

BUDGET ESTIMATES 2023-2024

Portfolio Committee No. 5 – Justice and Communities

The Hon. Yasmin Catley MP
Minister for Police and Counter-terrorism and
Minister for the Hunter

Hearing: Tuesday 7 November 2023

RESPONSES TO QUESTIONS TAKEN ON NOTICE

Answers due by:

6 December 2023

Budget Estimates Secretariat
Phone 9230 3750
BudgetEstimates@parliament.nsw.gov.au

Page 11 of Transcript

The CHAIR: Commissioner, regarding officers who were sacked due to COVID vaccine mandates, why are you refusing to allow officers back to work, and in one particular case an officer has actually reapplied after resigning rather than being terminated?

KAREN WEBB: I don't know the circumstances of that particular officer and that could be subject to some other settlement that I'm unaware of. Specifically, I can take that one on notice, but certainly the officers that were dealt with under the mandatory period, which changed on 1 June this year, were exited from the organisation on the basis of disciplinary action, not because of the mandate itself.

The CHAIR: Are these officers free to reapply?

KAREN WEBB: As I said, each one would have to be assessed on its merits. In fact, as the Commissioner, I assessed at least one officer that I'm aware of who was able to rejoin. So it's not excluded, and I'd have to take it on a case-by-case basis.

ANSWER

Yes, officers who resigned from NSWPF as a result of the COVID vaccination mandate are able to submit re-appointment applications. Each application will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis.

Page 11 of Transcript

The CHAIR: Why were the officers that refused to conform with the mandate not suspended like any other officer in the process of misconduct investigation and allowed to have full pay? Why were they excluded from being paid and basically thrown on the scrap heap—"While we investigate, you get nothing." Why was there different treatment of these people?

KAREN WEBB: There was a course of action taken by the previous commissioner at the time, and I can take the rest of that on notice, if you like. But certainly—

The CHAIR: I'd really like to know what the qualitative difference for suspension was and why they should not be paid as compared to what happened with other officers.

KAREN WEBB: I might be able to get you that answer before the close of today but, as I said, that was a process put in place by the former commissioner.

The CHAIR: Are there other examples where officers are suspended without pay for misconduct?

KAREN WEBB: Yes, there are.

The CHAIR: Can you elucidate a couple of them for me?

KAREN WEBB: Particularly where the allegation is very serious and the balance of the evidence available suggests in weight of the seriousness of the offence, and they may be suspended without pay.

The CHAIR: You weren't the commissioner at the time, but have you any idea why not conforming with a vaccine mandate would be considered such a serious offence?

KAREN WEBB: As I said, I'll have to get that answer to you by this afternoon.

ANSWER

As per the above answer.

Page 11 of Transcript

The CHAIR: Thank you. Commissioner, how much has been and is being spent in legal and other costs to have these officers terminated?

KAREN WEBB: As a separate costing, I don't have that, and I can take that on notice.

ANSWER

Regarding the termination costs ('removal' under s 181D *Police Act 1990*), almost all s.181D Removal Show Cause Notices and Orders as well as many NSW Industrial Relations Commission's (IRC) conciliations were completed with existing resources by the NSWPF's Office of General Counsel and Professional Standards Command.

Extra costs were approximately \$150,000 per annum to cover a contractor and some overtime on the increased volume. No more officers are in the removal process.

The costs of defending former officer's applications for review of removal in the NSW IRC (Police Act 1990 s 181E applications) comprise of approximately 45 matters referred to the NSW iCare external legal panel at an approximate cost of \$1.4 million.

Other internal costs are difficult to quantify, however they were largely absorbed within existing roles.

There is only one substantive matter remaining which will be heard this year so there is unlikely to be a significant deviation from this figure (the officer is not seeking reinstatement to work again as an officer for NSWPF).

Page 11 of Transcript

The CHAIR: How many officers were originally suspended, and how many are currently still under suspension and are being prosecuted?

KAREN WEBB: The first part of the question, I will take on notice. The latter part is that all matters bar three have now been resolved in the IRC. There are still three matters pending finalisation in the IRC.

ANSWER

No officers were suspended for breaching the COVID-19 vaccine mandate.

No personnel are being prosecuted and management action is finalised in all matters.

Industrial Relations Commission (IRC) proceedings were initiated by former officers, not by the NSW Police Force. There are currently two matters pending finalisation in the IRC. Of those, one decision is pending and one hearing matter remains.

Page 12 of Transcript

The CHAIR: The Minister doesn't want you to break that here. That's a shame. All right. In light of this fact, is it the policy of the New South Wales police to remove firearms from licensed firearm owners of impeccable conduct simply because of their age?

DAVID HUDSON: It's their ability, Mr Borsak, to appropriately handle that firearm and fulfil the obligations of maintaining that, not simply because of age. But that can be a trigger for a review of the firearms licence, similar to the way age can be a trigger for a reassessment of someone's driving licence.

The CHAIR: Can you explain to me how that trigger works?

DAVID HUDSON: I will get more detailed advice on notice for you in relation to it. It's something that has never been raised with me before. I am aware that we do have an ability to, if we do not believe that someone is a fit and proper person to hold a firearms licence, withhold issuing of that licence and cancel an existing licence based on medical grounds, based on medical condition and based on their physical ability to handle that firearm.

ANSWER

The Firearms Registry does not have a policy to review licence holders based on age.

However, the Firearms Decision-Making Guidelines requires the fitness and propriety of a person to be considered when a decision is made on whether a person is able to have access to a firearm.

Page 13 of Transcript

The Hon. SARAH MITCHELL: Minister, I want to take you back to 9 October. Could you take on notice for the Committee—you said you spoke to the Premier once—what time of day that phone call took place and who initiated the call?

Ms YASMIN CATLEY: I'm sorry, what are you asking me to do?

The Hon. SARAH MITCHELL: I'd like you to provide to the Committee, on notice, what time you spoke to the Premier on that day and who initiated the call. You should be able to check your call log and find out.

Ms YASMIN CATLEY: I will check if I have that information.

The Hon. SARAH MITCHELL: Maybe the Premier would have it in his phone. If you could let us know what time you spoke and who initiated the call, on notice—

ANSWER

I do not hold this information.

Page 20 of Transcript

Ms ABIGAIL BOYD: How much time was that face-to-face training?

MALCOLM LANYON: I will have to get back to you on that, if I can. I can come back to you today on the answer on that.

ANSWER

The phase 2 face to face Coercive Control Training is two hours in duration.

Page 24 of Transcript

The Hon. SARAH MITCHELL: Or the final media release. Did they see the release that went out from the police? Did you send that to the Premier's office so that they were across that?

Ms YASMIN CATLEY: I assume they would have. I was in the Tweed command. I assume they would have.

The Hon. SARAH MITCHELL: Could you take that on notice?

Ms YASMIN CATLEY: I didn't send it myself.

The Hon. SARAH MITCHELL: Could you take that on notice and check with your office whether the Premier's office received a copy of that statement?

Ms YASMIN CATLEY: Sure.

ANSWER

I am advised:

At 3.37pm on 17 May 2023, the NSW Police Force Public Affairs Branch (PAB) emailed a holding statement to the Minister's former Chief of Staff. PAB did not send a copy to the Premier's Office.

The holding statement was as follows:

Critical incident investigation launched after woman injured - Cooma
A critical incident investigation has been launched after an elderly woman sustained injuries during an interaction with police at an aged care facility in the state's south today. The woman was taken to Cooma District Hospital, where her condition is being monitored. A critical incident team will now investigate the circumstances surrounding the incident. That investigation will be subject to independent review. No further details are available at this time.

Page 24 of Transcript

The Hon. SARAH MITCHELL: As I said before, we know that the critical incident team met with Mrs Nowland's family in Cooma on the afternoon of Thursday 18 May. At any time before then did you understand whether the family had been told about the tasering?

Ms YASMIN CATLEY: That's an operational matter that you're referring to, so I would ask the commissioner to respond to that.

The Hon. SARAH MITCHELL: But did you know?

Ms YASMIN CATLEY: That is an operational matter for the police. I will ask the commissioner to answer your question.

The Hon. SARAH MITCHELL: Commissioner?

KAREN WEBB: With respect to this matter, we have four matters before different courts at the moment—so civil claims, an employment, a criminal matter and a Coroner's matter—as well as we've provided answers to questions on notice before. Respectfully, I will take any questions about this on notice.

The Hon. SARAH MITCHELL: What we're wanting to understand is whether it was at that three o'clock meeting on 18 May that Mrs Nowland's family was made aware of the tasering incident or if it was beforehand.

KAREN WEBB: I'll take that on notice.

ANSWER

I am advised:

It is not possible to advise when all family members were advised as this occurred at different times.

Page 28 of Transcript

The Hon. NATASHA MACLAREN-JONES: When was the decision made to reopen the police station?

Ms YASMIN CATLEY: I'll refer to the police commissioner.

KAREN WEBB: I'll have to take that on notice, specifically, but certainly the day that I became aware of it, Mr Lanyon and I spoke about it and overturned that.

ANSWER

I am advised Paddington Police Station closed on Saturday, 21 October 2023 and reopened on Tuesday, 31 October 2023.

Page 28 of Transcript

The Hon. NATASHA MACLAREN-JONES: For how many hours or how many days was the police station closed?

KAREN WEBB: I'll ask Mr Lanyon to detail the specifics.

MALCOLM LANYON: If I could take that on notice, Ma'am, but I believe it was short of two weeks.

ANSWER

I am advised it was 10 days.

Page 28 of Transcript

The Hon. NATASHA MACLAREN-JONES: During that two weeks how many cars were available in that area?

Ms YASMIN CATLEY: I will check that and I'll get back to you. Hopefully, we'll be able to get back to you by the end of the day, because I'm not sure of the exact number.

ANSWER

I am advised during those two weeks, between 13 to 20 cars were made available each day in the area, split across the AM and PM shifts.

Page 28 of Transcript

The Hon. NATASHA MACLAREN-JONES: Two weeks it was closed. Minister, how many other police stations have closed since April this year?

Ms YASMIN CATLEY: I don't want to mislead the House so I will get advice from the police in relation to that, or we can get back to you by the end of the day.

.....

The Hon. NATASHA MACLAREN-JONES: Also, in advising the Committee as to the number of stations that have closed since April this year, can you also advise the exact number of these mobile cars that are available to people in those areas as well?

Ms YASMIN CATLEY: So you want a list of—if there are any police stations that have closed down, you want the number of vehicles within that command?

The Hon. NATASHA MACLAREN-JONES: Yes.

Ms YASMIN CATLEY: Absolutely.

ANSWER

I am advised Wetherill Park Police Station commenced a trial for evening closure (6pm to 6am) on 7 August 2023. Since the reduction in operating hours at Wetherill Park, a car crew is specifically allocated to the Wetherill Park Sector each night shift (6pm to 6am).

Page 30 of Transcript

The Hon. SARAH MITCHELL: Minister, what's your understanding of the Government's election commitment in the terms of the Police Blue Ribbon scheme?

Ms YASMIN CATLEY: That we will continue to fund the concessional cap going forward in the—

The Hon. SARAH MITCHELL: Have you budgeted for that in the same format over the next four years, as stated by your election commitment?

Ms YASMIN CATLEY: It is in the budget, yes. Do you want to get it out? Do you want to see?

The Hon. SARAH MITCHELL: Could you provide information in terms of where that's listed in the budget forecast, because my understanding is, after 30 June next year, that's not explicitly clear.

Ms YASMIN CATLEY: I will provide that for you. I thought it was earmarked here but maybe not.

The Hon. SARAH MITCHELL: Just to clarify, you will maintain that current scheme and the benefits for the full term of government over the next four years? There are no plans to make any changes or reduce funding to that scheme over this term of government?

ANSWER

I am advised the Budget allocation for the PBRI is included in the Employee Related Expenses Budget.

Page 33 of Transcript

Ms SUE HIGGINSON: Thank you. Deputy Commissioner Lanyon, are you able to take it on notice, or tell me now, have you had any reports or evidence that those specific words—that I won't repeat—were not chanted?

MALCOLM LANYON: I have not. That's being investigated at the moment. I'm happy to take it on notice.

ANSWER

I am advised:

Investigations into the incident remain ongoing.

The NSW Police Force is yet to confirm wording used during 9 October 2023 protest. Investigators have sent a video recording for independent, expert analysis.

No person has been charged with speaking the words "Gas the Jews".

Page 33 of Transcript

The CHAIR: Perhaps to Mr Hudson again, through you, Commissioner. Nearly 12,000 firearms of various types were handed in under the permanent amnesty for the last 12 months to September. That's what the Firearms Registry's KPI report says, and I must say it's an excellent report and it's good to see it back online again. Can you please tell us, by category, how many were registered and how many were not?

DAVID HUDSON: I'll have to take that on notice, Mr Borsak. I can say that the number of firearms I think you're referring to have been handed in since the amnesty started in 2021, so it's probably over a couple of years.

ANSWER

I am advised:

Figures relating to the ongoing Amnesty are collated and published by the Commonwealth Attorney General's Department (AGD).

The latest figures are published in the Annual Report 2021/22 on the AGD's website <https://www.ag.gov.au/crime/publications/permanent-national-firearms-amnesty-annual-report-2021-2022>

The AGD has indicated that the latest Annual Report 2022/23 will be published soon.

Page 37 of Transcript

The Hon. NATASHA MACLAREN-JONES: How many officers have taken up that initiative since it began in July this year?

Ms YASMIN CATLEY: I'd have to check that exact figure. It is quite popular, of course, but I'll get that answer to you by the end of the day as well. I don't want to give you the wrong figure. I'll just double-check; I might have that.

ANSWER

I am advised as at 20 November 2023, 307 officers have received a regional incentive since the implementation of the program and 36 new transfers have occurred since July 2023.

Page 38 of Transcript

The Hon. NATASHA MACLAREN-JONES: How many are operational? What is the breakdown between full strength and operational of that figure?

Ms YASMIN CATLEY: We'll have to take that on notice. Yes, I'll take that on notice.

ANSWER

I am advised:

As at 30 September 2023, there are:

- Authorised Police Positions: 18,346
- Authorised Admin Positions: 4,224
- Police Officer Headcount: 16,836
- Admin Officer Headcount: 4,158

Page 38 of Transcript

The Hon. NATASHA MACLAREN-JONES: Can you also take on notice how many people are on leave—whether that's sick leave, mental health leave, injury, maternity, paternity?

Ms YASMIN CATLEY: I won't have to take that on notice. I'll be able to provide that with you now, I think.

The Hon. NATASHA MACLAREN-JONES: That's okay. You can take it on notice. If you could also advise—

Ms YASMIN CATLEY: I won't take it on notice. We'll get it to you by the end because it is here.

ANSWER

I am advised as at 30 September 2023, the number of employees on leave is 1,403 (1,014 sworn and 389 unsworn). This number includes all types of leave: sick, annual, parental etc.

The number of employees on leave fluctuates daily and depends on the season as well as scheduled work hours.

Page 38 of Transcript

The Hon. NATASHA MACLAREN-JONES: And if you could also advise of the full strength and also operational strength as of October this year—or the latest date, which might be the September one—across each station in New South Wales as well.

Ms YASMIN CATLEY: I probably won't be able to get that to you today.

The Hon. NATASHA MACLAREN-JONES: No, I'm happy for that to be on notice.

ANSWER

I am advised:

All police positions attached to Police Districts and Police Area Commands are flexible resources available to respond to incidents across District and Command boundaries. Local resources are supplemented by specialist police who are managed centrally but can be deployed to meet the changing needs and respond to crime patterns and emerging issues.

The NSW Police Force publishes information about employee numbers in each Police Area Command and Police District in its Annual Report.

Page 39 of Transcript

The Hon. NATASHA MACLAREN-JONES: Minister, you've said detectives have been redeployed from focusing on major crimes. Is it true that you have junior officers who are being asked to do work that they are unskilled to do because of shortages?

Ms YASMIN CATLEY: I don't know of specific examples, but what I will go back to is I know that we're 1,500 short. I know we inherited it from you lot and I know that I've set about—

The Hon. NATASHA MACLAREN-JONES: Can you take it on notice and come back to the Committee—

Ms YASMIN CATLEY: —fixing that by looking at a recruitment, a positive policy that you need—

The Hon. NATASHA MACLAREN-JONES: Minister, I'm trying to ask you a serious question. Can you please take on notice how many junior police officers are currently undertaking tasks that they are not skilled to do, and how many detectives have been diverted away from doing their job to another job?

Ms YASMIN CATLEY: Look, I'd have to check with the commissioner if that's even something that you would be able to provide information on.

KAREN WEBB: The first part of the question—it's probably difficult to ascertain, because how do you measure experience? But the second question we can take on notice.

ANSWER

I am advised Police Officers are deployed operationally based on where they are required, and they are best placed to ensure public safety. It is common for police officers to be deployed into operations and events outside of their substantive roles.

Page 40 of Transcript

The Hon. SARAH MITCHELL: Okay, so that's no guarantee. Minister, can you tell me how many officers were on leave due to mental health reasons as of 31 July this year, or your latest data? Have you managed to find that in your file?

Ms YASMIN CATLEY: I haven't, no, sorry, because we have gone on to something else. But I will come back to you with that answer.

The Hon. SARAH MITCHELL: Data that I have, as of 31 July—I think there are 1,108 officers who were on mental health leave. Are they numbers that concern you, in terms of police wellbeing?

ANSWER

I am advised it is not possible to provide the number of officers on leave due to mental health reasons as an individual can take a variety of leave for a variety of reasons which aren't required to be disclosed.

Page 40-41 of Transcript

Ms SUE HIGGINSON: Minister, are you aware of what the current NSW Police Force workers compensation premium is?

Ms YASMIN CATLEY: Yes, I am.

Ms SUE HIGGINSON: What is that?

Ms YASMIN CATLEY: Can I give you that exact amount just so I don't get it wrong?

Ms SUE HIGGINSON: Sure.

Ms YASMIN CATLEY: But I'll give it to you. I might have it here, actually. Go on, and I'll just look through here and see if I can find it.

Ms SUE HIGGINSON: In regards to police internal investigations—

Ms YASMIN CATLEY: I don't have the actual amount, so I will come back to you. I've just got percentages, so I'll come back to you.

Ms SUE HIGGINSON: Is it somewhere in the order of \$2 billion?

Ms YASMIN CATLEY: I'll come back to you with the exact amount.

Ms SUE HIGGINSON: Could you tell me, with the exact amount, when you have it, what it's been over the past few years and whether it has drastically increased?

Ms YASMIN CATLEY: A 100 per cent. I understand where you're coming from. It has increased. That I can assure you. But I want to give you—

Ms SUE HIGGINSON: Quite drastically?

Ms YASMIN CATLEY: I want to give you the exact amount, but, yes, we will. The last four years?

Ms SUE HIGGINSON: That'd be good. Thank you.

ANSWER

I am advised the workers compensation premium is included in the NSW Police Force ERE budget which can be found in the Financial Statements in the published NSW Police Force Annual Report.

Page 45 of Transcript

The CHAIR: Can you tell me what has been the cost to date of the Gun Safe system?

DAVID HUDSON: I don't have an exact figure with me because apart from the initial capital costs there have also been some additional costs incurred, so I can take that on notice and get back to you.

The CHAIR: Can you take it on notice?

DAVID HUDSON: Certainly.

ANSWER

I am advised:

As at 31 October 2023, the cost of the Gun Safe system is \$10.307 million.

Page 45 of Transcript

The CHAIR: Thank you. And also, what was the original budget of the Gun Safe system? Can you take that on notice too?

DAVID HUDSON: The original budget?

The CHAIR: Yes.

ANSWER

I am advised:

The Original Estimated Total Cost (ETC) is \$14.649 million.

Page 45 of Transcript

The Hon. NATASHA MACLAREN-JONES: Minister, are you familiar with the GIPA Act?

Ms YASMIN CATLEY: I am familiar in terms of what it is, which is the—providing information.

The Hon. NATASHA MACLAREN-JONES: Are you aware of any applications that are before your office?

Ms YASMIN CATLEY: Currently, the ones that we haven't already answered?

The Hon. NATASHA MACLAREN-JONES: Yes.

Ms YASMIN CATLEY: I will come back to you. I can check. I am certainly aware of those that I've provided information for, yes.

The Hon. NATASHA MACLAREN-JONES: But you're unsure if there is an application before your office currently?

Ms YASMIN CATLEY: I wouldn't like to say yes or no before I've checked with my office.

The Hon. NATASHA MACLAREN-JONES: I think there is a note coming to you.

Ms YASMIN CATLEY: Well, I'll be able to answer that. There is one from Matt Cross, MP. There we go.

The Hon. NATASHA MACLAREN-JONES: Can I ask when your office will be acknowledging receipt of that application, which was sent to your office over two weeks ago?

Ms YASMIN CATLEY: My understanding is that there is a legislative time frame to—we will definitely work within that legislative time frame.

The Hon. NATASHA MACLAREN-JONES: However, my understanding is that your office has not acknowledged the GIPA, as required under section 1 of the GIPA Act?

Ms YASMIN CATLEY: I will have to check if that's the case.

The Hon. NATASHA MACLAREN-JONES: Are you concerned that your office may have committed an offence in not acknowledging that GIPA request?

Ms YASMIN CATLEY: Well, let me check first and I'll get back to you.

The Hon. NATASHA MACLAREN-JONES: Thank you.

ANSWER

I am advised a decision was made on this GIPA within the required timeframe.

Page 51 of Transcript

The Hon. SARAH MITCHELL: Do you have any details on the numbers of arrests that were made from activities on either 9 or 15 October?

DAVID HUDSON: There were no arrests from the second protest. I think the 9th is still under investigation—some matters under Strike Force Mealing, which is being conducted under Operation Shelter. My last update was there were three arrests had been made. Mr Lanyon may have additional information. Operations Shelter and Mealing now report directly to Mal.

MALCOLM LANYON: We can provide those on notice, if that's okay, Ma'am.

The Hon. SARAH MITCHELL: That would be fine.

MALCOLM LANYON: I think it is still a moving investigation, so we're happy to provide those figures to you.

ANSWER

I am advised:

With regards to the assault of a man at the Opera House, the NSW Police Force has charged three men with common assault.

Page 53 of Transcript

Ms SUE HIGGINSON: Commissioner, I go to where I went briefly with the Minister around the amount of police officers and the potential—or the reality—that we've got a lot of police officers off work. From the numbers that were roughly cited, it sounds like there is around 10 per cent of the Police Force—sworn officers—who are on long-term sick leave. What do you identify as the main cause of that at this point?

KAREN WEBB: I think it is between 9 per cent and 10 per cent, so you are right, and that is a significant gap in our capability. We do analyse as an executive, and down to deputy and AC level, to try to undertake some analysis to find out root cause. There are some areas, and I think you rightly pointed out earlier that there's—and it's not new. It has been a trend for as long as I have known and worked in the northern region that the northern region does have a higher absentee rate, long-term sick.

Ms SUE HIGGINSON: Do you know what percentage of the 10 per cent—what are we talking about with the northern region?

KAREN WEBB: I can take that on notice, but I think it might be 20 per cent. So it is over-representative of the rest of the State. There is a growing trend in psychological claims versus physical injury claims. As was mentioned earlier by the Minister, we instituted the PULSE program. It is funded for five years. The previous initiatives and programs—and we are a learning organisation, so we're always adding in more things from chaplaincy to EAP, centralised psychology, the PULSE program. And what is really different about that is the decentralisation of wellbeing services. So clinicians, as was mentioned, we have 11 on board already. They will be located in geographical areas to service a small cluster of commands—three commands per clinician—so that officers have easier access. We did hear from officers over time that they couldn't get access to treatment or services when they wanted it, and so we are very optimistic that this will provide some respite so that officers can get access earlier. Like anything, the sooner that an officer can get access to treatment and start treatment, the better their outcome will be.

The 17 additional positions are under recruitment. We hope to have those in place by early next year. And not just clinicians, but also wellbeing officers and support through physiotherapy, dieticians, other things. It is to address their whole needs, not just their psychological needs. Sometimes their symptoms might present as physical injuries; in fact, it could be a whole lot of things going on. I'm very optimistic about what this might offer. As was alluded to, it is funded for five years and the evaluation will be undertaken by Wollongong university. That process of setting up the evaluation framework has commenced, so it will start the evaluation at the beginning of the program.

Ms SUE HIGGINSON: Have you looked at and assessed whether there is any—like, they are all good measures for dealing with the symptoms once the problem has happened. Are you looking at what the cause of the complaints are and whether there are things that can be happening internally before somebody finds themselves in a position of unwellness?

KAREN WEBB: Part of that—having those services available—is to identify any indicators early. In fact, part of the suite of the PULSE program is also the Early Access Treatment Initiative, and I think there has been over 330 referrals to that already, which is quite a high uptake. Officers are putting their hands up, which is a great sign. There is probably some work—and I will hand to Acting Deputy Commissioner Ackley to talk about the difference between those that cite accumulated exposure, and then what is it that is the last exposure—but how do you

start to set up resilience and things very early? And then, I guess, there are a whole lot of reasons. Like anything, there could be some work related and then it is coupled with other things that happen outside of work as well. There are a range of factors, and we are really open to examining all of those things to make that whole person a well person.

ANSWER

I am advised as of 30 September 2023, 18.5% of the NSW Police Force long-term sick police officers are from Northern Region.

Page 53 of Transcript

Ms SUE HIGGINSON: What do you think the percentage is of those who are on long-term sick leave that actually have complaints that are in the system?

KAREN WEBB: I will have to take that on notice. We do have a process that an injury is treated separately, and if there is a complaint process, that is treated separately. There is a way of identifying through the workers comp injury notification that if there is a complaint within that, that is assessed separately so that it is not just an injury that is treated; it is picked up as a complaint and managed in a parallel process. We are very mindful that some of those things may be borne out through an injury process. But I will have to take on notice the actual number, and it might be difficult to discern.

ANSWER

I am advised as at 30 September 2023, there were 327 police officers and six administrative employees on long-term sick leave who have open complaints or misconduct matters pending.

Page 54 of Transcript

The CHAIR: Commissioner, during NCAT hearings is it usual for the commissioner to be represented by counsel, counsel assisting and various other lawyers?

KAREN WEBB: I'll have to take that on notice, Sir, unless David can answer.

The CHAIR: Can you answer that, Mr Hudson?

DAVID HUDSON: I would suggest it be dependent upon the matter itself, Mr Borsak. I wouldn't say that'd be the case in every NCAT matter, and it's not just firearms matters that end up before NCAT. I would have to—

The CHAIR: I'm specifically talking about firearms-related matters. All sorts of things, obviously, end up in front of NCAT. That's for sure. If that's the case—and I certainly know of quite a few examples—why do the police need to lawyer up so much at NCAT?

DAVID HUDSON: In particular, in relation to firearms matters, I think the decisions of NCAT can be persuasive on the rest of the firearms environment. So if there's a decision or an appeal against something, a decision that the Firearms Registry or police have made that we think is valid, we need to defend that so that it doesn't become precedent for all other firearms holders.

ANSWER

I am advised:

It is invariably the case that the decision-maker is represented by lawyers in proceedings before the NSW Civil and Administrative Tribunal, involving administrative review of a decision made under the *Firearms Act*.

Indeed, it would be highly unusual for a decision-maker to not be represented by lawyers in that context. However, the lawyers engaged to represent the decision-maker in such proceedings are usually solicitors, whether employed government solicitors of the NSW Police Force or private solicitors who provide legal services to government under whole-of-government panel arrangements. It is not frequently the case that barristers are retained in administrative review proceedings arising under the *Firearms Act*.

While statistics are not kept in such a way as to allow for an automated assessment, a manual review of some 235 litigated matters coming into existence in the 12-month period ending October 2023 indicates that barristers were retained by the decision-maker nine times during the relevant period.

In such cases, the barrister would usually have an instructing solicitor. The decision to retain a barrister may take into account the complexity of the legal issues in the proceeding, the extent of anticipated oral testimony (including cross-examination), and/or the potential precedential value of the Tribunal's decision.

Page 55 of Transcript

The CHAIR: Is it true that the police automatically appeal unfavourable NCAT decisions?

DAVID HUDSON: Not always, no.

The CHAIR: Not always?

DAVID HUDSON: Not always.

The CHAIR: I'm again talking specifically about firearms-related matters.

DAVID HUDSON: Yes.

The CHAIR: Thank you. Turning now to secret evidence at NCAT, is it true that the police routinely use their privileged ability to present secret evidence at a hearing under section 64?

DAVID HUDSON: I would have to take that on notice, Sir, but I would suggest that it's happened. But the frequency of how often it happens, I would—

The CHAIR: Could you take it on notice and perhaps tell me by way of subsequent answer how many times in the last 12 months that's happened at NCAT?

DAVID HUDSON: I can try and ascertain that.

ANSWER

I am advised:

While statistics are not kept in such a way as to allow for an automated assessment, a manual review of some 235 litigated matters coming into existence in the 12-month period ending October 2023 indicates that the decision-maker invited the Tribunal to deal with evidence confidentially under s.59 of the Administrative Decisions Review Act and s.64 of the Civil and Administrative Tribunal Act in 55 of the 235 matters.

Usually, this would involve a request that the Tribunal receive part of the evidence in the case in the absence of the applicant and the applicant's representative.

The decision as to whether to make the orders sought by the decision-maker (in whole or in part) is for the Tribunal. The Tribunal has explained the principles which it applies in determining such applications in its published decisions.

Page 57 of Transcript

Ms SUE HIGGINSON: Is it correct that you use—and I'm not a weapons expert—a .40 calibre weapon? Is that right, Commissioner?

KAREN WEBB: I'll defer to someone that knows guns. I have got a gun and I get trained in it every year, but don't ask me if it's .40 calibre—

Ms SUE HIGGINSON: The specifics.

KAREN WEBB: —or what it is. Yes.

Ms SUE HIGGINSON: Is that the case?

PAUL PISANOS: Yes, that's the round. We use our operational round.

Ms SUE HIGGINSON: And is it the case that there was a plan to replace that weapon with a nine-millimetre weapon that is more in line with what is used by law enforcers around the world, but that, for some reason, hasn't happened?

PAUL PISANOS: There is a—

KAREN WEBB: A replacement program coming, correct.

PAUL PISANOS: —replacement program to replace the existing Glock with a nine-millimetre Glock. There's a program of replacement—a rollout program.

Ms SUE HIGGINSON: What is the decision—

KENNA ACKLEY: Sorry, I could probably weigh in. That is part of the interconnected officer program. We have had a first round of Glocks that have been rolled out, and there'll be several subsequent phases of those Glocks that will be rolled out over the—

Ms SUE HIGGINSON: They're the nine millimetre ones?

KENNA ACKLEY: They're the nine millimetre ones. That is correct.

Ms SUE HIGGINSON: And they are less deadly than the 40 ones? Is that right?

The CHAIR: Forty calibre, you mean?

Ms SUE HIGGINSON: Forty calibre. You would know this, Chair.

KAREN WEBB: You'll probably need a weapons—

The CHAIR: I don't know that I do know it.

Ms SUE HIGGINSON: They are?

PAUL PISANOS: It's a different velocity. It's a different round.

Ms SUE HIGGINSON: And less deadly?

DAVID HUDSON: I don't think that's right.

The CHAIR: I wouldn't want to be shot by either of them.

KAREN WEBB: We'll have to take that on notice.

ANSWER

I am advised both the existing Glock firearm and the new Glock firearm selected for the Glock Replacement Program are lethal weapons.

Page 60 and 61 of Transcript

The Hon. NATASHA MACLAREN-JONES: Thank you very much. Just on recruitment and staffing, I'm interested to know how many new recruits were sworn in in the last calendar year?

KAREN WEBB: I'll go to my colleague to my left, who will have exact numbers.

KENNA ACKLEY: For 2022 we had 1,046 attest at the academy in Goulburn.

The Hon. NATASHA MACLAREN-JONES: How many police officers have left in the last calendar

KENNA ACKLEY: As in, resigned or for any other—I'd have to take that on notice. I'm afraid I don't have that.

ANSWER

I am advised:

In 2022 calendar year, there were 1,312 Police Officers that have separated from the NSW Police Force, including 217 police officers who exited under the Optional Disengagement Scheme.

Page 61 of Transcript

The Hon. NATASHA MACLAREN-JONES: This might be something you need to take on notice—in relation to the specific regions and departments, where there is the shortage of current staff numbers.

KAREN WEBB: Yes, I'll have to take that on notice.

ANSWER

I am advised:

Each Police Region has sufficient police to staff and address first response. The number of vacancy and long-term sick fluctuates, and some Regions are experiencing higher rates.

The NSW Police Force is always looking to implement recruitment and placement strategies to address fluctuating vacancies.

Page 62 of Transcript

The Hon. SARAH MITCHELL: Can you provide—and I'm happy if it's on notice—an update on the upgrade to the Singleton Police Station, whether a development application has been submitted and where that project is up to?

KENNA ACKLEY: I can take that on notice.

The Hon. SARAH MITCHELL: As much information as you can provide would be lovely in relation to that station.

KENNA ACKLEY: Sure.

ANSWER

I am advised a Development Application has not been submitted.

Page 63 of Transcript

Ms ABIGAIL BOYD: Just looking at statistics for the numbers of police officers dismissed on the basis of acts relating to domestic or sexual violence, we had between one and three police dismissed in each of the years from 2014 to 2020. In 2021 none were dismissed. In 2022—I believe you were around in '22—there was eight, which was an all-time high. In the 2023 financial year, it appears to be just two.

KAREN WEBB: So far.

Ms ABIGAIL BOYD: So far in this calendar year. How many of those have come to you that you've actually said, "No, these are fine. These people can stay."?

KAREN WEBB: I'll will have to take that on notice. Certainly I take a very dim view of, as I said, those matters that come directly before me because of the seriousness and because of the veracity of the evidence. I commence that procedure, then it goes back to the officer for a show-cause notice and then it will come back to me, with legal advising, before they then exit the organisation. So, there's a bit of a delay in that period.

Ms ABIGAIL BOYD: Okay, but if we've got 79 current serving police officers who have been charged with either a DV crime or a sexual violence crime, so they are awaiting trial—

KAREN WEBB: So they might be awaiting a criminal process, as well as a disciplinary process. I will take it on notice whether they're suspended with or without pay, pending the outcome.

Ms ABIGAIL BOYD: That would be useful. Do you agree that these sorts of statistics and the, at least, historic lack of action in relation to police officers charged with these crimes, may also be a little bit of a deterrent to victims coming forward, particularly when it involves a police accused?

KAREN WEBB: We were talking, Ma'am, before you came in the room, about the complaint process and the quicker that the complaint process is dealt with the better the outcomes. My change of the process, particularly around these serious matters, I think is a positive step in the right direction. As to numbers and their employment status, I will take that on notice.

ANSWER

I am advised:

Under s.181D(1) of the *Police Act 1990*, the Commissioner of Police can remove an officer if the Commissioner does not have confidence in their suitability to continue as a police officer, having regard to their competence, integrity, performance or conduct.

Regarding misconduct matters relating to domestic or sexual violence referred to the Commissioner of Police this calendar year to 21 November 2023, the Commissioner of Police has accepted all matters referred to her under s.181D of the *Police Act 1990*.

As at July 2023, the total number of serving NSWPF Officers charged with a domestic and family violence-related offence/sexual violence-related offence was 79. Of those:

- Active Duty: (58 officers)
- Suspended With Pay: (9 officers)
- Suspended Without Pay: (4 officers)

- Disengaged: (8 officers)

Page 65 of Transcript

Ms SUE HIGGINSON: Commissioner, what's going to be your approach to the cooperation requirement under the "no body, no parole" laws?

KAREN WEBB: I'll have to take that on notice, but I'll certainly work with the Parole Authority or DCJ around that.

Ms SUE HIGGINSON: If there is no body and no information proffered about a body, is cooperation, to you, a broader concept?

KAREN WEBB: I mean, we work in partnership with people all the time. But the issue around parole and no body—obviously, we don't sit on the Parole Board or anything but, certainly, for families and victims that lose a family member, it'd be nice for them to have some answers.

Ms SUE HIGGINSON: But you have a role in the "no body, no parole" satisfaction in terms of what cooperation is. Is it your understanding that the threshold for cooperation in giving information is much broader than proffering a body?

KAREN WEBB: I'll have to take that on notice.

Ms SUE HIGGINSON: I think I may have written to you about it, so if you could respond to my letter then that would be great. If you could also take it on notice as part of this, I'd be very grateful.

KAREN WEBB: Sure.

ANSWER

I am advised:

Under s.135A of the *Crimes (Administration of Sentences) Act*, the Commissioner of Police must, at least 28 days before the Parole Authority proposes to make a decision directing the release of an offender, give the Authority a written report that states whether the offender has given cooperation and if so, include an evaluation of the nature, extent and timeliness of the offender's cooperation, the truthfulness, completeness and reliability of any information or evidence, and the significance and usefulness of the offender's cooperation.

The Commissioner is not required to provide evidence or intelligence but is only required to provide an evaluation of the offender's cooperation.

The Commissioner's approach will be in accordance with requirements under s.135A.

Page 66 of Transcript

Ms SUE HIGGINSON: Thank you. Are you aware of the use of firearm prohibition orders, and particularly in relation to people—particularly young people—in circumstances where there is absolutely no history or evidence of firearm possession, or even offending?

KAREN WEBB: I can take that on notice, but it's a tool that is used—both a firearms prohibition order and a weapons prohibition order.

Ms SUE HIGGINSON: If they were being used in a circumstance where there really was no evidence and there was no previous circumstance of that person ever being involved with a firearm, would that be an appropriate use of a firearms prohibition order?

KAREN WEBB: I think, under Mr Hudson's area, they've been conducting a review just to make sure, from a governance point of view, that we're satisfied that it's being used appropriately. I'm not sure whether that review has finished.

DAVID HUDSON: No, it hasn't, Commissioner. I can say you don't need to have a history of firearms to be subject to a firearms prohibition order. It can be some other serious criminal offence or offending that an FPO is issued for. We are conducting a review more generally. I think there was a question on notice or a GIPAA application that came through—it may have been from you—that we responded to, to suggest there may have been 11 young people that may have been subject to FPOs at certain stages.

Ms SUE HIGGINSON: Is that concerning?

DAVID HUDSON: They were all reviewed, and I think there may have been—no, I won't comment. I can't remember the exact outcome of our internal review.

Ms SUE HIGGINSON: The reality is, if somebody is subject to an FPO, that provides police with more powers to stop somebody, question them and search them. Is that correct?

DAVID HUDSON: Correct, yes.

Ms SUE HIGGINSON: In terms of that, could you please take on notice how many people are currently subject to FPOs, and how many people were subject to an FPO in the financial year of 2021-22? Of those people, how many identify as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander? How many were under 18 years of age? Of those under 18 years of age, how many identify as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander? How many were under the age of 14? Again, of that cohort, how many are Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander? Also, if you would be willing to take on notice a breakdown of the police area that those orders are subject to.

ANSWER

I am advised:

Question	Answer
Number of juveniles with current FPOs that have no history of firearm possession:	8
Total people currently subject to FPOs	7,933
Total FPOs served during FY 2022 by PAC/PD and Aboriginal Status	See TAB A (under Table 1)
Total FPOs served on persons under 18 during FY 2022 by PAC/PD and Aboriginal Status	See TAB A (under Table 2)
Number of FPOs served on persons under 14 during FY 2022	0

Page 70 of Transcript

The Hon. SARAH MITCHELL: Can I take you now—it's not so much youth crime but rural crime more broadly. You mentioned drones and, obviously, how you can use them. But I've also heard reports of those with less honourable intentions using drones, particularly out on properties, to look at things like delivery of fencing materials or using drones in an unauthorised way, I think, to target specific properties for rural crime. Is that something that you're seeing an increase of? How do you combat that?

PAUL PISANOS: To be honest, it's the first I've heard of it, but I'll take it on notice, probably talk to the RCIs about that—the rural crime investigators—as to whether that's something that we're seeing. It hasn't been reported to me as a major issue, but maybe that's because it's not being reported. To counter that, to counter the technology—there's countering technology available for unlawful, unauthorised drone use, but that's again something that really is hard to assess until you know how big the problem is. But it's definitely something we can look at.

The Hon. SARAH MITCHELL: As I said, it's more anecdotal from some farming communities in the north-west who have noticed drones on their properties. They're not aware of the origin of them, and then there have been concerns about it. If there is anything that you have on notice, that would be really helpful.

PAUL PISANOS: Yes.

ANSWER

I am advised:

Between November 2020 and July 2023, there have been 19 reports to the NSW Police Force of suspected use of drones in rural crime-related matters.

In respect to the use of drones in rural settings, it is primarily regulated at the Commonwealth level by the Civil Aviation Safety Authority (CASA). Any suspected breaches of the drone rules can be referred to CASA.

Page 70 of Transcript

The Hon. SARAH MITCHELL: Thank you. I appreciate that. You mentioned the rural crime investigators. How many do we have in New South Wales and where are they deployed? I'm happy for that to be taken on notice if that's easier.

KAREN WEBB: We've got 63.

PAUL PISANOS: Sixty-three, and they're deployed right across southern region, western region— predominantly western region. I'd say that's the spiritual home of the RCI—is western region and then northern region, some of the more north, bordering western region, areas of northern. They're deployed based around a— I guess there's a bit of a deployment matrix based around crime need and community need and the like.

The Hon. SARAH MITCHELL: Are all 63 positions or roles filled currently? Are there any vacancies in those?

KAREN WEBB: I'll have to take that on notice. They're very popular roles.

The Hon. SARAH MITCHELL: Why wouldn't you want to live in the country? I can understand that. In all seriousness, if you could let us know if any are vacant that would be great.

ANSWER

I am advised there are currently four vacant Rural Crime Investigator positions.

Page 70 of Transcript

The Hon. NATASHA MACLAREN-JONES: I might actually just go back to the upgrades and the urgent repairs and maintenance of police stations—the \$8 million that was announced in the budget. I'm just interested to know—and you might need to take it on notice—what stations are being upgraded in that \$8 million.

KENNA ACKLEY: The \$8 million—which projects were those?

The Hon. NATASHA MACLAREN-JONES: I believe it was the critical upgrades—repairs and upgrades and maintenance—of stations.

KENNA ACKLEY: I'm just trying to look at the titling in our budget papers and what we call the projects, so I'm talking to the right one. It's called critical upgrades. We had a number of them that were separately articulated around some roof repairs for Glebe police station. That's one. We have some upgrades around unlimited power supply at Nepean, and it's the Sydney Police Centre. Those are some bigger projects that meet the threshold of major works, so those were listed separately. Within our minor works program, we obviously do a whole range of maintenance ongoing, based on need and urgency and risk—certainly around that. We're also doing, in terms of the major works that were announced in the budget, repairs to the Balmain wharfs, to Potts Hill and to—I'm just trying to remember off the top of my head—some things that are more in both the technology space but also the southern radio infrastructure, so the southern region radio infrastructure, which also has the word "critical" in it, which is why I'm trying to distinguish which title you're talking about. That project is quite significant. That's about \$26 million to replace and refurbish all of our radio network in the southern region.

ANSWER

I am advised the \$8 million referenced applies to repairs at Potts Hill, Glebe Police Station and Nepean Police Area Command.

Page 71 of Transcript

Ms CATE FAEHRMANN: My office put in a set of questions on notice. Are you aware of those in relation to drug dog statistics?

KAREN WEBB: I've got some. I'm not quite sure when the question on notice was returned, but I can double-check the homework.

Ms CATE FAEHRMANN: I do have questions about that, because the question on notice was due back. I was wondering what the delay was, firstly. It was due back on 26 October, and for a number of days we were told that there were delays with checking with the New South Wales police—that we were waiting for sign-off on the data from the commissioner for police in terms of this data. Was there a reason why there was a hold-up of several days for these questions, which are just, I thought, pretty straightforward in terms of the data?

KAREN WEBB: No. The process after that is that it goes to the Minister and then to the Cabinet Office. It's gone, as I understand. It should be on its way.

Ms CATE FAEHRMANN: There was, I think, some toing and froing between your office, Commissioner, as well as the office of the Minister for police. There was toing and froing over several days there, I understand, in terms of checking the data. You don't know what that was about?

KAREN WEBB: I'll have to take that on notice. I don't know specifically what was in question.

ANSWER

I am advised the NSW Police Force submitted the answer to QON 1340 to the Minister's office on 27 October 2023, a day after it was due to be lodged (26 October 2023).

Page 72 of Transcript

Ms CATE FAEHRMANN: I just wanted to clarify, in terms of the question around the cost of drug detection dog units, what does that cost entail? When we're asking what the cost is, what does that involve?

KAREN WEBB: From my memory—and I can check the homework, as I said—there was a question around drug dogs and the number of detections et cetera, and then the question about the cost of maintaining the detection dogs that didn't specify a drug. We haven't got that data down to the detection dog type. We've got a whole cohort of detection dogs. We've got general-purpose dogs, and then we've got drug detection, explosives, cadaver—all sorts of dogs. The cost is not broken down by the type of commodity that they detect.

ANSWER

I am advised:

The costs involve all costs associated with operating the Dog Command, including salaries and wages of staff employed by Dog Command, vet fees, kennelling, animal food, and other expenses.

Page 72 of Transcript

Ms CATE FAEHRMANN: No, in terms of the Cannabis Cautioning Scheme and the extremely high rates of First Nations people who go before the courts compared to non. What will you be doing in terms of training?

KAREN WEBB: Remembering the Cannabis Cautioning Scheme, the criteria for that is whether they have got any criminal history et cetera. It's not just what is presented before the officer at the time. What is also taken into account is their history.

Ms CATE FAEHRMANN: So there's nothing to see there, then? There are no issues?

KAREN WEBB: I'm not suggesting—I'm just saying that's the context of that system where you say Aboriginal communities are overrepresented. It might depend on—

Ms CATE FAEHRMANN: But does it? Do you know in terms of that data? I don't think it's as clear-cut.

KAREN WEBB: I will take that on notice. Certainly, that's been an element that we've discussed about why the cannabis cautioning system is skewed in that way.

Ms CATE FAEHRMANN: Sure, and if you could also provide the Cannabis Cautioning Scheme guidelines when you do that, that would also be extremely useful.

ANSWER

I am advised:

The Cannabis Cautioning Scheme Guidelines document is publicly available on the NSW Police Force website.

Page 74 of Transcript

Ms SUE HIGGINSON: Are there still police cars driving around the north-west with "Santos" all over them?

KAREN WEBB: Santos?

Ms SUE HIGGINSON: The gas company.

MALCOLM LANYON: I can only talk for the metropolitan region, Ma'am. Certainly, I'd—

KAREN WEBB: I've not heard of that, so we'll have to take it on notice. I'm not even sure what you're referring to.

Ms SUE HIGGINSON: Just curious about any marked vehicles or sponsorship—

KAREN WEBB: Unless you're talking about sponsored vehicles?

Ms SUE HIGGINSON: Yes, sponsored vehicles.

KAREN WEBB: I don't know.

Ms SUE HIGGINSON: Do we have any in New South Wales?

KAREN WEBB: We have sponsored vehicles, but as to Santos, I don't know. I'd have to take that on notice.

Ms SUE HIGGINSON: How many sponsored vehicles do we have in New South Wales?

KAREN WEBB: I'll have to take that on notice. They're usually local area command initiatives or recruitment branch initiatives, so they're really done at that local level.

ANSWER

I am advised there are currently 22 sponsored vehicles within the NSW Police Force and none are sponsored by Santos.

Page 75 of Transcript

Ms SUE HIGGINSON: In March, during the sentencing of the climate activists Alan Glover and Karen Fitz-Gibbon, the police backtracked on their original statement after the protester concerned—this is the Sydney Harbour Bridge climate activist protest that took place. That no ambulance was obstructed from responding to an emergency as a result of the incident. You'll recall it was a major part of the so-called outrage that some members of the community concerned about climate change would block one lane of the Sydney Harbour Bridge for 20 minutes and that, as an incident, an ambulance was blocked. But the police retracted that from their evidence. Were there any consequences for that false evidence being given—internally—for the police officer involved?

MALCOLM LANYON: Can I take that on notice, please, Ma'am? I don't actually know that particular retraction that you're talking about. There may well have been a proper evidentiary reason why that had to be retracted.

Ms SUE HIGGINSON: Well, the only reason was because the defence showed that it was completely fabricated—that it hadn't happened at all and that no ambulance had been blocked and, notwithstanding, that police statement had caused some kind of moral outrage.

MALCOLM LANYON: I'm unaware of the specific facts you're talking about, but I'm very happy to take that away and have a look at it.

ANSWER

I am advised:

Four persons were charged with regards to the protest and the issue of the ambulance was raised for all four of them.

To provide context on that point, an ambulance was called to attend the scene of the protest to see if there were injured persons. This call to 000 was made by a bystander who thought injuries may have occurred. The ambulance was obstructed from getting to the scene but they were called off when it was ascertained that there were no injuries requiring their attendance. The defence raised the issue of the ambulance not being required due to no injuries, and given the circumstances where it was not required, the prosecution agreed to the retraction of this information.

No action was taken against any police involved as the retraction was appropriately authorised in compliance with the NSW Police Force's Withdrawal Policy.

Page 75 of Transcript

Ms SUE HIGGINSON: Great. With the anti-protest laws that were introduced—gosh, it feels like a long time ago now. Last year in budgets it was revealed that there were 36 people who had been charged under the Roads Act offence that was introduced—when was it? Was that last year or the year before? I think I've lost a year somewhere.

MALCOLM LANYON: The year before.

Ms SUE HIGGINSON: Basically, it was section 144G of the Roads Act and, specifically, 27 people were charged by the Strike Force Guard. Since then, have more people been charged under that provision?

MALCOLM LANYON: I'll take that on notice, please.

Ms SUE HIGGINSON: Thank you. If you could, out of all the charges since the introduction of that provision, could you please take on notice how many have been charged and how many of those charges have been withdrawn?

MALCOLM LANYON: Yes.

Ms SUE HIGGINSON: Thank you. Could you also please take on notice, since the introduction of section 144G, how many people charged under that section were refused police bail?

MALCOLM LANYON: Yes.

ANSWER

I am advised:

Since section 144G was inserted, there have been 42 Court Attendance Notices (CANs) issued by the NSW Police Force.

Of the charges containing section 144G offences, 35 were initiated by Bail CANs:

- Bail CANs: 35
- Future CANs: 6
- Field FANs: 1

Of the Bail CANs, police refused bail in 31 out of the 35 charges.

In the 31 instances that police refused bail, the courts either granted bail (27 charges) or the matter was finalised on the first occasion at court (four occasions).

Page 76 of Transcript

Ms SUE HIGGINSON: And how many of those people that were charged were imposed with house arrest as part of their bail conditions?

MALCOLM LANYON: That one may be a difficult one. I'd have to have a look, because that's a court-imposed bail.

ANSWER

I am advised:

In two instances, it appears that bail conditions included strict curfews.

It should be noted that bail conditions can change over time and from court appearance to court appearance, and none of the data sources provide a full, chronological list of bail conditions that would make it easy to see what the position was at a given point in time.

Page 76 of Transcript

Ms SUE HIGGINSON: True. And then, out of the people charged, how many of those had prior criminal records?

MALCOLM LANYON: I'll certainly provide what I can in that space.

ANSWER

I am advised out of the 38 people charged, 18 had prior criminal histories.

Page 76 of Transcript

Ms SUE HIGGINSON: Thank you. Could you also—perhaps it needs to be taken on notice—indicate how many complaints have been made to the New South Wales police regarding excessive force in relation to the protest actions?

MALCOLM LANYON: I'll take that on notice.

ANSWER

I am advised:

There have been no complaints recorded with regards to the use of excessive force by police in relation to protest actions between 9 October 2023 and 20 November 2023.

Page 79 of Transcript

The Hon. SARAH MITCHELL: We might come back to that at a future hearing and see what impact there has been. Where are the NSW Police Force uniforms sourced from? Where are they made?

KAREN WEBB: The new supplier—I think the contract moved over maybe this year or 12 months ago.

KENNA ACKLEY: Maybe a little bit longer, yes.

KAREN WEBB: Defence Apparel, I think it's called.

The Hon. SARAH MITCHELL: I'm happy for you to take it on notice.

KENNA ACKLEY: Their name doesn't—there's an acronym, and I just can't think of it off the top of my head.

KAREN WEBB: ADA, which is Australian Defence Apparel. But where they supply them from, I don't know, so we can take that on notice.

The Hon. SARAH MITCHELL: That would be great. Similarly, where are NSW Police Force weapons currently sourced from?

KAREN WEBB: I'll take that on notice. As was mentioned earlier, we're transitioning to the nine-mil Glock. It is highly likely they'll come from the States.

MALCOLM LANYON: Austria.

KAREN WEBB: Austria, there we go—made in Austria.

KENNA ACKLEY: From Glock directly.

KAREN WEBB: But as for the rest of our weapons in terms of our accoutrements—the taser and OC spray et cetera—we can take that on notice.

ANSWER

[See answer to Supplementary Question 129](#)

Page 80 of Transcript

The Hon. SARAH MITCHELL: I'm happy for you to take it on notice, but do you have a number for how many vehicles are currently listed as needing replacement across the fleet?

KAREN WEBB: That would change daily, weekly. There'd be a whole schedule of replacement in terms of when the vehicle is due for replacement and when it goes in. You get a slot to take your vehicle back and have it changed over, and there's really quite a regimented process. But it would change every day and week because there'd be a changeover nearly every day.

The Hon. SARAH MITCHELL: But is there any data, even over a longer period of time, as to how many replacements there've been that you can provide on notice?

KAREN WEBB: We can try to get something for you.

KENNA ACKLEY: Yes, I can take that on notice. We have over 4,700 vehicles in our fleet, so it's quite significant.

The Hon. SARAH MITCHELL: Yes, I appreciate it's a big task.

KENNA ACKLEY: And they're all different types of vehicles. As the commissioner outlined, we have that vehicle evaluation methodology, including field testing on that. In terms of the time frames and in, say, a calendar year, how many are swapped out—

The Hon. SARAH MITCHELL: Any information you can provide would be great.

KENNA ACKLEY: Yes, we can take that on notice.

ANSWER

I am advised:

The average number of vehicles replaced per calendar year is 1,200 (average since 2018), which equates to 25% of the total fleet replaced per annum.

The current number of vehicles replaced to date in 2023 is 1,185, which equates to 25% of the total fleet having been replaced in 2023.

Page 82 of Transcript

Ms SUE HIGGINSON: You may need to take this on notice, but I'm trying to get the data on this. How many bail compliance checks have New South Wales police officers conducted on persons of interest where there was no court-ordered enforcement condition in place? I'm looking for the police area command or police division, the local government area where the person of interest resides, the Aboriginality and the age of the person of interest for the financial years from 2017 to June 2023. Can I get that broken down? Is that data that would be available?

DAVID HUDSON: It's not my area, but I would imagine it would be available and we can take it on notice and provide it.

ANSWER

Refer to **TAB B** in relation to Bail Compliance Checks.

Page 83 of Transcript

Ms SUE HIGGINSON: Thank you very much. In my final minute, I'm going to make mention of a member of the Committee. You would be aware that there is a problem in relation to police prosecutions of domestic violence accusations that are retracted, and then police charging that person with a false accusation, and the evidence that is relied on is the retraction. Perhaps that's to you, Mr Lanyon. That's your area. Are you aware of that and that it is disproportionately impacting First Nations women?

MALCOLM LANYON: I'm certainly aware of the reporting of that. Certainly from internal examination, I think the actual incidence of that happening is far less than has previously been reported. What I can say to you is that simple retraction of a complaint or retraction of a statement by a victim is not sufficient on its own.

Ms SUE HIGGINSON: So how come it has happened? How come those cases are brought by police and have been brought by police?

MALCOLM LANYON: I think what's important is to probably get the detail of some of those cases. What we can say is that we've had some prosecutors—certainly out in the Bourke area, based on the over-representation that had been reported of Indigenous persons involved in that. They could only find three cases, and in each of those three cases the victim admitted lying and there was evidence that the person had lied as part of the statement they had given, which obviously is then sufficient to launch a prosecution. But certainly a retraction in itself—and there are a number of reasons why a victim may wish to retract a statement, and that's the reason—

Ms SUE HIGGINSON: There are also a number of reasons, Mr Lanyon, that a person may say they lied about something.

MALCOLM LANYON: That's part of an investigation. Again, the fact that a person says, "I lied during a statement," is something that we would then investigate to test the veracity of what is being said, before we—

Ms SUE HIGGINSON: And you accept that many people may actually say they lied about something in order to protect somebody else that may end up in a harmful situation as a result of the truth they may have told before they claimed that it was a lie?

MALCOLM LANYON: That's why I think what I'm saying is that we can only find very few cases where that has occurred, particularly in those areas there. It is not something—obviously we are very much pro supporting the victims. We wish to encourage victims to come forward and be confident to do that. But I think the community—and I think the Committee itself—would be alarmed if someone was falsely accusing someone and no action was taken. I think there is a real balance. We are here to support victims. That's what we are doing there. I believe it is only in a few cases, compared to what has been reported. I would be very keen if there are some other matters there that we can have a look at, and I'll certainly take that on notice.

ANSWER

I am advised:

This issue was raised by Legal Aid recently. In response, Legal Aid provided data from BOCSAR which indicated that Aboriginal women are disproportionately represented in these offence types. The offences were s.314 of the *Crimes Act 1900 NSW* – False accusation with intent to subject other to investigation, and s.547B *Crimes Act 1900 NSW* – False representation resulting in police investigation.

The data revealed:

- Aboriginal women comprised 30% (23:76) of all women with finalised charges for the offence types in the last financial year (compared with 22% of Aboriginal men of all men); and
- Aboriginal women comprised 12.5% (23:184) of all people with finalised charges for the offence types in the last financial year (this is the same proportion as Aboriginal men).

This data does not accurately reflect the number of matters that are specifically domestic violence related. The data has encompassed all charges within the last financial year for those offences, some of which do not relate to domestic violence offences.

The relevant offences that have been used by police to charge person with offences relating to misleading or false information in domestic violence matters are as follows:-

- *Crimes Act 1900* – s.307B(1) - False or misleading information
- *Crimes Act 1900* – s.314 - Make False accusation w/l subject other to investigation
- *Crimes Act 1900* – s.547B(1) - False representation resulting in police investigation (Public Mischief)

The following data from 2021 to 2023 captures and demonstrates the number of offences that have been laid, in domestic violence related matters, in each of the offence categories listed above.

OFFENCE	SECTION	TOTAL	No. of ATSI identified Females	% who identify as ATSI
False or Misleading information	S.307B(1)	9	6	66.6%
Make False accusation w/l subject other to investigation	S.314	16	8	50%
False representation resulting in police investigation (Public Mischief)	S.547B(1)	4	4 *all four offences were laid as back up charges to the 307B(1) offence and were not stand alone offences so this data is duplicated in the 307B information as above	100%

The outcome of the matters is not reflected and would require further analysis should this be required. Facts relating to each of these matters are available, but in

summary, the main reasons for the prosecutions are: lying to manipulate a recovery order; versions being disproved by CCTV footage, SMS messages, alibis and witness evidence; admissions to lying about the incident for reasons such as being able to return to a residence, and to manipulate custody arrangements.

The NSW Police Force's Domestic Violence team has provided documents for all police which provide guidance on DV charges and the withdrawal policy, what to do when a DV victim wants to retract their statement of DVEC in criminal proceedings (DV Insight Issue 31 – dated 31/05/2019), and DV Complainants who admit to lying – Procedure if a DV complainant admits that they lied to police (DV Insight Issue 32 – dated 11/06/2019).

Page 84 of Transcript

Ms SUE HIGGINSON: What's the current capacity of PACER? If there's an incident—

KAREN WEBB: We've got 16 PACERs around the State. Of course that's not enough to cover 24/7, nor is it enough to cover every police local area command or district. We have 54 or 58 of those.

Ms SUE HIGGINSON: Where are those 16 capacities located?

KAREN WEBB: I can give you the breakdown.

ANSWER

I am advised:

Central Metropolitan Region:	Seven (7) Police Area Commands
South West Metropolitan Region:	Three (3) Police Area Commands
North West Metropolitan Region:	Four (4) Police Area Commands
Northern Region:	Two (2) Police Districts

Page 84 of Transcript

Ms SUE HIGGINSON: Thank you. Have you reviewed the material around the death of Krista Kach in Stockton?

KAREN WEBB: No. I'll have to take that on notice, but I believe—it's a current critical incident investigation. It's a matter that's still before the coroner, and it'd be way too premature for me to review that.

ANSWER

I am advised:

No. This matter is subject to a current critical incident investigation, and it is a matter that is still before the coroner.

Page 85 of Transcript

The Hon. NATASHA MACLAREN-JONES: I just have a couple of questions around incidents at schools. I'm just interested to know how often the police have been called to a school for an incident either involving a student, staff member, parent or volunteer. You may need to take it on notice.

KAREN WEBB: I may need to take it on notice unless one of my deputies can answer that.

PAUL PISANOS: Can I just ask over what period of time?

The Hon. NATASHA MACLAREN-JONES: Over the last 12 months.

PAUL PISANOS: Twelve months?

The Hon. NATASHA MACLAREN-JONES: Yes, calendar year is fine. Also, of those incidents, if any of them involved weapons and what type of weapons, whether it was a knife or a homemade weapon, if you have that information.

PAUL PISANOS: Sure.

ANSWER

Refer to **TAB C** – School incidents by categories and those involved a weapon.

Page 85 of Transcript

The Hon. NATASHA MACLAREN-JONES: Also, how many of those instances are related to sexual assaults? What was the most common nonviolent incident that has led to police being called out to our schools?

KAREN WEBB: We'll take those on notice. I am mindful that I'm not taking up your time, but we've had a deputy commissioner sitting here, deputy commissioner for emergency management, and he hasn't had a question yet. I'm wondering whether there's a question around biosecurity risk, lumpy skin disease or something like that.

The Hon. SARAH MITCHELL: Not about that.

The CHAIR: Commissioner, we could come back again.

KAREN WEBB: I'll take that on notice then.

ANSWER

See answer to above question.

I am advised there was a total of 411 sexual assault incidents with a location Premise Type>School reported between 1 November 2022 and 31 October 2023.

TABLE 1: FPOs served during FY 2021-22 By PAC/PD (Where Served) and Ever Identified Aboriginal.

Serving PAC/PD	Ever Identified?	FPOs
Auburn Pac	No	22
Auburn Pac	Yes	2
Bankstown	No	25
Bankstown	Yes	6
Barrier Pd	No	1
Barrier Pd	Yes	2
Blacktown	No	4
Blacktown	Yes	3
Blue Mountains	No	2
Blue Mountains	Yes	2
Brisbane Water	No	3
Brisbane Water	Yes	2
Burwood Pac	No	9
Burwood Pac	Yes	1
Camden Pac	No	14
Camden Pac	Yes	5
Campbelltown City Pac	No	8
Campbelltown City Pac	Yes	6
Campsie	No	8
Campsie	Yes	2
Central North Pd	No	1
Central North Pd	Yes	16
Central West Pd	No	2
Central West Pd	Yes	5
Chifley Pd	No	3
Chifley Pd	Yes	6
Coffs/Clarence	No	5
Coffs/Clarence	Yes	2
Cumberland Pac	No	41
Cumberland Pac	Yes	6
Eastern Beaches	No	7
Eastern Beaches	Yes	2
Eastern Suburbs Pac	No	2
Eastern Suburbs Pac	Yes	2
Fairfield City Pac	No	19
Fairfield City Pac	Yes	2
Hawkesbury	No	5
Hawkesbury	Yes	3
Hunter Valley Pd	No	2
Hunter Valley Pd	Yes	1
Inner West Pac	No	8
Inner West Pac	Yes	3
Kings Cross	No	1
Kings Cross	Yes	1

Kuring Gai	No	2
Kuring Gai	Yes	2
Lake Illawarra	No	3
Lake Illawarra	Yes	5
Lake Macquarie	No	5
Lake Macquarie	Yes	3
Leichhardt	No	1
Leichhardt	Yes	3
Liverpool City Pac	No	19
Liverpool City Pac	Yes	3
Manning/Great Lakes	No	3
Mid North Coast	No	5
Mid North Coast	Yes	3
Monaro Pd	No	5
Monaro Pd	Yes	1
Mt Druitt	No	15
Mt Druitt	Yes	19
Murray River Pd	No	4
Murray River Pd	Yes	8
Murrumbidgee Pd	No	5
Murrumbidgee Pd	Yes	16
Nepean Pac	No	16
Nepean Pac	Yes	12
New England Pd	No	1
New England Pd	Yes	5
Newcastle City	No	1
Newcastle City	Yes	4
North Shore Pac	No	2
Northern Beaches Pac	No	4
Northern Beaches Pac	Yes	2
Orana Mid Western Pd	No	1
Orana Mid Western Pd	Yes	6
Oxley Pd	No	8
Oxley Pd	Yes	6
Parramatta	No	4
Port Stephens-Hunter Pd	No	5
Port Stephens-Hunter Pd	Yes	1
Richmond	No	1
Richmond	Yes	1
Riverina Pd	No	5
Riverina Pd	Yes	16
Riverstone Pac	No	2
Riverstone Pac	Yes	1
Ryde Pac	No	1
South Coast Pd	No	6
South Coast Pd	Yes	21
South Sydney Pac	No	5
South Sydney Pac	Yes	3
St George Pac	No	11
St George Pac	Yes	2

Sutherland Shire Pac	No	12
Sydney City Pac	No	3
Sydney City Pac	Yes	1
The Hills	No	5
The Hills	Yes	1
The Hume Pd	No	5
The Hume Pd	Yes	1
Tuggerah Lakes	No	4
Tuggerah Lakes	Yes	3
Tweed/Byron	No	2
Wollongong	No	5
Total		597

**TABLE 2: FPOs served to persons under 18 during FY 2021-22
By PAC/PD (Where Served) and Ever Identified Aboriginal.**

Serving PAC/PD	Ever Identified?	FPOs
Campbelltown City Pac	No	1
Cumberland Pac	No	1
Eastern Beaches	Yes	1
Inner West Pac	Yes	1
Kuring Gai	No	1
Mt Druitt	No	1
Orana Mid Western Pd	Yes	1
Parramatta	No	1
Riverstone Pac	No	1
Riverstone Pac	Yes	1
The Hills	Yes	1
Total		11

NOTES

- "History of firearm possession" is defined as having any of the following:
 - a) Involvement in an incident related to unauthorised possession/use of a firearm.
 - b) Involvement in an incident where a firearm was used as a weapon.
 - c) Involvement in an incident where a firearm was recorded as an involved object.
 - d) Subject to a legal action related to unauthorised possession of a firearm.
- Data provided for Firearm Prohibition Orders that have a current status of 'served'.
- Age used is the age of the individual at the time the FPO was served.
- Police Area Command relates to the area in which the FPO was served.
- "Person Ever Identified Aboriginal" is used to identify a person's Aboriginality. This is a variable that determines Aboriginality by whether the relevant person has answered yes on at least one occasion. As a result of this, there is the potential for an over count of individuals who identify as Aboriginal.
- Data is current to 15/11/2023

TABLE 1: A count of bail compliance checks reported between 01/07/2017 to 30/06/2023 by event reported financial year.

	Event Reported Financial Year					
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Bail Compliance Check Incidents	110,209	101,006	106,427	117,995	138,776	132,000

TABLE 2: A count of bail compliance checks reported between 01/07/2017 to 30/06/2023 by event reported financial year and by incident responsible PAC/PD.

Incident Responsible PAC/PD	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Auburn Pac	1,044	1,192	1,152	2,669	4,511	3,016
Bankstown	566	595	969	1,344	1,898	1,791
Barrier Pd	266	391	542	1,100	1,255	959
Blacktown	103	204	278	964	2,694	2,789
Blue Mountains	534	803	948	717	1,373	1,608
Brisbane Water	889	1,107	1,475	1,689	1,285	1,360
Burwood Pac	1,073	981	1,039	598	1,368	2,214
Camden Pac	726	769	962	1,437	2,205	1,238
Campbelltown City Pac	1,414	473	735	976	2,227	1,738
Campsie	1,034	1,802	617	710	1,447	1,398
Central North Pd	4,001	3,543	3,144	3,193	2,696	2,981
Central West Pd	3,397	3,733	2,879	2,544	3,909	4,286
Chifley Pd	3,173	2,020	1,639	1,505	2,411	2,273
Coffs/Clarence	2,778	1,193	1,017	1,592	965	2,301
Cumberland Pac	1,498	1,338	2,975	2,030	2,868	1,952
Eastern Beaches	1,786	1,905	2,786	2,831	3,018	3,166
Eastern Suburbs Pac	1,348	566	845	1,194	2,271	2,622
Fairfield City Pac	1,561	1,098	1,895	2,505	3,172	2,080
Hawkesbury	389	629	537	468	1,006	1,117
Hunter Valley Pd	2,698	1,814	2,389	3,808	2,391	2,147
Inner West Pac	1,061	1,502	3,673	2,991	3,267	3,954
Kings Cross	411	1,414	1,437	2,017	2,899	991
Kuring Gai	490	415	579	525	1,325	1,473
Lake Illawarra	4,145	4,824	3,770	2,546	2,736	1,864
Lake Macquarie	2,142	1,159	1,230	929	565	1,021
Leichhardt	2,055	1,876	2,065	2,764	2,770	1,953
Liverpool City Pac	1,897	2,285	1,519	1,105	1,707	989
Manning/Great Lakes	1,738	1,200	1,232	1,420	1,524	1,756
Mid North Coast	2,983	2,769	3,067	3,782	2,336	2,011
Monaro Pd	810	1,623	1,643	1,221	1,163	1,376
Mt Druitt	637	687	1,268	1,553	3,848	3,997
Murray River Pd	1,365	1,484	996	1,119	1,085	968
Murrumbidgee Pd	2,182	1,411	1,378	1,832	1,633	1,318
Nepean Pac	895	833	1,034	1,015	3,167	2,468
New England Pd	4,825	3,237	3,429	4,798	5,852	6,803
Newcastle City	3,624	2,342	1,859	1,340	1,093	1,276
North Shore Pac	613	369	1,051	1,208	2,224	1,896
Northern Beaches Pac	654	1,538	1,901	2,395	3,384	2,650
Oia Digital Imagery Technologies	0	0	0	0	0	1

Orana Mid Western Pd	4,010	5,081	6,697	7,128	6,997	4,620
Oxley Pd	3,607	2,526	3,804	4,642	3,571	4,928
Parramatta	753	874	1,241	1,372	2,460	1,574
Port Stephens-Hunter Pd	3,489	2,202	2,497	2,447	1,776	1,785
Pt&Ps Marine Area Command	1	4	9	1	10	16
Richmond	4,522	3,886	3,897	4,009	3,338	3,415
Riverina Pd	4,420	4,122	2,462	2,655	3,451	3,843
Riverstone Pac	745	920	798	988	2,454	2,307
Ryde Pac	1,473	1,868	2,674	4,559	4,403	3,959
South Coast Pd	2,865	2,407	1,680	1,516	2,378	2,420
South Sydney Pac	1,560	1,721	1,628	1,703	1,921	2,973
St George Pac	4,083	3,604	2,798	2,806	3,646	2,902
Surry Hills	1,350	853	622	1,334	1,406	987
Sutherland Shire Pac	1,596	2,486	3,195	3,617	4,142	4,135
Sydney City Pac	66	364	443	802	1,352	1,411
The Hills	764	1,186	1,063	1,144	1,646	2,038
The Hume Pd	3,456	3,856	4,280	4,943	3,148	2,627
Tuggerah Lakes	1,500	2,061	1,511	1,071	694	693
Tweed/Byron	2,309	1,648	1,330	1,796	889	636
Unknown Lac	158	21	42	13	69	103
Wollongong	4,677	2,192	1,802	1,015	1,477	2,827

TABLE 3: A count of bail compliance checks reported between 01/07/2017 to 30/06/2023 by event reported financial year and by Person Ever Identified Aboriginal.

Person Ever Identified Aboriginal	Event Reported Financial Year					
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
No	44,066	41,442	45,871	52,971	65,845	57,065
Yes	66,188	59,604	60,592	65,060	72,972	75,000

TABLE 4: A count of bail compliance checks reported between 01/07/2017 to 30/06/2023 by event reported financial year and by Person Age at the time of the incident.

Person Age	Event Reported Financial Year					
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Not Recorded	10	17	44	75	68	145
10	53	25	9	214	29	81
11	148	195	204	110	423	345
12	817	726	502	346	620	1,013
13	2,554	1,819	1,816	1,657	1,806	1,809
14	4,059	4,176	3,498	3,797	4,906	5,844
15	5,972	4,445	5,383	5,841	5,823	6,953
16	7,576	5,772	4,760	5,700	7,070	6,798
17	7,870	5,728	5,503	4,928	5,782	6,908
18	5,967	4,892	4,518	4,534	5,376	5,450
19	5,056	4,869	4,862	4,074	4,971	4,422
20	5,062	4,022	3,692	3,874	4,342	4,100
21	3,568	3,383	3,774	3,471	3,739	3,202
22	4,300	3,564	3,923	3,602	4,049	3,340
23	4,079	3,835	3,285	3,303	3,090	2,988
24	2,990	3,159	3,575	3,279	4,230	3,130
25	3,100	2,392	2,752	3,967	3,912	3,334

26	2,631	2,600	2,592	3,670	3,945	3,267
27	2,723	2,800	2,490	3,267	4,247	3,523
28	2,335	2,688	2,566	3,750	3,340	3,045
29	2,620	2,979	2,637	3,081	3,522	3,029
30	2,406	2,282	3,063	2,878	3,907	3,093
31	2,428	2,082	2,497	2,964	3,413	3,438
32	2,164	1,942	2,382	3,249	3,701	3,042
33	2,360	1,994	2,552	3,064	3,823	3,005
34	1,895	1,980	2,251	2,300	3,141	2,896
35	2,146	1,937	2,396	3,202	3,244	2,620
36	1,616	2,291	2,668	2,640	3,328	2,906
37	1,930	1,983	2,072	2,590	2,618	2,386
38	1,566	2,028	2,005	2,511	2,971	2,533
39	1,425	1,724	1,821	2,157	2,619	2,601
40	1,734	1,696	1,797	1,904	2,815	2,678
41	1,139	1,406	1,618	1,832	2,346	2,272
42	1,384	1,548	1,526	1,628	2,537	2,705
43	1,267	1,278	1,312	1,669	2,152	1,931
44	974	1,132	1,350	1,574	1,993	1,849
45	1,275	1,242	1,753	1,698	1,758	1,957
46	1,254	1,135	1,185	1,318	2,019	2,138
47	1,369	1,087	981	1,615	1,740	1,459
48	762	797	931	1,272	2,040	1,718
49	732	690	1,446	1,228	1,523	1,779
50	565	540	761	1,077	1,468	979
51	783	535	604	1,117	1,228	1,145
52	686	820	836	572	708	976
53	353	441	615	568	847	1,027
54	264	291	479	796	666	1,011
55	362	308	241	461	630	632
56	363	242	436	341	771	497
57	187	167	342	342	353	408
58	208	260	322	408	447	365
59	314	147	155	340	493	495
60	223	111	108	161	313	348
61	95	246	207	159	109	279
62	92	90	257	181	188	255
63	27	48	300	261	256	376
64	43	35	178	427	186	205
65	142	62	60	118	181	272
66	14	52	52	116	149	162
67	17	73	83	160	176	158
68	25	10	70	113	53	111
69	159	70	28	32	13	154
70	51	128	38	40	22	56
71	6	13	219	189	131	45
72	8	10	11	140	144	56
73	24	25	59	40	146	55
74	107	10	22	25	87	70
75	5	8	64	13	37	61
76	8	1	14	46	29	27
77	12	11	5	19	60	11
78	40	47	12	2	24	11
79	1	26	1	2	1	17

80	26	2	4	5	3	5
81	35	64	3	5	11	1
82	0	0	4	20	3	8
83	4	0	1	2	3	4
84	1	0	6	0	32	3
85	0	2	0	2	58	158
86	1	0	0	4	76	0
87	0	0	9	1	0	164
88	0	0	0	0	0	1
89	0	0	0	0	2	2
90	0	0	0	0	1	0
91	0	0	0	1	0	0

NOTES:

- The NSWPF cannot determine when a bail compliance check has been conducted on someone without a court-ordered enforcement condition as this information is not available in the database.
- The NSWPF is not able to obtain any location related information related to LGA as a geographic boundary.
- Due to the date range, the NSWPF is limited to "Ever Identified" to determine a person's Aboriginal status. This is a variable that determines Aboriginality by whether the relevant person has answered yes on at least one occasion. As a result of this, there is the potential for an over count of individuals who identify as Aboriginal.
- Age at time of incident is a variable that calculates the difference between the persons DOB and the incident start date. If the person's DOB is incorrect then this can cause the age at the time of incident to reflect the wrong figure. Because of this all ages between 0 and 9 are excluded from the data, as these would relate to this error.
- It is also possible that a number of the checks where the stated age of the person is between 10 and 13 may be impacted by this error however this could only be determined via manual review which is not possible due to the volume of incidents recorded.
- The data is filtered on Involvement Type 'Person of Interest'.

TABLE 1: A count of all incidents (by incident category) with a recorded location premise type of Education>"School - Private", "School - Public Primary", "School - Public Secondary" reported between 01/11/2022 and 31/10/2023.

Incident Categories	Incidents
School Inspection	11,955
Occurrence Only	3,856
Assault	2,821
Child/Young Person At Risk	2,748
Malicious Damage	1,190
Offence Against The Pers Other	1,162
Break And Enter	856
Miscellaneous	691
Sexual Touching	685
Mental Health Act	537
Stealing	479
Domestic Violence Episode	453
Sexual Assault	411
Street Offence	290
Drug Detection	282
Personal Violence-Not Domestic	277
Located Property	256
Missing Youth - Aged 11 To 17	226
Powers - Person Search	225
Lost Property	185
Business Inspection	172
Breach Avo	160
Located Person	160
Prohibited Article/Weapon	151
Sexual Offence - Other	148
Powers - Move On	112
Judicial Offences	102
Sexual Act	77
Fire	67
Crowd Control / Management	57
Firearms Legislation	56
Truancy	53
Intention Offence	33
Fraud	32
Stolen Vehicle/Vessel	29
Resist/Hinder/Assault Officer	24
Public Mischief	21
Robbery	19
Missing Child - Aged 0 To 10	17
Located Vehicle/Vessel	17
Attempt Suicide/Self Harm	15
Gic/Receiving	14
Discharge Pol F'Arm By Police	9

Powers - Vehicle Search	9
Deceased	8
Intoxicated Person	7
Missing Adult - Aged 18 & Over	7
Taser Use	6
Vice	6
False Alarm Activation	5
Animals - Prevention Of Cruelty Acts	5
Child Protection Register	3
Proceeds Of Crime	3
Licensing Legislation	3
Terrorism	3
Forensic Procedure	3
Cyber Breach/Attack	3
Execute Warrant	2
Emergency / Disaster	2
Explosives Act 2003	2
Rural/Livestock Inspection	1
Parental Responsibility Act	1
Public Safety Order	1
Homicide	1
Grand Total	31,211

TABLE 2: A count of all incidents with a recorded location premise type of Education>"School - Private", "School - Public Primary", "School - Public Secondary" reported between 01/11/2022 and 31/10/2023. reported between 01/11/2022 and 31/10/2023 which involved a weapon (by weapon type). We have included all weapons as we cannot determine which are "homemade".

Weapon	Incidents
Animal	2
Book/Stationery	1
Brick/Rock/Stone/Missile	8
Club/Iron Bar/Pipe	8
Firearm/Weapon Not Further Des	1
Fists/Feet/Body	31
Furniture	2
Gardening Equipment & Material	1
Glass/Bottle	5
Hammer/Spanner/Wrench	4
Household Item	2
Knife/Sword/Scissors/Screwdriv	66
Oleoresin Capsicum Spray	1
Other Prohibited Weapon/Danger	3
Pistol	6
Prohibited Article	1
Rope/Wire/Whip Etc.	1
Sharp/Cutting Instrument	7
Shotgun	1

Toy/Playground Equipment	1
Grand Total	144

NOTES

- The NSWPF cannot determine when a bail compliance check has been conducted on someone without a court-ordered enforcement condition as this information is not available in the database.
- The NSWPF is not able to obtain any location related information related to LGA as a geographic boundary.
- Due to the date range, the NSWPF is limited to "Ever Identified" to determine a person's Aboriginal status. This is a variable that determines Aboriginality by whether the relevant person has answered yes on at least one occasion. As a result of this, there is the potential for an over count of individuals who identify as Aboriginal.
- Age at time of incident is a variable that calculates the difference between the persons DOB and the incident start date. If the person's DOB is incorrect then this can cause the age at the time of incident to reflect the wrong figure. Because of this all ages between 0 and 9 are excluded from the data, as these would relate to this error.
- It is also possible that a number of the checks where the stated age of the person is between 10 and 13 may be impacted by this error however this could only be determined via manual review which is not possible due to the volume of incidents recorded.
- The data is filtered on Involvement Type 'Person of Interest'.