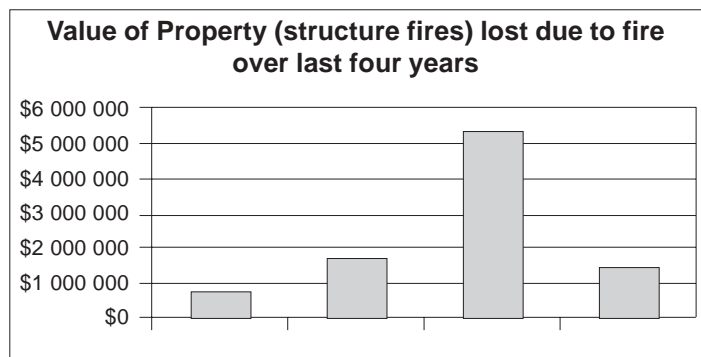
Emergency response was the major part of our core business during the year. We responded on 6066 occasions to emergency incidents throughout the Northern Territory including responses to structure fires, motor vehicle fires, grass, scrub and rubbish fires, motor vehicle accidents and hazardous materials incidents. Emergency incidents attended by the Fire Service increased by 367 from 1999-2000.



Source: Northern Territory Fire and Rescue Service

Responses to structure fires were down from last year by 49%. Hazardous materials incidents were down by 20%. However the number of grass fires attended by the NTFRS rose during the reporting period in all areas except Jabiru.

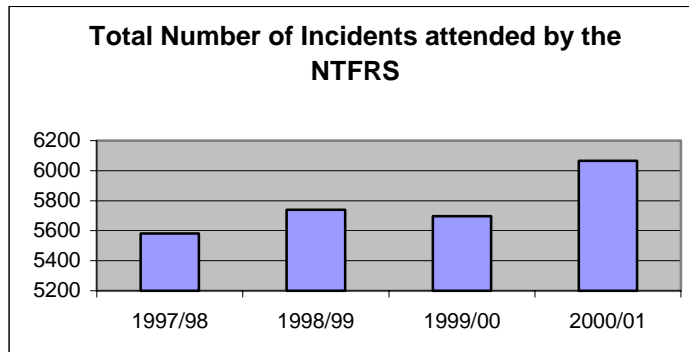
In addition to emergency response, 72 other calls for assistance were responded to that were not of an urgent nature.



Source: Northern Territory Fire and Rescue Service

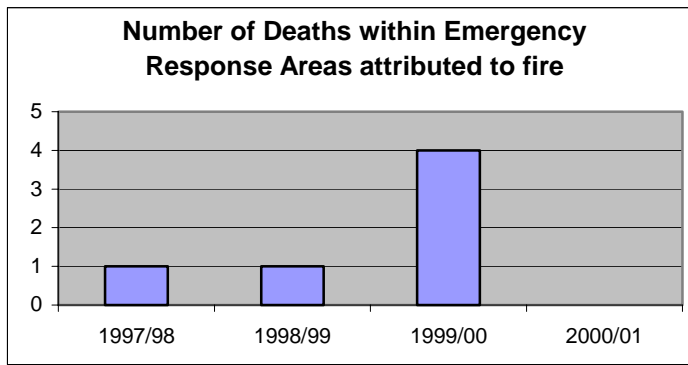
The value of property lost due to fire within the NTFRS emergency response areas was also substantially down on previous years by more than 60%. (This figure does not include property fires outside of the NTFRS Emergency Response Areas.)

The number of responses to automatic fire alarms continues to decline. This is largely due to the introduction of the new NTFAST fire alarm monitoring system, which is now installed in each of the major centres throughout the NT.



Source: Northern Territory Fire and Rescue Service. **Note:** The introduction of the new fire alarm monitoring system (NTFAST) saw 22 buildings in Yulara included in the monitoring process for the first time. This increased the overall number of buildings being monitored by the NTFRS. NTFAST also highlighted a number of building fire alarm systems that were either not working or not functioning properly. When these were repaired, this further increased the number of alarms being monitored by the NTFRS.

There were no deaths attributable to structure or grass fires during the year within the ERAs.



Source: Northern Territory Fire and Rescue Service

Fire Safety and Prevention

The Fire Protection Division continues to play an important role in the safety of buildings and their occupants within the Northern Territory. As a reporting authority under *The Northern Territory Building Act*, the prime function of the Fire Protection Division is to prepare building reports for Building Certifiers. The Fire Protection Division also carries out inspections on behalf of other government agencies including Racing, Gaming and Licensing and Territory Health Services.

The Fire Protection Division has been involved in a number of major building projects during the year including the Palmerston Health Precinct, refurbishment of the Alice Springs Hospital, Construction of the new Accident and Emergency facility at the Royal Darwin Hospital and the Police Forensic Laboratory. The Division has also been involved in preliminary planning discussions on a number of large developments that will take place over the next three years.

Meetings between Departments of Lands, Planning and Environment and Territory Health have been held to discuss fire safety issues surrounding backpacker accommodation in the NT. The members of the Fire Protection Division are working closely with both departments to ensure the safety of visiting backpackers while they are travelling through the NT and residing in backpacker type accommodation.

A member of the Fire Protection Division has also been part of a national forum of fire protection officers to discuss improvements in fire safety for backpacker and boarding house accommodation. The forum is a result of the tragic backpacker fire in Childers, Queensland. The forum has met twice during the year, and it is envisaged that recommendations from the forum will eventually become legislation and be included in the Building Code of Australia.

During the reporting period, the Fire Protection Division completed 397 reports for building certifiers within the timeframe as specified by the *Northern Territory Building Act*. They carried out 252 final inspections on completed buildings and 1 947 site inspections on partially completed buildings.

The Fire Protection Division also carried out inspections on behalf of other Government agencies including Racing, Gaming and Licensing and Territory Health Services. The Division completed 108 inspections for liquor licences, 105 boarding house and backpacker accommodation inspections on behalf of Territory Health Services, 27 inspections for public entertainment licences and 16 inspections of child care facilities during the year.

There has been an overall reduction in the number of reports and inspections undertaken by the Fire Protection Division during the year. This has been mainly due to a downturn in the building industry.

As part of the strategy to reduce grass fires throughout the Top End, all fire stations, including volunteer fire brigades, have developed or reviewed Fire Hazard Management Plans for their ERAs. The annual hazard abatement program continues to provide the community with a safe and timely method of reducing accumulated long grass on Crown Land at the commencement of the Dry Season.

Fire Hazard Management Plans and the wet conditions experienced in the southern regions of the Northern Territory are the primary reasons the severity of grass fires has reduced throughout the Territory over the past three years. The appointment of a Divisional Commander in January 2001 with sole responsibility for volunteers has also increased the volunteers' ability to make a significant contribution to community safety.

The annual Hazard Reduction Program has been expanded to include the Pine Creek, Borroloola, Timber Creek and Elliott volunteer Emergency Response Areas (ERAs). The introduction of the program into ERA's covered by volunteers has been well received by the communities in those areas. The program not only minimises the risk of fire to the community from late dry season wildfires, but also reduces the time volunteers are away from their normal employment fighting uncontrolled fires.

Over 51 kilometres of firebreaks were installed on Crown Land in the Darwin rural area during the year in conjunction with Lands, Planning and Environment. The three Darwin fire stations also conducted 27 hazard reduction fires in and around Darwin and the Rural area during this period.

Hazard reduction burns were carried out in most areas of the Top End. Strategically located fires have proven an effective method of reducing the danger to towns and property from fires originating outside a town's boundary. Over 70 hazard reduction burns were set by the NTFRS during the early part of the Dry Season in an effort to reduce the danger and effect of late Dry Season fires on the community and the environment within our Emergency Response Areas.

Education and training

Education and training within the Emergency Management Activity has three primary components: education and training for full-time, salaried staff; education and training for volunteers, and public education programs.

Staff

A 15-week recruit course was conducted during the year that saw eight new members join the ranks of the fire service. The recruits successfully completed the course and were presented with a Certificate II in Fire Fighting Operations.

The NTFRS is currently negotiating with the Liquor, Hospitality and Miscellaneous Workers Union for the introduction of the Australian Fire Curriculum (AFC) as the preferred method of obtaining qualifications for all NTFRS members. This will bring the NTFRS in line with other Australian fire service jurisdictions. The AFC will replace the old exam system, which has been an essential requirement for promotion in the NTFRS over the past 25 years.

A number of new courses, which have been developed by the NTFRS in line with the requirements of the Australian National Training Authority and with the Australian Fire Curriculum, have been provided to NTFRS staff during the past 12 months. These courses bring our members in line with other Australian fire service jurisdictions and enable NTFRS members to apply for entry into other Australian fire services without the need for them to undertake a recruit course.

Promotional exams were conducted in May 2001. Eight members sat for the Station Officers exam, five of whom were successful. Seventeen members sat for the Senior Firefighters exam, seven of whom were successful.

Volunteers

A volunteer firefighters' workshop was held in Darwin in January to enable volunteer members to have input to the planning process for future directions in volunteer training. As a result a volunteer induction program and structural firefighting (defensive) course is nearing completion and will be submitted to NTETA for accreditation in the near future.

The majority of volunteers have now completed the nationally accredited Wildfire 1 courses provided in partnership with the NT Bushfires Council. Basic skills training for volunteers has increased with training officers now travelling from Darwin to provide additional training to remote area volunteers. A volunteer database has also been completed to record the registration details and training outcomes completed by volunteer members.

The Elliott, Fire and Emergency Response Group has successfully trialed a fire and rescue introduction course for the local Community Development Employment Program. As a result of the introduction course, four volunteers from the local Aboriginal community have been recruited to become volunteers and a strong fire and road safety message has been introduced into the local Aboriginal population. The course will be introduced into other regional communities over the next 12 months.

Public

An active program of public education and awareness has continued. Formal meetings at regional and local levels have fostered community participation in counter disaster planning and preparation in all areas of the Territory.

Public awareness and natural hazard education at all levels has continued to be a prime objective for the Fire and Emergency Service. Community input into planning and hazard awareness has been considerably enhanced as a direct result of the extensive flood events of the 2000/2001 season. Public fora in flood effected areas have contributed to both comprehensive emergency plan reviews and increased community input and ownership of plans at the local level. In conjunction with the Floodplain Management Committee and Flood Warning Working Group, an enhanced flood warning information system has been enabled for the Katherine Township and a flood level study commissioned for the Beswick and Barunga Communities to enable greatly improved flood warning for future events. A Territory-wide flood risk assessment, initiated by the Service and involving Government agencies and communities, is currently in progress. This initiative will serve to increase and enhance community hazard awareness and clearly define priority areas for flood mitigation measures in coming years.

The Fire and Rescue Service and Bush Fires Council continue to support each other with the annual fire awareness advertising campaign at the commencement of the Dry Season to encourage landowners to clear their property of flammable material and install fire breaks around the perimeter of their properties. Radio and newspapers were used to ensure people received the fire safety message in the Darwin and Vernon Regions. Members also visited Timber Creek, Pine Creek, Elliott and Borroloola and introduced the fire hazard management program to those emergency response areas.

Presentations were delivered to a significant number of Government bodies and departments, private sector industries and businesses, service organisations and schools. In addition, public fora were held, particularly prior to the cyclone season and usually in conjunction with the Bureau of Meteorology. Displays were exhibited at the five Northern Territory Shows and 12 information displays were undertaken at major shopping centres in Darwin, Alice Springs,

Katherine and Tennant Creek. Emergency Services carried out a further 10 displays throughout the Territory in conjunction with TIO, ArtExpo and NTsafe.

The production, display and distribution of pamphlets and posters has also been ongoing. A new Flooding in Alice Springs information brochure and floodplain map set were launched by the Minister for Central Australia, in Alice Springs, in December 2000. The new publication utilises the benefits of improved mapping and the experience gained during the flooding of the Todd River in April 2000. The publication was prepared by the Northern Territory Emergency Service in conjunction with the Department of Lands, Planning and Environment and Alice Springs Town Council.

The Northern Territory Emergency Service, in conjunction with Emergency Management Australia, has produced a new poster displaying Natural Hazard Awareness for the Northern Territory. In addition, an educational poster detailing the history and effects of Top End cyclones has been produced in conjunction with the Bureau of Meteorology and the Department of Lands, Planning and Environment.

Interaction with and education of the community have been enhanced by NTES Volunteer Units' active participation in community events. Among such events throughout the year were the Olympic Torch Relay, Arafura Games, Palmerston Festival, Finke Desert Race, V8 Supercar Championship, Beer Can Regatta, Harts Range Races, Honda Masters Games, Clean Up Australia Day and Cyclone Clean-ups.

The NTES has also conducted courses for the Northern Territory Police, Territory Health Service, local government staff, St John Ambulance, the Department of Transport and Works, Power and Water Authority, Parks Australia and the Parks and Wildlife Commission of the NT.

A total of 20 Government Departments and Statutory Authorities were provided with pre-cyclone briefings with a total audience of 680 people. Eleven other community groups with a total of 135 people were also briefed on cyclone and flooding issues.

A number of schools in Darwin were briefed on cyclones and general hazards, and in Katherine and Alice Springs, schools were briefed on the dangers and management of floods.

The Fire and Rescue Service conducted a total of 90 public education courses during the year throughout the Territory with a total audience of 815. The Fire and Rescue Service conducted a number of lectures at schools as part of the school based fire education program. These briefings were provided to 15 schools and 800 children and teachers.

Counter Disaster Planning

The review and updating of counter disaster plans at regional and local level is an ongoing task and significant progress has been achieved. Major flood operations in the Victoria River district and the Borroloola area generally validated existing plans. Nonetheless, flood response plans for all areas are undergoing major review and update.

Counter disaster preparation was enhanced by the conduct of four extension courses, two each in Darwin and Alice Springs, by the Australian Emergency Management Institute, assisted by the Northern Territory Emergency Service. These courses were Recovery Management and Introduction to Emergency Risk Management. Participants from all areas of government and counter disaster related agencies across the Territory attended the courses. An additional Introduction to Emergency Management course was conducted specifically to meet the needs of Territory Health Service staff.

A new Special Counter Disaster Plan – Emergency Animal, Fish or Plant Diseases or Pests has been issued to replace the Exotic Animal Disease Plan, approved in 1986. The new plan has been expanded to address all disease or pest outbreaks and is consistent and complementary with the Department of Primary Industry and Fisheries contingency plans. In addition, the Safety Plan for Visits by Nuclear Powered Warships to the Port of Darwin has been extensively revised.

The counter disaster plan for Borroloola has been completely revised and all other local plans continue to be reviewed and updated.

Northern Territory Emergency Service planning staff continued to assist Government, private sector, service and philanthropic organisations in the preparation of their internal counter disaster and response plans.

Support Services and Operations

The new position of Divisional Commander Volunteers was created during the reporting period. This new position recognises the important contribution NTFRS volunteers make to the fire service and the community. The new position provides our volunteers with improved support and training.

The recruitment of volunteer members has become a significant issue in the past 12 months. Recruitment drives have been held to boost membership in the Darwin rural area, Borroloola and Timber Creek ERAs.

Two new volunteer Fire and Emergency Response Groups (FERG) were formed this year. NTFRS and NTES volunteers in Borroloola were combined to overcome local member shortfalls in both agencies, and a new FERG was formed in Timber Creek after the Gazettal of Timber Creek as an Emergency Response Area under the *Fire and Emergency Act*.

The NTFRS major appliance replacement program continues to improve the NTFRS fire appliance fleet. We are now into the fifth year of the eight-year replacement program.

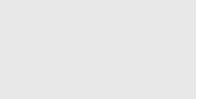
Construction has begun on a specialist appliance for the volunteer fire brigade in Batchelor at the PFES Workshops. The new vehicle will provide greater stowage for both fire and rescue equipment, improve crew carrying capacity and response times. The vehicle will be used as a firefighting appliance as well as carrying rescue equipment for motor vehicle accidents in the Batchelor and Litchfield Park regions. A second vehicle will be built next year for a similar volunteer group.

Information management for NTFRS volunteers has been enhanced with the receipt of gift computers to volunteer brigades and the development of incident and monthly reporting systems.

During the reporting period two new 3000-litre water tankers were purchased, one for Palmerston and one for Tennant Creek. Three second-hand 3000-litre tankers were purchased from the Country Fire Authority for the Timber Creek, Pine Creek and Elliott Volunteer Fire Brigades.

The Humpty Doo volunteer brigade appliance was upgraded to a second-hand 3000-litre water tanker that was passed on from the Palmerston brigade. This will dramatically improve the response capabilities of the NTFRS in the Darwin rural area generally where access to water for firefighting purposes can sometimes be difficult.

The Northern Territory Emergency Service has provided significant operational coordination and support during many operations throughout the year. The major activities were related to floods, early in 2001, in the Victoria River district, Borroloola and the McArthur River, and



operations to assist persons evacuated to Alice Springs from Kiwirrkurra in Western Australia. These major operations were urgent, extensive and long term, spreading over two months and demanded considerable and constant personnel and material support input from both the permanent staff and Volunteers of the Service.

In addition to the major flood event operations, NTES Volunteer Units responded to a myriad of other incidents including road accident rescue and land, sea and air search and rescue operations across the Territory. Volunteer Units responded to over 237 incidents and provided in excess of 3 000 man-hours of response assistance.

Activity 4 - Operational Support

Expenditure: \$29 099 000

Staffing: 150

There are two programs within this Activity: Policing Support and Specialist Support. The primary functions of the Operational Support Activity relate to the management of centralised police expenditure and the provision of specialist technical support across the Tri-Service. These functions fall into two categories: Training and Recruit Training and Equipment Acquisition and Maintenance. Overall, the Activity aims to recruit high quality applicants to the Tri-Service, provide ongoing professional training for all members and enhance operational effectiveness through the efficient management of centralised costs and providing adequate operational resources.

Training and Recruit Training

The large number of training and development courses undertaken reflects the diverse array of functions undertaken by Tri-Service members. Some examples are detailed in other parts of this report. (See, for example, Activity 2, Crime Operations; Activity 3, Emergency Management; and Activity 5, Tri-Service Support. See also the 'Our People' section of this Report).

Throughout the NTPFES, all staff received various forms of training related to their professional role. This amounted to approximately 1480 persons who received training and development at a cost of \$5 782 548.

The training of recruits remained an important activity in the Tri-Service with each branch conducting training activities involving its own staff, those of the other branches and, sometimes, those of other agencies. Substantial numbers of volunteers were also trained by Emergency Services staff.

The members of Northern Territory Police Recruit Squad 68 were sworn in and became operational, whilst Recruit Squads 69 and 70 began their basic training in January and June respectively.

During the reporting period, 22 Officers completed their probation and were awarded a Diploma in Policing.

The Diploma in Policing has been replaced by the Diploma of Public Safety (Policing), and at the close of the reporting period, 144 trainees and officers were at various stages of progress towards this Diploma.

Basic training for detectives continued with the finalisation of the Advanced Diploma of Police Investigation (ADPI) No 1. A second ADPI course started during the year and is progressing.

Among the specialist courses offered during the year were Hostage Negotiation, Investigative Interviewing, and BCI Analyst's Notebook Course.

Of particular note was the training designed to maintain levels of safe operation and public protection. Four hundred and seventy eight Police officers undertook Glock pistol re-certification training and 54 fire service officers undertook Basic Fire Awareness (BFA) and evacuation re-certification training. Approximately 150 Emergency Services officers based throughout the Northern Territory received re-certification training in General Rescue.

Equipment acquisition and maintenance

The NTPFES continued its program of acquisition and maintenance in order to improve the operational facilities and equipment available to members. The Facilities Management Section continued to implement repairs and maintenance to enhance the living and working conditions of members, especially those in remote communities. Major repairs and maintenance works were carried out on police and fire stations throughout the Northern Territory.

Repairs and maintenance enhancement programs across the Northern Territory totalled \$2524 000. Enhancements to remote community police housing totalled \$200 000.

Expenditure on capital acquisitions totalled \$9.23 million. This figure includes vehicle fleet replacement, the first year of the three-year program to upgrade radio communications systems, the rolling replacement of Fire and Rescue appliances and ongoing replacement of equipment.

Upgrading of rural police cells to meet the requirements of the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody

Upgrades at a cost of \$500 000 were carried out at Port Keats and Katherine. Construction works included the installation of laminated glass and perforated steel plate cell fronts to replace bars and mesh. Other improvements included the installation of 'modesty panels' near toilet facilities, duress buttons and surveillance cameras. Modifications were also made to sanitary and electrical fittings.

Operational facilities and equipment improvement

During the reporting period, construction commenced on the new \$5.999 million Forensic Services Facility. The facility is due for completion in October 2001, and will provide enhanced forensic services. It will include a Photographic Department, a Forensic Biology Department including DNA detection, a Fingerprints Department, a Crime Scene Department, a Firearms Examination Department, a Chemistry Department and an Administration Block.

An upgrade of Papunya and Yuendumu Police Stations was also commenced at a cost of \$500 000. The upgraded facilities will provide more modern police stations including a charge room, an interview room, an improved reception area, toilet facilities and air-conditioning and reconfigured partitioning.

Construction of a new police house at Port Keats was completed at a cost of \$245 000. To improve remote area housing conditions and standards, upgrades were carried out at Adelaide River, Mataranka, Pine Creek, Harts Range and Yuendumu at a cost of \$200 000.

A Minor New Works Program totalling \$1.082 million enhanced the working conditions and standards of the Tri-Service throughout the Northern Territory. Projects undertaken included the fitting out of the Police Technical Unit at the Peter McAulay Centre, the construction of a new Emergency Services Facility at Yulara, the construction and landscaping of a Commemorative Walk at the Peter McAulay Centre, renovations and landscaping to the Alice Springs Police Barracks and extensions to Palmerston Fire Station Gym.

Improvements to fire stations included painting at Casuarina, Darwin, Palmerston and Jabiru. Roller doors were replaced at the Darwin and Nhulunbuy Fire Stations and air conditioning replacements were carried out at Palmerston and Jabiru Fire Stations.

Communications

This year has seen the commissioning and installation of a digital radio system in the Darwin and greater Darwin region. The system has subscribers from several agencies but the majority is from the Police and Fire Services. The Tactical Response Group's communications truck was

fitted out with high-quality communications equipment. Upgrades and improvements were made to radio and telephone communications systems in Port Keats, Garden Point, Avon Downs, Casuarina Police Station, Nightcliff Police Station and Palmerston Fire Station. Repairs were also needed after storm and flooding damage in Kalkaringi, Maranboy and Darwin.

Computers and Information Technology

This year has been one of consolidation, review and positioning the information systems and support of those systems for the future. In addition to maintaining the current services, the focus was on improvement of access to information from local and remote locations, increasing the useability of major applications and outsourcing of IT services in line with Government directions.

Improved access to information systems has been achieved by upgrading the Wide Area Network between sites (Casuarina, Chan, Fire Service HQ, Katherine and Alice Springs). In addition, the Local Area Networks in Katherine, Casuarina, Palmerston and Darwin LPO's have been improved to increase access to systems and information.

The Information Support Unit (ISU) was called upon to provide access to computer services for new and relocated units. ISU has added a further terminal server to alleviate the bottlenecks and consequently the performance of the application has improved significantly. This has allowed an additional 30 – 40 users access to PROMIS without experiencing undue delays.

A review of all NTPFES communications has been performed in order to ensure provision of high quality communications now and in the future. The subsequent report listed the current and future communication requirements and identified gaps to be filled. Technology strategies were recommended to meet the medium to long term communications requirements of the NTPFES. The strategies recommended included: the optimisation of PROMIS and investigating the possibility for a wireless front end to PROMIS, diversifying the voice and data communications network in Darwin, and investigating the requirements of satellite enabling the forward command vehicle and testing applications over satellite.

The hardware for the applications infrastructure (PROMIS) has been upgraded, providing an increase in the useability of major applications and improvement of performance. A project to rationalise the network in order to reduce overall costs has begun with assistance from CrimTrac.

A project has also commenced to interface the PROMIS and IJIS systems in order to create a single point of entry for data input and retrieval. This will increase the functionality of the business systems.

The government has outsourced the IT functions over the past years. ISU had a high involvement in the NT Government's outsourcing process in order to ensure that specific desktop and LAN support requirements for the NTPFES would be taken into account and that the best service would be received after outsourcing.

Closed circuit television

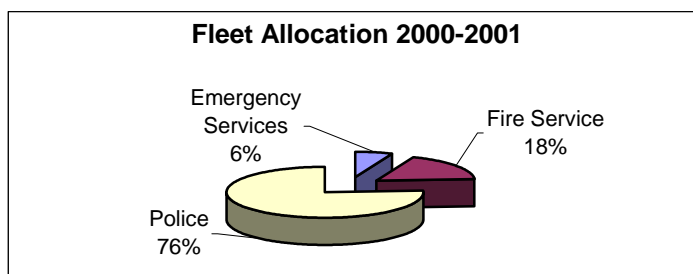
Video and cell monitoring were installed into Gove, Pine Creek, Kalkaringi, Ngukurr, Borroloola and Mataranka Police stations. An upgraded system was also installed in Groote Police station.

Works Program Expenditure 2000-01

	CYCLICAL & URGENT MAINTENANCE	REPAIRS & MAINTENANCE	MINOR NEW WORKS	CAPITAL WORKS	HOUSING	FLOOD DAMAGE
Estimated EXPENDITURE	1 104 752	1 452 536	997 514	4 897 198	328 689	226 826
DESCRIPTION						
PROJECTS OVER \$20 000						
Alyangula ps cell front doors replace		106 364				
Asps ps recarpet and repaint		22 682				
Asps new cell block				48 070		
Asps barracks repaint & repairs		112 839				
Asps old barracks renovations			149 131			
Avon Downs repairs res no.2		24 397				
Batchelor Emerg Services septic tank			20 172			
Cell Upgrade Pt Keats				119 403		
Cell upgrade Ngukurr				20 201		
Darwin fs repaint external station		58 582				
Darwin fs seal external windows		75 000				
Darwin fs replace roller doors		40 660				
Elliott ps paint replace floor coverings		20 399				
Harts Range upgrade house					72 438	
Harts Range new police station				69 338		
Harts Range ps fencing modify cells			30 000			
Harts Range ps sealing / bitumen		36 652				
Jabiru ps & fs internal/external repaint		33 198				
Kalkarindji Police complex flood damage					226 826	
Katherine region holding cells various			44 004			
Katherine ps internal repaint station		38 982				
Kulgera ps replace water tanks		54 206				
Maningrida ps tile & repaint		24 364				
Mataranka lot 74 Gunn a/c bathroom					36 162	
Mataranka emerg serv verandah tank			26 978			
Nightcliff pstn security, IT and furn			60 455			
Nhulunbuy fs repair roller doors		24 260				
Palmerston fs extension to gym			31 528			
Pine Creek upgrade residences					23 862	
PMC & College paint & repairs		279 562				
PMC Comm Relations NT Safe part			93 486			
PMC commemorative walk			110 921			
PMC forensic facility				4 635 991		
PMC lockers to TRG			27 824			
PMC replace master locking system		24 187				
PMC parquetry floor 1st floor		28 601				
PMC PTU renovations			149 531			
PMC replace condensers college aircon		26 818				
PMC supply stores extensions			27 977			
Port Keats Res int/ext repaint		41 377				
Port Keats rebuild fire damaged hse					196 228	
Tenant pstn replace aircon paint cells		29 856				
Yulara pstn external painting - RM		30 000				
SUB TOTAL		1 132 986	772 007	4 893 003	328 690	226 826

Fleet

The vehicle fleet consisted of a total of 414 vehicles in service (excluding trailers). During the year, the fleet increased by 11 vehicles compared with an increase of eight during the previous financial year. Of these 11 extra vehicles, two were allocated to the Northern Territory Fire and Rescue Services and nine to the Police. Of the total 414 vehicles, 312 are allocated to the Police, 76 to the Fire Service and 26 to the Emergency Services. Expenditure on vehicle maintenance this year was \$1 132 966 compared to \$1 043 528 in the previous financial year.



Source: NTPFES

Air Wing

The Air Wing consists of two aircraft; a Pilatus PC-12 based in Darwin and a Piper-Navajo based in Alice Springs. The number of hours flown during the reporting period were substantially effected by the fact that both planes were out of the air for considerable periods of time. The Pilatus PC-12 was unable to fly in December and was also grounded for two weeks in April following a lightening strike. The Navajo was grounded for October, November and most of December for essential maintenance. However, the Pilatus is substantially faster than the Navajo and is therefore allows for more distance to be covered in the same flying time.

Hours Flown

Function	Northern Command		Southern Command		Total	
	2000/01	1999/00	2000/01	1999/00	2000/01	1999/00
General	108.4	109.6	135.7	159.2	244.1	268.8
Tours*	73.7	45.1	2.4	7.3	76.1	52.4
Prisoners	58.2	117.2	21.6	54.1	79.8	171.3
Patrols	38.7	80.2	119.7	103.9	158.4	184.1
Deceased	3.3	6.0			3.3	6.0
Crime	66.7	56.3	109.0	62.2	175.7	118.5
Relief	4.6	5.8	29.0	31.1	33.6	36.9
Medivac			1.1		1.1	
Freight						
Tactical Response Group Support	38.8	43.2	3.4		42.2	43.2
Surveillance	2.4	4.3	4.1		6.5	4.3
Visual Reconnaissance		3.8	2.0	1.9	2.0	5.7
Search and Rescue	55.7	42.9	5.3	31.8	61.0	74.7
Training	20.5	25.1	20.6	0.6	41.1	25.7
Test	1.2	0.8	5.9	2.2	7.1	3.0
Ferry		9.0	9.0		9.0	9.0
Northern Prawn Fishery	56.4				56.4	
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL HOURS	528.6	549.3	468.8	454.3	997.4	1 003.6

* Visits to two or more Police Stations

Air Wing – Other data

	Northern Command		Southern Command		Total	
	2000/01	1999/00	2000/01	1999/00	2000/01	1999/00
Freight – kg	16 053	13 906	6 932	7 150	22 958	21 056
Passengers	701	585	370	368	1 071	953
Prisoners	101	165	40	50	141	215
Deceased	3	7	8	2	11	9
Landings	520	581	300	406	820	987
Fuel – litres	124 512	97 462	72 813	70 930	197 325	168 392

Activity 5 - Tri-Service Support

Expenditure: \$6 793 000

Staffing: 77

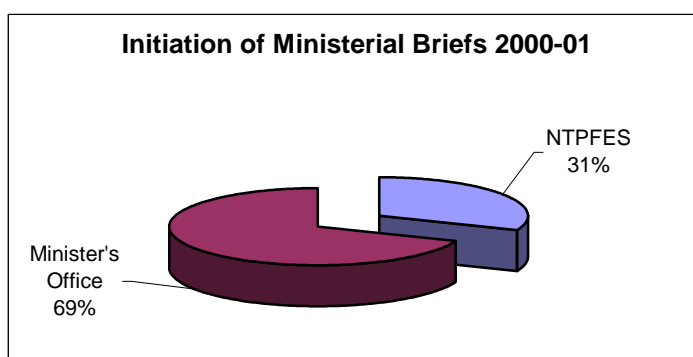
There is one program within this Activity: Corporate Services. The primary functions of the Tri-Service Support Activity relate to the provision of central leadership and management for the Agency. These functions fall into three categories: Information, Policy and Advice, Human Resources and Corporate Governance. Overall the Activity aims to achieve excellence and equity in the management of human and financial resources and ensure that efficient and effective support services are provided within the Tri-Service.

Information, policy and advice

Ministerial

In addition to providing administrative and support services to the Commissioner of Police, the Ministerial Liaison Branch of the Secretariat and Policy Unit is responsible for providing a liaison service between the NTPFES and the Minister's Office. It also coordinates the Minister's legislative program and matters of relevance to the NTPFES for consideration by Cabinet.

During the reporting period, the Secretariat and Policy Unit coordinated 488 Ministerials. Of these, 337 were initiated by the Minister's Office and 151 were initiated by the NTPFES. The Unit also provided a coordinated response to 75 Cabinet Submissions from other government organisations. The Unit coordinated the preparation of 14 NTPFES Cabinet Submissions, including the umbrella Budget Cabinet Submission which consisted of six submissions. Three Executive Council submissions were also prepared for the Administrator via Cabinet.



Source: NTPFES

Financial

The Agency's budget is managed through close monitoring of expenditure and revenue throughout the year. This is achieved by the timely provision of monthly financial reports to managers across the Agency in order to keep them informed of trends and to allow close monitoring and effective control of the Agency's ongoing financial position.

In addition, Agency finance officers work closely with managers to ensure timeframes for submissions to Treasury and Cabinet are met.

The Agency operates on cash accounting principles and in accordance with the *Financial Management Act* and accompanying Treasurer's Directions.

The introduction of tax reform necessitated the development of policies to ensure the successful implementation of the GST and to ensure compliance with the new arrangements.

Policies are currently being developed to manage the implementation of the new Financial and Performance Management Framework, which will be introduced for the 2002/03 financial year. Accounting and recording systems will have to be changed to accommodate the new framework.

A communication strategy is also being developed to ensure all staff are aware of the changes and the new requirements.

Operational staff are all afforded the opportunity to attend financial workshops held annually in the Northern and Southern Regions. These workshops focus on the financial needs of cost centre managers across the Agency and demonstrate best practice financial management in the Police, Fire and Emergency Services environment. The Fire Service modules are accredited with the Australasian Fire Authorities' Council and form part of the competencies by which fire fighters are considered suitable for promotion.

Four structured training programs were held throughout the year to train cost centre managers in best practice financial management. Several bulletins were broadcast on the intranet advising staff of the changes to policy and procedures as a result of the implementation of the GST. Improved staff awareness of the requirements of the GST was evidenced by the drop in the number of non-compliant tax invoices presented for payment during the year.

In addition to these workshops, ad hoc training is provided when required.

Daily monitoring and analysis of revenue and expenditure was undertaken towards the end of the financial year, with the result that the Agency completed the financial year within budget and with minimal uncommitted funds in the Operating Account Closing Balance.

NTsafe

The Chief Minister announced the *NTsafe – community against crime* initiative on 22 June 2000. *NTsafe* is a whole of Government – whole of community crime prevention initiative that links directly to *Foundations for Our Future: Preserve and Build on the Lifestyle of all Territorians*.

The initiative is administered by the *NTsafe* Committee, which comprises both Government and community membership, with support services provided by the Corporate Services program under the Tri-Service Support activity. A Secretariat was established, and physically accommodated by the Tri-service to:

- provide secretariat services to the *NTsafe* Committee;
- provide a focal point for crime prevention activities and resources in the Northern Territory;
- facilitate cross-agency coordination between Government, local government, the community sector and local crime prevention committees; and
- administer a crime prevention grant scheme.

A report on *NTsafe* will be prepared by the Committee and provided to the responsible Minister for tabling.

Media

The Media Unit met increased demands from the media with the use of improved technology within the Agency. The inability of the media to scan new police digital radios after December 2000 meant greater reliance by the media on the Media Unit which also focused on the use of the Internet and Intranet sites to provide high level internal and external media liaison services. This included, for the first time, nominations for the Police Officer of the Year being made available on-line through the Agency's Internet site. As a result, more nominations than ever before were received.

The Drum magazine continued to be published along with the *Aboriginal Community Police Officer News* bulletin. Due to very busy daily operations, *The Drum* was only published three times during the year compared to four times last year. Plans were also developed for a new internal publication to keep members regularly informed of new developments and new technology within the Agency.

The Media Unit coordinated media and public information for Tropical Cyclones Winsome and Abigail, which flooded Borroloola and the Victoria River district. Resultant flooding also threatened Katherine. A media officer was stationed at Katherine for two weeks and provided assistance to all government agencies involved in the incident.

The Unit assisted in media campaigns aimed at reducing crime and promoting safety on the roads and in the community. It was one of the lead units involved in organising the inaugural NTsafe Expo. The Expo, which attracted almost 11 000 people, created community awareness and understanding of the NTPFES while promoting crime prevention and community safety across the government, private and business sectors.

General Orders

Police General Orders continued to be reviewed to reflect best practice and legislative amendments.

A review of the Custody Manual commenced in March 2001 and remains in progress. The review seeks to enhance operational policing and emergency management of care for persons in custody.

During the year, 11 General Orders were promulgated including for Juvenile Pre-Court Diversion, Domestic Violence, Interpreters and Translators and Deaths in Custody and Investigation of Serious Incidents and-or Fatal Incidents Resulting from Police Contact with the Public. A further 38 General Orders are currently undergoing review with a total of 81 General Orders current at the end of the reporting period.

In April 2001, the Operational Safety, Training and Procedures Manual was promulgated. This manual provides the guidelines for the 'use of force' policy and is based on the guidelines of the Australasian Centre for Policing Research.

The Equal Opportunity Management Plan is currently undergoing review with staff invited to provide input for a discrimination free workplace promoting equity and diversity.

Legislative Review and Legal Services

The Legal Services Unit provided a range of "in-house" legal services to the NT Police, Fire and Emergency Services. These included advice and assistance with statutory interpretation, legal policy, real property, public liability, personnel issues, and the negotiation and drafting of agreements and memoranda of understanding with Territory and Commonwealth agencies and suppliers of goods and services. The Juvenile Diversion Unit also required services in relation to tender documentation, and service provider and grant funding agreements.

Assistance was provided in the formulation of new and revised policy instructions and General Orders. This was particularly the case in relation to Coroner's findings and the Juvenile Diversion Unit.

Significant legislative amendments to the *Police Administration Act* and *Firearms Act* occurred during the year. New legislation was also introduced (*Public Order and Anti-Social Conduct Bill*, *Telecommunications (Interception) Northern Territory Bill* and the *Weapons Control Bill*). The Unit provided assistance in the preparation of these amendments and initiatives.

Assistance in relation to legislation administered by other Territory Agencies, such as the *Juvenile Justice Act*, *Domestic Violence Act* and *Surveillance Devices Act* was also provided. In addition, the Unit provided comment on numerous Commonwealth proposals and legislative initiatives.

More than 125 subpoenas and summonses were served on the Agency, requiring production of records in various jurisdictions. A number of these matters required objections and Public Interest Immunity to be raised, including through counsel.

Assistance and support, in conjunction with private providers, were provided in numerous hearings, particularly in relation to civil proceedings against the Territory and named members arising from the exercise of powers under the *Police Administration Act*, Coronial Inquests, and Licensing Commission hearings.

Drug and alcohol policy

During the reporting period, an internal Workplace Alcohol and Substance Use Policy was ratified. A Drug Overdose Policy for use by departmental officers attending drug overdose incidents has also been completed and is ready for ratification.

Negotiations with the Commonwealth regarding The National Illicit Drug Diversion Scheme are now complete and the scheme is awaiting approval.

Ongoing input and coordination was provided to the national drugs and alcohol framework that consists of the National Drug Strategy, National Illicit Drug Strategy (the Prime Minister's Illicit Drug Strategy) and National Supply Reduction Strategy for Heroin and Other Illicit Drugs.

Human Resources (see also 'Our People' section of the Report)

Administration of Pay and Conditions

Under the 1999 Consent Agreement between the Department and the Police Association, members received a 3% increase from 17 August 2000. That agreement expires on 4 July 2001, and negotiations for the 2001 Consent Agreement have concluded. The number of current members electing to receive the 3.1% leave option as provided for under the current Consent Agreement has increased by 3.55% to 233. This condition is under review due to the low take-up rate.

Northern Territory Public Sector (NTPS) 2002 Consent Agreement (three year agreement) employees received their second increase of 3% from 30 August 2000, as did members of the Northern Territory Fire and Rescue Service (NTFRS) covered by the NTPS 2001 Consent Agreement (two year agreement).

Under the NTPS Consent Agreement, the NTFRS minimum staffing for the Darwin area was increased from 14 to 15.

A new report has been designed to assist in identifying members and employees with potentially excess long service leave. This report is currently being modified to comply with Police entitlements and will be used as a management tool to monitor the department's long service leave liability.

Recruitment - Police

Police recruitment remains an ongoing Departmental priority, and during the year 63 Trainee Constables, 31 Police Auxiliaries and 17 Aboriginal Community Police Officers were recruited.

Attrition was in the vicinity of 7%. The Department has an effective exit process whereby all departing members are interviewed and are also provided with the opportunity of completing

an exit questionnaire. The majority of members other than those retiring, depart for personal and family reasons. This has been a consistent finding over a number of years and relates particularly to the absence of extended family in the Northern Territory.

Recruitment - Civilian

A total of 129 permanent and temporary vacancies were filled from approximately 700 applications. One provisional promotion appeal was lodged resulting in the re-advertising of the position.

Housing

Police members are entitled to housing or allowances in lieu of housing. As of 30 June 2001, 150 members were accommodated under a service level agreement with Territory Housing, 494 members were receiving allowances in lieu. The remainder was accommodated in Departmental housing.

The current Service Level Agreement (SLA) for Darwin with Territory Housing has been renegotiated to encompass the regional areas of Nhulunbuy, Katherine, Tennant Creek and Alice Springs. The extension of the SLA will assist in the allocation to members of an improved common standard of three bedroom dwellings and the streamlining of housing policies and procedures across the major centres.

Industrial Relations

From 17-18 August 2000, the Northern Territory Police hosted the Australasian Police Industrial Relations Conference in Darwin. The Conference, opened by Commissioner Brian Bates, AM, APM, was attended by representatives from all police jurisdictions in Australia and from New Zealand.

The Australian Liquor, Hospitality and Miscellaneous Workers Union (LHMU) lodged a number of disputes against the NTFRS with the Australian Industrial Relations Commission (AIRC). Issues included:

- refusal by NTFRS to agree to appropriate meeting processes;
- qualifications Framework (Career Path Document);
- refusal of Senior Fire Fighters (SFF) to act up to Station Officer;
- reintroduction of SFF and SFF Qualified Exams;
- work bans on the use of the Burn House Hot Fire Training Facility;
- lateral entry;
- selection of members for training courses;
- leave rosters; and
- selection of members to attend courses.

The AIRC made no adverse ruling against the NTFRS on any of the issues, but encouraged the parties to continue discussions to try and resolve their differences. On some issues, the AIRC commented that it doubted it had the jurisdiction to instruct the NTFRS to comply with the LHMU demands.

The LHMU ban on the use of the Burn House as a hot fire training facility for firefighter training continued despite clearance by the Work Health Authority and construction engineers. Discussions to have the bans lifted are continuing.

A review of the Procurement, Stores and Supply section of the Civil Employment Unit was completed and new staffing arrangements are in place.

The Police Appeals Board heard 21 promotion appeals, none of which were successful. There was one police disciplinary appeal and no inability appeals.

There was one summary dismissal from the Northern Territory Fire and Rescue Service.

The Police Arbitrary Tribunal heard two matters put by the NT Police Association:

- payment of vehicle allowance when working overtime; and
- removal expenses on transfer.

The Association was not successful on either matter.

Workers' Compensation and Rehabilitation

A total of 383 work related incidents were reported during 2000/2001, with 204 resulting in workers' compensation claims being lodged. This was a decrease of 13.2% over last year's claims. Details relating to the new claims are as follows:

	Claims Lodged	Claims Declined	Days Lost	Cost (medical and absence)
NTPF	192	5	1 683	\$470 452.89
NTFRS	11	0	16	\$6 427.28
NT Emergency Service	1	0	0	nil to date
Police Civil Employment Unit	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	204	5	1 699	\$476 880.17

Physiological cost for new compensable claims for the reporting period totalled \$369 161.96, and the psychological cost for new compensable claims totalled \$107 718.21.

Territory Insurance Office (TIO) fees administering both new and ongoing claims totalled \$129 399.99.

The number of applications for Crime Victims Assistance increased by 53% to 32 in 2000/01. One long-term workers' compensation claim was commuted.

Ongoing rehabilitation effort and assistance is being provided to eight compensable and six non-compensable members.

Occupational Health and Safety (OH&S)

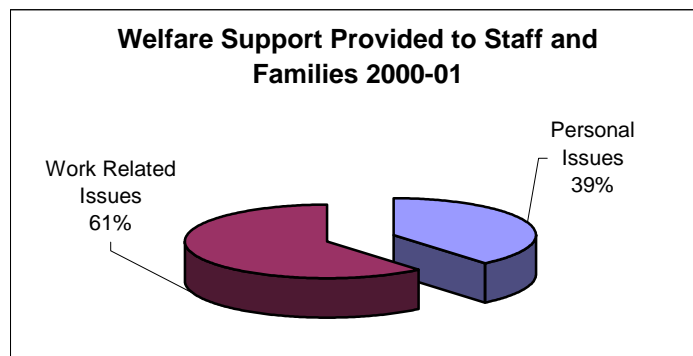
A total of 383 Accident/Injury Reports were received, which is 24 more than for the same period last year, although fewer workers' compensation claims were lodged.

Some 16 work station/workplace assessments were made during the year. Assessments generally resulted in recommendations in relation to work practices or equipment modification. OH&S presentations were made to several police and police auxiliary recruit squads. One item of equipment (baseball cap without cape) was assessed for sun protection suitability.

Two assessments were made in relation to hazardous chemicals in the Property Store, and regarding Darwin Watchhouse materials and fire protection appliances.

Welfare

Three officers provided welfare support across the NTPFES. Support was provided to staff and family on 458 occasions. This total comprised support in relation to 278 work related and 180 personal issues. Nine Critical Incident Stress Debriefings were coordinated. The Peer Support team reported 116 contacts with members during the year.



Source: NTPFES

Corporate Governance (see also Corporate Governance section of the Report)

Planning, Monitoring and Review

This year a new five year Strategic Plan was produced for the Tri-Service. This new plan provided an opportunity to align the Agency's objectives even more closely with those of the government. The Strategic Plan is also aligned with the government's new Financial and Performance Management Framework.

A new cycle of annual business planning will also be commenced which will improve the ability to monitor, evaluate and review performance.

Performance continues to be monitored, evaluated and reviewed through a number of mechanisms in addition to regular internal reporting to Executive Management. The Agency provides data to several external agencies including:

- Australian Bureau of Statistics – Recorded Crime
- Australian Institute of Criminology – Homicide statistics
- Comprehensive Auto-theft Reduction Strategy – Stolen and Recovered Vehicle statistics
- Australian Bureau of Criminal Intelligence – Drug seizures and offences
- Council of Australian Governments- Establishment strength and make-up
- Steering Committee for the Review of Commonwealth/State Service Provision – Report on Government Services

In addition, the NTPFES meets various periodic and ad hoc requirements and requests from Commonwealth and State Agencies and research bodies.

Internal and External Audits

The NTPFES Audit Committee assists the Commissioner in fulfilling his legislative responsibilities relating to the Agency's internal control arrangements. The following internal and external Audits and Reviews were conducted during the reporting period:

- Forensic Firearms Library
- Main Police Armoury attached to the Police, Fire and Emergency Services College
- Accuracy of Criminal History Checks conducted by Information Bureau (three audits)
- Police, Fire and Emergency Services Information System (two audits)
- Compliance with instructions regarding fire extinguishers in police vehicles

- Review of Gold Squad (commenced June 2001)
- Traffic Camera Office (two audits)
- VicRoads (ChefPol) Confidentiality Agreement
- Custodial events (22)
- Divisional station Inspection Reports – as received.
- Matters arising from Performance Management System Audits – How well does Information Technology (IT) fit the Agency’s business needs?
- End of Year Compliance Audit – 2000
- Agency Compliance Audit – 2001
- PROMIS and ICAD
- Fleet and Asset Management
- Revenue Collection and Handling Procedures
- Alyangula Police Station
- Procurement, Stores and Supply

Generally, the NTPFES was found to be in accord with all obligations. For further details, see the Corporate Governance Section of this Report.

Complaints Investigation

A total of 205 complaints were received during the financial year.

The Minor Complaint Resolution process was in place for the entire reporting period and 115 minor complaints were received.

Ninety Complaints Against Police were received during the reporting period. Of these, 44 were made directly to police and 46 were received through the Ombudsman.

Minor Complaints

Classification	Number
Acceptance that the member’s conduct was lawful and reasonable	27
Acceptance of an apology given by or on behalf of the member	13
Acceptance of an apology given on behalf of the Police	14
Acceptance of Police attempts to resolve the complaint – no further action required	23
Unable to be conciliated – the complainant requires the complaint to be referred to the Joint Review Committee	5
Withdrawn	5
Not conciliated	13
Not finalised	15
Total	115

Complaints Against the Police

Classification	Number
Substantiated	8
Not substantiated	35
Withdrawn	2
No further action required	2
Not finalised	43
Total	90

In the 2000/2001 year disciplinary proceedings were commenced on 35 matters. There were also five matters carried over from the previous year.

Disciplinary Proceedings

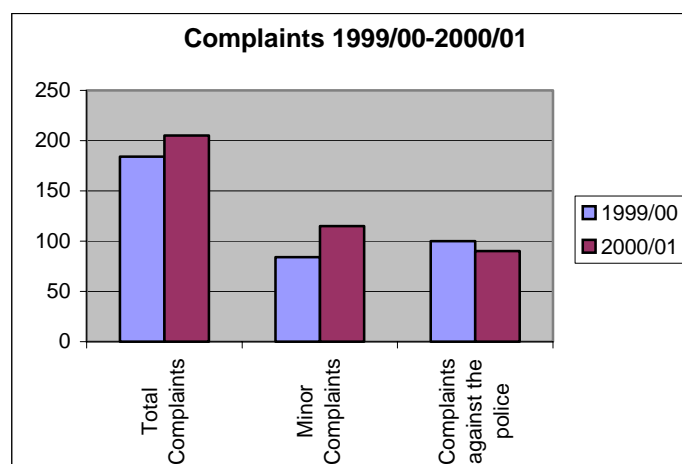
Classification	Number
Matters commenced in previous year	5
Matters resulting in counsel or caution in writing	13
Matters dismissed	9
Members fined	2
Members placed on Good Behaviour Bonds	2
Members dismissed/appointments revoked	3
Members demoted	1
Matters commenced in 1999/2000 that have not yet been finalised	3
Members fined*	1
Members placed on Good Behaviour Bonds*	1
Total	40

*Results of matters outstanding from 1999/00

One matter is still carried over from the 1998/1999 reporting period.

Although the total of 205 complaints received during the financial year represents an increase compared to the previous reporting period (184) this appears, at least in part, to be due to more referencing and recording of conciliations. It was in this particular area that saw the biggest increase in the number of complaints received. During the 1999/2000 period 84 minor complaints were received compared with 115 minor complaints for 2000/2001. This is an increase of 31.

In the more serious Complaints Against Police category, the 90 reports received during the reporting period was 10 less than the 100 reported the previous reporting year. This continues a downward trend with a 10% decrease compared to 1999/00 and a 19% decrease compared to 1998/99



Source: NTPFES

FINANCIAL REPORTS

Certification of Financial Statements	92
Statement of Expenditure by Activity and Program	93
Expenditure by Standard Classification	95
Receipts by Account	97
Accountable Officer's Trust Account	98
Write Offs, Postponements and Waivers Authorised during 1999/2000	99
Statement of Debtors as at 30 June 2001	100
Statement of Creditors and Accruals as at 30 June 2001	101
Employee Entitlements Outstanding	102
Lease Liabilities	103
Declaration of Contingent Liabilities	104

Certification of Financial Statements

The accompanying financial statements of the Northern Territory Police, Fire and Emergency Services have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of the *Financial Management Act* from proper accounts and records for the financial year ended 30 June 2000 and represented in accordance with the format required in Part 2, Section 5 of the Treasurer's Directions.

At the date of signing, we are not aware of any circumstances that would render the particulars included in the financial statements misleading or inaccurate.



Brian C Bates
Accountable Officer



Audrey Ko
Director Financial Services

30 September 2001

**NORTHERN TERRITORY POLICE, FIRE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES
STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE BY ACTIVITY AND PROGRAM
FOR YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2001**

Activity/Program Average	2000/01 Final Staffing (1)	2000/01 Expenditure Allocation \$000	2000/01 Expenditure \$000	1999/00 Expenditure \$000	1998/99 \$000
POLICE OPERATIONS	710	56 595	56 448	52 241	46 540
Darwin Region	311		22 824	21 557	18 538
Central Region	141		12 622	11 965	10 591
Southern Region	216		17 031	16 419	15 316
Operations Executive and Support	42		3 971	2 300	1 946
Katherine Region Floods	0			0	149
CRIME OPERATIONS	221	20 144	19 930	18 262	16 071
Territory Crime Services	126		11 362	10 240	9 196
Crime Support Services	95		8 568	8 022	6 875
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT	151	14 368	14 330	15 391	15 531
Fire and Rescue Service	139		12 982	13 254	14 360
Disaster Management	12		1 348	2 137	1 171
OPERATIONAL SUPPORT SERVICES	150	30 080	29 099	35 007	29 335
Policing Support	82		9 663	10 573	11 270
Specialist Support	68		19 436	24 434	18 065
TRI-SERVICE SUPPORT	77	7 129	6 793	6 436	5 716
Corporate Services	77		6 793	6 436	5 716
TOTAL	1 309	128 316	126 600	127 337	113 193

Notes:

1. Staffing figures are based on Full Time Equivalent (FTE) funding and therefore lower than actual staffing numbers

Explanations to variations of major components between 1990/00 and 2000/01 expenditure: \$000

Darwin Region +\$1.267M:

Payroll expenditure increased as a result of a 3% salary increase which was effective from 19 August 2000

Central Region +\$0.657M

Payroll expenditure increased as a result of a 3% salary increase which was effective from 19 August 2000

Southern Region +\$0.612M

Payroll expenditure increased as a result of a 3% salary increase which was effective from 19 August 2000

Operations Executive and Support +\$1.671M

Payroll expenditure increased as a result of a 3% salary increase which was effective from 19 August 2000

Juvenile Diversionary Program commenced

Katherine Region Floods

No further expenditure was incurred by this program

+1 412
-\$0.000M

Territory Crime Services +\$1.122M

Payroll expenditure increased as a result of a 3% salary increase which was effective from 19 August 2000

Crime Support Services +\$0.546M

Payroll expenditure increased as a result of a 3% salary increase which was effective from 19 August 2000

Fire and Rescue Service -\$0.272M

Payroll expenditure increased as a result of a 3% salary increase which was effective from 19 August 2000

Large Capital Items purchases in 1999/00 were not repeated in 2000/01 -922

Disaster Management -\$0.789M

Payroll expenditure increased as a result of a 3% salary increase which was effective from 19 August 2000

The majority of the costs relating to the East Timor crisis were charged to this program in 1999/00 -884

Policing Support -\$0.910M

Payroll expenditure increased as a result of a 3% salary increase which was effective from 19 August 2000

Change in legislation for Fringe Benefits Tax resulted in decreased expenditure -1 178

Specialist Support -\$4.998M

Payroll expenditure increased as a result of a 3% salary increase which was effective from 19 August 2000

Capital purchase of replacement aircraft in 1999/00 -5 420

Corporate Services +\$0.357M

Payroll expenditure increased as a result of a 3% salary increase which was effective from 19 August 1999

Introduction of NT Safe program +737

Movement of Aboriginal Services Program to Operations Executive and Support -334

Reduction in Expenditure by Statistics Unit -200

**NORTHERN TERRITORY POLICE, FIRE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES
EXPENDITURE BY STANDARD CLASSIFICATION
FOR YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2001**

Category of Costs/Standard Classification	1998/99 Expenditure \$000	1999/00 Expenditure \$000	2000/01 Expenditure \$000
PERSONNEL COSTS	79 420	87 879	92 833
Advance To Payee	-18	-10	165
Fringe Benefits Tax	2 235	2 017	789
Higher Duties	793	849	837
Leave Loading	94	90	100
Northern Territory Allowance	605	601	585
Other Allowances	9 775	10 324	10 970
Other Benefits Paid By Employer	1 747	2 120	2 149
Overtime	4 552	4 768	5 459
Payroll Tax	4 731	5 540	5 380
Penalty Payments	451	519	571
Perishables Freight Subsidy	15	18	20
Recreation Leave Fares	1 779	1 540	1 597
Salaries	49 400	51 863	55 973
Superannuation	0	4 014	5 026
Termination Payments	1 770	2 049	1 363
Workers Compensation	1 491	1 577	1 849
OPERATIONAL COSTS	25 122	23 508	23 332
Advertising	42	28	73
Aircraft/Boat Expenses	606	620	1 438
Audit Fees	0	3	21
Clothing	595	738	530
Communications	1 522	1 404	1 786
Consultants Fees	73	256	149
Consumables/General Expenses	1 387	1 754	1 799
Document Production	430	322	405
Entertainment	10	8	6
Fees and Other Regulatory Charges	13	0	0
Food	21	48	13
Freight	197	220	210
Furniture And Fittings	199	264	327
Information Technology Services	7 591	4 238	3 881
Intrasector Payments	0	25	0
Laboratory Expenses	105	160	188
Legal Expenses	944	905	1 283
Library Services	65	72	66
Marketing and Promotion	79	46	121
Membership and Subscriptions	33	36	23
Mobile Plant	3	2	2
Office Requisites and Stationery	217	261	351
Official Duty Fares	552	582	651
Other Plant and Equipment	1 416	1 105	1 372
Property Management	2 665	3 158	2 784
Recruitment Expenses	123	234	322
Regulatory and Advisory Boards	0	0	3
Relocation Expenses	927	1 089	1 221
Repairs and Maintenance	1 782	2 189	1
Training and Study Expenses	655	533	755
Transport/Vehicles	2 271	2 557	2 895
Travelling Allowance	599	651	656

Category of Costs/Standard Classification	1998/99 Expenditure \$000	1999/00 Expenditure \$000	2000/01 Expenditure \$000
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	8 650	14 949	9 272
Construction	268	0	123
Other Capital Purchases	8 382	14 949	9 149
GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES	0	0	197
Current Grants	0	0	197
INTEREST	0	49	72
Finance Lease Interest Expense	0	49	72
ADVANCES	0	955	894
Finance Lease Payments	0	955	894
TOTAL	113 192	127 340	126 600

This table reflects Departmental expenditure by Standard Classification, which are standard across Northern Territory Government Agencies.

Explanations to Major Variations:

Fringe Benefits Tax -\$1 228 000

Changes to the Fringe Benefits Tax legislation relating to police officers resulted in a reduced liability in 2000/01

Aircraft/Boat Expenses +\$818 000

The purchase of a new aircraft for Darwin has resulted in increased running costs

Other Capital Purchases -\$5 800 000

Purchase of a new aircraft for Darwin in 1999/2000

**NORTHERN TERRITORY POLICE, FIRE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES
RECEIPTS BY ACCOUNT
FOR YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2001**

Consolidated Revenue Account	1998/99 Receipts	1999/00 Receipts	2000/01 Estimated Receipts	2000/01 Actual Receipts
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Taxes, Fees and Fines	247	450	987	1 002
Miscellaneous Receipts	27	20	41	38
Total Consolidated Revenue Account	274	470	1 028	1 040

Agency Operating Account	1998/99 Receipts	1999/00 Receipts	2000/01 Estimated Receipts	2000/01 Actual Receipts
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Charges				
- Intrasector Charges		22	51	88
- Other Charges	732	1 031	1 223	1 215
Miscellaneous Receipts	114	57	-434	177
Capital Receipts				
- Recoverable Works - Capital	0	0	0	0
- Sale of Other Assets	3 377	3 298	3 180	3 792
Grants Direct from Commonwealth				
- Specific Current - Purpose Grants				
- Other Grants direct from Commonwealth	284	325	5 473	3 258
Intrasector Receipts				
- Other Intrasector Receipts	285	300	136	134
Total Agency Operating Account	4 792	5 033	9 629	8 664
Transfers from Consolidated Revenue Account	108 954	120 737	118 899	118 899
Total Receipts to Agency Operating Account	113 746	125 770	128 528	127 563

Explanations to Major Variations:

Other Grants direct from Commonwealth +\$2 933 000

The Department entered into an agreement with the Commonwealth in 2000/01 to provide fire protection services to specified Commonwealth property. Revenue for 2000/01 was \$1 268 000

The Department entered into an agreement with the Commonwealth in 2000/01 to divert juveniles from the criminal justice system. Revenue for 2000/01 was \$1 459 000

**NORTHERN TERRITORY POLICE, FIRE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES
ACCOUNTABLE OFFICERS TRUST ACCOUNT
FOR YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2001**

Nature of Trust Money	Opening Balance at 01/07/2000 \$000	Payments \$000	Receipts \$000	Closing Balance at 30/06/2001 \$000
Warrants of Apprehension	6	22	21	5
Firearms Buy Back	460	-170	-630	0
Cash Seizures	151	40	37	148
Other				
Transactions	131	70	9	70
TOTAL	748	-38	-563	223

NOTE: Firearms Buy Back "Business Compensation" payments were finalised during 2000/01. Balance of funds returned to the Commonwealth.

**NORTHERN TERRITORY POLICE, FIRE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES
WRITE OFFS, POSTPONEMENTS AND WAIVERS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2001**

CATEGORY	\$ 000
WRITE OFFS, POSTPONEMENTS AND WAIVERS UNDER THE ACT	
Amounts written off or waived by Delegated Officers	
Irrecoverable money written off	1
Losses or deficiencies of money written off	
Value of public property written off	25
Waiver of right to receive or recover money	
Amounts written off or waived by the Treasurer	
Irrecoverable money written off	
Losses or deficiencies of money written off	
Value of public property written off	
Postponement of money owing	
Waiver of right to receive or recover money	
TOTAL	27

**NORTHERN TERRITORY POLICE, FIRE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES
DEBTORS
AS AT 30 JUNE 2001**

ACTIVITY/PROGRAM	EXTERNAL		Total	INTRASECTOR			TOTAL DEBTORS
	Charges	Other		Charges	Other	CSO	
	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$	
Police Operations	13	46	59	1		1	60
Crime Operations		10	10	7	5	17	27
Emergency Management	144	11	155	8	1	9	164
Operational Support Services		198	198				198
Tri-Services Support	99	50	149		1	1	150
Total	256	315	571	15	7	28	599
Less: Provision for Doubtful Debts							
NET DEBTORS	256	315	571	15	7	28	599
Classified as:							
Current	256	315	571	15	7	28	599
Non - Current							
TOTAL	256	315	571	15	7	28	599

Note: To bring Cash Agencies into line with Accrual Agencies Debt Category : External-Other" includes the following data:

1. \$41 361.09 being refund due from Australian Taxation Office for GST lodged in July 2001 for month of June 2001
2. \$213 011.75 being GST input tax credits associated with Creditors and Accrual data collected during July 2001

**NORTHERN TERRITORY POLICE, FIRE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES
CREDITORS AND ACCRUALS
AS AT 30 JUNE 2001**

Activity	External			Intrasector			Total
	Creditors	Accruals	Total	Creditors	Accruals	Total	
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Police Operations	333	1 140	1 473	67	113	180	1 654
Crime Operations	62	401	463	9	1	10	473
Emergency Management	96	263	359	10	31	41	400
Operational Support Services	1 412	446	1 858	228	119	347	2 206
Tri-Service Support	78	127	204	27		27	231
TOTAL	1 982	2 376	4 359	341	264	605	4 963
Classified As:							
Current	1 982	2 376	4 359	341	264	605	4 963
Non Current							
TOTAL	1 982	2 376	4 359	341	264	605	4 963

Note: External Accrual data is inclusive of 7 days Salary Items, Superannuation and Payroll Tax (ie. 70% of Salary Items) being accrual segment period the 21 June to 30 June 2001.

**NORTHERN TERRITORY POLICE, FIRE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES
EMPLOYEE ENTITLEMENTS OUTSTANDING
AS AT 30 JUNE 2001**

ENTITLEMENT		\$000
Current	Recreation Leave	14 044
	Leave Loading	3 529
	Long Service Leave	17 386
Non Current	Long Service Leave	2 225
TOTAL		37 184

METHODOLOGY

1 Recreation Leave

The value of recreation leave entitlements are calculated by PIPS based on employees' actual salaries and entitlements at 30 June 2001.

2 Leave Loading

The value of leave loading entitlements are calculated by PIPS based on employees' actual salaries and entitlements at 30 June 2001.

3 Long Service Leave

Long Service entitlement is calculated in accordance with Australian Accounting Standard AAS 30. The calculation takes into account the probability of employees reaching ten years of service, the future increases in salary costs and discount rates to achieve the net present value of the future liability.

**NORTHERN TERRITORY POLICE, FIRE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES
LEASE LIABILITIES
AS AT 30 JUNE 2001**

LEASE COMMITMENTS/ LIABILITY	Information Technology		Furniture & Fittings	Other Plant & Equipment	Total
	Hardware	Software			
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Not later than one year				29	29
Later than one year but not later than two years				29	29
Later than two years but not later than five years				92	92
Later than five years					
Minimum lease payments				150	150
Less future finance charges				37	37
TOTAL				113	113
Classified as: Current				17	17
Non Current				96	96
TOTAL				113	113

NOTE: Comlease and IBM Hardware Finance Leases were transferred in June 2001 to Outsourced Contractor therefore this Agency does not have any future commitments for the Hardware Category this year.

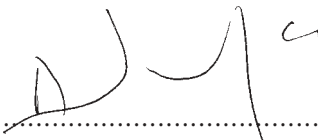
**NORTHERN TERRITORY POLICE, FIRE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES
DECLARATION OF CONTINGENT LIABILITIES
FOR FINANCIAL PERIOD 2000/2001**

Agency: **NORTHERN TERRITORY POLICE, FIRE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES**

I advise that the above agency has:

- no contingent liabilities; and
- no investments held in corporations, trusts, joint ventures or similar entities.

Authorised Officer:

Signature:  **30 June 2000**

Name: **Audrey Ko**

Position: **Director Financial Services**

STATISTICAL NOTE

Note on statistical interpretation

The following pages contain graphs and tables based on statistical data collected by the NTPFES.

Statistics on crime and criminal justice are difficult to interpret and compare between jurisdictions.

Police data systems count *incidents*, where police are called to attend or investigate. If, after investigating an incident, a police officer believes that an offence has been committed, those offences appear in *recorded crime*. Crime statistics also include *victims of crime* and *offenders*.

Offence data are often placed within wider categories such as 'crimes against the person' or 'crimes against property.' Such categories count the number of victimisations not the number of victims. Similarly within such categories it is important to note that number of offences does not equate to number of offenders.

Crime statistics are often prone to fluctuation, thus comparison with other years can be difficult. Improvements to data collection systems are constantly increasing the extent of data available.

Counts of particular offences can also fluctuate where specific campaigns target specific types of crime.

Fluctuations in particular offences may also reflect an increase in crime as much as changed social values or an increase in community confidence in the police.

In small jurisdictions, fluctuations might be caused by single events or very small groups of individuals. For example, a particularly bad road accident might increase quite dramatically the number of fatalities or injuries in any one year.

When attempting to compare crime statistics between jurisdictions care must be taken to identify and take into consideration differences in definitions, the law, categorisations and data capture methods.

Police Realtime Online Management Information System (PROMIS)

In May 1999, the Northern Territory police introduced PROMIS as its main data collection and case management system. This resulted in changed in data processing and work practices, both of which will have had some impact on data reporting since May 1999.

One of principal differences between PROMIS and its predecessor (the Crime and Property System - CAPS) is the capture of initial 'incidents'. An incident is a matter that comes to the attention of the police; it may be reported via a local police station, recorded on the Computer Aided Dispatch System or may be a matter that police have generated through their activities.

PROMIS automatically captures all such incidents whereas as the previous CAPS system was dependent on data entry staff manually entering paper-based records.

For such reasons, data based on PROMIS is only presented in this report for the two full financial years in which PROMIS has been operational. Any comparisons with data from before 1999 must be made with that limitation in mind.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION

Table 1	Number of Incidents	107
Table 2	Public Order Offences	108
Table 3	Number of Offences	109
Table 4	Number of Offences and Clearance Rate	110
Table 5	Number of Offences and Clearance Rate Duration	111
Table 6	Protective Custodies	114
Table 7	Apprehensions	115
Table 8	Drink Driving Offences	116
Table 9	Traffic Infringement Notice Spot Issue	117
Table 10	Road Safety Information	118
Table 11	Drug Offence Count	119
Table 12	Drug Infringement Notice Spot Issue	120
Table 13	Police Staff by Gender	121
Table 14	Civilian Staff by Gender	122
Table 15	Fire and Rescue Staff by Gender	123

TABLE I - NUMBER OF INCIDENTS BY FINANCIAL YEAR, CATEGORY AND REGION

FINANCIAL YEAR	CATEGORY	CENTRAL	NORTHERN	SOUTHERN	TOTAL
1999/2000	Accident - Multi Agency - Work	123	575	330	1 028
	Crime	2 325	8 687	3 956	14 968
	Disturbance	320	423	989	1 732
	Emergencies	23	64	49	136
	Fire Related Work	11	17	26	54
	Police - Non Urgent - General	634	4 123	1 571	6 328
	TOTAL		3 436	13 889	6 921
2000/2001	Accident - Multi Agency - Work	121	861	462	1 444
	Crime	3 134	10 933	4 579	18 646
	Disturbance	386	1 149	834	2 369
	Emergencies	17	70	67	154
	Fire Related Work	10	21	27	58
	Police - Non Urgent - General	972	5 965	2 140	9 077
	TOTAL		4 640	18 999	8 109

Source: Northern Territory Police Realtime Online Management Information System (PROMIS)

**TABLE 2 - PUBLIC ORDER OFFENCES BY FINANCIAL YEAR,
CLASSIFICATION AND REGION**

FINANCIAL YEAR	OFFENCE CLASSIFICATION	CENTRAL	NORTHERN	SOUTHERN	TOTAL
1999/2000	Annoyance and Disorderly	178	165	237	580
	Damage	655	3 124	1 027	4 806
	Fight	11	18	87	116
	Loiter	6	8	155	169
	Noise	16	25	116	157
	Obscene and Offensive	39	46	260	345
	TOTAL	905	3 386	1 882	6 173
2000/2001	Annoyance and Disorderly	265	351	321	937
	Damage	845	4 315	1 320	6 480
	Fight	31	36	74	141
	Loiter	5	15	281	301
	Noise	27	240	104	371
	Obscene and Offensive	40	72	48	160
	TOTAL	1213	5 029	2 148	8 390

Source: Northern Territory Police Realtime Online Management Information System (PROMIS)

**TABLE 3 - NUMBER OF OFFENCES BY FINANCIAL YEAR,
ASOC CATEGORY AND REGION**

FINANCIAL YEAR	CATEGORY	CENTRAL	NORTHERN	SOUTHERN	TOTAL
OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON					
1999/2000	Murder	2	7	4	13
	Attempted Murder	1	2	3	6
	Manslaughter	1	.	.	1
	Driving Causing Death	3	1	.	4
	Assault	523	1 063	947	2 533
	Sexual Assault	34	105	48	187
	Kidnap/Abduction				
	Robbery	5	64	16	85
	Blackmail/Extortion				
TOTAL		569	1 242	1 018	2 829
OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY					
	UEWI-TOTAL	616	3 227	975	4 818
	Motor Vehicle Theft	111	766	196	1 073
	Other Theft	1 058	6 838	1 835	9 731
	TOTAL	1 785	10 831	3 006	15 622
	TOTAL OFFENCES	2 354	12 073	4 024	18 451
OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON					
2000/2001	Murder	4	2	9	15
	Attempted Murder	1	1	2	4
	Manslaughter	1	1	.	2
	Driving Causing Death	.	1	.	1
	Assault	616	1 157	1 351	3 124
	Sexual Assault	56	166	62	284
	Kidnap/Abduction	.	1	1	2
	Robbery	4	58	11	73
	Blackmail/Extortion	1	.	.	1
TOTAL	683	1 387	1 436	3506	
OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY					
	UEWI-TOTAL	958	4 192	974	6 124
	Motor Vehicle Theft	103	784	191	1 078
	Other Theft	1 357	8 760	2 058	12 175
	TOTAL	2 418	13 736	3 223	19 377
	TOTAL OFFENCES	3 101	15 123	4 659	22 883

Source: Northern Territory Police Realtime Online Management Information System (PROMIS)

UEWI -TOTAL includes unlawful entry with intent/burglary, break and enter

Motor Vehicle Theft includes theft of a motor vehicle and illegal use of a motor vehicle

Other Theft includes theft of motor vehicle parts or contents, theft from retail premises, theft (except motor vehicles) and illegal use of property (except motor vehicles)

Note: ASOC is defined as Australian Standard Offence Classification. It is a hierarchical classification developed by ABS for use in the collection and publication of crime and justice statistics.

A clerical error occurred in the adding of sub-totals in Table 1 of the 1999/2000 Annual Report that has been corrected above.

See addendum to this document for correct table

TABLE 5 - NUMBER OF OFFENCES AND CLEARANCE RATE DURATION BY FINANCIAL YEAR, ASOC CATEGORY AND COMMAND REGION

FINANCIAL YEAR	REGION	CATEGORY	FINALISED								Total
			<=30 Days	Per Cent	<=60 Days	Per Cent	<=90 Days	Per Cent	>90 Days	Per Cent	
OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON											
1999/2000	CENTRAL	Murder	1	50.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	2
		Attempted Murder	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1
		Manslaughter	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1
		Driving Causing Death	2	66.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	3
		Assault	325	62.1%	17	3.3%	14	2.7%	42	8.0%	523
		Sexual Assault	15	44.1%	0	0.0%	1	2.9%	16	47.1%	34
		Kidnap/Abduction	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
		Robbery	1	20.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5
		Blackmail/Extortion	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
		TOTAL	346	60.8%	17	3.0%	15	2.6%	60	10.5%	569
OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY											
		UEWI-TOTAL	156	25.3%	7	1.1%	5	0.8%	31	5.0%	616
		Motor Vehicle Theft	44	39.6%	1	0.9%		0.0%	4	3.6%	111
		Other Theft	238	22.5%	13	1.2%	7	0.7%	45	4.3%	1 058
		TOTAL	438	24.5%	21	1.2%	12	0.7%	80	4.5%	1 785
OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON											
	NORTHERN	Murder	5	71.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	28.6%	7
		Attempted Murder	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2
		Manslaughter	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
		Driving Causing Death	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1
		Assault	533	50.1%	24	2.3%	8	0.8%	61	5.7%	1 063
		Sexual Assault	45	42.9%	9	8.6%	7	6.7%	19	18.1%	105
		Kidnap/Abduction	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
		Robbery	22	34.4%	3	4.7%	0	0.0%	5	7.8%	64
		Blackmail/Extortion	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
		TOTAL	606	48.8%	37	3.0%	15	1.2%	88	7.1%	1 242
OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY											
		UEWI-TOTAL	293	9.1%	9	0.3%	3	0.1%	17	0.5%	3 227
		Motor Vehicle Theft	90	11.7%	8	1.0%	1	0.1%	15	2.0%	766
		Other Theft	626	9.2%	17	0.2%	15	0.2%	53	0.8%	6 838
		TOTAL	1 009	9.3%	34	0.3%	19	0.2%	85	0.8%	10 831
OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON											
	SOUTHERN	Murder	3	75.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	25.0%	4
		Attempted Murder	3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3
		Manslaughter	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
		Driving Causing Death	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
		Assault	524	55.3%	33	3.5%	34	3.6%	102	10.8%	947
		Sexual Assault	18	37.5%	7	14.6%	1	2.1%	5	10.4%	48
		Kidnap/Abduction	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
		Robbery	3	18.8%	1	6.3%	1	6.3%	2	12.5%	16
		Blackmail/Extortion	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
		TOTAL	551	54.1%	41	4.0%	36	3.5%	110	10.8%	1 018
OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY											
		UEWI-TOTAL	188	19.3%	13	1.3%	10	1.0%	41	4.2%	975
		Motor Vehicle Theft	31	15.8%	3	1.5%	1	0.5%	8	4.1%	196
		Other Theft	314	17.1%	18	1.0%	9	0.5%	60	3.3%	1 835
		TOTAL	533	17.7%	34	1.1%	20	0.7%	109	3.6%	3 006

TABLE 5 - NUMBER OF OFFENCES AND CLEARANCE RATE DURATION BY FINANCIAL YEAR, ASOC CATEGORY AND COMMAND REGION (Cont'd)

FINANCIAL YEAR	REGION	CATEGORY	FINALISED								Total
			<=30 Days	Per Cent	<=60 Days	Per Cent	<=90 Days	Per Cent	>90 Days	Per Cent	
OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON											
1999/2000	NORTHERN TERRITORY	Murder	9	69.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	30.8%	13
		Attempted Murder	5	83.3%	1	16.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6
		Manslaughter	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1
		Driving Causing Death	2	50.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	50.0%	4
		Assault	1 382	54.6%	74	2.9%	56	2.2%	205	8.1%	2 533
		Sexual Assault	78	41.7%	16	8.6%	9	4.8%	40	21.4%	187
		Kidnap/Abduction	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
		Robbery	26	30.6%	4	4.7%	1	1.2%	7	8.2%	85
		Blackmail/Extortion	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
		TOTAL	1 503	53.1%	95	3.4%	66	2.3%	258	9.1%	2 829
OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY											
		UEWI-TOTAL	637	13.2%	29	0.6%	18	0.4%	89	1.8%	4 818
		Motor Vehicle Theft	165	15.4%	12	1.1%	2	0.2%	27	2.5%	1 073
		Other Theft	1 178	12.1%	48	0.5%	31	0.3%	158	1.6%	9 731
		TOTAL	1 980	12.7%	89	0.6%	51	0.3%	274	1.8%	15 622
OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON											
2000/2001	CENTRAL	Murder	4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4
		Attempted Murder	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1
		Manslaughter	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1
		Driving Causing Death	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
		Assault	509	82.6%	8	1.3%	4	0.6%	11	1.8%	616
		Sexual Assault	40	71.4%	3	5.4%	1	1.8%	1	1.8%	56
		Kidnap/Abduction	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
		Robbery	1	25.0%	1	25.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4
		Blackmail/Extortion	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1
		TOTAL	557	81.6%	12	1.8%	5	0.7%	12	1.8%	683
OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY											
		UEWI-TOTAL	237	24.7%	13	1.4%	9	0.9%	23	2.4%	958
		Motor Vehicle Theft	51	49.5%	3	2.9%	2	1.9%	2	1.9%	103
		Other Theft	284	20.9%	22	1.6%	14	1.0%	28	2.1%	1 357
		TOTAL	572	23.7%	38	1.6%	25	1.0%	53	2.2%	2 418
OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON											
NORTHERN		Murder	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2
		Attempted Murder	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1
		Manslaughter	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1
		Driving Causing Death	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1
		Assault	787	68.0%	27	2.3%	16	1.4%	36	3.1%	1 157
		Sexual Assault	90	54.2%	11	6.6%	7	4.2%	12	7.2%	166
		Kidnap/Abduction	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1
		Robbery	21	36.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	5.2%	58
		Blackmail/Extortion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		TOTAL	902	65.0%	39	2.8%	23	1.7%	51	3.7%	1 387
OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY											
		UEWI-TOTAL	393	9.4%	20	0.5%	5	0.1%	19	0.5%	4 192
		Motor Vehicle Theft	94	12.0%	10	1.3%	4	0.5%	1	0.1%	784
		Other Theft	943	10.8%	30	0.3%	19	0.2%	43	0.5%	8 760
		TOTAL	1 430	10.4%	60	0.4%	28	0.2%	63	0.5%	13 736

FINANCIAL REGION YEAR	CATEGORY	FINALISED									
		<=30 Days	Per Cent	<=60 Days	Per Cent	<=90 Days	Per Cent	>90 Days	Per Cent	Total	
OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON											
2000/2001	SOUTHERN	Murder	9	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	9
		Attempted Murder	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2
		Manslaughter	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
		Driving Causing Death	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
		Assault	984	72.8%	26	1.9%	29	2.1%	32	2.4%	1 351
		Sexual Assault	28	45.2%	4	6.5%	1	1.6%	4	6.5%	62
		Kidnap/Abduction	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1
		Robbery	8	72.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	11
		Blackmail/Extortion	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
		TOTAL	1 032	71.9%	30	2.1%	30	2.1%	36	2.5%	1 436
OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY											
	UEWI-TOTAL	266	27.3%	11	1.1%	12	1.2%	19	2.0%	974	
	Motor Vehicle Theft	41	21.5%	1	0.5%	1	0.5%	2	1.0%	191	
	Other Theft	475	23.1%	11	0.5%	4	0.2%	23	1.1%	2 058	
	TOTAL	782	24.3%	23	0.7%	17	0.5%	44	1.4%	3 223	
OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON											
2000/2001	NORTHERN TERRITORY	Murder	15	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	15
		Attempted Murder	4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4
		Manslaughter	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2
		Driving Causing Death	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1
		Assault	2 280	73.0%	61	2.0%	49	1.6%	79	2.5%	3 124
		Sexual Assault	158	55.6%	18	6.3%	9	3.2%	17	6.0%	284
		Kidnap/Abduction	1	50.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2
		Robbery	30	41.1%	1	1.4%	0	0.0%	3	4.1%	73
		Blackmail/Extortion	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1
		TOTAL	2 491	71.0%	81	2.3%	58	1.7%	99	2.8%	3 506
OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY											
	UEWI-TOTAL	896	14.6%	44	0.7%	26	0.4%	61	1.0%	6 124	
	Motor Vehicle Theft	186	17.3%	14	1.3%	7	0.6%	5	0.5%	1 078	
	Other Theft	1 702	14.0%	63	0.5%	37	0.3%	94	0.8%	12 175	
	TOTAL	2 784	14.4%	121	0.6%	70	0.4%	160	0.8%	19 377	

Source: Northern Territory Police Realtime Online Management Information System (PROMIS)

UEWI -TOTAL includes unlawful entry with intent/burglary, break and enter

Motor Vehicle Theft includes theft of a motor vehicle and illegal use of a motor vehicle

Other Theft includes theft of motor vehicle parts or contents, theft from retail premises, theft (except motor vehicles) and illegal use of property (except motor vehicles)

Note: ASOC is defined as Australian Standard Offence Classification. It is a hierarchical classification developed by ABS for use in the collection and publication of crime and justice statistics.

A clerical error occurred in the adding of sub-totals in Table 1 of the 1999/2000 Annual Report that has been corrected above.

TABLE 6 - PROTECTIVE CUSTODIES STATISTICS BY FINANCIAL YEAR, REGION, ABORIGINALITY AND GENDER

FINANCIAL YEAR	REGION	NON-INDIGENOUS			INDIGENOUS			TOTAL		
		FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
1996/1997	CENTRAL	12	132	144	1 100	2 827	3 927	1 112	2 959	4 071
	NORTHERN	37	522	559	527	1 249	1 776	564	1 771	2 335
	SOUTHERN	22	334	356	2 294	5 308	7 602	2 316	5 642	7 958
	TOTAL	71	988	1 059	3 921	9 384	13 305	3 992	10 372	14 364
1997/1998	CENTRAL	13	138	151	1 009	2 591	3 600	1 022	2 729	3 751
	NORTHERN	38	551	589	705	1 908	2 613	743	2 459	3 202
	SOUTHERN	24	426	450	2 026	5 252	7 278	2 050	5 678	7 728
	TOTAL	75	1 115	1 190	3 740	9 751	13 491	3 815	10 866	14 681
1998/1999	CENTRAL	6	115	121	1 578	3 866	5 444	1 584	3 981	5 565
	NORTHERN	35	606	641	947	2 665	3 612	982	3 271	4 253
	SOUTHERN	27	256	283	1 497	4 346	5 843	1 524	4 602	6 126
	TOTAL	68	977	1 045	4 022	10 877	14 899	4 090	11 854	15 944
1999/2000	CENTRAL	6	90	96	1 074	3 068	4 142	1 080	3 158	4 238
	NORTHERN	45	470	515	735	2 294	3 029	780	2 764	3 544
	SOUTHERN	9	155	164	849	2 586	3 435	858	2 741	3 599
	TOTAL	60	715	775	2 658	7 948	10 606	2 718	8 663	11 381
2000/2001	CENTRAL	2	75	77	1 120	3 104	4 224	1 122	3 179	4 301
	NORTHERN	30	429	459	1 156	2 959	4 115	1 186	3 388	4 574
	SOUTHERN	7	158	165	1 479	3 254	4 733	1 486	3 412	4 898
	TOTAL	39	662	701	3 755	9 317	13 072	3 794	9 979	13 773

Source: Integrated Justice Information System

APPREHENSION STATISTICS BY FINANCIAL YEAR, ABORIGINALITY, ADULT/JUVENILE AND REGION

FINANCIAL YEAR	ABORIGINALITY	CENTRAL		NORTHERN		SOUTHERN		NORTHERN TERRITORY					
		JUVENILE	ADULT	TOTAL	JUVENILE	ADULT	TOTAL	JUVENILE	ADULT	TOTAL			
1996/1997	NON-INDIGENOUS	89	425	514	458	1 961	2 419	103	583	686	650	2 969	3 619
	INDIGENOUS	183	768	951	563	1 687	2 250	250	1 081	1 331	996	3 536	4 532
	TOTAL	272	1 193	1 465	1 021	3 648	4 669	353	1 664	2 017	1 646	6 505	8 151
1997/1998	NON-INDIGENOUS	79	486	565	439	1 817	2 256	108	553	661	626	2 856	3 482
	INDIGENOUS	229	836	1 065	504	1 653	2 157	229	1 200	1 429	962	3 689	4 651
	TOTAL	308	1 322	1 630	943	3 470	4 413	337	1 753	2 090	1 588	6 545	8 133
1998/1999	NON-INDIGENOUS	143	563	706	462	2 036	2 498	124	514	638	729	3 113	3 842
	INDIGENOUS	299	1 142	1 441	591	1 710	2 301	245	1 174	1 419	1 135	4 026	5 161
	TOTAL	442	1 705	2 147	1 053	3 746	4 799	369	1 688	2 057	1 864	7 139	9 003
1999/2000	NON-INDIGENOUS	155	478	633	512	2 001	2 513	164	591	755	831	3 070	3 901
	INDIGENOUS	361	1 239	1 600	465	1 193	1 658	303	1 545	1 848	1 129	3 977	5 106
	TOTAL	516	1 717	2 233	977	3 194	4 171	467	2 136	2 603	1 960	7 047	9 007
2000/2001	NON-INDIGENOUS	35	394	429	231	2 158	2 389	60	662	722	326	3 214	3 540
	INDIGENOUS	127	1 359	1 486	167	1 045	1 212	170	1 779	1 949	464	4 183	4 647
	TOTAL	162	1 753	1 915	398	3 203	3 601	230	2 441	2 671	790	7 397	8 187

Source: Integrated Justice Information System

**TABLE 8 - DRINK DRIVING OFFENCES BY FINANCIAL YEAR,
CATEGORY AND REGION**

FINANCIAL YEAR	CATEGORY	CENTRAL	NORTHERN	SOUTHERN	TOTAL
1996/1997	Driver Under Influence*	146	464	208	818
	Refuse Breathalyzer	11	29	11	51
	Fail to Supply Sufficient Sample	45	146	79	270
	Exceed 0.00%	43	144	69	256
	Exceed 0.05%	4	31	11	46
	Exceed 0.08%	112	353	187	652
	Exceed 0.15%	181	524	276	981
TOTAL		542	1 691	841	3 074
1997/1998	Driver Under Influence*	182	451	161	794
	Refuse Breathalyzer	7	26	9	42
	Fail to Supply Sufficient Sample	66	138	82	286
	Exceed 0.00%	46	121	83	250
	Exceed 0.05%	12	26	11	49
	Exceed 0.08%	127	321	203	651
	Exceed 0.15%	233	522	352	1 107
TOTAL		673	1 605	901	3 179
1998/1999	Driver Under Influence*	194	393	147	734
	Refuse Breathalyzer	9	16	12	37
	Fail to Supply Sufficient Sample	66	79	88	233
	Exceed 0.00%	45	64	104	213
	Exceed 0.05%	14	33	8	55
	Exceed 0.08%	123	302	183	608
	Exceed 0.15%	297	454	348	1 099
TOTAL		748	1 341	890	2 979
1999/2000	Driver Under Influence*	155	330	186	671
	Refuse Breathalyzer	13	17	5	35
	Fail to Supply Sufficient Sample	56	79	129	264
	Exceed 0.00%	33	75	122	230
	Exceed 0.05%	7	12	26	45
	Exceed 0.08%	87	249	252	588
	Exceed 0.15%	226	381	412	1 019
TOTAL		577	1 143	1 132	2 852
2000/2001	Driver Under Influence*	140	403	194	737
	Refuse Breathalyzer	8	19	11	38
	Fail to Supply Sufficient Sample	90	95	157	342
	Exceed 0.00%	22	72	99	193
	Exceed 0.05%	9	10	19	38
	Exceed 0.08%	96	263	176	535
	Exceed 0.15%	189	386	327	902
TOTAL		554	1 248	983	2 785

*=ABUSE SUBSTANCES SUCH AS DRUG AND ALCOHOL

Source: Integrated Justice Information System

**TABLE 9 - TRAFFIC INFRINGEMENT NOTICE SPOT ISSUE BY FINANCIAL YEAR,
CLASSIFICATION AND REGION**

FINANCIAL YEAR	OFFENCE CLASSIFICATION	CENTRAL	NORTHERN	SOUTHERN	TOTAL
1996/1997	Exceed Speed Limit	437	3 535	881	4 853
	Failed to Comply Seat Belts	292	1 321	692	2 305
	Failed to Obey Traffic Lights	11	620	71	702
	Failed To Obey Traffic Control Devices	67	70	83	220
	Unroadworthy	25	139	27	191
	Drink Drive 0.05-0.08%	25	109	35	169
	Other	1 150	4 597	1 642	7 389
	TOTAL	2 007	10 391	3 431	15 829
1997/1998	Exceed Speed Limit	546	4 169	980	5 695
	Failed to Comply Seat Belts	349	841	799	1 989
	Failed to Obey Traffic Lights	19	443	74	536
	Failed To Obey Traffic Control Devices	23	92	83	198
	Unroadworthy	16	197	10	223
	Drink Drive 0.05-0.08%	27	100	20	147
	Other	1 047	3 990	1 560	6 597
	TOTAL	2 027	9 832	3 526	15 385
1998/1999	Exceed Speed Limit	467	7 429	574	8 470
	Failed to Comply Seat Belts	418	1 404	851	2 673
	Failed to Obey Traffic Lights	39	450	58	547
	Failed To Obey Traffic Control Devices	26	121	39	186
	Unroadworthy	30	161	34	225
	Drink Drive 0.05-0.08%	12	79	24	115
	Other	671	16 198	874	17 743
	TOTAL	1 663	25 842	2 454	29 959
1999/2000	Exceed Speed Limit	861	13 961	911	15 733
	Failed to Comply Seat Belts	223	966	703	1 892
	Failed To Obey Traffic Lights	10	673	119	802
	Failed To Obey Traffic Control Devices	33	234	30	297
	Unroadworthy	20	89	19	128
	Drink Drive 0.05-0.08%	12	56	30	98
	Other	437	5 754	1 612	7 803
	TOTAL	1 596	21 733	3 424	26 753
2000/2001	Exceed Speed Limit*	1 050	23 333	825	25 208
	Failed to Comply Seat Belts	269	912	409	1 590
	Failed To Obey Traffic Lights	8	1 824	42	1 874
	Failed To Obey Traffic Control Devices	12	283	23	318
	Unroadworthy	19	100	11	130
	Drink Drive 0.05-0.08%	11	56	13	80
	Other	241	1 540	340	2 121
	TOTAL	1 610	28 048	1 663	31 321

Source: Integrated Justice Information System

* INCLUDES SPEED CAMERA APPARATUS

TABLE 10 - ROAD SAFETY INFORMATION

	1996/1997	1997/1998	1998/1999	1999/2000	2000/2001
Accidents and injuries					
No of Accidents	2 459	2 411	2 317	2 484	2 356
No of Fatal Accidents	60	55	51	48	46
No of Fatalities	70	63	57	52	53
No of Injuries	1 169	1 228	1 380	1 257	1 186
Injuries/10 000 pop	62.5	64.7	71.6	64.3	59.6
Injuries/10 000 lic drivers*	116.0	116.4	125.6	109.6	104.3
Injuries/10 000 reg vehicles**	123.4	125.2	138.4	124.4	117.6
Number of road fatalities by road type users					
Motor vehicle driver	26	25	21	19	15
Motor vehicle passenger	23	15	17	17	21
Motorcycle (rider and passenger)	7	3	8	3	6
Bicyclists, Pedestrians and Other	14	20	11	13	11
Total	70	63	57	52	53

Sources: Northern Territory Transport & Works Vehicle Accident Database and License Database

Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australian Demographic Statistics, 1996/1997 to 2000/2001 (ABS Cat no.3101.0)

* includes Full and Provisional Licences

** includes buses, Cranes, Motorcycles, Motor Vehicles, Prime Movers, Restricted Registrations and Trucks

TABLE II - DRUG OFFENCE COUNT BY FINANCIAL YEAR AND REGION

	CENTRAL	NORTHERN	SOUTHERN	TOTAL
1996/1997	63	753	164	980
1997/1998	84	574	126	784
1998/1999	98	574	79	751
1999/2000	136	862	160	1 158
2000/2001	185	632	182	999

Source: Integrated Justice Information System

**TABLE 12 - DRUG INFRINGEMENT NOTICE SPOT ISSUE BY FINANCIAL YEAR,
CLASSIFICATION AND REGION**

FINANCIAL YEAR	OFFENCE CLASSIFICATION	CENTRAL	NORTHERN	SOUTHERN	TOTAL
1996/1997	Cultivate For Personal Use	12	27	6	45
	Possess Cannabis For Personnel Use	88	173	82	343
	TOTAL	100	200	88	388
1997/1998	Cultivate For Personal Use	2	28	14	44
	Possess Cannabis For Personnel Use	48	222	105	375
	TOTAL	50	250	119	419
1998/1999	Cultivate For Personal Use	5	15	6	26
	Possess Cannabis For Personnel Use	61	209	59	329
	TOTAL	66	224	65	355
1999/2000	Cultivate For Personal Use	1	13	3	17
	Possess Cannabis For Personnel Use	63	244	75	382
	TOTAL	64	257	78	399
2000/2001	Cultivate For Personal Use	6	16	3	25
	Possess Cannabis For Personnel Use	49	295	84	428
	TOTAL	55	311	87	453

Source: Integrated Justice Information System

TABLE 13 - POLICE STAFF BY GENDER AS AT 30 JUNE 2001

Classification	Male	Female	Total
Deputy Commissioner	1	0	1
Assistant Commissioner	3	0	3
Commander	5	1	6
Superintendent	28	1	29
Senior Sergeant	39	7	46
Brevet Senior Sergeant	1	0	1
Sergeant	104	16	120
Brevet Sergeant	27	3	30
Senior Constable	196	47	243
Constable	250	80	330
Special Constable	1	0	1
Police Auxiliary	46	77	123
Aboriginal Community Police	42	9	51
TOTAL	743	241	984

Source: Personnel Integrated Payroll System.

Note: This total includes police staff on various forms of paid and unpaid leave.

TABLE 14 - CIVILIAN STAFF BY GENDER AS AT 30 JUNE 2001

Classification	Male	Female	Total
Executive Contract Officer 1	2	0	2
Executive Officer	2	3	5
Administrative Officer 8	0	2	2
Administrative Officer 7	2	2	4
Administrative Officer 6	8	11	19
Administrative Officer 5	1	6	7
Administrative Officer 4	9	13	22
Administrative Officer 3	6	23	29
Administrative Officer 2	8	51	59
Administrative Officer 1	6	9	15
Physical 7	3	0	3
Physical 5	5	1	6
Physical 4	2	0	2
Physical 2	11	3	14
Professional 3	2	1	3
Professional 2	1	7	8
Technical 6	2	0	2
Technical 5	1	0	1
Technical 4	5	0	5
Technical 3	6	0	6
Technical 2	2	3	5
Chief Pilot	1	0	1
Senior Pilot	2	0	2
Pilot	1	0	1
TOTAL	88	135	223

Source: Personnel Integrated Payroll System

TABLE 15 - FIRE AND RESCUE STAFF BY GENDER AS AT 30 JUNE 2001

Classification	Male	Female	Total
Executive Contract Officer 3	2	0	2
Executive Contract Officer 1	2	0	2
Divisional Commander	6	0	6
Station Commander	15	0	15
Station Officer	16	0	16
Senior Firefighter Qualified	10	0	10
Senior Firefighter	35	1	36
Firefighter Qualified	24	0	24
Firefighter B	7	0	7
Firefighter C	8	0	8
Firefighter D	0	0	0
Firefighter Recruit	10	0	10
TOTAL	135	1	136

Fire Auxiliary* 46 2 48

Source: Personnel Integrated Payroll System

Glossary

Apprehension	Apprehension incorporates all recorded law enforcement action against a person for suspected unlawful acts. It includes enforcement action by way of arrest and summons. The statistics are generated by counting all apprehension reports numbers. Some charges may subsequently be withdrawn or not substantiated.
Assault	Assault is the direct infliction of force, injury or violence upon a person, including attempts or threats, providing the attempts/threats are in the form of face to face direct confrontation and there is reason to believe that the attempts/threats can be immediately enacted.
Attempted murder	Attempted murder is the attempt to unlawfully kill another person by any means, act or omission.
ASOC	Australian Standard Offence Classification is a hierarchical classification developed by the ABS for use in the collection and publication of crime and justice statistics.
Blackmail/extortion	<p>Blackmail/extortion is to demand or unlawfully obtain money, property or any other item of value, or a service either tangible or intangible, not from the immediate possession of the victim but through coercive measures. It may include the use or threat of force, misuse of authority (including threat of criminal prosecution), or the threat of destruction of the victim's reputation or social standing at some time in the future, if the demands are not met.</p> <p>Note: it is distinguished from robbery in that there is the threat of further or continued coercive measures in the future instead of, or in addition to, an immediate threat.</p>
Driving causing death	Driving causing death is the unlawful killing of a person caused through culpable, dangerous or negligent driving.
Kidnapping/abduction	<p>Kidnapping/abduction is the unlawful seizing or taking away of another person:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• against that person's will; or• against the will of any parent, guardian or other person having• lawful custody or care of that person.
Manslaughter	<p>Manslaughter is the unlawful killing of a person caused:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• without intent to kill, usually as a result of a careless, reckless or negligent act;• intentionally but due to extreme provocation; or• when in a state of mind that impairs the capacity to understand or control one's actions.
Motor vehicle theft	Motor vehicle theft is the taking of a motor vehicle unlawfully or without permission. This excludes damaging and tampering/interfering with a motor vehicle.

Murder	Murder is the wilful killing of a person either intentionally or with reckless indifference to life.
Offence	An offence is an act considered prima facie to be in breach of the criminal law.
Outcome of investigations	<p>The stage that a police investigation has reached after a period of 30 days has elapsed since the recording of the Incident by police.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • INVESTIGATION NOT FINALISED. While no offender has been proceeded against at the time of reporting the outcome, the investigation remains open. It is either being actively pursued by investigators, or is pending/suspended. That is, while not actively being investigated, the case would be reopened if new evidence emerged. • INVESTIGATION FINALISED, NO OFFENDER PROCEEDED AGAINST. The reported crime is determined to be unfounded, or has been withdrawn by the complainant, or while an alleged offender has been identified no action is able to be taken due to time limitations, a statute bar applying, diplomatic Immunity, incompetence, death, age or imprisonment of the alleged offender. • INVESTIGATION FINALISED, OFFENDER PROCEEDED AGAINST. One or more alleged offenders are intended to be proceeded against in court by arrest, warrant, summons, notice to appear, etc or the alleged offenders are intended to be proceeded against by the convening of a diversionary conference, the administration of a formal caution or through some other legal process.
Protective Custody	Although drunkenness is not an offence in the Northern Territory, police have the power, under Section 128 of the <i>Police Administration Act</i> , to take into Protective Custody those persons who are in a public place or who are trespassing on private property and who are, in the opinion of the police officer, so intoxicated as to be unable to care for themselves. All person held in Protective Custody are held in police cells. Where the persons are handed over to the care of a sobering up shelter, they are released from Protective Custody and do not form part of Protective Custody statistics.
Robbery	Robbery offences involve, the unlawful taking of property, with intent to permanently deprive the owner of the property, from the immediate possession of a person, or an organisation, or control, custody or care of a person, accompanied by the use, and/or threatened use of immediate force or violence. Robbery victims can therefore be persons or organisations.

Sexual assault

Sexual assault is a physical assault of a sexual nature, directed another person where that person:

- does not give consent; or
- gives consent as a result of intimidation or fraud; or
- is legally deemed incapable of giving consent because of youth or temporary/permanent incapacity.

Unlawful entry with intent

The unlawful entry of a structure (either forced or unforced) with the intent to commit an offence such as theft, property damage, assault, etc. Includes burglary, break and enter and stealing. Excludes shoplifting and stealing from a house or premise to which the offender has been invited or has legitimate access hereby the intent was unlawful but the entry was not. Also excludes trespass whereby entry is unlawful but there is no intent to commit an offence.

Structures must be contained (i.e. have walls) and capable of being secured in some form. They include a house, flat, tent, houseboat, caravan, campervan, garage, shed, office, bank, shop, service station, hotel, factory, warehouse, school, church, hospital or public building. Motor vehicles, carports, yards and verandahs are excluded.

For the purposes of determining the number of counts of UEWI, a place/premise is a single, connected property, containing one or more structures, all of which are occupied by the same person or group of people. The occupant(s) may own, rent, lease or otherwise inhabit the structure(s).

There are two offence categories of UEWI:

- UEWI involving the taking of property, means the unlawful entry of a structure with the intent to commit a criminal act, resulting in the taking of property from the structure.
- UEWI other, means the unlawful entry of a structure with the intent to commit a criminal act, but does not result in the taking of property from the structure.

Victim

The victim varies according to the offence category:

- for murder and attempted murder, manslaughter and driving causing death, assault, sexual assault and kidnapping/abduction, the victim is an individual person;
- for robbery, the victim may be either an individual person or an organisation. Where the robbery involves an organisation or business, the element of property ownership is the key to determining the number and type of robbery victims;
- if the robbery only involves property belonging to an organisation, then one victim (i.e. the organisation) is counted regardless of the number of employees from which the property is taken. However, if robbery of an organisation also involves personal property in an employee's custody, then both the organisation and employee(s) are counted as victims;

- for blackmail/extortion, the victim may be either an individual person or an organisation;
- for UEWI, the victim is the place/premise which is defined as a single connected property that is owned, rented or occupied by the same person or group of people;
- for motor vehicle theft, the victim is the motor vehicle; and
- for other theft, the victim is either an individual person or an organisation.

Common Abbreviations and Acronyms

ABCI	Australian Bureau of Criminal Intelligence
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACPO	Aboriginal Community Police Officer
ACPR	Australasian Centre for Policing Research
ACS	Australian Customs Service
ADPI	Associate Diploma of Police Investigations
AFAC	Australian Fire Authorities Council
AFP	Australian Federal Police
AFSM	Australian Fire Service Medal
AIC	Australian Institute of Criminology
AIMSS	Aboriginal and Islander Medical Support Service
AIU	Accident Investigation Unit
AIPM	Australian Institute of Police Management
ANCO	Australian National Classification of Offences
APM	Australian Police Medal
APEC	Asia Pacific Economic Communities
APMC	Australasian Police Ministers' Council
ASIO	Australian Security Intelligence Organisation
AUSTRAC	Australian Transaction Reporting and Analysis Centre
BCI	Bureau of Criminal Intelligence
CADS	Computer Aided Dispatch System
CBD	Central Business District
CBT	Competency Based Training
CDEP	Community Development Employment Projects
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CIB	Criminal Investigation Branch
COAG	Council Of Australian Government
DARE	Drug Abuse Resistance Education
DASA	Drug and Alcohol Services Association
DEU	Drug Enforcement Unit
DCAT	Department of Communications and Advanced Technology
DCIS	Department of Corporate and Information Services
DCIS-CAPS	Department of Corporate and Information Services' Contract and Procurement Services
DINS	Drug Infringement Notification Scheme
DIU	Drug Intelligence Unit
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic Acid
DPP	Director of Public Prosecutions
DVCC	Domestic Violence Coordinating Committee
DVI	Disaster Victim Identification
DVPSC	Domestic Violence Prosecutions Sub-Committee
EBA	Enterprise Bargaining Agreement
EEO	Equal Employment Opportunity
EMA	Emergency Management Australia
EOC	Emergency Operations Centre
EOMP	Equal Opportunity Management Plan
EPIRB	Emergency Position Indicating Radio Beacon
ERA	Emergency Response Area
EROI	Electronic Record of Interview
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FERG	Fire and Emergency Response Group

FIN	Fisheries Infringement Notice
HRM	Human Resource Management
IJIS	Integrated Justice Information System
INTERPOL	International Criminal Police Organisation
IPMP	International Police Management Program
JES	Job Evaluation System
JESCC	Joint Emergency Services Communication Centre
JTDT	Joint Target Development Team
LPO	Local Police Office
MCAJ	Ministerial Council on the Administration of Justice
MCCOC	Model Criminal Code Officers Committee
MCRP	Minor Complaints Resolution Procedure
MFEU	Marine and Fisheries Enforcement Unit
MIS	Management Information System
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPR	Miscellaneous Property Report
NAFIS	National Automated Fingerprint Identification System
NATA	National Association of Testing Authorities
NCA	National Crime Authority
NCSU	National Crime Statistics Unit
NEMC	National Emergency Management Committee
NEPI	National Exchange of Police Information
NFIIS	National Firearms Information Interchange System
NIFS	National Institute of Forensic Science
NNI	National Names Index
NPESC	National Police Education Standards Council
NPPIAC	National Police Professionalism Implementation Advisory Committee
NPRU	National Police Research Unit
NRIS	National Registration and Inquiry System
NTB	National Training Board
NTES	National Territory Emergency Service
NTFAST	Northern Territory Fire Alarm System Transmission
NTFRS	Northern Territory Fire and Rescue Service
NTFS	Northern Territory Fire Service
NTPFES	Northern Territory Police, Fire and Emergency Services
NTPS	Northern Territory Public Sector
OCPE	Office of the Commissioner for Public Employment
OIC	Officer in Charge
OSTT	Occupational Safety and Tactics Training
PAA	Police Administration Act
PA	Police Auxiliary
PC	Protective Custody
PCA	Prescribed Concentration of Alcohol
PCPAG	Police Commissioners' Policy Advisory Group
PEAG	Police Ethnic Advisory Group
PICS	Police Information Control System
PIPS	Personnel and Integrated Payroll System
PMC	Peter McAulay Centre
PMDP	Police Management Development Program
PRC	Police Review Committee
PRD	Professional Responsibility Division
PROMIS	Police Realtime Online Management Information System
PSCC	Protective Security Coordination Centre
PSMC	Public Sector Management Course
PTU	Police Technical Unit

RAP	Remote Area Patrol
RCIADIC	Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody
REI	Remote Electronic Input
RIO	Regional Intelligence Officer
SAC-PAV	Standing Advisory Committee on Commonwealth/State Cooperation for Protection Against Violence
SaFER	Shooters and Firearms Easier Registration
SBC	School Based Constable
SPEAR	Single Point of Entry Access and Retrieval
TINES	Territory Infringement Notices Enforcement Scheme
TRG	Territory Response Group
TWIN	Territory Wide Intelligence Network
UEWI	Unlawful Entry With Intent
VOQ	Visiting Officers' Quarters

Contact Details

POLICE

Direct all correspondence to the Commissioner of Police, PO Box 39764 Winnellie NT 0821

Headquarters

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Yuendumu
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Kintore

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Santa Teresa

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Yirrkala

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Galiwinku

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Imanpa

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Milikapiti

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Nguiu

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Numbulwar

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Yarralin

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NORTHERN TERRITORY FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICE

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Palmerston

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Tennant Creek Fire Station
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All Darwin Stations and the Alice Springs Fire Station are staffed 24 hours a day for emergency response. Fire Officers at other centres are on 24-hour call.

In addition, Volunteer Brigades are located at:-

Adelaide River, Batchelor, Bees Creek, Borroloola, Elliott, Emily Hills (Alice Springs), Howard Springs, Humpty Doo, Ilparpa, Koolpinyah, Larrimah, Mataranka, Pine Creek, Virginia and Yirrkala.

NORTHERN TERRITORY EMERGENCY SERVICE

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Cox Peninsula

Cox Peninsula Volunteer Unit
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Palmerston

Palmerston Volunteer Unit
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Avon Downs

C/- Police
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Batchelor

C/- Police
Tel: (08) 8976 0015

Borrooloola

Borrooloola Volunteer Unit
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Fire and Emergency Response Group
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Lajamanu (Hooker Creek)

Lajamanu Volunteer Unit
C/- Police
Tel: (08) 8975 0622

Maranboy (Bamyili)

C/- Police
Tel: (08) 8975 4500

Ngukurr

C/- Police
Tel: (08) 8975 4644

Pine Creek

C/- Police
Tel: (08) 8976 1255

Timber Creek

Timber Creek Volunteer Unit
C/- Police
Tel: (08) 8975 0733

Daly River

Daly River Volunteer Unit
C/- Police
Tel: (08) 8978 2466

Gunbalanya (Oenpelli)

C/- Police
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Kulgera

C/- Police
Tel: (08) 8956 0974

Maningrida

C/- Police
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Mataranka

Fire and Emergency Response Group
C/- Police
Tel: (08) 8975 4511

Ntaria (Hermannsburg)

C/- Police
Tel: (08) 8956 7422

Pirlangimpi (Garden Point)

C/- Police
Tel: (08) 8978 3967

Ti Tree

Ti Tree Volunteer Unit
C/- Police
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