



ANNUAL REPORT 2012

Make every contact count

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MISSION

To enhance the quality of life and well-being of all people in Western Australia by contributing to making our State a safe and secure place.

Hon. Liza Harvey MLA

Minister for Police; Road Safety

In accordance with Section 61 of the *Financial Management Act 2006*, I hereby submit for your information and presentation to Parliament the Report of the Western Australia Police Service for the year ending 30 June 2012.

The Report has been prepared in accordance with the provision of the *Financial Management Act 2006*.



Karl J O'Callaghan APM

Commissioner of Police

26 September 2012

COMMISSIONER'S FOREWORD

With continuing strong population growth in Western Australia, the demand for policing services and responses has reached unprecedented levels.

In the last 12 months, 1.1 million calls were taken at the Police Communications Division. This is the greatest call volume ever recorded in any 12 month period. Call volumes are predicted to reach 2 million by 2017-18. To address this increase in call volumes we are transitioning to greater centralisation of call-taking and dispatch across the State. In addition, a special unit has been established to more closely vet call dispatch with a view to minimising unnecessary tasking. This will ensure that high grades of service are maintained.

Many of the tasks undertaken by police are alcohol-related. Research indicates that between 60-75 per cent of all requests for police assistance can be linked to alcohol, rising to approximately 90 per cent between the hours of 10pm and 2am. Police are reporting a very significant culture of determined drunkenness, particularly among those in the 18-25 age group. The underlying cause and effects are highly complex and will require initiatives to be implemented across a wide range of stakeholders. The WA Police will be focussing on a broader range of cross-government and non-government strategies ensuring that long term measures are in place to address this issue.

Excessive consumption of alcohol has caused a rise in the occurrence of antisocial behaviour. This has been particularly noticeable in our suburbs with 'out of control' parties being reported more frequently. The community, quite rightfully, are concerned about the escalation of anti-social behaviour and WA Police, with Government, are currently in the process of reviewing tactics and legislation to address this issue.

Anti-social behaviour also occurs on our roads and much has been done over the past 12 months to increase our traffic enforcement effort. The introduction of fixed speed cameras now complements mobile speed cameras, red-light cameras, and cameras in intersections to reduce speeding vehicles and road trauma on our streets. The first trial of a fixed speed camera on the Mitchell Freeway in December 2011 resulted in 11,762 speeding infringements issued, as well as 60 'hoon' offences detected. These figures, for a 16 week period, are unacceptable and indicated a much higher level of unsafe and reckless driver behaviour than we had anticipated.

Commissioner's Foreword

Such figures reinforce our resolve to make road-users accountable for any unlawful road-user behaviours 'Anywhere Anytime'. The WA Police Road Policing Strategy 2011-2014 remains the cornerstone of the police contribution to the state's collaborative 'Towards Zero Strategy' with the common goal of reducing serious and fatal crashes. We will continue to enforce traffic laws, target unsafe road user behaviour and build road policing capacity.

In March 2011, the Police Executive approved the formation of a Youth Policing Division (YPD) and has mandated the YPD to take a leadership role in developing strategies to address policing issues for youth. We have significant concerns over the level of juvenile offending in Western Australia and estimate that approximately half of all property crime is committed by youths aged 18 or under. In cooperation with other agencies we need to continue to identify, engage and divert those youth from offending lifestyles before this pattern of behaviour becomes entrenched.

In December 2011, the WA Police implemented the Safe Places Strategy targeting children found out on the streets after dark. Considered controversial, the strategy resulted in more than 400 at risk youth being returned to the care of a responsible adult or taken to a safe place. The youngest was a nine year old girl, most were aged between 13 and 15 years. Children who are found on the streets late at night and unsupervised are 'at risk' and their welfare remains a priority for the WA Police.

In October 2011, the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) in Perth resulted in the largest and most complex security operation ever undertaken by the agency. CHOGM was a rare opportunity to test our counter terrorism capabilities in a 'live' environment. It involved a massive logistics exercise, mobilising 3,879 police officers, including 757 interstate and international officers, and providing the accommodation, transportation and catering services necessary to deploy and care for this large policing contingent. Tactical equipment and the vehicle fleet were also expanded or upgraded to meet the heightened demands being placed upon dignitary protection, traffic management, crowd management, public order and specialist areas.

In 2004, Frontline First was implemented as the overarching philosophy for the WA Police, underpinning everything that we have done. Every reform,

every resourcing decision and every initiative has been considered in the context of how it will assist the delivery of frontline policing services to the community. While frontline services remain the most important objective, the manner in which those services are delivered requires further attention and focus to meet the challenges which have emerged since 2004.

Changing crime and anti-social behavior trends means that strategies to tackle crime and keep the community safe need to be considered in the context of alcohol and drug harm, growing levels of violence and greater youth offending. In light of this, the WA Police Policing Plan 2012-13 reiterates our commitment to addressing these areas which have a significant impact on the community. The Plan requires new partnerships with other government agencies to develop a much broader 'front' to address deep-seated social issues.

The 2012-13 Policing Plan speaks to the continuation of the 'back to basics' approach to policing with the key message of 'make every contact count'. It is a message designed to highlight the importance of quality in policing whether dealing with an offender, a victim or a customer. The community of Western Australia rightfully expect the WA Police to be dedicated and professional. The community also understands that policing is a difficult, complex and an often unpredictable job. The phrase 'make every contact count' will provide a focal point for the agency as we strive to take Frontline First to a new level and tackle the emerging challenges ahead.



Karl J O'Callaghan APM
Commissioner of Police
26 September 2012

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

During 2011-12, WA Police conducted many successful operational and corporate initiatives to ensure the agency continued to meet its three primary policing outcomes:

- Lawful behaviour and community safety
- Offenders apprehended and dealt with in accordance with the law
- Lawful road-user behaviour

This is in addition to the agency coordinating the largest security effort it had ever undertaken to support one of the most significant events hosted in Western Australia, the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM). Operation Demille was the name attributed to this operation, and was one of the most complex exercises carried out by the agency. It was a resounding success acknowledged by the Premier of Western Australia.

In addition to this significant achievement, the WA Police continued to provide quality policing services throughout the year, through the implementation of several other notable initiatives to carry out its role in enhancing community safety and security. These included:

- **Operation Deagon** - conducted in conjunction with the Department for Child Protection to reduce and prevent child abuse within remote and regional communities
- **Operation Savana** - targeted drug dealers linked to property crime and resulted in the seizure of illicit drugs and firearms
- **Operation Railsafe** - targeted anti-social behaviour and violence in public places, including on public rail networks
- **Operation Eraser** - conducted in conjunction with the Public Transport Authority targeted graffiti and criminal damages on public property

Executive Summary

- **Operation Swallow** - targeted repeat offenders committing burglary and motor vehicle theft offences in order to commit further crimes
- **Operation Konata** - established to target the illegal activities of anti-social car clubs in the metropolitan area.
- **Operation Crossroads** - the national Christmas Road Safety Campaign
- **Operation Capacitor** - targeted heavy vehicle road-users
- **Operation Early Bird** - targeted speeding, reckless driving, drink-driving and anti-social behaviour utilising the expanded motorcycle fleet.

The purpose of these initiatives was to ensure a targeted policing effort to address particular areas of concern to the community. To build on the success of these operations the WA Police will continue to conduct similar operations in the coming year.

The agency continues to seek improved methods in service provision for the community through training and recruitment, technological advances and ethical standards. During the year a number of changes and programs were progressed, including:

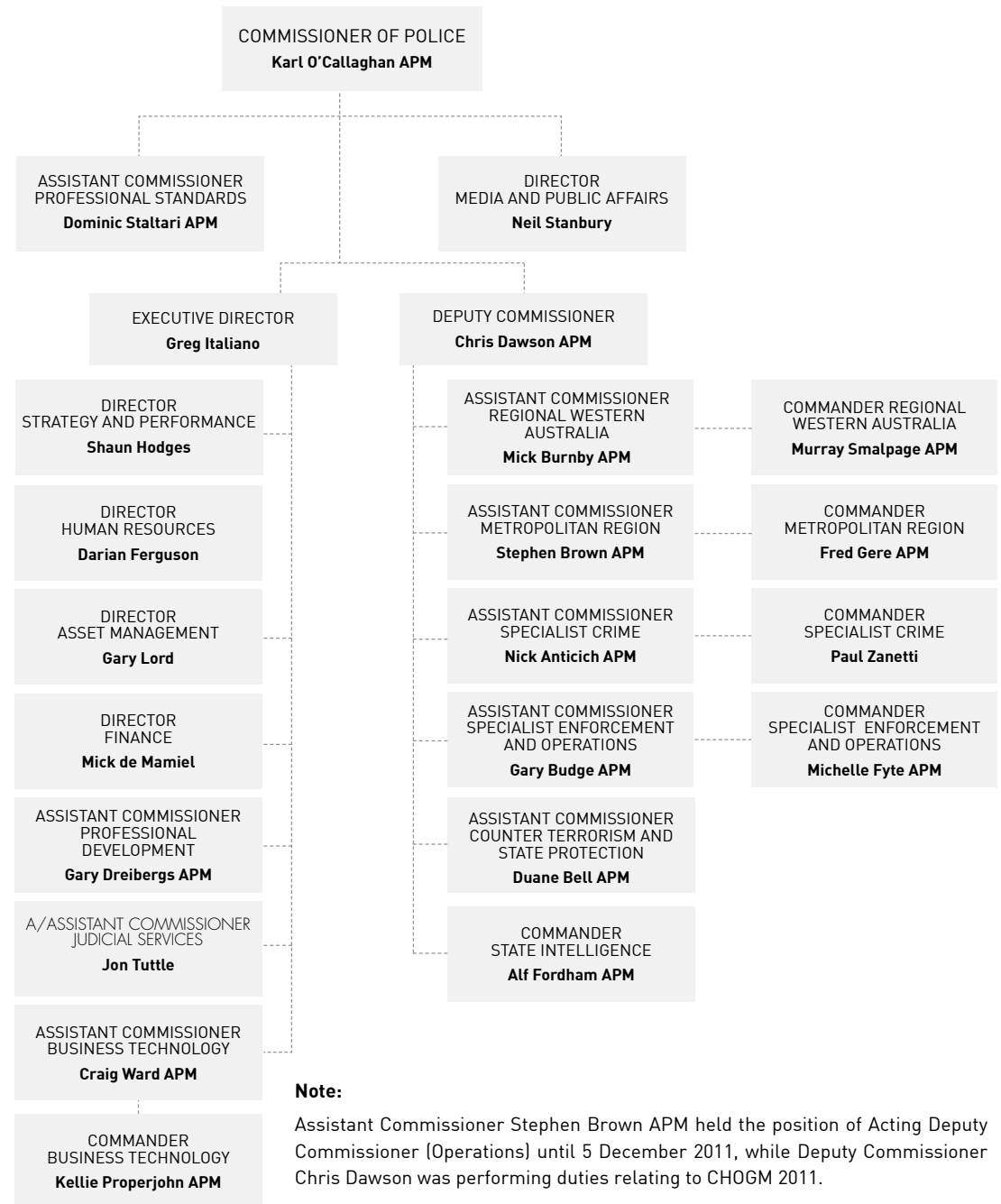
- Introduction of the Probationer Development Portfolio to support Probationary Constables and to reflect the contemporary policing environment in Western Australia
- Implementation of the Workforce Development Division to provide high level consultancy and advice on the coordination and development of workforce improvements and initiatives
- Introduction of alcohol and drug testing for all members to effectively contribute to the ethical health of the agency and improve community confidence in police

- Trialling of a police concept car to identify and develop various technologies aimed at improving road safety and road-user behaviour.

In the coming year the WA Police, through the implementation of the 2012-13 Policing Plan will continue to take Frontline First, the agency philosophy since 2004, to a new level. The key message of 'make every contact count' is designed to signify the value in how quality service provision impacts on meeting agency key policing priorities of Tackling Crime and Keeping the Community Safe.

The intention is even though the WA Police has delivered the successful operations highlighted above, and several other significant achievements, the agency will continue to seek to improve on these achievements in the coming year and beyond, in providing a quality policing service for the community of Western Australia.

OPERATIONAL STRUCTURE



WA POLICE SENIOR EXECUTIVE

Karl J O'Callaghan APM, Commissioner Of Police

Commissioner O'Callaghan commenced with WA Police as a police cadet in 1973 and graduated from the Police Academy in January 1976. His policing career has included work in country and metropolitan police stations as well as specialist areas. In 1996 Mr O'Callaghan was promoted to Superintendent, to Assistant Commissioner in 2001 and was appointed as Commissioner of Police in 2004. Commissioner O'Callaghan's qualifications include a PhD, Bachelor of Education and Bachelor of Arts. Mr O'Callaghan was awarded a Churchill Fellowship and completed an international study on the development of ethics and professional standards education in police services.

Chris Dawson APM, Deputy Commissioner

Deputy Commissioner Dawson joined the WA Police in 1976 as a police cadet and graduated from the Police Academy in 1978. His first 10 years saw him policing in metropolitan and country locations. In 1999, he was promoted to Superintendent and inaugural Principal of the then new Police Academy in Joondalup. Deputy Commissioner Dawson was also Superintendent-in-charge of Central Metropolitan District, and acted as the Assistant Commissioner Corporate Programs and Development before being promoted to his current rank in 2004. Deputy Commissioner Dawson has a Diploma of Policing and a Graduate Certificate in Police Management.

Greg Italiano, Executive Director

Mr Italiano joined the WA Police in September 2004 and was initially appointed as a member of the Royal Commission Implementation Team. He played a significant role in the form and structure of the WA Police response to Kennedy Royal Commission recommendations and was a key player in the commencement of Frontline First reforms. In April 2005, he was appointed to the role of Director Organisational Performance, and subsequently to Executive Director in November 2008. Mr Italiano has a Bachelor of Business and a Bachelor of Arts with First Class Honours in Politics and Government.

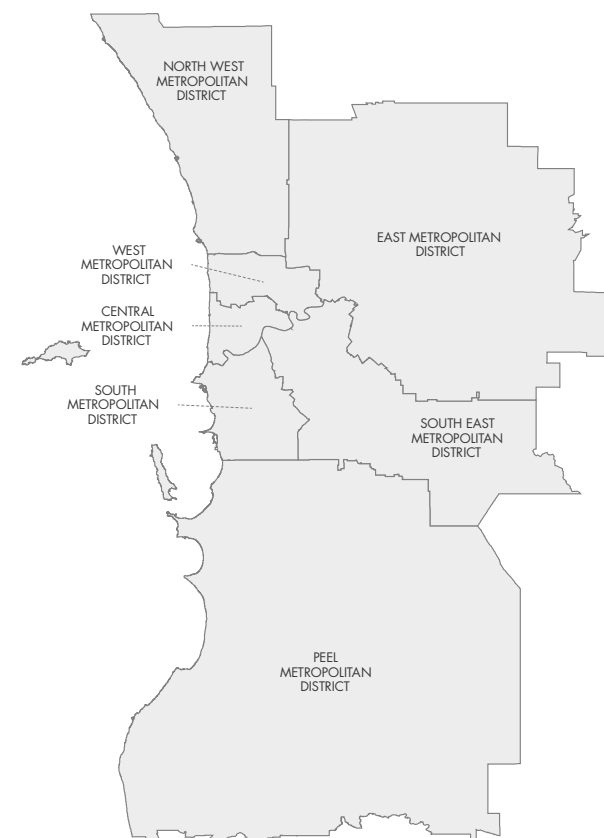
REGIONS AND DISTRICTS

Metropolitan Region

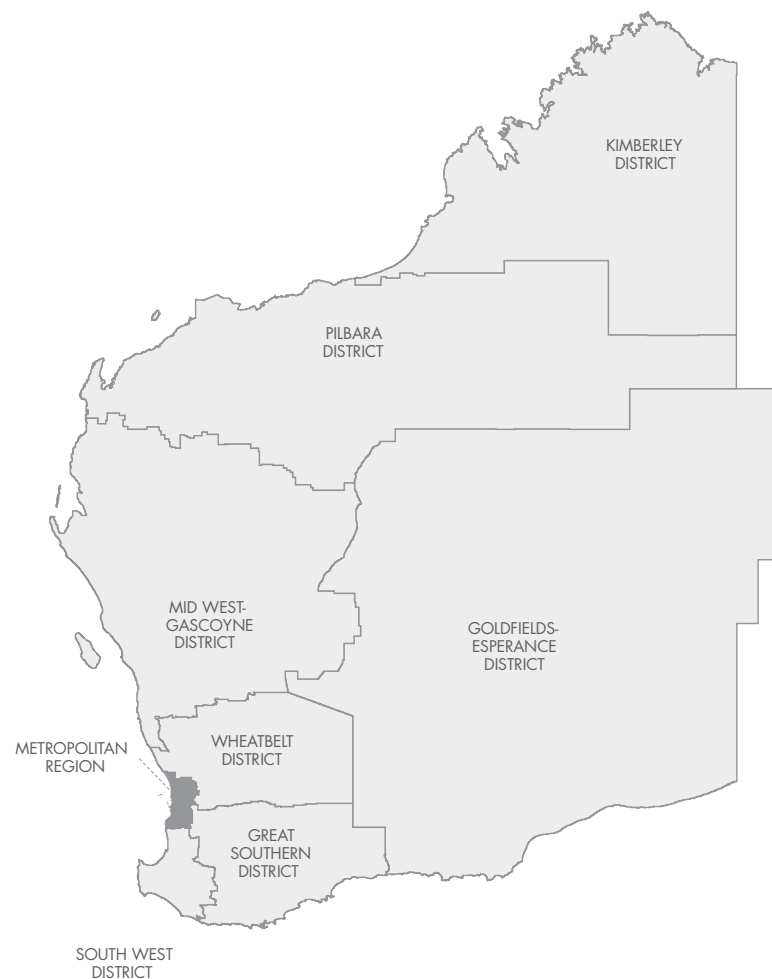
Assistant Commissioner Stephen Brown APM

Area in square kilometres	7,267
Population as at 30 June 2011	1,828,366
Number of police officers	2,445
Number of police staff	200
Ratio of police officers to population	1:748

Districts	Number of police stations
Central Metropolitan	3
East Metropolitan	5
North West Metropolitan	6
Peel Metropolitan	6
South Metropolitan	5
South East Metropolitan	6
West Metropolitan	4
Total	35



Regions and Districts



Regional Western Australia

Assistant Commissioner Mick Burnby APM

Area in square kilometres	2,519,308
Population as at 30 June 2011	520,956
Number of police officers	1,337
Number of police staff	122
Ratio of police officers to population	1:390

Districts	Number of police stations
Goldfields-Esperance	14
Great Southern	24
Kimberley	12
Mid West-Gascoyne	19
Pilbara	15
South West	16
Wheatbelt	23
Total	123

Notes:

- Personnel figures for police officers and police staff are calculated by averaging the actual full-time equivalent (FTE) over four quarters during the 2011-12 financial year.
- The number of police stations includes Balgo, Bidadanga, Blackstone, Burringurrah, Dampier Peninsula, Jigalong, Kalumburu, Looma, Warakurna, Warburton and Warmun Multi-Functional Police Facilities, and the Kintore Multi-Jurisdictional Police Facility in the Northern Territory. The Goldfields-Esperance District in the State map includes areas located within the borders of the Northern Territory and South Australia in respect of which WA Police officers are stationed or carry out duties in accordance with the Cross-border Justice Act 2008 and Cross-border Justice Regulations 2009. This Act covers policing and law enforcement and modifies the operation of WA law in this cross-border region of WA/SA/NT.

Source:

Area and preliminary Estimated Resident Population as at 30 June 2011 obtained from the Australian Bureau of Statistics publication Regional Population Growth, Australia 2010-11, ABS Cat. No. 3218.0.

ENABLING LEGISLATION

The Police Department was established under the provisions of the *Public Service Act 1904* on 16 December 1964.

Subsequently, on 1 July 1997 under the authority of sub-section 35(d) of the *Public Sector Management Act 1994* the name of the department was changed to the Police Service. The individual entities, the Police Service and the Western Australia Police Force established under the *Police Act 1892* combined, are known as the Western Australia Police.

The WA Police administers the following legislation:

Australian Crime Commission (Western Australia) Act 2004

Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (Special Powers) Act 2011

Community Protection (Offender Reporting) Act 2004

Criminal and Found Property Disposal Act 2006

Criminal Investigation (Identifying People) Act 2002

Criminal Investigation Act 2006

Firearms Act 1973

Misuse of Drugs Act 1981

Pawnbrokers and Second-hand Dealers Act 1994

Police (Medical and Other Expenses for Former Officers) Act 2008

Police Act 1892

Police Assistance Compensation Act 1964

Protective Custody Act 2000

Public Order in Streets Act 1984

Security and Related Activities (Control) Act 1996

Spear-guns Control Act 1955

Surveillance Devices Act 1998

Telecommunications (Interception and Access) Western Australia Act 1996

Terrorism (Extraordinary Powers) Act 2005

Terrorism (Preventative Detention) Act 2006

Weapons Act 1999

Witness Protection (Western Australia) Act 1996

Enabling Legislation

In October 2011, Perth hosted the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM). WA Police had the lead security role for the event and the *Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (Special Powers) Act 2011* was specifically enacted for that purpose.

At the conclusion of CHOGM the Act was reviewed to evaluate its operation and effectiveness. The review found that the Act was an invaluable tool in supporting the operation and was very effective in achieving its purpose and objectives. It was recommended that lasting special events legislation providing special powers of this type be considered for activation in future events of a similar nature.

During 2011-12, the WA Police progressed the following legislation through Parliament to enactment:

Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (Special Powers) Act 2011
Community Protection (Offender Reporting) Amendment Act 2012
Misuse of Drugs Amendment Act 2011

During 2011-12, the WA Police assisted other agencies to progress the following legislation through Parliament to enactment:

Road Traffic Legislation Amendment Act 2012

During 2011-12, WA Police progressed the development of the following legislation:

Community Protection (Offender Reporting) Amendment Bill 2011
Criminal Code and Criminal Investigation Act 2006 (Out-of-Control Gatherings) Amendment Bill 2012
Criminal Investigation (Covert Powers) Bill 2011
Criminal Investigation (Identifying People) Amendment (No. 2) Bill 2011
Surveillance Devices Amendment Bill 2012
Undeclared Entry Warrants Bill 2012
Witness Protection (Western Australia) Amendment Bill 2011

During 2011-12, WA Police assisted other agencies in the development of the following legislation:

Criminal Organisations Control Bill 2011
Prostitution Bill 2011

During 2011-12, WA Police progressed the following delegated legislation through to enactment:

Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (Special Powers) Regulations 2011
Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (Special Powers) Amendment Regulations 2011
Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting Event (Big Aussie Barbeque) Order 2011
Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (Special Powers) (Restricted Areas) Order 2011
Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (Special Powers) (Additional Security Area) Order 2011
Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (Special Powers) (Additional Security Area) Order (No. 2) 2011
Misuse of Drugs (Amounts of Prohibited Drugs) Order (No. 2) 2011
Misuse of Drugs (Amounts of Prohibited Drugs) Order 2012
Police Force Amendment Regulation 2011
Police Force (Member Testing) Regulations 2011
Weapons Amendment Regulations (No. 2) 2011
Weapons Amendment Regulations 2012

Performance Management Framework

OUTCOME BASED MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

Under an Outcome Based Management Framework, the WA Police is seeking to primarily achieve contribution to the government’s goal, ‘Results Based Service Delivery–Greater focus on achieving results in key service delivery areas for the benefit of all Western Australians’.

WA Police Contribution to Government Goals

Government Goal	WA Police Outcomes	WA Police Services
Results Based Service Delivery–Greater focus on achieving results in key service delivery areas for the benefit of all Western Australians	Lawful behaviour and community safety	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Intelligence and protective services 2. Crime prevention and public order 3. Community support (non-offence incidents) 4. Emergency management and coordination
	Offenders apprehended and dealt with in accordance with the law	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Response to and investigation of offences 6. Services to the judicial process
	Lawful road-user behaviour	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Traffic law enforcement and management

Shared Responsibilities with other Agencies

WA Police did not share high level joint responsibility for the delivery of services with other agencies in 2011-12. However, the WA Police does contribute to a number of cross-agency initiatives.

In the financial administration of the agency, we have complied with the requirements of the *Financial Management Act 2006* and every other relevant written law. We have exercised controls which provide reasonable assurance that the receipt and expenditure of money and the acquisition and disposal of public property and incurring liabilities have been in accordance with legislative provisions. At the date of signing, we are not aware of any circumstances which would render the particulars in this statement misleading or inaccurate.

**AGENCY
PERFORMANCE:
REPORT ON OPERATIONS**

Summary of Results Against Financial Targets

	2012 Target \$'000	2012 Actual \$'000	Variation \$'000
Total cost of services	1,130,905	1,174,436	43,531
The variance represents 3.8% of the Target - Total Cost of Service			
The increase represents the net impact of various policy decisions, parameter changes and general cost escalation.			
Net cost of services	1,083,872	1,128,339	44,467
The variance represents 4.1% of the Target - Net Cost of Service			
The variance is mainly attributable to the flow on impact of increased Total Cost of Service as a result of approved initiatives.			
Total equity	1,011,172	987,016	-24,156
The variation is mainly due to a decrease in asset revaluation for land and buildings, decrease in contributed equity and increase in accumulated surplus/deficit.			
Net increase / (decrease) in cash held	21,264	-69,613	-90,877
The variance is mainly attributable to decreased capital injection due to the delay of capital projects being repositioned into future years.			
Approved full-time equivalent (FTE) staff level	7,547	7,586	39
The variance relates to over strength in police officer positions.			

Note:

The FTE staff level for 2012 Target/Actual excludes Children's Crossing Guards.

Summary of Results Against Performance Targets

Key Effectiveness Indicators ^(a)	2011-12 Target ^(b)	2011-12 Actual	Variation ^{(c)(d)}
Outcome 1: Lawful behaviour and community safety			
The percentage of the community who were 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' with services provided by police	≥ 67%	70.1%	3.1%
The percentage of the community who were 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' with the service received during their most recent contact with police	≥ 80%	79.3%	Not significantly different
Percentage of the community who were 'somewhat concerned' or 'very concerned' about becoming a victim of the following crimes in the next 12 months:			
- physical assault in a public place	≤ 42%	41.1%	(0.9%)
- housebreaking	≤ 57%	65.7%	8.7%
- motor vehicle theft	≤ 44%	48.8%	4.8%
Percentage of the community who thought each of the following was 'somewhat of a problem' or a 'major problem' in their own neighbourhood:			
- use of illegal drugs	≤ 50%	46.9%	(3.1%)
- louts or gangs	≤ 34%	28.1%	(5.9%)
- drunken or disorderly behaviour	≤ 45%	37.9%	(7.1%)
- speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving	≤ 76%	73.5%	(2.5%)
State emergency management plans in place and current, and resources committed, where the Police Service is the designated Hazard Management Agency, to prevent and minimise risk	7	7	-
Outcome 2: Offenders apprehended and dealt with in accordance with the law			
Sanction rate for offences against the person ^(e)	≥ 60%	54.2%	(5.8%)
Sanction rate for offences against property ^(e)	≥ 16%	16.7%	0.7%
Sanction rate for drug trafficking offences ^(e)	≥ 89%	84.9%	(4.1%)
Percentage of guilty pleas	93%	95.0%	2.0%
Percentage of convictions for matters listed for trial	62%	64.0%	2.0%
Number of deaths in custody for which the Western Australia Police is culpable	nil	nil	-
Number of escapes from police lock-ups	nil	7	7
Outcome 3: Lawful road-user behaviour			
Percentage of drivers tested for drink-driving who were found to exceed the lawful alcohol limit	≥ 2.5%	1.7%	(0.8%)
Percentage of vehicles monitored for speeding by speed cameras that were found to exceed the lawful speed limit	≥ 15%	18.5%	3.5%

Notes:

(a) The tables are a summary of the 2011-12 WA Police Key Performance Indicators. For more detailed information see the Key Performance Indicators section of this report.

(b) Target as specified in the 2011-12 Budget Statements.

(c) For some survey-based indicators, an apparent difference between the actual result and the target may not be significantly different as the target falls within the 95 per cent confidence interval of the actual result.

(d) Variations shown in brackets represent a decrease in the actual figure compared with the target. Depending on the Key Performance Indicator, a decrease in the actual figure does not necessarily mean that the target has not been achieved. A variation between percentages should be interpreted as a percentage point change.

(e) The sanction rate is based on the number of verified offences where an investigation outcome has been recorded of an offender(s) being apprehended or processed (such as arrest, summons, caution or referral to a Juvenile Justice Team), or where for some substantial reason, police investigations cannot be continued (such as withdrawn complaint; a statute bar to proceedings where an offender is under age or claims diplomatic immunity or other statute of limitations matters; circumstances where the incident was found to be a matter for civil action by the complainant; the offender has died; the offender is in another jurisdiction and extradition is not desired or available; and where the offender has been admitted to a psychiatric facility). The number of these offences within the relevant time period is expressed as a percentage of the number of verified offences reported during the same period. Verified offences are all offences reported to police within the relevant time period that have not been determined to be falsely or mistakenly reported.

Summary of Results Against Performance Targets

Key Efficiency Indicators ^(a)	2011-12 Target ^(b)	2011-12 Actual	Variation ^(d)
Service 1: Intelligence and protective services			
Average cost per hour for providing intelligence and protective services	\$117	\$123	\$6
Service 2: Crime prevention and public order			
Average cost per hour for providing crime prevention and public order services	\$117	\$129	\$12
Service 3: Community support (non-offence incidents)			
Average cost per hour for providing community support (non-offence incidents) services	\$106	\$111	\$5
Percentage of 131 444 calls for police assistance or attendance answered within 20 seconds	85%	73.4%	(11.6%)
Percentage of 131 444 calls abandoned	<5%	8.5%	3.5%
Service 4: Emergency management and coordination			
Average cost per hour of emergency management and coordination	\$116	\$127	\$11

Key Efficiency Indicators ^(a)	2011-12 Target ^(b)	2011-12 Actual	Variation ^(d)
Service 5: Response to and investigation of offences			
Average cost per response/investigation	\$2,579	\$2,285	(\$294)
Percentage of emergency '000' calls for urgent police assistance or attendance answered within 20 seconds	90%	91.9%	1.9%
Percentage of '000' emergency calls answered on first presentation	>90%	95.5%	5.5%
Average time taken to respond to urgent calls for police assistance in the metropolitan area from call received (entered) to arrival at scene			
Priority 1-2 calls	9 mins	8 mins	(1 min)
Priority 3 calls	25 mins	21mins	(4 mins)
Service 6: Services to the judicial process			
Average cost per hour of services to the judicial process	\$111	\$111	-
Average cost per guilty plea	\$31	\$52	\$21
Average cost per non-guilty plea	\$245	\$417	\$172
Service 7: Traffic law enforcement and management			
Average cost per hour of traffic law enforcement and management	\$108	\$108	-

Summary of Variation Against Performance Targets

KEY EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

Outcome 1: Lawful behaviour and community safety

Targets for the percentage of the community who were 'somewhat concerned' or 'very concerned' about becoming a victim of housebreaking and motor vehicle theft in the next 12 months were not achieved. The increased level of concern appears to reflect an increase in the number of reported dwelling burglary and motor vehicle theft offences in 2011-12.

Outcome 2: Offenders apprehended and dealt with in accordance with the law

Targets for the sanction rate for offences against the person and drug trafficking offences were not achieved. Changes to the *Evidence Act 1906*, *Criminal Investigations Act 2006*, *Criminal Procedures Act 2004* and other legislation enhancing transparency and accountability have meant the time required for police to complete investigations has increased.

WA Police has reviewed its investigative and brief management practices. This has resulted in improvements such as the creation of the Investigative Practices Unit that ensures quality standardised investigative practices, including monitoring, evaluation and improvement of the investigative competence of police officers.

As a consequence, while the sanction rate has decreased, there has been an increase in the quality of evidence provided to the courts which is indicated by an improvement in the percentage of guilty pleas and convictions.

The number of escapes from police lock-ups target was not met. Seven persons escaped during 2011-12 from an estimated 40,000 persons processed through police lock-ups each year. All were recaptured. WA Police continues to work towards improving security of persons in police custody in order to prevent escapes.

Outcome 3: Lawful road-user behaviour

The target for the percentage of drivers tested for drink-driving who were found to exceed the lawful alcohol limit was not achieved. The number of tests conducted in 2011-12 increased compared with 2010-11, but the percentage of drivers found to exceed the lawful alcohol limit decreased. This decrease can be attributed to a number of factors such as a change in driver behaviour.

Further, research shows that a balance of both targeted enforcement together with the general deterrent of increased random breath testing has the greatest impact on road-user behaviour.

KEY EFFICIENCY INDICATORS

Services 1, 2, 3, and 4 did not achieve their average cost per hour target. The average cost per hour can change according to the ratio between the cost of the service and the number of hours allocated to that service.

The increase in the average cost per hour for Service 1 was attributable to additional costs and resources reallocation associated with preparing for and delivering a security operation for the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) 2011.

The increase in the average cost per hour for Service 2, 3 and 4 was attributable to an increase in the cost of the service.

Prior to the commencement of the financial year, the WA Police Executive set broad service mix targets for proposed operations. Actual activity and service costs are calculated through a survey undertaken during the year. The survey records the hours officers spend on each service and forms the basis for actual allocations for the year. Variations between the target and actual for these services are driven by operational needs and circumstances that develop.

Service 3: Community support (non-offence incidents)

The targets for the percentage of 131444 calls for police assistance or attendance answered within 20 seconds, and the percentage of 131444 calls abandoned by callers were not achieved. This reflects a significant increase in 131444 and 000 call volumes. Triple Zero is always fully resourced to ensure appropriate support to the public for critical and life threatening events which in turn impacts on performance in non-urgent activity i.e. 131444, general calls and data entry capability.

Service 6: Services to the judicial process

The targets for the average cost per guilty plea and non-guilty plea were not achieved. While costs relating to the prosecution role have remained relatively stable in 2011-12, the volume of matters placed before the Magistrates Court has decreased resulting in a higher cost per matter. This reduction is attributed to the issuing of move on notices by police and legislative changes.

OUTCOME ONE:

**LAWFUL BEHAVIOUR AND
COMMUNITY SAFETY**

Outcome One: Lawful Behaviour and Community Safety

YOUTH POLICING

The establishment of the Youth Policing Division during the year ensures the WA Police focus effort towards complex youth offending issues. In support of this initiative the Youth Liaison Officer role was progressed to concentrate on engaging juvenile prolific and priority offenders, and in tandem with the extension of the Juvenile Justice Officer role, to identify, engage and divert those youth from offending lifestyles.

The Youth Liaison Officer role will increase police resources dedicated to exclusively engaging with prolific priority offenders and at-risk youth. Previously there have been 17 police officers partly dedicated to this role through the existing structure of the Police and Community Youth Centre (PCYC). The new role will see these numbers increase to 20 officers across the state.

The subsequent flow-on effects include:

- Proactive engagement of prolific and priority offenders across districts rather than a centralised response attached to a PCYC building and immediate surroundings
- Multi-agency programs to engage and divert young people from offending lifestyles
- Reduction in crime, particularly volume crime committed by young offenders
- Diversion of recidivist juvenile prolific and priority offenders from offending lifestyles.

ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

Reducing anti-social and violent behaviour continues to be a priority for WA Police. In recent times, the agency has seen an escalation in out-of-control parties fuelled by excessive alcohol consumption.

Additionally, the increasing use of social networking sites has proven to influence the occurrence of violent and anti-social situations among young people, by providing a public forum to share information about gatherings, parties and events. These events are becoming more prevalent and require a significant amount of police resources to deal with the situation.

Preventative measures that have been adopted to address this issue include:

- Engaging with party hosts and event organisers to ensure that they have a clear understanding of their roles and responsibilities
- Working with local government and shopping centre management to address anti-social behaviour issues
- Ensuring that Liquor Accords are current in conjunction with local licensed premises
- High visibility and zero tolerance in targeting identified hot-spots

SOCIAL MEDIA

WA Police first embraced social media in 2010 with the launch of the WA Police Twitter page. The WA Police Facebook page was launched in August 2011 to provide a range of current information to the community, including news, law changes, appeals for information, crash statistics, articles on police events and operations, recruitment information, arrests and emergency information. Both Facebook and Twitter will be used alongside the agency's current communication channels to interact with the community and media.

To complement this, the Digital Communications Strategy 2012-13 was approved in July 2012 to assist the WA Police in engaging with the community through social media networks.

Outcome One: Lawful Behaviour and Community Safety

The strategy will initially cover the dissemination of public information, brand improvement, two-way engagement with the community, education and marketing. Future phase releases of the strategy will consider addressing the use of digital media for investigations, public reporting of crimes, requests for police attendance, and intelligence-gathering.

SERVICE DELIVERY

Current crime rates are relatively steady, however, the demand for policing services has increased significantly. Incoming emergency 000 calls to the Police Assistance Centre (PAC) have increased by nearly seven per cent over the last year, and despite the swell in 000 calls, the WA Police exceeded service delivery target in answering these calls within 20 seconds. Triple zero is always fully resourced to ensure appropriate support to the community for critical and life threatening events.

WA Police is continuing the transition to greater centralisation of call taking and dispatch across the state. PAC currently manages 000 calls for the entire state and non-urgent calls for all metropolitan districts, with planned implementation to all districts across Regional WA expected in the coming year.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Emergency management throughout the State has improved significantly with the development of the Maylands Command Centre (MCC) which acted as the Command Control Centre during the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM 2011) last October.

The Centre provided a well-resourced multi-function facility during CHOGM 2011 and subsequent major emergencies. These included the coordination of activities to respond to the Prevelly and Augutsta fires, and the supply of WA Police resources to the SIEV vessel capsizing near Christmas Island.

A business case is being progressed to enable the function of the MCC to be developed into a permanent State Emergency Operations Centre for multi-agency use.

Outcome One: Lawful Behaviour and Community Safety

MULTI-FUNCTIONAL POLICE FACILITY (MFPF)

The Multi-Functional Police Facility (MFPF) initiative continues to provide an immediate and consistent response to unlawful behaviour and community safety in some of the most remote Aboriginal communities in the State. WA Police are maintaining the implementation of the MFPF initiative in partnership with the Department for Child Protection, Department of Corrective Services, Department of the Attorney General and other related agencies.

The facilities have provided the environment to control a whole-of-government approach in targeting family violence and child abuse matters. Police officers and Department for Child Protection staff are co-located within the MFPF and work together to provide improved outcomes for the communities.

The main focus of the initiative is to better address the issues facing Aboriginal communities in relation to family violence and child abuse, including:

- Strengthening responses to incidents of family violence and child abuse
- Supporting vulnerable children and adults at-risk
- Achieving community safety needs
- Delivering better outcomes for generations of Aboriginal children by building sustainable communities.

COMMUNITY SAFETY NETWORK- REGIONAL RADIO NETWORK REPLACEMENT PROGRAM

The Regional Radio Network Replacement program is the third phase of the modernisation of the police radio communications network following on from the new Police Metropolitan Radio Network (PMRN) and its expansion as far as Lancelin, Northam and Dunsborough. This phase includes the replacement of the ageing radio infrastructure in Regional WA and will result in a high quality police communications infrastructure statewide.

The Community Safety Network will deliver a trunked digital regional radio communications network to high population regional centres such as Albany, Geraldton, Kalgoorlie and the Pilbara Coast, with access provided to the Fire and

Emergency Services Authority (FESA) and well as the Department for Corrective Services (DCS). The remainder of Regional WA will be serviced by a conventional digital regional radio network to provide a robust and reliable community safety communications network.

New digital radio networks will result in a significant improvement to regional service delivery in populated areas and the capability and capacity to extend service to areas where coverage is currently intermittent or inadequate.

This fit for purpose radio communications network will enhance service delivery of law enforcement, community and public safety services in Regional WA with a more responsive, coordinated capability.

CASE STUDY

OPERATION DEAGON

Operation Deagon was a proactive operation conducted in conjunction with the Department for Child Protection (DCP) to reduce and prevent child abuse within remote and regional communities. The Operation focused on extensive community engagement to build rapport and gain trust to encourage reporting of offences.

**COMMUNITY
ENGAGEMENT
TO BUILD RAPPORT
AND GAIN TRUST
TO ENCOURAGE
REPORTING OF OFFENCES**

Case Study Operation Deagon

The Operation was launched due to concerns about perceived under-reporting of child abuse, and multi-agency approaches were needed to raise awareness and provide empowerment to change this situation.

WA Police and DCP lead a whole-of-government approach to resisting child abuse by building capacity and sustainability within communities through:

- Engagement, consultation and provision of support services
- Conducting interagency proactive and reactive investigations into a range of health, education and criminal-related matters
- Coordinating interagency identification of child abuse and subsequent response
- Introducing accountability and governance to ensure sustainability of services and care.

This model has delivered numerous positive outcomes for individuals, families and communities and has been recognised with nominations and presentations of state and national child protection awards.

Essentially, Operation Deagon was about engagement and building rapport and trust within the communities. It involved Child Abuse Squad detectives and DCP staff travelling to the Goldfields for week-long deployments, once a month, to gain the confidence of a community.

The Operation involved WA Police and DCP staff engaging with all levels of the community to develop trust and rapport, so community members could gain a positive view of police and would feel comfortable about disclosing and resisting incidents of abuse. Operation Deagon personnel also worked with regional and local government managers, non-government and charitable organisations to ensure all agencies were working towards a common outcome.

The Operation was seen as critical in breaking down barriers between communities and police, Local police can now build on the rapport which has been established, while protecting children from abuse and neglect.

CASE STUDY

OPERATION DEMILLE

109
CHOGM
EVENTS HELD

350 CCTV cameras accessed by
Maylands Command Centre

The Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) was held in Perth in October 2011. The event was attended by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II as well as 51 Commonwealth Heads of Government. In addition to member nations, a number of invited guests of the Commonwealth and guests of the Australian Government were in attendance.

A Royal Tour, the attendance of a large number of dignitaries, the short planning timeframes and the requirement to make CHOGM 2011 a community friendly event, presented some unique challenges to secure the event and maintain the dignity of the invited guests. Recognising this, Operation Demille was established as the WA Police security operation to support CHOGM 2011.

Operation Demille was the largest and most complex operation ever undertaken by the agency. It involved a massive logistics exercise to mobilise 3,879 police personnel, including 757 interstate and international officers, and the provision of accommodation, transportation and catering services necessary to deploy and care for this large policing contingent.

Case Study Operation Demille

Emerging from Operation Demille are statistics which illustrate the scale and scope of the policing commitment to CHOGM 2011, including:

Interstate officers deployed	757
Total hours worked	258,563
Arrests	7
CHOGM events held	109
Core security area perimeter (km)	42
Core security / restricted area signs	4,500
CCTV cameras accessed by Maylands Command Centre	350
Meals provided	35,175
Total night's accommodation	16,473
Dignitary movements logged	6,417

A significant legacy of the WA Police preparations for CHOGM 2011 was the establishment of the Maylands Command Centre, outfitted to accommodate representatives from all supporting agencies, and provide the command and Control Team with enhanced situational awareness capabilities.

Operation Demille was highly successful both in terms of its planning approach and the achievement of its strategic and operational objectives. Importantly, no breaches of security occurred, no significant issues eventuated, and no adverse media or community concerns were raised.

Due to its success the WA Police has garnered positive feedback from a range of external sources regarding the professional manner in which the operation was conducted. This included His Excellency the Governor of Western Australia, both the Australian and West Australian Governments, the City of Perth, and the Head of the CHOGM 2011 Taskforce.

From a whole-of-government perspective, Operation Demille was clearly aligned to the government's strategic objectives and WA Police was seen as a major contributor to the State of Western Australia hosting such a successful international event.

**OUTCOME TWO:
OFFENDERS APPREHENDED AND
DEALT WITH IN ACCORDANCE
WITH THE LAW**

Outcome Two: Offenders Apprehended and Dealt with in Accordance with the Law

SUMMER CRIME REDUCTION STRATEGY

Summer historically sees a spike in demand for policing services with increases in crime and anti-social behaviour.

In December 2011, the Summer Crime Strategy was launched to actively target volume crime during the summer months. The Strategy, through various operations, targeted property crime, pawn brokers, drug dealers, improvised drug manufacture (previously known as clandestine drug laboratories) graffiti, anti-social behaviour and violence.

- Operation Savana targeted drug dealers linked to property crime and resulted in the seizure of various illicit drugs, firearms and ammunition as well as facilitating the freezing \$3million in cash and assets
- Operation Railsafe and Operation Sieve targeted anti-social behaviour and violence in public places, as well as on and around train lines, and resulted in excess of 700 charges (mostly drug, volume crime, disorderly behaviour and traffic related offences) being preferred
- Operation Eraser targeted graffiti and criminal damages on public property and other identified high risk locations, working in collaboration with the Public Transport Authority, Local Government and Education Security.

Collectively the Summer Crime Reduction Strategy provided a range of positive outcomes for the community with 3,350 arrests, 3,696 summonses, 9,759 charges and 410 move on notices issued.

FORENSIC REGISTER

The Forensic Register has provided WA Police with a unified system that facilitates the automated capture, tracking and management of forensic cases by providing a mobile computing solution for access and use in the field.

After an evaluation process, the system was rolled-out agency-wide in October 2011, with 70 Tablet PCs, with secure access to the Next G network, distributed throughout metropolitan area and regional WA

From the moment officers arrive at a crime scene right through to court, forensic cases are now captured, tracked and reported on from the Register.

The information contained within the system includes all aspects of forensic crime scene investigation and case management and maintains an indelible audit trail. This information includes:

- Images (scene, fingerprints, outsole impressions, tool marks, ballistic rifling, blood pattern analysis)
- Case notes (officer transcriptions, analysis reports from the laboratories, etc)
- Physical evidence images and examination notes
- Exhibit recording/tracking
- Evidentiary vetting
- Equipment maintenance/calibration schedules
- Officer authorities for tasking
- Statistical data.

Outcome Two: Offenders Apprehended and Dealt with in Accordance with the Law

Investigators and other officers can access detailed forensic case information, and external partners are able to use the system to report the results of any analysis undertaken. Through external partners direct input to the system, WA Police now have immediate access to reports and interim findings. This allows progression of any investigations pertaining to cases to continue without unnecessary delays awaiting evidentiary material. It also provides greater visibility when determining the status of the case for the relevant investigation officer or forensic case officer.

The new system reflects the most contemporary business processes, with training and access has been provided to all forensic officers. It supports the delivery of essential forensic case management and forensic exhibit management needs and addresses the activities of both serious crime and volume crime.

CRIME SCENE INVESTIGATOR SCIENCE INTEGRATION PROJECT

In March 2012, the WA Police launched the Crime Scene Investigator Science Integration Project (SIP). This project examined the feasibility of introducing highly qualified forensic science personnel into the Forensic Field Operations (FFO) and Crime Scene Investigation (CSI) teams, a role once exclusively held by police officers.

The model provides the framework for the integration of tertiary qualified forensic science graduates as part of a blended workforce aimed at building scientific capacity to enhance forensic response to crime. The benefits include improving WA Police forensic service delivery to internal/external stakeholders and the judicial process by tapping into a rich source of suitably forensically qualified people, as well as the diversification of the skills and knowledge base within the agency.

Six SIP officers have completed Forensic Critical Skills training and final proficiency assessments and have been upgraded to Grade 2 Crime Scene Investigators (CSI). As a Grade 2 CSI, they are authorised to undertake the following roles:-

Outcome Two: Offenders Apprehended and Dealt with in Accordance with the Law

- Crime Scene Manager
- Case File Manager
- Crime Scene Investigator/Recorder
- Exhibits Officer.

The SIP officers have been integrated into FFO and CSI Major Crime Teams working alongside police officers in the capacity as Crime Scene Investigation Officers. The SIP Officers are part of the WA Police forensic development programs and participate in assessment protocols to enhance skill levels and remain contemporary in forensic investigations.

From a business capability and capacity building perspective, this project has achieved the integration of some of the best and brightest forensic science graduates within the existing employment framework.

HELICOPTER SUPPORT TO OPERATIONS

In October 2011, WA Police took ownership of the latest addition to its aircraft fleet with the delivery of the Polair 62 helicopter.

The helicopter, a Eurocopter Dauphin, is one of two providing frontline policing services to the community of Western Australia. After 10 months of reconfiguring the aircraft to accommodate the various systems required by WA Police, such as a rescue hoist, Electro-Optics Suite (FLIR camera), Air Mission Management System and Emergency service radio suite, it is operational, and will enable WA Police to meet its primary outcomes and operational objectives. These include airborne patrolling, tactical aviation support, airborne search and rescue, emergency management, surveillance and special transport.

The new helicopter allows and increase in operational availability and readiness to respond to counter terrorism, emergency management and search and rescue incidents.

An example of the value of an aircraft fleet was Operation Buchu, which was conducted at the end of the year. Both fixed wing aircraft and helicopter conducted flights throughout the South West, in an attempt to locate cannabis crops, as well as assist officers recover the plants, many of which were in isolated locations. The operation ran for a week and resulted in 1,287 cannabis plants with an estimated street value of \$2.5 million being removed.

CASE STUDY

OPERATION SWALLOW



As at April 2012, the number of stolen vehicles reported in the Perth metropolitan area had increased by 27 per cent compared with the same time of the previous year.

Many of these vehicles were stolen as a result of aggravated burglaries, with offenders breaking into the owner's home to obtain the keys for the associated vehicles. In approximately a third of cases offenders entered the premises through an unlocked door or window, which was particularly the case in the warmer months.

Many of these vehicles were exclusive or luxury vehicles and intelligence suggested repeat offenders were involved. Another alarming trend was the use of these vehicles as transport in the commission of further crimes, such as assaults, armed robberies and other thefts.

100 ROBBERY CHARGES

375 BURGLARY CHARGES

275 STEAL MOTOR VEHICLE CHARGES

Case Study Operation Swallow

To counteract this trend, Operation Swallow was conducted between 1 April and 31 May 2012. Unlike previous operations it had both an operational phase, as well as a public awareness phase to engage the community.

The aim of Operation Swallow was to:

- Increase the number of arrests and charges for motor vehicle theft and aggravated burglaries and as a result, have a positive effect on the level of crime
- Increase the amount of quality information provided by the public regarding motor vehicle theft and aggravated home burglaries
- Further educate the public on crime prevention measures that can be taken to reduce both motor vehicle theft and home burglaries.

The Operation involved a wide range of police resources from across the metropolitan area. The targeting of prolific and priority offenders was a key strategy of the operation. Police specialist areas such as Air Wing, Dog Squad, Intelligence Analysts, Specialist Crime, Traffic Enforcement Group and the Regional Operations Group were all involved in the Operation.

Police officers attended at shopping centres in suburbs experiencing increased offending levels with a view to encourage members of the public to call Crime Stoppers, gather intelligence and discuss crime prevention methods. Approximately 85,000 Top Ten Tips for Burglary Victims brochures were handed out to members of the community. This message was reinforced through the use of three Evoke SmartAds cars at numerous shopping centres throughout the metropolitan area, encouraging members of the public to ring Crime Stoppers with information.

The Operation included a considerable media campaign utilising radio, television, online and print advertising, in local and state press.

The Your Games Up website targeted both offenders and the general community, and carried the message that breaking into someone's house while they are at home is a serious offence and people who do this almost always go to jail. The site provided a direct link to the Crime Stoppers and WA Police websites, along with radio and press advertisements, and the Top Ten Tips for Burglary Victims.

This Operation was supported by Crime Stoppers as the avenue for information from the community either by phone or online. Crime Stoppers rewards were increased for information provided during Operation Swallow, and the community could provide this information anonymously.

Social media sites kept the community informed of the progress of the Operation. On a weekly basis a crime prevention tip was posted on the WA Police Facebook page for the purpose of generating discussion within the community. This was complemented by police twitter sending out tweets on Operation Swallow.

This Operation represents a new approach to tackling crime with a more collaborative approach between police and the community.

Throughout the duration of Operation Swallow the following results were achieved:

- 100 robbery charges involving 88 offenders
- 375 burglary charges involving 308 offenders
- 275 steal motor vehicle charges involving 179 offenders
- 153 calls to Crime Stoppers resulting in 137 information reports for further investigation
- Your Games Up website had 33,232 hits with 2,406 visits in the period 1 to 27 May 2012.

Operation Swallow resulted in the arrest of numerous prolific and priority offenders realising the prevention of offences that may have been otherwise committed, as well as reversing an upward spiral in the targeted offence-types.

The methodologies employed during Operation Swallow are being reviewed to assess their ongoing sustainability, as well as lessons learned from an operational perspective. Due to the success achieved, it is expected that a similar operation, incorporating a public awareness phase, will be undertaken in the coming year.

OUTCOME THREE:

LAWFUL ROAD-USER BEHAVIOUR

Outcome Three: Lawful Road-User Behaviour

DRINK DRIVING

WA Police continue to target alcohol and drug impaired drivers through a number of operations on metropolitan and regional roads. These include:

- The Christmas Road Safety Campaign, Operation Crossroads ran nationally between 23 December 2011 and 3 January 2012 with WA Police administering 50,603 random breath tests, issuing 6,005 traffic infringements and preferring 664 charges. Additionally, 333 drug tests were administered with 66 returning a positive result, 3,830 speeding infringements were issued and 266 vehicles were impounded.
- Operation Jora, targeted drink driving, with Margaret River police stopping 1016 vehicles. All drivers were breath tested resulting in five drivers being apprehended, two for excess 0.05, three for excess 0.08. Additionally, 21 infringements were issued for speeding, expired motor driver's licence, unlawful mobile phone use and other traffic law infractions.

The tough stance on drink driving will continue when amendments to the *Road Traffic Act 1974* which come into effect in August 2012. These amendments will give WA Police the ability to immediately disqualify an individual from driving for two months (via a Disqualification Notice) where a blood alcohol reading of 0.08 or more is recorded or the person fails to provide a sample of their breath for analysis.

HAND HELD LASER SPEED CAMERA

New technologies, including digital speed and red light cameras are being utilised to change driver behaviours.

In July 2011, 14 TruCam (hand-held laser speed camera) devices were purchased and used by traffic enforcement officers to detect excessive speed offenders and issue on-the-spot infringements.

The capability now exists for the Image and Infringement Processing System (IIPS) to process images from hand-held cameras. The devices are much cheaper, smaller and quicker to deploy than normal speed cameras and are perfect for locations such as school zones where normal speed cameras are not easily deployed.

The advantage in having the TruCam configured for IIPS is that vehicles do not need to be stopped to have an infringement issued, images can be processed at IIPS and the infringement to the vehicle owner.

Whilst an officer still has discretion to stop the vehicle for other matters, the major benefit is that the device can be used to detect and record speeding offences while the officer continues to focus on other priority traffic offences, such as seatbelts, mobile phone use and drink driving.

FIXED SPEED CAMERA

In December 2011, the first of a number of fixed site speed cameras was made fully operational and has resulted in a significant number of vehicles recorded speeding above the posted speed limit since its installation. This first trial of a fixed speed camera on the Mitchell Freeway saw 11,762 speeding infringements issues as well as 60 hoon offences detected within the first 16 weeks of operation.

The introduction of fixed speed cameras is an addition to existing enforcement activities delivered through mobile speed cameras, red-light and speed intersection cameras and police on-road enforcement.

The broad aim of this multi-faceted approach is to achieve an overall calming effect across the whole road network to reduce the number of drivers exceeding the speed limit and ultimately reduce speed related fatal and serious injury crashes and subsequent health and social costs.

Outcome Three: Lawful Road-User Behaviour

The operation and effectiveness of fixed site cameras are:

- Cameras can be operated intermittently and rotated through multiple sites. This will achieve the benefits of giving a constant threat of enforcement to speeding drivers
- Despite having initial installation costs, fixed cabinets have lower recurrent operating costs
- Cameras operate within a security cabinet that protects against damage, vandalism and the weather conditions and allows 24/7 operations.

ANTI-SOCIAL DRIVER BEHAVIOUR

WA Police will continue to maximise efforts to reduce injury on WA roads and ensure road-users are protected from unlawful and anti-social road behaviour. In line with the Road Policing Strategy 2011-2014, the agency continues to enforce traffic laws, target unsafe road user behaviour and build road policing capacity through partnerships and community engagement.

- In December 2011, as part of Operation Earlybird, 1,120 vehicles were stopped by WA Police. The results obtained included the impoundment of 16 vehicles, three arrests for outstanding warrants and 27 people summonsed on 45 charges, including seven reckless driving offences.
- Tailgating is one of the anti-social driving behaviours seen to trigger incidents of road rage. To address this issue Great Southern Police launched the 'R U 2 CLOSE?' campaign. As part of this multiagency project, in partnership with local government, Farmsafe WA and local RoadWise committees, thousands of rear windscreen signs were distributed to motorists. The theme of the campaign was to discourage tailgating, especially behind agricultural and heavy haulage vehicles.

Outcome Three: Lawful Road-User Behaviour

WA Police will continue to provide a greater visible police presence, increase the capability for deployment of these resources in regional WA, and build the capacity of frontline officers to support road policing activities. A key focus in the deployment of these resources will be the targeting unsafe road-user behaviour by rigorously enforcing relevant legislation.

TRAFFIC INTELLIGENCE

Through the analysis of intelligence holdings, Operation Konata was established to target the illegal and anti-social activities of a number of car clubs in the metropolitan area. It followed an incident where 300 people had gathered to watch burnouts occurring on a public road. During this incident the driver lost control of the vehicle injuring two people when it veered into the crowd.

As part of this Operation, photographic and video evidence was collated and enhanced to reveal the plate numbers of the offending vehicles. Research was also conducted and a number of profiles compiled, which were allocated to specialised traffic officers for actioning. This resulted in officers attending several addresses throughout the metropolitan area, and seizing nine vehicles, with a further two seized by surrender notice.

As of July 2012, 28 people had been charged with 39 offences, including 33 Reckless Driving and three No Authority to Drive charges. All have pleaded guilty and motor drivers license suspensions from these charges total 108 months.

The provision of quality video and photographic evidence, including the identification of drivers greatly assisted investigating officers. WA Police has significant intelligence holdings on all types of traffic-related offences and regularly disseminates intelligence relating to anti-social car clubs and other driving offences to assist frontline officers in enforcing traffic laws.

HEAVY HAULAGE

Conducting regular heavy haulage compliance roadside checks in the metropolitan area and regional WA to ensure vehicles are complying with Western Australian standards is a priority for WA Police. The focus of this priority includes driver fatigue, speeding, drink/drug driving, non-wearing of restraints, vehicle roadworthiness, non-adherence to route and permit conditions, load restraint and non-compliance with mass and dimension limits.

In February 2012, along with partner agencies, the WA Police conducted Operation Capacitor an ongoing operation targeting heavy vehicle road-users. The operation utilised the Apple Street road train assembly area at Upper Swan, which enabled targeted vehicles to be directed off Great Northern Highway to a safe inspection facility.

As well as WA Police personnel, inspectors from Main Roads Heavy Haulage, Mine and Petroleum – Dangerous Goods, and the Department of Agriculture and Food WA Livestock Compliance Unit (DAFWA LCU) assisted the operation by examining vehicles relative to their specific legislative requirements.

A total of 172 vehicles were inspected with drivers being subjected to preliminary breath tests and drivers' licence checks. One driver was summonsed for No Authority to Drive resulting in a surrender notice for his prime mover and trailers. The multi-agency response netted 37 vehicle work orders, seven traffic infringements, 12 Main Roads permit breaches, three Mines and Petroleum breaches and 13 DAFWA cautions for stock compliance matters.

In May 2012, Williams police ran a three-day policing operation in partnership with Wickpin police, Northam Traffic Office, Great Southern Traffic Office, and inspectors from Main Roads WA and the DAFWA. The operation focused on speeding, drink/drug driving, failure to use restraints, vehicle roadworthiness, driver fatigue, non-adherence to route and permit conditions, load restraint and non-compliance with mass and dimensions. The operation met set priorities and resulted in numerous vehicles being removed from WA roads.



CASE STUDY

OPERATION EARLY BIRD

With a view to enhancing the roles and responsibilities of the motorcycle patrols, and as a preface to Operation Demille (CHOGM 2011), a comprehensive review was conducted into the operation and deployment of the WA Police motorcycle fleet.

Preparations for Operation Demille identified a need for additional motorcycles for motorcade and traffic management duties which resulted in an additional 14 motorcycles being commissioned. These additional motorcycles expanded the fleet to 39, which subsequently came under the control and management of the WA Police specialist traffic area.

1137
MOTORISTS STOPPED
resulting in
11 vehicle seizures

Case Study Operation Early Bird

This expansion and deployment allowed the use of the motorcycle fleet on major arterial roads to assist with road policing, and provide a high visibility policing presence.

To assist in maximising police visibility a Patrol and Commuting Policy was developed along with guidelines to improve the deployment and use of the motorcycle fleet. As a result, motorcycle patrols were divided into three teams, operating seven days per week.

To further enhance the operational effectiveness of this fleet a key strategy was their deployment in operations, such as Operation Early Bird, which focused on metropolitan freeways and highways.

Operation Early Bird proactively targeted speeding, reckless driving (hoon drivers), drink-driving and anti-social road-user behaviour, along with seatbelt and unlawful mobile phone use offences through motorcycle patrols.

It was carried out by deployment of three motorcycle patrols into specific areas of the freeways, highways and major roads, utilising a maximum number of available motorcycles, which were highly visible to all road-users.

The aim of the Operation was to reduce the incidence of road trauma on major metropolitan roads. It was regularly run over a five-day period, Monday to Friday with officers commencing duty at 5am. A phase of the operation was conducted every 6 to 8 weeks.

One phase of Operation Earlybird held in the second week of February 2012 had the following results:

- An average of 19 officers on duty each day
- 1137 motorists stopped, resulting in 11 vehicle seizures
- 41 court charges, 1019 infringements, 205 cautions and 44 compliance notices issued.

The proactive deployment methodologies for these motorcycle patrols have resulted in extensive positive media and community feedback.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

OUR PEOPLE STRATEGY

The WA Police Our People Strategy 2009-12 outlines seven priority areas which have guided the agency in developing its workforce capacity and capability to provide ongoing quality service delivery to the Western Australian community.

In 2011-12, a number of new workforce initiatives and a commitment to ongoing actions building on earlier projects progressed the priorities of the strategy.

Attracting and keeping the right people

- Improvement to recruitment and selection processes to ensure diverse groups access recruitment and promotional opportunities
- Exploring options to attract officers to regional locations to support service delivery in regional Western Australia
- Implementation of a new Step Forward website and revised advertising campaign with a focus on diversity, to encourage applicants across different age groups and ethnicities as well as improve female representation
- Opportunities for youth employment through the Cadet Program.

Promoting organisational health and wellbeing

- Review of flexible working arrangements and informing policies to ensure fair and equitable decisions, which consider individuals' needs without compromising service delivery
- Further investigation to maximise deployment options of police officers with medical restrictions to enable them to contribute to their full potential
- Ongoing provision of health and wellness programs such as Fit for LIFE to promote employee health, fitness and overall wellbeing.

Driving diversity

- Ongoing initiatives for female officers coordinated through the Executive Committee for Women, including celebrating their contributions to the agency at the Annual Women's Promotional Symposium

Corporate Governance

- Exploring employment options for Indigenous and Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CaLD) employees to increase their representation and maximise their contributions to service delivery and community engagement.

Building learning and leadership

- Introduction of the Police Strategic Management Course – a two week advanced program aimed at supervisors and managers with a focus on leadership principles and functional management, including contemporary issues, and emergency management leadership
- Improvement of the Management Accountability Course through the introduction of immersive scenario based training
- Continued agency representation at the Australian Institute of Police Management (AIPM) professional development programs
- Ongoing participation in various management and leadership programs. These programs include those conducted by the Public Sector Commission as well as over 50 established academic pathways and professional development programs coordinated with various universities
- Academic scholarships awarded to employees
- A Memorandum of Understanding was established with the Charles Sturt University to secure credit points for nominated programs
- A number of high level international study opportunities in the USA were awarded to agency employees at the FBI Police Academy, Quantico, the Human Remains Recovery School, Tennessee and various Arson Investigation Techniques and Preventative Programs in the USA.

Aligning our people and our business

- Establishment of a Workforce Development Division to capture and progress agency priorities through targeted projects and programs to address human resource and workforce issues affecting the agency
- Review and enhancement of performance management training to promote more meaningful performance agreements and facilitate effective management of performance issues.

Bringing Our People Together

- Collaborative organisation and commitment of workforce to the inter-agency management of the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting. This event highlighted the collective professionalism and effective policing functions of the agency
- Introduction of training courses to further develop and enhance the skills and capabilities of the workforce. These include refresher training to support police officers returning to the workforce and frontline policing roles, a Certificate III and IV in Government programs for police staff at Levels 2 to 5 and a Customer Service Officer's First Contact course to enhance the skills of police staff working at police stations
- Ongoing delivery of learning events for knowledge and awareness of a range of contemporary issues.

Living Our Values

- Responsiveness to reviews, audits and feedback to undertake relevant corrective action and improve the integrity of our processes
- Maintained integration of the agency's values across various human resource policies and ongoing promotion through internal media
- Implementation of recommended strategies following a research project undertaken in partnership with Edith Cowan University to analyse ethical dilemmas relating to personal information held on agency systems
- Improved awareness of the behaviour members of the workforce are expected to demonstrate through education on the capability framework, which has been integrated into the performance management training package.

In 2012-13, the strategy will be replaced by the WA Police Workforce and Diversity Action Plan 2012-13. This new plan will continue to support the priorities in the WA Police Strategic Plan 2010-2013 and embrace the agency's commitment to deliver a high quality and responsive policing service to meet the needs of the Western Australian community.

Corporate Governance

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Foundation Training

A key component of the on-the-job training program undertaken by probationary constables to achieve the Diploma of Public Safety (Policing) and ultimately permanent appointment is the Probationary Constable Training Record Book. This document consists of a workplace portfolio of assessments and evidence gathering to support the officer's development and achievement towards meeting the requirements of the Diploma.

In 2011-12, the need to review this resource was identified to ensure alignment following an upgrade to the industry vocational training package and in recognition that a review had not been undertaken since 2003, when the record book was first introduced.

During the review officers-in-charge, supervisors, District Training Officers and probationary constables were approached for input and invited to comment. This feedback was collated and along with the input of various operational specialists a new Probationer Development Portfolio was developed that reflected the contemporary policing environment in Western Australia. A key focus of this process was the need for continuous improvement and the approach and finished product were recognised in a Training Accreditation Audit where the resource was commended by an external auditor.

Detective Training and Development

In line with the agency's desire to increase the professionalism of its criminal investigations, investigative practices training has been increased for senior investigators charged with investigating the most serious crimes within the state. The Senior Detectives Course and Senior Investigating Officer Course are designed to equip the State's senior investigators with additional investigative tools to enable them to lead more professional, accountable and successful investigations.

To assist in this endeavour, the WA Police invested in an immersive learning capability which enables officers to practice and test their leadership, command, control and decision-making abilities in a realistic yet safe training environment.

In-Service Training

WA Police continues to be responsive to the contemporary needs through the development and delivery of a new suite of training courses that complement and add to existing courses. The new courses developed and delivered in 2011-12 have received very positive response, and include the CHOGM Legislation Training package (delivered to over 4,000 personnel in a three month period), Refresh Training (for officers requiring up-skilling prior to return to the frontline), Certificate III and Certificate IV in Government (for police staff), Customer Service Officer First Contact Training (for police staff) and Police Strategic Management Course (for middle managers).

In a constantly changing and complex policing environment there is a need for personnel to be able to make difficult, defensible and accountable decisions. To assist this, simulated immersive learning experiences were developed that required participants to make, rationalise and record high level decisions across a range of subjects from tactical situations, through to the strategic decision making required during state level emergency and investigative situations.

PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS

Alcohol and Drug Testing – Sworn Officers

WA Police introduced workplace alcohol and drug testing in December 2011, which was a key recommendation from the Kennedy Royal Commission. Testing is conducted state-wide on a random, mandatory and targeted basis. The program applies to all police officers, Police Auxiliary Officers and Aboriginal Police Liaison Officers.

The alcohol and drug testing regime was implemented with the support of the WA Police Union, to keep officers safe and therefore create a safe working environment. It also serves as an effective control measure which will significantly contribute to the ethical health of the agency and in so doing, improve community confidence in police. Any officer found to have used or ingested an illicit drug, may be subject to dismissal from the agency.

A total of 1,140 members were tested in the 2011-12 and a further 2,500 members are expected to be tested in the 2012-13. It is anticipated that all members will be subject to alcohol and drug testing by the end of 2013-14.

Corporate Governance

Assistant Commissioner's Warning Notice

In December 2011, the WA Police Managerial Intervention Model was amended to include the introduction of an Assistant Commissioner's Warning Notice. The notice becomes the highest form of managerial intervention to address serious cases of unprofessional conduct and serves as a final warning to officers.

As the notice implies, an Assistant Commissioner's Warning Notice, is delivered by an Assistant Commissioner of Police. It reinforces to an officer the seriousness of unprofessional conduct and to detail the consequences should the conduct continue.

Early Intervention Program

The Early Intervention Program identifies individuals and business units at risk of potential corruption and/or unprofessional conduct and provides suitable behavioural modification and intervention action to mitigate risks, promoting managerial accountability at the local level.

To support the Early Intervention Program, the Early Intervention and Prompts to Assess Risk brochure was developed. The brochure encourages officers to overtly report identified concerns about other officers through an Early Intervention Risk Indicator Report or covertly utilising the confidential in-house reporting system.

Police Complaints

The Police Complaints Administration Centre Assessment Team have been successful in resolving up to 50 per cent of total external complaints received, without the need for formal investigation to occur. The team undertake triaging, which involves taking phone calls direct from the community. Through this process, complaints are sufficiently serviced to the satisfaction of callers, usually after explanations of law, policy and procedure are provided. The net affect of this process is that frontline supervisors and managers do not have to conduct minor internal investigation, therefore releasing them to focus on core service delivery.

TECHNOLOGY

Mobile device trial

In an effort to make the job of frontline officers more efficient and increase productivity, the agency has engaged a group of frontline officers to form the Frontline Innovation Group (FIG). The group's charter is to leverage contemporary technologies to improve the effectiveness of frontline officers. The officers in the group have above average technology knowledge and interest, whilst also having a strong operational background.

One of the early projects initiated by this group was the use of tablet devices in the field with core policing applications loaded. Historically, police officers could only access these key agency systems within an office environment, resulting in significant down time occurring when returning to their base.

The FIG members' trialled a tablet loaded with IMS, BriefCase and Custody and identified that the capabilities of the device facilitated efficiency and effectiveness within the frontline environment. A number of improvements were also cited by the group.

The feedback from this group has resulted in WA Police Business Technology working to develop an improved tablet capability. Hillarys Police Station has been identified for a full operational trial of the tablet devices beginning in September 2012. All officers within the station will be provided with a tablet device and a project team will measure the benefits and impacts on the frontline policing environment, with a view of substantiating a wider use across the agency.

Advanced Traffic Management Vehicle

WA Police are committed to the safety of its officers and the community. This commitment is demonstrated through the trialling of a police concept car for the past 18 months. The focus of the trial was to identify and develop various technologies aimed at improving road safety and road-user behaviour.

After extensive trialling the vehicle reached a point where it contains the most advanced collection of technologies in any single vehicle in Australia, these include:

Corporate Governance

- Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) system, capable of reading 8,000 registration plates per eight hour shift, and notifying the user of various hits such as unlicensed drivers, unregistered vehicles, alerts, stolen cars and warrants
- In-Car Video (ICV) system capable of recording traffic breaches and live streaming information back to the Police Operations Centre
- Vehicle radar
- Ergonomic seats, specially designed to minimise the impact of accoutrements on officers comfort
- Vehicle black box, aimed at improving the fleet management and vehicle maintenance
- New lighting and best practice vehicle marking to improve visibility and officer safety
- In-car access to police tactical and business information through the internet and intranet.

Based on the positive impact this vehicle is likely to have on road safety, support has been obtained from Government through the Road Trauma Trust Account with funding to facilitate the deployment of a fleet of 48 vehicles called the Advanced Traffic Management Vehicle (ATMV) throughout the state.

A project team has been established to manage the integration of the various technologies for the benefit of the end-users. A significant amount of interest has been generated around the concept car and the fleet of ATMs, which are expected to begin duty for the 2012-13 Christmas New Year traffic campaign.

ASSET MANAGEMENT

Breath and Drug Buses

WA Police are committed to reducing the number of serious and fatal car crashes in which drivers have alcohol and/or drugs in their system. To combat this problem, an additional two Breath and Drug Buses are to be commissioned into the police vehicle fleet. The buses will also include trailers

to carry visual display boards, light towers and other equipment required for their safe operation. IT and communications equipment includes automatic number plate recognition systems and video surveillance systems. The dual-use buses, testing for both drugs and alcohol, have proven successful since introduction in October 2007. These current buses are expected to be completed and ready for deployment in the last quarter of 2012.

Fitzroy Crossing Police Station

Approved as part of the 2009-10 budget, the replacement Fitzroy Crossing Police Station incorporates all of the operational facilities necessary to meet the needs of the contemporary policing environment. The replacement station was required to meet the anticipated increase in tourism in the Kimberley area, the on-going police service to the expanding Fitzroy Crossing community and provide an appropriate base for the multi-agency delivery of Government initiatives targeting incidents of child abuse, alcohol and drug related offences.

Stage 1 of works was completed and staff occupation occurred in March 2012. Stage 2, which includes demolition of the old station, is scheduled for completion in August 2012.

Service Delivery (Policing) Model

The challenge facing WA Police is how to meet the changing needs of the community and manage its expectations on policing in an increasingly diverse and dynamic environment. There is an ever increasing demand for the agency to deliver flexible, responsive and advanced policing services. The police station has long been the centre of people's contact with police and their physical existence in the neighbourhood has represented a sense of security in the community. As the agency develops into a more modern and responsive policing service, the police station may no longer be the centre of the service delivery platform. WA Police is reviewing its service delivery model, employing a more innovative approach to deliver more mobile and flexible services in an increasingly diverse community with a rapidly growing and shifting population.

SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

IMPACTING THE AGENCY

Significant Issues Impacting the Agency

Increases in Demand for Services

The demand for policing services has been increasing significantly and presents a challenge due to competing priorities. Mining industry developments, protest activity from Issue Motivated Groups (IMGs), a new regional prison and immigration detention centre have also combined to require increased policing effort.

It is estimated that up to approximately 50,000 workers fly in and fly out of Regional WA each week with increased populations contributing to heightened criminal activity associated with alcohol consumption, anti-social behaviour, assaults, road safety management and general policing issues. WA Police is proactively building relationships with industry to emphasise community policing initiatives, including conducting visitations to work camps for inductions and advising employers and employees of the behavioural expectations of workers whilst on site and within the community.

The current political and business environment frequently results in protest activity. Recent IMG protests have all required significant levels of police resourcing to ensure community safety and the maintenance of public order.

The commissioning of the Derby prison facility creates a significant impact upon a small regional location that already has an Immigration Detention Centre (IDC) present. The development of this facility will likely increase the demand for police resources in this location. There are currently two detection centres operating in regional WA, with a third to open in the near future. As these centres are not located in areas where large numbers of police are permanently based, WA Police has had to review its operational capacity to deal with potential incidents at these centres.

Workforce challenges

The increasing cost of policing is a challenge for the agency. However, WA Police continues to develop initiatives to maximise productivity in both metropolitan and regional locations. Issues impacting on the workforce include:

- Attracting officers and the cost of housing, training and relieving in regional Western Australia
- Optimising workforce availability and utilisation through effective deployment of different types of police employees.

In 2011-12, WA Police recruited and trained police officers, police auxiliary officers and cadets in order to maintain authorised strength, despite the labour market remaining unpredictable. However, the escalating cost of housing in the north of the state and the lack of suitable housing creates difficulties in attracting police officers to some areas. To address this situation, a comprehensive review is being undertaken with a view to developing long-term strategies to attract and maintain appropriate staffing levels.

As part of the program to recruit additional personnel, WA Police introduced police auxiliary officers to carry out duties that do not require sworn powers. The recruiting of additional police staff has also assisted in allowing the civilianisation of positions, thereby providing the opportunity to return police officers to the frontline. WA Police is continuing to explore options to utilise police auxiliary officers and examining business processes and civilianisation of positions to maximise the opportunity of police officers to perform frontline duties.

Significant Issues Impacting the Agency

Advances in technology

Rapid expansion and advances in technology provides both a challenge and an opportunity for policing. While legislation changes and addressing the use of technology for criminal purposes represent significant challenges, the WA Police are using scientific and technological advances to enhance their capabilities through:

- Enhanced DNA profiling
- Blood testing
- Drug analysis
- Development of vehicles with significantly enhanced technology.

In the current policing environment, investment in information and communication technology is critical to support quality service delivery to the community and also assist in intelligence-led policing activities. Changes to legislation and implementation of those changes can have significant impact on policy, training, governance and technical systems. To this end, WA Police is continuing to implement improvements to its ICT systems to streamline business processes and to ensure accurate information is able to be shared with other stakeholders.

DNA profiling technology is now a critical front-line investigative tool and plays a significant role in the investigation of crime. This technology is especially valuable in the primary identification of unknown offenders, victims of crime, missing persons, and the identification of deceased persons following a mass fatality disaster. To assist in this regard, more sophisticated testing kits are being trialled, which allow better performance in relation to degraded and compromised samples.

At present, police are not able to request a suspected driver involved in a serious or fatal injury crash to provide a blood sample after four hours has elapsed. However, a number of incidents have occurred where the State Coroner recommended that police be able to blood test these drivers. Consequently, amendments to legislation are being proposed that will require the compulsory provision of a blood sample from a driver or suspected driver involved in a crash that has resulted in death or serious injury to a person within an extended period of 12 hours.

Enhancing officer and community safety, in conjunction with improved enforcement is a key priority for the WA Police. This has been progressed through the development of the Police Concept Car (PCC) which incorporates video streaming and automatic number plate recognition.

Drug analysis conducted has increased by 30 per cent, due primarily to increased high level drug detection throughout the state, and the introduction of synthetic cannabinoids. Currently there are 400 known types of synthetic cannabinoids on the market with new standards being identified each week. Therefore it is imperative that the detection and identification of synthetic drugs remains contemporary to enable WA Police to deal with this issue.

Interagency collaboration

WA Police continues to work with internal and external stakeholders to build capability in emergency management through formal and informal partnerships. Additionally, the agency is involved in the National Information and Intelligence Needs Analysis (NIINA) project. A program of work is being undertaken regarding a series of interconnected projects being Investigative Case Management; Briefcase replacement; Prisoner Management and IT; Integrated Bail; Violence Restraint Orders and Warrants; Parole and other Court Orders.

Interagency and cross jurisdictional collaboration is key to delivery of desired Government outcomes to address crime and its many underlying causes. Building on the success of CHOGM 2011, WA Police continues to work with multiple agencies and combine core business systems with a focus on:

- Emergency management
- Intelligence sharing
- Cross justice sector information exchange.

Interagency collaboration is critical to the delivery of effective, efficient and targeted policing services. The importance of collaborative relationships were re-enforced by the success of CHOGM 2011, where WA Police, federal agencies, Australasian policing jurisdictions, state government agencies and the private sector worked in unison to ensure the success of the event.

Significant Issues Impacting the Agency

Alcohol and Drug Harm

The links between alcohol and drugs use and crime are well known. The underlying cause and effects are highly complex and require initiatives to be implemented across multiple agencies. WA Police will continue to address issues of:

- Alcohol and drug-related crime
- Anti-social behaviour
- Illicit drug manufacture, distribution and use.

WA Police continues to target excessive alcohol consumption through the expansion of liquor enforcement activities in both metropolitan and regional WA. Attendance and investigation of incidents of anti-social and violent behaviour is a key priority for the agency.

WA Police undertakes a proactive approach in its policing efforts to reduce anti-social behaviour, including high visibility and a greater deployment of resources and delivery of effective strategies targeting offenders. To this end, the agency is focusing on entertainment precincts, liquor outlets, noisy parties, public transport, shopping centres, major public events and any places where it is known anti-social behaviour occurs.

The WA economy has led to drug-users in this state paying higher prices for illicit drugs, when compared to other Australian states. This has made WA attractive to drug traffickers, compounding the strain on existing policing resources. WA Police continues to proactively target illicit drug manufacture, distribution and use, developing an Improvised Drug Manufacture Sites response model to respond to and investigate illicit drug manufacture.

Unlawful Road-user Behaviour

WA Police is working closely with key stakeholders to promote changes to driver behaviour and enforce traffic laws to address the following issues:

- Impaired driving from alcohol and other drugs
- Excessive speed and anti social driver behaviour
- Non-use of restraints
- Causes of driver distraction
- Issues relating to the heavy haulage industry.

The expansion of the oral fluid testing regime to Regional WA by the provision of drug testing equipment to all seven Regional WA districts will increase detection and apprehension of drivers using illicit drugs. The additional 10 drug testing machines are expected to deliver more than 7,000 extra preliminary drug tests each year.

WA Police are aiming to achieve greater public compliance with speed limits through more effective enforcement, coordinated with targeted public education campaigns. Improvements have been achieved through a package of speed enforcement programs tailored specifically for the WA environment (including a mix of covert and overt speed enforcement) and through an increase in targeted camera placement in regional WA and serious crash black-spots. The incidence of anti-social driver behaviour also continues to be targeted through hoon laws that empower police to impound vehicles that are driven in a reckless manner.

Significant Issues Impacting the Agency

The non-wearing of restraints is a significant factor in the number of fatalities and serious injury incurred on WA roads each year. The proportion of fatalities where restraints had not been used increased from 22 per cent in 2010 to 27 per cent in 2011. Overall, one in four fatally injured persons was not wearing a restraint.

In 2010, inattention was recorded as the cause in 13 per cent of road fatalities, primarily involving the use of mobile phones. This figure increased to 24 per cent in 2011.

WA Police conducts regular heavy haulage compliance roadside checks across the state to ensure vehicles comply with appropriate standards. In line with this priority, each year WA Police participates in Operation AUSTRANS, a heavy vehicle road safety compliance and enforcement operation with national participation.



Auditor General

INDEPENDENT AUDIT OPINION

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT To the Parliament of Western Australia POLICE SERVICE

Report on the Financial Statements

I have audited the accounts and financial statements of the Police Service.

The financial statements comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2012, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity, Statement of Cash Flows, Schedule of Income and Expenses by Service, Schedule of Assets and Liabilities by Service, and Summary of Consolidated Account Appropriations and Income Estimates for the year then ended, and Notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, including Administered transactions and balances.

Commissioner of Police's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Commissioner of Police is responsible for keeping proper accounts, and the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the Treasurer's Instructions, and for such internal control as the Commissioner of Police determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

As required by the Auditor General Act 2006, my responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on my audit. The audit was conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Those Standards require compliance with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and that the audit be planned and performed to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Police Service's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Commissioner of Police, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

I believe that the audit evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements are based on proper accounts and present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Police Service at 30 June 2012 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended. They are in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the Treasurer's Instructions.

Report on Controls

I have audited the controls exercised by the Police Service during the year ended 30 June 2012.

Controls exercised by the Police Service are those policies and procedures established by the Commissioner of Police to ensure that the receipt, expenditure and investment of money, the acquisition and disposal of property, and the incurring of liabilities have been in accordance with legislative provisions.

Commissioner of Police's Responsibility for Controls

The Commissioner of Police is responsible for maintaining an adequate system of internal control to ensure that the receipt, expenditure and investment of money, the acquisition and disposal of public and other property, and the incurring of liabilities are in accordance with the Financial Management Act 2006 and the Treasurer's Instructions, and other relevant written law.

Independent Audit Opinion

Auditor's Responsibility

As required by the Auditor General Act 2006, my responsibility is to express an opinion on the controls exercised by the Police Service based on my audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing and Assurance Standards.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of controls to ensure that the Police Service complies with the legislative provisions. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement and include an evaluation of the design and implementation of relevant controls.

I believe that the audit evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

Opinion

In my opinion, the controls exercised by the Police Service are sufficiently adequate to provide reasonable assurance that the receipt, expenditure and investment of money, the acquisition and disposal of property, and the incurring of liabilities have been in accordance with legislative provisions during the year ended 30 June 2012.

Report on the Key Performance Indicators

I have audited the key performance indicators of the Police Service for the year ended 30 June 2012.

The key performance indicators are the key effectiveness indicators and the key efficiency indicators that provide information on outcome achievement and service provision.

Commissioner of Police's Responsibility for the Key Performance Indicators

The Commissioner of Police is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the key performance indicators in accordance with the Financial Management Act 2006 and the Treasurer's Instructions and for such controls as the Commissioner of Police determines necessary to ensure that the key performance indicators fairly represent indicated performance.

Auditor's Responsibility

As required by the Auditor General Act 2006, my responsibility is to express an opinion on the key performance indicators based on my audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing and Assurance Standards.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the key performance indicators. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the key performance indicators. In making these risk assessments the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Commissioner of Police's preparation and fair presentation of the key performance indicators in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the relevance and appropriateness of the key performance indicators for measuring the extent of outcome achievement and service provision.

I believe that the audit evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

Opinion

In my opinion, the key performance indicators of the Police Service are relevant and appropriate to assist users to assess the Police Service's performance and fairly represent indicated performance for the year ended 30 June 2012.

Independence

In conducting this audit, I have complied with the independence requirements of the Auditor General Act 2006 and Australian Auditing and Assurance Standards, and other relevant ethical requirements.

Matters Relating to the Electronic Publication of the Audited Financial Statements and Key Performance Indicators

This auditor's report relates to the financial statements and key performance indicators of the Police Service for the year ended 30 June 2012 included on the Police Service's website. The Police Service's management are responsible for the integrity of the Police Service's website. This audit does not provide assurance on the integrity of the Police Service's website. The auditor's report refers only to the financial statements and key performance indicators described above. It does not provide an opinion on any other information which may have been hyperlinked to/from these financial statements or key performance indicators. If users of the financial statements and key performance indicators are concerned with the inherent risks arising from publication on a website, they are advised to refer to the hard copy of the audited financial statements and key performance indicators to confirm the information contained in this website version of the financial statements and key performance indicators.



COLIN MURPHY
AUDITOR GENERAL
FOR WESTERN AUSTRALIA
Perth, Western Australia
11 September 2012

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Certification of Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2012

The accompanying financial statements of the Police Service have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of the Financial Management Act 2006 from proper accounts and records to present fairly the financial transactions for the financial year ending 30 June 2012 and the financial position as at 30 June 2012.

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



Karl J O'Callaghan APM

COMMISSIONER OF POLICE



Mick de Mamiel

DIRECTOR OF FINANCE (CHIEF FINANCE OFFICER)

5 September 2012

Statement of Comprehensive Income

for the year ended 30 June 2012

		2012	2011
	Note	\$'000	\$'000
COST OF SERVICES			
Expenses			
Employee expenses	6	866,865	785,574
Supplies and services	7	256,095	239,511
Depreciation and amortisation expense	8	42,062	40,367
Grant payments	9	3,106	4,356
Loss on disposal of non-current assets	15 (b)	3	59
Other expenses	10	6,305	9,284
Total cost of services		1,174,436	1,079,151
Income			
Revenue			
User charges and fees	11	35,310	33,625
Commonwealth grants	12	1,657	603
Contributions, sponsorships and donations	13	7,836	6,537
Other revenue	14	849	729
Total Revenue		45,652	41,494
Gains			
Gain on disposal of non-current assets	15 (a)	-	28
Gains on foreign exchange		445	-
Total Gains		445	28
Total Income other than Income from State Government		46,097	41,522
NET COST OF SERVICES		1,128,339	1,037,629
Income from State Government			
Service appropriation	16	1,121,807	1,007,575
State grants	17	10,227	4,403
Resources received free-of-charge	18	8,182	5,869
Royalties for Regions Fund	19	6,212	1,999
Total Income from State Government		1,146,428	1,019,846
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE PERIOD		18,089	(17,783)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Changes in asset revaluation surplus	31 (b)	(13,216)	51,612
Total other comprehensive income		(13,216)	51,612
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD		4,873	33,829

Refer to the 'Schedule of Income and Expenses by Service'.

The Statement of Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statement of Financial Position

as at 30 June 2012

	Note	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	20	38,609	121,222
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	21 (a)	18,930	10,330
Receivables	22	10,411	8,396
Amounts receivable for services	23	16,700	18,993
Non-current assets classified as held for sale	24	2,134	18,012
Inventories	25	870	1,194
Other current assets	26	6,571	6,862
Total Current Assets		94,225	185,009
Non-Current Assets			
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	21 (b)	20,925	16,525
Amounts receivable for services	23	218,604	177,669
Property, plant and equipment	27	829,356	754,791
Intangible assets	28	63,504	58,775
Total Non-Current Assets		1,132,389	1,007,760
TOTAL ASSETS		1,226,614	1,192,769
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Provisions	29	146,689	130,215
Payables		12,237	33,003
Other current liabilities	30	26,097	20,981
Total Current Liabilities		185,023	184,199
Non-Current Liabilities			
Provisions	29	54,575	49,417
Total Non-Current Liabilities		54,575	49,417
TOTAL LIABILITIES		239,598	233,616
NET ASSETS		987,016	959,153
EQUITY			
Contributed equity	31	492,699	469,709
Reserves		350,955	362,934
Accumulated surplus/(deficiency)		143,362	126,510
TOTAL EQUITY		987,016	959,153

Refer to the 'Schedule of Assets and Liabilities by Service'.

The Statement of Financial Position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 30 June 2012

		Contributed equity	Reserves	Accumulated surplus/ (deficit)	Total equity
	Note	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Balance at 1 July 2010	31	386,217	316,049	139,566	841,832
Correction of prior period errors		-	-	-	-
Restated balance at 1 July 2010		386,217	316,049	139,566	841,832
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	51,612	(17,783)	33,829
Transfer to accumulated surplus/(deficit) of assets disposed		-	(4,727)	4,727	-
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:					
Capital appropriations		70,737	-	-	70,737
Other contributions by owners		15,970	-	-	15,970
Distributions to owners		(3,215)	-	-	(3,215)
Total		83,492	-	-	83,492
Balance at 30 June 2011		469,709	362,934	126,510	959,153
Balance at 1 July 2011		469,709	362,934	126,510	959,153
Correction of prior period errors		-	6,350	(6,350)	-
Restated balance at 1 July 2011		469,709	369,284	120,160	959,153
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	(13,216)	18,089	4,873
Transfer to accumulated surplus/(deficit) of assets disposed		-	(5,113)	5,113	-
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:					
Capital appropriations		2,976	-	-	2,976
Other contributions by owners		33,100	-	-	33,100
Distributions to owners		(13,086)	-	-	(13,086)
Total		22,990	-	-	22,990
Balance at 30 June 2012		492,699	350,955	143,362	987,016

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The Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended 30 June 2012

	Note	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
CASH FLOWS FROM STATE GOVERNMENT			
Service appropriation		1,064,172	959,710
Capital appropriations		2,976	70,737
Holding account drawdowns		18,993	14,216
Grants from State Government		9,486	4,489
Royalties for Regions Fund		39,312	8,699
Transfer of net assets from/(to) other agencies		(7,462)	-
Net cash provided by State Government		1,127,477	1,057,851
Utilised as follows:			
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Payments			
Employee payments		(839,651)	(767,414)
Supplies and services		(229,607)	(195,611)
Grant payments		(4,422)	(3,804)
GST payments on purchases		(40,833)	(30,728)
Other payments		(39,563)	(38,865)
		(1,154,076)	(1,036,422)
Receipts			
User charges and fees		32,204	30,429
Commonwealth grants		1,645	576
Contributions, sponsorships and donations		7,224	6,565
GST receipts on sales		2,694	2,277
GST receipts from taxation authority		35,181	27,793
Other receipts		1,833	523
		80,781	68,163
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	32 (b)	(1,073,295)	(968,259)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payments			
Purchase of non-current physical assets		(123,805)	(67,175)
Receipts			
Proceeds from sale of non-current physical assets		10	88
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities		(123,795)	(67,087)
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		(69,613)	22,505
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of period		148,077	125,572
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF PERIOD	32 (a)	78,464	148,077

The Statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Summary of Consolidated Account Appropriations and Income Estimates

for the year ended 30 June 2012

	2012	2012	2012	2012	2011	
	Estimate	Actual	Variation	Actual	Actual	Variation
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
DELIVERY OF SERVICES						
Item 68 Net amount appropriated to deliver services	1,111,455	1,120,083	8,628	1,120,083	1,003,524	116,559
Section 25 transfer to Department of Indigenous Affairs	-	-	-	-	(500)	500
Section 25 transfer to Department of Agriculture and Food	-	(253)	(253)	(253)	-	(253)
Section 25 transfer to Department of Corrective Services	-	(1,500)	(1,500)	(1,500)	-	(1,500)
Section 25 transfer from Department of Treasury and Finance	-	-	-	-	1,226	(1,226)
Amounts Authorised by Other Statutes						
Salaries and Allowances Act 1975	3,477	3,477	-	3,477	3,325	152
Total appropriations provided to deliver services	1,114,932	1,121,807	6,875	1,121,807	1,007,575	114,232
CAPITAL						
Item 139 Capital Appropriation	65,593	2,976	(62,617)	2,976	70,737	(67,761)
GRAND TOTAL OF APPROPRIATIONS	1,180,525	1,124,783	(55,742)	1,124,783	1,078,312	46,471
Details of Expenses by Service						
Intelligence and protective services	151,103	161,664	10,561	161,664	120,312	41,352
Crime prevention and public order	71,122	95,848	24,726	95,848	72,613	23,235
Community support (non-offence incidents)	90,554	84,448	(6,106)	84,448	88,111	(3,663)
Emergency management and co-ordination	28,187	35,207	7,020	35,207	27,756	7,451
Response to and investigation of offences	463,981	474,277	10,296	474,277	451,152	23,125
Services to the judicial process	106,470	112,171	5,701	112,171	104,046	8,125
Traffic law enforcement and management	219,488	210,821	(8,667)	210,821	215,161	(4,340)
Total Cost of Services	1,130,905	1,174,436	43,531	1,174,436	1,079,151	95,285
Less Total income	(47,033)	(46,097)	936	(46,097)	(41,522)	(4,575)
Net Cost of Services	1,083,872	1,128,339	44,467	1,128,339	1,037,629	90,710
Adjustments	31,060	(6,532)	(37,592)	(6,532)	(30,054)	23,522
Total appropriations provided to deliver services	1,114,932	1,121,807	6,875	1,121,807	1,007,575	114,232
Capital Expenditure						
Purchase of non-current physical assets	137,451	97,305	(40,146)	97,305	57,352	39,953
Adjustments for other funding sources	(71,858)	(94,329)	(22,471)	(94,329)	13,385	(107,714)
Capital Contribution (appropriation)	65,593	2,976	(62,617)	2,976	70,737	(67,761)
DETAILS OF INCOME ESTIMATES						
Income disclosed as Administered Incomes	650	770	120	770	537	233
Total Income Estimates	650	770	120	770	537	233

The Summary of Consolidated Account Appropriations and Income Estimates including variance to budget and actual should be read in conjunction with Note 41.

Schedule of Income and Expenses by Service

for the year ended 30 June 2012

	Intelligence and protective services		Crime prevention and public order		Community support (non-offence incidents)		Emergency management and co-ordination		Response to and investigation of offences		Services to the judicial process		Traffic law enforcement and management		TOTAL	
	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
COST OF SERVICES																
Expenses																
Employee expenses	109,208	82,703	64,865	49,230	65,527	66,402	25,438	19,916	362,447	336,905	86,446	79,134	152,934	151,284	866,865	785,574
Supplies and services	46,399	32,115	23,935	16,631	15,202	17,069	6,987	6,123	93,006	93,253	21,536	20,414	49,030	53,906	256,095	239,511
Depreciation and amortisation expense	5,046	3,788	3,251	2,528	3,336	3,924	2,517	1,444	16,301	17,051	3,665	3,579	7,946	8,053	42,062	40,367
Grant payments	8	73	3,048	3,607	3	65	46	20	(3)	326	1	68	3	197	3,106	4,356
Loss on disposal of non-current assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	53	1	5	3	59
Other expenses	1,003	1,633	749	617	380	651	219	253	2,524	3,616	523	798	907	1,716	6,305	9,284
Total cost of services	161,664	120,312	95,848	72,613	84,448	88,111	35,207	27,756	474,277	451,152	112,171	104,046	210,821	215,161	1,174,436	1,079,151
Income																
Revenue																
User charges and fees	3,264	2,712	10,887	6,123	1,056	1,378	1,450	800	6,818	6,492	1,726	1,520	10,109	14,600	35,310	33,625
Commonwealth grants	(71)	36	313	22	9	42	1,328	250	43	161	14	28	21	64	1,657	603
Contributions, sponsorships and donations	506	360	1,852	1,524	643	545	345	232	2,547	2,174	890	835	1,053	867	7,836	6,537
Other revenue	142	77	75	37	65	46	33	37	285	345	66	41	183	146	849	729
Total Revenue	3,841	3,185	13,127	7,706	1,773	2,011	3,156	1,319	9,693	9,172	2,696	2,424	11,366	15,677	45,652	41,494
Gains																
Gain on disposal of non-current assets	-	4	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	12	-	5	-	2	-	28
Gains on foreign exchange	40	-	34	-	30	-	15	-	197	-	44	-	85	-	445	-
Total Gains	40	4	34	2	30	3	15	-	197	12	44	5	85	2	445	28
Total Income other than Income from State Government	3,881	3,189	13,161	7,708	1,803	2,014	3,171	1,319	9,890	9,184	2,740	2,429	11,451	15,679	46,097	41,522
NET COST OF SERVICES	157,783	117,123	82,687	64,905	82,645	86,097	32,036	26,437	464,387	441,968	109,431	101,617	199,370	199,482	1,128,339	1,037,629

Schedule of Income and Expenses by Service (Cont.)

For the year ended 30 June 2012

	Intelligence and protective services		Crime prevention and public order		Community support (non-offence incidents)		Emergency management and co-ordination		Response to and investigation of offences		Services to the judicial process		Traffic law enforcement and management		TOTAL	
	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Income from State Government																
Service appropriation	157,356	113,942	82,673	63,141	82,693	83,755	31,927	25,725	461,206	429,135	109,031	98,864	196,921	193,013	1,121,807	1,007,575
State grants	945	280	285	154	225	209	213	57	4,705	1,915	759	235	3,095	1,553	10,227	4,403
Resources received free-of-charge	944	629	692	408	576	470	238	137	3,430	2,479	784	579	1,518	1,167	8,182	5,869
Royalties for Regions Fund	556	127	505	70	450	95	191	26	2,640	869	610	107	1,260	705	6,212	1,999
Total Income from State Government	159,801	114,978	84,155	63,773	83,944	84,529	32,569	25,945	471,981	434,398	111,184	99,785	202,794	196,438	1,146,428	1,019,846
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE PERIOD	2,018	(2,145)	1,468	(1,132)	1,299	(1,568)	533	(492)	7,594	(7,570)	1,753	(1,832)	3,424	(3,044)	18,089	(17,783)

.....
 The Schedule of Income and Expenses by Service should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Schedule of Assets and Liabilities by Service

As at 30 June 2012

	Intelligence and protective services		Crime prevention and public order		Community support (non-offence incidents)		Emergency management and co-ordination		Response to and investigation of offences	
	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
ASSETS										
Current assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-current assets	109,749	78,084	70,576	51,985	72,396	80,482	54,043	29,522	354,774	350,737
Total Assets	109,749	78,084	70,576	51,985	72,396	80,482	54,043	29,522	354,774	350,737
LIABILITIES										
Current liabilities	20,998	15,241	12,472	9,072	12,599	12,237	4,891	3,670	69,690	62,086
Non-current liabilities	6,875	5,202	4,084	3,097	4,125	4,177	1,601	1,253	22,818	21,193
Total Liabilities	27,874	20,443	16,556	12,169	16,725	16,414	6,493	4,923	92,509	83,279
NET ASSETS	81,875	57,641	54,020	39,816	55,671	64,068	47,550	24,599	262,266	267,458

	Services to the judicial process		Traffic law enforcement and management		Not reliably attributable to services		TOTAL	
	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
ASSETS								
Current assets	-	-	-	-	94,225	185,009	94,225	185,009
Non-current assets	79,885	73,797	172,363	165,484	218,604	177,669	1,132,389	1,007,760
Total Assets	79,885	73,797	172,363	165,484	312,829	362,678	1,226,614	1,192,769
LIABILITIES								
Current liabilities	16,622	14,583	29,406	27,879	18,345	39,431	185,023	184,199
Non-current liabilities	5,442	4,978	9,628	9,517	-	-	54,575	49,417
Total Liabilities	22,064	19,561	39,034	37,396	18,345	39,431	239,598	233,616
NET ASSETS	57,821	54,236	133,329	128,089	294,484	323,247	987,016	959,153

The Schedule of Assets and Liabilities should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ending 30 June 2012

1. AUSTRALIAN ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

General

The Police Service's financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2012 have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards. The term 'Australian Accounting Standards' refers to Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB).

The Police Service has adopted any applicable, new and revised Australian Accounting Standards from their operative dates.

Early adoption of standards

The Police Service cannot early adopt an Australian Accounting Standard unless specifically permitted by Treasurer's Instruction (TI) 1101 'Application of Australian Accounting Standards and Other Pronouncements'. No Australian Accounting Standards that have been issued or amended but not yet operative have been early adopted by the Police Service for the annual reporting period ended 30 June 2012.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) General statement

The financial statements constitute general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the Framework, Statements of Accounting Concepts and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board as applied by the Treasurer's Instructions. Several of these are modified by the Treasurer's Instructions to vary application, disclosure, format and wording.

The Financial Management Act 2006 and the TIs are legislative provisions governing the preparation of financial statements and take precedence over the Australian Accounting Standards, the Framework, Statements of Accounting Concepts and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board.

Where modification is required and has had a material or significant financial effect upon the reported results, details of that modification and the resulting financial effect are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

b) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting using the historical cost convention, except for land and buildings which have been measured at fair value.

The accounting policies applied in the preparation of the financial statements have been consistently applied throughout all periods presented unless otherwise stated.

The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$'000).

The judgements that have been made in the process of applying the Police Service's accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are disclosed at Note 3 'Judgements made by management in applying accounting policies'.

The key assumptions made concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are disclosed at Note 4 'Key sources of estimation uncertainty'.

c) Reporting entity

The reporting entity comprises the Police Service. The Police Service is a not-for-profit reporting entity.

Mission

The mission of the Police Service and the outcome of its policing activities are "to enhance the quality of life and wellbeing of all people in Western Australia by contributing to making our State a safe and secure place".

The Police Service is mainly funded by Parliamentary appropriations supplemented by fees charged on a cost-recovery basis including police clearance certificates, firearms licensing, vehicle escorts, security services, private prosecution reports, freedom of information reports, conviction records and crash information.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ending 30 June 2012

Services

The Police Service provides the following services:

Service 1: Intelligence and Protective Services

Incorporating a range of specialist criminal intelligence analysis techniques and partnerships to target offenders and crime hot spots in order to ensure safety in the community, prevent and reduce crime.

Service 2: Crime Prevention and Public Order

Providing general support to the community including a visible police presence and crime prevention techniques.

Service 3: Community Support (non-offence incidents)

Providing support to the community, which involves provision of general information over the telephone, counter or in person, responding to public enquiries, handling non-offence related matter and incidents.

Service 4: Emergency Management and Co-ordination

Responding in timely and effective manner to a range of emergencies and disasters to increase public feelings of safety and security.

Service 5: Response to and Investigation of Offences

Providing a timely response and effectively investigating offences to bring individuals who commit offences before the justice system.

Service 6: Services to the Judicial Process

Providing effective services to the judicial process is essential in bringing offenders before the criminal justice system.

Service 7: Traffic Law Enforcement and Management

Providing traffic management and road safety strategies contributes to the whole-of-government initiative of improving road user behaviour and minimizing road fatalities and injuries.

The Police Service administers assets, liabilities, income and expenses on behalf of Government which are not controlled by, nor integral to the function of, the Police Service. These administered balances and transactions are not recognised in the principal financial statements of the Police Service but schedules are prepared using the same basis as the financial statements and are presented in Note 42 'Schedule of administered items'.

d) Contributed equity

AASB Interpretation 1038 'Contributions by Owners Made to Wholly-Owned Public Sector Entities' requires transfers in the nature of equity contributions to be designated by the Government (owner) as contributions by owners (at the time of, or prior to transfer) before such transfers can be recognised as equity contributions in the financial statements. Capital appropriations have been designated as contributions by owners by TI 955 'Contributions by Owners made to Wholly Owned Public Sector Entities' and have been credited directly to Contributed Equity.

Transfer of net assets to/from other agencies are designated as contributions by owners where the transfers are non-discretionary and non-reciprocal. See Note 31 'Equity'.

e) Income

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised and measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable. Revenue is recognised for the major business activities as follows:

Sale of Goods

Revenue is recognised from the sale of goods and disposal of other assets when the significant risks and rewards of ownership control transfer to the purchaser and can be measured reliably.

Rendering of Services

Revenue is recognised upon the delivery of the service to the customer or by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction.

Service Appropriations

Service Appropriations are recognised as revenues at fair value in the period in which the Police Service gains control of the appropriated funds. The Police Service gains control of appropriated funds at the time those funds are deposited into the Police Service's bank account or credited to the 'Amounts receivable for services' (holding account) held at Treasury. See Note 16 'Service appropriation' for further detail.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ending 30 June 2012

Net Appropriation Determination

The Treasurer may make a determination providing for prescribed revenues to be retained for services under the control of the Police Service. In accordance with the determination specified in the 2011-12 Budget Statements, the Police Service retained \$46.097 million in 2011-12 (\$41.522 million in 2010-11) from the following:

- Proceeds from fees and charges
- Recoups of services provided
- Commonwealth specific-purpose grants
- Sponsorships and donations
- One-off revenues with a value less than \$10,000 from the sale of property other than real property.

Grants and Other Contributions

Revenue is recognised at fair value when the Police Service obtains control over the assets comprising the contributions which is usually when cash is received.

Other non-reciprocal contributions that are not contributions by owners are recognised at their fair value. Contributions of services are only recognised when a fair value can be reliably determined and the services would be purchased if not donated.

Royalties for Regions funds are recognised as revenue at fair value in the period in which the Police Service gains control over the funds. The Police Service gains control of funds at the time the funds are deposited into the Police Service's bank account.

Gains

Realised or unrealised gains are usually recognised on a net basis. These include gains arising on the disposal of non-current assets.

f) Property, plant and equipment

Capitalisation/Expensing of assets

Land vested within the Police Service is capitalised irrespective of value.

All other items of property, plant and equipment costing \$5,000 or more are recognised as assets. The cost of utilising these assets is expensed (depreciation) over their useful lives. Items of property, plant and equipment costing less than \$5,000 are immediately expensed directly to the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Initial recognition and measurement

All items of property, plant and equipment are initially recognised at cost.

For items of property, plant and equipment acquired at no cost or for nominal consideration, cost is their fair value at the date of acquisition.

Subsequent measurement

Subsequent to initial recognition as an asset, the revaluation model is used for the measurement of land and buildings and historical cost for all other property, plant and equipment. Land and buildings are carried at the fair value less accumulated depreciation on buildings and accumulated impairment losses. All other items of property, plant and equipment are carried at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

The carrying amount of land and buildings at 30 June 2012 was fair value less accumulated depreciation on buildings.

Where market-based evidence is available, the fair value of land and buildings is determined on the basis of current market buying values determined by reference to recent market transactions. When buildings are revalued by reference to recent market transactions, the accumulated depreciation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount restated to the revalued amount.

Where market evidence is not available, the fair value of land and buildings is determined on the basis of existing use. This normally applies where buildings are specialised or where land use is restricted. Fair value for existing use assets is determined by reference to the cost of replacing the remaining future economic benefits embodied in the asset, i.e. the depreciated replacement cost. When buildings are revalued, the accumulated depreciation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount restated to the revalued amount.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ending 30 June 2012

Independent valuations of land and buildings is provided on an annual basis by the Western Australian Land Information Authority (Landgate) and recognised annually to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from the asset's fair value at the end of the reporting period.

Derecognition

Upon disposal or derecognition of an item of land and building, any revaluation surplus relating to that asset is transferred to Accumulated surplus.

Depreciation

All non-current assets having a limited useful life are systematically depreciated over their useful lives in a manner that reflects the consumption of their future economic benefits.

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation is provided for on either a straight-line basis net of residual values as is the case for vehicle, aircraft and vessels or on a straight line for all other plant and equipment. Depreciation rates are reviewed annually and the useful lives for each class of depreciable asset are:

Class of Assets	Years
Buildings	
- Buildings	50
- Transportables	20
Vehicles	
- Motor Vehicles and Cycles	5
- All Other Vehicles	7
Aircraft and Vessels	
- Aircraft	20
- Vessels	10 to 15
Computing and Office Equipment	
- Computing Software and Hardware	4 to 7 (2011: 4 to 6 years)
- Office Equipment	7
- Furniture and Fittings	10
- Communication Equipment	7
Livestock	
- Dogs and Horses	8 to 20

Other Plant and Equipment

- Audio-Visual Equipment	7
- Photographic and Traffic Equipment	8
- Firearms and Scientific Equipment	10
- Radio Network and Equipment	7 to 25 (2011: 10 years)
- Other Plant and Equipment	10

Leasehold Improvements	3 to 10
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Works of Art controlled by the Police Service are classified as property, plant and equipment. They are anticipated to have very long and indeterminate useful lives. Their service potential has not, in any material sense, been consumed during the reporting period. As such, no amount for depreciation has been recognised in respect of them.

g) Intangible assets

Capitalisation/expensing of assets

Acquisitions of intangible assets (being software licences) costing \$5,000 or more and other internally developed intangible assets costing \$50,000 or more are capitalised. The costs of utilising the assets is expensed (amortised) over their useful life. Costs incurred below these thresholds are expensed directly to the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

All acquired and internally developed intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. For assets acquired at no cost or for nominal consideration, cost is their fair value at the date of acquisition.

The cost model is applied for subsequent measurement requiring the asset to be carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Amortisation

Amortisation for intangible assets with finite useful lives is calculated for the period of the expected benefit (estimated useful life) on the straight-line basis using rates which are reviewed annually. All intangible assets controlled by the Police Service have a finite useful life and zero residual value. The expected useful lives for each class of intangible asset are:

Licences - 4 years

Software and related system developments - 8 years.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ending 30 June 2012

Licences

Licences have a finite useful life and are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

System developments

For system developments, research costs are expensed as incurred. Development costs incurred on an individual project are carried forward when their future recoverability can reasonably be regarded as assured and that the total project costs are likely to exceed \$50,000. Other development expenditures are expensed as incurred.

Computer software

Software that is an integral part of the related hardware is treated as property, plant and equipment. Software that is not an integral part of the related hardware is treated as an intangible asset. Software costing less than \$5,000 is expensed in the year of acquisition.

In some cases, base software is purchased and then re-configured to the needs of the Police Service. These are treated in accordance with system development policies.

h) Impairment of assets

Property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets are tested for any indication of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Where there is an indication of impairment, the recoverable amount is estimated. Where the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount, the asset is written down to the recoverable amount and an impairment loss is recognised. As the Police Service is a not-for-profit entity, unless an asset has been identified as a surplus asset, the recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and depreciated replacement cost.

The risk of impairment is generally limited to circumstances where an asset's depreciation is materially understated, where the replacement cost is falling or where there is a significant change in useful life. Each relevant class of assets is reviewed annually to verify that the accumulated depreciation/amortisation reflects the level of consumption or expiration of an asset's future economic benefits and to evaluate any impairment risk from falling replacement costs.

Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at the end of each reporting period irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment.

The recoverable amount of assets identified as surplus assets is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and the present value of future cash flows expected to be derived from the asset. Surplus assets carried at fair value have no risk of material impairment where fair value is determined by reference to market-based evidence. Where fair value is determined by reference to depreciated replacement cost, surplus assets are at risk of impairment and the recoverable amount is measured. Surplus assets at cost are tested for indications of impairment at the end of each reporting period.

i) Non-current assets (or disposal groups) classified as held for sale

Non-current assets (or disposal groups) held for sale are recognised at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell and are presented separately from other assets in the Statement of Financial Position. These assets are not depreciated or amortised while they are classified as held for sale.

All land holdings are Crown land vested in the Police Service by the Government. The Department of Regional Development and Lands (DRDL) is the only agency with the power to sell Crown land. The Police Service transfers Crown land and their buildings to the DRDL when the assets become available for sale.

j) Leases

The Police Service holds a number of operating leases for buildings and office equipment. Lease payments are expensed on a straight-line basis over the lease term as this represents the pattern of benefits derived from the lease properties.

k) Financial instruments

In addition to cash, the Police Service has two categories of financial instrument:

- Receivables; and
- Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ending 30 June 2012

These have been disaggregated into the following classes:

Financial Assets

- Cash and cash equivalents
- Restricted cash and cash equivalents
- Receivables
- Amount receivable for services
- Derivative Financial Instruments

Financial Liabilities

- Payables
- Accrued Expenses
- Derivative Financial Instruments

The fair value of short-term receivable and payables is the transaction cost or the face value because there is no interest rate applicable and subsequent measurement is not required as the effect of discounting is not material.

Derivative Financial Instruments

The Police Service has entered into a number of forward foreign exchange contracts that do not qualify for hedge accounting. Derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at each reporting date. Changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments are included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income to the extent that hedge accounting is not applied. Fair value is based on the quoted spot rates at the reporting date.

l) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents (and restricted cash and cash equivalents) include cash on hand and cash deposits that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

Restricted cash assets are those cash assets, the uses of which are restricted, wholly or partly, by regulations or externally imposed requirements.

m) Amounts receivable for services (Holding account)

The Police Service receives appropriation funding on an accrual basis that recognises the full annual cash and non-cash cost of services. The appropriations are paid partly in cash and partly as an asset (Holding account receivable) that is accessible on the emergence of the cash funding requirement to cover items such as leave entitlements and asset replacement.

See also Note 16 'Service appropriation' and Note 23 'Amounts receivable for services'.

n) Receivables

Receivables are recognised at original invoice amount less an allowance for uncollectable amounts (i.e. impairment). The collectability of receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis and any receivables identified as uncollectable are written off against the allowance account. The allowance for uncollectable amounts (doubtful debts) is raised when there is objective evidence that the Police Service will not be able to collect the debts. The carrying amount is equivalent to fair value as it is due for settlement within 30 days.

See also Note 2(k) 'Financial instruments' and Note 22 'Receivables'.

o) Inventories

Inventories include those items held for distribution and are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The values have been confirmed through an annual stocktake.

p) Payables

Payables, including accruals not yet billed, are recognised when the Police Service becomes obliged to make future payments as a result of a purchase of assets or services. The carrying amount is equivalent to fair value, as they are generally settled within 30 days.

See Note 34 'Financial instruments'.

q) Accrued salaries

The accrued salaries suspense account (refer Note 21(b) 'Restricted cash and cash equivalents') consists of amounts paid annually into a suspense account over a period of ten financial years to largely meet the additional cash outflow

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ending 30 June 2012

in each eleventh year when 27 pay days occur in that year instead of the normal 26. No interest is received on this account.

Accrued salaries (refer Note 30 'Other current liabilities') represent the amount due to staff but unpaid at the end of the financial year, as the pay date for the last pay period for that financial year does not coincide with the end of the financial year. Accrued salaries are settled within a fortnight of the financial year-end. The Police Service considers the carrying amount of accrued salaries to be equivalent to the net fair value. For 2012, the accrued salaries calculation is based on six working days, as the last pay day was 21 June.

r) Provisions

Provisions are liabilities of uncertain timing and amount. The Police Service only recognises provisions where there is a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event and when the outflow of economic benefits is probable and can be measured reliably. Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period. Refer Note 29 'Provisions'.

Provisions – Employee benefits

Annual leave and long service leave

The liability for annual leave and long service leave expected to be settled within 12 months after the end of the reporting period is recognised and measured at the undiscounted amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. Annual leave and long service leave expected to be settled more than 12 months after the end of the reporting period is measured at the present value of amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. Leave liabilities are in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period.

When assessing expected future payments consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels including non-salary components such as employer superannuation contributions and medical benefits. In addition, the long service leave liability also considers the experience of employee departures and periods of service.

The expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the end of the reporting period on national government bonds with terms to maturity that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash flows.

All annual leave and unconditional long service leave provisions are classified as current liabilities as the Police Service does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

Conditional long service leave provisions are classified as non-current liabilities because the Police Service has an unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability until the employee has completed the requisite years of service.

Annual leave loading

The provision for annual leave loading represents the present amount payable for annual leave accrued since 1 January 2003 for non-police officers. This entitlement is measured in accordance with annual leave above.

For police officers, the annual leave loading is reported as an accrued expense as payment is made annually irrespective of whether leave is taken.

38-hour leave liability

The provision for 38-hour leave liability represents a commitment by Cabinet in 1986 to honour an agreement to accrue additional hours worked between 1 January and 30 September 1986. This was after the Government of the day granted a 38-hour week to Police Officers, back-dated to 1 January 1986.

The hours accrued are only payable on retirement, resignation or termination. This liability is measured on the same basis as long service leave.

Special paid leave

The provision for special paid leave represents the negotiated leave entitlement to police officers who previously accrued long service leave on a ten-year basis prior to the accrual period changing to seven years. This liability is measured on the same basis as annual leave.

Time off in lieu

This liability represents accumulated days off (time off in lieu) expected to be paid out within two months of the reporting date and is measured on the same basis as annual leave.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ending 30 June 2012

Sick leave

No provision is made for non-vesting sick leave as the sick leave taken each reporting period is less than the entitlement accruing, and this is expected to recur in future reporting periods.

Deferred leave

The provision for deferred leave relates to Public Service employees who have entered into an agreement to self-fund an additional twelve months leave in the fifth year of the agreement. The provision recognises the value of salary set aside for employees to be used in the fifth year. This liability is measured on the same basis as annual leave. Deferred leave is reported as a current provision as employees can leave the scheme at their discretion at any time.

Purchased leave

The provision for purchased leave relates to Public Service employees who have entered into an agreement to self-fund up to an additional four weeks leave per calendar year. The provision recognises the value of salary set aside for employees and is measured at the nominal amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. This liability is measured on the same basis as annual leave.

Post-separation medical benefits

The provision for post-separation medical benefits relates to the cost of providing medical benefits to injured Western Australian police officers after they cease work with the Police Service. Medical benefits expected to be settled within 12 months after the balance sheet date are recognised and measured at the undiscounted amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. Medical benefits expected to be settled more than 12 months after balance sheet date are measured at the present value of amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

An actuarial assessment of the amounts expected to be settled was performed at 30 June 2012.

Superannuation

The Government Employees Superannuation Board (GESB) and other funds administer the public sector superannuation arrangements in Western

Australia in accordance with legislative requirements. Eligibility criteria for membership in particular schemes for public sector employees varies according to commencement and implementation dates.

Eligible employees contribute to the Pension Scheme, a defined benefit pension scheme closed to new members since 1987, or the Gold State Superannuation Scheme (GSS), a defined benefit lump sum scheme closed to new members since 1995.

The GSS is a defined benefit scheme for the purposes of employee and whole-of-government reporting. However, it is a defined contribution plan for agency purposes because the concurrent contributions (defined contributions) made by the Police Service to GESB extinguishes the Police Service's obligations to the related superannuation liability.

The Police Service has no liabilities under the Pension Scheme or the GSS Scheme. The liabilities for the unfunded Pension Scheme and the unfunded GSS Scheme transfer benefits attributable to members who transferred from the Pension Scheme, are assumed by the Treasurer. All other GSS Scheme obligations are funded by concurrent contributions made by the Police Service to the GESB.

Employees commencing employment prior to 16 April 2007 who are not members of either the Pension or the GSS Scheme became non-contributory members of the West State Superannuation Scheme (WSS). Employees commencing employment on or after 16 April 2007 became members of the GESB Super Scheme (GESBS). From 30 March 2012, existing members of the WSS or GESBS and new employees became able to choose their preferred superannuation fund. The Police Service makes concurrent contributions to GESB or other funds on behalf of employees in compliance with the Commonwealth Government's Superannuation Guarantee (Administration) Act 1992. Contributions to these accumulation schemes extinguish the Police Service's liability for superannuation charges in respect of employees who are not members of the Pension Scheme or GSS.

The GESB makes all benefit payments in respect of the Pension and GSS Schemes, and is recouped by the Treasurer for the employer's share.

See also Note 2(s) 'Superannuation expense'.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ending 30 June 2012

Provisions - Other

Employment on-costs

Employment on-costs, including workers' compensation insurance, are not employee benefits and are recognised separately as liabilities and expenses when the employment to which they relate has occurred. Employment on-costs are not included as part of the Police Service's 'Employee benefits expense' and the related liability is included in Employment on-costs provision. The associated expense is included under Note 6, 'Employee expenses'.

s) Superannuation expense

The superannuation expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income comprises employer contributions paid to the GSS (concurrent contributions), the WSS and the GESBS. The employer contribution paid to the GESB in respect of the GSS is paid back into the Consolidated Account by the GESB.

t) Resources received free-of-charge or for nominal cost

Resources received free-of-charge or for nominal value which can be reliably measured are recognised as income at fair value. Where the resource received represents a service that the Police Service would otherwise pay for, a corresponding expense is recognised. Receipts of assets are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position.

Assets or services received from another State Government agency are separately disclosed under 'Income from State Government' in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

u) Resources provided free-of-charge or for nominal cost

The Police Service provides a range of services free-of-charge to other government agencies. Information on resources provided free-of-charge has not been reported at balance date.

v) Monies held in trust

The Police Service receives money in a trustee capacity in the form of Found Money, Stolen Monies, Seized Monies and Deceased Estate Monies. As the Police Service only performs a custodial role in respect of these monies, and

because the monies cannot be used for achievement of the Police Service objectives, they are not brought to account in the financial statements, but are reported within the notes to the financial statements (refer Note 43 'Special purpose accounts').

w) Goods and services tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority. In this case, it is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included with receivables or payables in the Statement of Financial Position.

The GST component of a receipt or payment is recognised on a gross basis in the Statement of Cash Flows.

x) Comparative figures

Comparative figures are, where appropriate, reclassified to be comparable with the figures presented in the current financial year.

y) Rounding

Amounts in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars or in certain cases, to the nearest dollar.

3. JUDGEMENTS MADE BY MANAGEMENT IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES

No significant judgements have been made in the process of applying accounting policies that have a material effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ending 30 June 2012

4. KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

The key estimates and assumptions made concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year include:

Employee provisions estimation

In calculating the Police Service's long service leave provision, several estimations and assumptions have been made. These include expected future salary rates, salary inflation, discount rates, employee retention rates and expected future payments. Any changes in these estimations and assumptions may impact on the carrying amount of the long service leave provision.

Post-separation medical benefits calculations include estimations of future medical payments to ceased police officers. There is uncertainty in the determination of these estimates due to the lack of claims history which could impact on the liability recognised.

5. DISCLOSURE OF CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICY AND ESTIMATES

Initial application of an Australian Accounting Standard

The Police Service has applied the following Australian Accounting Standards effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2011.

AASB 1054

Australian Additional Disclosures

This Standard, in conjunction with AASB 2011-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Trans-Tasman Convergence project, removes disclosure requirements from other Standards and incorporates them in a single Standard to achieve convergence between Australian and New Zealand Accounting Standards. There is no financial impact.

AASB 2009-12

Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards [AASB 5, 8, 108, 110, 112, 119, 133, 137, 139, 1023 & 1031 and Interpretations 2, 4, 16, 1039 & 1052]

This Standard makes editorial amendments to a range of Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations. There is no financial impact.

AASB 2010-4

Further Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Annual Improvements Project [AASB 1, 7, 101 & 134 and Interpretation 13]

The amendments to AASB 7 clarify financial instrument disclosures in relation to credit risk. The carrying amount of financial assets that would otherwise be past due or impaired whose terms have been renegotiated is no longer required to be disclosed. There is no financial impact.

The amendments to AASB 101 clarify the presentation of the statement of changes in equity. The disaggregation of other comprehensive income reconciling the carrying amount at the beginning and end of the period for each component of equity can be presented in either the Statement of Changes in Equity or the Notes. There is no financial impact.

AASB 2010-5

Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards [AASB 1, 3, 4, 5, 101, 107, 112, 118, 119, 121, 132, 133, 134, 137, 139, 140, 1023 & 1038 and Interpretations 112, 115, 127, 132 & 1042]

This Standard makes editorial amendments to a range of Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations. There is no financial impact.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ending 30 June 2012

AASB 2010-6	<p>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosures on Transfers of Financial Assets [AASB 1 & 7]</p> <p>This Standard introduces additional disclosures relating to transfers of financial assets in AASB 7. An entity shall disclose all transferred financial assets that are derecognized and any continuing involvement in a transferred asset, existing at the reporting date, irrespective of when the related transfer transaction occurred. There is no financial impact.</p>
AASB 2011-1	<p>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Trans-Tasman Convergence Project [AASB 1, 5, 101, 107, 108, 121, 128, 132 & 134 and Interpretations 2, 112 & 113]</p> <p>This Standard, in conjunction with AASB 1054, removes the disclosure requirements from other Standards and incorporates them in a single Standard to achieve convergence with Australian and New Zealand Accounting Standards. There is no financial impact.</p>
AASB 2011-5	<p>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Extending Relief from Consolidation, the Equity Method and Proportionate Consolidation [AASB 127, 128 & 131]</p> <p>This Standard extends the relief from consolidation, the equity method and proportionate consolidation by removing the requirement for the consolidated financial statements prepared by the ultimate or any intermediate parent entity to be IFRS compliant, provided that the parent entity, investor or venture and the ultimate or intermediate parent entity are not-for-profit non-reporting entities that comply with Australian Accounting Standards. There is no financial impact.</p>

Future impact of Australian Accounting Standards not yet operative

The Police Service cannot early adopt an Australian Accounting Standard unless specifically permitted by TI 1101 'Application of Australian Accounting Standards and Other Pronouncements'. Consequently, the Police Service has not applied early any following Australian Accounting Standards that have been issued that may impact on the Police Service. Where applicable, these Australian Accounting Standards will be applied from their application date.

The Police Service has determined that there is no or minimal financial impact of the following Standards:

Title	Operative for reporting periods beginning on/ after
AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement	1 January 2013
AASB 119 Employee Benefits	1 January 2013
AASB 1053 Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards	1 July 2013
AASB 2010-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from Reduced Disclosure Requirements [AASB 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 101, 102, 107, 108, 110, 111, 112, 116, 117, 119, 121, 123, 124, 127, 128, 131, 133, 134, 136, 137, 138, 140, 141, 1050, & 1052 and Interpretations 2, 4, 5, 15, 17, 127, 129 & 1052]	1 July 2013
AASB 2011-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Trans-Tasman Convergence Project – Reduced Disclosure requirements [AASB 101 & 1054]	1 July 2013

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ending 30 June 2012

Title	Operative for reporting periods beginning on/ after
AASB 2011-6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Extending Relief from Consolidation, the equity Method and Proportionate Consolidation – Reduced Disclosure Requirements [AASB 127, 128 & 131]	1 July 2013
AASB 2011-8 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 13 [AASB 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 2009-11, 2010-7, 101, 102, 108, 110, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 128, 131, 132, 133, 134, 136, 138, 139, 140, 141, 1004, 1023, & 1038 and Interpretations 2, 4, 12, 13, 14, 17, 19, 131, & 132]	1 January 2013
AASB 2011-10 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 119 (September 2011) [AASB 1, 8, 101, 124, 134, 1049 & 2011-8 and Interpretation 14].	1 January 2013
AASB 2011-11 Amendments to AASB 119 (September 2011) arising from Reduced Disclosure Requirements	1 July 2013
AASB 2012-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Fair Value Measurement – Reduced Disclosure Requirements [AASB 3, 7, 13, 140 & 141]	1 July 2013

The Police Service has not yet determined the application or the potential impact of the following Standards:

Title	Operative for reporting periods beginning on/after
AASB 9 Financial Instruments	1 January 2013
AASB 10 Consolidated Financial Statements	1 January 2013
AASB 11 Joint Arrangements	1 January 2013
AASB 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities	1 January 2013
AASB 127 Separate Financial Statements	1 January 2013
AASB 128 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures	1 January 2013
AASB 2009-11 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9 [AASB 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 101, 102, 108, 112, 118, 121, 127, 128, 131, 132, 136, 139, 1023, & 1038 and Interpretations 10 & 12]	1 July 2013
AASB 2010-7 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9 (December 2010) [AASB 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 101, 102, 108, 112, 118, 120, 121, 127, 128, 131, 132, 136, 137, 139, 1023, & 1038 and Interpretations 2, 5, 10, 12, 19, & 127]	1 January 2013
AASB 2011-7 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Consolidation and Joint Arrangements Standards [AASB 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 2009-11, 101, 107, 112, 118, 121, 124, 132, 133, 136, 138, 139, 1023 & 1038 and Interpretations 5, 9, 16 & 17]	1 January 2013
AASB 2011-9 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income [AASB 1, 5, 7, 101, 112, 120, 121, 132, 133, 134, 1039 & 1049].	1 July 2012

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ending 30 June 2012

	2012	2011
	\$'000	\$'000
6. EMPLOYEE EXPENSES		
Employee benefits expense		
Salaries and wages	628,868	562,414
Annual leave (a)	65,472	61,655
Long service leave (a)	32,079	29,630
Other leave (a)	700	1,566
Superannuation - defined contribution plans (b)	68,582	64,446
Employee housing	38,333	34,217
Relocation and relieving expenses	6,800	6,994
Fringe benefits tax	5,238	5,018
Uniforms and protective clothing	4,510	5,133
Medical expenses (c)	5,428	6,668
Other employee benefits expense	2,443	2,455
	858,453	780,196
Other employee expenses		
Training expenses	4,247	3,620
Workers' compensation including on-costs	3,999	1,515
Other employee expenses	166	243
	8,412	5,378
	866,865	785,574
(a) Includes a superannuation contribution component.		
(b) Defined contribution plans include West State, Gold State and GESB Super Scheme (contributions paid).		
(c) Medical expenses includes post-separation medical benefits.		
7. SUPPLIES AND SERVICES		
Repairs and maintenance	36,141	34,937
Rental, leases and hire	31,952	28,547
Insurances and licences	13,289	13,599
Travel expenses	11,976	9,834
Energy, water and rates	10,024	8,537
Communication expenses	8,027	7,446
Services and contracts	115,340	100,922
Equipment acquisitions	11,869	20,680
Fuels and oils	9,247	8,168
Consumables	8,230	6,841
	256,095	239,511

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ending 30 June 2012

	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
8. DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSE		
Depreciation		
Buildings	13,458	12,110
Vehicles	840	768
Computing and office equipment	3,915	5,302
Aircraft and vessels	1,156	1,118
Livestock	155	181
Leasehold improvements	1,790	892
Other plant and equipment	8,149	6,754
	<u>29,463</u>	<u>27,125</u>
Amortisation		
Software and software developments	12,599	13,242
	<u>42,062</u>	<u>40,367</u>
9. GRANT PAYMENTS		
State Crime Prevention Grants	3,040	3,300
Other grants	18	1,056
Transfer payments	48	-
	<u>3,106</u>	<u>4,356</u>
10. OTHER EXPENSES		
Doubtful debts	2,514	4,096
Loss on forward foreign exchange contracts	67	2,003
Other assets written off (a)	830	1,116
Other expenses from ordinary activities	2,894	2,069
	<u>6,305</u>	<u>9,284</u>

(a) Other assets written off include surplus assets and those write-offs in accordance with the Financial Management Act 2006 located within Note 38.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ending 30 June 2012

	2012	2011
	\$'000	\$'000
11. USER CHARGES AND FEES		
Regulated fees		
Firearms	5,978	4,199
Security and related activities	1,872	1,703
Pawnbrokers and second-hand dealers	58	68
Vehicle escorts	3,836	3,958
Clearance certificates	8,055	7,115
Crash information	166	158
Other regulated fees	835	728
	<u>20,800</u>	<u>17,929</u>
Recoups of services provided	5,351	6,350
Other Recoups	9,159	9,346
	<u>35,310</u>	<u>33,625</u>
12. COMMONWEALTH GRANTS		
Police Recruit Traineeship Program	-	73
National Campaign Against Drug Abuse	146	146
National Counter-terrorism	1,325	247
Other	186	137
	<u>1,657</u>	<u>603</u>
13. CONTRIBUTIONS, SPONSORSHIPS AND DONATIONS		
Contributions		
Employee rental contributions	4,923	4,496
Executive vehicle contributions	222	189
Special series plate contributions	820	820
Other contributions	1,421	35
	<u>7,386</u>	<u>5,540</u>
Sponsorships and Donations		
Sponsorships	207	725
Cash donations	1	1
Non-cash donations	242	271
	<u>450</u>	<u>997</u>
	<u>7,836</u>	<u>6,537</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ending 30 June 2012

	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
14. OTHER REVENUE		
Proceeds from Sale of Equipment items	84	17
Other revenues from ordinary activities	765	712
	<u>849</u>	<u>729</u>
15. NET GAIN / (LOSS) ON DISPOSAL OF NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
(a) Net Gain on Disposal of non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment		
Vehicles	-	28
Net gain	-	28
(b) Net (loss) on Disposal of non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment		
Computing and Office Equipment	(3)	-
Other Plant and Equipment	-	(59)
Net (loss)	(3)	(59)
(c) Net gain/(loss) on Disposal of non-current assets		
Costs of Disposal		
Property, plant and equipment	13	79
	<u>13</u>	<u>79</u>
Proceeds from Disposal		
Property, plant and equipment	10	48
	<u>10</u>	<u>48</u>
Net gain/(loss)	(3)	(31)
16. SERVICE APPROPRIATION		
Appropriations received during the year:		
Service appropriation	1,118,330	1,004,250
Salaries and Allowances Act 1975	3,477	3,325
	<u>1,121,807</u>	<u>1,007,575</u>

Service appropriations fund the net cost of services delivered. The appropriation revenue comprises a cash component and a receivable (asset). The receivable (holding account) comprises the depreciation expense for the year and any agreed increase in leave liability during the year.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ending 30 June 2012

	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
17. STATE GRANTS		
Department of Indigenous Affairs (a)	3,000	-
Road Trauma Trust Account	2,727	2,653
Department of the Attorney General (b)(c)	4,500	1,750
	10,227	4,403

- (a) The grant must be used to fund the establishment of Multi-Function Policing Facilities and associated Infrastructure at remote Indigenous communities. At 30 June 2012, no grant money remains unspent.
- (b) Funds collected under the Criminal Property Confiscation Account are allocated to the Police Service to combat organised crime in Western Australia. At 30 June 2012, \$1,236,806 of funds allocated remains unspent.
- (c) Funds received from the Department of the Attorney General to facilitate the production of training resources for the management of, and response to, psycho-stimulant-related situations. At 30 June 2012, \$33,636 of the funds allocated remains unspent.

18. RESOURCES RECEIVED FREE-OF-CHARGE		
Resources received free-of-charge is determined by the following estimates provided by agencies:		
- Legal services provided by the State Solicitor's Office	1,270	1,484
- Procurement services, building and maintenance project management services and lease management services provided by the Department of Finance	5,267	4,043
- Title searches and valuation services provided by the Western Australian Land Information Authority (Landgate)	1,506	121
- Collection of firearm licences provided by the Department of Transport	139	51
- Labour relation services provided by the Department of Commerce	-	167
- Recruitment services provided by the Public Sector Commission	-	3
	8,182	5,869

Where assets or services have been received free-of-charge or for nominal cost, the Police Service recognises revenues equivalent to the fair value of the assets and/or the fair value of those services that can be reliably measured and which would have been purchased if not donated, and those fair values shall be recognised as assets or expenses, as applicable. Where the contribution of assets or services are in the nature of contributions by owners, the Police Service makes an adjustment directly to equity.

19. ROYALTIES FOR REGIONS FUND		
Regional Infrastructure and Headworks Account	1,300	-
Regional Community Services Account	4,912	1,999
	6,212	1,999

This is a sub-fund within the over-arching 'Royalties for Regions Fund'. The recurrent funds are committed projects and programs in WA regional areas.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ending 30 June 2012

	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
20. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Operating Account		
Amounts appropriated and any revenues subject to net appropriation determinations are deposited into this account, from which all payments are made.	36,310	119,033
Advances		
Advances include permanent and temporary advances allocated to areas within the Police Service.	2,299	2,189
	38,609	121,222
21. RESTRICTED CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Restricted cash assets are those cash assets, the uses of which are restricted, wholly or partly, by regulations or an externally imposed requirement.		
- Current assets (a)	18,930	10,330
- Non-current assets (b)	20,925	16,525
	39,855	26,855
(a) CURRENT ASSETS		
Police Recruit Traineeship Fund		
To hold grant monies received from the Commonwealth for the funding of the Recruit Traineeship program.	721	1,220
National Drug Strategy		
To hold grant monies received from the Commonwealth and the Police Service for the funding of law-enforcement programs relating to alcohol and drug use.	477	518
Receipts in Suspense		
Receipts in suspense refer to monies being retained pending the identification of their purpose. The funds may be cleared by refund to the payer, transfer to the correct account, payment to another government agency or transfer to Treasury.	1,014	447
Australasian Chemical Diversion Conference		
To hold monies relating to the Australasian Chemical Diversion Conference held in Perth in November 2010.	-	36
Royalties for Regions Fund		
To hold monies committed for projects and programs in WA regional areas.	13,763	5,680
National Counter-Terrorism Committee		
To hold monies received by the Police Service from the Commonwealth for the funding of national counter-terrorism exercises.	187	154
Organised Crime Investigation Fund		
To hold monies received from the Confiscation Proceeds Account for the purpose of combating organised crime in Western Australia.	1,229	1,359

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ending 30 June 2012

	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
21. RESTRICTED CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (cont.)		
Psycho-Stimulant Training		
To hold monies received from the Department of the Attorney General to facilitate the production of training resources for the management and response to psycho-stimulant-related situations.	34	34
Woodside Crime and Safety Initiative		
To hold monies received from Woodside Energy for crime and safety initiatives in the Shire of Roebourne.	26	33
Substance Abuse Grant		
To hold grant monies received from the Commonwealth to facilitate strategic initiatives and support for substance abuse activities in Indigenous communities.	255	195
Early Intervention Pilot Project		
To hold grant monies received from the Commonwealth to implement a pilot project to reduce underage drinking through Police referral of eligible young people to treatment agencies.	468	627
BHP Billiton Community Sponsorship		
To hold monies received from BHP Billiton to support community policing initiatives and operations to address criminal and anti-social behaviour in rural communities.	-	27
Leavers WA		
To hold monies received in relation to the activities of Leavers WA – South West.	652	-
Parental Leave		
To hold monies received from the Commonwealth for the payment of paid parental leave to eligible employees.	23	-
State Counter-Terrorism		
To hold monies received from the Department of Premier and Cabinet for State counter-terrorism exercises.	81	-
	18,930	10,330
(b) NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
Accrued Salaries Suspense Account		
Amount held in the suspense account is only to be used for the purpose of meeting the 27th pay in a financial year that occurs every 11 years.	20,925	16,525
	20,925	16,525
22. RECEIVABLES		
Receivables	9,663	7,171
Allowance for impairment of receivables	(6,072)	(4,411)
GST-receivables	5,513	4,886
Accrued income	1,307	750
	10,411	8,396

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ending 30 June 2012

	2012	2011
	\$'000	\$'000
22. RECEIVABLES (cont.)		
Reconciliation of changes in the allowance for impairment of receivables:		
Balance at the start of year	4,411	404
Doubtful debts expense recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income	2,514	4,096
Amounts written off during the year	(853)	(89)
Balance at end of year	6,072	4,411
Credit Risk		
Ageing of receivables past due but not impaired based on the information provided to senior management at reporting date:		
Not more than 2 months	818	46
More than 2 months but less than 4 months	335	45
More than 4 months but less than 1 year	384	45
More than 1 year	75	23
	1,612	159

The Police Service does not hold any collateral as security or other credit enhancements relating to receivables.

23. AMOUNTS RECEIVABLE FOR SERVICES		
Current asset	16,700	18,993
Non-current asset	218,604	177,669
	235,304	196,662

This asset represents the non-cash component of service appropriations. It is restricted in that it can only be used for asset replacement or payment of leave liability. See Note 2(m) 'Amounts receivable for services'.

24. NON-CURRENT ASSETS CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE		
Land	867	13,212
Buildings	1,267	4,800
	2,134	18,012
This is reconciled as follows:		
Opening Balance	18,012	18,920
Add net assets reclassified as held for sale	(10,539)	126
Total assets held for sale	7,473	19,046
Less assets sold	(5,339)	(1,034)
Closing Balance	2,134	18,012

See also Note 2(i) 'Non-current assets (or disposal groups) classified as held for sale' and Note 15 'Net Gain/Loss on Disposal of Non-Current Assets'.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ending 30 June 2012

	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
25. INVENTORIES		
Inventories held for distribution	870	1,194
	870	1,194
26. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS		
Prepayments	6,568	6,862
Forward Foreign Exchange Contracts	3	-
	6,571	6,862
27. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
(a) PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT COMPRISE THE FOLLOWING ASSET CLASSES:		
Land		
At fair value (i)	200,216	179,627
	200,216	179,627
Buildings		
At fair value (i)	455,230	465,488
Accumulated depreciation	(14,739)	(12,861)
	440,491	452,627
Works in Progress		
Buildings under construction	75,114	31,208
Other	19,496	9,246
	94,610	40,454
Vehicles		
At cost	8,543	7,416
Accumulated depreciation	(4,744)	(3,937)
	3,799	3,479
Aircraft and Vessels		
At cost	18,613	17,047
Accumulated depreciation	(7,032)	(5,875)
	11,581	11,172
Computing and Office Equipment		
At cost	45,135	39,873
Accumulated depreciation	(28,559)	(26,489)
	16,576	13,384
Livestock		
At cost	1,367	1,417
Accumulated depreciation	(402)	(392)
	965	1,025

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ending 30 June 2012

	2012	2011
	\$'000	\$'000
27. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (cont.)		
(a) PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT COMPRISE THE FOLLOWING ASSET CLASSES: (cont.)		
Other Plant and Equipment		
At cost	88,371	79,823
Accumulated depreciation	(40,761)	(33,352)
	47,610	46,471
Artwork		
At cost	548	548
	548	548
Leasehold Improvements		
At cost	16,931	9,684
Accumulated amortisation	(3,971)	(3,680)
	12,960	6,004
	829,356	754,791

- (i) Land and buildings were revalued as at 1 July 2011 by the Western Australian Land Information Authority (Landgate). The valuations were performed during the year ended 30 June 2012 and recognised at 1 July 2011. In undertaking the revaluation, fair value was determined by reference to market values for land: \$52,393,150 and buildings: \$13,268,000. For the remaining balance, fair value of land and buildings was determined on the basis of depreciated replacement cost. See Note 2(f) 'Property, plant and equipment'.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ending 30 June 2012

27. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (cont.)

(b) RECONCILIATIONS OF THE CARRYING AMOUNT OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AT THE BEGINNING AND END OF THE REPORTING PERIOD ARE SET OUT BELOW:

2011-12

	Carrying amount at start of the year \$'000	Additions \$'000	Retirements \$'000	Transfers between classes \$'000	Transfer (to)/from assets held for sale \$'000	Impairment losses \$'000	Impairment losses reversal \$'000	Revaluation \$'000	Depreciation \$'000	Carrying amount at end of year \$'000
Land	179,627	-	(85)	-	7,654	-	-	13,020	-	200,216
Buildings	452,627	112	(201)	24,762	2,885	-	-	(26,236)	(13,458)	440,491
Works in progress	40,454	90,110	(192)	(35,762)	-	-	-	-	-	94,610
Vehicles	3,479	1,166	(6)	-	-	-	-	-	(840)	3,799
Aircraft and vessels	11,172	58	-	1,507	-	-	-	-	(1,156)	11,581
Computing and office	13,384	7,107	(67)	67	-	-	-	-	(3,915)	16,576
Livestock	1,025	285	(190)	-	-	-	-	-	(155)	965
Other Plant and equipment	46,471	8,486	(164)	966	-	-	-	-	(8,149)	47,610
Artwork	548	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	548
Leasehold improvements	6,004	-	-	8,746	-	-	-	-	(1,790)	12,960
	754,791	107,324	(905)	286	10,539	-	-	(13,216)	(29,463)	829,356

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ending 30 June 2012

27. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (cont.)

(b) RECONCILIATIONS OF THE CARRYING AMOUNT OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AT THE BEGINNING AND END OF THE REPORTING PERIOD ARE SET OUT BELOW:

2010-11

	Carrying amount at start of the year \$'000	Additions \$'000	Retirements \$'000	Transfers between classes \$'000	Transfer (to)/from assets held for sale \$'000	Impairment losses \$'000	Impairment losses reversal \$'000	Revaluation \$'000	Depreciation \$'000	Carrying amount at end of year \$'000
Land	151,831	8,843	(2,131)	-	(1)	-	-	21,085	-	179,627
Buildings	405,922	127	(171)	28,457	(125)	-	-	30,527	(12,110)	452,627
Works in progress	40,575	41,979	(54)	(42,046)	-	-	-	-	-	40,454
Vehicles	3,982	280	(15)	-	-	-	-	-	(768)	3,479
Aircraft and vessels	11,454	460	(67)	443	-	-	-	-	(1,118)	11,172
Computing and office	12,713	4,884	(52)	1,141	-	-	-	-	(5,302)	13,384
Livestock	896	446	(136)	-	-	-	-	-	(181)	1,025
Other Plant and equipment	32,365	10,373	(293)	10,780	-	-	-	-	(6,754)	46,471
Artwork	548	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	548
Leasehold improvements	5,039	689	-	1,168	-	-	-	-	(892)	6,004
	665,325	68,081	(2,919)	(57)	(126)	-	-	51,612	(27,125)	754,791

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ending 30 June 2012

	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
28. INTANGIBLE ASSETS		
(a) INTANGIBLE ASSETS COMPRISE THE FOLLOWING ASSET CLASSES:		
Computing software		
At cost	149,562	145,636
Accumulated amortisation	(106,612)	(94,015)
	42,950	51,621
Software Development in Progress	20,554	7,154
	63,504	58,775

(b) RECONCILIATIONS OF THE CARRYING AMOUNT OF INTANGIBLES AT THE BEGINNING AND END OF THE REPORTING PERIOD ARE SET OUT BELOW:

2011-12

	Carrying amount at start of the year \$'000	Additions \$'000	Retirements \$'000	Transfers between classes \$'000	Transfer (to)/from assets held for sale \$'000	Impairment losses \$'000	Impairment losses reversal \$'000	Revaluation \$'000	Amortisation \$'000	Carrying amount at end of year \$'000
Computing software	51,621	19	-	3,909	-	-	-	-	(12,599)	42,950
Software in progress	7,154	17,815	(220)	(4,195)	-	-	-	-	-	20,554
	58,775	17,834	(220)	(286)	-	-	-	-	(12,599)	63,504

2010-11

	Carrying amount at start of the year \$'000	Additions \$'000	Retirements \$'000	Transfers between classes \$'000	Transfer (to)/from assets held for sale \$'000	Impairment losses \$'000	Impairment losses reversal \$'000	Revaluation \$'000	Amortisation \$'000	Carrying amount at end of year \$'000
Computing software	58,424	936	-	5,503	-	-	-	-	(13,242)	51,621
Software in progress	5,309	7,748	(457)	(5,446)	-	-	-	-	-	7,154
	63,733	8,684	(457)	57	-	-	-	-	(13,242)	58,775

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ending 30 June 2012

	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
29. PROVISIONS		
PROVISIONS COMPRISE THE FOLLOWING ITEMS:		
(i) Current liabilities		
(a) Employee benefits provision	146,209	129,856
(b) Other provisions	480	359
	146,689	130,215
(ii) Non-current liabilities		
(a) Employee benefits provision	54,397	49,284
(b) Other provisions	178	133
	54,575	49,417
	201,264	179,632
(a) EMPLOYEE BENEFITS PROVISIONS HAVE BEEN RECOGNISED IN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS FOLLOWS:		
- Current liabilities (i)	146,209	129,856
- Non-current liabilities (ii)	54,397	49,284
	200,606	179,140
(i) CURRENT LIABILITIES		
- Annual leave *	50,354	48,139
- Long service leave **	90,639	77,618
- 38-hour leave	528	391
- Special paid leave	256	226
- Time off in lieu/banked leave	513	505
- Purchased leave	1,749	1,490
- Deferred leave ***	876	789
- Post-separation medical benefits	1,294	698
	146,209	129,856
(ii) NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		
- Long service leave	48,703	42,978
- 38-hour leave	2,855	2,607
- Post-separation medical benefits	2,839	3,699
	54,397	49,284

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ending 30 June 2012

	2012	2011
	\$'000	\$'000
29. PROVISIONS (cont.)		
(a) Employee Benefits Provisions (cont.)		
* Annual leave liabilities including leave loading have been classified as current as there is no unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after reporting date. Assessments indicate that actual settlement of the liabilities will occur as follows:		
- Within 12 months of reporting date	44,805	43,339
- More than 12 months after reporting date	5,549	4,800
	50,354	48,139
** Long service leave liabilities have been classified as current as there is no unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after reporting date. Assessments indicate that actual settlement of the liabilities will occur as follows:		
- Within 12 months of reporting date	22,780	19,853
- More than 12 months after reporting date	116,562	100,743
	139,342	120,596
*** Deferred leave liabilities have been classified as current as there is no unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after reporting date. Assessments indicate that actual settlement of the liabilities will occur as follows:		
- Within 12 months of reporting date	193	197
- More than 12 months after reporting date	683	592
	876	789
(b) OTHER PROVISIONS HAVE BEEN RECOGNISED IN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS FOLLOWS:		
(i) Current liabilities		
- Non-Employee Benefits On-Costs	480	359
	480	359
(ii) Non-current liabilities		
- Non-Employee Benefits On-Costs	178	133
	178	133
The settlement of leave liabilities gives rise to the payment of employment on-costs including workers' compensation and medical benefits.		
Movement in Other provisions		
Carrying amount at start of year	492	248
Net amount of additional provision recognised	166	244
Carrying amount at end of year	658	492

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ending 30 June 2012

	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
30. OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Sundry Accruals		
- Accrued salaries *	18,410	13,240
- Accrued superannuation *	1,579	1,313
- Staff leave loading expense	4,821	3,820
- Fringe benefit tax liability	1,287	1,197
* Accrued salaries and superannuation have been calculated for six working days from 22 June to 30 June 2012.		
Forward Foreign Exchange Contracts	-	1,411
	26,097	20,981
31. EQUITY		
Equity represents the residual interest in the net assets of the Police Service. The Government holds the equity interest in the Police Service on behalf of the community. The Asset Revaluation Surplus represents that portion of equity resulting from the revaluation of non-current assets.		
Contributed equity (a)	492,699	469,709
Asset revaluation surplus (b)	350,955	362,934
Accumulated surplus/(deficiency)	143,362	126,510
	987,016	959,153
(a) CONTRIBUTED EQUITY		
Balance at the start of the year	469,709	386,217
Contributions by Owners		
Capital appropriations (i)	2,976	70,737
Royalties for Regions Fund - Regional Infrastructure and Headworks Account	33,100	6,700
Transfer of net assets from other agencies (ii)		
- Land and buildings assumed	-	9,270
Total contributions by owners	36,076	86,707
Distributions to owners		
Transfer of net assets to other agencies (ii)		
- Land and buildings transferred to the Department for Regional Development and Lands	(5,624)	(3,215)
- Other transfers	(7,462)	-
Total distributions to owners	(13,086)	(3,215)
Balance at the end of the year	492,699	469,709

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ending 30 June 2012

	2012	2011
	\$'000	\$'000
31. EQUITY (cont.)		
(i) Under TI 955 'Contributions by Owners Made to Wholly Owned Public Sector Entities' Capital appropriations have been designated as contributions by owners in accordance with AASB Interpretation 1038 'Contributions by Owners Made to Wholly-Owned Public Sector Entities'.		
(ii) Under TI 955, non-discretionary (non-reciprocal) transfers of net assets between State government agencies have been designated as contributions by owners in accordance with AASB Interpretation 1038, where the transferee agency accounts for a non-discretionary (non-reciprocal) transfer of net assets as a contribution by owners and the transferor agency accounts for the transfer as a distribution to owners.		
(iii) TI 955 requires non-reciprocal transfers of net assets to Government to be accounted for as distribution to owners.		
(b) ASSET REVALUATION SURPLUS		
Balance at the start of the year	362,934	316,049
Correction of prior period errors	6,350	-
Restated balance at start of the year	369,284	316,049
Net revaluation increments/(decrements):		
Land	13,020	21,085
Buildings	(26,236)	30,527
	(13,216)	51,612
Transfer to accumulated surplus/(deficiency) on sale of previously revalued assets	(5,113)	(4,727)
Balance at the end of the year	350,955	362,934
(c) ACCUMULATED SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)		
Balance at the start of the year	126,510	139,566
Correction of prior period errors	(6,350)	-
Restated balance at start of the year	120,160	139,566
Result for the year	18,089	(17,783)
Transfer of revalued amounts of assets sold	5,113	4,727
Balance at the end of the year	143,362	126,510
32. NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS		
(a) RECONCILIATION OF CASH		
Cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the Statement of Cash Flows is reconciled to the related items in the Statement of Financial Position as follows:		
Cash and cash equivalents (see Note 20)	38,609	121,222
Restricted cash and cash equivalents (see Note 21)	39,855	26,855
	78,464	148,077

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ending 30 June 2012

		2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
32. NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (cont.)			
(b) RECONCILIATION OF NET COST OF SERVICES TO NET CASH FLOWS PROVIDED BY/(USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net cost of services		(1,128,339)	(1,037,629)
Adjustment for non-cash items:			
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment expense		42,062	40,367
Resources received free-of-charge		7,971	5,476
Donated assets		(209)	(269)
Doubtful and bad debts expense		2,514	4,096
Net loss/(gain) on sale of non-current assets		3	31
Net loss/(gain) on foreign currency transactions		(377)	2,003
Adjustment to carrying value of assets		(2,914)	(3,357)
(Increase)/decrease in assets:			
Receivables	(iii)	(1,389)	1,263
Prepayments		291	(1,091)
Inventories		324	(938)
Increase/(decrease) in liabilities:			
Payables	(iii)	(20,766)	(1,641)
Sundry accruals		6,529	4,466
Provisions		21,631	19,694
Income in advance		-	(73)
Net GST receipts/(payments)	(i)	(2,958)	(658)
Change in GST (receivables)/payables	(ii)	2,332	1
		55,044	69,370
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities		(1,073,295)	(968,259)

(i) This is the net GST paid/received, i.e. cash transactions.

(ii) This reverses out the GST in receivables and payables.

(iii) The Australian Taxation Office (ATO) receivables/payables in respect of GST and the receivables/payables in respect of the sale/purchase of non-current assets are not included in these items as they do not form part of the reconciling items.

(c) NON-CASH FINANCING AND INVESTING ACTIVITIES

During the financial year, the Police Service received donated assets from external parties totalling \$209,100 compared to \$269,238 in 2010-11.

During the year, there were \$5,624,208 of assets transferred to Department for Regional Development and Lands compared to \$3,214,579 in 2010-11. In addition, there were \$7,461,631 of assets transferred to other government agencies in 2011-12 compared to \$0 in 2010-11.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ending 30 June 2012

	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
33. COMMITMENTS		
(a) CAPITAL EXPENDITURE COMMITMENTS		
Capital expenditure commitments, being contracted capital expenditure additional to the amounts reported in the financial statements are payable as follows:		
Within one year	22,209	88,949
Later than one year and not later than five years	25,262	42,273
	47,471	131,222
(b) LEASE COMMITMENTS		
Operating lease commitments contracted for at the reporting date but not recognised in the financial statements are payable as follows:		
Within one year	29,693	29,904
Later than one year and not later than five years	94,147	92,778
Later than five years	46	-
	123,886	122,682
Representing:		
Non-cancellable operating leases	123,886	122,682
	123,886	122,682
(c) OTHER EXPENDITURE COMMITMENTS		
Other expenditure commitments at the reporting date arising through the placement of purchase orders or non-cancellable agreements and are payable as follows:		
Within one year	69,672	48,051
Later than one year and not later than five years	120,184	114,860
Later than five years	16	136
	189,872	163,047

The above commitments are all inclusive of GST.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ending 30 June 2012

34. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(a) FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

Financial instruments held by the Police Service are cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash and cash equivalents, receivables, payables and derivative financial instruments. All of the Police Service's cash is held in the public bank account (non-interest bearing). The Police Service has limited exposure to financial risks. The Police Service's overall risk management program focuses on managing the risks identified below.

Credit risk

Credit risk arises when there is the possibility of third parties defaulting on their contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Police Service.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at reporting date in relation to each class of recognised financial assets is the gross carrying amount of those assets inclusive of any provisions for impairment, as shown in the table at Note 34(c).

Credit risk associated with the Police Service's financial assets is minimal because the main receivable is the amounts receivable for services (Holding Account). For receivables other than from Government, the Police Service recovers costs associated with providing services and has policies in place to ensure that receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis to mitigate exposure to bad debt. There are no significant concentrations of credit risk.

Allowance for impairment of receivables is determined by reviewing each debt at reporting date and assessing its collectability.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises when the Police Service is unable to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Police Service is exposed to liquidity risk through its trading in the normal course of business.

The Police Service has appropriate procedures to manage cash flows including drawdowns of appropriations by monitoring forecast cash flows to ensure that sufficient funds are available to meet its commitments.

Market risk

The Police Service is not exposed to interest rate risk because cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash are non-interest bearing and have no borrowings.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ending 30 June 2012

	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
34. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont.)		
(b) CATEGORIES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS		
In addition to cash, the carrying amounts of each of the following categories of financial assets and financial liabilities at the reporting date are as follows:		
Financial Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	38,609	121,222
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	39,855	26,855
Receivables (i)	240,202	200,172
Derivative Financial Instruments	3	-
Financial Liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	38,334	53,984
(i) The amount of receivables excludes GST recoverable from ATO.		

(c) FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT DISCLOSURES

Credit Risk, Liquidity Risk and Interest Rate Risk Exposure

The following table details the exposure to liquidity risk and interest rate risk as at reporting date. The Police Service's maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying amount of the financial assets as shown in the following table. The table is based on information provided to senior management of the Police Service. The contractual maturity amounts in the table are representative of the undiscounted amounts at reporting date.

The Police Service does not hold any collateral as security or other credit enhancements relating to the financial assets it holds.

The Police Service does not hold any financial assets that required their terms re-negotiated that would have otherwise resulted in them being past due or impaired.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ending 30 June 2012

34. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont.)

(c) FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT DISCLOSURES

Interest Rate Risk Exposure and Maturity Analysis of Financial Liabilities

2011-12	Contractual Maturity Rates						Total \$'000
	Weighted average effective interest rate %	Variable interest rate \$'000	Less than 1 year \$'000	1 to 5 years \$'000	More than 5 years \$'000	Non-interest bearing \$'000	
Financial Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	38,609	38,609
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	39,855	39,855
Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	4,898	4,898
Amounts receivable for services	-	-	-	-	-	235,304	235,304
Derivative Financial Instruments	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
	-	-	-	-	-	318,669	318,669
Financial Liabilities							
Payables	-	-	-	-	-	12,237	12,237
Other accrued expenses	-	-	-	-	-	26,097	26,097
Derivative Financial Instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	38,334	38,334
Net Financial Assets (Liabilities)	-	-	-	-	-	280,335	280,335

2010-11	Contractual Maturity Rates						Total \$'000
	Weighted average effective interest rate %	Variable interest rate \$'000	Less than 1 year \$'000	1 to 5 years \$'000	More than 5 years \$'000	Non-interest bearing \$'000	
Financial Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	121,222	121,222
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	26,855	26,855
Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	3,510	3,510
Amounts receivable for services	-	-	-	-	-	196,662	196,662
Derivative Financial Instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	348,249	348,249
Financial Liabilities							
Payables	-	-	-	-	-	33,003	33,003
Other accrued expenses	-	-	-	-	-	19,570	19,570
Derivative Financial Instruments	-	-	-	-	-	1,411	1,411
	-	-	-	-	-	53,984	53,984
Net Financial Assets (Liabilities)	-	-	-	-	-	294,265	294,265

The amount of receivables excludes GST recoverable from the ATO (statutory receivable)

Interest Rate Sensitivity Analysis

The Police Service is not subject to interest rate risk because cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash and cash equivalents are non-interest bearing and have no borrowings.

Fair Values

All financial assets and liabilities recognised in the Statement of Financial Position, whether they are carried at cost or fair value, are recognised at amounts that represent a reasonable approximation of fair value unless otherwise stated in the applicable notes.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ending 30 June 2012

	2012	2011
	\$'000	\$'000
35. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES		
UNSETTLED LEGAL CLAIMS AND ACT OF GRACE PAYMENTS		
The value reported represents the maximum obligation potentially payable for the claims on hand at 30 June 2012.	437	447
MEDICAL EXPENSES		
Under Police Regulations and the current Enterprise Bargaining and Workplace Agreement, the Police Service is obliged to reimburse sworn officers for their medical expenses. Work-related medical expenses are met in full by the Police Service. Non-work-related medical expenses are reimbursed to the amount not covered by Medicare and private health providers. The total liability in respect of work-related medical costs is not able to be reliably measured at 30 June 2012.		
36. REMUNERATION OF AUDITOR		
Remuneration payable to the Auditor General for the financial year is as follows:		
Auditing the accounts, financial statements and performance indicators	163	154

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ending 30 June 2012

37. REMUNERATION OF SENIOR OFFICERS (cont.)

DEFINITION OF A SENIOR OFFICER

A Senior Officer means a person, by whatever name called, who is concerned or takes part in the management of the agency. The agency's Senior Officers comprise uniformed members of the Police Service Command group and other senior public servants.

REMUNERATION BENEFITS

The number of Senior Officers, whose total of fees, salaries, superannuation and other benefits for the financial year, fall within the following bands:

\$	2012	2011
40,001 - 50,000	-	1
50,001 - 60,000	2	-
100,001 - 110,000	1	-
130,001 - 140,000	1	2
150,001 - 160,000	1	2
160,001 - 170,000	3	3
170,001 - 180,000	1	-
180,001 - 190,000	1	1
210,001 - 220,000	-	3
220,001 - 230,000	-	1
230,001 - 240,000	2	-
240,001 - 250,000	1	2
250,001 - 260,000	-	2
260,001 - 270,000	2	-
270,001 - 280,000	1	-
280,001 - 290,000	1	-
290,001 - 300,000	2	1 (iii)
340,001 - 350,000	-	1
370,001 - 380,000	1	-
510,001 - 520,000	1	-
540,001 - 550,000	-	1
	21	20

	2012	2011
	\$'000	\$'000
	4,658	4,352

The total remuneration of Senior Officers is:

- (i) Includes senior officers where periods of service is less than twelve months.
- (ii) No senior officers are members of the Pension Scheme.
- (iii) Band included a payout of long service leave.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ending 30 June 2012

		2012	2011
		\$'000	\$'000
38.	SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION		
(a)	WRITE-OFFS		
	Write-offs approved in accordance with section 48 of the Financial Management Act 2006 related to:		
	Bad debts *	923	100
	Assets written off from the asset register *	34	44
	Other public property **	145	98
		1,102	242
	* Bad debts and asset register write-offs have been reflected within the Statement of Comprehensive Income.		
	** Other public property written off includes items of equipment not capitalised within the asset register. The value reported above is the estimated written down replacement cost. This amount is not reflected within the Statement of Comprehensive Income.		
	Public and other property, revenue and debts due to the State were written-off in accordance with section 48 of the Financial Management Act 2006 under the authority of:		
	(i) Bad Debts		
	The Accountable Authority	923	100
		923	100
	(ii) Assets		
	The Accountable Authority	34	44
		34	44
	(iii) Other Public Property		
	The Accountable Authority	145	98
		145	98
(b)	LOSSES OF PUBLIC MONEY AND PUBLIC OR OTHER PROPERTY THROUGH THEFT OR DEFAULT		
	Losses of public property through theft, default or otherwise	179	142
	Losses of public money	923	100
		1,102	242
(c)	GIFTS OF PUBLIC PROPERTY		
	Gifts of public property provided by the Police Service	236	132

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ending 30 June 2012

39. AFFILIATED BODIES

An affiliated body is one which receives more than half its funding and resources from the Police Service but is not subject to operational control by the Police Service. The Police Service had no affiliated bodies during the financial year.

40. EVENTS OCCURRING AFTER THE END OF THE REPORTING PERIOD

The Police Service is not aware of any events occurring after the reporting date that have a significant financial effect on the financial statements.

41. EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

Significant variations between estimates and actual results for income and expense as presented in the financial statement titled 'Summary of Consolidated Account Appropriations and Income Estimates' are shown below. Significant variations are considered to be those greater than 10 per cent.

		2012	2012	
		Estimate	Actual	Variation
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
(a)	SIGNIFICANT VARIANCES BETWEEN ESTIMATES AND ACTUAL			
(i)	TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS TO DELIVER SERVICES			
	Service Expenditure			
	The variance between the 2012 estimated actual and 2012 actual is attributable to a number of factors including funding associated with CHOGM, Hoon and No MDL, Long Service Leave Expense, Enhanced District Allowance, ICT Programs repositioning, 2011 Police Officer EBA and Summer Crime Reduction Strategy.			
	Variations between budget and actual for the following services are driven by operational needs and circumstances that occur during the year, which necessitate the redirection of resources to meet the service needs. The service mix is defined by survey results which fluctuate depended on the demands during the survey period, due to the reactive nature of Policing. Subsequently, operational needs may result in diversion from the original allocation. The actual service costs are calculated through a survey undertaken during the year. The survey records the hours officers spent on each service. This forms the basis for actual allocations for the financial year.			
	Intelligence and protective services	151,103	161,664	10,561
	Crime prevention and public order	71,122	95,848	24,726
	Community support (non-offence incidents)	90,554	84,448	(6,106)
	Emergency management and co-ordination	28,187	35,207	7,020
	Response to and investigation of offences	463,981	474,277	10,296
	Services to the judicial process	106,470	112,171	5,701
	Traffic law enforcement and management	219,488	210,821	(8,667)
		1,130,905	1,174,436	43,531

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ending 30 June 2012

		2012	2012	
		Estimate	Actual	Variation
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
41.	EXPLANATORY STATEMENT (cont.)			
(ii)	CAPITAL CONTRIBUTION	65,593	2,976	(62,617)

The decrease of \$62.617 million represents the cashflow requirement for the year for various asset investment projects where implementation dates have varied from original estimates. The decrease is the net impact of the capital works re-positioning into future years and changing the mix between the capital contribution and service appropriation.

The major projects are the Information and Communications Technology program, West Metropolitan District Accommodation Upgrade, Perth Police Complex, Speed and Red Light Camera upgrades and the Western Suburbs and Cockburn Central Police Stations.

(iii)	CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNT INCOME	650	770	120
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Administered Income mainly comprises of Sale of Lost, Stolen and Forfeited Property and Firearm Infringement Fines. The volumes for both, and values of stolen property auctioned can fluctuate substantially from year to year.

		2012	2011	
		Actual	Actual	Variation
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
(b)	SIGNIFICANT VARIANCES BETWEEN ACTUAL AND PRIOR YEAR ACTUALS			
(i)	TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS TO DELIVER SERVICES			
	Service Expenditure			
	The variation of \$95.285 million represents the increase in total cost of service which is mainly attributable to new initiatives and normal cost increase. The variations comprise of increased appropriations, increase in revenues and movements in assets and liabilities. Also the reactive nature of policing causes fluctuations in the internal allocation and application of resources according to the operational demands that exist at the time. A significant component of the differential is attributable to pay increases to police officers and police staff, the continued implementations of the additional police officers, auxiliary police officers and police staff programs during 2011-12, and the CHOGM event.			
	Intelligence and protective services	161,664	120,312	41,352
	Crime prevention and public order	95,848	72,613	23,235
	Community support (non-offence incidents)	84,448	88,111	(3,663)
	Emergency management and co-ordination	35,207	27,756	7,451
	Response to and investigation of offences	474,277	451,152	23,125
	Services to the judicial process	112,171	104,046	8,125
	Traffic law enforcement and management	210,821	215,161	(4,340)
		1,174,436	1,079,151	95,285

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ending 30 June 2012

		2012	2011	Variation
		Actual	Actual	\$'000
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
41. EXPLANATORY STATEMENT (cont.)				
(ii)	CAPITAL CONTRIBUTION	2,976	70,737	(67,761)
	<p>The Asset Investment Program annual expenditures will vary each year depended on the planned expenditures for the various projects within the program. Normally there may be substantial variations from one year to the next. Significant programs for 2011/12 include Perth Police Complex, Information and Communications Technology program, Speed and Red Light Camera upgrades, West Metropolitan District Accommodation upgrade and Payments for Fixed Asset purchases.</p> <p>The majority of the decrease is attributable to funding the 2011/12 capital works program from Cash at Bank holdings and resulted in the capital drawdown being flowed into out-years.</p>			
(iii)	CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNT INCOME			
	Revenue	770	537	233
	<p>Administered Income mainly comprises of Sale of Lost, Stolen and Forfeited Property and Firearm Infringement Fines. The increase in Firearms Infringement Revenue of \$0.116 million is the result of enhancements within the infringement process. Revenue from the Sale of Lost, Stolen and Forfeited Property has increased \$0.118 million in 2011/12.</p>			
			2012	
			\$'000	
(c) DETAILS OF AUTHORISATION TO EXPEND IN ADVANCE OF APPROPRIATION				
	To meet initiatives approved during the financial year and other unavoidable costs, the following supplementary funding appropriation requests were approved.			
	Delivery of services			7,014
				7,014
	Delivery of services			
	Increases to appropriation limits included:			
	Summer Crime Reduction Strategy			2,000
	Post Separation Medical Benefits			953
	ICT Infrastructure Replacement & continuity, Core Business Development & Continuity			3,727
	Speed and Red Light Camera Upgrade			1,018
	Cannabis Law Reform Project			42
	West Metropolitan District Accommodation Upgrade			(507)
	Magistrates Team			(219)

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ending 30 June 2012

		2012	2011
		\$'000	\$'000
42.	SCHEDULE OF ADMINISTERED ITEMS		
	ADMINISTERED EXPENSES AND INCOME EXPENSES		
	EXPENSES		
	Transfer payments	686	456
	Commission expenses	85	81
	Total administered expenses	771	537
	INCOME		
	Sale of lost, stolen and forfeited property	631	513
	Fines and infringements	140	24
	Total administered income	771	537

There were no administered assets or liabilities for the period.

Administered income and expenses are not reported by service because they cannot be reliably attributed to the services provided by the Police Service.

		2012	2011
		\$'000	\$'000
43.	SPECIAL PURPOSE ACCOUNTS		
	Special purpose accounts includes receipts of monies, for which the Police Service only performs a custodial role. As the monies collected cannot be used for the achievement of the agency's objectives, they are not brought to account in the Statement of Financial Position. These include:		
	(a) FOUND MONEY TRUST		
	Opening Balance 1 July 2011	87	112
	Receipts	247	191
	Payments	261	216
	Closing Balance at 30 June 2012	73	87

Purpose

To hold monies which have been found and surrendered to the Police Service, and for which the lawful owner has not been ascertained within seven days of receipt of the monies by the receiving officer.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ending 30 June 2012

	2012	2011
	\$'000	\$'000
43. SPECIAL PURPOSE ACCOUNTS		
(b) STOLEN MONIES TRUST		
Opening Balance 1 July 2011	184	198
Receipts	228	53
Payments	209	67
Closing Balance at 30 June 2012	203	184
Purpose		
To hold monies seized by the Police Service believed to be stolen monies pending prosecution.		
Monies seized by police officers and believed to be stolen are held pending identification of the rightful owner. In the event that the funds remain unclaimed, they are dealt with in accordance with the application of the <i>Unclaimed Money Act 1990</i> .		
(c) SEIZED MONIES TRUST		
Opening Balance 1 July 2011	9,802	11,198
Receipts	6,662	4,091
Payments	3,322	5,487
Closing Balance at 30 June 2012	13,142	9,802
Purpose		
To hold monies seized by officers of the Police Service in the exercise of relevant statutory powers.		
(d) DECEASED ESTATE MONIES		
Opening Balance 1 July 2011	32	84
Receipts	53	64
Payments	67	116
Closing Balance at 30 June 2012	18	32
Purpose		
To hold monies found on deceased persons by officers of the Police Service in the exercise of relevant statutory powers.		

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Certification of Key Performance Indicators

for the year ended 30 June 2012

I hereby certify that the Key Performance Indicators are based on proper records, are relevant and appropriate for assisting users to assess the Police Service's performance, and fairly represent the performance of the Police Service for the financial year ended 30 June 2012.



Karl J O'Callaghan APM

COMMISSIONER OF POLICE

6 September 2012



DEDICATED
TO SERVING THE
COMMUNITY
OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Key Performance Indicators

INTRODUCTION

Under the provisions of the *Financial Management Act 2006*, agencies are required to disclose in their annual report key effectiveness and efficiency indicators that provide information on the extent to which agency level government desired outcomes have been achieved, or contributed to, through the delivery of services and the allocation of resources.

The WA Police utilises an Outcome Based Management (OBM) framework to facilitate, monitor and evaluate the best use of resources for policing. This framework includes key effectiveness and efficiency indicators that show how services contributed to the achievement of outcomes. Evaluation of these performance indicators ensures that they provide performance information to assist in management decision-making as well as meeting accountability and disclosure requirements.

OUTCOME FRAMEWORK

Policing priorities are structured around three outcomes: Lawful behaviour and community safety; Offenders apprehended and dealt with in accordance with the law; and Lawful road-user behaviour. These outcomes contribute to meeting the high level government goal of "Greater focus on achieving results in key service delivery areas for the benefit of all Western Australians". There are seven policing services provided to the community under the outcomes.

Government Goal	What we sought to achieve (Outcomes)	The services we provided in 2011-12
Outcomes Based Service Delivery: Greater focus on achieving results in key service delivery areas for the benefit of all Western Australians	Outcome 1: Lawful behaviour and community safety	Service 1: Intelligence and Protective Services Service 2: Crime Prevention and Public Order Service 3: Community Support (Non-Offence Incidents) Service 4: Emergency Management and Coordination
	Outcome 2: Offenders apprehended and dealt with in accordance with the law	Service 5: Response to and investigation of offences Service 6: Services to the judicial process
	Outcome 3: Lawful road-user behaviour	Service 7: Traffic law enforcement and management

The WA Police is currently reviewing its OBM structure and Key Performance Indicators (KPIs). Amendments to the structure will be reflected in both the 2014-15 Budget Statements and Annual Report.

PERFORMANCE FRAMEWORK

The performance of the WA Police is measured through KPIs comprised of effectiveness indicators and efficiency indicators. Effectiveness indicators provide information about the extent to which the agency is achieving its outcomes, while efficiency indicators monitor the efficiency with which a service is delivered.

The three outcomes of the WA Police are assessed through six key effectiveness indicators. As there are not necessarily clear-cut boundaries between each outcome, which can overlap, some of these KPIs are relevant to more than one outcome. For example, KPI 1 – Community satisfaction with police services is the main performance indicator for Outcome 1 – Lawful behaviour and community safety, but is also a secondary KPI for Outcomes 2 and 3. The following table shows the KPIs for each of the outcomes. For reporting purposes, each outcome has at least one KPI that has been highlighted in bold, with secondary KPIs shown in italics.

Key Effectiveness Indicators

Outcome 1: Lawful behaviour and community safety	Outcome 2: Offenders apprehended and dealt with in accordance with the law	Outcome 3: Lawful road-user behaviour
KPI 1 Community satisfaction with police services	<i>KPI 1 Community satisfaction with police services</i>	<i>KPI 1 Community satisfaction with police services</i>
KPI 2 Community perception of level of crime	<i>KPI 2 Community perception of level of crime</i>	
KPI 3 Emergency management preparedness		
<i>KPI 4 Sanction rate for offences</i>	KPI 4 Sanction rate for offences	
<i>KPI 5 Support to judicial processes resulting in successful prosecutions</i>	KPI 5 Support to judicial processes resulting in successful prosecutions	
<i>KPI 6 Traffic law enforcement</i>		KPI 6 Traffic law enforcement

Performance Framework

The efficiency of the seven services delivered by the WA Police is assessed through a range of cost and timeliness key efficiency indicators as shown in the table below.

Key Efficiency Indicators

Service 1: Intelligence and Protective Services	Service 2: Crime Prevention and Public Order	Service 3: Community Support (Non-Offence Incidents)	Service 4: Emergency management and coordination	Service 5: Response to and investigation of offences	Service 6: Services to the judicial process	Service 7: Traffic law enforcement and management
Cost						
Average cost per hour for providing service(s)	Average cost per hour for providing service(s)	Average cost per hour for providing service(s)	Average cost per hour for providing service(s)	Average cost per response/ investigation	Average cost per hour for providing service(s) Average cost per guilty plea Average cost per non-guilty plea	Average cost per hour for providing service(s)
Timeliness						
		Percentage of 131444 calls for police assistance or attendance answered within 20 seconds Percentage of 131444 calls abandoned		Percentage of emergency '000' calls for urgent police assistance or attendance answered within 20 seconds Percentage of '000' emergency calls answered on first presentation Average time taken to respond to urgent calls for police assistance in the metropolitan area from call received (entered) to arrival at scene for Priority 1-2 and 3 calls		

EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

OUTCOME 1: LAWFUL BEHAVIOUR AND COMMUNITY SAFETY

This outcome relates to the WA Police influencing lawful behaviour, safety, security and public order by providing services and delivering programs that are responsive to the needs of a diverse community. This is achieved through:

- Working together with the community.
- Visible and targeted policing.
- Establishing and maintaining partnerships with other relevant agencies and stakeholders to develop crime prevention strategies.
- Identifying, assessing and managing risks to the community.
- Maintaining a high level of preparedness for emergencies including appropriate responses to terrorism.

The extent to which this outcome is being achieved is assessed through three effectiveness indicators: community satisfaction with police services, community perception of level of crime, and emergency management preparedness.

Key Performance Indicator 1

Community satisfaction with police services

Indicator 1.1: The percentage of the community who were 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' with services provided by police.

Indicator 1.2: The percentage of the community who were 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' with the service received during their most recent contact with police.

Customer satisfaction is a widely accepted measure of organisational performance. The WA community are the customers of the services provided by the WA Police. The community's satisfaction with police services, which reflects the perceived level of lawful behaviour, safety, security and public order, is measured by the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing. This survey measures two aspects of satisfaction with police services – general satisfaction overall and satisfaction with services received during the most recent contact with police. Together, these provide a relevant primary indicator of how effectively the WA Police is achieving Outcome 1 – Lawful behaviour and community safety and are a secondary indicator of community perceptions for Outcomes 2 and 3.

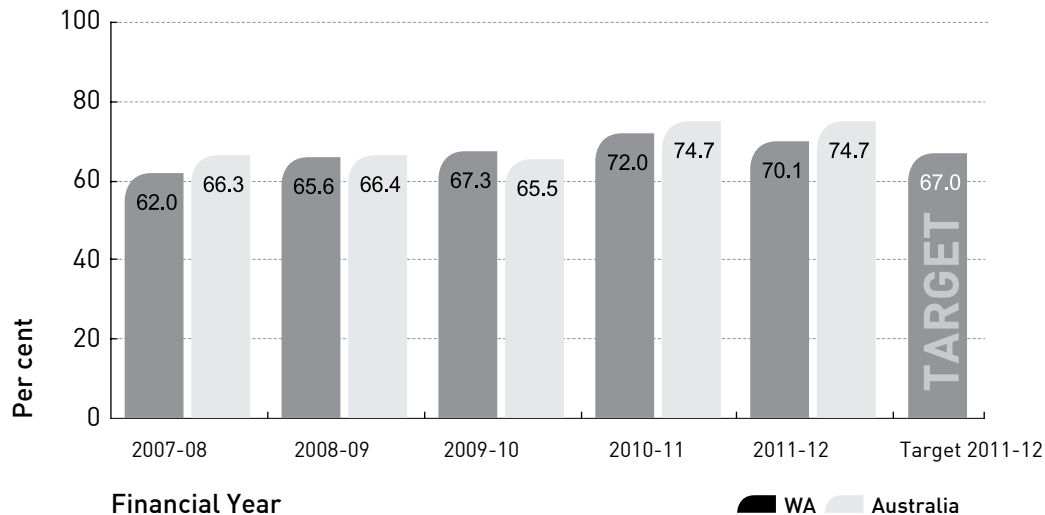
Effectiveness Indicators

Indicators 1.1 and 1.2 illustrate the WA community's level of satisfaction over time and in comparison with the national result. The level of satisfaction is measured by the percentage of people who were either 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' with police services.

It is important to note that public perceptions might not reflect actual levels of police performance, because many factors—including individual experiences, hearsay and media reporting—can influence people's satisfaction with police services.

Indicator 1.1

The percentage of the community who were 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' with services provided by police, 2007-08 to 2011-12 ^{(a)(b)(c)}



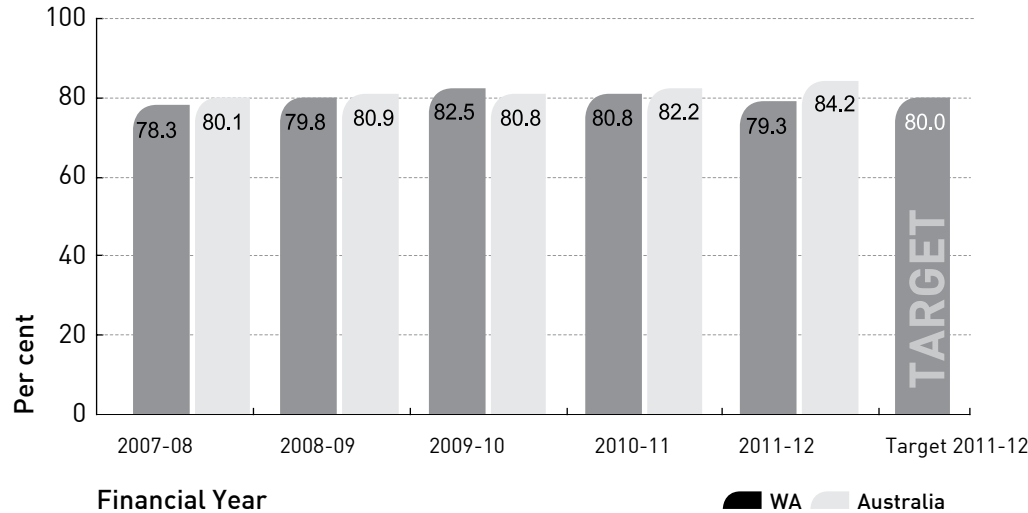
Analysis

- In 2011-12, the level of satisfaction with police services in WA decreased to 70.1 per cent compared with 2010-11 (72.0 per cent). The WA level of satisfaction was significantly lower than the national level of satisfaction (74.7 per cent). The 2011-12 national result was the same as 2010-11.
- The WA Police achieved the 2011-12 target of greater than or equal to 67 per cent.

Effectiveness Indicators

Indicator 1.2

The percentage of the community who were 'satisfied or 'very satisfied' with the service received during their most recent contact with police, 2007-08 to 2011-12 ^{(a)(b)(c)}



Notes:

- (a) This indicator is derived from the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing that commenced in July 2001. The survey is conducted by telephone using the service provider's Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing facilities. Interviewing is conducted each month. Eligible respondents are required to be aged 15 years or over. Respondents are chosen from each contacted household by the next birthday method. People who work for the police, or who live in a household with someone who works for the police, are excluded from the survey. A random sample of telephone numbers is generated for each police district within Western Australia using the Random Digit Dialling (RDD) method. The random sampling method used allows both listed and unlisted numbers in all active telephone exchanges to be included in the sample. The overall sample is stratified by police district to ensure a sufficient sample is collected for each police district each quarter. Each police district has a monthly quota of interviews to ensure interviewing is spread evenly across the full year. During 2011-12, over 28,500 people were surveyed nationally (including about 2,800 in WA).
- (b) With all sample surveys there are errors that occur by chance because the data were obtained from a sample, rather than the entire population. The relative standard error (RSE) is a measure of the error (relative to the size of the estimate) likely to have occurred due to sampling. Generally, only estimates with an RSE of 25 per cent or less are considered reliable for most purposes. Estimates with an RSE of between 25 per cent and 50 per cent should be used with caution while estimates with an RSE greater than 50 per cent should not be used. The RSE associated with the sample estimates used in compiling the charts for Indicators 1.1 and 1.2 is equal to or lower than 1.7 per cent.
- (c) A national result for a given year can be significantly different to the national result for the previous year, but may not be significantly different to the WA result while a similar result for WA for a given year may not be significantly different to the previous year. This is due to the much larger national sample size compared to WA. A larger sample size leads to a lower standard error, which directly affects significance tests.

Source: National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing (unpublished data).

Analysis

- In 2011-12, 55.3 per cent of the WA community had contact with police in the last 12 months. The most common reasons for the most recent contact with police were: was a victim of crime, to report suspicious people/circumstances or to report a crime.
- The percentage of the WA community who were satisfied with the services received during their most recent contact with police in 2011-12 (79.3 per cent) was not significantly different to 2010-11 (80.8 per cent). The WA level of satisfaction was significantly lower than the national level of satisfaction (84.2 per cent). The national result for 2011-12 was significantly higher than 2010-11 (82.2 per cent).
- All survey results have a margin of error. This means that statistically we can be 95 per cent confident that the true value of the 2011-12 result of 79.3 per cent falls between 76.7 and 81.8 per cent. As a consequence, the WA Police is considered to have achieved the 2011-12 target of greater than or equal to 80 per cent.
- In 2011-12, the main reasons for community satisfaction with the services received during their most recent contact with WA Police related to the police being prompt, courteous, they took appropriate action or did their job, and were professional/fair. The main reasons for dissatisfaction were that police didn't do enough or took no action and were slow to arrive/kept caller waiting.

Effectiveness Indicators

Key Performance Indicator 2 – Community perception of level of crime

- Indicator 2.1: Percentage of the community who were 'somewhat concerned' or 'very concerned' about becoming a victim of physical assault in a public place in the next 12 months.
- Indicator 2.2: Percentage of the community who were 'somewhat concerned' or 'very concerned' about becoming a victim of housebreaking in the next 12 months.
- Indicator 2.3: Percentage of the community who were 'somewhat concerned' or 'very concerned' about becoming a victim of motor vehicle theft in the next 12 months.
- Indicator 2.4: Percentage of the community who thought the use of illegal drugs was 'somewhat of a problem' or a 'major problem' in their own neighbourhood.
- Indicator 2.5: Percentage of the community who thought louts or gangs were 'somewhat of a problem' or a 'major problem' in their own neighbourhood.
- Indicator 2.6: Percentage of the community who thought drunken and disorderly behaviour was 'somewhat of a problem' or a 'major problem' in their own neighbourhood.
- Indicator 2.7: Percentage of the community who thought speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving was 'somewhat of a problem' or a 'major problem' in their own neighbourhood.

Community perception of the level of crime is an indicator of the extent to which the WA Police influences lawful behaviour, safety, security and public order. The National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing measures the extent to which the community were concerned about becoming a victim of: physical assault in a public place, housebreaking and motor vehicle theft;

also the extent to which the community thought that crime and antisocial behaviour were a problem in their own neighbourhood. These include: use of illegal drugs, louts or gangs, drunken and disorderly behaviour, and speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving. The police can influence factors that affect the perceived level of these incidents including preventing and reducing their incidence. It is important to note that the perceived level of crime might not reflect the reported levels of crime because factors such as media coverage of crime and personal experiences can influence community perceptions.

The Police Services Chapter in the national Report on Government Services also uses perceptions of crime as a performance indicator, but states that:

Care needs to be taken in interpreting data on perceptions of crime. Reducing people's concerns about crime and reducing the actual level of crime are two separate, but related challenges for police. Comparisons between perceptions of crime problems and the level of crime raise questions about the factors that affect perceptions. More generally, such comparisons highlight the importance of considering the full suite of performance indicators rather than assessing performance on the basis of specific measures in isolation.

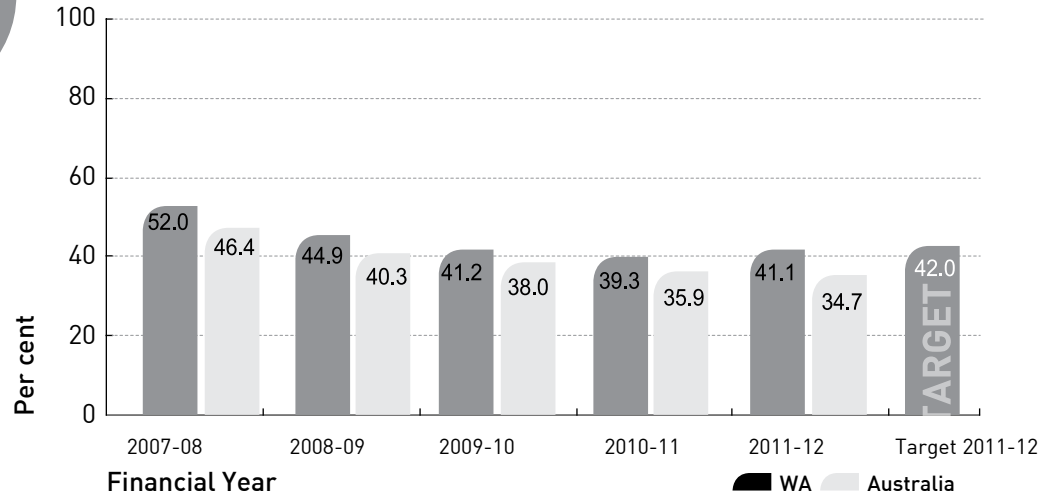
Indicators 2.1 to 2.3 illustrate the WA community's perception of concern about becoming a victim of a crime in the next 12 months over time and in comparison with the national result. Indicators 2.4 to 2.7 illustrate the WA community's perception of the extent to which crime and antisocial behaviour is a problem in their own neighbourhood over time and in comparison with Australia.

Community perception of the level of crime provides a relevant primary indicator of how effectively the WA Police is achieving Outcome 1 – Lawful behaviour and community safety, and a secondary indicator of Outcome 2.

Effectiveness Indicators

Indicator 2.1

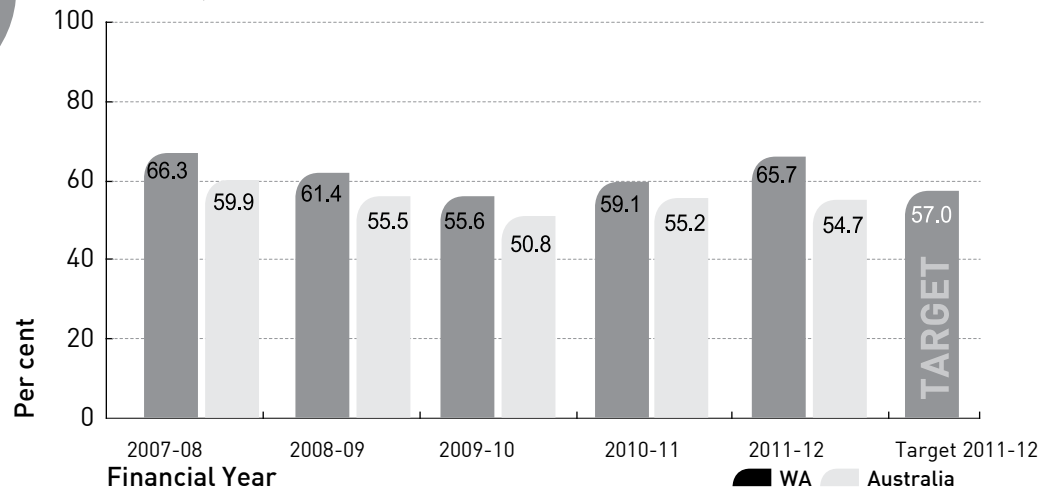
Percentage of the community who were 'somewhat concerned' or 'very concerned' about becoming a victim of physical assault in a public place in the next 12 months, 2007-08 to 2011-12 ^{(a)(b)(c)(d)}



Note: A low or decreasing percentage of people who were concerned about becoming a victim of this crime is desirable.

Indicator 2.2

Percentage of the community who were 'somewhat concerned' or 'very concerned' about becoming a victim of housebreaking in the next 12 months, 2007-08 to 2011-12 ^{(a)(b)(c)(d)}



Note: A low or decreasing percentage of people who were concerned about becoming a victim of this crime is desirable.

Analysis

- In 2011-12, the percentage of the WA community who were concerned about becoming a victim of physical assault in a public place (41.1 per cent) was not significantly different to 2010-11 (39.3 per cent). The WA result was significantly higher than the national result (34.7 per cent). The national result for 2011-12 was significantly lower than 2010-11 (35.9 per cent).
- The WA Police achieved the 2011-12 target of less than or equal to 42 per cent.

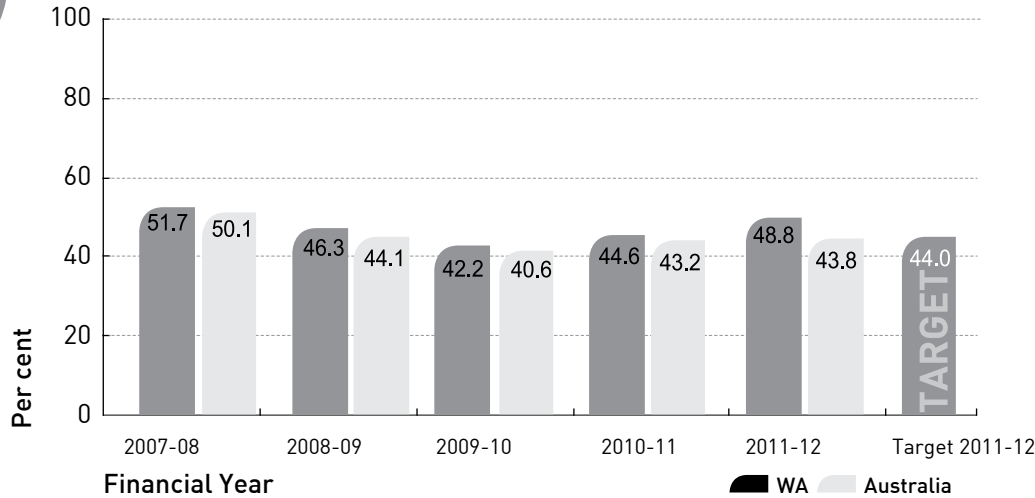
Analysis

- In 2011-12, the percentage of the WA community who were concerned about becoming a victim of housebreaking (65.7 per cent) was significantly higher than 2010-11 (59.1 per cent) and the national result of 54.7 per cent. The 2011-12 national result was not significantly different to 2010-11 (55.2 per cent).
- The WA Police did not achieve the 2011-12 target of less than or equal to 57 per cent.
- The increased level of concern appears to reflect an increase in the number of reported dwelling burglary offences of 2.8 % (757) to 27,375 for 2011-12 compared with 26,618 in 2010-11.

Effectiveness Indicators

Indicator 2.3

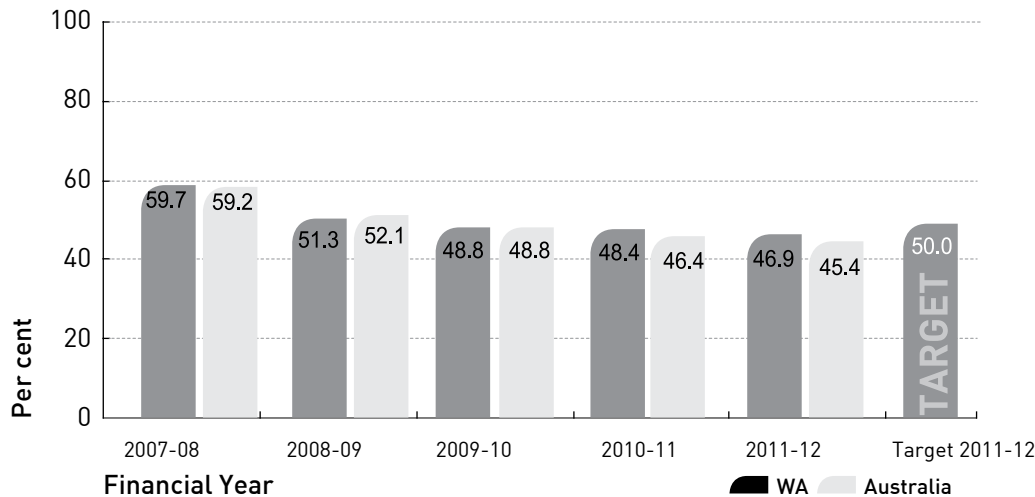
Percentage of the community who were 'somewhat concerned' or 'very concerned' about becoming a victim of motor vehicle theft in the next 12 months, 2007-08 to 2011-12 ^{(a)(b)(c)(d)}



Note: A low or decreasing percentage of people who were concerned about becoming a victim of this crime is desirable.

Indicator 2.4

Percentage of the community who thought the use of illegal drugs was 'somewhat of a problem' or a 'major problem' in their own neighbourhood, 2007-08 to 2011-12 ^{(a)(b)(c)}



Note: A low or decreasing percentage of people who thought the use of illegal drugs was a problem is desirable

Analysis

- In 2011-12, the percentage of the WA community who were concerned about becoming a victim of motor vehicle theft (48.8 per cent) was significantly higher than 2010-11 (44.6 per cent) and the national result of 43.8 per cent. The 2011-12 national result was not significantly different to 2010-11 (43.2 per cent).
- The WA Police did not achieve the 2011-12 target of less than or equal to 44 per cent.
- The increased level of concern about becoming a victim of motor vehicle theft appears to reflect a significant increase in the number of reported motor vehicle theft offences of 12.6% (917 offences) to 8,186 for 2011-12 compared with 7,269 in 2010-11.

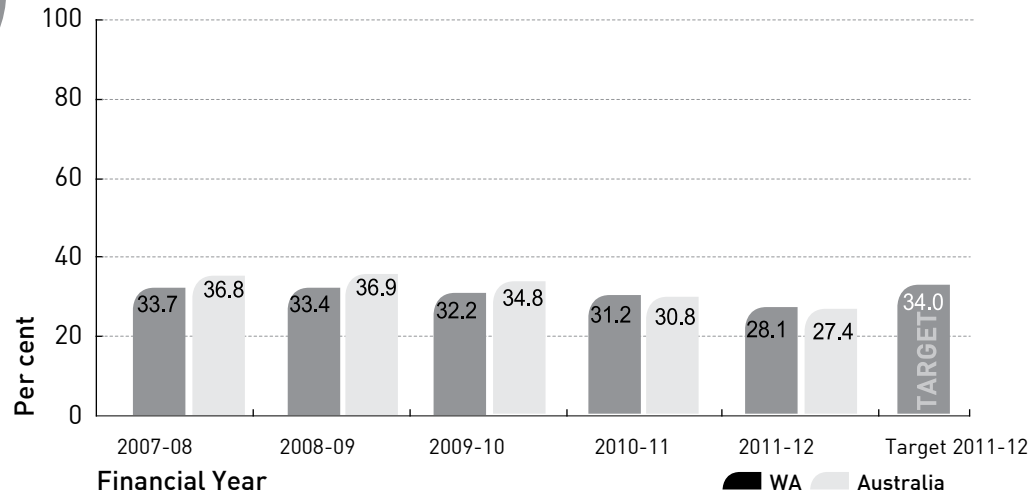
Analysis

- In 2011-12, the percentage of the WA community who thought the use of illegal drugs was a problem in their own neighbourhood (46.9 per cent) was not significantly different to 2010-11 (48.4 per cent) and the national result of 45.4 per cent. The 2011-12 national result was significantly lower than 2010-11 (46.4 per cent).
- The WA Police achieved the 2011-12 target of less than or equal to 50 per cent.

Effectiveness Indicators

Indicator
2.5

Percentage of the community who thought louts or gangs were 'somewhat of a problem' or a 'major problem' in their own neighbourhood, 2007-08 to 2011-12 (a)(b)(c)



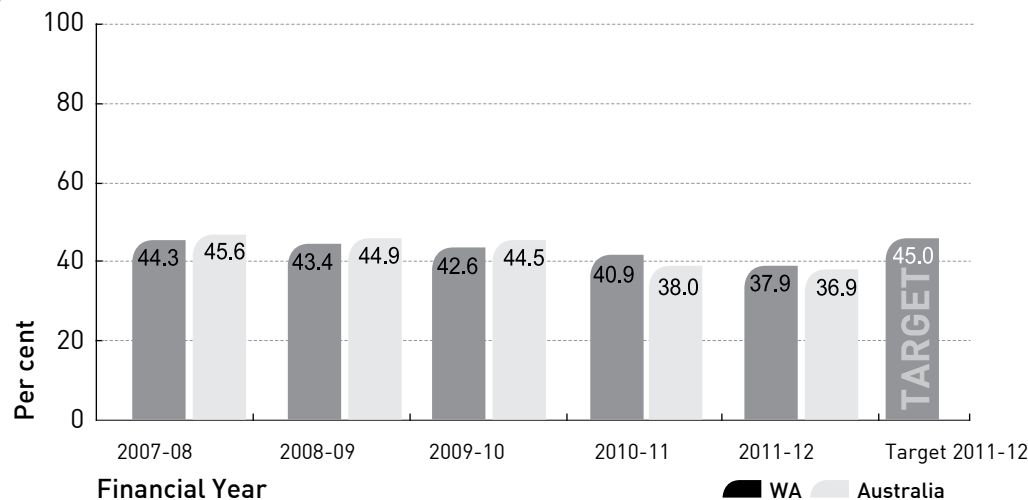
Note: A low or decreasing percentage of people who thought louts or gangs were a problem is desirable.

Analysis

- In 2011-12, the percentage of the WA community who thought louts or gangs were a problem in their own neighbourhood (28.1 per cent) was significantly lower than the 2010-11 result (31.2 per cent). The WA result was not significantly different to the national result of 27.4 per cent. The 2011-12 national result was significantly lower than 2010-11 (30.8 per cent).
- The WA Police achieved the 2011-12 target of less than or equal to 34 per cent.

Indicator
2.6

Percentage of the community who thought drunken and disorderly behaviour was 'somewhat of a problem' or a 'major problem' in their own neighbourhood, 2007-08 to 2011-12 (a)(b)(c)



Note: A low or decreasing percentage of people who thought drunken and disorderly behaviour was a problem is desirable.

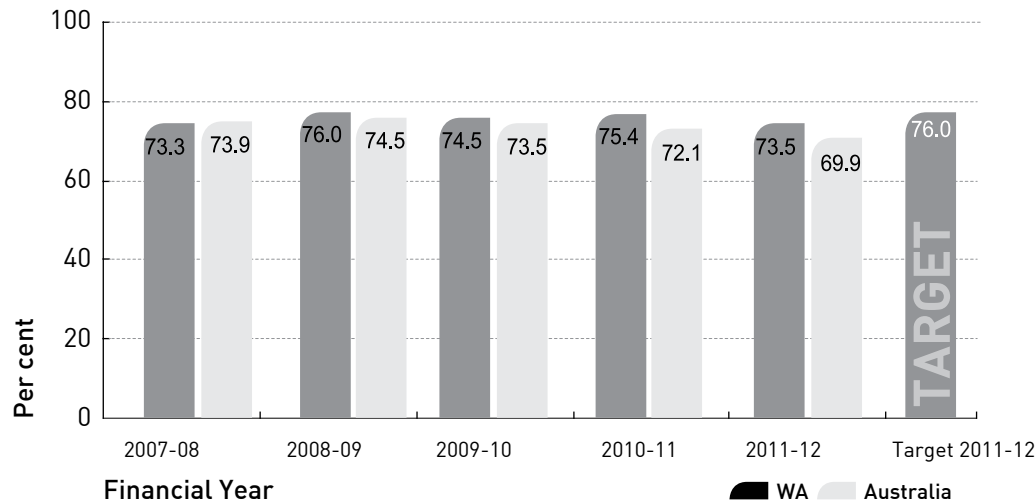
Analysis

- In 2011-12, the percentage of the WA community who thought drunken and disorderly behaviour was a problem in their own neighbourhood (37.9 per cent) was not significantly different to the 2010-11 result (40.9 per cent) or the national result of 36.9 per cent. The 2011-12 national result was significantly lower than 2010-11 (38.0 per cent).
- The WA Police achieved the 2011-12 target of less than or equal to 45 per cent.

Effectiveness Indicators

Indicator 2.7

Percentage of the community who thought speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving was 'somewhat of a problem' or a 'major problem' in their own neighbourhood, 2007-08 to 2011-12 ^{(a)(b)(c)}



Note: A low or decreasing percentage of people who thought speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving was a problem is desirable

Notes:

[a] This indicator is derived from the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing that commenced in July 2001. The survey is conducted by telephone using the service provider's Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing facilities. Interviewing is conducted each month. Eligible respondents are required to be aged 15 years or over. Respondents are chosen from each contacted household by the next birthday method. People who work for the police, or who live in a household with someone who works for the police, are excluded from the survey. A random sample of telephone numbers is generated for each police district within Western Australia using the Random Digit Dialling (RDD) method. The random sampling method used allows both listed and unlisted numbers in all active telephone exchanges to be included in the sample. The overall sample is stratified by police district to ensure a sufficient sample is collected for each police district each quarter. Each police district has a monthly quota of interviews to ensure interviewing is spread evenly across the full year. During 2011-12, over 28,100 people were surveyed nationally (including about 2,800 in WA).

[b] With all sample surveys there are errors that occur by chance because the data were obtained from a sample, rather than the entire population. The relative standard error (RSE) is a measure of the error (relative to the size of the estimate) likely to have occurred due to sampling. Generally, only estimates with an RSE of 25 per cent or less are considered reliable for most purposes. Estimates with an RSE of between 25 per cent and 50 per cent should be used with caution while estimates with an RSE greater than 50 per cent should not be used. The RSE associated with the sample estimates used in compiling the charts for Indicators 2.1 to 2.7 is equal to or lower than 3.8 per cent.

[c] A national result for a given year can be significantly different to the national result for the previous year or to the WA result while a similar result for WA for a given year may not be significantly different to the previous year. This is due to the much larger national sample size compared to WA. A larger sample size leads to a lower standard error, which directly affects significance tests.

[d] The decrease in the level of concern since 2008-09 is attributed to a change to the wording of the survey question from 'concern about being the victim of' to 'concern about becoming a victim of'.

Source: National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing (unpublished data).

Analysis

- In 2011-12, the percentage of the WA community who thought speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving was a problem in their own neighbourhood (73.5 per cent) was not significantly different to the 2010-11 result (75.4 per cent), but was significantly higher than the national result of 69.9 per cent. The 2011-12 national result was significantly lower than 2010-11 (72.1 per cent).
- The WA Police achieved the 2011-12 target of less than or equal to 76 per cent.

Effectiveness Indicators

Key Performance Indicator 3 – Emergency management preparedness

Indicator 3.1: State emergency management plans in place and current, and resources committed, where the WA Police is the designated Hazard Management Agency, to prevent and minimise risk.

Emergency management preparedness is an indicator of the capability of the WA Police to effectively respond to emergency situations, terrorist incidents and disasters that directly impact on community safety and security.

By virtue of Section 20 of the *Emergency Management Act 2005*, the Commissioner of Police is responsible for the development and maintenance of state level emergency plans for seven prescribed hazards to ensure a controlled coordinated response should an emergency occur.

The WA Police is the Hazard Management Agency (HMA) for air crash, road crash, land search, marine search, escaped radiation from nuclear powered warship, space re-entry debris and terrorist act. *State Emergency Management Policy 2.2* directs the HMA to ensure that state level emergency plans are exercised at least annually and are reviewed every five years.

WA Police conduct emergency management exercises periodically throughout the year. Exercises are evaluated and outcomes inform actions for continuous improvement through various emergency management committees.

Indicator 3.1 provides a five-year summary of the number of state emergency management plans in place and current.



State emergency management plans in place and current, and resources committed, where the WA Police is the designated Hazard Management Agency, to prevent and minimise risk^(a)

2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Target 2011-12
6	6	7	7	7	7

Analysis

- In 2011-12, components of all seven state level emergency plans for which the Commissioner of Police is responsible have been tested, either through operational activation or exercise programs, whilst all the plans remain current within the allowable five year period.
- The WA Police achieved the 2011-12 target of seven state emergency management plans in place and current.

Notes:

(a) Current means that emergency management plans have been reviewed and, where possible, exercised in the previous twelve-month period.

Effectiveness Indicators

OUTCOME 2: OFFENDERS APPREHENDED AND DEALT WITH IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LAW

The WA Police's primary responsibility for this outcome is to ensure an effective response to crime and that offenders are brought before the justice system. This is achieved through the successful investigation of offences and providing support to the judicial system. Achievement of this outcome will also positively impact on the Lawful behaviour and community safety and Lawful road-user behaviour outcomes.

The WA Police Investigation Doctrine provides investigating officers and supervisors with practical guidance on conducting and managing investigations in a professional manner. The Doctrine is based on the CRIME Model (Contact, Respond, Investigate, Manage, Evaluate) and encompasses five key investigative strategies: physical material, witnesses, intelligence, public awareness, and suspects/persons of interest. These strategies are a practical means for identifying investigative actions and ensuring a thorough investigation in a structured framework.

Quality forensic services provide enormous value to the investigation process and justice system outcomes. These services are enhanced by the continued application of technology and techniques such as DNA testing and digital capture of fingerprint images (Livescan).

Investigations are also supported by the FrontLine Incident Management System, legislative changes and increased police powers.

The two indicators of effectiveness for this outcome are the sanction rate for offences, and support to the judicial system resulting in successful prosecutions.

Key Performance Indicator 4 – Sanction Rate for Offences

Indicator 4.1: Sanction rate for offences against the person.

Indicator 4.2: Sanction rate for offences against property.

Indicator 4.3: Sanction rate for drug trafficking offences.

In 2010-11, the WA Police adopted the 'sanction rate' as a measure of the effectiveness of investigation outcomes instead of the clearance rate. The sanction rate is based on the number of verified offences where an investigation

outcome has been recorded of an offender(s) being apprehended or processed (such as arrest, summons, caution or referral to a Juvenile Justice Team), or where, for some substantial reason, police investigations cannot be continued (such as withdrawn complaint; a statute bar to proceedings where an offender is under age or claims diplomatic immunity or other statute of limitations matters; circumstances where the incident was found to be a matter for civil action by the complainant; the offender has died; the offender is in another jurisdiction and extradition is not desired or available; and where the offender has been admitted to a psychiatric facility). The number of these 'sanctioned' offences within the relevant time period is expressed as a percentage of the number of verified offences reported during the same period. Verified offences are all offences reported to police within the relevant time period that have not been determined to be falsely or mistakenly reported.

Indicator 4.1 shows the sanction rate for offences against the person which include homicide, assault, sexual assault, threatening behaviour, deprivation of liberty and robbery.

Indicator 4.2 is the sanction rate for offences against property which include burglary, motor vehicle theft, theft, arson and property damage. This indicator excludes 'fraud', 'graffiti' and 'receiving/illegal use' offences due to reporting, recording and other issues significant enough to warrant their exclusion from the broad offence category:

- 'Fraud' due to policy changes in some sectors of the finance industry and recording issues associated with the recording of multiple offences.
- 'Graffiti' due to recording issues and reporting practices by some Government agencies, local government authorities and private enterprise that have impacted on the number of offences recorded.
- 'Receiving/illegal use' offences are usually detected by, rather than reported to, police and therefore the number of offences reflects police activity or initiatives.

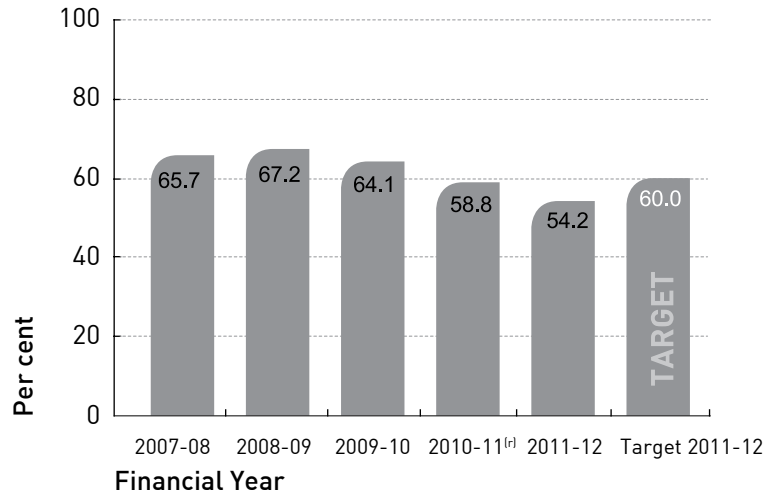
Including these offence types may artificially affect the number of offences against property and the sanction rate.

Indicator 4.3 illustrates the sanction rate for drug trafficking offences which reflects the WA Police's focus on detecting and investigating drug trafficking offences.

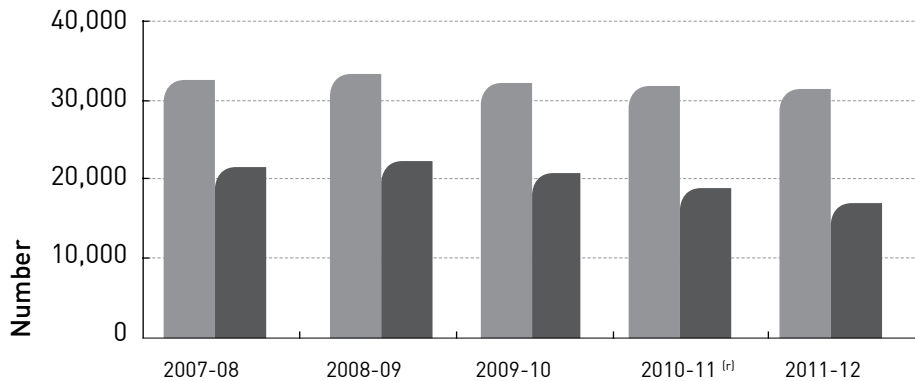
Effectiveness Indicators

Indicator 4.1

Sanction rate for offences against the person, 2007-08 to 2011-12 ^{(a)(b)(c)(d)(e)(f)(g)}



Number of verified and sanctioned offences against the person, 2007-08 to 2011-12



■ Verified	33,511	34,218	33,043	32,703	32,091
■ Sanctioned	22,002	22,979	21,184	19,236	17,406

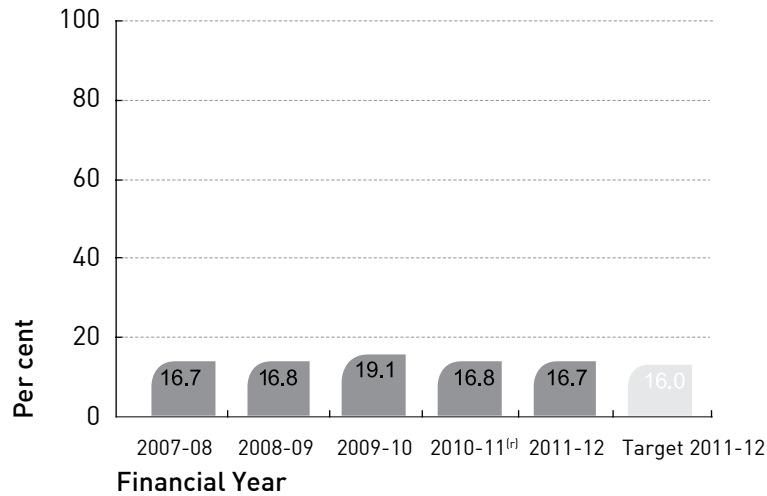
Analysis

- The sanction rate decreased from 67.2 per cent in 2008-09 to 54.2 per cent in 2011-12.
- The sanction rate decreased compared with 2010-11. This was the result of a 9.5 per cent (1,830) decrease in the number of sanctioned offences (from 19,236 in 2010-11 to 17,406 in 2011-12) and a 1.9 per cent decrease (612) in the number of verified offences (from 32,703 in 2010-11 to 32,091 in 2011-12).
- The WA Police did not achieve the 2011-12 target of greater than or equal to 60 per cent.
- Changes to the Evidence Act, Criminal Investigations Act, Criminal Procedures Act and other legislation enhancing transparency and accountability have meant the time required for police to complete investigations has increased.
- WA Police has reviewed its investigative and brief management practices. This has resulted in improvements such as the creation of the Investigative Practices Unit that ensures quality standardised investigative practices, including the monitoring, evaluation and improvement of the investigative competence of police officers.
- As a consequence, while the sanction rate has decreased, there has been an increase in the quality of evidence provided to the courts which is indicated by an improvement in the percentage of guilty pleas and convictions (see indicators 5.1 and 5.2).

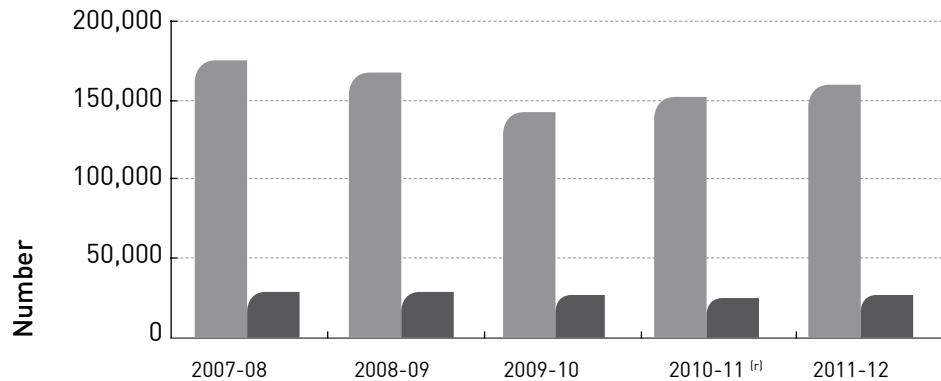
Effectiveness Indicators

Indicator 4.2

Sanction rate for offences against property, 2007-08 to 2011-12 ^{(a)(b)(c)(d)(e)(f)(h)}



Number of verified and sanctioned offences against property, 2007-08 to 2011-12



■ Verified	176,641	168,164	143,942	152,865	160,445
■ Sanctioned	29,482	28,235	27,533	25,690	26,857

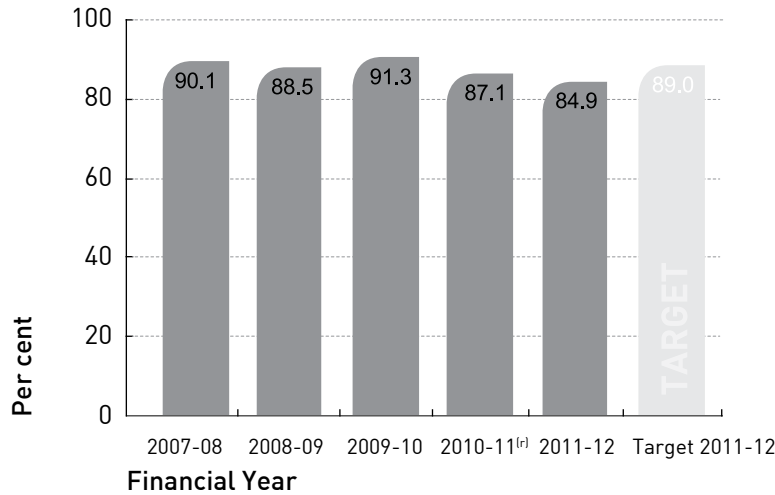
Analysis

- The sanction rate decreased from 19.1 per cent in 2009-10 to 16.7 per cent in 2011-12.
- The sanction rate decreased compared with 2010-11. This was the result of a 4.5 per cent (1,167) increase in sanctioned offences (from 25,690 in 2010-11 to 26,857 in 2011-12) and a 5.0 per cent (7,580) increase in verified offences (from 152,865 in 2010-11 to 160,445 in 2011-12).
- The WA Police achieved the 2011-12 target of greater than or equal to 16 per cent.
- Changes to the Evidence Act, Criminal Investigations Act, Criminal Procedures Act and other legislation enhancing transparency and accountability have meant the time required for police to complete investigations has increased.
- WA Police has reviewed its investigative and brief management practices. This has resulted in improvements such as the creation of the Investigative Practices Unit that ensures quality standardised investigative practices, including the monitoring, evaluation and improvement of the investigative competence of police officers.
- As a consequence, while the sanction rate has decreased, there has been an increase in the quality of evidence provided to the courts which is indicated by an improvement in the percentage of guilty pleas and convictions (see indicators 5.1 and 5.2).

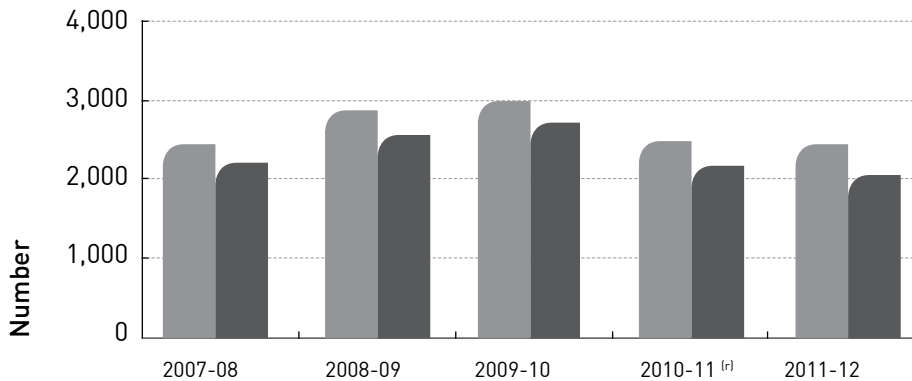
Effectiveness Indicators

Indicator 4.3

Sanction rate for drug trafficking offences, 2007-08 to 2011-12 ^{(a)(b)(c)(d)(e)(f)(i)}



Number of verified and sanctioned drug trafficking offences, 2007-08 to 2011-12



■ Verified	2,456	2,888	2,988	2,489	2,444
■ Sanctioned	2,212	2,556	2,727	2,169	2,076

Analysis

- The sanction rate decreased from 91.3 per cent in 2009-10 to 84.9 per cent in 2011-12.
- The sanction rate decreased compared with 2010-11. This was the result of a 4.3 per cent (93) decrease in the number of sanctioned offences (from 2,169 in 2010-11 to 2,076 in 2011-12) and a 1.8 per cent (45) decrease in the number of verified offences (from 2,489 in 2010-11 to 2,444 in 2011-12).
- The WA Police did not achieve the 2011-12 target of greater than or equal to 89 per cent.
- Changes to the Evidence Act, Criminal Investigations Act, Criminal Procedures Act and other legislation enhancing transparency and accountability have meant the time required for police to complete investigations has increased.
- WA Police has reviewed its investigative and brief management practices. This has resulted in improvements such as the creation of the Investigative Practices Unit that ensures quality standardised investigative practices, including the monitoring, evaluation and improvement of the investigative competence of police officers.
- As a consequence, while the sanction rate has decreased, there has been an increase in the quality of evidence provided to the courts which is indicated by an improvement in the percentage of guilty pleas and convictions (see indicators 5.1 and 5.2).

Effectiveness Indicators

Notes:

- (a) This indicator is based on selected verified offences reported to, or becoming known to police and resulting in the submission of an incident report in the FrontLine Incident Management System (IMS). Excludes offences against public order, such as disorderly conduct and offences against the *Firearms Act 1973*, *Liquor Licensing Act 1988* and a number of other offences against the statute laws of this State and the Commonwealth.
- (b) The number of reported offences is not within the direct control of the police.
- (c) The statistics are preliminary and subject to revision.
- (d) The number of verified offences for a period (e.g. financial year) comprises all verified offences recorded during that period and may include verified offences committed during earlier periods.
- (e) Pro-active policing strategies undertaken by the police to encourage the reporting of certain offences, such as domestic violence and sexual assault, and the proactive targeting by the police of certain offences will increase the number of verified offences recorded for a given period. However, a decrease in the number of verified offences recorded for a targeted offence may occur in subsequent periods if the targeting has been successful or a different offence becomes a replacement target.
- (f) Due to the nature and length of investigations, the number of sanctioned offences recorded during a period may include verified offences reported prior to that period.
- (g) 'Offences against the person' include: homicide, assault, sexual assault, threatening behaviour, deprivation of liberty and robbery.
- (h) 'Offences against property' include: burglary, motor vehicle theft, theft, arson and property damage.
- (i) Drug trafficking is the unlawful sale, supply, cultivation or manufacture of a prohibited drug or plant.
- (j) For the number of sanctioned offences and the sanction rate by offence category, please refer to the Statistical Appendix.
- (r) Revised figure from that shown in the previous Annual Report due to updated data sources.

Source: WA Police, FrontLine Incident Management System (IMS).

Key Performance Indicator 5 – Support to judicial processes resulting in successful prosecutions

Indicator 5.1: Percentage of guilty pleas.

Indicator 5.2: Percentage of convictions for matters listed for trial.

Indicator 5.3: Number of deaths in custody for which the WA Police is culpable.

Indicator 5.4: Number of escapes from police lock-ups.

Police activities supporting the judicial process include police prosecutions, presenting of evidence, processing and serving of court documents, and managing the bail and court reporting process. Achieving successful prosecutions through the court system is the culmination of all the activities involved in the investigation process and is an indicator of the effectiveness of these processes.

A successful prosecution can be achieved in two ways. An accused person may enter a plea of guilty to a charge(s). This is usually a reflection of the evidence disclosed to the defence by police prosecutors in accordance with legislation that creates a statutorily imposed disclosure obligation for all matters. If the accused person chooses to defend the charge, the matter is listed for trial where a successful prosecution will be achieved if they are subsequently found guilty.

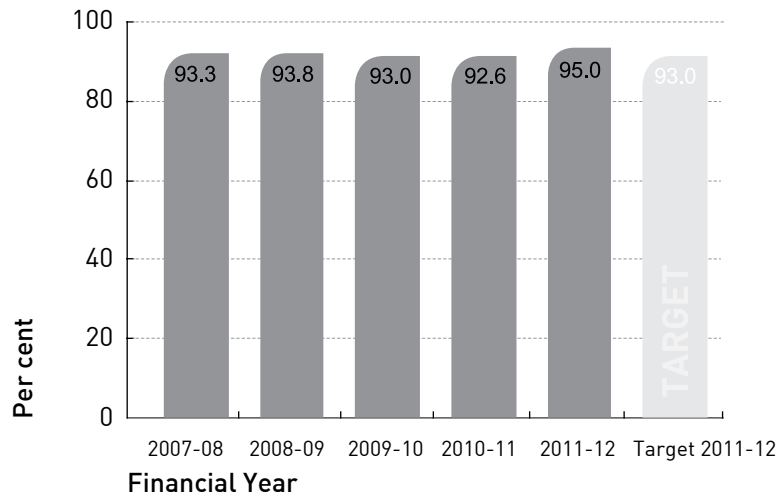
Indicators 5.1 and 5.2 encompass two aspects of effectiveness: the percentage of guilty pleas and the percentage of convictions for matters listed for trial.

A significant amount of police effort is also spent on custodial services such as prisoner security and care, escorts and bail processes. Indicators 5.3 and 5.4 show the effectiveness of the WA Police in relation to its duty of care and security of persons in police custody.

Effectiveness Indicators

Indicator 5.1

Percentage of guilty pleas, 2007-08 to 2011-12 ^{(a)(b)}

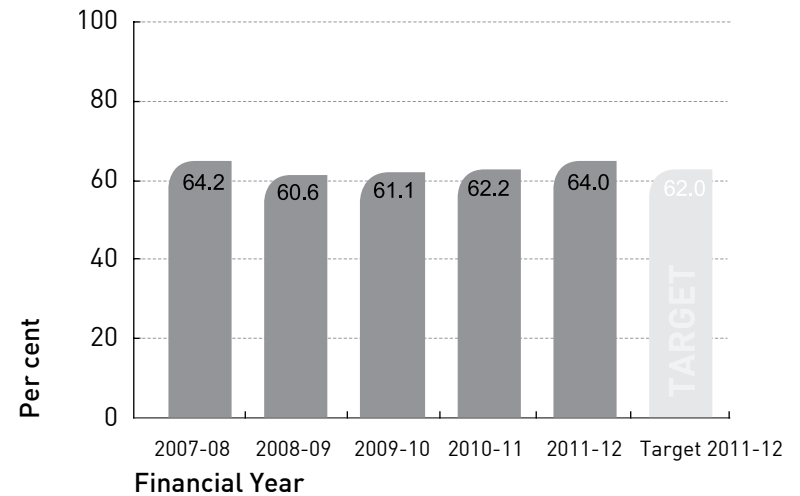


Analysis

- The percentage of guilty pleas increased from 92.6 per cent in 2010-11 to 95.0 per cent in 2011-12. The WA Police achieved the 2011-12 target of 93 per cent.
- The percentage of convictions for matters listed for trial increased from 60.6 per cent in 2008-09 to 64.0 per cent in 2011-12. The WA Police achieved the 2011-12 target of 62 per cent.

Indicator 5.2

Percentage of convictions for matters listed for trial, 2007-08 to 2011-12 ^(a)



Notes:

- (a) Relates to matters (charges) that have been placed before the Magistrates Court and Children's Court throughout the State by the police. The data may also include a small number of matters placed before the Keeling Islands (Christmas Island and Cocos Island) Court by the Australian Federal Police. Criminal matters placed before the District and Supreme Courts are not included.
- (b) The percentage of guilty pleas is based on the number of guilty pleas expressed as a percentage of the sum of the number of guilty pleas and matters listed for trial. The percentage of convictions for matters listed for trial is based on the number of convictions expressed as a percentage of the number of matters listed for trial. Matters listed for trial may not actually proceed to trial, but a guilty or not guilty finding can still be recorded.
- (c) Total matters comprise the sum of guilty pleas and matters listed for trial.

Source:

Department of the Attorney General (Magistrates Court), CHIPS (Criminal) information system. This is a computerised case management system in which Magistrates Court and Children's Court matters are recorded.

Effectiveness Indicators

Indicator 5.3

Number of deaths in custody for which the WA Police is culpable ^{(a)(b)}

2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Target 2011-12
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Analysis

- During the period 2007-08 to 2011-12, there were no deaths in custody for which the WA Police was culpable. Subject to the completion of all coronial inquiries, the WA Police has achieved the 2011-12 target of nil deaths in custody.

Notes:

(a) The State Coroner is responsible for determining the culpability of the WA Police in the death of a person in custody. Custody includes: detaining an intoxicated person, where no other option is available; accompanying an officer for the purposes of undergoing a breath test; travelling with a member to assist in inquiries; and being formally under arrest for any reason. For the purposes of Recommendation 6 of the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody, the definition of a death in custody includes a situation where police officers are attempting to detain a person, i.e. high-speed pursuit.

(b) The number of deaths in custody is preliminary pending the completion of all coronial inquiries.

Source: WA Police, Behavioural Assessment Unit.

Indicator 5.4

Number of escapes from police lock-ups ^(a)

2007-08 ^(b)	2008-09 ^(b)	2009-10 ^(b)	2010-11 ^(b)	2011-12	Target 2011-12
14	3	2	6	7	Nil

Analysis

- On 23 July 2011, two people escaped from the Halls Creek Police Station lock-up.
- On 21 December 2011, two people escaped from the Wiluna Police Station lock-up.
- On 5 March 2012, three people escaped from the Kalgoorlie Police Station lock-up.
- All the above people were recaptured on the same day as the escape took place.
- The WA Police did not achieve the 2011-12 target of nil escapes, but continues to work towards improving the security of people in police custody in order to prevent escapes.
- The number of escapes from police lock-ups is relatively small given that approximately 40,000 people pass through lock-ups each year ^(c).

Notes:

(a) The legal status of offenders passing through police lock-ups includes: arrested, fine defaulters, persons on remand, sentenced prisoners, and persons held on warrants.

(b) All were recaptured.

(c) Crime Research Centre, The University of Western Australia, Crime and Justice Statistics for Western Australia, Adult Imprisonment and Community Corrections (number of receivals in police lock-ups).

Sources:

WA Police, Regional Investigations Unit.

WA Police, FrontLine Incident Management System (IMS).

Effectiveness Indicators

OUTCOME 3: LAWFUL ROAD-USER BEHAVIOUR

The WA Police in conjunction with the community and relevant state and national organisations aim to improve road-user behaviour by contributing to whole-of-government road safety programs. A coordinated approach to road safety is critical to developing and implementing strategies to influence safe road-user behaviour. This agency works in close partnership with the Road Safety Council to promote a range of education programs and awareness campaigns.

The WA Police focuses on influencing lawful road-user behaviour through proactive and intelligence-led enforcement activities that detect and deter unsafe road-user behaviours such as drink-driving, speeding, failing to wear restraints and unlawful usage of mobile phones. The extent to which this outcome is being achieved is assessed through the effectiveness indicator of traffic law enforcement.

Key Performance Indicator 6 – Traffic law enforcement

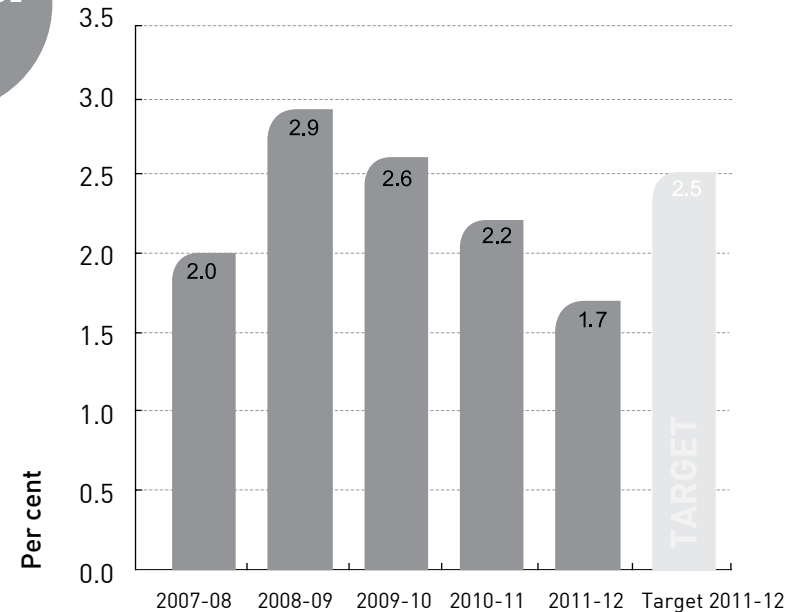
Indicator 6.1: Percentage of drivers tested for drink-driving who were found to exceed the lawful alcohol limit.

Indicator 6.2: Percentage of vehicles monitored for speeding by speed cameras that were found to exceed the lawful speed limit.

Indicators 6.1 and 6.2 reflect WA Police focus on enforcement as the primary strategy for influencing lawful road-user behaviour in relation to drink-driving and speeding. The aim of traffic enforcement is to both detect and deter unlawful road-user behaviour. Improving the effectiveness of traffic enforcement through, for example, intelligence-led proactive targeting of locations where and at times when there is likely to be a greater incidence of offending drivers may result in an increase in the percentage of drivers tested or monitored who were found to exceed the lawful alcohol or speed limit. While such an increase is considered to be a positive indication that the WA Police has been more effective in their detection of these unlawful road-user behaviours, it is acknowledged that such an increase may also reflect an overall increase in unlawful behaviour due to population growth and/or cultural changes. Effective enforcement also has a significant deterrence value that influences the outcome of lawful road-user behaviour.



Percentage of drivers tested for drink-driving who were found to exceed the lawful alcohol limit, 2007-08 to 2011-12^(a)



Number of breath tests and drivers who were found to exceed the lawful alcohol limit, 2007-08 to 2011-12

	2007-08 ^(r)	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 ^(r)	2011-12
Breath Tests	970,739	759,886	753,532	767,226	883,046
Drivers who exceeded the lawful alcohol limit	19,288	21,856	19,339	17,117	15,153

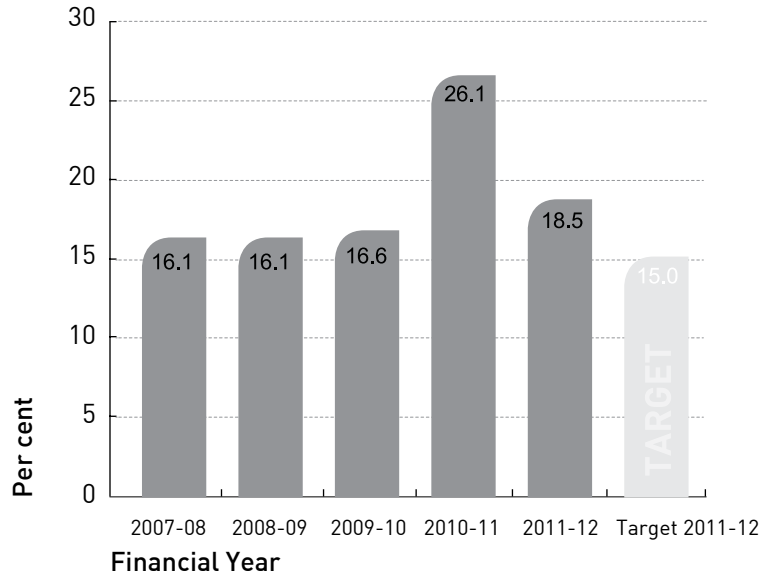
Analysis

- The percentage of drivers tested for drink-driving who were found to exceed the lawful alcohol limit decreased from 2.9 per cent in 2008-09 to 1.7 per cent in 2011-12.
- This decrease is attributed to a change in strategy that balances targeted enforcement with a greater focus on random breath testing in order to raise the public perception of the chances of being stopped 'anywhere, anytime'.
- The WA Police did not achieve the 2011-12 target of greater than or equal to 2.5 per cent.

Effectiveness Indicators

Indicator
6.2

Percentage of vehicles monitored for speeding by speed cameras that were found to exceed the lawful speed limit, 2007-08 to 2011-12 ^(b)



Number of vehicles monitored for speeding by speed cameras and the number of those found to exceed the lawful speed limit, 2007-08 to 2011-12

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Vehicles monitored	11,525,471	11,232,024	11,272,701	13,756,096	22,929,921
Vehicles exceeding lawful speed limit	1,859,519	1,806,617	1,867,478	3,593,065	4,242,242

Analysis

- The percentage of vehicles monitored for speeding that were found to exceed the lawful speed limit decreased from 26.1 per cent in 2010-11 to 18.5 per cent in 2011-12. This decrease reflects a reduction in speeding behaviour.
- The increase in detection of speeding vehicles and subsequent reduction in speeding behaviour from 2010-11 is attributed to the improved effectiveness of the Vitronic PoliScan digital speed cameras that were rolled-out during 2010-11.
- The WA Police achieved the 2011-12 target of greater than or equal to 15 per cent.

Notes:

(a) Based on the number of drink-driving charges expressed as a percentage of the total number of preliminary breath tests which includes all preliminary breath tests conducted during Random Breath Testing (RBT) operations or as a consequence of stopping a vehicle for a reason other than an RBT, and breath tests performed at crashes. The number of preliminary breath tests and drink-driving charges are derived from the Daily Traffic Returns. These statistics therefore reflect the returns that have been submitted and the accuracy of the data in those returns.

(b) The lawful speed limit is defined as the posted speed limit shown on road signage. The calculation of the percentage from 2010-11 excludes vehicles monitored for speeding by the new fixed speed and red light cameras and digital hand-held speed cameras.

(r) Revised figure from that shown in previous Annual Report due to updated data sources.

Sources:

WA Police, Infringement Imaging Processing System (IIPS).

WA Police, Traffic Enforcement and Crash Executive Information System (TEACEIS).

EFFICIENCY INDICATORS

Key efficiency indicators provide information about the relationship between the service delivered and the resources used to produce the service. The efficiency with which the WA Police delivers each of its seven services is measured in terms of the unit cost or timeliness of the service.

It is important to note that the nature of policing is highly reactive and with demand for services changing each year, the average cost per hour of providing policing services can differ significantly. Policing activities vary between dealing with criminal activities, traffic policing and other important activities. Operational focus will affect the annual internal activity surveys (which are used to calculate the cost and hours of services) and the Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) mix which can be influential on the results. Generally the hourly rate will increase in line with employee pay rate movements and other cost increases, but changes in work practices such as civilianisation of functions or streamlining of processes can also impact.

The Key Efficiency Indicators for each service are presented in the following charts and tables that show the comparative performance over the period 2007-08 to 2011-12 and the target for 2011-12.

OUTCOME 1: LAWFUL BEHAVIOUR AND COMMUNITY SAFETY

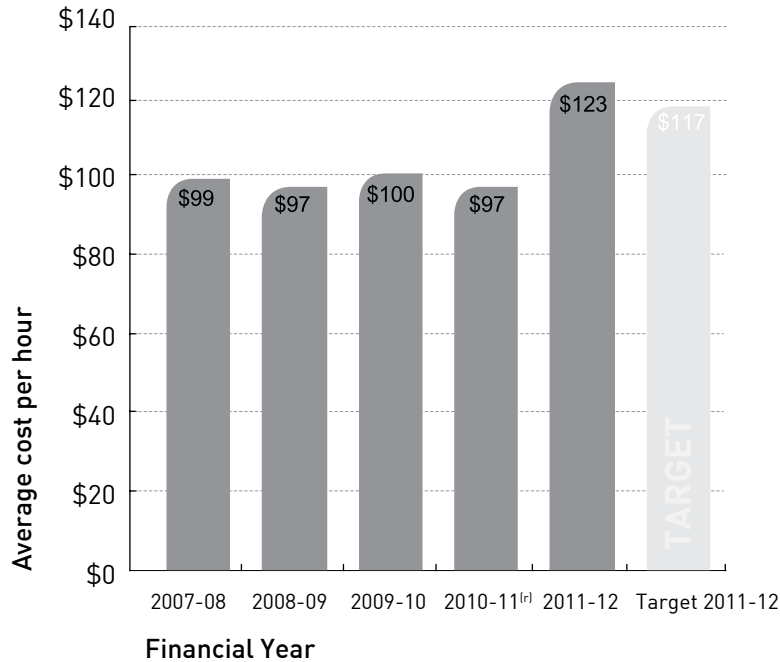
Service 1: Intelligence and protective services

Incorporates a range of specialist criminal intelligence analysis techniques and partnerships to target offenders and crime hot spots in order to ensure safety in the community and prevent and reduce crime. Activities undertaken include:

- using criminal intelligence analysis techniques to develop effective policing strategies;
- providing specialist protective and security services to international and other protected persons, assets and infrastructure, airport security and witness protection; and
- participating in crisis situations.

Efficiency Indicators

Average cost per hour for providing intelligence and protective services, 2007-08 to 2011-12 ^(a)



Analysis

- In 2011-12, the average cost per hour for providing intelligence and protective services (\$123) was higher than the previous year (\$97) and the 2011-12 target of \$117. Therefore, the WA Police did not achieve the 2011-12 target.
- The increase in the average cost per hour in 2011-12 is attributable to additional costs and resources reallocation associated with preparing for and delivering a security operation for the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) 2011.

Notes:

(a) Calculated from internal police activity surveys.

(r) Revised figure from that shown in the previous Annual Report due to updated data sources.

Service 2: Crime prevention and public order

Providing general support to the community including a visible police presence and crime prevention activities. Maintaining an adequate service and timely response to the needs of local communities at all times is a critical factor in achieving broader outcomes. The provision of this service includes:

- liaising with the community, engaging in community education and raising awareness on crime prevention, and providing regulatory services;
- policing public events including planning and debriefings;
- engaging in programs/initiatives aimed at fostering partnerships or improving liaison between WA Police and the community such as the media, schools, local government, community and business groups and government and non-government groups; and
- crime prevention project delivery, policy, research and evaluation.

Average cost per hour for providing crime prevention and public order services ^(a)

2009-10	2010-11 ^(r)	2011-12	Target 2011-12
\$108	\$106	\$129	\$117

Analysis

- In 2011-12, the average cost per hour for providing crime prevention and public order services (\$129) was higher than the previous year (\$106). This increase has been due to an increase in the cost of this service and the impact of CHOGM 2011.
- The average cost per hour in 2011-12 was also higher than the 2011-12 target of \$117. Therefore, the WA Police did not achieve the 2011-12 target.
- Data prior to 2009-10 are not comparable.

Notes:

(a) Calculated from internal police activity surveys.

(r) Revised figure from that shown in the previous Annual Report due to updated data sources.

Efficiency Indicators

Service 3: Community support (non-offence incidents)

Providing support to the community, which involves provision of general information over the telephone, counter or in person, responding to public inquiries, handling non-offence related matters and incidents to enhance the quality of life of all people in the community. Activities associated with this service include:

- assisting members of the community with personal issues such as restraint order enquiries;
- clarifying laws and witnessing official documents;
- compiling missing persons reports; and
- handling Crime Stoppers inquiries, etc.

Average cost per hour for providing community support (non-offence incidents) services, 2007-08 to 2011-12 ^(a)



Analysis

- The average cost per hour for providing community support (non-offence incidents) services decreased in 2011-12 compared with 2010-11. This decrease has been due to a decrease in the cost of this service.
- In 2011-12, the average cost per hour for providing community support (non-offence incidents) services (\$111) was higher than the 2011-12 target of \$106. Therefore, the WA Police did not achieve the 2011-12 target.

Efficiency Indicators

Percentage of 131444 calls for police assistance or attendance answered within 20 seconds ^{(b)(c)(d)}

	2010-11	2011-12	Target 2011-12
Percentage	76.5%	73.4%	85%
Number answered within 20 seconds	455,494	461,713	
Total number of calls answered	595,697	629,117	
Total number of calls presented	643,051	687,172	

Analysis

- In 2011-12, the percentage of 131444 calls for police assistance or attendance answered within 20 seconds was 73.4 per cent. The WA Police did not achieve the 2011-12 target of 85 per cent.
- This performance reflects a 6.9 per cent (44,121) increase in 131444 call volumes from 643,051 in 2010-11 to 687,172 in 2011-12. Additionally, '000' emergency calls increased by 6.7 per cent (16,509) from 245,654 in 2010-11 to 262,163 in 2011-12. Triple Zero is always fully resourced to ensure appropriate support to the public for critical and life threatening events which in turn impacts on performance in non-urgent activity i.e. 131444, general calls and data entry capability.
- While most 000 emergency calls result in a need for police attendance, only a relatively small percentage of 131444 calls require police attendance.
- Data prior to 2010-11 are not comparable.

Percentage of 131444 calls abandoned ^{(b)(e)}

	2010-11	2011-12	Target 2011-12
Percentage	7.4%	8.5%	< 5%
Number of calls abandoned	47,354	58,099	
Number of calls abandoned within 20 seconds	18,636	16,950	
Total number of calls presented	643,051	687,172	

Analysis

- In 2011-12, 8.5 per cent of 131444 calls were abandoned by the caller before operators could answer them. The WA Police did not achieve the 2011-12 target of <5 per cent.
- This performance reflects a 6.9 per cent (44,121) increase in 131444 call volumes from 643,051 in 2010-11 to 687,172 in 2011-12. Additionally, '000' emergency calls increased by 6.7 per cent (16,509) from 245,654 in 2010-11 to 262,163 in 2011-12. Triple Zero is always fully resourced to ensure appropriate support to the public for critical and life threatening events which in turn impacts on performance in non-urgent activity i.e. 131444, general calls and data entry capability.
- Data prior to 2010-11 are not comparable.

Notes:

- (a) Calculated from internal police activity surveys.
- (b) Excludes calls from other government agencies or third party commercial service providers.
- (c) Based on the number of 131444 calls answered within 20 seconds as a percentage of the total number of 131444 calls answered.
- (d) The difference between the total number of calls presented and the total number of calls answered reflects the number of calls abandoned.
- (e) Based on the number of 131444 calls where the caller opts to abandon the call before operators can answer them as a percentage of the total number of 131444 calls presented. Calls are abandoned for a number of reasons including change of mind, wrong agency, recorded message, solved issue or changed situation.
- (r) Revised figure from that shown in the previous Annual Report due to updated data sources.

Efficiency Indicators

Service 4: Emergency management and coordination

Responding in a timely and effective manner to a range of emergencies and disasters and to increase public safety and security. A key role of the agency is to plan, coordinate and provide support programs to ensure readiness for major emergencies and disasters including terrorist incidents, natural disasters, search and rescue. Activities associated with this service include:

- training officers and volunteers in emergency management and conducting training exercises involving other authorities;
- coordinating and controlling searches; and
- coordinating all combat authorities during major emergencies and disasters.

Average cost per hour of emergency management and coordination, 2007-08 to 2011-12 ^(a)



Analysis

- The average cost per hour for providing emergency management and coordination services has increased between 2007-8 and 2011-12. This increase has been generally due to an increase in the cost of this service such as employee expenses.
- In 2011-12, the average cost per hour of emergency management and coordination (\$127) was higher than the 2011-12 target of \$116. Therefore, the WA Police did not achieve the 2011-12 target.

Note:

(a) Calculated from internal police activity surveys.

(r) Revised figure from that shown in the previous Annual Report due to updated data sources.

Efficiency Indicators

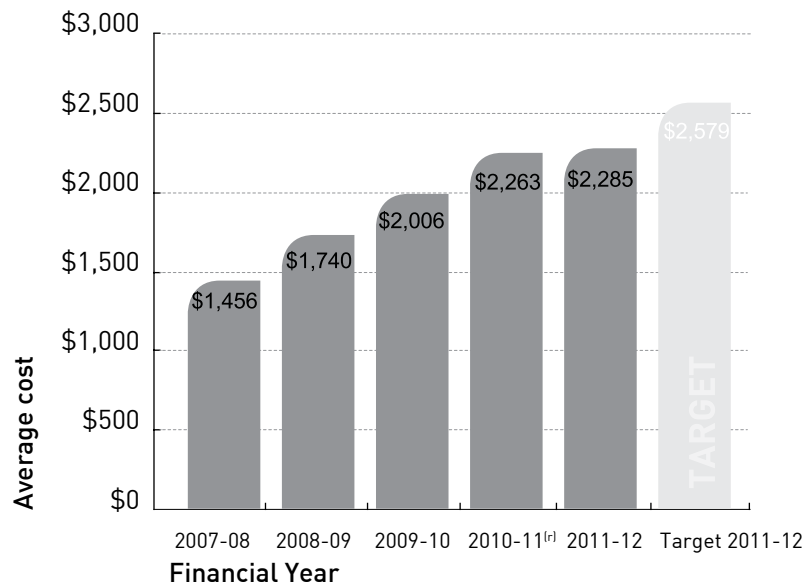
OUTCOME 2: OFFENDERS APPREHENDED AND DEALT WITH IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LAW

Service 5: Response to and investigation of offences

Providing a timely response and effectively investigating offences to bring individuals who commit offences before the justice system. Activities associated with the response to and investigation of offences include:

- coordinating an initial response;
- gathering and securing evidence, collating and analysing intelligence;
- providing quality investigations, apprehending offenders; and
- preparing evidence and prosecution files and briefs.

Average cost per response/investigation, 2007-08 to 2011-12 ^(a)



Analysis

- The average cost per response/ investigation has increased between 2007-8 and 2011-12. This increase has been due to an increase in the cost of this service and the impact of CHOGM 2011.
- The average cost per hour in 2011-12 was lower than the 2011-12 target of \$2,579. Therefore, WA Police achieved the 2011-12 target.

Percentage of emergency '000' calls for urgent police assistance or attendance answered within 20 seconds ^{(b)(c)(e)}

	2010-11	2011-12	Target 2011-12
Percentage	92.5%	91.9%	90%
Number answered within 20 seconds	225,875	240,143	
Total number of calls answered	244,315	261,280	
Total number of Telstra presented calls	245,654	262,163	

Analysis

- The number of '000' emergency calls increased by 6.7 per cent (16,509) from 245,654 in 2010-11 to 262,163 in 2011-12.
- Despite the increase in '000' calls, the WA Police managed to exceed the 2011-12 target of 90 per cent. Triple Zero is always fully resourced to ensure appropriate support to the public for critical and life threatening events.
- Data prior to 2010-11 are not comparable.

Percentage of '000' emergency calls answered on first presentation ^{(b)(d)(e)}

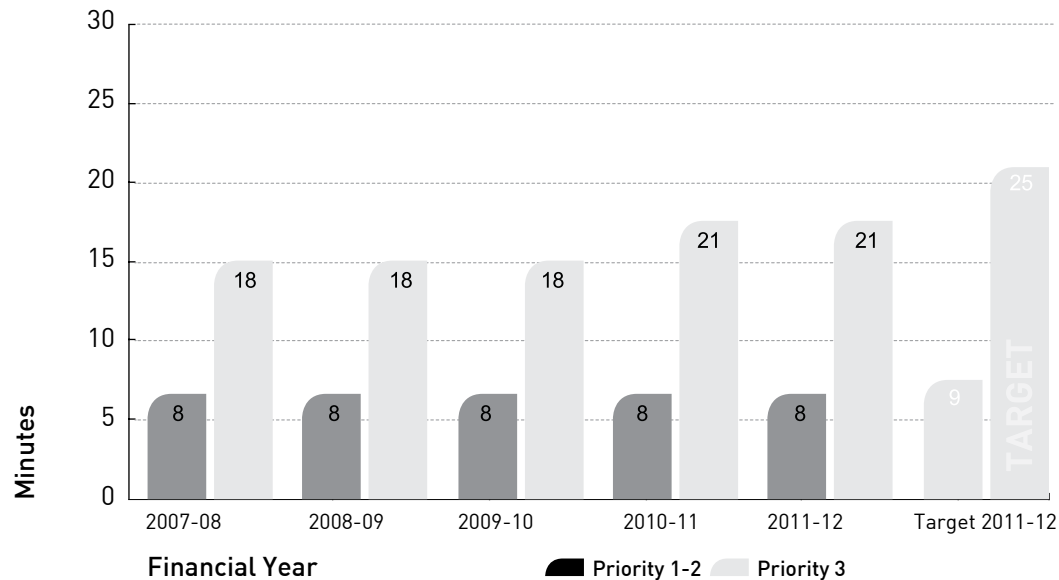
	2010-11	2011-12	Target 2011-12
Percentage	95.5%	95.5%	>90%
Number of calls answered on first presentation	234,697	250,264	
Total number of calls answered	245,654	262,163	

Analysis

- In 2011-12, the percentage of '000' emergency calls answered on first presentation was 95.5 per cent. This was the same as 2010-11 and higher than the target of >90 per cent. The WA Police therefore achieved the 2011-12 target.
- Data prior to 2010-11 are not comparable.

Efficiency Indicators

Average time taken to respond to urgent calls for police assistance in the metropolitan area from call received (entered) to arrival at scene, 2007-08 to 2011-12 ^{(f)(g)(h)(i)(j)(k)(l)}



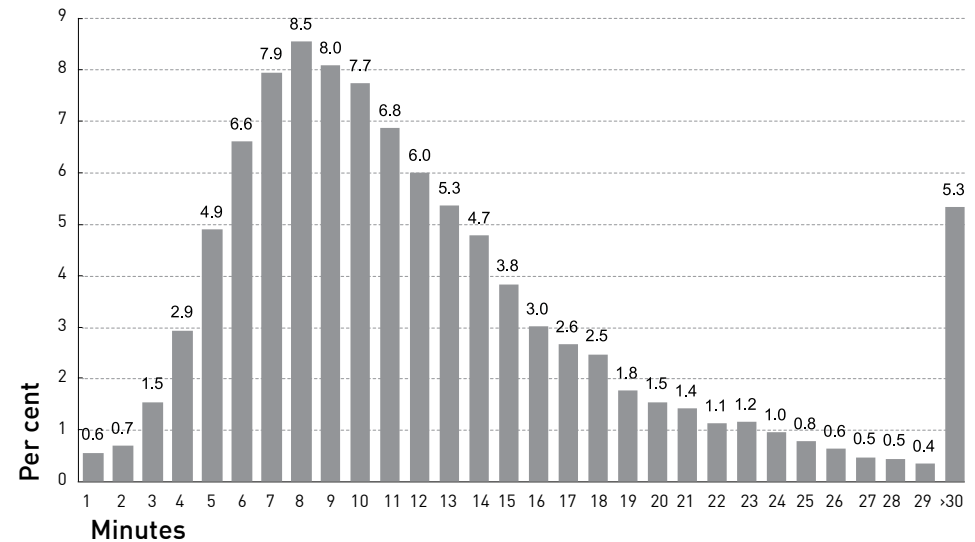
Analysis

- The average time taken to respond to urgent calls for police assistance in the metropolitan area from call received (entered) to arrival at scene was 8 minutes for priority 1-2 calls and 21 minutes for priority 3 calls. The WA Police achieved the 2011-12 targets of 9 and 25 minutes for priority 1-2 and priority 3 calls, respectively.

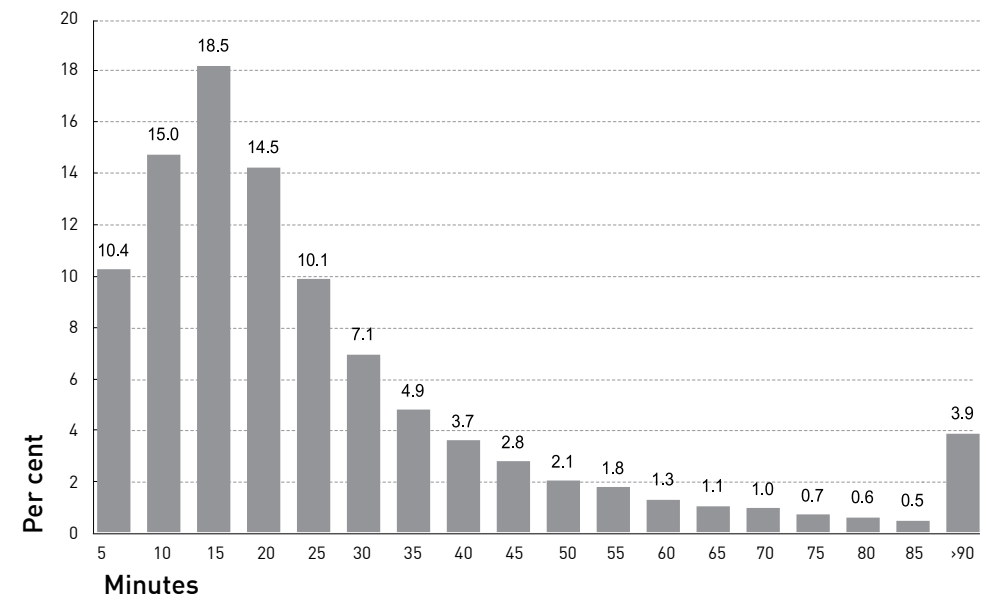
In 2011-12 there were:

- 8,641 priority 1-2 calls of which 42 per cent of were responded to within the target time of 9 minutes.
- 125,206 priority 3 calls of which 69 per cent were responded to within the target time of 25 minutes.
- 77,435 non urgent priority 4 calls of which 68 per cent were responded to within 60 minutes (non-KPI).

Metropolitan Region - Percentage of Priority 1 and 2 Tasks by Response Time, 2011-12

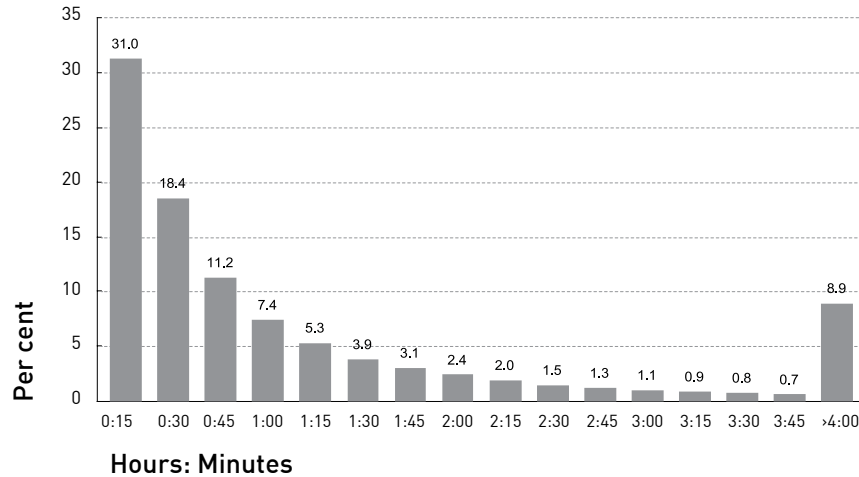


Metropolitan Region - Percentage of Priority 3 Tasks by Response Time 2011-12

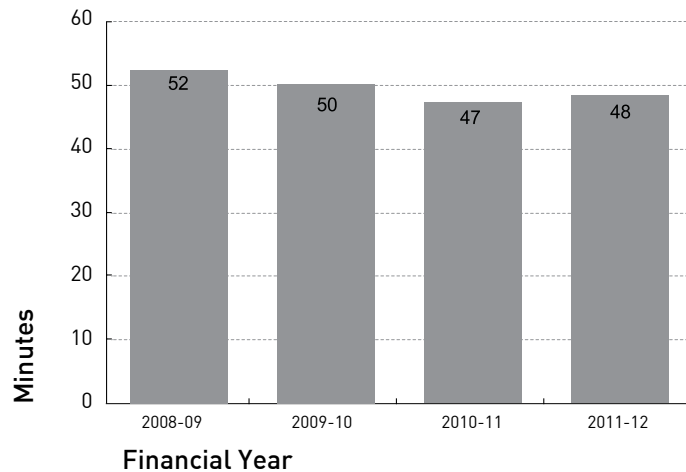


Efficiency Indicators

Metropolitan Region - Percentage of Non-Urgent Priority 4 Tasks by Response Time 2011-12



Average time taken to respond to Non-Urgent (Priority 4) calls for police assistance in the metropolitan area from call received (entered) to arrival at scene, 2008-09 to 2011-12



Notes:

- (a) The number of responses/investigations is based on the total number of selected reported and detected offences excluding receiving/illegal use, fraud and graffiti offences.
- (b) Excludes calls from other government agencies or third party commercial service providers.
- (c) Based on the number of emergency '000' calls answered within 20 seconds on their first presentation by Telstra as a percentage of the total number of 000 calls answered on their first or subsequent presentations.
- (d) Based on the number of emergency '000' calls answered on their first presentation by Telstra as a percentage of the total number of 000 calls answered on their first or subsequent presentations.
- (e) The difference between the total number of '000' calls presented and the total number of '000' calls answered reflects the number of calls abandoned by the caller or made to '000' in error.
- (f) Urgent calls for police assistance are defined as priority 1, 2 and 3 incidents.
- (g) Priority 1 tasks cover offences such as: an armed hold-up in progress; armed offender incident in progress; and other life-threatening incidents. Priority 2 tasks cover incidents where life or property is, or may be, in a state of threat or imminent danger. Due to the extremely small number of priority 1 incidents (which are statistically insignificant), these are included with priority 2 incidents to calculate a combined response time.
- (h) Priority 3 tasks cover incidents requiring immediate attention, but are not life-threatening at that time. Priority 3 incidents may involve the welfare of a person, the possible apprehension of offenders or the preservation of evidence. This requires the dispatch of the first available local/district or other resource.
- (i) EXCEPTIONS. In order to provide an accurate indication of response times, the following types of incidents have been excluded from calculations as they do not contribute to measuring service delivery and/or have the potential to skew results: Scheduled Events – are incidents created for attendance at a later time or date (e.g. Royal Flying Doctor Service escorts); Field Initiated Incidents (e.g. pursuits or any incident created directly by a unit from their TADIS device) – are deemed 'arrived' at the time of initiating the CAD incident; Change of Incident Response Priority – where incidents are subject to a priority upgrade (e.g. priority 4 to priority 2), the applicable response target time becomes that of the new priority group, however the target response time for that priority may already have expired; Incidents with no recorded 'At Scene' time – due to a number of circumstances these do not have an 'At Scene' time recorded; and Incidents where there is no police attendance – matter dealt with other than by police physically attending the location.
- (j) The response time has been formulated from the time the incident was initiated in the CAD system to arrival of the first resource at the scene. The response times of other resources that may also attend the same incident are excluded.
- (k) The paramount considerations in responding to all incidents are the safety of the community and police officers, and the quality of the response. Response times are therefore considered to be indicative and only one aspect of police performance when responding to incidents. Response times are affected by many factors including the number of available police, existing job demands and priorities, road and weather conditions.
- (l) Population growth and the development of new housing estates in the metropolitan area have a significant impact on existing policing districts. Several of the metropolitan districts have police sub-districts that are situated on the periphery of the metropolitan area. Whilst patrolling of these outlying sub-districts is contained within a district's service delivery model, it is not necessarily true that an operational unit will be in the area when a high priority task arises. It is reasonable to assume that responding to priority 1, 2 or 3 tasks in these marginal metropolitan areas may experience delays beyond the target response times.
- (r) Revised figure from that shown in the previous Annual Report due to updated data sources.

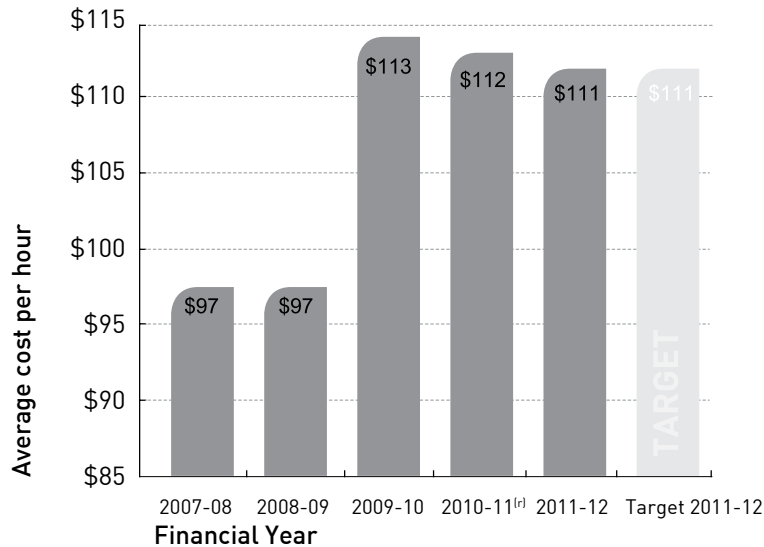
Efficiency Indicators

Service 6: Services to the judicial process

Providing effective services to the judicial process is essential in bringing offenders before the criminal justice system. The successful prosecution of offenders is dependent upon the quality of investigations and the standard and presentation of evidence to courts. Activities associated with this service include:

- presenting evidence, brief handling, prosecution role, justice systems processes;
- providing custodial services;
- monitoring the quality of and timeliness of brief presentation to the relevant court; and
- providing custodial care of prisoners, administering bail and reporting processes and providing all types of escorts.

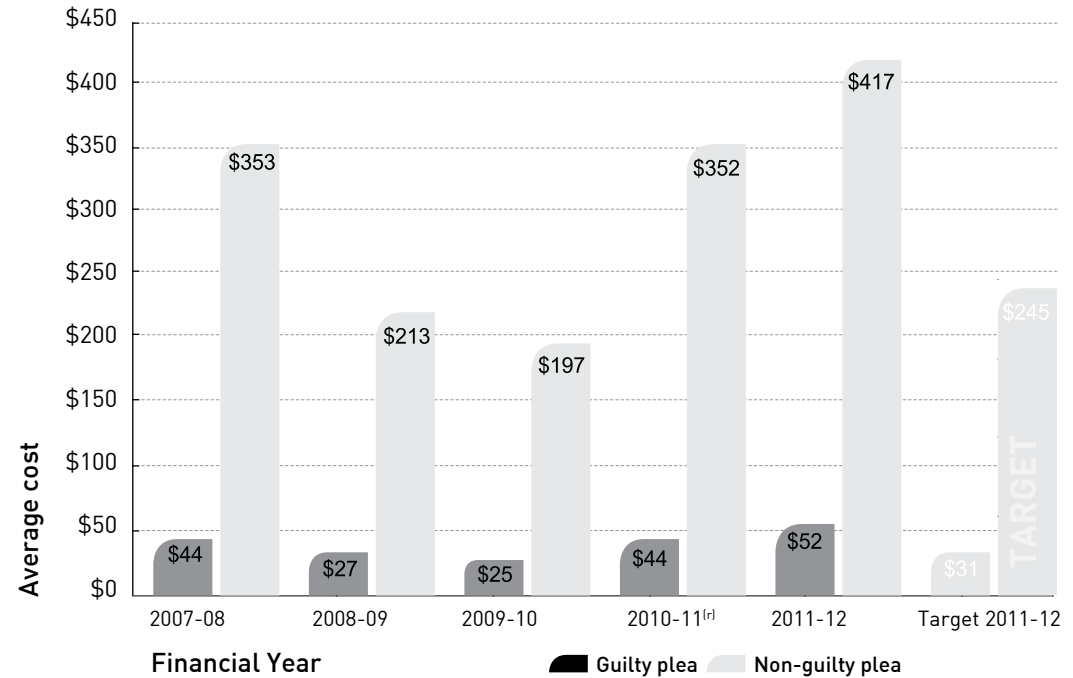
Average cost per hour of services to the judicial process, 2007-08 to 2011-12 ^(a)



Analysis

- In 2011-12, the average cost per hour of services to the judicial process (\$111) was lower than the previous year (\$112) and the same as the 2011-12 target. Therefore, WA Police achieved the 2011-12 target.

Average cost per guilty plea and non-guilty plea, 2007-08 to 2011-12 ^{(a)(b)}



Analysis

- In 2011-12, the average cost per guilty plea (\$52) and non-guilty plea (\$417) were both higher than the 2011-12 targets of \$31 and \$245, respectively. Therefore, WA Police did not achieve the 2011-12 targets. While costs relating to the prosecution role have remained relatively stable in 2011-12, the volume of matters placed before the Magistrates Court has decreased resulting in a higher cost per matter. This reduction is attributed to the issuing of move on notices by police and legislative changes.

Notes:

- (a) Calculated from internal police activity surveys.
- (b) Relates to matters (charges) that have been placed before the Magistrates Court and Children's Court throughout the State by the WA Police. The data may also include a small number of matters placed before the Keeling Islands (Christmas and Cocos Island) Court by the Australian Federal Police. Criminal matters placed before the District and Supreme Courts are not included.
- (r) Revised figure from that shown in the previous Annual Report due to updated data sources.

Efficiency Indicators

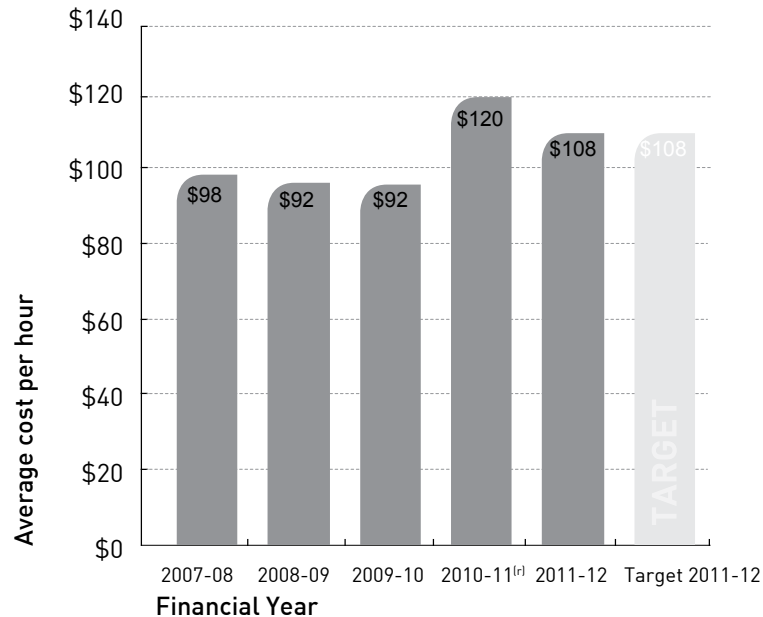
OUTCOME 3: LAWFUL ROAD-USER BEHAVIOUR

Service 7: Traffic law enforcement and management

Traffic law enforcement and management strategies contribute to the whole-of-government initiative of improving road user behaviour and minimising road fatalities and injuries. The achievement of this outcome is dependent on the integrated approach to road safety involving partnerships with other government agencies and stakeholders. The strategies that assist in targeting behaviours identified as major contributors to road fatalities include:

- deterring and detecting alcohol and drug-related driving offences;
- conducting stationary speed operations involving speed cameras and hand-held radar and laser units;
- conducting targeted traffic law enforcement operations such as random breath tests;
- attending road crashes and conducting investigations and follow-up inquiries; and
- providing community education and raising awareness on road safety issues.

Average cost per hour of traffic law enforcement and management, 2007-08 to 2011-12 ^(a)



Analysis

- The average cost per hour for providing traffic law enforcement and management services decreased in 2011-12. This has been due to both an increase in hours and a decrease in the cost of this service.
- In 2011-12, the average cost per hour of traffic law enforcement and management (\$108) was the same as the 2011-12 target. Therefore, the WA Police achieved the 2011-12 target.

Notes:

(a) Calculated from internal police activity surveys.

(r) Revised figure from that shown in the previous Annual Report due to updated data sources.

Sources:

Total cost of Service from Schedule of Income and Expenses by Services for the years ending 30 June 2011 and 30 June 2012, respectively.

Operational hours are obtained from the Resource Management Information System and are distributed according to percentages from WA Police Activity Surveys.

WA Police, Communications Division, Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system. This system is used for creating and managing tasks for police attendance.

Department of the Attorney General (Magistrates Court), CHIPS (Criminal) information system. This is a computerised case management system in which Magistrates Court and Children's Court matters are recorded.

LEGAL AND GOVERNANCE DISCLOSURES

OTHER FINANCIAL DISCLOSURES

PRICING POLICIES ON SERVICES

WA Police charge for goods and services rendered on a full or partial cost-recovery basis. These fees and charges were determined in accordance with the Costing and Pricing of Government Services – Guidelines for use by agencies in the Western Australian Public Sector, published by the Department of Treasury as well as the annual instructions to agencies for the preparation of the budget.

The list of fees and charges that applied from 1 July 2011 for police fees, security and related activities, pawnbrokers and second-hand dealers and firearms fees were published in the Government Gazette on 10 June 2011.

IN-HOUSE GRIEVANCES LODGED 2006-07 TO 2011-12

Source of Grievance	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Sworn Promotion System	1	7	8	1	5	4
Transfers/Deployment	5	6	5	6	6	3
Administrative Decisions	8	6	7	3	1	3
Relief/Secondment	6	7	1	0	0	1
Other	8	8	4	6	7	17
Total	28	34	25	16	19	28

Source: Western Australia Police, In-house Grievance Database.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION CLAIMS (POLICE STAFF) 2006-07 TO 2011-12

Requirement under s4 (vii)(c) of the Treasurer's Instruction (TI) 903

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Number of Claims	33	34	66	74	61	63

Other Financial Disclosures

MAJOR CAPITAL WORKS - WHERE PROJECT ESTIMATED TOTAL COST EXCEEDS \$10.0M

Project	Year	Budget ETC May 2011 \$'000	Revised ETC May 2012 \$'000	Variations \$'000	Variation %	Reasons for Variations over 5% of original ETC, or greater than \$1.0m in value
Completed Works						
Counter-Terrorism Initiatives						
CT: Multi Agency Response - Capability / Capacity - NorWest Deployment - Bomb Squad - Safety / Security	2011-12	14,649	14,649	0	0.0%	
Fleet and Equipment Purchases - New and Replacement						
Schedule Equipment Replacement Program 2010 to 2011	2011-12	13,500	13,500	0	0.0%	
Police Facilities						
Kimberley District Police Complex	2011-12	12,195	12,195	0	0.0%	
Pilbara District Police Complex	2011-12	17,500	17,500	0	0.0%	
South Hedland Police Station	2011-12	17,719	17,719	0	0.0%	
Works in Progress						
Fleet and Equipment Purchases - New and Replacement						
Major Aircraft New and Replacement Program - Helicopter	2012-13	22,030	22,030	0	0.0%	
Speed and Red Light Camera Upgrades	2012-13	24,500	24,500	0	0.0%	
Information Technology Infrastructure						
Community Safety Network : Regional Radio Network Replacement Program	2012-13	71,078	71,078	0	0.0%	
ICT - Core Business Systems - Development 2011 to 2015	2014-15	60,000	60,000			
ICT - Infrastructure Replacement and Continuity 2010 to 2012	2011-12	12,982	13,187	205	1.6%	
ICT - Infrastructure Replacement and Continuity 2011 to 2015	2014-15	37,400	37,400	0	0.0%	

Other Financial Disclosures

Project	Year	Budget ETC May 2011 \$'000	Revised ETC May 2012 \$'000	Variations \$'000	Variation %	Reasons for Variations over 5% of original ETC, or greater than \$1.0m in value
PMRN Expansion and Regional Radio Planning	2012-13	31,272	31,272	0	0.0%	
Police Facilities						
Cockburn Central Police Station (District Hub)	2013-14	20,493	20,493	0	0	
Fitzroy Crossing Police Station	2012-13	10,278	11,174	896	8.7%	ETC transfer from Capital Project Contingency
Perth Police Complex	2013-14	93,270	93,270	0	0.0%	
Police Facilities Major Refurbishment Program	2012-13	10,000	16,392	6,392	63.9%	Additional ETC budget appropriation of \$3,500 + \$2,892 increase for land sale
West Metropolitan District Accommodation Upgrade	2014-15	11,750	11,750	0	0.0%	
Western Suburbs Police Station (District Hub)	2016-17	27,408	27,408	0	0.0%	
New Works						
Fleet and Equipment Purchases - New and Replacement						
Fleet and Equipment Replacement Program 2012 to 2015	2014-15	24,900	28,500	3,600	14.5%	SERP 2012-15 and Non Leased Non Standard Vehicles 2012-15 merged to be Fleet and Equipment Replacement Program 2012-15.
Fleet and Equipment Replacement Program 2015 to 2018	2017-18	0	23,820	23,820	100.0%	New Program
Information Technology Infrastructure						
ICT - Infrastructure Replacement and Continuity - 2013 to 2015	2014-15	42,508	42,508	0	0.0%	
Police Facilities						
Custodial Facilities Upgrade Program 2012 to 2015	2014-15	10,200	10,200	0	0.0%	
Police Station Upgrade Program 2012 to 2015	2014-15	10,200	10,200	0	0.0%	

OTHER LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

GOVERNANCE DISCLOSURES

INTEREST IN OR BENEFITS FROM CONTRACTS

Requirement under para (14)(iii) and (iv) of the Treasurer's Instruction (TI) 903

WA Police currently operate a system that requires senior officers to declare confidentiality and interest in respect to any existing or proposed contracts. There are no known cases of any conflict of interest for the 2011-12 reporting period.

ADVERTISING

Requirement under the *Electoral Act 1907, s175ZE*

Organisation	Purpose	Amount
The West Australian Newspaper	Vehicle Impoundment	\$117,539
The West Australian Newspaper	Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards	\$2,852
The West Australian Newspaper	State Graffiti Fund	\$788
Community Newspapers Group	State Graffiti Fund	\$1,485
Community Newspapers Group	Commissioner's Community Forums Metropolitan	\$4,594
Regional Newspapers	Firearms Act change of legislation	\$18,908
Adcorp	Recruitment	\$169,414
Adcorp	Operation Swallow	\$26,248
Mitchell & Partner	Recruitment	\$24,465
Media Decisions	Operation Swallow	\$90,970
TOTAL		\$457,263

DISABILITY ACCESS AND INCLUSION PLAN OUTCOMES

Requirement under the *Disability Services Act 1993, s29*

Outcome 1

WA Police continues to ensure that people with disabilities are provided with an opportunity to comment on access to services and monitors access and inclusion policies to ensure support of equitable access to services by people with disabilities throughout the various functions of the agency. Furthermore, the agency continues to ensure events are organised so they are accessible to people with disabilities.

Other Legal Requirements

WA Police actively promotes services and information access to people with disabilities through community engagement activities, for example, a workshop was conducted with the Blind Citizens Association regarding personal safety.

Outcome 4

WA Police maintains ongoing staff awareness of disability and access issues and improves skills to provide equitable services to people with disabilities. WA Police took part in the Disability Services Commission's Count Me In campaign in November 2011. Promotional material obtained for Disability Awareness Week was displayed at Police Headquarters and distributed to all staff through a general broadcast.

The Indigenous and Community Diversity Unit also played a role in training new Customer Service Officers on service provision for people with disabilities. All new Police Recruits and Auxiliary Officers receive training on disability issues at the Police Academy.

Outcome 5

WA Police remains committed in monitoring and undertaking continuous improvement of grievance and complaints mechanisms to ensure they continue to be accessible for people with disabilities.

Outcome 6

WA Police is committed to ongoing monitoring of the Disability Action and Inclusion Plan to ensure implementation and satisfactory outcomes and continuously seeks a broad range of views on disability and access issues from the community.

RECORDKEEPING PLANS

Requirement under *State Records Act 2000 s61*, and State Records Commission Standards, Standard 2, Principle 6

Whether the efficiency and effectiveness of the agency's recordkeeping systems has been evaluated or alternatively when such an evaluation is proposed.

The WA Police electronic document and records management system (EDRMS-OBJECTIVE) has evolved beyond its foundation capabilities when it replaced the agency's global file tracking (GFT), and six other legacy mainframe-based corporate records systems in 2006. Since the implementation of Objective the

WA Police has implemented a new recordkeeping plan (2010), and has begun engagement with stakeholders to ensure traction and effort is applied within this plan.

The agency monitors the validity of the existing systems to ensure compliance with contemporary records management protocols. This monitoring allows the reviewing of recordkeeping systems and keeping abreast of evolving technology and hardware used to create case management systems and police information. A myriad of frontline applications and backend support now complement traditional records, with a focus on ensuring significant rigor around electronic evidence, to enable it to withstand judicial scrutiny.

To keep pace with frontline systems and the digital by-products produced, the agency has engaged a private contractor to upgrade the WA Police Records Management System (PRMS) from the version 7.2 environment to the latest 8.1 version. This upgrade will enable WA Police to pilot proof-of-concept projects concerning digital information management, and provides extended capability for PRMS to integrate with other agency systems through Application Program Interfaces (API).

Through this integration process the API's provide the transparent backend to record and manage systems, with the Objective repository providing the functionality to manage information as a single source of truth, for evidentiary consistency and to minimise duplication. This process is in line with the WA Police Business Technology (BT) Strategic Plan 2010-2013 which blends information use with sound records management by producing optimum frontline results to get the information right.

The nature and extent of the recordkeeping training program conducted by or for the agency.

Dedicated trainers deliver Objective PRMS training regularly throughout the state. Classroom training is supported by policy and guidelines available through the WA Police intranet and in the form of RM Help Cards embedded into the Objective PRMS process.

The Records Management Centre (RMC) also provides logistic support services for medium to large corporate storage archival projects. Core training in retention and disposal (R&D) of agency records and archival processes is conducted regularly, both remotely and onsite. Experienced users deliver training and provide support material to ensure R&D processing complies with the current recordkeeping plan. The WA Police Business Area Management Review (BAMR) audit test plan requires all business units to conduct regular archiving and disposal of records, in accordance with endorsed methods and practices.

Other Legal Requirements

Whether the efficiency and effectiveness of the recordkeeping training program has been reviewed or alternatively when this is planned to be done.

Recent changes to training include competency assessment of individuals to assist with evaluation of local area performance, and feedback being sought through surveys of trainees and normal users. RMC trainers possess Train the Trainer (Certificate IV) qualification and apply industry standards in training delivery and developing training content. This is complemented by a full-time help desk to monitor, support and deliver a timely service.

Regular quality and compliance checks are performed on system content, user compliance and user activity to ensure recordkeeping standards and protocols are met. Real time ability to update training curriculum and advisory material through the WA Police intranet enhances RMC response to client needs.

Assurance that the agency's induction program addresses employee roles and responsibilities in regard to their compliance with the agency's recordkeeping plan.

Recordkeeping awareness is compulsory under WA Police staff induction programs, with compliance assessed through the agency's risk mitigation framework. In addition to this approach, business specific refresher courses in recordkeeping are also conducted at the Police Academy.

To maintain general agency awareness, the RMC maintains an intranet site and actively seeks feedback with its client base on the relevance of material, products, relationships and services. The RMC publishes a quarterly newsletter detailing current information management affairs, new partnerships, staff profiles, historical articles/events and significant record management issues, practices and developments. The purpose of this publication is to raise and maintain staff awareness of their roles and responsibilities relating to contemporary recordkeeping in accordance with the WA Police Recordkeeping Plan 2010 and *State Records Act 2000*.

COVERT SEARCH WARRANTS

Requirement under the *Terrorism (Extraordinary Powers) Act 2005*

Section 21 - Report to Minister and Attorney General about warrant:

Commissioner of WA Police is to report as soon as practicable or no later than 30 days to the Minister and the Attorney General relating to a Commissioners Warrant – Nil return.

Section 30 - Annual report about covert search warrants:

Commissioner of WA Police must report by 31 August in each year, give the Minister a report containing information for the previous financial year relating to covert warrants – Nil return.

Terrorism (Preventative Detention) Act 2006

Section 54 - Quarterly report about preventative detention orders

The Police Minister must report by 31 January, 30 April, 31 July and 31 October each year – Nil return.

Other Legal Requirements

Compliance with Public Sector Management Act Section 31(1)

Public Sector Management Act 1994 s31(1)

In the administration of the Western Australia Police I have complied with the Public Sector Standards in Human Resource Management, the Western Australia Public Sector Code of Ethics and Code of Conduct for the WA Police.

I have put in place procedures designed to ensure such compliance and conducted appropriate internal assessments to satisfy myself that the above statement is correct.

Information about the Standards is contained in the WA Police intranet site and provided during staff induction. Awareness of the standards is maintained through articles in the weekly electronic newsletter from police holders.

A compliance review was conducted by an external consultant to assess compliance with the Standards.

The Public Sector Commissioner did not undertake any investigations in accordance with the *Public Sector Management Act 1994* or any compliance audits.

The number of applications made for breach of standards reviews and the corresponding outcomes for the reporting period are detailed in the following table.

BREACH OF STANDARD APPLICATIONS 2011-2012

Number lodged	1
Number of breaches found	0
Number still under review	0

COMPLAINTS REGARDING COMPLIANCE WITH THE CODE OF ETHICS AND AGENCY CODE OF CONDUCT 2011-2012

Number lodged	65
Number of breaches found	23
Number still under review	26



Karl J O'Callaghan APM
Commissioner of Police
26 September 2012

GOVERNMENT POLICY REQUIREMENTS

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

Public Sector Commissioner's Circular 2009-11: Code of Practice: Occupational, Safety and Health in the Western Australian Public Sector

A statement of the agency's commitment to OSH and injury management with an emphasis on Executive commitment.

WA Police are dedicated to exceeding in its Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) commitments. The OSH Policy statement is - To enhance the quality of life and wellbeing of our workforce and contractors, through minimising the risk of injury and illness and the promotion of health initiatives. The agency integrates safety and health into all business activities and resources are allocated to measure and continuously improve safety and health performance. All employees are encouraged to comply with their legal and agency safety, health and injury management requirements. Additionally, there is continual engagement with internal and external stakeholders to improve existing safety and health performance, and work collaboratively to implement improvement strategies to facilitate safe work practices.

WA Police demonstrate a commitment to OSH through the OSH Corporate Executive Team chaired by the Deputy Commissioner, with participation from high level executives and a contingent from the elected Health and Safety Officers, other police personnel and union representatives.

Executive commitment to safety and health in WA Police is further demonstrated through district safety meetings, review of policies and procedures, introduction and acceptance of new policies, championing of new safety initiatives and ongoing funding and budgetary support. The implementation of new training programs and the acquisition of new or improved equipment and resources has confirmed a commitment to employee safety by providing a safer working environment.

A description of the formal mechanism for consultation with employees on safety and health matters.

The OSH Corporate Executive Team meets bi-monthly and includes; employee safety representatives, union representation and senior management in both police officer and police staff roles. The committee's role is to monitor and review the organisations OSH Management System. In addition, safety and health committee meetings are held throughout the agency on a regular basis.

Identified hazards and work related incidents/injuries are reported through the Occupational Safety and Health Incident Reporting System. The type and nature of the incident is electronically recorded and an automatic e-mail advice is forwarded to the relevant safety representative, officer-in-charge or manager, OSH Branch and Health and Welfare Branch. The system also

Government Policy Requirements

allows the recording of the safety representative investigation and the officer-in-charge or managers' control measures, resolution and the monitoring and review of the incident. Throughout the process, the employee is kept informed of the status of their report through the automated email advice, and through personal interaction as required by relevant policy.

The reporting system is supported by the WA Police OSH Issue Resolution Framework and policy. The OSH resolution framework is a pictorial diagram articulating the processes and the pathway by which all incidents are managed. The framework supports those incidents which can be readily resolved by the business area management team, through to issues that required a change in corporate strategies, policies and procedures or have financial implications.

A statement of compliance with injury management requirements of the Workers' Compensation and Injury Management Act 1981 including the development of Return to work plans.

WA Police Health and Welfare Services Vocational Rehabilitation Unit is an accredited in-house Workplace Rehabilitation Provider with WorkCover WA, and is committed to delivering a quality service as governed by worker's compensation legislation. Accountability is measured by the expediency of dealing with referred claims (early interventions), on-line reporting to WorkCover WA, and the aim of returning injured officers to work in the same business area, along with other criteria.

The agency supports and promotes the psychological and spiritual health, safety and wellbeing of all employees through the provision of professional advice, services and programs. WA Police Vocational Rehabilitation Unit provides consultation and case management for work-related injuries and illnesses according to the principles set out under the Act and the Workers' Compensation Code of Practice (Injury Management) 2005. The unit plays a critical role in assisting line managers by assisting in the return of ill and injured officers back into the workplace, and coordinate the management of all return to work programs, including liaison with the ill/injured employee, management and medical practitioners.

A statement confirming that an assessment of the OSH management system has been completed (within the past five years or sooner depending on the risk profile of the agency) using a recognised assessment tool and reporting the percentage of agreed actions completed.

In 2011, a WorkSafe Occupational Safety and Health Management System Audit was commissioned by WA Police. This audit was finalised early in 2012, and of the recommendations made, 13 were agreed. To date, 40 per cent of the recommendations have been completed, with the remainder expected to be completed in 2012-2013.

Report against performance targets

	Target	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Performance against target
Number of Fatalities	0	0	0	0	Achieved
Lost time injury/disease	10% reduction on previous 3 years	1.4	1.86	1.78	Not Achieved
Lost time injury severity rate	10% improvement on previous 3 years	6.7	4.0	4.86	Achieved
Percentage of injured workers returned to work: i) within 13 weeks ii) within 26 weeks	Actual result to be stated Greater than or equal to 80%	80.82%	100%	75%	Not Achieved
Percentage of managers trained in occupational safety, health and injury management responsibilities	80% or greater in the last 3 years	25.7%	59%	72%	Not Achieved

Government Policy Requirements

SUBSTANTIVE EQUALITY

This year has seen some significant achievements including:

- The establishment of the Corporate Governance Group for Diversity Management to provide strategic guidance to the implementation of Substantive Equality within WA Police
- The establishment of a screening process for all new policies and initiatives to identify impacts on diverse and vulnerable groups
- Delivery of training for policy and project officers in partnership with the Equal Opportunity Commission of WA Police.

The new Corporate Governance Group for Diversity Management oversees and provides strategic direction on the implementation of substantive equality. This will align substantive equality with agency directions and integrate with other diversity strategies. Additionally, the transfer of the substantive equality function to Community Engagement Division has provided the opportunity to link substantive equality work with other community engagement activities.

An operational policy was introduced in August 2011 to provide overall commitment to substantive equality. This policy is being revised to include detailed procedures and guidelines on implementation within corporate business processes, new policies and initiatives, current service area assessments as well as employment, training and service delivery. The revised policy is due for completion in August 2012.

WA Police are part of the Equal Opportunity Commission of WA's (EOCWA) pilot for all new policies. A screening process has been established whereby all new policies need to be impact assessed. A register of impact assessments has been established to record the policies assessed and changes made. Recent training for 57 policy and project officers was delivered in partnership with EOCWA which covered the definition and application of substantive equality as well as knowledge and skills required to undertake impact assessments.

A key aspect of the WA Police approach has been to embed substantive equality into existing and new business processes so it becomes part of everyday business. Substantive equality strategies and outcomes are included in the Strategic Plan, the Annual Business Plan, District Management Action Plans and the Risk Management Framework. An intranet site has been established and is being populated with information and guidelines to assist in the implementation of substantive equality.

In August 2011, WA Police personnel presented at the EOCWA community forum in the Kimberley Region in relation to work being undertaken on substantive equality and sought feedback from the community.

The Commissioner of Police and the Equal Opportunity Commissioner negotiated to undertake a Needs and Impact Assessment on Employment (Recruitment and Retention) with a focus on diversity groups. This is a priority for 2012-13.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

Crime and Investigation Outcomes

- Number of offences verified and sanctioned, and sanction rate
- Community perceptions of crime and antisocial behaviour

Road Policing and Road-User Behaviour

- Drink driving
- Speeding
- Seatbelts and restraints
- Other traffic enforcement and road-user behaviour
- Crashes and Casualties
- Number of road fatalities by road-user

Community Satisfaction with Policing

- Satisfaction with policing services in general
- Satisfaction with the job police are doing in dealing with public order problems such as vandalism, gangs or drunken and disorderly behaviour
- Satisfaction with most recent contact with police

Community Perceptions of Safety

- Safety at home alone during the day and night
- Safety when walking in the neighbourhood during the day and night
- Safety when travelling on public transport during the day and night

Resource Profile

- Personnel and expenditure by portfolio

Human Resources

- Authorised Strength
- Police Officers by Rank
- Gender profile of Police Officers
- Sick leave (Police Officers)
- Carer's leave (Police Officers)
- Profile of Police Staff by gender and classification
- Sick leave (Police Staff)
- Carer's leave (Police Staff)

Professional Standards

- Police Complaints Administration Centre (PCAC)
- Local Complaint Resolution (LCR) Matters
- Internal Affairs Unit (IAU)
- Early Intervention Program – Behavioural Assessment Unit
- Action Resulting From All Inquiries (PCAC, IAU and BAU)
- Community perceptions of police integrity

Crime and Investigation Outcomes

Number of offences verified and sanctioned, and sanction rate ^{(a)(b)(c)(d)(e)(f)(r)}

Offences against the person		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 ^(r)	2011-12
Homicide ^(g)	Verified	84	68	87	102	91
	Sanctioned	65	64	110	114	72
	Sanction rate (%)	77.4	94.1	126.4	111.8	79.1
Recent sexual assault ^(h)	Verified	2,062	2,249	1,828	1,831	1,564
	Sanctioned	1,533	1,701	1,514	1,454	1,205
	Sanction rate (%)	74.3	75.6	82.8	79.4	77.0
Historical sexual assault ⁽ⁱ⁾	Verified	1,692	1,409	1,495	1,210	1,071
	Sanctioned	1,170	1,284	1,026	985	974
	Sanction rate (%)	69.1	91.1	68.6	81.4	90.9
Domestic assault ^(j)	Verified	8,394	8,321	8,532	9,794	10,796
	Sanctioned	5,590	5,394	5,043	4,724	4,276
	Sanction rate (%)	66.6	64.8	59.1	48.2	39.6
Non-domestic assault ^(k)	Verified	14,156	14,426	13,888	13,118	12,022
	Sanctioned	9,064	9,300	8,617	7,884	7,072
	Sanction rate (%)	64.0	64.5	62.0	60.1	58.8
Threatening behaviour	Verified	4,959	5,554	5,231	4,614	4,543
	Sanctioned	3,611	4,205	3,885	3,114	2,883
	Sanction rate (%)	72.8	75.7	74.3	67.5	63.5
Deprivation of liberty	Verified	334	345	280	247	227
	Sanctioned	196	218	186	153	127
	Sanction rate (%)	58.7	63.2	66.4	61.9	55.9
Robbery (Business)	Verified	194	207	157	177	239
	Sanctioned	112	134	113	117	147
	Sanction rate (%)	57.7	64.7	72.0	66.1	61.5
Robbery (Non-business)	Verified	1,636	1,639	1,545	1,610	1,538
	Sanctioned	661	679	690	691	650
	Sanction rate (%)	40.4	41.4	44.7	42.9	42.3
TOTAL OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON	Verified	33,511	34,218	33,043	32,703	32,091
	Sanctioned	22,002	22,979	21,184	19,236	17,406
	Sanction rate (%)	65.7	67.2	64.1	58.8	54.2

Crime and Investigation Outcomes (Cont.)

Number of offences verified and sanctioned, and sanction rate ^{(a)(b)(c)(d)(e)(f)(r)}

Offences against property		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 ^(r)	2011-12
Burglary (dwelling)	Verified	26,208	24,614	21,693	26,618	27,375
	Sanctioned	3,567	3,109	2,978	3,026	3,117
	Sanction rate (%)	13.6	12.6	13.7	11.4	11.4
Burglary (non-dwelling)	Verified	13,014	11,527	8,347	8,932	9,176
	Sanctioned	2,126	1,794	1,595	1,656	1,581
	Sanction rate (%)	16.3	15.6	19.1	18.5	17.2
Motor vehicle theft ^(u)	Verified	7,708	7,227	6,245	7,269	8,186
	Sanctioned	1,924	1,804	1,544	1,754	2,088
	Sanction rate (%)	25.0	25.0	24.7	24.1	25.5
Theft	Verified	82,446	78,508	67,063	70,824	77,355
	Sanctioned	13,092	12,905	13,000	11,170	11,823
	Sanction rate (%)	15.9	16.4	19.4	15.8	15.3
Arson	Verified	1,387	1,493	1,197	1,125	1,062
	Sanctioned	281	323	236	207	213
	Sanction rate (%)	20.3	21.6	19.7	18.4	20.1
Property damage	Verified	45,878	44,795	39,397	38,097	37,291
	Sanctioned	8,492	8,300	8,180	7,877	8,035
	Sanction rate (%)	18.5	18.5	20.8	20.7	21.5
Total offences against property	Verified	176,641	168,164	143,942	152,865	160,445
	Sanctioned	29,482	28,235	27,533	25,690	26,857
	Sanction rate (%)	16.7	16.8	19.1	16.8	16.7
TOTAL SELECTED VERIFIED OFFENCES	Verified	210,152	202,382	176,985	185,568	192,536
	Sanctioned	51,484	51,214	48,717	44,926	44,263
	Sanction rate (%)	24.5	25.3	27.5	24.2	23.0

Crime and Investigation Outcomes (Cont.)

Detected offences ^(m)		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 ⁽ⁿ⁾	2011-12
Drugs (trafficking) ⁽ⁿ⁾	Verified	2,456	2,888	2,988	2,489	2,444
	Sanctioned	2,212	2,556	2,727	2,169	2,076
	Sanction rate (%)	90.1	88.5	91.3	87.1	84.9
Drugs (possession) ^(o)	Verified	13,943	14,812	13,530	11,310	12,541
	Sanctioned	12,138	13,066	12,244	10,078	11,055
	Sanction rate (%)	87.1	88.2	90.5	89.1	88.2
Receiving/illegal use	Verified	2,119	2,619	2,213	1,976	2,119
	Sanctioned	1,988	2,567	2,053	1,914	2,097
	Sanction rate (%)	93.8	98.0	92.8	96.9	99.0
Total detected offences	Verified	18,518	20,319	18,731	15,775	17,104
	Sanctioned	16,338	18,189	17,024	14,161	15,228
	Sanction rate (%)	88.2	89.5	90.9	89.8	89.0

Other offences ^(p)		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 ⁽ⁿ⁾	2011-12
Fraud ^(q)	Verified	9,497	11,111	9,398	8,846	13,726
	Sanctioned	6,398	7,768	7,843	5,406	11,175
	Sanction rate (%)	67.4	69.9	83.5	61.1	81.4
Graffiti	Verified	16,019	14,200	11,185	7,453	4,388
	Sanctioned	1,312	1,241	2,099	1,673	1,328
	Sanction rate (%)	8.2	8.7	18.8	22.4	30.3
Breach of restraint	Verified	6,047	6,158	6,542	7,547	7,361
	Sanctioned	4,647	4,805	5,109	5,402	5,935
	Sanction rate (%)	76.8	78.0	78.1	71.6	80.6

Crime and Investigation Outcomes (Cont.)

Notes:

- (a) The statistics are preliminary and subject to revision.
- (b) The number of reported offences is not within the direct control of the police.
- (c) This appendix contains statistical information on selected offences reported to or becoming known to police, and resulting in the submission of an incident report in the FrontLine Incident Management System (IMS). Excludes offences against public order, such as disorderly conduct and offences against the *Firearms Act 1973*, *Liquor Licensing Act 1988* and a number of other offences against the statute laws of this State and the Commonwealth.
- (d) Verified offences are all offences reported to police within the relevant time period that have not been determined to be falsely or mistakenly reported. The number of verified offences for a period (e.g. financial year) comprises all verified offences recorded during that period and may include verified offences committed during earlier periods.
- (e) Proactive policing strategies undertaken by the police to encourage the reporting of certain offences, such as domestic violence and sexual assault, and the proactive targeting by the police of certain offences will increase the number of verified offences recorded for a given period. However, a decrease in the number of verified offences for a targeted offence may occur in subsequent periods if the targeting has been successful or a different offence becomes a replacement target.
- (f) The sanction rate is based on the number of verified offences where an investigation outcome has been recorded of an offender(s) being apprehended or processed (such as arrest, summons, caution or referral to a Juvenile Justice Team), or where for some substantial reason, police investigations cannot be continued (such as withdrawn complaint; a statute bar to proceedings where an offender is under age or claims diplomatic immunity or other statute of limitations matters; circumstances where the incident was found to be a matter for civil action by the complainant; the offender has died; the offender is in another jurisdiction and extradition is not desired or available; and where the offender has been admitted to a psychiatric facility). The number of these offences within the relevant time period is expressed as a percentage of the number of verified offences reported during the same period.
- (g) 'Homicide' includes murder, attempted murder and manslaughter. Due to recording issues associated with 'driving causing death' offences, all 'driving causing death' offences are incorporated within the offence category of 'manslaughter' and therefore under the offence category of 'homicide'.
- (h) 'Recent sexual assault' includes aggravated and non-aggravated sexual assault offences reported to police within 90 days of occurrence.
- (i) 'Historical sexual assault' includes aggravated and non-aggravated sexual assault offences reported to police later than 90 days after occurrence.
- (j) 'Domestic assault' includes aggravated and non-aggravated assault offences associated with a family or domestic incident.
- (k) 'Non-domestic assault' includes aggravated and non-aggravated assault offences not associated with a family or domestic incident.
- (l) 'Motor vehicle theft' excludes attempts to steal a motor vehicle, damaging or tampering/ interfering with a motor vehicle, or the theft of motor vehicle parts or the contents of a motor vehicle. A 'motor vehicle' is defined as a self-propelled vehicle that runs on a land surface (not rails or tram lines) and is eligible for registration for use on public roads, or could be made eligible for registration for use on public roads with modifications that would not change the essential nature of the vehicle. This excludes large mining trucks, gophers, golf carts, miniature motor cycles, go carts and motorised bicycles/scooters, trailers, semi-trailers and caravans. Recording issues sometimes result in the recording of the theft of non-motor vehicles as motor vehicle theft offences.
- (m) 'Detected offences' comprise categories of offences such as drug trafficking and possession offences and receiving/illegal use offences that are usually detected by, rather than reported to, police.
- (n) The unlawful sale, supply, cultivation or manufacture of a prohibited drug or plant.
- (o) The unlawful possession or use of a prohibited drug or plant, or the unlawful possession of a smoking implement.
- (p) 'Other offences' comprise offence categories that are not included in 'total selected offences' due to factors that impact on the number of offences recorded. The number of 'fraud' and 'graffiti' offences is affected by recording issues and reporting practices by some Government agencies, local government authorities and private enterprise. The number of 'breach of restraint' offences is affected by the number of police-initiated Violence Restraining Orders and ongoing Government and police strategies relating to family violence.
- (q) The increase in the number of 'fraud' offences in 2008-09 is largely attributed to greater corporate financial restraint and/or heightened financial scrutiny and awareness as a consequence of the Global Financial Crisis.
- (e) Revised figure from that shown in the previous Annual Report. The revisions are attributable to the following factors: Verified and sanctioned offence data are subject to revision due to the use of a monthly 13-month re-extraction process. This process enables data entered after the initial monthly or annual cut-off date to be included in later extractions, and ensures a more accurate count of verified offences, sanctioned offences and sanction rates.
- (s) Due to the adoption of verified offences, sanctioned offences and sanction rates, the crime statistics in this Annual Report are not comparable with Annual Reports prior to 2010-11.

Source:

WA Police, FrontLine Incident Management System (IMS)

Crime and Investigation Outcomes (Cont.)

COMMUNITY PERCEPTIONS OF CRIME AND ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

The percentage of the WA community who were 'somewhat concerned' or 'very concerned' about becoming a victim of: ^{(a)(b)}

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Domestic or family violence	17.4%	12.7%	10.0%	7.0%	7.1%
Sexual assault	26.4%	17.5%	13.7%	12.4%	14.1%
Physical assault in a public place	52.0%	44.9%	41.2%	39.3%	41.1%
Housebreaking	66.3%	61.4%	55.6%	59.1%	65.7%
Motor vehicle theft	51.7%	46.3%	42.2%	44.6%	48.8%
Fraud or credit card theft	63.3%	56.0%	60.6%	60.0%	62.2%
Internet based crime	55.5%	50.0%	52.1%	52.2%	57.6%
Terrorist incident	33.2%	23.6%	23.4%	20.0%	19.7%

The percentage of the WA community who thought the following issues were 'somewhat of a problem' or a 'major problem' in their own neighbourhood:

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Use of illegal drugs	59.7%	51.3%	48.8%	48.4%	46.9%
Speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving	73.3%	76.0%	74.5%	75.4%	73.5%
Graffiti or other vandalism	59.1%	62.0%	60.9%	59.0%	52.3%
Louts or gangs	33.7%	33.4%	32.2%	31.2%	28.1%
Drunken or disorderly behaviour	44.3%	43.4%	42.6%	40.9%	37.9%
Parties/Loud Music/Noisy Neighbours ^(c)	na	na	29.3%	27.6%	26.7%
Threatening people or groups ^(d)	na	na	na	29.8%	27.7%

Notes:

(a) Concern about becoming a victim in the next 12 months.

(b) The decrease in the level of concern since 2008-09 is attributed to a change to the wording of the survey question from 'concern about being the victim of' to 'concern about becoming a victim of'.

(c) This question was added to the survey in October 2008.

(d) This question was added to the survey in July 2010.

Source:

National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing (unpublished data)

Road Policing and Road-User Behaviour

Drink-driving

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Number of preliminary breath tests ^(a)	970,398	759,886	753,532	767,226 ^(r)	883,046
Number of drivers who were found to exceed the lawful alcohol limit	19,288	21,856	19,339	17,117 ^(r)	15,153
Percentage of drivers tested who were found to exceed the lawful alcohol limit	2.0%	2.9%	2.6%	2.2%	1.7%
Percentage of drivers who perceived having 'never' driven when they felt that they might have been over the alcohol limit ^(b)	84.2%	85.9%	86.3%	85.3%	86.5%

Speeding

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Number of vehicles monitored for speeding by speed cameras ^(c)	11,525,471	11,232,024	11,272,701	13,756,096	22,929,921
Number of vehicles monitored that were found to exceed the lawful speed limit ^{(c)(d)}	1,859,519	1,806,617	1,867,478	3,593,065	4,242,242
Percentage of vehicles monitored that were found to exceed the lawful speed limit ^{(c)(d)}	16.1%	16.1%	16.6%	26.1%	18.5%
Number of vehicles monitored by traffic light speed and red light cameras that were found to exceed the lawful speed limit ^(d)	na	na	na	1,942,153	2,287,992
Non-camera speed contacts – briefs, infringements and cautions (BIC)	1,207,341	996,513	1,010,096	980,114	1,067,504
Percentage of drivers who perceived having 'never' driven over the speed limit by 10 kilometres per hour or more ^(b)	34.9%	37.3%	37.1%	33.7%	35.6%

Road Policing and Road-User Behaviour (Cont.)

Seatbelts and restraints

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Seatbelt contacts (BIC)	13,392	13,284	12,972	14,304	15,384
Percentage of drivers who perceived having 'never' driven without wearing a seat belt ^(b)	92.9%	94.5%	93.8%	95.4%	94.7%

Other traffic enforcement and road-user behaviour

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Other traffic contacts (BIC)	324,890	323,721	291,669	265,206	267,930
Impounded vehicles ^(e)	na	na	10,810	9,716	9,857
Vehicle Compliance Notices	18,157	19,685	21,076	18,299	21,917
Traffic patrol hours	198,401	184,875	179,486	155,549	146,861
Number of vehicles stopped	703,986	703,755	709,649	643,523	581,509
Percentage of drivers who perceived having 'never' driven when over tired ^(b)	46.9%	47.6%	48.8%	44.3%	45.8%
Percentage of drivers who perceived having 'never' driven when impaired by medication or other drugs ^(b)	91.7%	92.4%	92.2%	94.2%	94.0%
Percentage of drivers who perceived having 'never' driven while using a mobile phone without a hands free kit ^(b)	61.0%	64.7%	64.1%	63.3%	67.1%

Road Policing and Road-User Behaviour (Cont.)

Crashes and Casualties

Calendar year ^(f)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 ^(p)
Number of crashes ^(g)	41,635	39,309 ^(r)	37,232 ^(r)	39,633 ^(r)	39,547
Crashes per 100,000 registered motor vehicles ^{(g)(h)}	2,497.9	2,144.8	1,967.1	2,013.9	1,971.0
Number of fatal crashes ⁽ⁱ⁾	213	185	176	175 ^(r)	167
Fatal crashes per 100,000 registered motor vehicles ^{(i)(h)}	12.8	10.1	9.3	8.9	8.3
Number of fatalities ^(j)	235	205	191	192 ^(r)	179
Fatalities per 100,000 people ^(j)	11.1	9.4	8.5	8.4	7.6
Number of casualties ^(k)	10,456	10,214 ^(r)	9,672 ^(r)	12,662 ^(r)	13,078
Casualties per 100,000 people ^(k)	494.6 ^(r)	468.8 ^(r)	430.5 ^(r)	551.4 ^(r)	556.0
Casualties per 100,000 registered motor vehicles ^{(k)(h)}	627.3	557.3 ^(r)	511.0 ^(r)	643.4 ^(r)	631.7
Estimated Resident Population as at 30 June	2,113,841 ^(r)	2,178,577 ^(r)	2,246,659 ^(r)	2,296,129 ^(r)	2,352,215
Registered motor vehicles as at 30 June ^(h)	1,666,820	1,832,748	1,892,781	1,967,996	2,006,491

Number of road fatalities by road-user

Calendar year ^(f)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 ^(p)
Motor vehicle driver	111	100	89	96 ^(r)	86
Motor vehicle passenger	64	45	43	40	38
Motorcyclist (incl. pillion passengers)	34	37	33	35	26
Bicyclists, pedestrians and other ^(l)	26	23	26	21	29
Totals	235	205	191	192 ^(r)	179

Road Policing and Road-User Behaviour (Cont.)

Notes:

- (a) Includes all preliminary breath tests conducted during Random Breath Testing (RBT) operations or as a consequence of stopping a vehicle for a reason other than an RBT, and breath tests performed at crashes.
 - (b) During the 6 month period prior to being surveyed.
 - (c) The increase in detection of speeding vehicles and subsequent reduction in speeding behaviour from 2010-11 is attributed to the improved effectiveness of the Vitronic PoliScan digital speed cameras that were rolled-out during 2010-11.
 - (d) The lawful speed limit is defined as the posted speed limit shown on road signage.
 - (e) Enactment of the Road Traffic Amendment Act 2008 in July 2008 resulted in changes to the impounding provisions. Legislation proclaimed in July 2009 expanded the definition of an impounding offence (driver's licence) so that it encompassed other kinds of unauthorised driving, such as when a court has imposed a licence disqualification upon the driver.
 - (f) Due to coronial inquiries into fatal crashes not being completed for the current financial year, crash and casualty statistics have been provided for the calendar year.
 - (g) A 'crash' is any apparently unpremeditated collision reported to police that resulted from the movement of at least one road vehicle on a road open to and used by the public, and involving death or injury to any person, or property damage.
 - (h) Registered motor vehicles as at 30 June of each year excluding caravans, trailers and plant and equipment.
 - (i) A 'fatal crash' is a road crash where at least one person died within 30 days as a result of injuries sustained in the crash. The crash must occur on a road open to and used by the public, and involve a vehicle which was in motion. It cannot be an 'act of nature', an act of deliberate intent, or as a result of a prior event such as a heart attack.
 - (j) A 'fatality' is a person who dies within 30 days of a road crash from injuries sustained in that road crash.
 - (k) A 'casualty' is a person who is killed, admitted to hospital, or injured requiring medical attention as a result of a road crash. Excludes injured persons who do not require medical attention.
 - (l) 'Other road-users' include skateboarders, rollerbladers/skaters, persons in non-powered wheelchairs and horse-riders.
 - (p) Preliminary. Fatal crash and fatality statistics are preliminary pending the completion of all coronial inquiries.
 - (r) Revised figure from that shown in the previous Annual Report due to updated data sources.
- na Not applicable

Sources:

- WA Police, Traffic Enforcement and Crash Executive Information System (TEACEIS) and Infringement Imaging Processing System (IIPS)
- National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing (unpublished data)
- Main Roads Western Australia, crash and casualty data
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australian Demographic Statistics, December Quarter 2011 (ABS Cat. No. 3101.0)
- Department of Transport, vehicle registration data

Community Satisfaction with Policing and Community Perceptions of Safety

The percentage of the WA community who were 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' with:

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Services provided by the police in general	62.0	65.6	67.3	72.0	70.1
The job police are doing in dealing with public order problems such as vandalism, gangs or drunken and disorderly behaviour	49.8	53.7	57.2	61.7	62.2
The services received during their most recent contact with police within the last 12 months	78.3	79.8	82.5	80.8	79.3

Source:

National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing (unpublished data)

COMMUNITY PERCEPTIONS OF SAFETY

Percentage of the WA community who feel 'safe' or 'very safe' when:

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
At home alone during the day	89.4	91.0	92.2	93.6	92.3
At home alone during the night	77.3	80.5	81.4	85.1	82.9
Walking in the neighbourhood during the day	86.7	88.8	89.1	89.6	88.2
Walking in the neighbourhood during the night	58.2	56.0	58.4	44.0	45.5
Travelling on public transport during the day ^(b)	75.6	81.3	82.7	86.0	84.7
Travelling on public transport during the night ^(b)	35.1	39.7	38.9	37.2	35.1

Notes:

(a) The main reasons given for people feeling unsafe during the day and night are a 'fear of crime or becoming a victim' and the 'presence of threatening people or groups'.

(b) The calculation of the percentage of people who feel 'safe' or 'very safe' excludes the responses 'don't use' or 'not applicable' in order to give a better indication of the percentage of people who feel 'safe' or 'very safe' when travelling on public transport.

Source:

National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing (unpublished data)

2011-12 Resource Profile

	Personnel ^(a)		Expenditure ^{(c)(d)}		
	Police Officers	Police Staff	Operating ^(b) \$'000	Capital ^{(e)(f)} \$'000	Total \$'000
Metropolitan Region	2,445	200	316,475	37,318	353,793
Regional Western Australia	1,337	122	267,954	35,293	303,247
Specialist Crime	448	86	73,621	11,736	85,357
Specialist Enforcement and Operations	500	413	130,880	17,658	148,538
Counter Terrorism and State Protection	144	18	60,510	5,110	65,620
Judicial Services	301	293	103,827	8,367	112,194
Professional Standards	69	34	14,612	182	14,794
State Intelligence	183	46	31,858	364	32,222
Support Services					
Administration	21	45	13,763	105	13,868
Media and Public Affairs	5	26	3,786	49	3,835
Asset Management	1	46	22,558	75	22,633
Financial Management	0	48	3,657	76	3,733
Human Resources	20	111	16,047	208	16,255
Professional Development	24	47	11,169	920	12,089
- Academy	120	37	26,522	250	26,772
- Recruits/Transitional Recruits	143	0	0	0	0
- Cadets	0	4	0	0	0
Business Technology	27	173	72,968	6,033	79,001
Strategy and Performance	2	30	4,231	51	4,282
Wages staff	0	43	0	0	0
TOTALS	5,790	1,822	1,174,438	123,795	1,298,233
Children's Crossing Guards employed by the WA Police	0	117			

Notes:

(a) Personnel figures for Police Officers and Staff are calculated by averaging the actual full-time equivalent (FTE) over four quarters during the 2011-12 financial year.

(b) Total operating expenditure is the total cost of services.

(c) Expenditure relating to wages staff is incorporated within the expenditure for the Regions.

(d) Expenditure relating to the crossing guards is incorporated within the expenditure for Specialist Enforcement and Operations.

(e) Corporate capital expenditure where practical has been directly allocated to the respective portfolios.

(f) The remaining Capital Projects have been apportioned across all portfolios according to total Police Officer and Police Staff FTE numbers, excluding recruits, wages staff and children's crossing guards.

Sources:

WA Police, Resource Management Information System (RMIS) and Finance Directorate

Human Resources

Authorised Strength ^(a)

As at 30 June	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Senior Police ^(b)	11	11	10	11	11
Police Officers	5,300	5,425	5,460	5,582	5,584
Police Auxiliary Officers	-	-	41	104	142
Aboriginal Police Liaison Officers	52	23	18	16	14
Total Police Officers	5,363	5,459	5,529	5,713	5,751
Total Police Staff ^(c)	1,653	1,796	1,768	1,810	1,835
TOTALS	7,016	7,255	7,297	7,523	7,586

The Authorised Strength for Police Officers, Police Auxiliary Officers and Police Staff has increased due to the Government's additional FTE programs of 350 Police Officers, 150 Police Auxiliary Officers and 150 Police Staff for the financial years 2009-2010 to 2013-2014.

Police Officers (Headcount) by rank ^(d)

As at 30 June	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Senior Police ^(b)	10	10	10	11	11
Commissioned Officers	189	185	181	191	187
Sergeants	1,211	1,283	1,316	1,335	1,374
Senior Constables	1,883	1,881	1,977	1,971	1,988
Constables	2,023	2,326	2,138	2,133	2,155
Recruits/Transitional Recruits in Training	298	69	55	236	117
Police Auxiliary Officers	-	-	-	95	145
Police Auxiliary Officers in Training	-	-	38	-	7
Aboriginal Police Liaison Officers	33	24	18	16	15
TOTALS	5,647	5,778	5,733	5,988	5,999

Human Resources (Cont.)

Gender profile of Police Officers (Headcount) ^(d)

As at 30 June	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Senior Police ^(b)					
Male	9	9	10	11	11
Female	1	1	0	0	0
TOTALS	10	10	10	11	11
Police Officers					
Male	4,502	4,591	4,509	4,658	4,612
Female	1,102	1,153	1,158	1,208	1,209
TOTALS	5,604	5,744	5,667	5,866	5,821
Police Auxiliary Officers					
Males	-	-	18	60	90
Females	-	-	20	35	62
TOTALS	-	-	38	95	152
Aboriginal Police Liaison Officers					
Male	22	17	13	12	11
Female	11	7	5	4	4
TOTALS	33	24	18	16	15
Total Males	4,533	4,617	4,550	4,741	4,724
Total Females	1,114	1,161	1,183	1,247	1,275
TOTALS	5,647	5,778	5,733	5,988	5,999

Human Resources (Cont.)

Sick leave (Police Officers) ^{(a)(g)}

Financial Year	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Total number of days sick leave involved	58,420	62,241	61,412	65,124	68,176
Average number of days sick leave across the agency per FTE ^(e)	11.1	11.3	11.0	11.4	11.7
Estimated \$ cost in lost productivity	15,101,915	16,839,364	17,124,798	19,011,909	20,886,535

Carer's leave (Police Officers) ^{(a)(g)}

Financial Year	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Total number of days carer's leave involved	4,845	5,276	8,315	8,269	8,552
Average number of days carer's leave across the agency per FTE ^(e)	0.9	1.0	1.5	1.4	1.5
Estimated \$ cost in lost productivity	1,243,029	1,423,634	2,348,055	2,418,879	2,638,174

Human Resources (Cont.)

Profile of Police Staff by gender and classification (Headcount) ^(d)

Level	As at 30 June 2010			As at 30 June 2011			As at 30 June 2012		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Group 2	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
Class 1	3	0	3	2	0	2	3	0	3
Level 9	2	0	2	2	0	2	3	0	3
Specified Calling 5	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
Level 8	19	9	28	17	8	25	21	9	30
Solicitor 4	2	2	4	3	2	5	4	0	4
Specified Calling 4	1	0	1	1	1	2	1	0	1
Level 7	50	21	71	44	27	71	46	30	76
Solicitor 3	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0
Specified Calling 3	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	3	4
Level 6/7	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	1
Level 6	64	48	112	63	51	114	71	58	129
Specified Calling 2	0	4	4	1	5	6	2	3	5
Level 5	93	110	203	97	108	205	100	111	211
Level 4	95	106	201	96	115	211	93	120	213
Specified Calling 1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Level 3 (includes Band Officers)	107	120	227	102	132	234	101	137	238
Level 2	225	496	721	210	530	740	218	556	774
Level 1	72	221	293	59	201	260	48	194	242
Chaplain	2	0	2	2	0	2	1	0	1
Cadets	21	18	39	31	14	45	28	14	42
Wages	24	91	115	34	92	126	39	98	137
TOTALS	784	1,249	2,033	768	1,288	2,056	782	1,334	2,116
Children's Crossing Guards employed by the WA Police ^(f)			570			576			576

Human Resources (Cont.)

Sick leave (Police Staff) ^{(a)(c)(g)}

Financial Year	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Total number of days sick leave involved	20,427	18,478	20,211
Average number of days sick leave across the agency per FTE ^(e)	11.5	10.6	11.3
Estimated \$ cost in lost productivity	4,173,813	4,144,578	4,984,071

Carer's leave (Police Staff) ^{(a)(c)(g)}

Financial Year	2009-10	2010-11	2010-12
Total number of days carer's leave involved	2,261	2,240	2,580
Average number of days carer's leave across the agency per FTE ^(e)	1.3	1.3	1.4
Estimated \$ cost in lost productivity	539,948	537,271	682,748

Notes:

(a) Statistics based on full-time equivalent (FTE) staff.

(b) Senior Police comprises the Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner and the Assistant Commissioners.

(c) Police Staff includes Public Servants and Wages employees, but does not include Crossing Guards.

(d) Personnel figures are based on a headcount, which includes employees on leave without pay, as at 30 June (not full-time equivalent (FTE) staff).

(e) The FTE figure used in this calculation is determined by averaging the twelve monthly FTE figures for each financial year.

(f) The number of Children's Crossing Guard positions to operate Type A children's crossings in Western Australia as at 30 June.

(g) Sick leave reported in previous Annual Reports up to 2010 has included carer's leave. The Police Officer and Staff data for the current and previous years in the tables above have been expanded to show sick leave and carer's leave as separate components.

Source:

WA Police, Resource Management Information System (RMIS)

Professional Standards

POLICE COMPLAINTS ADMINISTRATION CENTRE (PCAC)

Inquiries

	2007-08 ^(r)	2008-09 ^(r)	2009-10 ^(r)	2010-11 ^(r)	2011-12
Public Complaints					
Serious Misconduct					
Assault	38	44	48	65	14
Corruption ^(a)	7	10	11	6	6
Criminality*	0	0	0	0	8
Domestic Violence	7	12	4	8	0
Drugs	1	0	0	1	0
Information Security ^(b)	18	34	21	26	26
Stealing	7	8	11	10	8
Total	78	108	95	116	62
Reviewable Police Action^(c)					
Computers ^(d)	0	0	3	3	1
Conduct ^(e)	44	75	64	43	47
Escape Custody ^(f)	0	0	0	1	0
Firearm Draw ^(g)	1	0	1	5	3
Missing	0	0	3	0	4
Neglect	38	48	70	60	59
OHSW*	0	0	0	0	0
Professionalism ^(h)	346	426	516	353	216
Use of Force	82	128	139	107	116
Total	511	677	796	572	446
Information Files					
Total	340	610	307	300	378
Non-Reportable⁽ⁱ⁾					
Computer Misuse	0	0	0	0	1
Total	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL PUBLIC COMPLAINTS	929	1,395	1,198	988	887

* Criminality includes burglary, fraud, domestic violence matters – new sub-classification introduced for 2011-12 reporting period.

* OHSW – matters relating to occupational health, welfare and safety of employees – new sub-classification introduced for 2011-12 reporting period.

Professional Standards (Cont.)

POLICE COMPLAINTS ADMINISTRATION CENTRE (PCAC) (CONTINUED)

Inquiries (continued)

	2007-08 ^(r)	2008-09 ^(r)	2009-10 ^(r)	2010-11 ^(r)	2011-12
Commissioner of Police ^(j)					
Serious Misconduct					
Assault	7	1	4	7	4
Corruption ^(a)	9	12	21	17	7
Criminality*	0	0	0	0	9
Domestic Violence	10	1	5	5	0
Drugs	2	0	1	1	1
Equal Opportunity	4	2	1	5	0
Information Security ^(b)	15	27	18	17	13
Stealing	4	7	6	3	7
Total	51	50	56	55	41
Reviewable Police Action					
Accountability	0	0	1	2	0
Computers ^{(d)(k)}	39	9	6	4	3
Conduct ^(e)	30	65	54	47	59
Equal Opportunity	0	0	0	0	2
Escape Custody ^(f)	4	6	11	9	24
Missing	0	0	6	8	13
Neglect	15	27	24	67	25
OHSW*	0	0	0	0	3
Professionalism ^(h)	0	4	11	27	28
Storage*	0	0	0	0	2
Use of Force	2	2	2	2	8
Total	90	113	115	166	167
Non-Reportable ⁽ⁱ⁾					
Computer Misuse ^(l)	1	0	0	0	1
Driving ^(m)	0	1	0	0	38
Equipment	3	4	8	6	10
Total	4	5	8	6	49
TOTAL COMMISSIONER OF POLICE	145	168	179	227	257

* Criminality includes burglary, fraud, domestic violence matters – new sub-classification introduced for 2011-12 reporting period.

* OHSW – matters relating to occupational health, welfare and safety of employees – new sub-classification introduced for 2011-12 reporting period.

* Storage – items identified by internal audit not to be securely or properly stored.

Professional Standards (Cont.)

POLICE COMPLAINTS ADMINISTRATION CENTRE (PCAC) (CONTINUED)

Inquiries (continued)

		2007-08 ^(r)	2008-09 ^(r)	2009-10 ^(r)	2010-11 ^(r)	2011-12
Other ⁽ⁿ⁾						
Reviewable Police Action						
Business Area Management Review (BAMR)	Missing ^(o)	1	0	2	0	0
Firearms	Discharge ^(p)	1	2	0	1	0
	Draw ^(g)	2	0	1	0	0
	Loss	0	1	0	0	0
Total		4	3	3	1	0
Non-Reportable ⁽ⁱ⁾						
Crashes ^(q)	Police	8	11	14	18	25
	Urgent Duty Driving	5	4	2	31	0
Deaths and Injuries ^(s)	Deaths	0	2	0	0	0
	Injuries	77	130	85	138	116
	Total	90	147	101	187	141
TOTAL OTHER		94	150	104	188	141
GRAND TOTAL		1,168	1,713	1,481	1,403	1,285

Professional Standards (Cont.)

POLICE COMPLAINTS ADMINISTRATION CENTRE (CONTINUED)

Local Complaint Resolution (LCR) Matters

Inquiries can be resolved in two ways – Local Complaint Resolution (LCR) and Full Inquiry. LCR is a process of resolving complaints and issues by reconciliation. This method is now encouraged for many issues that formerly were subject of full inquiry processes, for faster complaint handling and more efficient use of resources. The table below outlines both matters that were

historically resolved using LCR (sub-heading ‘professionalism’), as well as matters that historically would have been resolved with a full inquiry but are now resolved through LCR (sub-heading ‘Additional Categories resolved by LCR’). The figures below are taken from the PCAC Inquiries table and are not additional to those figures.

Local Complaint Resolution (LCR) Matters	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Public Complaints					
Professionalism^(h)	346	426	516	353	216
Additional Categories resolved by LCR	95	114	71	17	36
Total	441	540	587	370	252
Commissioner of Police^(m)					
Professionalism ^(h)	0	4	11	27	28
Additional Categories resolved by LCR	1	0	0	0	0
Total	1	4	11	27	28
TOTAL LCRs	442	544	598	397	280

Professional Standards (Cont.)

Notes:

- (a) 'Corruption' is defined by Section 83 of *The Criminal Code* as any public officer who, without lawful authority or a reasonable excuse: (a) acts upon any knowledge or information obtained by reason of his office or employment; (b) acts in any matter, in the performance or discharge of the functions of his office or employment, in relation to which he has, directly or indirectly, any pecuniary interest; or (c) acts corruptly in the performance or discharge of the functions of his office or employment, so as to gain a benefit, whether pecuniary or otherwise, for any person, or so as to cause a detriment, whether pecuniary or otherwise.
- (b) 'Information Security' incorporates allegations of Unlawful access (censorship), Divulge information (disclose) and Unauthorised Access (without authorisation).
- (c) Includes PCAC Investigation files. PCAC Investigation files are for those matters that are able to be resolved via telephone or email contact with the complainant. Issues that can be resolved via this method are ones that do not require to be addressed through the Local Complaint Resolution or formal investigation process.
- (d) 'Computers' refers to the misuse of computers or electronic systems other than serious criminal actions or minor policy breach.
- (e) 'Conduct' includes subcategories of Damage, Drive, Secondary Employment, Serious, Sponsorship/ Donation and Unbecoming – where the conduct of the subject officer is questionable.
- (f) 'Escape custody' includes allegations where the subject officer's actions have resulted in a detained person escaping police custody, e.g. equipment failure or damage, failing to secure prisoner, prisoner escaped following struggle with police, or police left prisoner unattended.
- (g) 'Draw' includes un-holstering of firearm in circumstances that are likely to cause public alarm, unnecessary fear, or intimidation.
- (h) 'Professionalism' includes subcategories of Minor Damage, Manner, Procedure, etc., where the behaviour of the subject officer is of a minor nature and are dealt with through the Local Complaint Resolution (LCR) process.
- (i) Not required to be reported to the Corruption and Crime Commission.
- (j) Inquiries initiated from internally sourced information.
- (k) Substantial increase in the 2007-08 reporting period relates to a number of files involving the emailing of inappropriate images.
- (l) 'Computer Misuse' refers to the inappropriate use of a computer to access or transmit non-work-related material.
- (m) 'Driving' includes breaches of policy and minor traffic infringements.
- (n) All 'Other' inquiries listed in the Inquiries table are incorporated into the 'Commissioner of Police' category of this table.
- (o) Items not found during BAMR or other audit process can include seized property and drugs, found property, accoutrements and other Government property.
- (p) 'Discharge' can include either intentional or unintentional discharge of firearm with or without injury reported to PCAC.
- (q) Crash statistics are only recorded if an investigation results in managerial action being taken against a subject officer.
- (r) Revised statistics from those shown in the previous Annual Report. The statistics are subject to change when: (i) the initial categorisation of the complaint changes following investigation; (ii) inquiries relevant to the counting period are reported and recorded after the closure date for financial year reporting; (iii) inquiries commenced but not finalised in the counting period uncover information which causes the category to change.
- (s) 'Deaths' includes Death in Custody and Death in Police Presence files. 'Injuries' includes any injury sustained in Police Custody or Police Presence. Definition as agreed to by the WA Police, Coroner, and the Crime and Corruption Commission.

Source:

WA Police, Professional Standards Information System (IAPro)

Professional Standards (Cont.)

Outcome of Allegations ^(a)

	2007-08 ^(r)	2008-09 ^(r)	2009-10 ^(r)	2010-11 ^(r)	2011-12
Public Complaints					
Complainant unavailable	0	0	1	0	0
Exonerated ^(b)	128	262	332	333	195
No action required	4	7	4	1	0
Not conciliated	4	1	0	0	0
Not sustained ^(c)	1,283	1,325	1,430	677	267
Resolved at PCAC ^(d)	326	451	384	354	244
Sustained ^(e)	207	273	292	317	142
Unfounded ^(f)	120	240	286	357	263
Withdrawn	45	20	21	3	0
Not finalised ^(g)	0	0	0	11	207
Total Public Complaints	2,117	2,579	2,750	2,053	1,318
Commissioner of Police^(h)					
Briefcase – Inattention ⁽ⁱ⁾	0	0	0	1,256	0
Briefcase – Satisfactory ⁽ⁱ⁾	0	0	0	2,759	0
Exonerated ^(b)	13	21	6	23	46
No action required	3	1	2	0	0
Not sustained ^(c)	113	103	90	76	74
Sustained ^(e)	342	343	311	325	282
Unfounded ^(f)	12	24	19	45	40
Withdrawn	0	0	0	1	0
WRB – No Findings Reached ^(j)	0	0	0	0	3
Not finalised ^(g)	0	0	1	17	111
Total Commissioner of Police	483	492	429	4,502	556
Total Outcome of Allegations	2,600	3,071	3,179	6,555	1,874

Notes:

- (a) Total Outcomes of 'Public Complaints' and 'Commissioner of Police' in this table do not equal the total 'Public Complaints' and 'Commissioner of Police' in the Inquiries table because inquiries may contain more than one allegation. Inquiries may also involve more than one subject officer, and each may have multiple allegations. Once inquiries are completed, outcomes are recorded for every allegation.
- (b) Exonerated – the act complained of did occur, but was justified, lawful and proper.
- (c) Not Sustained – the investigation failed to disclose sufficient evidence to clearly prove or disprove the allegations made in the complaint.
- (d) Allegations and Outcomes resolved at PCAC.
- (e) Sustained – the investigation disclosed sufficient evidence to clearly prove the allegation made in the complaint.
- (f) Unfounded – the investigation indicates that the act or acts complained of did not occur, or failed to involve police personnel.
- (g) Allegations that remain not finalised as at the date of reporting.
- (h) Inquiries initiated from internally sourced information.
- (i) 'Briefcase – Inattention' and 'Briefcase – Satisfactory' relate to allegation outcomes for an internally driven project where it was identified that issues existed in cases of potential neglect to progress Brief charges over a number of years. The two outcomes reflect the investigation findings and will only appear in the 2010-11 reporting period.
- (j) 'WRB – No Findings Reached' relate to allegations of misconduct involving police staff members only (who come under the provisions of the Public Sector Management Act 1994) and which were investigated by the Workplace Relations Branch (WRB) where no finding was reached. WRB maintain independent responsibility for those investigations, and these matters do not involve police officers.
- (r) Revised statistics from those shown in the previous Annual Report. The statistics are subject to change when: (i) the initial categorisation of the complaint changes following investigation; (ii) inquiries relevant to the counting period are reported and recorded after the closure date for financial year reporting; (iii) inquiries commenced but not finalised in the counting period uncover information which causes the category to change.

Source:

WA Police, Professional Standards Information System (IAPro)

Professional Standards (Cont.)

INTERNAL AFFAIRS UNIT (IAU)

Inquiries

		2007-08 ^(r)	2008-09 ^(r)	2009-10 ^(r)	2010-11 ^(r)	2011-12
Information Reports ^(a)						
Serious Misconduct	Assault	2	8	1	3	7
	Conduct ^(b)	2	0	0	0	0
	Corruption ^(c)	48	15	11	26	21
	Criminality*	0	0	0	0	12
	Domestic Violence	1	2	0	0	0
	Drugs	22	22	2	6	17
	Information Security ^(d)	28	6	19	21	38
	Stealing	6	1	1	5	2
	Total	109	54	34	61	97
Reviewable Police Action	Accountability	0	0	1	2	1
	Computers ^(e)	6	2	5	0	3
	Conduct ^(b)	15	12	11	12	42
	Equal Opportunity	0	0	0	0	2
	Escape Custody	0	1	0	0	0
	Firearm – Draw	0	1	0	0	0
	Firearm – Loss	0	1	0	0	0
	Missing	0	0	0	0	2
	Neglect	3	2	0	6	9
	Professionalism ^(f)	3	0	1	1	4
	Use of Force	0	0	0	0	1
	Total	27	19	18	21	64
Information Only ^(g)						
	Total	79	70	59	62	103
Non-Reportable ^(h)	Computer Misuse ⁽ⁱ⁾	5	3	0	1	2
	Driving ^(j)	10	2	0	2	2
	Equipment	0	1	2	0	3
	Performance Management	1	0	0	0	0
	Police Crash	1	1	1	0	1
		Total	17	7	3	3
TOTAL INFORMATION REPORTS		232	150	114	147	272

* Criminality includes burglary, fraud, domestic violence matters – new sub-classification introduced for 2011-12 reporting period.

Professional Standards (Cont.)

INTERNAL AFFAIRS UNIT (CONTINUED)

Inquiries (continued)

		2007-08 ^(r)	2008-09 ^(r)	2009-10 ^(r)	2010-11 ^(r)	2011-12
Folios ^(a)						
Serious Misconduct	Assault	8	12	16	10	11
	Conduct ^(b)	2	1	0	0	0
	Corruption ^(c)	13	17	23	22	6
	Criminality*	0	0	0	0	10
	Domestic Violence	0	0	1	1	0
	Drugs	11	5	7	3	10
	Equal Opportunity	0	0	1	0	0
	Information Security ^(d)	10	17	14	16	17
	Professionalism ^(f)	2	0	0	0	0
	Stealing	2	2	7	3	8
Total		48	54	69	55	62
Reviewable Police Action	Accountability	0	0	1	1	15
	Computers ^(e)	2	0	4	1	0
	Conduct ^(b)	19	9	25	28	26
	Equipment	1	0	0	0	0
	Neglect	2	1	3	10	11
	OHSW*	0	0	0	0	2
	Professionalism ^(f)	3	2	3	4	4
	Use of Force	0	6	1	4	1
Firearms	Discharge ^(k)	1	11	1	5	6
	Draw	0	3	1	0	0
Total		28	32	39	53	65
Non-Reportable ^(h)	Computer Misuse ⁽ⁱ⁾	1	0	2	1	1
	Driving ^(j)	0	0	0	1	1
Crashes Deaths/Injuries	Police	0	0	1	0	0
	Injuries	1	2	3	4	8
	Deaths	4	10	5	8	13
Total		6	12	11	14	23
TOTAL FOLIOS		82	98	119	122	150
GRAND TOTAL		314	248	233	269	422

* Criminality includes burglary, fraud, domestic violence matters – new sub-classification introduced for 2011-12 reporting period.

* OHSW – matters relating to occupational health, welfare and safety of employees – new sub-classification introduced for 2011-12 reporting period.

Notes:

(a) An Information Report contains the originating information which, after assessment, may require further investigation (Folio).

(b) 'Conduct' includes subcategories of Damage, Drive, Secondary Employment, Serious, Sponsorship/Donation and Unbecoming – where the conduct of the subject officer is questionable.

(c) 'Corruption' is defined by Section 83 of *The Criminal Code* as any public officer who, without lawful authority or a reasonable excuse: (a) acts upon any knowledge or information obtained by reason of his office or employment; (b) acts in any matter, in the performance or discharge of the functions of his office or employment, in relation to which he has, directly or indirectly, any pecuniary interest; or (c) acts corruptly in the performance or discharge of the functions of his office or employment, so as to gain a benefit, whether pecuniary or otherwise, for any person, or so as to cause a detriment, whether pecuniary or otherwise.

(d) 'Information Security' incorporates allegations of Unlawful access (censorship), Divulge information (disclose) and Unauthorised Access (without authorisation).

(e) 'Computers' refers to the misuse of computers or electronic systems other than serious criminal actions or minor policy breach.

(f) 'Professionalism' includes subcategories of Minor Damage, Manner, Procedure, etc., where the behaviour of the subject officer is of a minor nature.

(g) Information reported to the Internal Affairs Unit requiring no research or further action.

(h) Not required to be reported to the Corruption and Crime Commission.

(i) 'Computer Misuse' refers to the inappropriate use of a computer to access or transmit non-work-related material.

(j) 'Driving' includes breaches of policy and minor traffic infringements.

(k) 'Discharge' can include either intentional or unintentional discharge of firearm with or without non-threatening injury.

(r) Revised statistics from those shown in the previous Annual Report. The statistics are subject to change when: (i) the initial categorisation of the complaint changes following investigation; (ii) inquiries relevant to the counting period are reported and recorded after the closure date for financial year reporting; (iii) inquiries commenced but not finalised in the counting period uncover information which causes the category to change.

Source:

WA Police, Professional Standards Information System (IAPro)

Professional Standards (Cont.)

Outcome of Allegations ^{(a)(b)}

	2007-08 ^(r)	2008-09 ^(r)	2009-10 ^(r)	2010-11 ^(r)	2011-12
Information Reports					
Conciliated – No Action Required	1	1	0	6	1
Declined to Disclose	0	3	0	0	1
Exonerated ^(c)	9	2	1	5	20
False Report	0	1	0	0	0
File for Intelligence	113	56	65	74	55
Insufficient Evidence	3	0	0	3	1
No action required	3	6	4	2	8
Not sustained ^(d)	35	39	26	22	49
Recalled by CCC	0	0	0	3	1
Statute Barred	0	1	0	0	0
Sustained ^(e)	7	10	15	10	58
Unfounded ^(f)	47	33	2	17	33
Withdrawn	1	1	0	1	0
Not finalised ^(g)	0	0	0	7	165
Total Information Reports	219	153	113	150	392
Folios					
Conciliated – No Action Required	0	0	0	39	0
Exonerated ^(c)	1	4	19	36	24
File for Intelligence	7	0	0	1	0
Insufficient Evidence	0	0	0	1	0
No action required	0	2	0	0	6
Not sustained ^(d)	107	107	168	108	65
Recalled by CCC	0	0	0	6	0
Sustained ^(e)	237 ^(h)	131	217	320	287
Unfounded ^(f)	35	5	31	43	47
Withdrawn	1	0	0	0	0
Not finalised ^(g)	0	0	3	30	217
Total Folios	388	249	438	584	646
TOTAL OUTCOME OF ALLEGATIONS	607	402	551	734	1,038

Notes:

- (a) Total Outcomes of 'Information Reports' and 'Folios' in this table do not equal the total 'Information Reports' and 'Folios' in the Inquiries table because not all Information Reports contain allegations, however Folios may contain more than one allegation. The Outcomes table shows allegation outcomes, not individual inquiry outcomes and each individual allegation receives an outcome at the time of file write-off.
- (b) IAU is now converting more Information Reports to Folios for full investigation hence the decrease in allegation outcomes for Information Reports and the corresponding increase in allegation outcomes for Folios.
- (c) Exonerated – the act complained of did occur, but was justified, lawful and proper.
- (d) Not Sustained – the investigation failed to disclose sufficient evidence to clearly prove or disprove the allegations made in the complaint.
- (e) Sustained – the investigation disclosed sufficient evidence to clearly prove the allegation made in the complaint.
- (f) Unfounded – the investigation indicates that the act or acts complained of did not occur, or failed to involve police personnel.
- (g) Allegations that remain not finalised as at the date of reporting.
- (h) One Folio containing 102 officers who distributed an inappropriate email.
- (r) Revised statistics from those shown in the previous Annual Report. The statistics are subject to change when: (i) the initial categorisation of the complaint changes following investigation; (ii) inquiries relevant to the counting period are reported and recorded after the closure date for financial year reporting; (iii) inquiries commenced but not finalised in the counting period uncover information which causes the category to change.

Source:

WA Police, Professional Standards Information System (IAPro)

Professional Standards (Cont.)

Early Intervention Program – Behavioural Assessment Unit (BAU)

	2011-12
Early Intervention ^(a)	
Criminality – EI	4
Duty Hours	1
Family Relations/Status	9
Financial	2
Health & Welfare	88
High Risk Activity	14
IAPro History	1
Improper Association	5
Information Management	1
Information Only	1
MDL Suspension	48
Performance – High	8
Performance – Medium	9
Secondary Employment	4
Total	195
Alcohol and Drug Testing ^(b)	
Breath – Alcohol	1,162
Blood	3
Urine	1,169
Total	2,334

	2011-12
Declarable Association ^(c)	
Criminal	38
Ex WAPOL Member	3
Family	28
Total	69
BlueLine ^(d)	
Ethical Advice	2
Non-Reportable	1
Reviewable Police Action	10
Serious Misconduct	14
Total	27
Supported Internal Witness Program ^(e)	
Supported Internal Witnesses	5
Total	5
GRAND TOTAL	2,630

Notes:

- (a) Early Intervention – implementing mitigation strategies for officers identified at risk as a result of patterns of conduct, performance or behaviour. This may result in a referral for full investigation and become a Folio.
- (b) Tests conducted under the auspices of *The Police Force (Member Testing) Regulations 2011*.
- (c) Either self or reported/identified by others.
- (d) Confidential reporting system for misconduct or serious misconduct.
- (e) Persons who are provided support and protection for reporting misconduct or serious misconduct internally.

Source:

WA Police, Professional Standards Information System (IAPro)

Professional Standards (Cont.)

Action resulting from all Inquiries (includes PCAC, IAU AND BAU) (Number of officers shown in brackets)

	2007-08 ^(r)	2008-09 ^(r)	2009-10 ^(r)	2010-11 ^(r)	2011-12
Alcohol and Drug Testing – Alcohol \geq 0.02% ^(a)	0	0	0	0	(3)
Alcohol and Drug Testing – Illicit Drugs ^(a)	0	0	0	0	(2)
Alcohol and Drug Testing – Prescription Medication ^(a)	0	0	0	0	(66)
Alcohol and Drug Testing – Refuse to Comply/ Tampering with Sample ^(a)	0	0	0	0	(1)
Assistant Commissioner’s Warning Notice ^(b)	0	0	0	0	3 (3)
Demotion	(2)	(2)	0	(2)	(2)
Discipline charges (S23 Police Act)	22 (14)	21 (13)	27 (14)	21 (17)	7 (4)
Dismissals (S8 and S23 and S38(1)(b) Police Act and S505A(2) Police Force Regulations)	0	(6)	(6)	0	(2)
Fine	(8)	(6)	(8)	(12)	(1)
Internal Review Panel ^(c)	(5)	(11)	0	0	0
Managerial Notice ^(d)	50 (47)	67 (67)	72 (69)	49 (48)	100 (97)
Nomination for Loss of Confidence (S8 Police Act) and Nomination for Removal (S505A Police Force Regulations)	(25)	(30)	(23)	(24)	(22)
Notice of Intention to Remove (S8 Police Act and S505A(2) Police Force Regulations) and Notice to Revoke (S38(1)(b) Police Act)	(17)	(33)	(19)	(19)	(16)
Professional Conduct Assessments (not supported) ^(e)	0	0	0	0	(279)
Reprimand (Public Sector Management Act)	(1)	(4)	(7)	(8)	(8)
Resignation (as a result of inquiry)	(15)	(28)	(18)	(23)	(22)
Statutory charges	50 (33)	128 (43)	54 (24)	77 (27)	151 (25)

Notes:

- (a) WA Police introduced a benchmark in accordance with industry standards of 0.02%.
- (b) Assistant Commissioner’s Warning Notices were introduced on 21 December 2011 and are formal notices issued by an Assistant Commissioner. These notices are the highest form of management intervention, a level above Managerial Notices.
- (c) The Internal Review Panel (IRP) which was abolished prior to the 2009-10 reporting period, considered recommendations for disciplinary action under Section 23 of the Police Act. The decision to proceed with disciplinary charges rests with the Assistant Commissioner of Professional Standards.
- (d) Managerial Notices were introduced on 30 January 2007 in place of Unfavourable Reports as a result of the move towards a more managerial approach to behavioural issues.
- (e) Assessments conducted to ascertain suitability for honours and awards nomination, promotion, employment (recruit/ police staff/ contractor/ traffic warden) etc.
- (r) Revised statistics from those shown in the previous Annual Report. The statistics are subject to change when: (i) the initial categorisation of the complaint changes following investigation; (ii) inquiries relevant to the counting period are reported and recorded after the closure date for financial year reporting; (iii) inquiries commenced but not finalised in the counting period uncover information which causes the category to change.

Source:

WA Police, Professional Standards Information System (IAPro)

Professional Standards (Cont.)

WA community perceptions of police integrity

Percentage of the WA community who 'agreed or 'strongly agreed' with the following statements:

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Police perform their job professionally	78.9%	83.1%	83.5%	83.5%	82.8%
Police treat people fairly and equally	65.8%	71.2%	68.8%	69.8%	72.6%
Police are honest ^(a)	76.1%	80.6%	81.0%	69.4%	70.1%
They have confidence in the police	78.6%	82.8%	82.1%	85.0%	83.2%

Notes:

(a) The decrease in the level of agreement since 2009-10 is attributed to a change to the question wording from 'most police are honest to 'police are honest'. While the percentage of people who 'disagree' or 'strongly disagree' has not changed significantly, the percentage that 'neither agree nor disagree' has increased.

Source:

National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing (unpublished data)

Principal Offices

Local Police Stations

Police Assistance
General Enquiries 131 444

Crime Stoppers

Free call 1800 333 000

Police Headquarters

2 Adelaide Terrace
East Perth 6004
Telephone (08) 9222 1111

Media and Public Affairs

Police Headquarters
2 Adelaide Terrace
East Perth 6004
Telephone (08) 9222 1529
Email police.media@police.wa.gov.au

Police Academy and Police Recruiting

81 Lakeside Drive
Joondalup 6027
Telephone (08) 9301 9607
Email police.recruiting@police.wa.gov.au

Website

Western Australia Police www.police.wa.gov.au
Western Australia Police News www.wapoliceonlinenews.com.au

Twitter

www.twitter.com/WA_Police

Associated Websites

Crime Stoppers www.wa.crimestoppers.com.au
Goodbye Graffiti www.goodbyegraffiti.wa.gov.au

PCYC www.wapcyc.com.au
Blue Light Association www.bluelight.com.au

Neighbourhood Watch www.nhw.wa.gov.au
Burglar Beware www.burglarbeware.wa.gov.au

Police News www.wapolicenews.com.au
Bright Blue www.brightblue.org.au

Blue Iris www.blueiris.police.wa.gov.au
LeaversWA www.leaverswa.com.au

Step Forward www.stepforward.wa.gov.au



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