



Queensland
Government

MINISTERIAL PORTFOLIO STATEMENTS

2002-03 STATE BUDGET

**MINISTER FOR
POLICE AND CORRECTIVE SERVICES**

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

**Hon. Tony McGrady MP
Minister for Police and
Corrective Services
and Minister Assisting the
Premier on the Carpentaria
Minerals Province**

**R Atkinson
Commissioner of Police**

DEPARTMENTAL OVERVIEW

STRATEGIC ISSUES

The Queensland Police Service (QPS) *Vision and Guiding Principles* provide the Department's broad strategic direction. The Service's primary aim is to enhance the safety and security of the Queensland community.

The Service continues to implement the Government's commitment to be *Tough on Crime, Tough on Causes of Crime*. The *Queensland Crime Prevention Strategy – Building Safer Communities* provides direction for crime prevention across the whole-of-Government, and in particular the QPS.

One of the Service's guiding principles is to work in partnership with the Queensland community to prevent, detect and investigate crime through innovative, problem solving approaches. The Service is continuing to emphasise proactive policing strategies that have the potential to significantly reduce crime rates in the long term. In 2002-03, the Service will fund a number of Problem-Oriented and Partnership Policing projects. Neighbourhood Police Beats and Police Beat Shopfronts will support partnering between police and the community to find solutions to local issues.

In working towards safer and more supportive communities, the QPS is dedicated to providing a professional, outcome-focused service. The introduction of *Aligning Services and Priorities* in June 2001 has seen the QPS align its objectives and directions with a set of specific strategic outcomes. In addition, the recently introduced Operational Performance Review (OPR) has seen the Service focus on the performance of police districts using a range of performance indicators, including crime trends.

The QPS is also dedicated to being accountable to the people of Queensland. The newly developed Client Service Charter and Standards will convey to the Queensland public the nature and quality of service that can be expected of the QPS.

The Government is committed to increasing the size of the QPS to 9,100 police officers by 2005. To support the growth in police numbers, targeted strategic plans have been developed in a number of areas including capital works and the management of human resources, information and assets.

Capital works infrastructure enhancements will upgrade, extend and replace existing facilities to accommodate the additional police. Infrastructure development remains a high priority, particularly in the South East with its rapidly expanding population and associated increase in demand for policing services. The Service's *Information Management Strategic Plan 2001-10* will ensure its information management systems are well-placed to meet organisational needs, keep pace with technological change, and respond to technological criminal activity.

Demographic and Socio-Economic Trends

Causal links between crime and demographic, economic and social factors are often unclear. However, certain groups in the community are more likely to experience crime. For instance young people, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders and unemployed people are at a higher risk of experiencing assault. Single parents and people renting are at a higher risk of break and enter. At the same time, most crimes are committed by males, with male juveniles accounting for a large proportion of property crime, particularly break and enter. The Service is undertaking a number of projects to help address the causes of crime. These include the establishment of Neighbourhood Police Beats and Police Beat Shopfronts, *The At Risk Premises* project and Problem-Oriented and Partnership Policing strategies.

According to the 1996 Census, Queensland's Indigenous population accounts for 2.8% of its total population while overseas born Australians account for 16.8% of the population. The Service has a number of programs to address Queensland's diversity, including Police Liaison Officers and Cross-Cultural Liaison Officers, which seek to improve relations between members of the Service and Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander and ethnic community groups and to assist these communities to access policing services.

In addition, the QPS is strongly supporting working groups established to further the recommendations of: the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody, the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Women's Task Force on Violence, Reconciliation Queensland and the Cape York Justice Study. Through these forums the Service is contributing to the implementation of the recommendations of the *Queensland Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Justice Agreement* and participating in negotiations toward establishing the *Queensland Family Violence Agreement*.

Queensland has the most decentralised population of any State. The QPS is taking an active role in the Government's *Access Queensland* initiative, which seeks to enhance access to government services, particularly for those people in rural and remote areas. The QPS is currently participating in a project team that is developing an Integrated Receiving System, and will shortly commence re-engineering the processes associated with applying for permits to conduct major public events.

While it remains decentralised, over recent years the Queensland population has shifted from rural and remote areas to larger centres. By 2021, South East Queensland is forecast to account for three-quarters of the State's growth and more than two-thirds of its population. High growth rates are also predicted for the Gold and Sunshine Coasts, Far North and Wide Bay-Burnett. This trend is significant in planning for new buildings and facilities that support the efficient deployment of police resources.

Critical Challenges

The growth in demand for policing services means that the QPS must increasingly develop intelligence-led, problem-oriented, coordinated strategies to reduce and prevent crime. New technologies will help the Service but will also provide greater opportunities for crimes such as terrorism, fraud and e-crime. The QPS will need to constantly monitor the impact of emerging technologies.

Both local and global issues will affect the Queensland policing environment. Changing demographics, family structures, living conditions, and the impact of technology will place greater demands on police and influence the community's expectations of its police services. Police will continue to be challenged by the globalisation of communities and economies, international tension and conflict, and shifting priorities. Issues such as transnational crime (including illegal immigration and e-crime), terrorism and civil disorder represent key challenges for the QPS.

The international trade in illicit drugs continues to be a significant concern for law enforcement. As well as the traditional role of reducing the availability of drugs, police are increasingly focusing on demand reduction and harm minimisation strategies.

There are two key policy documents guiding the management of drug-related harm in Queensland, the *National Drug Strategic Framework 1998-99 to 2002-03*, and *Beyond A Quick Fix: Queensland Drug Strategic Framework 1999-2000 to 2003-2004*. These documents embody three main principles: harm minimisation, social justice and intersectoral collaboration. The QPS has actively participated in the development and implementation of the strategies through the Ministerial Council on Drug Strategy and the Queensland Drug Coordinating Committee. The QPS receives a portion of the shared funding that comes to Queensland from the National Drug Strategy. The purpose of the funding is to develop and implement strategies to address drug and alcohol-related harms in the community.

Performance Information

This is the fourth Ministerial Portfolio Statement produced under the *Managing for Outcomes* (MFO) structure. The *Strategic Performance Management Framework* under which the Service operates is currently being examined. It will benefit from the outcomes of the ASAP process and the recently introduced Operational Performance Review (OPR). OPR focuses on the performance of police districts using a range of performance indicators, including crime trends, to ensure the QPS continues to provide a professional service to the community.

2002-03 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The Service's 2002-03 Budget allocation includes \$30.5 million for the continuation of critical infrastructure and support projects, including:

- Loganholme police station;
- Mackay North police station;
- Mundingburra police station, district headquarters and regional office;
- Palm Island police station and watchhouse; and
- Toowoomba police station, district headquarters and regional office (stage 2).

The provision of \$15 million for information management in 2002-03 will ensure that the Service can progress priorities identified in its *Information Management Strategic Plan 2001-10* including a range of projects required to achieve the Integrated Justice Information System - the key information management priority for a coordinated criminal justice system. This, in turn, will enable the Service to work smarter and more effectively and efficiently.

The Service's 2002-03 Budget also provides for the continued implementation of initiatives that were the subject of election commitments. All election commitments will be delivered in full by the end of the term and a number will be funded and significantly implemented this year. Major initiatives that have been or are being implemented include:

- an increase in police numbers to reach the target of 9,100 by 2005;
- the establishment of a State Flying Squad comprising 20 officers;
- Illicit Market Scans;
- a further ten Police Beats and ten Shopfronts;
- the establishment of 16 Tactical Crime Squads; and
- the development of responses to the recommendations of Project Axis.

DEPARTMENTAL OUTPUTS

Proactive, Problem-Oriented Policing

This output describes the provision of activities that seek to prevent crime from occurring. Addressing the causes of crime, through a range of proactive initiatives, will help to reduce the level of crime and develop safer, more supportive communities.

Crime Detection, Investigation and Prosecution

This output describes the provision of general duty activities involving calls for service. These activities constitute the police response to general crime and other calls for assistance received from members of the community. Through the application of effective policing techniques and the conduct of professional investigations, the Service identifies and prosecutes persons who break the law in Queensland. These activities contribute to the development of safer, more supportive communities.

Combating Major and Organised Crime

This output describes crime operations and criminal investigations conducted throughout the State by specialist officers, typically targeting larger scale offences. These activities contribute to the development of safer, more supportive communities. Identifying and prosecuting the perpetrators of crime can reduce the negative impact on the community in the longer term and contribute to improved personal and public safety.

Preservation of Public Safety

This output describes the provision of policing services that preserve public safety and good order during civil emergencies and special events. During times of emergency or disaster, the risks to personal and public safety are often very high. An effective policing response will minimise the risks and contribute to safer, more supportive communities.

Traffic Policing, Speed Management and Camera Operations

This output describes the provision of proactive and reactive traffic policing operations, or those activities intended to prevent or detect motorists committing traffic offences. Road safety is a key factor in the development of safer, more supportive communities.

Ethical Standards and Public Accountability

This output describes the provision of services that ensure Queensland has a police service that is fully accountable, well managed and characterised by the professionalism of its members. The services provided under this output include internal investigations, audit, risk management and integrated policy development. They support an accountable management framework and assist in the development of safer, more supportive communities.

This information is summarised in the following table:

OUTPUT LINKAGES WITH GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES

Output Name	Whole-of-Government Priorities
1. Proactive, problem-oriented policing	Safer and more supportive communities
2. Crime detection, investigation and prosecution	Safer and more supportive communities
3. Combating major and organised crime	Safer and more supportive communities
4. Preservation of public safety	Safer and more supportive communities
5. Traffic policing, speed management and camera operations	Safer and more supportive communities
6. Ethical standards and public accountability	Safer and more supportive communities

DEPARTMENTAL FINANCIAL SUMMARY

	2001-02 Budget \$'000	2001-02 Est. Actual \$'000	2002-03 Estimate \$'000
CONTROLLED			
Revenue			
Output revenue	833,297	841,704	890,012
Own source revenue	36,923	45,297	27,452
Total revenue	870,220	887,001	917,464
Total expenses	870,220	887,001	917,464
Operating result	..	..	..
NET ASSETS	568,755	599,829	651,707
ADMINISTERED			
Revenue			
Administered item revenue	871	871	755
Other administered revenue	4,890	2,017	5,335
Total revenue	5,761	2,888	6,090
Expenses			
Transfers of administered revenue to Government	4,890	2,017	5,335
Administered expenses	871	871	755
Total expenses	5,761	2,888	6,090
Note:	1. Explanations of variances are provided in the Explanation of Variances in the Financial Statements section and Output Statements of Financial Performance.		

APPROPRIATIONS

	2001-02 Budget \$'000	2002-03 Estimate \$'000
Controlled Items		
Departmental Outputs	833,297	890,012
Equity Adjustment	937	34,202
Administered Items	871	755
Vote Total	835,105	924,969
Note:	1. A reconciliation of appropriations to the Financial Statements follows the Financial Statements.	

STAFFING^{1,2}

Output/Activity	Notes	2001-02 Est. Actual	2002-03 Estimate
OUTPUTS			
Proactive, problem-oriented policing		2,495	2,581
Crime detection, investigation and prosecution		2,503	2,589
Combating major and organised crime		2,637	2,728
Preservation of public safety		1,425	1,473
Traffic policing, speed management and camera operations		1,863	1,927
Ethical standards and public accountability		297	306
Total Outputs		11,220	11,604
Total		11,220	11,604
Notes:			
1. Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs) as at 30 June.			
2. Corporate FTEs are allocated across the outputs to which they relate.			

2002-03 OUTPUT SUMMARY

Output	Total Cost \$'000	Sources of Revenue			
		Output Revenue \$'000	User Charges \$'000	C'wealth Revenue \$'000	Other Revenue \$'000
Proactive, problem-oriented policing	203,161	196,994	2,661	..	3,506
Crime detection, investigation and prosecution	204,732	198,527	2,784	..	3,421
Combating major and organised crime	215,050	208,523	2,871	..	3,656
Preservation of public safety	116,279	112,791	1,471	..	2,017
Traffic policing, speed management and camera operations	154,237	149,684	1,937	..	2,616
Ethical standards and public accountability	24,005	23,493	123	..	389
Total	917,464	890,012	11,847	..	15,605
Note:					
1. Explanations of variances are provided in the Financial Statements and Output Statements of Financial Performance.					

OUTPUT PERFORMANCE

OUTPUT: Proactive, Problem-Oriented Policing

DESCRIPTION

Over the past 20 to 30 years, policing responses across the world have been characterised by an increasing emphasis on the importance of addressing the causes of crime - not just the symptoms. A cornerstone of this approach, generally known as problem-oriented policing, is that strategies for addressing the causes of crime should be multifaceted, frequently involving the community both in their development and implementation. Problem-oriented policing has the potential to significantly reduce crime rates in the long term. The Service has been involved in problem-oriented policing for several years and is continuing to increase the emphasis placed on proactive policing strategies. Accordingly, "Proactive, Problem-Oriented Policing" has been identified as an output of the Service.

REVIEW OF OUTPUT PERFORMANCE

Recent Achievements

- Under the Neighbourhood Police Beat (Beats) program, police patrol a defined local area or beat. The program increases community access to policing services, strengthens partnerships between the community and police, and facilitates a problem solving approach to local problems.
- Police Beat Shopfronts (Shopfronts) are generally established in shopping centres and central business districts, where they provide a visible police presence and facilitate community access to the police.
- The election commitment *Tough on Crime, Tough on Causes of Crime: 2001 and Beyond* contains a commitment to establish an additional ten Beats and ten Shopfronts over three years, bringing the total number of Shopfronts throughout the State to 50 and the total number of Beats to 32 by February 2004. In 2001-02 the Service commenced, continued or finished establishing seven Beats at Holloway's Beach, Oxley, Tullawong, Rochedale South, Goodna, North Ipswich and Crestmead. It also provided three new Shopfronts at Willows Shopping Town in Townsville, Cannon Hill K-Mart Plaza and Morayfield Shopping Centre.
- *The At Risk Premises (TARP)* project continued to be expanded in 2001-02 to address unlawful entry offences. Five new locations were included at Palm Beach, Brisbane City, Warwick, Stanthorpe and Goondiwindi. Evaluation reports for Beenleigh, Goodna, Dutton Park, Townsville and Innisfail were completed. Generally, the evaluations indicate a reduction in repeat victimisation and a high level of satisfaction with the police services in divisions working with TARP.
- In September 2001 the Service supported the 6th *International Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design Association Conference*. This major conference was held in Brisbane, attracting many international experts in the field.

- The Service conducted a Home Assist/Secure Course in April/May 2002 in conjunction with the Department of Housing. Also in May 2002 it conducted Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design training with the Esk and Gold Coast City Councils, and launched a poster and ribbon campaign in conjunction with Domestic Violence Week (5-11 May 2002).
- The Queensland Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Police (QATSIP) Trial continued to assess the impact of transferring responsibility for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Community Police from Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Councils to the QPS. The trial was conducted at Woorabinda, Badu Island and Yarrabah. There are currently 16 QATSIP officers employed under the program. An evaluation of the trial will be completed by the end of June 2002.
- The Service continued to support the Police Liaison Officer Program, which now includes 124 positions for officers from culturally diverse backgrounds to provide assistance to police and community members throughout the State. In addition, there are eight full-time and 17 part-time Cross-Cultural Liaison Officers State-wide.
- The Service was represented on a number of peak Ethnic groups including the National Police Ethnic Advisory Bureau, the Police Ethnic Advisory Bureau (Queensland), the Ethnic Communities Council Queensland and the Interdepartmental Committee on Multicultural Affairs. It was also represented on numerous locally based committees.
- Ongoing Problem-Oriented and Partnership Policing (POPP) awareness lectures and training were provided throughout the State. An amount of \$0.2 million was provided in 2001-02 to support over 20 new and innovative POPP projects, including:
 - Project Core - a joint project with Queensland Transport, Maroochy Shire Council, Main Roads and the QPS to reduce unlawful street drag racing, including by encouraging legal rallies and vehicle displays;
 - the DPI joined with Crime Stoppers to encourage community participation in reducing arson attacks in Beerburrum, Tuan, Toolara and Wongi State forests; and
 - the Chinese - QPS Youth Group promoted interaction between young people in the Chinese community and the QPS. This project has recently been evaluated and considered a success by the University of Queensland.
- The 11th Annual Commissioner's Lantern Award was held in December 2001, recognising excellence in POPP initiatives. The winner of the Gold Award for 2001 was the Asian Specialist Support Unit's Progress in Partnership Policing project, which focussed on problems associated with Chinese New Year Celebrations. The project was selected from seven innovative finalists.
- The recently introduced Operational Performance Review (OPR) helps reinforce the implementation of POPP by encouraging police to develop a more analytical approach to addressing crime problems. It enables the Commissioner to hold regular, performance-focussed meetings to review each police district's activities.

- A trial of OPR has been conducted since 1 July 2001 involving all districts. It was implemented in three phases. Phase one focussed on information gathering and awareness raising. Phase two focussed on problem identification and the development of response strategies. Phase three focussed more strongly on strategic problem solving and the effective deployment of resources within the districts.
- The Service has been recognised for its role in a number of crime prevention activities through the Australian Violence Prevention Awards. In particular, two projects were awarded certificates of merit and monetary prizes of \$5,000 each.
 - The Yarrabah Police Citizens Youth Club Community Centre was recognised for its impact on the lifestyle of Yarrabah's young people. The Centre provides an alternative to drug and alcohol use and helps combat juvenile crime, anti-social behaviour and the community's high suicide rate.
 - The Mooloolaba Streetsafe Project was acknowledged for its role in enhancing the safety of residents and visitors and the security of property.

Future Developments

- The QPS is making significant changes to the cultural competence training given to personnel. These changes involve modifying recruit training, providing ongoing training to all officers and providing community-specific training for officers appointed to Indigenous communities.
- The Service is jointly preparing proposals with selected Indigenous Community Councils and other departments to investigate and facilitate the establishment of Police Citizens Youth Clubs Activity Centres in Indigenous communities. Initial discussions are taking place with stakeholders on Palm Island and Mornington Island. Other Community Councils have also expressed a willingness to become involved.
- The Service continues its commitment to Indigenous community consultation with the expansion of the Indigenous Community Consultative Groups in a number of areas and the continuation of the Aboriginal and Islander Reference Group.
- The remaining Police Beats and Shopfronts will be established by February 2004, including a Beat at Manoora, Cairns and Shopfronts at Coolangatta and Springfield in 2002-03.
- An amount of \$0.2 million is provided in 2002-03 to offer direct financial support to new and innovative POPP projects. The Commissioner's Lantern Awards will continue to recognise outstanding POPP projects.
- A formal evaluation of the OPR trial is planned both internally and with researchers from Griffith University. Further developments are being considered and will be incorporated into the introduction of Stage One of OPR on 1 July 2002. These developments include aligning it more closely with the *Managing for Outcomes* framework and broadening the scope of future reviews to include all those commands and divisions that support operational policing throughout the State.

- State-wide domestic violence training will be conducted for all police in relation to the recent amendments to the *Domestic Violence (Family Protection) Act 1989*.
- A four-day School Based Police Conference will be held in July 2002. The Neighbourhood Watch State Conference will be held at Logan on 12 October 2002 on the theme of "Youth, Culture and Safety". The theme of Crime Prevention Week (6-12 October 2002) is yet to be confirmed.
- The Government has established a Graffiti Taskforce to look at new, innovative ways to tackle the graffiti problem at a local and State-wide level. The focus will be on developing tailored, local solutions in cooperation with business, local governments and all groups affected by the problem.

OUTPUT STATEMENT

Output: Proactive, Problem-Oriented Policing				
Measures	Notes	2001-02 Est.	2001-02 Estimated Actual	2002-03 Est.
Quantity				
Percentage of resources allocated to this output		22.7%	22.13%	22.13%
Number of hours spent on this output		4,100,000 -4,300,000	4,363,370	4,200,000 -4,400,000
Number of hours spent performing patrols		1,600,000 -1,800,000	1,639,940	1,500,000 -1,700,000
Rate of unreported offences	1,2			
Break and enter		20%-30%	23.4%	20%-30%
Attempted break and enter		55%-65%	58.6%	55%-65%
Motor vehicle theft		1%-2%	1.9%	1%-2%
Robbery/attempted robbery		55%-65%	59.5%	55%-65%
Assault/attempted assault		65%-75%	69.7%	65%-75%
Sexual assault		75%-85%	81.1%	75%-85%
Victimisation rate	1,2			
Break and enter		5,700 -5,800	5,796.9	5,700-5,800
Attempted break and enter		2,500 -2,600	2,560.5	2,500-2,600
Motor vehicle theft		1,350 -1,450	1,400.0	1,350-1,450
Robbery/attempted robbery		600-700	622.6	600-700
Assault/attempted assault		7,000 -8,000	7,646.1	7,000-8,000
Sexual assault		300-400	364.1	300-400
Quality				
Percentage change in the rate of reported personal safety offences (per 100,000 population)	3	-1% to 1%	2.5%	-1% to 1%
Percentage change in the rate of reported property security offences (per 100,000 population)	3	-1% to 1%	-4.8%	-1% to 1%
Levels of community satisfaction with police generally	4,5	60%-70%	69.8%	65%-75%
Perceived level of personal safety and property security	4,5			
a) Persons aged 18 years and over feeling safe in the following situations (safe and very safe):				
- home alone		85%-95%	87.5%	85%-95%
- walking/jogging locally		60%-70%	62.9%	60%-70%
- travelling on public transport		45%-55%	51.8%	45%-55%
b) Perceptions of persons aged 18 and over about problems in the neighbourhood (major problem and somewhat a problem)				
- housebreaking		55%-65%	76.8%	70%-80%
- motor vehicle theft		40%-50%	63.4%	60%-70%
- graffiti or other vandalism		40%-50%	72.6%	70%-80%
Satisfaction with police support for community programs	4,5	65%-75%	74.8%	70%-80%

Output: Proactive, Problem-Oriented Policing (Cont.)

Narrative summary of problem-oriented policing initiatives by relevant output		Narrative in Output text	Narrative in Output text	Narrative in Output text
State Contribution (\$'000)		189,407	186,303	196,994
Other Revenue (\$'000)		8,103	10,134	6,167
Total Cost (\$'000)		197,510	196,437	203,161

Notes:

1. Derived from the Queensland Police Service/Office of the Government Statistician *Crime Victim Survey 2000*.
2. Break and enter, attempted break and enter, and motor vehicle theft rates are calculated per 100,000 households. Robbery/attempted robbery, assault/attempted assault and sexual assault rates are calculated per 100,000 population.
3. Due to the time frames for the 2002-03 Budget, it is not possible to provide reported offence data for the full 2001-02 financial year. Therefore, reported offence data are based on an estimation of July 2001-March 2002 statistics.
4. Derived from the AC Nielsen *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing July to December 2001*.
5. 2001-02 estimate was based on the Australian Bureau of Statistics *Population Survey Monitor: 2000 Calendar Year: Community Perceptions of Police Services* results. In 2001 the *Population Survey Monitor* ceased and was replaced with the AC Nielsen *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing*. Caution should be shown in comparing results from the two surveys due to survey methodology differences.

Output Statement of Financial Performance – Proactive, Problem-Oriented Policing

	Notes	2001-02 Budget \$'000	2001-02 Est. Act. \$'000	2002-03 Estimate \$'000
Operating Revenues				
Output revenue	1	189,407	186,303	196,994
User charges		2,628	2,606	2,661
Grants and other contributions	2	2,178	6,552	2,413
Other	3	3,297	976	1,093
Total operating revenues		197,510	196,437	203,161
Operating Expenses				
Revaluation decrement		..	..	..
Employee expenses		156,523	151,078	159,909
Supplies and services		24,168	28,093	25,513
Equity return expense		7,647	7,683	7,917
Depreciation and amortisation		7,073	7,249	7,407
Grants and subsidies		138	305	313
Other		1,837	1,997	1,857
Borrowing costs expense		124	32	245
Total operating expenses		197,510	196,437	203,161
NET SURPLUS OR DEFICIT BEFORE EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS		..	..	..
Extraordinary items		..	..	..
NET SURPLUS OR DEFICIT		..	..	..
Notes:				
1. The allocation of resources across outputs is guided by the results of the Service's activity based costing methodology and the bi-annual State-wide Activity Survey.				
2. Estimated actual includes a grant received from the Department of the Premier and Cabinet for CHOGM.				
3. The decrease from the 2001-02 Budget is due to the treatment of revenue from seconded employees, which are now offset against employee expenses as per the Minimum Reporting Requirements.				

OUTPUT PERFORMANCE

OUTPUT: Crime Detection, Investigation and Prosecution

DESCRIPTION

Responding to calls for service is a core function of the QPS and arguably the most visible component of policing in Queensland. A significant proportion of the Service's total resources are allocated in this area to ensure appropriate and timely responses are provided when members of the Queensland community seek police assistance. While the Service responds to a wide variety of incidents that extend from life threatening emergencies to matters of general community assistance, the majority of calls for service are crime-related. In dealing with these matters, effective policing techniques are applied and professional investigations conducted with a view to identifying and prosecuting persons who break the law in Queensland. The Service has identified this output as "Crime Detection, Investigation and Prosecution".

REVIEW OF OUTPUT PERFORMANCE

Recent Achievements

- The Service recognises that its major infrastructure needs will be best addressed through longer-term strategic asset enhancement, replacement and expansion programs. To this end, the Service completed its *Ten Year Capital Investment Strategic Plan 2001-02 to 2011-12*.
- Details of the projects completed in 2001-02 as part of the \$30.5 million capital works program are provided in the Capital Acquisition Statement on pages 1-44 and 1-45.
- In order to meet the Government's target strength of 9,100 police by August 2005, the Service continued to implement the *Ten Year Staffing Plan*, with approximately 600 new officers recruited and trained each year. The civilianisation program continued in 2001-02 with an additional 60 staff member positions approved to meet general growth and replace police in non-operational positions. As at 1 May 2002, the Service comprised 8,001 sworn members and 3,124 unsworn members.
- The Service finalised its *Information Management Strategic Plan 2001-2010*, which sets the strategic direction for the Service's information management environment over the next ten years. Major achievements over 2001-02 include:
 - enhancements to the offender histories module in Polaris, which allows details of offender histories to be accessed State-wide and viewed and printed at local desktops;
 - enhancements to Polaris to process and record information related to the drug diversion legislation introduced in June 2001;
 - outdated computer equipment being replaced across the State (more than 4,000 desktops and 400 laptops); and
 - enhancements to the QPS computing system to reflect changes to driver licensing across Australia.

- A total of 16 Tactical Crime Squads will be established by February 2004 to target known crime hotspots and drug offenders. The first five Squads have commenced operations at Logan/Gold Coast, City/Fortitude Valley, Cairns, Townsville and the Sunshine Coast. Squads at Rockhampton and Mackay will commence on 1 July 2002.
- In 2001-02, DNA samples have been regularly collected by police from crime scenes and offenders/suspects. DNA testing has linked 60 prisoners to crime scenes. There have been 159 suspects identified for 1,244 offences that were unlikely to have been solved otherwise. The Prisoner Sampling Team began testing prisoners in December 2000 and as at April 2002, had taken samples from 4,534 prisoners. More than 19,000 DNA samples have been collected since DNA sampling began in prisons in December 2000. During this time, there has been a total of 363 crime scene to crime scene links.
- Project Lighthouse was established in 1994 to identify, analyse and recommend appropriate action relative to potential issues of risk arising from Service operations involving the use of force. To continue and enhance the work of Project Lighthouse, the Service established a permanent Operational Research and Advisory Unit. This Unit overviews, researches and makes recommendations on police 'use of force' issues. An amount of \$0.2 million was provided in 2001-02 to finalise the outstanding purchase of approximately 2,000 hinged handcuffs and establish the new Unit. The Service has worked with an Australian manufacturer to develop suitable hinged handcuffs that will be available for field testing in the near future.
- The Police Powers Reference Group convened to commence a review of the *Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000*, considering amendments proposed by the Service and other matters relating to the effectiveness of the Act. The Group has broad representation including from the Queensland Council of Civil Liberties, Aboriginal Legal Aid, the Crime and Misconduct Commission, the Department of Justice and Attorney-General and the Department of Employment and Training.
- The Government prepared draft legislation to counter dangerous and nuisance behaviour using motor vehicles, including by vehicle impounding and court forfeiture where necessary.
- A Police Diversion Program was developed as part of the *Queensland Illicit Drug Diversion Initiative*. The Program commenced in June 2001 and applies to adult and juvenile offenders charged with possession of up to 50 grams of cannabis. The aim of the Program is to reduce the number of offenders appearing before courts for minor drugs offences, provide incentives for these offenders to curb drug use and increase the number of offenders accessing drug education and treatment programs.
- The Drug Court Program commenced in June 2000 and will run for 30 months. It is currently running in Beenleigh, Southport and Ipswich Magistrates Courts and will expand to include Cairns and Townsville by the end of October 2002. The Program will help reduce drug dependency in the community, address criminal activity associated with drug dependency and lessen the pressure on court and prison resources.
- The Government introduced changes to the *Domestic Violence (Family Protection) Act 1989* including extending the police duty to investigate suspected domestic violence.

Future Developments

- The Service will continue to progress toward the achievement of the 2005 target strength of 9,100 officers. An additional 307 police positions will be created in 2002-03. The civilianisation program will continue in 2002-03 with the approval of an additional 47 staff member positions.
- The Service will continue to establish 16 Tactical Crime Squads over three years.
- The Service's Drug and Alcohol Coordination Unit, through a number of inter-governmental working groups, will develop strategies in the areas of: drug driving, spiked drinks, inhalants, liquor incident reporting and workplace substance policy.
- The Operational Research and Advisory Unit continues its operations in 2002 with two additional staff. A number of programs are being developed and implemented including tyre deflation devices, equipment standardisation, use of force recording, watchhouse restraints and metal detection scanning devices and firearm security and storage in police establishments.
- The Government is preparing a draft Summary Offences Bill to replace the *Vagrants, Gaming and Other Offences Act 1931*. The draft updates the language and content of the current Act.
- The Service will progress a number of priority projects identified in its *Information Management Strategic Plan 2001-2010*, including:
 - Incident Recording, Management and Investigation system for recording incidents;
 - Investigation Management system to support the operation of major crime investigations, operations, covert and surveillance operations and traffic accidents;
 - Case Preparation and Prosecutions Management project to facilitate production of charging documentation;
 - a forensic support system to assist in processing DNA evidence; and
 - a State-wide computer-aided dispatch system and command and control services.
- An allocation of \$30.5 million will be directed towards a number of capital enhancement projects, which are detailed in the Capital Acquisition Statement on pages 1-44 and 1-45.

OUTPUT STATEMENT

Output: Crime Detection, Investigation and Prosecution				
Measures	Notes	2001-02 Est.	2001-02 Estimated Actual	2002-03 Est.
Quantity				
Percentage of resources allocated to this output		22.1%	22.3%	22.3%
Number of hours spent on this output		4,000,000	4,322,514	4,200,000
		-4,200,000		-4,400,000
Number of crime related calls for service	1	120,000	254,295	250,000
		-130,000		-260,000
Quality				
Number of personal safety offences reported	2,4			
Homicide		230-260	280	270-290
Assault		16,500	19,625	19,000
		-18,000		-21,000
Sexual assault		5,000	5,536	5,000-6,500
		-6,500		
Robbery		2,000	2,230	2,000-2,500
		-2,500		
Total personal safety		27,000	32,100	31,000
		-30,000		-34,000
Number of personal safety offences cleared	2,3,4			
Homicide		50-60	289	280-320
Assault		9,000	14,784	14,000
		-11,000		-17,000
Sexual assault		400-500	4,847	4,700-5,200
Robbery		170-200	936	900-1,200
Total personal safety		11,000	23,523	22,000
		-13,000		-25,000
Number of property security offences reported	2,5			
Unlawful entry		70,000	70,767	70,000
		-80,000		-80,000
Other property damage		50,000	55,873	50,000
		-65,000		-60,000
Motor vehicle theft		18,000	18,039	18,000
		-22,000		-22,000
Other theft (excl. unlawful entry)		90,000	117,009	115,000
		-115,000		-125,000
Total property security		270,000	296,290	280,000
		-320,000		-320,000
Number of property security offences cleared	2,3,5			
Unlawful entry		3,700	11,656	11,000
		-4,200		-13,000
Other property damage		6,000	12,925	12,000
		-8,000		-14,000
Motor vehicle theft		1,700	4,657	4,000-7,000
		-2,000		
Other theft (excl. unlawful entry)		11,000	27,540	27,000
		-14,000		-30,000
Total property security		30,000	83,723	80,000
		-35,000		-90,000

Output: Crime Detection, Investigation and Prosecution (Cont.)

Public satisfaction with initial police response	6	80%-90%	83.3%	80%-90%
State Contribution (\$'000)		184,367	187,751	198,527
Other Revenue (\$'000)		7,760	10,126	6,205
Total Cost (\$'000)		192,127	197,877	204,732

Notes:

1. Data for this indicator relates only to areas covered by the computer aided dispatch database. These areas include Cairns, Townsville, Metropolitan North, Metropolitan South, Logan and the Gold Coast. The increase in the 2001-02 estimated actual figure is due to expansion of the format and definition of this measure.
2. Due to the time frames for the 2002-03 Budget, it is not possible to provide reported/cleared offence data for the full 2001-02 financial year. Therefore, reported/cleared offence data are based on an estimation of July 2001-March 2002 statistics.
3. The number of cleared offences relates to the total number of offences cleared within the period, regardless of when they were reported. The 2001-02 estimate is based on offences cleared by uniformed officers only. The 2001-02 estimated actual is based on offences cleared by all personnel.
4. The offence categories reported separately are those classified as 'violent' crimes and are the most significant Personal Safety Offence categories in terms of their impact on the community. The 'Total Personal Safety' offences figure also includes the offence categories of extortion, kidnapping, abduction and deprivation of liberty etc, and other offences against the person.
5. The offence categories reported separately are classified as high volume Property Security Offences. The 'Total Property Security' offences figure also includes the offence categories of arson, fraud, and handling stolen goods. The offence category 'Other Theft (excluding Unlawful Entry)' was previously known as stealing.
6. Derived from the *QPS Crime Victim Survey*, conducted biennially. The most recent survey was conducted during the 2000 calendar year.

Output Statement of Financial Performance – Crime Detection, Investigation and Prosecution

	Notes	2001-02 Budget \$'000	2001-02 Est. Act. \$'000	2002-03 Estimate \$'000
Operating Revenues				
Output revenue	1	184,367	187,751	198,527
User charges		2,606	2,726	2,784
Grants and other contributions	2	2,056	6,473	2,384
Other	3	3,098	927	1,037
Total operating revenues		192,127	197,877	204,732
Operating Expenses				
Revaluation decrement		..	..	..
Employee expenses		150,257	151,527	160,384
Supplies and services		25,410	29,280	26,591
Equity return expense		7,458	7,577	8,020
Depreciation and amortisation		6,994	7,277	7,437
Grants and subsidies		21	127	130
Other		1,866	2,062	1,917
Borrowing costs expense		121	27	253
Total operating expenses		192,127	197,877	204,732
NET SURPLUS OR DEFICIT BEFORE EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS		..	..	..
Extraordinary items		..	..	..
NET SURPLUS OR DEFICIT		..	..	..
Notes:				
1. The allocation of resources across outputs is guided by the results of the Service's activity based costing methodology and the bi-annual State-wide Activity Survey.				
2. Estimated actual includes a grant received from the Department of the Premier and Cabinet for CHOGM.				
3. The decrease from the 2001-02 Budget is due to the treatment of revenue from seconded employees, which are now offset against employee expenses as per the Minimum Reporting Requirements.				

OUTPUT PERFORMANCE

OUTPUT: Combating Major and Organised Crime

DESCRIPTION

While officers engaged in general duties focus on the initial response to incidents of crime such as detecting offenders, conducting preliminary investigations and issuing notices to attend, more detailed investigations of offences or groups of offences are referred to specialists in criminal investigation. These investigative activities have been identified as the output “Combating Major and Organised Crime”.

REVIEW OF OUTPUT PERFORMANCE

Recent Achievements

- Ongoing reviews conducted by State Crime Operations Command (SCOC) ensure the effectiveness of its Units. Changes arising out of these reviews have been implemented to enable it to meet the challenges of a changing criminal environment.
- SCOC established the Computer Crime Investigation Unit, tasked with investigating offences such as fraud and hacking committed using computers.
- The Sex Crimes Investigation Unit was formed on 16 July 2001 by combining the Child Sexual Assault Investigation Unit and Task Force Argos. The Unit investigates child abuse, serial sex offences and offenders, organised paedophilia, institutionalised abuse, child exploitation and Internet child pornography. It has recently become involved in investigations resulting in rape charges where victims have been adversely affected by substances covertly administered to nightclub patrons.
- The Prostitution Enforcement Task Force is responsible for policing organised prostitution throughout the State. In addition to its traditional role of investigating and prosecuting illegal prostitution and illegal brothels, the Task Force has become involved in the process of brothel licensing. It has established ongoing liaison with relevant agencies including the Prostitution Licensing Authority, Liquor Licensing Division, Local Government Association of Queensland and Queensland Health.
- The State Flying Squad commenced operations on 26 January 2002 with seven officers. The Squad targets significant increases in crime in certain geographic areas. It is highly mobile and is used throughout the State to assist local police. The Squad provides specialist investigative support to major investigations in Queensland. It investigates serious and major crime, supplements local resources and enhances the Service’s capacity to respond to major crime and criminal matters of high public interest.
- The Security Intelligence Branch commenced a Community Interview Program with a wide variety of ethnic and cultural organisations. The interview program will enhance the relationship between the QPS and the various organisations. It will assist both the police and the organisations to respond to issues that may be occurring overseas and impacting on the community members in Australia.

- In 2001, the Service's Illicit Laboratory Investigation Team launched a State-wide program to increase police awareness of clandestine laboratories and the types of materials used. Potential suppliers of these products were encouraged to notify police about any large or suspect purchases. The State Drug Investigation Squad detected 94 illicit drug laboratories during the period 1 January 2001 to 26 October 2001.
- In 2001-02 an amount of \$0.3 million was provided over three years to conduct one Illicit Market Scan per year. The Illicit Market Scan methodology assists police to examine and conceptualise illicit drug markets within specific geographic areas. This assists the Service to better target investigative resources and leads to the development of improved policing strategies. The first Illicit Market Scan on the Gold Coast was recently completed.
- An amount of \$0.4 million over three years was provided in 2001-02 for drug detection machines and sniffer dogs. Two new Dog Squad teams were established in 2001-02 and two *Sabre 2000* hand-held ion-scanning drug devices were purchased and made available for operational use.

Future Developments

- As a result of re-structuring of the Specialist Dog Teams, and with funding for an additional two drug dog/handler teams in 2002-03, it is envisaged that a total of six drug dog/handler teams will be operational by the beginning of 2003. A civilian specialist dog trainer position will be created to ensure best practice standards.
- The Flying Squad will eventually consist of 20 officers, with a further 13 officers to be appointed. Implementation planning for the creation of these positions and the acquisition of associated equipment and facilities is well advanced. A further seven officers will be appointed in 2002-03, with the final six to be appointed in 2003-04.
- The Bureau of Criminal Intelligence Queensland will continue to develop and maintain a crime trend analysis capability to monitor emerging trends throughout Queensland in major and organised crime. Six-monthly assessments produced as part of this analysis will provide enhanced strategic direction for the QPS.
- The Major Fraud Investigation Group will develop a strategy to help minimise the impact of identity fraud on the financial sector.
- As part of the National Anti Terrorist Arrangements, the Security Intelligence Branch will continue working towards the national accreditation of the dignitary protection course.

OUTPUT STATEMENT

Output: Combating Major and Organised Crime				
Measures	Notes	2001-02 Est.	2001-02 Estimated Actual	2002-03 Est.
Quantity				
Percentage of resources allocated to this output		24%	23.4%	23.4%
Number of hours spent on this output		4,300,000	4,564,261	4,500,000
		-4,500,000		-4,700,000
Number of crime related calls for service	1	120,000	254,295	250,000
		-130,000		-260,000
Quality				
Number of personal safety offences cleared	2,3,4			
Homicide		160-200	289	280-320
Assault		3,600	14,784	14,000
		-4,000		-17,000
Sexual assault		4,000	4,847	4,700-5,200
		-4,500		
Robbery		750-850	936	900-1,200
Total personal safety		9,000	23,523	22,000
		-10,500		-25,000
Number of property security offences cleared	2,3,5			
Unlawful entry		8,000	11,656	11,000
		-9,000		-13,000
Other property damage		4,500	12,925	12,000
		-6,000		-14,000
Motor vehicle theft		2,200	4,657	4,000-7,000
		-3,000		
Other theft (excl. unlawful entry)		10,500	27,540	27,000
		-13,500		-30,000
Total property security		50,000	83,723	80,000
		-55,000		-90,000
Value of pecuniary penalty and forfeiture orders	6	\$0.8M-\$1M	\$960,000	\$0.8M-\$1M
Public satisfaction with police response from specialist officers	7	80%-90%	81.2%	75%-85%
State Contribution (\$'000)		198,770	197,204	208,523
Other Revenue (\$'000)		10,425	10,687	6,527
Total Cost (\$'000)		209,195	207,891	215,050

Notes:

1. Data for this indicator relates only to areas covered by the computer aided dispatch database. These areas include Cairns, Townsville, Metropolitan North, Metropolitan South, Logan and the Gold Coast. The increase in the 2001-02 estimated actual figure is due to expansion of the format and definition of this measure.
2. Due to the time frames for the 2002-03 Budget, it is not possible to provide reported/cleared offence data for the full 2001-02 financial year. Therefore, reported/cleared offence data are based on an estimation of July 2001-March 2002 statistics.
3. The number of cleared offences relates to the total number of offences cleared within the period, regardless of when they were reported. The 2001-02 estimate is based on offences cleared by uniformed officers only. The 2001-02 estimated actual is based on offences cleared by all personnel.
4. The offence categories reported separately are those classified as 'violent' crimes and are the most significant Personal Safety Offence categories in terms of their impact on the community. The 'Total Personal Safety' offences figure also includes the offence categories of extortion, kidnapping, abduction and deprivation of liberty etc, and other offences against the person.
5. The offence categories reported separately are classified as high volume Property Security Offences. The 'Total Property Security' offences figure also includes the offence categories of arson, fraud, and handling stolen goods. The offence category 'Other Theft (excluding Unlawful Entry)' was previously known as stealing.
6. This figure is based on State Crime Operations Command pecuniary penalty orders and forfeiture order and does not represent all proceeds of crime seized by the Service. In 2002-03 the Service will examine methodologies to collect service wide proceeds of crime statistics.
7. Derived from the *QPS Crime Victim Survey*, conducted biennially. The most recent survey was conducted during the 2000 calendar year.

Output Statement of Financial Performance – Combating Major and Organised Crime

	Notes	2001-02 Budget \$'000	2001-02 Est. Act. \$'000	2002-03 Estimate \$'000
Operating Revenues				
Output revenue	1	198,770	197,204	208,523
User charges		2,785	2,810	2,871
Grants and other contributions	2	2,255	6,871	2,530
Other	3	5,385	1,006	1,126
Total operating revenues		209,195	207,891	215,050
Operating Expenses				
Revaluation decrement		..	..	..
Employee expenses		165,657	159,672	169,004
Supplies and services		26,126	30,220	27,445
Equity return expense		7,812	8,026	8,375
Depreciation and amortisation		7,477	7,660	7,828
Grants and subsidies		25	143	147
Other		1,966	2,138	1,988
Borrowing costs expense		132	32	263
Total operating expenses		209,195	207,891	215,050
NET SURPLUS OR DEFICIT BEFORE EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS		..	..	..
Extraordinary items		..	..	..
NET SURPLUS OR DEFICIT		..	..	..
Notes:				
1. The allocation of resources across outputs is guided by the results of the Service's activity based costing methodology and the bi-annual State-wide Activity Survey.				
2. Estimated actual includes a grant received from the Department of the Premier and Cabinet for CHOGM.				
3. The decrease from the 2001-02 Budget is due to the treatment of revenue from seconded employees, which are now offset against employee expenses as per the Minimum Reporting Requirements.				

OUTPUT PERFORMANCE

OUTPUT: Preservation of Public Safety

DESCRIPTION

A key responsibility of the Service is the preservation of public safety during civil disturbance or crisis and at special events. During times of emergency or disaster, the risks to personal and public safety are often very high. The provision of effective policing responses minimises these risks and contributes to the development of safer, more supportive communities. The QPS has identified this output as "Preservation of Public Safety".

REVIEW OF OUTPUT PERFORMANCE

Recent Achievements

- The Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) was held at Coolum on 2-5 March 2002. The provision of policing and security services for CHOGM 2002 represented the largest operation in the Service's history and the culmination of more than two years planning. QPS responsibilities included providing:
 - close personal protection and secure movement of Heads of Government, their spouses and other Internationally Protected Persons;
 - 24-hour security at CHOGM venues;
 - management of CHOGM-related protests or public order incidents; and
 - policing support to other designated CHOGM activities in Queensland.
- A number of areas within the QPS provided support to CHOGM, including:
 - a total of 20 Mounted Unit officers;
 - members of the State Flying Squad;
 - police negotiators;
 - the Railway Squad;
 - the Security Intelligence Branch completed 12 dignitary protection courses in preparation for CHOGM as well as conducting skills maintenance for a large number of officers who had completed courses previously; and
 - the Public Safety Response Team was involved in crowd management training in the lead-up to CHOGM.
- The Service also managed security for the concurrent royal visit by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to Queensland. Her Majesty, who opened CHOGM and participated in a number of CHOGM activities, also travelled to Cairns with His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh for an official visit. His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh officiated at functions in Brisbane as well as traveling to Roma for an official visit.

- The Police Major Event Planning Unit coordinated the policing response to the Royal Visit by arranging and coordinating resources with respect to:
 - outside agencies;
 - 24-hour venue security, motorcades and security in transit;
 - crowd control;
 - explosive ordinance searching at venues and routes; and
 - ensuring protocols for the Royal Couple were maintained.
- Also coincidental to CHOGM 2002 was a visit to Brisbane by former United States President Bill Clinton. Mr Clinton's visit was the subject of a separate security operation undertaken by the Service which, because of heightened security, included the coordination of police resources with the United States Secret Service.
- The Goodwill Games were held at venues in South East Queensland during August/September 2001. The security and crowd control operation was a major success and the culmination of eighteen months of planning and implementation.
- The Public Safety Response Team, in conjunction with Major Events and Planning Unit, planned the policing response to the Brisbane M1 demonstration on 1 May 2002.
- In total, the Service planned, implemented and coordinated the policing response to eighty-five major events and training exercises in 2001-02.
- The Railway Squad provided continued support and patrols on the Citytrain network.
- The Brisbane Water Police continued to perform successful support functions to provide marine enforcement to inland waterways and dams. Brisbane Water Police officers assisted Queensland Boating and Fisheries personnel with the enforcement of the *Fisheries Act 1994* as part of a combined strategy to control illegal fishing activities on Moreton Bay.
- The Marine Technical Section recently finalised calls for offers on ten new replacement vessels and a major re-fit of an 18 metre vessel from Thursday Island.
- The Service continues to promote responsible firearms possession and use in strict compliance with legislative requirements. January 2002 saw the commencement of the Weapons Relicensing Program. This is the first year in which the new five-year firearms licences will become eligible for renewal.

Future Developments

- A core of staff from the CHOGM Planning Unit have been retained to conduct a debrief program, prepare a post-operation report and develop good practice guidelines in relation to major events planning. The Unit will undertake the reconciliation and reallocation of CHOGM assets, archiving of CHOGM records, preservation of historical information and the finalisation of all administrative matters. The Unit will also examine the future application of computer programs developed for the Service's CHOGM activities. It will continue to function until 31 July 2002.

- A number of private organisations and government agencies are actively seeking to host major events in Queensland. Future events that will impact on the Service include:
 - the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra;
 - Rotary International Conference; and
 - the World Rugby Union Cup.
- A large number of events are also recurring annually, growing in size and impact on the community. These include the Australia Day Parade, ANZAC Day, Labour Day, 'Schoolies' Week and New Year's Eve celebrations. Issue-motivated groups are applying more frequently for permits to demonstrate under the auspices of the *Peaceful Assembly Act 1992*. These events continue to have a major impact on the QPS.
- Regular visits by Internationally Protected Persons and VIP's with 'Guest of Government' status will continue to involve the Service in 2002-03 and beyond.
- The Mounted Unit will provide ongoing operational support to regional police, and ongoing community-based support at local shows and displays.
- The Public Safety Response Team will continue to provide a State-wide response to public order issues, and to support regional police with major public order operations.
- The Special Emergency Response Team will provide ongoing specialist counter-terrorist response to the regions as required. Negotiators will continue to respond to high-risk incidents in support of the Team and to attend to suicide intervention and siege situations.
- The Explosive Ordinance Response Team will provide continued expert support to officers conducting searches for explosive devices at identified events and venues, render explosive devices safe and respond to significant incidents involving explosives.
- The coming year will see the introduction of the Queensland Transport Maritime database 'Caseman' to water police on a State-wide basis, to manage marine incidents and enforcement data.
- The Marine Technical Section is planning ten projects in 2002-03 including a major re-fit of the 15 metre vessel at Townsville Water Police, and replacement of nine other vessels.
- The Railway Squad will provide ongoing support and patrols on the Citytrain network.
- The Weapons Relicensing program will require renewal of around 180,000 licenses over a three-year period. Additional funding has been provided to enable the employment of additional unsworn staff to assist in the process.
- It is anticipated that Queensland will conduct a firearms amnesty in the second half of 2002. Based on interstate results, over 50,000 firearms could be declared for registration under the amnesty.

OUTPUT STATEMENT

Output: Preservation of Public Safety				
Measures	Notes	2001-02 Est.	2001-02 Estimated Actual	2002-03 Est.
Quantity				
Percentage of resources allocated to this output		13.4%	12.7%	12.7%
Number of hours spent on this output		2,400,000 -2,700,000	2,540,324	2,500,000 -2,700,000
Number of calls for service related to the preservation of public safety	1	50,000 -60,000	150,764	145,000 -155,000
Quality				
Public satisfaction with police management of public order problems	2,3	50%-60%	48.1%	45%-55%
Good order offences:	4,5			
Number detected		20,000 -22,000	25,842	24,000 -27,000
Rate detected		600-625	713	675-730
Perception of persons aged 18 years and over of local issues impacting on public order and safety (major problem and somewhat a problem)	2,3			
Speeding cars or dangerous, noisy driving		70%-80%	74.0%	70%-80%
Louts or gangs		25%-35%	42.9%	40%-50%
Drunken or disorderly behaviours		25%-35%	42.3%	40%-50%
State Contribution (\$'000)		111,641	106,669	112,791
Other Revenue (\$'000)		4,694	5,741	3,488
Total Cost (\$'000)		116,335	112,410	116,279
Notes:				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Data for this indicator relates only to areas covered by the computer aided dispatch database. These areas include Cairns, Townsville, Metropolitan North, Metropolitan South, Logan and the Gold Coast. The increase in the 2001-02 estimated actual figure is due to expansion of the format and definition of this measure. 2. Derived from the AC Nielsen <i>National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing July to December 2001</i>. 3. 2001-02 estimate was based on the Australian Bureau of Statistics <i>Population Survey Monitor: 2000 Calendar Year: Community Perceptions of Police Services</i> results. In 2001 the <i>Population Survey Monitor</i> ceased and was replaced with the AC Nielsen <i>National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing</i>. Caution should be shown in comparing results from the two surveys due to survey methodology differences. 4. Due to the time frames for the 2002-03 Budget, it is not possible to provide good order offence data for the full 2001-02 financial year. Therefore, good order offence data are based on an estimation of July 2001-March 2002 statistics. 5. Good order offences include offences relating to indecent behaviour, obscene language, disorderly behaviour, obstruct police, fare evasion and other offences against good order. The <i>rate</i> of offences refers to the number of offences per 100,000 population. The estimate for 2002-03 reflects the anticipated net balance of increases in detected good order offences associated with the deployment of additional police resources, and the impact of strategies directed toward reducing the incidence of good order offences such as diversion. 				

Output Statement of Financial Performance – Preservation of Public Safety

	Notes	2001-02 Budget \$'000	2001-02 Est. Act. \$'000	2002-03 Estimate \$'000
Operating Revenues				
Output revenue	1	111,641	106,669	112,791
User charges		1,514	1,440	1,471
Grants and other contributions	2	1,269	3,725	1,372
Other	3	1,911	576	645
Total operating revenues		116,335	112,410	116,279
Operating Expenses				
Revaluation decrement		..	..	..
Employee expenses		91,969	86,246	91,287
Supplies and services		14,486	16,430	14,921
Equity return expense		4,509	4,301	4,505
Depreciation and amortisation		4,228	4,227	4,320
Grants and subsidies		14	79	81
Other		1,056	1,108	1,029
Borrowing costs expense		73	19	136
Total operating expenses		116,335	112,410	116,279
NET SURPLUS OR DEFICIT BEFORE EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS		..	..	..
Extraordinary items		..	..	..
NET SURPLUS OR DEFICIT		..	..	..

Notes:

1. The allocation of resources across outputs is guided by the results of the Service's activity based costing methodology and the bi-annual State-wide Activity Survey.
2. Estimated actual includes a grant received from the Department of the Premier and Cabinet for CHOGM.
3. The decrease from the 2001-02 Budget is due to the treatment of revenue from seconded employees, which are now offset against employee expenses as per the Minimum Reporting Requirements.

OUTPUT PERFORMANCE

OUTPUT: Traffic Policing, Speed Management and Camera Operations

DESCRIPTION

The Service plays a significant role in the regulation and control of traffic in Queensland with the aim of improving the safety of all road users. Strategies employed by the Service have two important components, responding to violations of traffic regulations (reactive) and implementing strategies to prevent such violations (proactive). Ultimately, the aim of this two-pronged approach, identified as the output “Traffic Policing, Speed Management and Camera Operations”, is to reduce the incidence and severity of road crashes and injuries to road users in Queensland.

REVIEW OF OUTPUT PERFORMANCE

Recent Achievements

- The Service reviewed and enhanced the high profile *Fatal Four* road safety campaign in conjunction with Queensland Transport. A new *Fatal Four* advertising campaign featuring television and radio advertisements was aired to coincide with the 2001-02 Christmas holiday road safety campaign and will be extended throughout 2002.
- The Government implemented an innovative road safety program for the Christmas 2001 period where additional on-road police enforcement officer hours were provided to further intensify the level of police on-road presence. The QPS was one of a number of agencies involved in drafting the framework for this initiative. A series of performance indicators were established to monitor the outcomes. Base level objectives included a reduction in the level of road trauma, an increase in speed camera operating hours from five to eight hours per camera per day and an increase in general non-camera enforcement activity.
- The Australian Institute of Criminology and the QPS jointly completed a research project on drug driving amongst detainees, funded by the National Drug Law Enforcement Fund. The project report describes the patterns of drug driving amongst detainees based on data collected through the Drug Use Monitoring in Australia program and consultations with drug and alcohol and traffic police, and road transport authorities across all jurisdictions.
- During 2001, the QPS and the Department of Main Roads participated in a joint incident management initiative known as “Operation Freeflow”, designed to reduce traffic congestion following an incident. The three-month trial was undertaken between April and June 2001, with funding from the Co-operative Roads Management Project and the QPS. The trial highlighted a significant level of mutual co-operation and information exchange between systems within the respective agencies. An evaluation of the trial revealed that police response times and the associated “clear-up” of incidents on motorways within South East Queensland were notably reduced.

- The Service is developing a range of strategies and enforcement programs to target individuals and groups who drive in a way that creates unnecessary risk to other road users. This group, referred to as “hoons”, tend to perform organised illegal street racing activities in vehicles which are often defective and unroadworthy. In recognition of this, the Service has established a Hoon Squad, equipped with an array of covert-type technologies to help detect offences. A complaints database initiated by the QPS in mid-2000 provides key intelligence on “hoon” driving reported to police.
- The Government has also prepared draft legislation to counter “hoons”, including by vehicle impounding and court forfeiture where necessary.

Future Developments

- The issue of drug driving and associated enforcement strategies will have a significant impact on the Service in the coming years. Effective strategies including the use of compulsory blood testing are presently being developed by the QPS and Queensland Transport to address this rapidly emerging road safety issue.
- In conjunction with the Centre for Accident Research and Road Safety - Queensland, the Queensland University of Technology and Queensland Transport, the Service is conducting a review of the speed camera program. The review is focusing on the impact of the program on road safety and the effectiveness of various modes of camera deployment options and practices.
- A review of the existing speed camera scheduling system will be conducted with a view to extending the use of computer-based scheduling. The type, timing and location of enforcement resources is scheduled on the basis of road crash and other traffic intelligence to target identified high risk road user behaviours, locations and times in line with the principles of general deterrence-based enforcement. It is envisaged that, upon completion, the modified scheduling system will aid police throughout the State to better target road safety blackspot areas at the police divisional level.
- The Service continues to investigate the feasibility of digital imaging technology in relation to the speed and red light camera programs, including legal issues associated with the evidential use of digital images. Discussions are presently being held with other Australian police jurisdictions on this issue with a view to integrating digital processing technology over the next two to three years.
- The Service will continue to work closely with the Department of Main Roads to develop innovative incident management techniques to reduce traffic congestion following an incident.
- The QPS is working jointly with Queensland Transport to develop innovative driver licensing and road safety initiatives aimed at Indigenous communities. With the assistance of the Service, the Centre for Accident Research and Road Safety – Queensland will also undertake a rural road safety initiative focussing on driver behaviour in rural and remote communities. Elements of this research initiative will focus on Indigenous communities located in remote areas of Queensland.

OUTPUT STATEMENT

Output: Traffic Policing, Speed Management and Camera Operations				
Measures	Notes	2001-02 Est.	2001-02 Estimated Actual	2002-03 Est.
Quantity				
Percentage of resources allocated to this output		15.3%	16.8%	16.8%
Number of hours spent on this output	1	2,700,000 -2,900,000	3,115,447	3,100,000 -3,300,000
Number of breath tests conducted	1	2,600,000 -2,700,000	2,758,598	2,700,000 -2,800,000
Number of drink driving offences detected	1	22,000 -26,000	24,641	23,000 -27,000
Number and rate per licensed driver of breath tests conducted	1	2,600,000 -2,700,000 1-1.40:1	2,758,598 1.17:1	2,700,000 -2,800,000 1-1.4:1
Number of hours officers undertake breath testing duties	1	165,000 -180,000	174,982	170,000 -185,000
Number of hours speed cameras deployed	1	28,000 -32,000	45,517	40,000 -50,000
Number of hours officers undertake speed enforcement using devices other than speed cameras	1	135,000 -145,000	144,082	140,000 -150,000
Number of traffic related offences reported	1	105,000 -115,000	122,479	120,000 -130,000
Number of traffic infringement notices issued	1,2	400,000 -450,000	451,917	440,000 -460,000
Number of life endangering offences detected	1	600,000 -700,000	764,448	700,000 -800,000
Number of calls for service (traffic policing)	3	25,000 -35,000	65,809	64,000 -70,000
Officer hours spent on targeted traffic operations conducted	1	115,000 -135,000	135,487	140,000 -150,000
Quality				
Number of vehicles monitored per offence detected for:	1			
Speed cameras		60-70:1	70:1	65-75:1
Red light cameras		2,000 -2,250:1	1,982:1	1,900 -2,250:1
Level of compliance with road safety initiatives by road users:	4,5			
Driving over speed limit by 10km/h or more (sometimes or more often)		60%-70%	65.4%	60%-70%
Driven when possibly over .05% Blood Alcohol Content (sometimes or more often)		10%-12%	8.3%	8%-10%
Seatbelt worn (most of the time or always)		95%-98%	98.3%	95%-99%
Ratio of breath tests to charges	1	100-120:1	112:1	100-120:1
Number of road fatalities	1	300-360	323	300-360
Number of reportable crashes	1	18,000 -22,000	21,434	20,000 -22,000

Output: Traffic Policing, Speed Management and Camera Operations (Cont.)

Number and rate (per 100,000) of road crash fatalities by crash causal factor	1			
Total		300-360	323	300-360
Speed			54(1.48)	
Alcohol			89(2.45)	
Fatigue			46(1.26)	
Seatbelt			48(1.32)	
Pedestrians			50(1.37)	
Number and rate (per 100,000) of reportable crashes by crash causal factor	1			
Total		18,000 -22,000	21,434	20,000 -22,000
Speed			1,061(29.26)	
Alcohol			2,284(62.99)	
Fatigue			1,132(31.22)	
Pedestrians			892(24.6)	
Number and rate (per 100,000) of persons hospitalised following a crash	1	4,500 -5,000	5,211(143.7)	5,000-6,000
Number of crashes resulting in persons being hospitalised	1	3,500 -4,000	4,143(114.3)	4,000-5,000
State Contribution (\$'000)		127,554	141,559	149,684
Other Revenue (\$'000)		5,309	7,543	4,553
Total Cost (\$'000)		132,863	149,102	154,237

Notes:

1. Due to the time frames for the 2002-03 Budget, it is not possible to provide traffic data for the full 2001-02 financial year. Rather, reported traffic data are provided for the 2001 calendar year to allow for seasonal variation in the data and to ensure that the data are comparable with other annual periods.
2. This measure does not include infringement notices issued as a result of camera-detected offences.
3. Data for this indicator relates only to areas covered by the computer aided dispatch database. These areas include Cairns, Townsville, Metropolitan North, Metropolitan South, Logan and the Gold Coast. The increase in the 2001-02 estimated actual figure is due to expansion of the format and definition of this measure.
4. Derived from the AC Nielsen *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing July to December 2001*.
5. 2001-02 estimate was based on the Australian Bureau of Statistics *Population Survey Monitor: 2000 Calendar Year: Community Perceptions of Police Services* results. In 2001 the *Population Survey Monitor* ceased and was replaced with the AC Nielsen *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing*. Caution should be shown in comparing results from the two surveys due to survey methodology differences.

Output Statement of Financial Performance – Traffic Policing, Speed Management and Camera Operations

	Notes	2001-02 Budget \$'000	2001-02 Est. Act. \$'000	2002-03 Estimate \$'000
Operating Revenues				
Output revenue	1	127,554	141,559	149,684
User charges		1,690	1,896	1,937
Grants and other contributions	2	1,438	4,933	1,817
Other	3	2,181	714	799
Total operating revenues		132,863	149,102	154,237
Operating Expenses				
Revaluation decrement		..	..	..
Employee expenses		102,799	112,796	119,389
Supplies and services		17,357	22,474	20,410
Equity return expense		5,218	5,653	6,037
Depreciation and amortisation		5,921	6,351	6,490
Grants and subsidies		16	103	106
Other		1,469	1,715	1,594
Borrowing costs expense		83	10	211
Total operating expenses		132,863	149,102	154,237
NET SURPLUS OR DEFICIT BEFORE EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS		..	..	..
Extraordinary items		..	..	..
NET SURPLUS OR DEFICIT		..	..	..

Notes:

1. The allocation of resources across outputs is guided by the results of the Service's activity based costing methodology and the bi-annual State-wide Activity Survey.
2. Estimated actual includes a grant received from the Department of the Premier and Cabinet for CHOGM.
3. The decrease from the 2001-02 Budget is due to the treatment of revenue from seconded employees, which are now offset against employee expenses as per the Minimum Reporting Requirements.
4. The increase from the 2001-02 Budget reflects increased operations over the Christmas holiday period.

OUTPUT PERFORMANCE

OUTPUT: Ethical Standards and Public Accountability

DESCRIPTION

The Queensland community has a right to expect an ethical and accountable public service. The community, through the Parliament, has vested a broad range of powers in the Service's sworn officers to allow the effective delivery of policing services. Accordingly, it is in the public interest that agencies vested with such powers be vigilant in minimising the risk of corruption and maintaining the highest standards of ethics and accountability. The strategies employed by the Service to maintain these standards have been identified as the output "Ethical Standards and Public Accountability".

REVIEW OF OUTPUT PERFORMANCE

Recent Achievements

- The Service continued to progress a range of organisational initiatives aimed at promoting professionalism, ethical behaviour and high standards of accountability.
- The QPS was one of the first agencies to fully implement the new *State Purchasing Policy* including development of a *Procurement Strategic Plan*, the introduction of individual plans for significant purchases, revision of existing local purchasing instructions and publication of a *Procurement and Contracts Manual*.
- New records management software was selected in 2001-02 as part of the Corporate Records Management Project, which aims to standardise records management procedures across the QPS.
- As a result of the introduction of the *Crime and Misconduct Act 2001* on 1 January 2002 responsibility for the investigation and management of all matters of police misconduct (that is, any matter not involving official misconduct) was devolved to the QPS for resolution. In response, a revised complaints management system was developed and approved for State-wide implementation.
- A Client Service Charter was prepared, outlining what services clients can expect from the QPS. Information sessions on the Charter were conducted State-wide.
- The Inspectorate and Evaluation Branch conducted a State-wide survey of weapons security and building security in police stations. It produced draft reports for comment on reviews of the State Informant Management System and Oleoresin Capsicum Spray.
- The Office of the Commissioner continued to provide executive support to the Minister and the Commissioner and to conduct a range of activities that support strategic planning, policy development and the various statutory and other accountability obligations of the Service.

- Managing Freedom of Information applications remained a priority and the Service received more applications than any other government agency. It recently allocated additional temporary staff to the Unit to help process the increasing number of applications.

Future Developments

- The implementation of the Service's Operational Performance Review process from 1 July 2002 will focus policing operations on key crime areas and public safety concerns and will help make managers more accountable for results achieved.
- It is anticipated that a new complaints management system will be operating throughout the State by September 2002.
- The QPS Client Service Charter will be launched in July 2002. The Service will monitor the Charter and client feedback on an ongoing basis. The Service will also undertake a project evaluation, including examining its impact on service delivery.
- The pilot implementation of new records management software is expected to confirm its suitability. If the pilot is successful, the QPS may elect to proceed with State-wide implementation of the software, which will have benefits for both administration and operational policing.
- Training/information sessions will be provided to regional police on amendments to the *Freedom of Information Act 1992*. The Service will develop strategies to make documents more readily available outside the constraints of the Act by encouraging an emphasis on openness and accountability.

OUTPUT STATEMENT

Output: Ethical Standards and Public Accountability				
Measures	Notes	2001-02 Est.	2001-02 Estimated Actual	2002-03 Est.
Quantity				
Percentage of resources allocated to this output		2.5%	2.6%	2.6%
Number of hours spent on this output		400,000	508,731	400,000
		-500,000		-500,000
Number of briefings provided	1	3,300	6,365	6,000-7,000
		-3,700		
Quality				
Rate (per 1,000 officers) of complaints against police	2	1,900	2,063	1,900-2,200
		-2,100	271.91	
Percentage change in rate (per 1,000 officers) of complaints against police			2.38%	
Public perception of police professionalism and image	3,4			
Police perform job professionally		75%-85%	78.6%	75%-85%
Police treat people fairly equally		55%-65%	63.6%	55%-65%
Most police are honest		70%-80%	76.0%	70%-80%
Have confidence in police		75%-85%	81.8%	75%-85%
State Contribution (\$'000)		21,558	22,218	23,493
Other Revenue (\$'000)		632	1,066	512
Total Cost (\$'000)		22,190	23,284	24,005
Notes:				
1. Due to the time frames for the 2002-03 Budget, it is not possible to provide briefings data for the full 2001-02 financial year. Therefore briefings data are based on an estimation of July 2001-March 2002 statistics.				
2. Due to the time frames for the 2002-03 Budget, it is not possible to provide complaints data for the full 2001-02 financial year. Rather, reported complaints data are provided for the 2001 calendar year to allow for seasonal variation in the data and to ensure that the data are comparable with other annual periods.				
3. Derived from the AC Nielsen <i>National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing July to December 2001</i> .				
4. 2001-02 estimate was based on the Australian Bureau of Statistics <i>Population Survey Monitor: 2000 Calendar Year: Community Perceptions of Police Services</i> results. In 2001 the <i>Population Survey Monitor</i> ceased and was replaced with the AC Nielsen <i>National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing</i> . Caution should be shown in comparing results from the two surveys due to survey methodology differences.				

Output Statement of Financial Performance – Ethical Standards and Public Accountability

	Notes	2001-02 Budget \$'000	2001-02 Est. Act. \$'000	2002-03 Estimate \$'000
Operating Revenues				
Output revenue	1	21,558	22,218	23,493
User charges		145	120	123
Grants and other contributions	2	225	892	328
Other	3	262	54	61
Total operating revenues		22,190	23,284	24,005
Operating Expenses				
Revaluation decrement		..	..	..
Employee expenses		17,115	17,960	19,010
Supplies and services		3,131	3,394	3,084
Equity return expense		863	925	885
Depreciation and amortisation		945	878	897
Grants and subsidies		1	4	3
Other		121	120	111
Borrowing costs expense		14	3	15
Total operating expenses		22,190	23,284	24,005
NET SURPLUS OR DEFICIT BEFORE EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS		..	..	..
Extraordinary items		..	..	..
NET SURPLUS OR DEFICIT		..	..	..
Notes:				
1. The allocation of resources across outputs is guided by the results of the Service's activity based costing methodology and the bi-annual State-wide Activity Survey.				
2. Estimated actual includes a grant received from the Department of the Premier and Cabinet for CHOGM.				
3. The decrease from the 2001-02 Budget is due to the treatment of revenue from seconded employees, which are now offset against employee expenses as per the Minimum Reporting Requirements.				

ADMINISTERED ITEMS

DESCRIPTION

Two programs were administered through the Queensland Police Service during the 2001-02 financial year:

- the Commonwealth Firearms Compensation Project; and
- the Prostitution Licensing Authority.

The Commonwealth Firearms Compensation Project was finalised in 2000-01. However there may be some payments in subsequent years in settlement of compensation claims due to legal proceedings that have been initiated.

REVIEW OF OUTPUT PERFORMANCE

Recent Achievements

The full year allocation for 2001-02 for the operation of the Prostitution Licensing Authority allowed for continuing operating costs and legal costs of the Authority.

The Weapons Relicensing Program began on 1 January 2002.

Future Developments

The continuation of the Weapons Relicensing Program over the full 2002-03 financial year will require renewal of around 180,000 licenses over a three-year period.

The Administered Financial Statements are included on pages 1-50 to 1-52.

CAPITAL ACQUISITIONS

The delivery of effective policing services to the community of Queensland requires the establishment and maintenance of appropriate infrastructure. To this end, the Service has developed a number of infrastructure plans in respect of capital works, information technology and other equipment needs. Implementation of the Service's capital investment plans will enhance its capacity to deliver services to the Queensland community in a professional, efficient manner. In the longer term, implementation of the Service's capital investment plans will contribute to the achievement of safer, more supportive communities.

CAPITAL WORKS PROGRAM 2001-02

Major projects that were completed as part of the Service's 2001-02 \$30.1 million Capital Works Program included:

- level 1 refurbishment (also commenced level 2) of Alderley police depot (\$0.4 million) to accommodate Metropolitan North Regional Office and reduce the Service's leasing costs;
- twin dwelling unit at Aurukun (\$0.4 million);
- relocation of several functions as part of a strategic plan for refurbishment of the Boondall complex (\$0.3 million);
- fitout of office accommodation on level 6, Tank Street, Brisbane for Crime Prevention and Legal Services Branch (\$0.5 million);
- extensions to the Ipswich watchhouse (\$0.4 million) and construction of replacement Ipswich district headquarters at Yamanto (\$0.2 million);
- extensions to the Mareeba watchhouse (\$0.4 million);
- stage 1 of Mt Isa district headquarters and replacement watchhouse (\$3.9 million);
- design and documentation for a replacement Mundingburra police station district and regional offices (\$0.3 million);
- replacement Roma district headquarters (\$1.4 million);
- replacement police station at Kowanyama (\$0.4 million);
- replacement 24-hour police station and Radio Electronics Section at Rockhampton North (\$2 million); and
- new Roma Street police station on ground floor police headquarters (\$0.7 million);
- Rockhampton police station, district and regional office (\$2.7 million); and
- a temporary police station at Stafford (\$0.3 million).

Major projects that were commenced or continued in 2001-02 included:

- replacement police station and construction of a new twin dwelling unit at Agnes Water (\$0.5 million and \$0.3 million respectively);
- new 24-hour police station at Calamvale (\$1 million);
- new police station at Eumundi for five officers (\$0.3 million);
- new police station and two residential units at Eurong on Fraser Island (\$0.3 million);
- design and documentation for:
 - a new district headquarters at Gympie (\$0.4 million);
 - a new 24-hour police station at Loganholme (\$0.2 million); and
 - a replacement police station and watchhouse at Palm Island (\$0.2 million);
- stage 2 of Mt Isa district headquarters and replacement watchhouse (\$0.7 million);
- stage 1 of a project to replace the Toowoomba police station, watchhouse, district office and regional office (\$3.5 million); and
- extensions to the Tannum Sands police station (\$0.7 million).

In addition, the Service allocated \$7 million in 2001-02 towards the replacement of outdated computer equipment across the State and a further \$7 million for the purchase of a new mainframe. A total of \$31.5 million was allocated to the purchase of motor vehicles.

CAPITAL WORKS PROGRAM 2002-03

In 2002-03, a further \$30.5 million will be expended under the Service's *Ten Year Capital Investment Strategic Plan* to complete a number of projects including:

- refurbishment of level 2, Alderley police depot for a future fitout (\$0.6 million);
- new 24-hour police station at Calamvale (\$1.5 million);
- new police station and two residential units at Eurong, Fraser Island (\$1.1 million);
- extensions to the Tannum Sands police station (\$0.4 million);
- stage 2 of the replacement Mt Isa district headquarters and watchhouse (\$4.6 million); and
- stage 1 the Toowoomba police station, watchhouse, district office and regional office (\$5.9 million).

Major projects that will be commenced or continued throughout 2002-03 include:

- design and documentation for:
 - a new district headquarters at Gympie (\$0.2 million); and
 - stage 2 of the replacement Toowoomba police station, watchhouse, district office and regional office (\$0.4 million);
- stage 2 of the Hervey Bay police station extensions (\$0.4 million);
- replacement police station at Halifax (\$0.3 million).
- new watchhouse at Inala (\$2 million) as a joint facility with the new courthouse being developed by Department of Justice and Attorney-General;
- new twin dwelling unit at Kowanyama (\$0.2 million);
- new twin dwelling unit at Palm Island (\$0.26 million)
- new 24-hour police stations at Loganholme and Mackay North (\$0.5 million each);
- replacement police station and watchhouse at Palm Island (\$1.7 million);
- new residence at Mornington Island (\$0.2 million); and
- replacement Mundingburra police station, district and regional offices (\$2 million).

The Service will allocate \$5 million to continue its desktop replacement program.

A further \$31.5 million will be directed toward the purchase of motor vehicles.

CAPITAL ACQUISITION STATEMENT

	Notes	2001-02 Budget \$'000	2001-02 Est. Act. \$'000	2002-03 Estimate \$'000
<u>PROPERTY PLANT AND EQUIPMENT</u>				
Property Plant and Equipment				
Major Capital				
Alderley – Level 1 fitout		..	300	..
Alderley – Upgrade Office Accommodation		500	400	614
Boondall – Refurbishment		250	330	..
Brisbane – Fitout Level 6 Tank Street		..	500	..
Browns Plains - Extensions		265	75	32
Calamvale - New Police Station		1,000	1,000	1,497
Fraser Island - New Police Station and Residences		1,000	300	1,068
Gympie - Replacement District Headquarters		100	400	200
Hervey Bay - Police Station Upgrade Stage 2		400
Inala - Replacement Watchhouse (Joint JAG)		2,000
Ipswich – Watchhouse upgrade		300	441	26
Kowanyama – Replacement Police Station		218	351	40
Loganholme - New Police Station		500	150	500
Mackay North - New Police Station		100	..	500
Mareeba - Watchhouse Extensions		100	418	..
Mt Isa -Upgrade DHQ and Watchhouse Stage 1		4,284	3,878	..
Mt Isa -Upgrade DHQ and Watchhouse Stage 2		..	702	4,578
Mundingburra - Replacement Police Station, District and Regional offices		500	300	2,000
Palm Island - Replacement Police Station and Watchhouse		500	216	1,700
Rockhampton North - Replacement Police Station		2,271	2,000	176
Rockhampton - Replacement Police Station, District and Regional Offices		2,607	2,718	327
Roma - Replacement DHQ		2,229	1,437	163
Roma Street – New Police Station		200	661	..
Stafford – New Police Station		100	..	100
Stafford – Temporary Police Station		100	321	..
Tannum Sands – Extensions		300	700	400
Toowoomba – Replacement Police Station, Watchhouse, District and Regional Officers Stage 1		3,700	3,447	5,908
Toowoomba – Replacement Police Station, Watchhouse, District and Regional Officers Stage 2		350
Yamanto, New Ipswich District		527	149	51
Various other Major Capital		412	1,048	324
Sub Programs				
Academies Upgrade Program		500	500	500
Brisbane, Police HQ Accommodation Changes		500	372	650
Housing		653	1,228	767
Land Acquisition Program		950	1,050	468
Minor Works Program		2,098	2,379	2,558
Small Station Program		500	940	682
Shopfront Security Upgrade Program		..	200	..
Station Security Upgrade		500
Watchhouse Upgrade Program		1,200	1,164	1,385

CAPITAL ACQUISITION STATEMENT (CONT.)

	Notes	2001-02 Budget \$'000	2001-02 Est. Act. \$'000	2002-03 Estimate \$'000
Other acquisitions of property, plant and equipment				
Vessels		1,314	1,314	2,049
Plant and Equipment		56,518	58,963	43,648
Information Management		..	..	12,944
TOTAL PROPERTY PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		86,296	90,352	89,105
<u>OTHER CAPITAL ACQUISITIONS</u>				
Other Capital Acquisitions				
Intangibles		..	3,000	5,056
Other Items		..	..	..
TOTAL OTHER CAPITAL ACQUISITIONS		..	3,000	5,056
TOTAL CAPITAL ACQUISITIONS		86,296	93,352	94,161
<u>FUNDING SOURCES OF ACQUISITIONS</u>				
Equity Adjustment		937	1,055	34,202
Funding for depreciation and amortisation		32,638	33,642	34,379
Borrowings		22,184	22,734	..
Proceeds of asset sales		31,500	27,089	27,500
Other	1	(963)	8,832	(1,920)
TOTAL FUNDING SOURCES		86,296	93,352	94,161
Note: 1. 2001-02 estimated actual is comprised of deferral funding from 2000-01 and loan redemption. 2002-03 estimated actual is comprised of loan redemption only.				

DEPARTMENTAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

	Notes	2001-02 Budget \$'000	2001-02 Est. Act. \$'000	2002-03 Estimate \$'000
Revenues from ordinary activities				
Output revenue	1,6,11	833,297	841,704	890,012
User charges		11,368	11,598	11,847
Grants and other contributions	2,12	9,421	29,446	10,979
Other	3,7	16,134	4,253	4,626
Total revenues from ordinary activities		870,220	887,001	917,464
Expenses from ordinary activities excluding borrowing costs expense				
Revaluation decrement		..	..	..
Employee expenses	4,8,13	684,320	679,279	718,983
Supplies and services	5,9,14	110,678	129,891	117,964
Equity return expense		33,507	34,165	35,739
Depreciation and amortisation		32,638	33,642	34,379
Grants and subsidies		215	761	780
Other		8,315	9,140	8,496
Total expenses from ordinary activities excluding borrowing costs expense		869,673	886,878	916,341
Borrowing costs expense	10,15	547	123	1,123
Surplus or deficit from ordinary activities before income tax expense/revenue		..	..	..
Income tax revenue/expense relating to ordinary activities		..	..	..
Surplus or deficit from ordinary activities after related income tax expense/revenue		..	..	..
Extraordinary items after related income tax expense/revenue		..	..	..
NET SURPLUS OR DEFICIT		..	..	..
Non-owner transaction changes in equity:				
- Net increase (decrease) in asset revaluation reserve		..	..	17,676
- Net amount of each revenue, expense, valuation or other adjustment not disclosed above recognised as a direct adjustment to equity		26	..	..
Total revenues, expenses and valuation adjustments recognised directly in equity		26	..	17,676
Total changes in equity other than those resulting from transactions with owners as owner		26	..	17,676

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	Notes	2001-02 Budget \$'000	2001-02 Est. Act. \$'000	2002-03 Estimate \$'000
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash		6,964	3,493	3,493
Receivables	1	7,319	12,064	12,064
Inventories		2,507	2,853	2,853
Other financial assets		..	..	..
Tax assets		..	..	..
Other	2	2,057	3,413	3,413
Total current assets		18,847	21,823	21,823
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Receivables		..	..	..
Other financial assets		..	..	..
Intangibles	3,11,18	4,123	10,836	15,642
Tax assets		..	..	..
Property, plant and equipment	4,10, 12,19	656,805	680,990	726,142
Other		..	..	..
Total non-current assets		660,928	691,826	741,784
Self-generating and regenerating assets		..	..	..
TOTAL ASSETS		679,775	713,649	763,607
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Payables		24,442	25,792	25,792
Interest-bearing liabilities		1,871	1,920	1,944
Provisions	5,15	62,795	64,991	64,991
Tax liabilities		..	..	..
Other	6,16	2,536	1,240	1,240
Total current liabilities		91,644	93,943	93,967
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Payables		..	..	..
Interest-bearing liabilities	7	19,376	19,877	17,933
Provisions		..	..	..
Tax liabilities		..	..	..
Other		..	..	..
Total non-current liabilities		19,376	19,877	17,933
TOTAL LIABILITIES		111,020	113,820	111,900
NET ASSETS (LIABILITIES)		568,755	599,829	651,707
EQUITY				
Contributed equity	8,13,20	148,718	149,092	183,294
Retained surpluses (accumulated deficits)	9,17	401,407	413,308	413,308
Reserves:				
- Asset revaluation reserve	10,14, 21	18,630	37,429	55,105
- Other (specify)		..	..	..
TOTAL EQUITY		568,755	599,829	651,707

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	Notes	2001-02 Budget \$'000	2001-02 Est. Act. \$'000	2002-03 Estimate \$'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Inflows:				
Output receipts	1,12,19	833,297	841,704	890,012
User charges		11,368	11,888	11,837
Grants and other contributions	2,20	1,421	21,446	2,929
Interest received		481	481	516
Dividends received		..	..	..
Extraordinary items		..	..	..
Other	3,13	15,553	3,772	4,110
Outflows:				
Employee costs	4,14,21	684,320	679,012	718,983
Supplies and services	5,22	104,678	125,416	112,145
Grants and subsidies		215	761	780
Borrowing costs	6,15,23	547	123	1,123
Equity return		33,507	34,165	35,739
Taxation equivalents		..	..	..
Extraordinary items		..	..	..
Other	7,24	6,215	4,738	6,305
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities		32,638	35,076	34,329
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Inflows:				
Sales of property, plant and equipment	8,16	31,500	27,089	27,500
Investments redeemed		..	..	..
Loans and advances redeemed		..	..	..
Outflows:				
Payments for property, plant and equipment	9	86,296	93,352	94,111
Investments acquired		..	..	..
Loans and advances made		..	..	..
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities		(54,796)	(66,263)	(66,611)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Inflows:				
Borrowings	10	22,184	22,734	..
Equity injections	11,17	937	9,055	34,202
Outflows:				
Dividends paid		..	..	..
Borrowing redemptions	18,25	937	937	1,920
Finance lease payments (excluding interest component)		..	..	..
Equity withdrawals		..	..	..
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities		22,184	30,852	32,282
Net Increase (decrease) in cash held		26	(335)	..
Cash at the beginning of financial year		6,938	3,828	3,493
Cash at the end of financial year		6,964	3,493	3,493

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

EXPENSES AND REVENUES ADMINISTERED ON BEHALF OF THE WHOLE OF GOVERNMENT	Notes	2001-02 Budget \$'000	2001-02 Est. Act. \$'000	2002-03 Estimate \$'000
Revenues				
Commonwealth grants		..	..	..
Taxes, fees and fines	1,3	4,345	1,459	4,777
Royalties, property income and other territorial revenue		..	..	..
Interest		..	..	..
Administered item revenue	2	871	871	755
Other		545	558	558
Total revenues		5,761	2,888	6,090
Expenses excluding borrowing costs				
Revaluation decrement		..	..	..
Supplies and services		..	..	..
Depreciation and amortisation		..	..	..
Grants and subsidies	4	871	871	755
Benefit payments		..	..	..
Other		..	..	..
Total expenses excluding borrowing costs		871	871	755
Borrowing costs expense		..	..	..
Net Surplus or Deficit Before Extraordinary Items		4,890	2,017	5,335
Extraordinary items		..	..	..
Net surplus or deficit before transfers to Government		4,890	2,017	5,335
Transfers of Administered Revenue to Government		4,890	2,017	5,335
NET SURPLUS OR DEFICIT		..	..	..

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES ADMINISTERED ON BEHALF OF THE WHOLE OF GOVERNMENT	Notes	2001-02 Budget \$'000	2001-02 Est. Act. \$'000	2002-03 Estimate \$'000
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash		3,525	3,728	3,728
Receivables		60	..	..
Inventories		..	..	..
Other financial assets		..	..	..
Other		..	..	..
Total current assets		3,585	3,728	3,728
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Receivables		..	..	..
Other financial assets		..	..	..
Intangibles		..	..	..
Property, plant and equipment		..	..	..
Other		..	..	..
Total non-current assets		..	..	..
Self-generating and regenerating assets		..	..	..
TOTAL ADMINISTERED ASSETS		3,585	3,728	3,728
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Payables		43	102	102
Transfers to Government payable		..	94	94
Interest-bearing liabilities		..	..	..
Other	1,2	1,661	1,913	1,913
Total current liabilities		1,704	2,109	2,109
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Payables		..	..	..
Interest-bearing liabilities		..	..	..
Other		..	..	..
Total non-current liabilities		..	..	..
TOTAL ADMINISTERED LIABILITIES		1,704	2,109	2,109
ADMINISTERED NET ASSETS (LIABILITIES)		1,881	1,619	1,619
EQUITY				
Contributed equity		..	..	..
Retained surpluses (accumulated deficits)		1,881	1,619	1,619
Reserves:				
- Asset revaluation reserve		..	..	..
- Other (specify)		..	..	..
TOTAL ADMINISTERED EQUITY		1,881	1,619	1,619

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

CASH FLOWS ADMINISTERED ON BEHALF OF THE WHOLE OF GOVERNMENT	Notes	2001-02 Budget \$'000	2001-02 Est. Act. \$'000	2002-03 Estimate \$'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Inflows:				
Administered item receipts	3	871	871	755
Grants and other contributions		..	..	..
Taxes, fees and fines	1,4	4,345	1,459	4,777
Royalties, property income and other territorial revenues		..	..	..
Interest received		..	..	..
Extraordinary items		..	..	..
Other		545	558	558
Outflows:				
Transfers to Government	2,5	4,890	2,017	5,335
Grants and subsidies		871	871	755
Supplies and services		..	..	..
Borrowing costs		..	..	..
Extraordinary items		..	..	..
Other items		..	..	..
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities		..	..	..
CASHFLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Inflows:				
Sales of property, plant and equipment		..	..	..
Investments redeemed		..	..	..
Loans and advances redeemed		..	..	..
Outflows:				
Payments for property, plant and equipment		..	..	..
Investments acquired		..	..	..
Loans and advances made		..	..	..
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities		..	..	..
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Inflows:				
Borrowings		..	..	..
Equity injections		..	..	..
Outflows:				
Borrowing redemptions		..	..	..
Finance lease payments (excluding interest component)		..	..	..
Equity withdrawals		..	..	..
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities		..	..	..
Net increase (decrease) in cash held		..	..	..
Administered cash at beginning of financial year		3,525	3,728	3,728
Administered cash at end of financial year		3,525	3,728	3,728

EXPLANATION OF VARIANCES IN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Statement of Financial Performance

Major variations between 2001-02 Budget and 2001-02 Estimated Actual include:

1. Output revenue has increased due to budgetary allocations during 2001-02 including a funding deferral from 2000-01, Review of Police staffing plan, Government insurance expense, road safety initiative and Tactical Crime Squads.
2. Estimated actual includes a grant received from the Department of the Premier and Cabinet for CHOGM.
3. The decrease in the Estimated Actuals is due to the treatment of revenue from seconded employees, which is now offset against employee expenses as per the Minimum Reporting Requirements.
4. Variation due to offsetting expenditure from seconded employees (refer to note 3), as well as budgetary allocations to fund expenditure relating to CHOGM and the road safety initiative.
5. The increase in the Estimated Actuals is due to budgetary allocations to fund expenditure for road safety initiative, Tactical Crime Squads and CHOGM.

Major variations between 2001-02 Budget and 2002-03 Estimate include:

6. Output Revenue has increased mainly due to staffing plans, growth supplementation and Enterprise Bargaining.
7. The decrease in 2002-03 Estimate is due to the treatment of revenue from seconded employees, which is now offset against employee expenses as per the Minimum Reporting Requirements.
8. The increase in employee expenses is a result of increases in staffing plans, growth supplementation, Enterprise Bargaining, superannuation contributions and the workers compensation premium.
9. Increase includes funding for Drug Court Pilot projects and National Association of Testing Authority.
10. 2002-03 reflects the full year's interest costs associated with borrowings.

Major variations between 2001-02 Estimated Actual and the 2002-03 Estimate include:

11. Output Revenue has increased mainly due to Police staffing plans, growth supplementation and Enterprise Bargaining.
12. The decrease in grants and contributions in 2002-03 is due to an elimination of a one-off grant relating to CHOGM.
13. The increase in employee expenses is a result of increases in Police staffing plans, growth supplementation, Enterprise Bargaining, superannuation contributions and the workers compensation premium.
14. The decrease in supplies and services in 2002-03 is due to the elimination of funding relating to CHOGM.
15. 2002-03 reflects the full year's interest costs associated with borrowings.

Other Issues

Consistent with Australian Accounting Standards AAS1, borrowing costs expenses are shown separately from the total of other expenses from ordinary activities. However, borrowing cost expense is allocated to the cost of each output in the Output Statement of Financial Performance.

Statement of Financial Position

Major variations between 2001-02 Budget and 2001-02 Estimated Actual include:

1. 2001-02 Estimated actual includes an opening balance amount for input tax credits receivable.
2. 2001-02 Estimated actual includes an opening balance amount for prepayments.
3. Increase in intangibles relates to computer software.
4. The increase in property, plant and equipment is due to deferral of funding from 2000-01.
5. Increase in provision relates to annual leave provisions.
6. Decrease relates to the balance of unearned revenue.
7. Borrowings are to be utilised as a funding source for the department's capital works program. Funding to meet debt servicing costs associated with the borrowings has been provided to the department.
8. Includes additional equity funding for the road safety initiative.
9. \$11.5 million operating surplus from the prior year was included in retained surplus in the 2001-02 Estimated Actual.
10. The increase relates to revaluation of non-current assets.

Major variations between 2001-02 Budget and 2002-03 Estimate include:

11. Increase in intangibles relates to computer software.
12. The increase in property, plant and equipment is due to capital expenditure on buildings and information technology projects.
13. Includes additional equity funding for Capital Works, Information Management, new police facilities, National Association of Testing Authority and the Police staffing plan.
14. The increase relates to revaluation of non-current assets.
15. Increase in provision relates to annual leave provisions.
16. Decrease relates to the balance of unearned revenue.
17. \$11.5 million operating surplus from the prior year was included in retained surplus in the 2001-02 Estimated Actual.

Major variations between 2001-02 Estimated Actual and the 2002-03 Estimate include:

18. Increase in intangibles relates to computer software.
19. Increase in property, plant and equipment is due to capital expenditure on buildings and information technology projects.
20. Includes additional equity funding for Capital Works, Information Management, new police facilities, National Association of Testing Authority and the Police staffing Plan.
21. The increase relates to revaluation of non-current assets.

Statement of Cash Flows

Major variations between 2001-02 Budget and 2001-02 Estimated Actual include:

1. Output revenue has increased due to budgetary allocations during 2001-02, in particular due to a funding deferral from 2000-01, Review of Police staffing plan, Government insurance expense, road safety initiative and Tactical Crime Squads.
2. Estimated actual includes a grant received from the Department of the Premier and Cabinet for CHOGM.
3. The decrease in Estimated Actuals is due to the treatment of revenue from seconded employees, which is now offset against employee expenses as per the Minimum Reporting Requirements.
4. Variation due to offsetting expenditure from seconded employees (refer to note 3), as well as budgetary allocations to fund expenditure relating to CHOGM and the road safety initiative.
5. Increase in Estimated Actuals due to budgetary allocations to fund expenditure for road safety initiative, Tactical Crime Squads and CHOGM.
6. Decrease in 2001-02 Estimated Actual is due to different loan drawdown date.
7. Decrease in 2001-02 Estimated Actual is due to the opening balance of sundry payables.
8. Decrease in 2001-02 Estimated Actual is due to revised forecast on proceeds from sale of assets.
9. The increase in property, plant and equipment is due to deferral of funding from 2000-01.
10. Borrowings are to be utilised as a funding source for the department's capital works program. Funding to meet debt servicing costs associated with the borrowings has been provided to the department.
11. Equity deferral from 2000-01 has been received in 2001-02.

Major variations between 2001-02 Budget and 2002-03 Estimate include:

12. Output Revenue has increased mainly due to Police staffing plans, growth supplementation and Enterprise Bargaining.
13. The decrease in 2002-03 Estimate is due to the treatment of revenue from seconded employees, which is now offset against employee expenses as per the Minimum Reporting Requirements.
14. The increase in employee expenses is a result of increases in Police staffing plans, growth supplementation, Enterprise Bargaining, superannuation contributions and the workers compensation premium.
15. 2002-03 reflects the full year's interest costs associated with borrowings.
16. Decrease in 2001-02 Estimated Actual is due to revised forecast on proceeds from sale of assets.
17. Increase in equity for Capital Works and Information Management.
18. 2002-03 reflects a full year of debt servicing payments.

Major variations between 2001-02 Estimated Actual and the 2002-03 Estimate include:

19. Output Revenue has increased mainly due to Police staffing plans, growth supplementation and Enterprise Bargaining.
20. The decrease in grants and contributions in 2002-03 is due to an elimination of a one-off grant relating to CHOGM.
21. The increase in employee expenses is a result of increases in Police staffing plans, growth supplementation, Enterprise Bargaining, superannuation contributions and the workers compensation premium.
22. The decrease in supplies and services in 2002-03 is due to the elimination of funding relating to CHOGM.
23. 2002-03 reflects the full year's interest costs associated with borrowings.
24. Decrease in 2001-02 Estimated actual due to the opening balance of sundry payables.
25. 2002-03 reflects a full year of debt servicing payments.

Statement of Financial Performance

Expenses and Revenues Administered on Behalf of the Whole of Government

Major variations between 2001-02 Budget and 2001-02 Estimated Actual include:

1. Decrease in 2001-02 Estimated Actual relates to the revenue received from renewal of weapons licenses.

Major variations between 2001-02 Budget and 2002-03 Estimate include:

2. The grant to the Prostitution Licensing Authority has decreased in 2002-03.

Major variations between 2001-02 Estimated Actual and the 2002-03 Estimate include:

3. The increase in revenue is due to the new issue of weapons licenses.
4. The grant to the Prostitution Licensing Authority has decreased in 2002-03.

Statement of Financial Position

Assets and Liabilities Administered on Behalf of the Whole of Government

Major variations between 2001-02 Budget and 2001-02 Estimated Actual include:

1. Outstanding balances in suspense accounts. These funds will ultimately either be returned to Treasury or returned to the individuals or companies involved.

Major variations between 2001-02 Budget and 2002-03 Estimate include:

2. Outstanding balances in suspense accounts. These funds will ultimately either be returned to Treasury or returned to the individuals or companies involved.

Statement of Cash Flows

Cash Flows Administered on Behalf of the Whole of Government

Major variations between 2001-02 Budget and 2001-02 Estimated Actual include:

1. The decrease in 2001-02 Estimated Actual relates to the revenue received from renewal of weapons licenses.
2. The decrease in 2001-02 Estimated Actual relates to the revenue received from renewal of weapons licenses.

Major variations between 2001-02 Estimated Actual and the 2002-03 Estimate include:

3. The grant to the Prostitution Licensing Authority has decreased in 2002-03.
4. The increase in revenue is due to the new issue of weapons licenses.
5. The increase in revenue is due to the new issue of weapons licenses.

RECONCILIATION OF 2002-03 APPROPRIATION AMOUNTS TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CONTROLLED

Statement of Financial Performance

	\$'000
Output Revenue in Statement of Financial Performance ¹	890,012
<i>Add:</i> Appropriation Funding for Outputs Receivable ^a	..
= Appropriation for Departmental Outputs	890,012
= Output Receipts in Statement of Cash Flows ²	890,012

Statement of Financial Position

	\$'000
Closing balance Contributed Equity ³	183,294
<i>Less:</i> Opening Balance Contributed Equity ³	149,092
= Change in contributed Equity in the Statement of Financial Position	34,202
<i>Add:</i> Appropriation Equity Injection Receivable ^b	..
<i>Less:</i> Non-appropriated Equity Adjustments ⁴	..
= Appropriation for Equity Adjustment ⁵	34,202
= Net Appropriated Equity Adjustment in Statement of Cash Flows	34,202

1. This Output Revenue amount reconciles to the Output Revenue line in the Statement of Financial Performance on page 1-47.
 2. This Output Revenue amount reconciles to the Output Receipts line in the Statement of Cash Flows on page 1-49.
 3. The Contributed Equity amounts reconcile to the Contributed Equity line in the Statement of Financial Position on page 1-48.
 4. Non-appropriated equity adjustments relate to Machinery of Government changes and long service leave liabilities transferred to the whole-of-Government scheme.
 5. The Appropriation for Equity Adjustment amount reconciles to the Equity Adjustment line in the Appropriations table on page 1-6.
- a. This line item relates to operating revenue recognised in one year for which the cash is not received until the subsequent year.
 - b. This line item relates to equity recognised in one year for which the cash is not received until the subsequent year.

ADMINISTERED

Statement of Expenses and Revenues Administered on Behalf of the Whole of Government

	<u>\$'000</u>
Administered Item Revenue in Statement of Financial Performance ⁶	755
<i>Add:</i> Other (Administered) Appropriation Receivable ^a	<u> </u>
= Appropriation for Administered Expenses ⁷	755

6. The Administered Item Revenue amount reconciles to the Administered Item Revenue line in the Statement of Expenses and Revenues Administered on Behalf of the Whole of Government on page 1-50.
7. Total Appropriation for Administered items (\$755) = Appropriation for Administered expenses (\$755) + Appropriation for Administered Equity Adjustment (\$0).

Note: Appropriation for Administered Expenses + Appropriation for Administered Equity Adjustment = total Administered Items (which reconciles to the Administered Items line in the Appropriations table on page 1-6)