

## **Select Committee on the High Level of First Nations People in Custody and Oversight and Review of Deaths in Custody**

### **Inquiry into the High Level of First Nations People in Custody and Oversight and Review of Deaths in Custody**

Inquiry hearing: 7 December 2020  
Macquarie Room, Parliament House, Sydney

### **QUESTIONS TAKEN ON NOTICE WITH ANSWERS**

(NSW Police Force)

1. Question, p19

**The Hon. PENNY SHARPE:** The Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody was obviously a long time ago. Is there ongoing oversight and monitoring of the recommendations for that or does it pretty much now just sit on the shelf?

**Assistant Commissioner CRANDELL:** No, I have seen reports as early as this year and last year that report back to our secretariat.

**The Hon. PENNY SHARPE:** Who does those reports?

**Assistant Commissioner CRANDELL:** Those reports are done by the Corporate Sponsor for Aboriginal Engagement. I have seen those reports but I have not gone into the detail of exactly what the reports are about. Obviously I know that they are about the royal commission recommendations and progress or otherwise in relation to those recommendations.

**The Hon. PENNY SHARPE:** Is there public reporting of progress towards those?

**Assistant Commissioner CRANDELL:** Not to my knowledge.

**Mr DAVID SHOEBRIDGE:** Who is the corporate sponsor?

**Assistant Commissioner CRANDELL:** The corporate sponsor now is Assistant Commissioner Joe Cassar from Southern Region. Prior to that it was Assistant Commissioner Peter Barry.

**Mr DAVID SHOEBRIDGE:** Can you provide us on notice with either the reports, if possible, or if not then a summary and details of the reports?

**Assistant Commissioner CRANDELL:** Yes, certainly.

**The Hon. PENNY SHARPE:** Are you aware of anywhere else in government where there is oversight of those recommendations, or is that something that the NSW Police Force do themselves?

**Assistant Commissioner CRANDELL:** I believe that there have been submissions. I have seen a very large document that has outlined a number of reports and updates on progress in relation to recommendations. That is not all our document but we have contributed to it.

**Mr DAVID SHOEBRIDGE:** What was that document?

**Assistant Commissioner CRANDELL:** I have seen it. It is a very, very large spreadsheet with a number of pages and it was under a ministerial adviser.

**Mr DAVID SHOEBRIDGE:** Could you provide that?

**Assistant Commissioner CRANDELL:** Certainly.

**The Hon. PENNY SHARPE:** If you could do that, that would be great. Similarly, there was an Australian Law Reform Commission report. I think it was in 2018.

**The CHAIR:** Pathways to Justice, I think.

**The Hon. PENNY SHARPE:** Yes, I think that is it. How does the NSW Police Force interact with that document and the recommendations set out in it?

**Assistant Commissioner CRANDELL:** We have an Aboriginal Coordination Team that goes through that sort of research and then has a look at those sorts of recommendations. I would have to take that on notice in relation to the progression of them.

**The Hon. PENNY SHARPE:** Obviously this is the Australian Law Reform Commission, but we have had a lot of evidence in this inquiry that the recommendations remain the same. They are not dissimilar from the royal commission. I am interested in their status and the way in which the NSW Police Force interacts with them, including whether you report formally against them. I am happy for you to take it on notice.

**Assistant Commissioner CRANDELL:** Yes, sure. ...

Answer

The NSW Police Force does not provide public reporting on the recommendations that came out of the 1991 Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody. The recommendations were made to governments at both the State and Commonwealth levels.

However, the NSW Police Force provided input into the NSW Government response contribution to the [Review of the implementation of the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody](#). In 2017, the Commonwealth Government engaged Deloitte Access Economics to review the implementation of the 339 recommendations that came out of the Royal Commission, and the report on the review was published in August 2018. As per the link, the report on the Deloitte review is publicly available. It incorporates the NSW Government responses to the recommendations, including those that apply to NSW Police.

## Official

In addition, the NSW Police Force provides periodic progress updates to the Department of Communities and Justice in response to recommendations from the Australian Law Reform Commission ([ALRC Report: Pathways to Justice](#): Inquiry into the Incarceration Rate of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples (ALRC Report 133). The 2018 ALRC report made 35 recommendations designed to reduce the disproportionate rate of incarceration of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and improve community safety.

The NSW Police Force has been highly conscious of the lessons learnt from deaths in custody and implemented many new procedures, systems and educational programs that prevent deaths in custody. In turn, the NSW Police Force recognises the broader importance of its engagement and operational strategies, as well as training, to reduce the over-representation of First Nations People in the Criminal Justice System; and will continue to be proactive in its work with Aboriginal communities.

**2. Question, p20**

**Mr DAVID SHOEBRIDGE:** But, of course, because Aboriginal people are in jail at 10, 15 or 20 times the rate of non-Aboriginal people, the actual rate at which Indigenous people die in custody is still substantially and multiple times greater than non-Aboriginal people. Do you accept that?

**Assistant Commissioner CRANDELL:** I would need to take that on notice and do my own research on that. My understanding was that the likelihood between Aboriginal deaths in custody and non-Aboriginal deaths in custody were very closely similar.

**Mr DAVID SHOEBRIDGE:** Assistant Commissioner, do you understand the difference?

**Assistant Commissioner CRANDELL:** Yes. I understand what you are saying. However—

**Mr DAVID SHOEBRIDGE:** And I put it to you again that your report, where you say NDIC data show Indigenous people are now less likely than non-Indigenous people to die in prison custody is just plain wrong. In fact, Aboriginal people, First Nation people in this country, die in custody at a rate 10 times or greater than non-First Nation people. Do you agree or disagree with that?

**Assistant Commissioner CRANDELL:** I would like to take it on notice so that I could prepare a proper response.

**Answer**

In his opening address, Assistant Commissioner Crandell quoted the most recent and official government data on deaths in custody as provided by the Australian Institute of Criminology's (AIC) National Deaths In Custody Program (2018-2019 Report). This report found that the likelihood of an Aboriginal person's death in custody is less than that of a non-Aboriginal person. The AIC's report quoted that the death rate of Aboriginal persons in custody is 0.13 per 100 prisoners whilst the death rate of non-Aboriginal persons is 0.23.

The likelihood of death in custody between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal persons will differ greatly depending on if comparisons are being made to the number of persons in custody or to the number of persons in the population.

An Aboriginal person is less likely to die while in custody when compared to the Aboriginal inmate population. However, if compared to the total Aboriginal population, the opposite is found. When comparing deaths in custody to the overall population, the AIC reports that the death rate of Aboriginal persons are 3.11 per 100,000 of the Aboriginal population aged over 18 years and over, while the death rate of non-Aboriginal persons is 0.38 per 100,000 of the population.

This increased likelihood when compared to the general population, is due to the overrepresentation of Aboriginal persons in custody, rather than factors associated with being in custody.

The different interpretation of these statistics can lead to a misrepresentation of the data and does not acknowledge the underlying factors leading to deaths in custody. At this time, NSW Police defer to the AIC NDICP when quoting deaths in custody figures.

**3. Question, p20**

**The Hon. PENNY SHARPE:** Thank you. I was looking at your Suspect Target Management Plan [STMP] figures, sorry. Just bear with me. You say that 79 Aboriginal adult people are listed as active under the STMP, which is 23 per cent. How many people is that in total? I can probably work that out. When you say that they are currently listed as active, that means that they are subject actively to the program, but are there other people within the program who are activated and deactivated?

**Assistant Commissioner CRANDELL:** Yes, there are.

**The Hon. PENNY SHARPE:** Are you able to provide us the figures or the numbers in the whole list?

**Assistant Commissioner CRANDELL:** I certainly can. The change from STMP II to III will have a three-month review period and, at that three-month review period, there must be a determination as to whether or not the targeting process will continue.

**Answer**

To ensure targets are suitable for management under STMP, targets are assessed, activated and suspended on a regular basis. As a point in time reference as at 1 January 2021, there were:

- 390 active STMP targets, including those categorised as Domestic Violence (DV) STMP (227 STMP and 163 DV STMP)
- 95 (24%) of these were given 'most probable' Aboriginal status
- The total list of STMP targets is 13,394 (including active, suspended and closed targets)
- 3,510 (26%) of these are 'most probable' Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander

In order for a person to be identified as 'most probable' Aboriginal, they needed to be recorded as Aboriginal in at least 80% of their interactions with NSW Police. The NSW Police Force recognises that 'most probable' has inaccuracies and are current working to develop a new methodology for recording Aboriginal identification.

**4. Question, p21**

**The Hon. PENNY SHARPE:** I have one more question before questioning moves on to others. You also mentioned in your opening statement about the upgrades that have occurred to police facilities. Are there any places currently that have not been upgraded that would not now meet the basic requirements as set out in the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody? Do we still have places that have hanging points, for example?

**Assistant Commissioner CRANDELL:** Not to my knowledge. However, can I take that on notice so that I can be certain of that?

**The Hon. PENNY SHARPE:** Yes. That would be great.

**Assistant Commissioner CRANDELL:** That is a good point.

**Answer**

As noted in the Deloitte Access Economics Review of the implementation of the recommendations of the Royal Commission into Aboriginal deaths in custody (2018), NSW implemented its response to the Commission's recommendations where they related to safety standards in cells. Those recommendations were 140, 142, 148, 149 and 165.

More specifically related to NSW Police and to the question of hanging points, Deloitte referred to the 1995-1996 implementation report that was submitted by the NSW Government regarding recommendations 140, 148 and 165. Recommendation 140 concerned access and communication with custodians, 148 related to police cell accommodation, and 165 related to both equipment and facilities capable of causing harm, including hanging points.

To this day, screening protocols for custody managers are in place and are outlined through procedures in the NSW Police Force (NSWPF) Handbook. This notes for custody managers to search every cell before and after use for anything which might be used to inflict harm or cause damage and promptly report any deficiency if cells are insecure or dangerous.

In 2019 and as additional information, safety audits were completed by Corrective Services NSW's Court Escort & Security Unit at identified police stations. Comprehensive health and safety risk assessments were completed at each location identifying hazards within the cell architecture that could be used as hanging points.

As noted earlier by the Royal Commission, entirely eliminating all items that may be capable of harm if misused, may not be possible. However, the NSW Police Force ensures that its screening procedures remain current and the responsibilities of custody managers are overseen to maintain cell safety.

5. Question, p22-23

**Mr DAVID SHOEBRIDGE:** Going to your discussion about statistics, you say that the Law Enforcement Conduct Commission [LECC] has indicated an estimation of 72 per cent of people under STMP II were Aboriginal.

**Assistant Commissioner CRANDELL:** Yes.

**Mr DAVID SHOEBRIDGE:** And the NSW Police Force estimation was 47 per cent.

**Assistant Commissioner CRANDELL:** Yes.

**Mr DAVID SHOEBRIDGE:** Can you explain in some more detail what the difference between the statistical positions is?

**Assistant Commissioner CRANDELL:** I will do my best. If not, I am happy to take that on notice and to work out the difference. My understanding is that different methodologies were used in order to arrive at those figures.

**The Hon. PENNY SHARPE:** Can I just clarify something? Is there an agreement on the number of people? Is there an agreement between yourselves and LECC on the actual number of people under the program but the disagreement is about whether they are Aboriginal or not?

**Assistant Commissioner CRANDELL:** Yes, that is correct.

**Mr DAVID SHOEBRIDGE:** The LECC accepted the police identification as the basis for their data. Is that right?

**Assistant Commissioner CRANDELL:** Yes, so there are two sets. I have actually seen the tables. They are in my notes. There is the LECC estimation figures and then there is the police estimation figures, which we have done off a formula. I cannot tell you which formula that was.

**Mr DAVID SHOEBRIDGE:** Yes. But, as I understand it, the LECC adopted the police's observations as to Aboriginality, whereas the police put it through some sort of algorithm and reduced that to 80 per cent or so of the actual observed Aboriginality by police. Is that right?

**Assistant Commissioner CRANDELL:** It could be that LECC adopted the "once identified Aboriginal, always identified Aboriginal" methodology—

**Mr DAVID SHOEBRIDGE:** Correct.

**Assistant Commissioner CRANDELL:** —and that the police adopted the 80 per cent methodology. That could be the difference. But, either way, I think either algorithm has issues.

**Mr DAVID SHOEBRIDGE:** Indeed. If you could provide us with some more detail about that—

**Assistant Commissioner CRANDELL:** Sure.

**Mr DAVID SHOEBRIDGE:** —because the police method of simply reducing it on the assumption that some people were incorrectly identified as Aboriginal ignores the fact that another cohort are wrongly identified as not Aboriginal when they are.

**Assistant Commissioner CRANDELL:** Yes.

**Mr DAVID SHOEBRIDGE:** And so, the police data just simply discounts. Is that how it operates, Assistant Commissioner? Perhaps I will invite you to provide some more detail and respond to that observation on notice.

**Assistant Commissioner CRANDELL:** If I can, that would be good. These are statistical matters. All I know is that I am not comfortable with the outcomes from either and I think it needs a complete review.

**Mr DAVID SHOEBRIDGE:** Who are you working with to ensure that the data on Aboriginality, which would have to be one of the most critical data components the police have—who are you working with outside the police to make sure that data is statistically robust?

**Assistant Commissioner CRANDELL:** I am not working with anybody outside the police. I know we have a statistical services team that works with BOCSAR in relation to statistics. The other difficulty is also identifying people that are victims of crime that are Aboriginal. And so, that system of identification is extremely difficult, particularly when verification of Aboriginality takes a number of forms.

**Mr DAVID SHOEBRIDGE:** Alright. So, do I understand the New South Wales police are not working with any external agency to try and put additional credibility into the data?

**Assistant Commissioner CRANDELL:** Not to my knowledge, but can I check on that?

**Answer**

NSW Police Force data on Aboriginality is derived wholly from a person self-identifying as Aboriginal. Aboriginal status can be recorded in the NSW Police Force COPS database within incidents, custody records and legal actions barring infringement notices. The custody interaction is the only mandatory prompt for Police to ask Aboriginal status.

## Official

Due to the significant under reporting of Aboriginal status of victims in COPS, this process is currently under review and changes are being proposed to make amendments to the way NSW Police Force ask, record and report on Aboriginal status. It is hoped that the changes will significantly improve the police data that concerns Aboriginal persons and NSW Police propose for the changes to commence on 1 July 2021.

In the past and for research purposes, NSW Police has explored the use of a 'most probable' count of Aboriginal status. In order for a person to be identified as 'most probable' Aboriginal, they needed to be recorded as Aboriginal in at least 80 per cent of their interactions with the NSW Police Force. The 'most probable' algorithm first looks to custody interactions and if a person has identified as Aboriginal in 80% or greater of their interactions, they are included in the 'most probable group'. If the person does not exist in custody, then the same method is applied from COPS involvements.

The algorithm does not represent 80% of people who have 'ever identified' as Aboriginal, as each person is assessed on their engagement with police. The rationale behind this count was to exclude persons who had identified as Aboriginal once or a small number of times from many individual interactions with Police.

As a result of a 2020 working party, the 'most probable' count was identified as problematic. In 2021, it has now been withdrawn from use, pending the development of a better methodology. In the interim, NSW Police will be using a methodology around 'ever identified'. This methodology reviews all incidents and if a person has ever responded that they are Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander they will be recorded as Aboriginal. This measure can also be used for custody records.

The NSWPF are consulting with BOCSAR to better understand their methodology and ensure consistency in crime reporting, including where it concerns the recording of Aboriginality in its databases.

BOCSAR use a similar methodology to 'ever identified' but include custody data as the truest indication of Aboriginal identification. Meaning if someone is not recorded in COPS as Aboriginal but is recorded in custody data as Aboriginal, the custody data will overrule the COPS data and they will be identified as Aboriginal.

In relation to the LECC data on STMP and Aboriginal status, the Law Enforcement Conduct Commission (LECC) was provided with a list of names and Central Names Index (CNI) numbers by NSW Police of STMP targets at the time. This data was subsequently coded by LECC using their own processes. NSW Police Force is not privy to the LECC methodology and therefore unable to replicate the LECC data.

As the LECC is an independent oversight body to the NSWPF, it is not appropriate for the NSWPF to comment on any methodology employed by the LECC.

6. Question, p24

**The CHAIR:** What is the time frame for completing this?

**Assistant Commissioner CRANDELL:** It is underway now. In terms of the time frame, I cannot tell you, but I can take that on notice, if you wish, and perhaps provide you an indication of when that is likely to be complete.

**The CHAIR:** That would be good.

**Answer**

At this time, the NSW Police Force (NSWPF) is unable to provide an exact timeframe for completion of a review of how Aboriginality is identified. However, a summary overview of the current steps follows.

The project plans to commence several changes in COPs as of 1 July 2021 that will improve the recording and reporting of Aboriginal status for all victims and offenders.

NSW Police have initiated an internal working group that consists of the following internal stakeholders and/or their representatives:

- Aboriginal Coordination Unit;
- Corporate Sponsor for Aboriginal Engagement;
- Corporate Sponsor for Diversion, Reoffending, Custody;
- Capability, Performance and Youth Command;
- Digital Technology & Innovations Command; and
- Statistical Services Team (State Intelligence Command).

During this process, NSW Police will consult with external stakeholders that include the Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (BOCSAR) and the Aboriginal Services Unit within the Department of Communities and Justice. BOCSAR will also be requested to ratify the methodology proposed.

7. Question, p26

**Assistant Commissioner CRANDELL:** For a number of reasons. Maranguka is one example where police involvement in that Aboriginal community has delivered significant outcomes, and that has been independently assessed not by the police but by KPMG. I do not know whether those papers are before this Committee but they should be. That is one outcome. There are a number of others right across New South Wales. There are programs that police engage with Aboriginal communities and make a difference to those Aboriginal communities. I have experienced it myself in Lismore up on the Far North Coast many years ago. Aboriginal community consultative committees still occur right across New South Wales.

There is a number of communities out there that enjoy the support of police, that enjoy police-run programs. I just heard of a police boxing program in Armidale where there has been up to 86 young people involved who are working with police, looking to get educational opportunities and other opportunities right through the community. It is not just at Armidale though; it goes right through different communities. Bourke is another example. Mount Druitt has just done a strategy to allow young mothers, particularly Aboriginal mothers, access to baby restraints because it was found that half of the babies that were killed in car accidents were not properly restrained.

There has been a 33 per cent reduction as a result of that strategy. These strategies are going on all across New South Wales. They are not something that we would simply say that we would walk away from. There is boxing, there is exercises, there is educational programs; there is a great deal of value that we add to communities right across New South Wales.

**The CHAIR:** Can you provide details of those programs on notice?

**Assistant Commissioner CRANDELL:** I am absolutely happy to provide details of all of those programs.

**The CHAIR:** Please do.

**Answer**

Please refer to the attachment at Tab B.

The table enclosed in the attachment outlines the various NSW Police Force programs relating to Aboriginal engagement. The table also includes information on programs referred to in the hearing; Maranguka, Nanyapura Boxing, and the NSWPF Car Restraint Program.

**8. Question, p30-31**

**The Hon. TREVOR KHAN:** I am relying on your statement because I have been deficient in not being here. The second last page of your statement deals with Indigenous recruitment. I am not being in any way critical but are you able to give us some breakdown of the rank and experience of the 470 police officers who are identified in that section on notice? It partly flows from my friend's question with regard to detectives. I am interested in, for instance, whether or how many Aboriginal detectives there are, for a start. But other ranks are equally important.

**Assistant Commissioner CRANDELL:** Sure, no problem.

**The Hon. TREVOR KHAN:** Would it also be possible, in providing those statistics, to identify the number of female Aboriginal police officers and which ranks they fall into?

**Assistant Commissioner CRANDELL:** Certainly.

**The Hon. TREVOR KHAN:** That then brings me back to page 3 of your statement, which deals with victimisation. We have received a good deal of evidence relating to domestic violence circumstances and women being charged in domestic violence circumstances where they may in fact be the long-term victim, if not the victim on the instance that brings the cops to the house on that occasion.

**Assistant Commissioner CRANDELL:** Yes.

**The Hon. TREVOR KHAN:** I am interested in whether this is one of the reasons we have seen an increase in the incarceration rates of women. Have you any views as to those matters and how better the police may approach identifying who is, in a sense, the "real" victim?

**Assistant Commissioner CRANDELL:** Yes. I would like to have a deeper dive into that question. If I could take it that on notice and offer you something—

**The Hon. TREVOR KHAN:** I am not going to be critical of any question you take on notice.

**Assistant Commissioner CRANDELL:** Sure. If I can take that on notice and possibly offer a preliminary view. I accept without hesitation the fact that Aboriginal women would be victims of domestic violence far higher than any other section of our society or community.

**The Hon. TREVOR KHAN:** Or men?

**Assistant Commissioner CRANDELL:** Certainly men.

**The Hon. PENNY SHARPE:** But women as well.

**Assistant Commissioner CRANDELL:** But even in terms of the women cohort, I would say they are far more represented.

**The Hon. TREVOR KHAN:** Let us be clear: You identify that because of issues of housing, disadvantage of a whole variety of circumstances and all the other things you pointed to before. Is that right?

**Assistant Commissioner CRANDELL:** Yes, I do and I would also say that there is a fair rate of under-reporting in that community as well. When you say police go to the house and the female has been a victim on a number of other occasions, I would absolutely accept that. If police get that determination incorrect and take away the perpetrator and accuse a perpetrator who is actually a victim, then we do have a judicial system that can come in and have a look at those individual circumstances. I am not sure though that it is that simple and that is why I would like to take that away on notice and let me have a look at exactly those reasons for that higher victimisation rate of Aboriginal women. That would be something that my command can do. I am more than happy to take that on notice.

**The Hon. TREVOR KHAN:** Sure.

**The Hon. PENNY SHARPE:** You will have to take this on notice, but my understanding is that the Aboriginal Legal Service, the Women's Legal Service and others have been raising this issue for quite a while. I am interested if you can provide to the Committee what interaction police have had specifically in relation to this matter and whether it has been discussed, whether it is through the Domestic Violence Death Review Team—although that is probably not the right place.

**Assistant Commissioner CRANDELL:** I know what you are saying.

**The Hon. PENNY SHARPE:** I am just saying we have had a lot of evidence. This is not a new issue. It has been raised a lot, so anything you could provide to us would be great.

**Assistant Commissioner CRANDELL:** I am more than happy to take that away and I will give you advice on exactly who we are consulting.

**Answer**

The NSW Police Force (NSWPF) notes that this question was in two parts referring to the following:

- a) Aboriginal Employment Figures; and
- b) Aboriginal Victimisation.

Aboriginal Employment Figures

Data in the two tables following was correct as at 30 December 2020.

As at 30 December 2020, the total number of police officers who identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander is delineated as follows:

Table 1

Rank	Female		Male		Grand Total
	Detective		Detective		
Superintendent				1	1
C/Inspector		2		2	4
Inspector		1		1	2
S/Sergeant		1		1	2
Sergeant		9	5	43	57
Sen Constable	12	72	16	150	250
Constable		38		84	122
Pro Constable		12		25	37
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>475</b>

As at 30 December 2020, the same data is presented by years of service:

Table 2

Years of Service	Female		Male		Grand Total
<1		12		22	34
1-3		33		67	100
4-6		18		39	57
7-9		27		43	70
10-12		10		37	47
13-15		7		22	29
16-19		22		42	64
20-25		12		25	37
26-30		5		16	21
>30		1		15	16
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>147</b>		<b>328</b>	<b>475</b>

Aboriginal Victimisation

The NSWPF does not currently record the Aboriginal status of victims, and neither does it capture information on where a perceived perpetrator may in fact be the victim.

The Aboriginality of a victim can only be determined if a person has previously been in custody, and or their aboriginality status is captured on COPS and specific to an offence when charged.

Due to the difficulty of identifying Aboriginal victims of domestic violence, State Intelligence have commenced work to assess the link between Domestic Violence victimisation and offending rates.

Domestic Violence is a gendered crime where women are disproportionately the victim. Despite increased reporting of domestic violence, it is likely there is significant underreporting of offences, particularly in Aboriginal communities that may have a historic mistrust of police.

The NSWPF recognises that the data on Aboriginal victimisation rates is limited at this time. However, NSW Police are also presently scoping work that hopes to improve on this data in due course.

9. Question, p32

**The Hon. TREVOR KHAN:** You may or may not even on notice be able to do this, but when you deal with the issue of bail and show cause offences there is a capacity for a prosecutor to give notice where a magistrate has granted bail on a show cause offence so that the matter pops off to the Supreme Court in fairly quick order. I think it is within three days or something. Is that right?

**Assistant Commissioner CRANDELL:** Yes.

**The Hon. TREVOR KHAN:** Frightening that I found this out, but do you know if statistics are kept on the number of occasions when prosecutors have exercised their right for show cause offences?

**Assistant Commissioner CRANDELL:** I would say so, and I am happy to take that on notice and provide an answer.

**The Hon. TREVOR KHAN:** Can you see if you can give us some granular breakdown in terms of those instances when they have occurred and, if it is possible, if they relate to Aboriginal offenders?

**Assistant Commissioner CRANDELL:** Yes, certainly.

**The Hon. TREVOR KHAN:** On this final area in victimisation, I am interested—and I know—of the very high rate of sexual assault of women in the Aboriginal community. It goes back in part to the employment issue. I have a concern that a lot of these women are relatively young and I am wondering what is being done within the NSW Police Force to provide, in a sense, dare I say gendered support for young women who may be seeking to make a complaint of a sexual assault.

**Assistant Commissioner CRANDELL:** At the moment we are looking at a complete review of our sexual assault procedures to become more associated with victim support to provide the greatest possible victim support, particularly in relation to sexual assault offences. If I can take that on notice? I know I have taken a lot on notice.

**The Hon. TREVOR KHAN:** I am not being critical.

**Assistant Commissioner CRANDELL:** If I can take that on notice I would prefer to do so and that would give me an opportunity to perhaps show you and the Committee the way forward as we see it. I am meeting with the commissioner on Wednesday and we are going through exactly what you have asked about. We are going through that chapter and verse.

**Answer**

The NSW Police Force (NSWPF) notes that this question was in two parts referring to the following:

- a) Bail applications and where they concern persons identified as Aboriginal; and
- b) Gendered support for sexual assault victims.

**Bail Applications**

The following data was correct as at the date of tabling.

Table 3

Year	Number of Bail Stay applications lodged by the NSW Police Force	Number of Bail Stay applications where the accused is identified as Aboriginal	Number of Bail Review applications lodged by the NSW Police Force	Number of Bail Review applications where the accused is identified as Aboriginal
2020	12	0	11	1
2019	10	2	5	1
2018	5	0	1	1
2017	0	0	2	0
2016	5	1	1	0
2015	4	2	1	0
2014	10	2	1	0
2013	0	0	0	0

Gendered Support for Sexual Assault Victims

The NSWPF has a number of current and available gendered support mechanisms for women, regardless of age or Aboriginal identification, when making an initial complaint of sexual assault as follows.

The initial response officer, if not themselves, usually offers the victim an available sworn female General Duties police officer or Detective, subject to the time and place the complaint is made. The officer is then responsible for but not limited to:

- Ensuring the victim's immediate safety, particularly if affected by drugs and or alcohol;
- Assessing and attending to any urgent medical needs, including whether an ambulance, toxicology test, Sexual Assault Identification Kit (SAIK) and or Early Evidence Kit (EEK) forensic examination is required;
- Being supportive and respectful, and ensuring the victim is not left alone;
- Taking them to a private room away from day-to-day policing activities and the public;
- Informing the victim what is happening, why and the options available;
- Provision of a NSWPF Victim Card;
- Facilitating a referral to a NSW Health Sexual Assault Service (SAS) or local equivalent;
- Arranging for a suitable support person, where requested or required;
- Arrange for an accredited interpreter, where required.

That officer is also required to ensure:

- Notification to the Duty Officer and Supervisor;
- Liaison with the criminal investigation staff of their Area or District Command; and
- notify the Crime Scene Services Branch, where applicable.

NSW Police employ Aboriginal Community Liaison Officers (unsworn officers) who are available at most Police Area Commands or Districts during business hours and have capacity to respond out of hours.

10. Question, p33

**The Hon. TREVOR KHAN:** Could I just go to page 4 and this relates to the Suspect Target Management Plan [STMP]. Again, none of this is a criticism; I just want to understand the statistics. You say that 16 Aboriginal young people are listed as active under STMP, which is 5 per cent of the total STMP cohort. Are you able to give me an age breakdown of those 16, particularly the numbers that are between 18 and 16, 16 and 14, and under 14?

**Assistant Commissioner CRANDELL:** Sure. I can tell you now that there will not be any under 14.

**The Hon. TREVOR KHAN:** That would be great.

**Assistant Commissioner CRANDELL:** Because the commander of the capability and youth command—as in assistant commissioner—must authorise any child under the age of 14 to be the subject of STMP. The position that the NSW Police Force will take in relation to any person targeted under STMP-III is one of support and not putting them into the criminal justice system. That is the starting point for all of them. But I am happy to take that on notice and give you those—

**The Hon. TREVOR KHAN:** And if you are able to break it down by male and female, taking an entirely binary approach—

**Assistant Commissioner CRANDELL:** Certainly.

**The Hon. TREVOR KHAN:** In terms of the five per cent of the total STMP cohort, does that mean that those 16 Aboriginal young people constitute five per cent of the total cohort, adult and young?

**Assistant Commissioner CRANDELL:** Yes. That is correct.

**The Hon. TREVOR KHAN:** That is over-representation of young Aboriginal people, is it not, in the exercise?

**Assistant Commissioner CRANDELL:** I would think not.

**The Hon. PENNY SHARPE:** Sorry, what does that mean in terms of the under-18 cohort? I had missed that. So five per cent includes adults. How many young people are there total? If you could provide that, that would be great.

**Assistant Commissioner CRANDELL:** I would have to take that on notice. I will add one thing for clarification. The cohort size will change as people come in and out, so as people are put in and then taken away. It is just a snapshot point in time.

**The Hon. PENNY SHARPE:** Sure. I am happy for you to take it from today. That is fine.

**Assistant Commissioner CRANDELL:** Sure.

**The Hon. PENNY SHARPE:** Whatever these figures were. Rather than giving us a new set, whatever the date you ruled off on that would be great.

**Assistant Commissioner CRANDELL:** Yes. More than happy to do that.

Answer

As of 1 January 2021, there were:

- 56 active STMP targets who are under the age of 18
- 17 (30%) of these were determined as 'most probable' Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander.

Table 4

Age	Open Cases
14	1 (5%)
15	4 (24%)
16	4 (24%)
17	8 (47%)
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>17</b>

Table 5

Gender	Open Cases
Female	3 (18%)
Male	14 (82%)
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>17</b>

**11. Question, p35**

**The Hon. TREVOR KHAN:** That brings me to the Tane Chatfield matter. Have you had the opportunity to read the transcript from the last day of evidence with regard to the investigation into Tane Chatfield's death?

**Assistant Commissioner CRANDELL:** I have read a number of documents and a number of transcripts. That does not ring a bell with me.

**The Hon. TREVOR KHAN:** I invite you to have a look at the transcript. The issue that particularly excites me is the family's evidence of the lack of contact from the police investigators. Take it that I have read other things, so not everything that is said and no rules of evidence apply here. It is a long time since I have practised in Tamworth, but I know that the police there generally do a good job. But I am interested in, if you would like to take it away and see if you can find out, what the level of interaction was both early on and throughout the investigation with the family.

**Assistant Commissioner CRANDELL:** Sure. Happy to take that on board.

**Answer**

It is noted that this inquest concerned NSW Health and Corrective Services. The NSW Police Force was not represented at the hearings, and the Coroner made no findings or recommendations relating to NSW Police.

While the initial investigation was responded to by Tamworth based police from the Oxley Police District (PD), the Corrective Service Investigations Unit (CSIU) assumed carriage of the investigation on 26 September 2017.

Mr Chatfield passed away at Tamworth Hospital on 22 September 2017. This followed his transfer from a Corrective Services facility to the hospital on 20 September 2017.

NSW Police advise that a number of interactions occurred with the family on the day prior to and on the day of Mr Chatfield's death. Several officers from the Oxley PD including the Aboriginal Community Liaison Officer (ACLO) had contact including discussions on Mr Chatfield's current condition, the status of the initial investigation, contact with Mrs Nioka Chatfield (Mother of Tane), the offer of family liaison, and liaison in relation to what is termed deceased procedures.

During the initial stages after Mr Chatfield's death, they provided advice and guidance concerning procedures and processes, including the coronial investigation. An Inspector attached to Armidale Police Station and known to the family liaised with the Chatfield's regarding the funeral and burial arrangements.

Following transfer of the matter from the Oxley PD to the CSIU, the responsible detective from the CSIU attended Tamworth on 26 September 2017 and was in contact with the family over the next year.

It should also be noted that the ACLO was made available to future contacts from the Chatfield family, but this was not taken up; and that both the ACLO and officers from the Oxley PD acted in response to planned demonstration events that occurred in relation to Mr Chatfield's death.

## 12. Question, p35-36

**The CHAIR:** The second question is in relation to oversight. I notice in your submission you say there is a breadth of oversight bodies but you do not have any particular views. I ask you to take this on notice: We have received a body of evidence that says you need a new investigative body to assist looking at deaths in custody. We have had a variety of views about whether that should be an Indigenous-specific body or a more generalised body, perhaps with a specialist Indigenous capability. But the issue is where such a body should rest. Should it rest with the NSW Coroners Court—which makes sense, given that the Coroner drives a lot of these inquiries—or, because of the delays in the coronial jurisdiction, should it rest with LECC, or be standalone? Albeit the NSW Police Force may have no particular view, but can you take on notice whether you have any views about any iteration of that proposal?

**Assistant Commissioner CRANDELL:** Absolutely.

**Mr DAVID SHOEBRIDGE:** I think there will be some more questions on notice about specific data, but do you have a response to or an explanation for the data contained in the BOCSAR report that was released either at the end of last year or the beginning of this year that concluded:

In the past 10 years the number of Aboriginal people charged by police in NSW has increased by more than 67 per cent. For non-Indigenous Australians the increase has been just 8 per cent ...

Do you have an explanation for that, Assistant Commissioner?

**Assistant Commissioner CRANDELL:** I do not, but I am happy to take that on notice, if you would like me to, and offer you an explanation.

**Mr DAVID SHOEBRIDGE:** Do you have a response to the position of BOCSAR executive director Jackie Fitzgerald? She stated:

I didn't expect to see that sort of increase over ten years ... Particularly when those increases are happening in the face of falling crime rates.

Do you have a response to that?

**Assistant Commissioner CRANDELL:** I do not, but I am happy to take it on notice.

## Answer

The NSW Police Force (NSWPF) notes that this question was in two parts referring to the following:

- a) Oversight bodies; and
- b) BOCSAR Crime Statistics.

### Oversight Bodies

The NSW Police Force observe that an extensive and accountable oversight regime exists for deaths in police custody.

There is a mandatory requirement that the investigation will be conducted and led by a critical incident investigation team (CIIT) independent to the incident. The investigative team will conduct a full investigation of the incident including relevant events and activities leading to the incident. Coronial investigations into these incidents are also a mandatory requirement.

The NSWPF has sufficient frameworks in place to ensure impartial investigations via the current Standard Operational Procedures (SOPs). The NSWPF's Professional Standards Command reviews all critical incident investigations and there are also current arrangements to ensure oversight of the investigations by the Law Enforcement Conduct Commission (LECC). Part 8 of the *LECC Act 2016* relates to oversight of critical incident investigations and ensures that significant additional independent oversight is taking place.

### BOCSAR Crime Statistics

The NSWPF notes the following data:

- The number of Aboriginal people charged in NSW over the past 10 years has increased by 20% (21,191 to 25,456); and
- The number of charges against Aboriginal people has increased by 58% (34,829 to 54,863).

## Official

This data has been collected using the 'ever identified' methodology based on incident data. However, as the relevant data can be collected using different variables and sources, the statistical representation of this increase can vary.

The statement made within the media article referred to in this question is a misrepresentation of the actual data.

The increase in individuals charged is 20% and it is likely the 67% increase referred to is in reference to an increase in number of charges against Aboriginal people. These two numbers are very different, and care needs to be taken in order to quote what the number represents.

The overrepresentation of Aboriginal persons is acknowledged by NSW Police Force, with actions taken to address relevant issues. This has included addressing the issues identified through prior deaths in custody and associated inquests, such as the 1991 Royal Commission, and the Australian Law Reform Commission's 2018 report: *Pathways to Justice*.

More specifically, those actions taken have included:

- Updating SOPS so that a notification must be made to Aboriginal Legal Services when an Aboriginal person enters custody;
- Updating Critical Incident guidelines for providing adequate information to next of kin;
- Increasing use and implementation of diversion programs;
- Working to improve recording of Aboriginality;
- Updated procedures regarding inspection of persons in custody, including changes in COPS to prompt custody managers to perform inspections and record response; and
- Education on positional asphyxiation for sworn staff.

As noted in the answer to question 5 (p22-23), the improvement planned for the recording of Aboriginality will enhance the NSWPF's ability to comment on these types of enquiries by improving data integrity.

## NSWPF ABORIGINAL ENGAGEMENT PROGRAMS

Attachment to Question 7 (p26)

Note: This document outlines current Aboriginal engagement programs that the NSW Police Force either run or are involved in.

### **The Commissioners RISEUP Strategy**

RISEUP is a strategy developed by the NSW Police Commissioner, connecting disengaged young people to workplace opportunities.

RISEUP incorporates job ready programs, mentoring and vocational training for at risk youth aged between 15 and 18 to build their engagement with education, employment opportunities and the community. The initiative aims to partner with employers across NSW to create meaningful workplace opportunities for young people who've embraced positive change in their lives.

The foundations of the initiative focus on early intervention to prevent and disrupt crime. It is a collaborative approach with Police Citizens Youth Clubs (PCYC) NSW and industry leaders to achieve positive outcomes for young people and divert them from the criminal justice system.

### **Key Achievements of RISEUP**

The Commissioner's RISEUP Strategy was launched on 8 August 2018 with a suite of 8 programs: Fit For Life; Fit For Work; Fit For Change; Fit For Home; Fit To Strive; Fit To Learn; Fit Together; and Fit For Service.

Under RISEUP:

- 6626 young people have participated in Fit For Life since RISEUP Strategy began;
- 36% of Fit For Life participants identify as ATSI.
- 405 young people have gained employment since the start of the strategy. 82 of those young people who have gained employment identify as ATSI.
- 333 of these 405 young people that gained employment have retained that employment;
- In 2020, 51% of program participants (excluding the Fit For Life Program) identified as ATSI.
- 409 young people have been assisted to work off over \$230,000 in outstanding police issued fines through programs and mentoring.

### **Fit For Life**

Fit For Life is an early intervention program designed to engage youth ages 10 to 17 who are at risk of poor choices and anti-social behaviour. Through physical fitness, nutrition, and social engagement Fit For Life aims to improve overall wellbeing as well as prevent and divert youth from offending behaviour.

While the program is aimed at young people aged 10 to 17 years old there are participants outside of the desired cohort with the actual age range of participants being 8 to 20 years of ages. This has occurred in areas where there is a predominantly Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander (ATSI), or Culturally and Linguistically Diverse communities (CALD).

**Table outlining NSWPF Aboriginal engagement programs**

The following table outlines current Aboriginal engagement programs that the NSW Police Force either run or are involved in. The majority of youth programs fall under the Commissioner's RISEUP Strategy.

Table 1

NAME	LOCATION	Program Summary
Aboriginal Men's, Women's groups	Various locations	Various groups across NSW. These have ACLO support and are complimentary to the community.
Active Citizen Program	Central West PD	The main purpose of this project is to promote and encourage positive interaction between Aboriginal youth and local police, as well as provide the participants with an understanding of how to be an active citizen in their community, including enhancing their cultural knowledge and increasing their employability. The police also gain knowledge and understanding in regards to the issues faced by Aboriginal people especially youth.
Active Citizen Program	Lake Illawarra	This program is about Identifying Aboriginal youth (Koori school students in Year 10) within the Lake Illawarra Command that demonstrate a potential "Future Voice", or an ability to become an advocate for positive change amongst Koori people and is a PAC priority. These young people are exposed to meetings, forums and workshops, and charitable based organisations. The students are nominated by their principals, and are already demonstrating an ability to be focused, positive, and value their education.
Amateur Boxing program	Redfern	Commenced in partnership with SSY PCYC, this program commenced In October 2020 and focuses on skills and fitness to fight at Amateur Boxing Tournaments within NSW. The target group is young disengaged Aboriginal youth within the local community of Redfern and Waterloo.
Banahm (Brother) Mentoring Program	Richmond PD	The Banahm (Brother) mentoring Program aims to engage with local schools to build a rapport with the school staff, students and the wider communities. This program enables staff from the Richmond Police District to build rapport with at risk young persons identified by the school, and creates the opportunity for young persons to engage with Police in a one on one and more positive environment.
Bicycle Safety Program	Griffith	Via the PD and in in partnership with RMS, this program delivers education and increases awareness to Aboriginal communities to promote road safety through a Bicycle safety awareness program.

Official

<b>Breaking Barriers</b>	Mt Druitt	Breaking Barriers is a Boxing and fitness program facilitated by the Mt Druitt PAC, that is held at Mt Druitt PCYC where young people and Police train together, breaking down the barriers between Aboriginal young people and Police.
<b>Brothers Against Domestic Violence</b>	Lake Illawarra PD	This programs seeks to provide a culturally safe place for Aboriginal men living in the Illawarra area to discuss and improve the behaviours that impact on their families and Community on issues around DV. This also includes Crime Prevention partnerships with Aboriginal organisations to improve safety, reduce crime & reoffending where related to DV.
<b>Cultural Reconnect Program</b>	Inner West PAC	The Cultural Reconnect program will target Aboriginal young people who are disengaged from education. Some are 'at risk' of/are offending. The purpose of this program is to re-engage Aboriginal students who have lost interest in their education and are causing a degree of disruption to the school community.
<b>Deadly Chicks and Deadly Boys Program</b>	South Sydney PAC	The aim of the Deadly Chicks (Girls) and Deadly (Boys) program is to target issues such as bullying, nutrition education, self-respect/self-esteem and social media consequences. The programs aim to assist in diverting youth from the Juvenile Justice system and continue to build and maintain good relationships between Police, youth and the Community. There is clear evidence that youth who do not attend school are more likely to be involved in criminal activity. External consultants are also involved.
<b>Fishing / Real talk program</b>	Lake Macquarie PD	A program assisted by the Salvation Army to prevent and discuss anger, DV, healthy relationships to the youth of Lake Macquarie area.
<b>Fit Together</b>	Taree	This program targets youth at risk, youth that are on the verge of education disengagement (frequent suspension or poor behaviour), offending youth and youth known to be living in domestic violence. The program will educate participants in key areas to reduce offending and potentially identify underlying issues that need to be addressed further, with ongoing support. Fit Together can be used as a stepping stone into several other Fit for programs in which continue to support the youth and keep them on track.
<b>Geera (Mount Keira)</b>	Wollongong PD	Wollongong PD in conjunction with the Illawarra Aboriginal Corporation conduct a two-day youth project. This project's purpose is to build relationships, increasing cultural awareness, educate and crime prevention.

Official

<b>Girls Club</b>	Brewarrina	This program has female police officers engaging with the local female youth, and delivering short concise information on topics such as domestic violence, and cyber bullying.
<b>Giyaali Galamaay Bungun Fusion Project (Brothers in Arms)</b>	Central North PD	This program is a unique endeavour with a specific mission to 'fuse' cultural tradition in a modern educational environment, with the dual aim of providing spiritual connectivity and mentorship. This program targets young Aboriginal male's attending school, and aims to link the young men with their culture and teach them cultural tool making skills. This program is very important to have police participate and learn about the local history alongside the young men.
<b>Giyaali Youth Van and Giyaali Blue Reelers</b>	Walgett (Central north PD)	These are youth and community programs that provides activities and movies to communities around the PD.
<b>Good Tucker Program</b>	Campbelltown	This programs improves local community knowledge on healthy eating and healthy mind, via food packages delivered to Elders and community members around the PAC.
<b>Gugaas Nations of Origin</b>	Orana Mid Western PD	The Nations of Origin program empowers and motivates youth to celebrate Australia's diverse Aboriginal culture and its deep impact on our history and their stories. Nations of Origin has four main components: reconciliation, education, cultural identity and sport. This event is also aimed at increasing school retention amongst Aboriginal students, thus all participants are required to have an 80% school attendance rate to be eligible to participate as well as no negative dealing with Police. All sporting teams involved must consist of a ratio of 70/30 Aboriginal/non-Aboriginal young people in the formation of the teams and be endorsed by a local Elder.
<b>Gunnedah PCYC boys Aboriginal Cultural Program</b>	Oxley PD	This program engages young men with cultural activities and projects.
<b>Jarjums – Our Leaders of Tomorrow</b>	Lismore (Richmond PD)	This program will focus on engaging young Aboriginal people living on Aboriginal missions and in smaller townships within the Richmond PD that have received limited service in terms of community engagement activities by police. The overall objective of the program is to collaborate and work in partnership with service providers and community to ensure that our young people become our focus and that they are constructively engaged and fully supported in terms of their health, wellbeing and future aspirations.

Official

<p><b>Koori Smart Drug and Alcohol Program</b></p>	<p>Lake Illawarra PD</p>	<p>The Koori Smart Program is run four times a month, at Wollongong Community Corrections where Aboriginal offenders learn how to deal with drug and alcohol issues. Service providers also attend. The program is a Crime Prevention partnership with Aboriginal organisations to improve safety, reduce crime and reoffending.</p>
<p><b>Maranguka</b> <i>[referred to in hearing]</i></p>	<p>Bourke</p>	<p>Maranguka Initiative, meaning 'caring for others' in the Ngemba language. In 2013, the Maranguka Justice Reinvestment Project was implemented in Bourke. The Justice reinvestment approach aimed to demonstrate that sustainable outcomes and savings can be achieved through redirecting funding from crisis response, adult prison and youth detention. These funds are relayed towards preventative, diversionary and community development initiatives to address the underlying causes of crime. The project has delivered a number of interlinked activities designed to create impact at different levels of community and the justice system.</p>
<p><b>Nanyapura Boxing</b> <i>[referred to in hearing]</i></p>	<p>Armidale</p>	<p>Nanyapura (Anaiwan word for 'All of us') is a program that is similar to the 'Clean Slate' program run out of NCIE in Redfern. Nanyapura is a boxing for fitness program that is designed for police and the local Aboriginal community to engage on a personal level. The program operates includes educational sessions that cover topics such as Aboriginal language workshops, healthy lifestyles, and drug and alcohol workshops.</p>
<p><b>NSWPF Car Restraint Program</b> <i>[referred to in hearing]</i></p>	<p>NSW</p>	<p>In 2017, the NSWPF launched a child restraint program in Mt Druitt. To date, the program has seen a 33% reduction in offence detections over that 3-year period. It is essentially a Road Safety Program for Aboriginal mothers and children, led by NSWPF Highway Patrol officers and now growing in nominated locations across NSW. The program seeks to improve engagement and reduce both penalties and fatalities where road safety relates to Aboriginal persons.</p>
<p><b>Outreach program to out-laying suburbs of Wagga</b></p>	<p>Wagga Wagga</p>	<p>The program supports the work delivered to the local community via the Community Centre. The provides a community barbecue event, and the purchase of art and educational resources needed to engage Youth that attend the centre.</p>

Official

<b>Pathways</b>	Central North PD	The main purpose of the program is to provide Aboriginal youths the opportunity to build relationships and experiences with Universities, TAFE NSW and different types of employment, to provide them with alternative options. Through this, Pathways is a program that provides young people with options when leaving school through goals and or plans and opportunities for career and job development. The program is a response to Walgett's low school attendance rate after year 9, a very low employment rate, and high crime rates.
<b>PCYC Afternoon program</b>	Bourke	The PCYC afternoon program undertakes healthy activities and advocates for healthy food.
<b>Plan B</b>	Central North PD	Plan B is a program that encourages youth to consider a variety of options when leaving school (a plan B) as often they only see a very limited future. It is a partnership between the NSWPF and Winanga-Li. The main purpose of the program is to provide Aboriginal youths the opportunity to build a relationship with and experience the University of Newcastle environment, TAFE NSW and different types of employment. The program will have different Aboriginal role models come in and talk about their employment and the importance of having more than one option before leaving school. The intention behind the role models is so they can build rapport and engage in talks about life after school.
<b>Rage Program</b>	Lake Macquarie PD	This program aims to engage youths and to prevent anger issues within the school.
<b>Shape your Future Camp</b>	Campbelltown PAC	This program provides an opportunity for teenagers to learn how to take responsibility for their own actions and future consequences through mentoring, leadership and workshops. The program also helps Aboriginal girls focus on reducing anti-social behaviour and the safety of the community. Police, Elders and community organisations will be involved, working together on furthering the youth's development in society, and learning skills regarding cultural values, history, sensitive issues which affect their family and peers. Building rapport and respect between their own family, elders and police is another aspect of this program.
<b>Strength</b>	Central North PD	The Strength Program aims at fitness and healthy eating in Walgett. An important element of the course involves nutrition and healthy lifestyle choices. This is demonstrated through meal times whereby the children will actively participate in the preparation and cooking of the meals. Fresh produce and meat will be purchased to show children that eating healthy is easy. This is to combat the very real and dangerous problem of childhood obesity and endemic health problems affecting rural communities.

Official

<b>Tribal Warrior Clean Slate Program</b>	Redfern	This is a fitness, cultural, wellbeing and mentoring community program in Redfern.
<b>Walwaay Program</b>	Dubbo	This program engages 25 young Aboriginal people entrenched in the criminal justice system. Police officers engage with participants three times a week to play sport and carry out cultural activities.
<b>WTBWF – Mentoring &amp; Fitness Sessions and Camp</b>	Campbelltown PAC	The Program is based on physical fitness, mentoring and community interaction aimed at increasing social awareness. Self-esteem and importance of education and the general wellbeing of Aboriginal youth is a focus of discussion and talks that are part of the program. This program aims to build on strengths and confidence in the relationship between Aboriginal youth and others including NSW Police. This program will be introduced by court referral, NSWPF conferencing and Juvenile justice conferencing to reduce youth crime and divert them together with Aboriginal Unit at Youth off the Streets and NSW Police.
<b>Yimamulan</b>	Manning Great Lakes	The program targets Aboriginal youth who are attending the local high school. The police liaise with the school AEO's to select participants for the program. Participants will partake in a variety of educational, cultural, leadership, policing and sporting opportunities. Throughout the program participants will expand on their life experiences and gain knowledge on tertiary educational facilities, healthy lifestyle and employment opportunities.
<b>Young men's Group</b>	Brewarrina	This yarn up group works with Birrang, remote school attendance supervisors, Clontarf and the NSWPF. The program gathers young men who come under notice or are having trouble at school, take them on country to talk about life issues and experiences with positive male role models.
<b>Youth Boxing program</b>	Casino (Richmond PD)	This program works in conjunction with the local Aboriginal Medical Service.
<b>Yuin Protocol</b>	South Coast Police District	The YUIN Protocol's focus is to harness the benefits of a united community approach, foster healthy community relations and a continuously improve the prevention and response strategies to reducing Aboriginal domestic and family violence. The Protocol proactively partners with Aboriginal elders, the community, NGOs and Government services to co-design culturally appropriate prevention strategies aimed at addressing the disproportionate rates of Domestic and Family Violence within the local aboriginal community.