

# Western Australia | Police Service



**Annual Report 2001**

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## Hon Michelle Roberts MLA

### Minister for Police and Emergency Services

In accordance with section 62 of the *Financial Administration and Audit Act 1985*, I hereby submit for your information and presentation to Parliament, the Annual Report of the Western Australia Police Service for the year ending 30 June 2001.

This Annual Report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the *Financial Administration and Audit Act 1985*.



#### **B E MATTHEWS**

COMMISSIONER OF POLICE

31 August 2001





# ANNUAL REPORT

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA POLICE SERVICE

### Mission

In partnership with the community, create a safer and more secure Western Australia by providing quality police services.

### Vision

To be a policing service of excellence, protecting and serving the people of Western Australia.



### Values

The foundation of our values and service philosophy are six non-negotiable principles of conduct, behaviour and practices that are expected of everyone in the Western Australia Police Service.

- **Honesty**
- **Empathy**
- **Respect**
- **Openness**
- **Fairness**
- **Accountability**



## Structure and Funding

The Western Australia Police Service (Police Service) provides policing services to the community through a regional structure comprising three regions, 14 districts and 162 police stations.

It is a State Government funded agency and the total cost of providing our services to the community of Western Australia in 2000-2001 was \$468.492 million or \$247 per person.

## Outcomes

The services and activities of the Police Service are directed towards achieving three primary outcomes.

### Community Safety

A level of public safety and security in which individuals are confident to go about their daily activities.

### Road Safety

Road-users behave safely.

### Crime and Justice

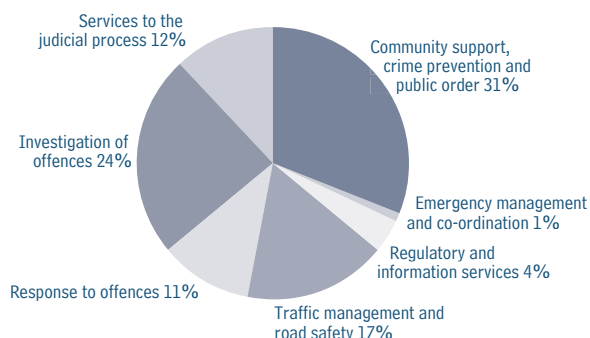
Individuals committing offences are brought before the justice system.

## Services

The Police Service's 6,318 employees include 4,993 police officers that provide services to a population of over 1.8 million. Major policing services (outputs) are:

- Community support, crime prevention and public order
- Emergency management and co-ordination
- Regulatory and information services
- Traffic management and road safety
- Response to offences
- Investigation of offences
- Services to the judicial process

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL RESOURCE EFFORT DIRECTED TO MAJOR POLICING SERVICES (OUTPUTS) IN 2000-2001



## The Future

### Strategic Plan 2001-2006

The Strategic Plan 2001-2006 provides the Police Service with a long-term direction, building on the community policing model begun with the Delta program. The major focus of the plan is positioning the agency to meet the challenges of the future. This involves implementing changes to the way it operates to address future requirements in assuring the safety and security of the community. To support this, the Police Service needs to ensure a work environment that enables its people to carry out their roles and responsibilities in providing contemporary police services.

The plan was developed through extensive consultation with Police Service personnel and input from external individuals and organisations. It provides a shared view of the future and the key issues that need to be addressed.

In developing the plan, the Police Service reviewed the specific role it plays in improving safety and security. The conclusion is that, more than ever before, the Police Service can achieve the outcomes it seeks only by working closely with others, across government and the community and moving increasingly towards early intervention initiatives.

As the plan is implemented, the Police Service will be required to strengthen the partnerships that are already in place and ensure that they are clearly focused on outcomes, rather than on processes and outputs. These outcomes will need to be identified for the longer term and be supported by realignment of priorities and resources.





The plan is structured around two main sections:

#### **Policing Focus**

The Policing Focus section is aligned to the three primary outcomes of the Police Service: **Community Safety, Road Safety** and **Crime and Justice**. The plan sets a vision and identifies the key issues impacting on the future directions for each outcome and identifies the objectives that the Police Service seeks to address.

#### **Organisational Style**

The Police Service needs to address a number of organisational challenges to ensure that it can respond in a professional manner to a rapidly changing world and achieve its outcomes. It has identified six key areas for action: **Valuing our people, Managing and leading, Optimising resources, Focusing on community needs, Being open and accountable** and **Building partnerships**. For each of these, the Police Service has identified challenges, commitments and strategies to enable it to become the organisation it wants to be in 2006.

A range of implementation strategies that will link to the annual business planning and budget processes will underpin the Strategic Plan. Progress will be monitored and reviewed as a key part of the ongoing responsibility of Senior Management.

#### **Review of Random Breath Test Statistics**

The Police Service's Management Audit Unit will be undertaking a review of the statistical returns for the Random Breath Test (RBT) Program conducted throughout the State, to address concerns in relation to the quality of information reported.

The review will examine the adequacy of controls in place to account for and manage RBT information with respect to:

- the adequacy of standards and agency policies and procedures to provide clear instruction and advice on all matters relating to RBT management;
- methods of data capture and input;
- the level of substantiation for reported information;
- the reliability of audit trails; and
- recording, classification and reporting of RBT data.

The purpose of the review is to provide assurance of the adequacy of RBT procedures and practices across the Police Service, and of the accuracy of the information.

This year has been one with many challenges and positive gains, but also one of great loss for the Police Service. The most traumatic event for the Police Service in the year was undoubtedly the air crash at Newman on Australia Day, when four officers lost their lives. The death of these fine officers was a devastating blow not only for their families, but also the Police Service and the communities in which they served. This tragedy serves as a poignant reminder of the dangers faced by police officers in performing their everyday duties, in serving the community.

A positive outcome for the Police Service in 2000-2001 was the decrease in the figure for personal victimisation and household victimisation. The number of reported motor vehicle thefts also decreased significantly, with the number of offences in 2000-2001 being the lowest recorded since 1991.

Our efforts and strategies in modifying driver behaviour in relation to excessive speed and drink-driving are having an impact. In 2000, the number of fatal crashes, per 10,000 registered motor vehicles, where drink-driving and excessive speed were major contributing factors, was the lowest in five years. The number of fatal crashes overall, per 10,000 registered motor vehicles, was also the lowest in five years. While these are encouraging results, the Police Service will continue to implement strategies to modify the behaviour of those who drink and drive or exceed the speed limit, in an attempt to build on the good results achieved this year.

These positive gains are countered somewhat by some less encouraging results: the level of all offences was the highest in five years. Overall clearance rates have not improved on last year's rate, and Western Australia still has the highest level of burglary in comparison to other jurisdictions in Australia. A reduction in the number of offences and improvement in clearance rates remain priorities for the Police Service.

The Police Service's commitment to monitoring the activities of outlaw motorcycle gangs, to ensure public safety is not compromised, was highlighted during the year. The Operation Isolate taskforce was initiated to monitor the movements of an outlaw motorcycle gang involved in a national run across Western Australia and into the Perth metropolitan area. The taskforce monitored and managed the movements of the gang in transit, and during their stay in the city and surrounding areas, and as a result, there were no major incidents or threats to public safety.



Operation Mortgage, the major fraud investigation of the finance broking industry that commenced in November 1999, continued in 2000-2001. Since its inception, the Operation Mortgage taskforce has received 101 separate issues for investigation from private investors and official receivers. To date, the taskforce has finalised 20 major investigations that have resulted in 20 arrests, 403 charges and involve a total of \$11.443 million in misappropriated funds.

A number of the management initiatives that I mentioned last year have now been implemented and are proving to be critical in supporting the Police Service in achieving its primary policing outcomes.

A key initiative was the establishment of the Women's Advisory Network (WAN), which was officially launched in March 2001. Since its inception, representatives have been identifying a range of issues that are adversely impacting on women in policing. The issue of flexible working arrangements has already been the subject of much work by a WAN Project Team. This team will be making recommendations that will increase access to flexible work options and also assist the Police Service to attract and retain valuable employees. Other issues identified by the WAN will be researched and progressively addressed with the support of the executive management of the Police Service.

In recognition of the need for the Police Service to continue to improve its relationship with Aboriginal communities, a consultative process was established to ensure these communities have access to, and input into, policing services.



## COMMISSIONER'S FOREWORD ■ ■

To facilitate this consultative process, an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Inter-agency Network Consultative Group was formed. The role of this group is to establish networks that represent Aboriginal communities' interests, and develop a process for focus groups or gatherings to have broad community input.

After considerable research and consultation with key stakeholders, the Police Service finalised the development of a resource allocation model for guiding the distribution of sworn officers across the State. The Region and District Allocation of Resources (RADAR) model uses variables such as population, degree of remoteness, socio-economic indices, vehicle crashes, reported offence and crime levels, to help calculate the number of police officers that could be allocated to each police region or district. However, formula-based models such as RADAR should only ever be used as a guide for assisting in the determination of staffing levels in an area. Local conditions and management consultation, together with established processes will continue to be major factors in determining final police numbers.

A review of district boundaries was completed with the realignment of the metropolitan police boundaries with local government areas. All metropolitan local government authorities, Safer WA Committees and other relevant agencies were consulted on the proposed changes. The majority of the feedback was positive and supported the name changes and the realignment of the boundaries. The changes to the boundaries and renaming of the six metropolitan districts became effective on 1 July 2001.

This year has also been a time of transition, as the new government identifies issues and determines the priorities it wants to address. The role of the Police Service, and my role as Commissioner, is to support the current government in achieving the law and order outcomes for which they were elected. I believe the Police Service can make a significant contribution to the debate on the best ways of achieving those outcomes.

To this end, the inaugural Police Service Strategic Plan for 2001-2006 was recently completed. The plan presents a comprehensive vision for the strategic direction of the agency for the next five years. The emphasis in developing the plan has been on consultation, and the Police Service has drawn on the views of a wide range of internal and external stakeholders.

Continuous change is a permanent feature of government, business and community life, and we seek to be a dynamic agency responsive to changing circumstances.

The Government's commitment to an extra 250 officers will be welcomed. It provides a great opportunity to increase the recruitment of women and people from ethnic backgrounds, to address the need to develop a more diverse workforce.

The Police Service will soon be the subject of a Royal Commission of Inquiry. While the Police Service will co-operate fully with the inquiry, we must ensure that we remain focused on our core objective of ensuring the safety and security of our community. I am confident with the commitment and dedication of our people that this will continue to occur.

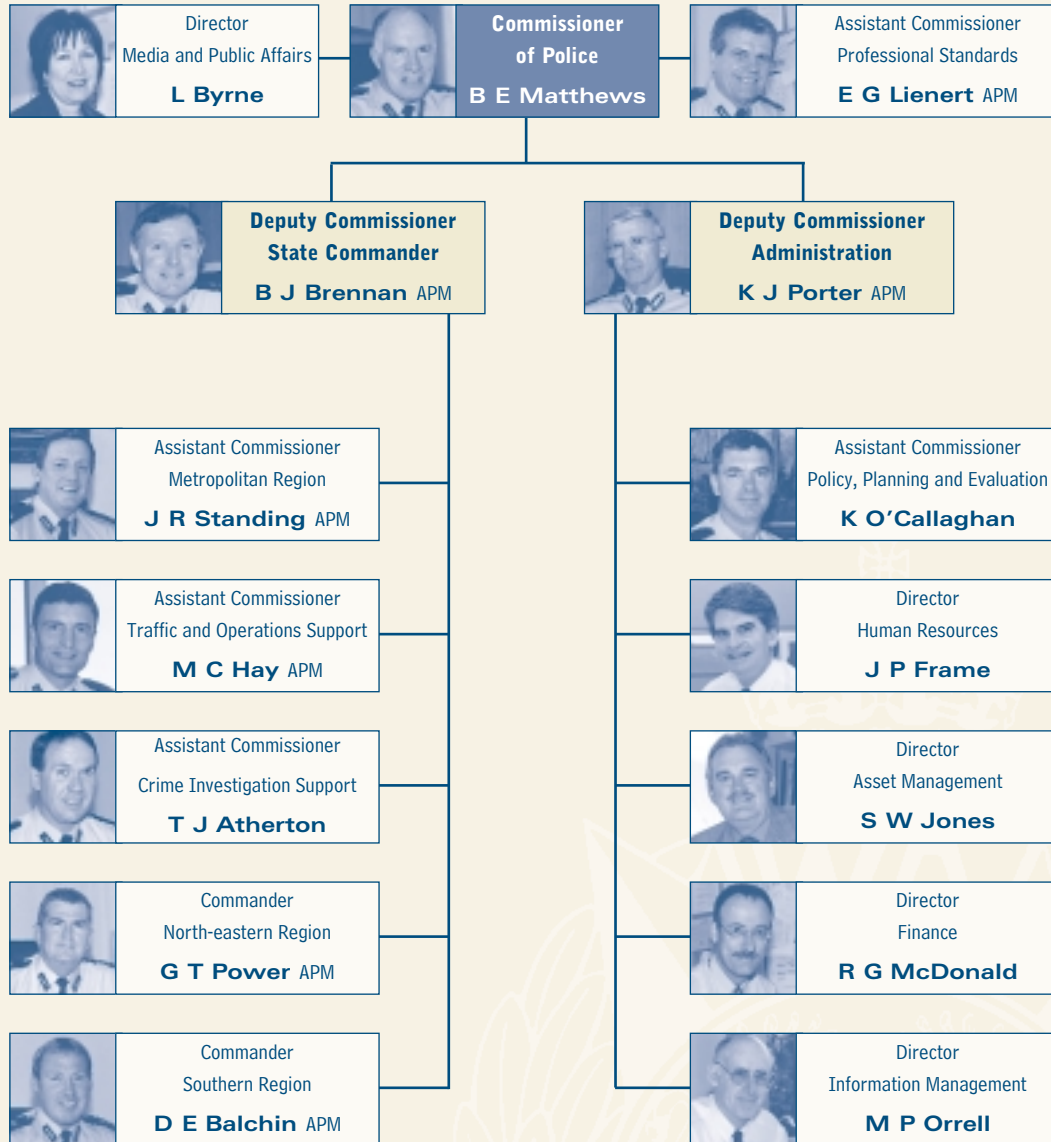


**B E MATTHEWS**

COMMISSIONER OF POLICE

31 August 2001

# SENIOR MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE



Notes: R J Butcher commenced acting in the position of Director, Finance from 30 July 2001.

M L Webster has been acting in the position of Director, Asset Management since 26 March 2001.



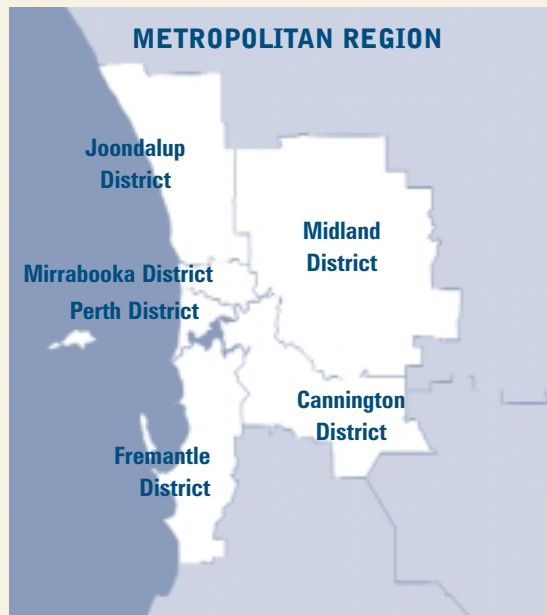
# REGIONAL AND PORTFOLIO PROFILES as at 30 June 2001

## Metropolitan Region

Assistant Commissioner  
John Standing APM

|                               |            |            |
|-------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Districts:                    | Cannington | Midland    |
|                               | Fremantle  | Mirrabooka |
|                               | Joondalup  | Perth      |
| Area in square kilometres     | 5,387      |            |
| Population                    | 1,381,127  |            |
| Number of sworn officers      | 2,137      |            |
| Number of unsworn personnel   | 175        |            |
| Ratio of police to population | 1:646      |            |
| Number of Police Stations     | 43         |            |

Effective from 1 July 2001, metropolitan district boundaries have been aligned with local government areas and districts renamed to reflect their geographic location.



**Traffic and Operations Support**

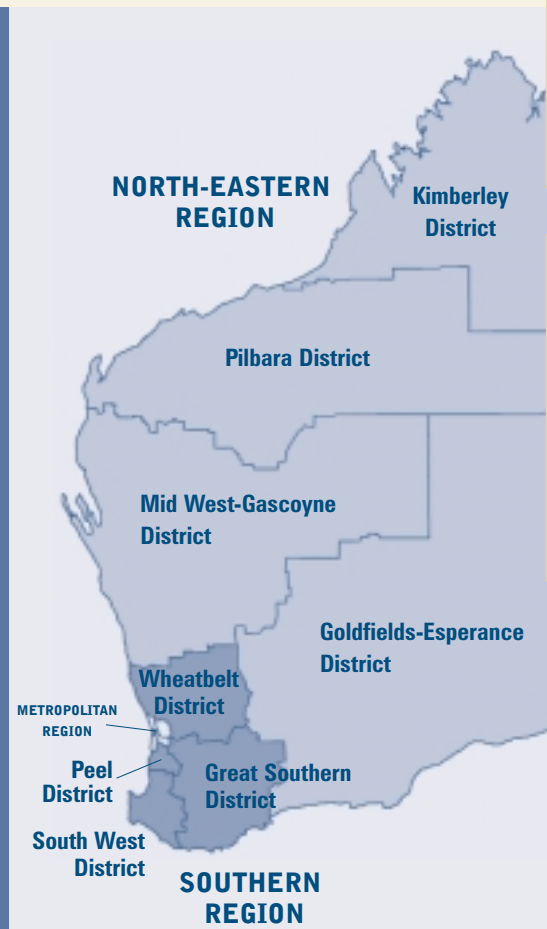
Assistant Commissioner  
Mel Hay APM

|                             |     |
|-----------------------------|-----|
| Number of sworn officers    | 519 |
| Number of unsworn personnel | 300 |

## North-eastern Region

Commander Graeme Power APM

|                               |                      |           |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|-----------|
| Districts:                    | Goldfields-Esperance | Kimberley |
|                               | Mid West-Gascoyne    | Pilbara   |
| Area in square kilometres     | 2,228,773            |           |
| Population                    | 137,972              |           |
| Number of sworn officers      | 676                  |           |
| Number of unsworn personnel   | 59                   |           |
| Ratio of police to population | 1:204                |           |
| Number of Police Stations     | 52                   |           |



**Crime Investigation Support**

Assistant Commissioner  
Tim Atherton

|                             |     |
|-----------------------------|-----|
| Number of sworn officers    | 507 |
| Number of unsworn personnel | 173 |

## Southern Region

Commander Daryl Balchin APM

|                               |                |           |
|-------------------------------|----------------|-----------|
| Districts:                    | Great Southern | Peel      |
|                               | South West     | Wheatbelt |
| Area in square kilometres     | 193,121        |           |
| Population                    | 364,761        |           |
| Number of sworn officers      | 620            |           |
| Number of unsworn personnel   | 83             |           |
| Ratio of police to population | 1:588          |           |
| Number of Police Stations     | 67             |           |

For more information in relation to regions and portfolios, refer to the Statistical Summary.

## Performance

- People's satisfaction with the service they received at their most recent contact with police was 80 per cent. This satisfaction rating has been steady at 79 to 80 per cent since February 1998.
- People's feelings of safety at home after dark increased in 2000-2001. However, people's feelings of safety when walking or jogging locally and travelling on public transport after dark generally declined in 2000-2001.
- The number of fatal crashes per 10,000 registered motor vehicles in 2000 was the lowest in five years, as were the number of fatal crashes per 10,000 registered motor vehicles where drink-driving and excessive speed were major contributing factors.
- In 2000-2001, the number of total offences reported and detected per 100,000 persons increased by seven per cent compared to 1999-2000. The number of property offences per 100,000 persons increased by the same percentage. Property offences comprise over 80 per cent of offences and significantly affect the overall number of offences per 100,000 persons.
- The clearance rate for all major categories of offences against the person was maintained at over 80 per cent, with a clearance rate of 83 per cent in 2000-2001. This reflects the high priority given by the Police Service to the clearance of these types of offences.
- There was a decreasing trend in the clearance of property offences with a rate of 20 per cent in 2000-2001.
- In 2000-2001, 96 per cent of the 102,547 matters placed before the courts by the Police Service resulted in either a plea of guilty or a conviction after trial.

Note: For more information on the Police Service's performance, refer to the Performance Report.

While there were a number of new initiatives implemented at the local level throughout the State in 2000-2001, the year was one of consolidation as the Police Service continued to refine the policing strategies commenced in the past few years. To support these strategies the Police Service also progressed the implementation of a number of key management initiatives that will allow the agency to enhance the technical support, knowledge, standards and diversity of our people in future years.

This section of the Report outlines some of the key initiatives implemented by areas of the Police Service in undertaking frontline policing activities and providing support to those activities. More comprehensive details of initiatives are provided in the Report on Operations.

## Frontline Policing

In 2000-2001, the Police Service built on the community policing and intelligence-led policing models commenced in the 1990's. Priority was given to encouraging local participation in the resolution of community safety issues through forums such as Safer WA; maintaining programs for youth, seniors, domestic violence and cultural diversity and ethnicity; reducing the rate of fatal crashes where excessive speed or drink-driving were major contributing factors; and the use of intelligence-led policing to reduce and clear offences that have the greatest impact on the safety and security of the community.

■ ■ Through Safer WA, police and other key government agencies in Albany and Midland, came together to pilot a collaborative model known as Strong Families. This program has increased the

capacity of government service providers to deliver services to participating families. They are working collaboratively with families in addressing issues of mutual concern, and developing practical solutions.

■ ■ A City Beat Patrol Unit was formed to target incidents of anti-social and criminal behaviour in the central business district and Northbridge. In the short time the Unit has been operating, a number of persistent and potential offenders have been displaced from the central business district leading to an overall decrease in the number of complaints received from the public.

■ ■ In partnership with Westminster Primary School Education Support Centre, police in the Mirrabooka District trialled an Early Prevention Program for primary school children to educate them on topics such as stranger-danger, drug abuse and road safety. The program was run for one school term and the students involved have displayed positive behavioural changes.

■ ■ A Supporting Our Seniors Program was developed in conjunction with Peel District Community Policing and volunteers. The Program's aim was to reduce crime and home invasions, allowing seniors to live in their homes longer, improve their quality of life and remain independent. It provides support to seniors by raising the level of awareness regarding personal safety and security, and has contributed to the safety and security of seniors within Mandurah and surrounding areas.



## THE YEAR IN REVIEW >>

■ ■ In the Perth District, Operation Nighthawk was undertaken to address the increasing number of alcohol-related crashes occurring in suburbs surrounding the Perth central business district. Following the operation, there was a 25 per cent decrease in the number of vehicle crashes in the targeted area.

■ ■ The South West Divisional Response Group (DRG) was formed to provide a highly trained and timely first response and tactical police presence at high-risk incidents. Since its inception, the South West DRG has been responsible for providing assistance in a number of South West community safety incidents including: the Bunbury City Siege; Nannup Music Festival 2000; and environmental protests.

■ ■ The Major Incident Group, Perth District Intelligence Support Centre, Subiaco Police, Nedlands Burglary Group and the Subiaco Council worked together to address the high number of night and daytime burglaries on commercial and residential premises in the month of January 2001. The highly visual police presence not only dramatically reduced the incidence of burglary for the period of the operation (82 per cent), but also in the months that followed.

■ ■ Acting on the recommendations of the Investigative Practices Review, the Major Crime Investigation Unit provided co-ordination of the investigation of a series of armed robbery offences that were being committed across district boundaries. During 2000-2001, the Major Crime Investigation Unit established 11 taskforces in conjunction with districts and a total of 18 offenders were arrested and 101 charges preferred.



■ ■ In the Peel District, Operation Waterway commenced in February 2001, in response to intelligence that indicated that there was a significant drug problem in the City of Mandurah. Intelligence gathered throughout the operation culminated in a series of raids that resulted in seizures of cannabis, amphetamines, heroin, ecstasy, firearms, ammunition and stolen property.





## Support to Frontline Policing

In 2000-2001, the key management initiatives implemented focused on assisting frontline officers in delivering services that met the needs of the community. The Police Service recognises the need for more sophisticated and flexible work practices; a workforce that represents a diverse community; appropriate standards of behaviour; and the more effective use of technology and other resources to remain contemporary and be able to respond to the ever-changing environment in which it operates.

■ ■ Key recommendations from the Review of Police Training and Development were implemented. The review was undertaken to ensure training conducted throughout the State met the needs of the Police Service, as it progressed through its organisational change program, as well as supporting the relocation of the Police Academy to the new site at Joondalup.

■ ■ The Region and District Allocation of Resources model for guiding the distribution of sworn staff across the State was developed and implemented.

■ ■ The Equity and Diversity Management Plan 2000-2003 is being implemented to assist the Police Service in addressing the diversity of its workforce and providing a work environment free from harassment and discrimination. A key strategy implemented was the establishment of a Women's Advisory Network, to provide advice on issues impacting on women throughout the Police Service.

■ ■ The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Inter-agency Network Consultative Group was established, to ensure Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities had clear avenues of access and input to the range of policing services provided to the community of Western Australia.

■ ■ Significant progress was made in relation to the various projects involved in interfacing communication and information management systems across the Police Service under the banner of the Delta Communications and Information Technology Program.

- A base system for Frontline Incident Management has been identified, designed, built and tested. This system will manage information from incidents, persons, locations and vehicles of interest.
- The Insight System was introduced statewide in August 2000. Insight provides up-to-date information on incidents as standardised maps, graphs and reports, enabling district information analysts to supply timely response to specific queries from police stations.
- The Brief Case system is being implemented statewide. This system reduces downtime in administrative duties related to apprehending and charging of offenders, thereby increasing active patrol time by frontline officers.

- With the appointment of the prime contractor and respective key sub-contractors, the Computer-Aided Dispatch and Related Communications (CADCOM) Project has progressed into the design, development and ratification phase. This system is replacing the Police Service core communication network in the metropolitan area with a computer-based digital radio system.

## Cost of policing services

The total cost of providing policing services in 2000-2001 was \$468 million. This cost decreased from \$474 million in 1999-2000, being a \$5.9 million or 1.2 per cent decrease. The major factor in the decrease was a \$9 million abnormal expense reported in the 1999-2000 financial statements, offset by a \$3.69 million increase in salaries and wages in 2000-2001.

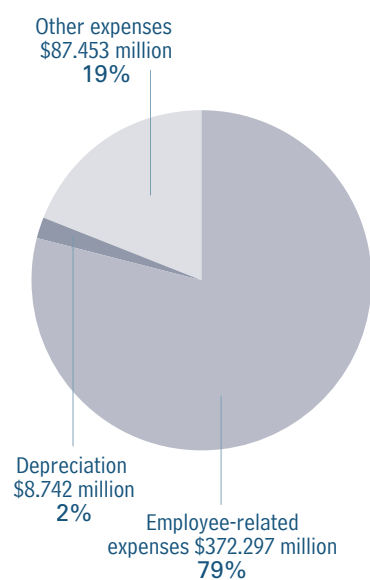
The total cost of services can be categorised into three areas of employee-related expenses, other expenses and depreciation/amortisation. Employee-related expenses account for 79 per cent of the total cost.

The Police Service continues to upgrade its capital infrastructure, with \$44.79 million being allocated in 2000-2001. An additional \$1.329 million was received in asset sales and contributions, and a further \$28 million advanced by the State Government as supplementary funding due to the delays in the Land Sales Program. With this allocation, the Police Service has progressed its capital construction projects and through the Equipment Purchase and Replacement Program, the agency continued to upgrade dated and unserviceable equipment.





### Breakdown of total cost of service by expense category in 2000-2001



### Significant Expenses in 2000-2001

|                                      | \$'000  |
|--------------------------------------|---------|
| <b>Employee-related Expenses</b>     |         |
| Salaries and wages                   | 273,259 |
| Leave expenses                       | 45,797  |
| Superannuation                       | 31,338  |
| Employee housing                     | 10,511  |
| <b>Other Expenses</b>                |         |
| Services and contracts               | 21,508  |
| Rental, leases and hire              | 15,181  |
| Repairs and maintenance              | 12,106  |
| Fuels, oils, insurances and licences | 11,434  |
| Communication costs                  | 6,254   |
| Electricity, water and rates         | 4,237   |
| <b>Depreciation</b>                  |         |
| Office and Computing Equipment       | 2,977   |
| Buildings                            | 2,972   |



To reflect the operational and management functions of the Police Service, the Report on Operations is separated into two sections - Frontline Policing and Support to Frontline Policing

The **Frontline Policing** section is operationally focused. It is structured under the Police Service's three primary outcomes of **Community Safety, Road Safety** and **Crime and Justice**. It highlights key policing initiatives implemented by districts and specialist areas throughout the year to assist in meeting these outcomes.

The **Support to Frontline Policing** section details the management initiatives and strategies, standards and infrastructure support initiatives that were implemented to ensure frontline officers were able to more effectively go about their daily activities.



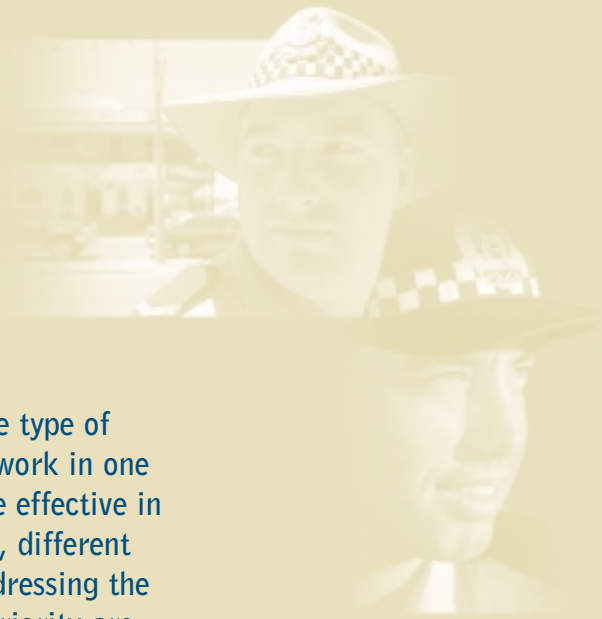
# FRONTLINE POLICING

The initiatives and strategies implemented by districts, and the support to districts provided by specialist areas, directly impact on the performance of the Police Service.

Corporate direction is provided by the formulation of policing priorities by senior management through the annual business planning process. The policing priorities relate to implementation of programs for vulnerable groups and the reduction and/or successful investigation and prosecution of offences that have the most impact on the community's feeling of safety and security. Addressing these priorities enable the Police Service to meet its three primary outcomes.

While many of the initiatives highlighted in this section of the Report address the overall policing priorities identified in the annual business planning process, it is recognised that the policing needs of individual communities vary significantly. Therefore, some initiatives are specific to a particular area.

Additionally, the type of initiatives that work in one area may not be effective in another. Hence, different methods for addressing the same policing priority are employed in districts across the State, supporting a local problem-solving approach to policing. The end result is that the collective efforts of all areas, will address agency policing priorities and enable the Police Service to meet the outcomes sought.



## COMMUNITY SAFETY >>

### PERSONNEL PROFILE

**Cameron Taylor**  
Sergeant

Cameron joined the Police Service in 1982 and during the early part of his career he served in a number of police stations in the metropolitan and country areas before being promoted to his present position of Staff Officer to the Superintendent of Perth District.

More recently, Cameron has been acting as Officer-in-charge of the Perth District Support Group. He has managed major operations including the M1 protest marches, Operation Nightsafe in Northbridge and the Prime Minister's visit.

Cameron has reviewed the majority of business and operational systems of the District Support Group and has been instrumental in enhancing the skills of his staff to a point where they are recognised as a formidable group.

He has gained a reputation within the Perth City business community as an officer who is capable of developing strategies to address the many issues that occur within the central city precinct.

In seeking to achieve an acceptable level of public order, safety and security, the Police Service implements strategies targeted at reducing the opportunities for individuals and groups to commit crime. Additionally, a quick and effective response by the Police Service to emergencies plays an important part in improving community safety.

The Police Service works in partnership with other government agencies, local government, private sector organisations and community groups to identify safety issues and develop responses to meet local needs. These responses are generally aimed at working with groups at risk of committing crime, to provide opportunities to reduce the risk.

At the local level, frontline officers apply intelligence-based targeting in specific areas of high crime and provide a visible police presence. They also undertake crime prevention awareness programs aimed at enhancing people's knowledge of security measures, co-ordinating public safety at major events and promoting proactive programs that encourage local problem-solving and a partnership approach to policing.

### Safer WA Initiatives

Safer WA is a whole-of-government initiative aimed at building a safer and more secure environment for Western Australians. Through a network of inter-agency and local committees it provides the forum for key areas of the public and private sectors, local government, the Police Service, community groups and the general community to work together to develop appropriate solutions for local problems.

There are around 85 Safer WA Committees throughout the State, whose efforts support the Police Service's local level problem-solving and partnership approach in the delivery of police services that meet the needs of local communities. Following are two examples of local initiatives implemented in 2000-2001 as a result of this approach. Further examples are detailed throughout this Report.

### Strong Families

The Strong Families pilot project began in Albany and Midland in November 2000. In relation to Albany, key government agencies have come together to pilot this collaborative model. In the past there had been a number of agencies working with the same families, but in many cases these agencies worked in isolation of one another. The lack of co-ordination made it difficult to achieve desired outcomes and resulted in the duplication of services. The central premise of Strong Families is that by working together agencies can bring about better outcomes for families and ensure the greatest impact and best value from available resources.

Since the implementation of Strong Families in Albany, 17 families have been referred to the pilot program. Through this program, the agencies are working collaboratively to assist these families to address issues of mutual concern, and in developing practical solutions.

The Great Southern Safer WA District Inter-agency Working Group manages the model. This group comprises Aboriginal Affairs Department, City of Albany, Education Department, Family and Children's Services, Health Department, Ministry of Housing, Ministry of Justice, and the Police Service.

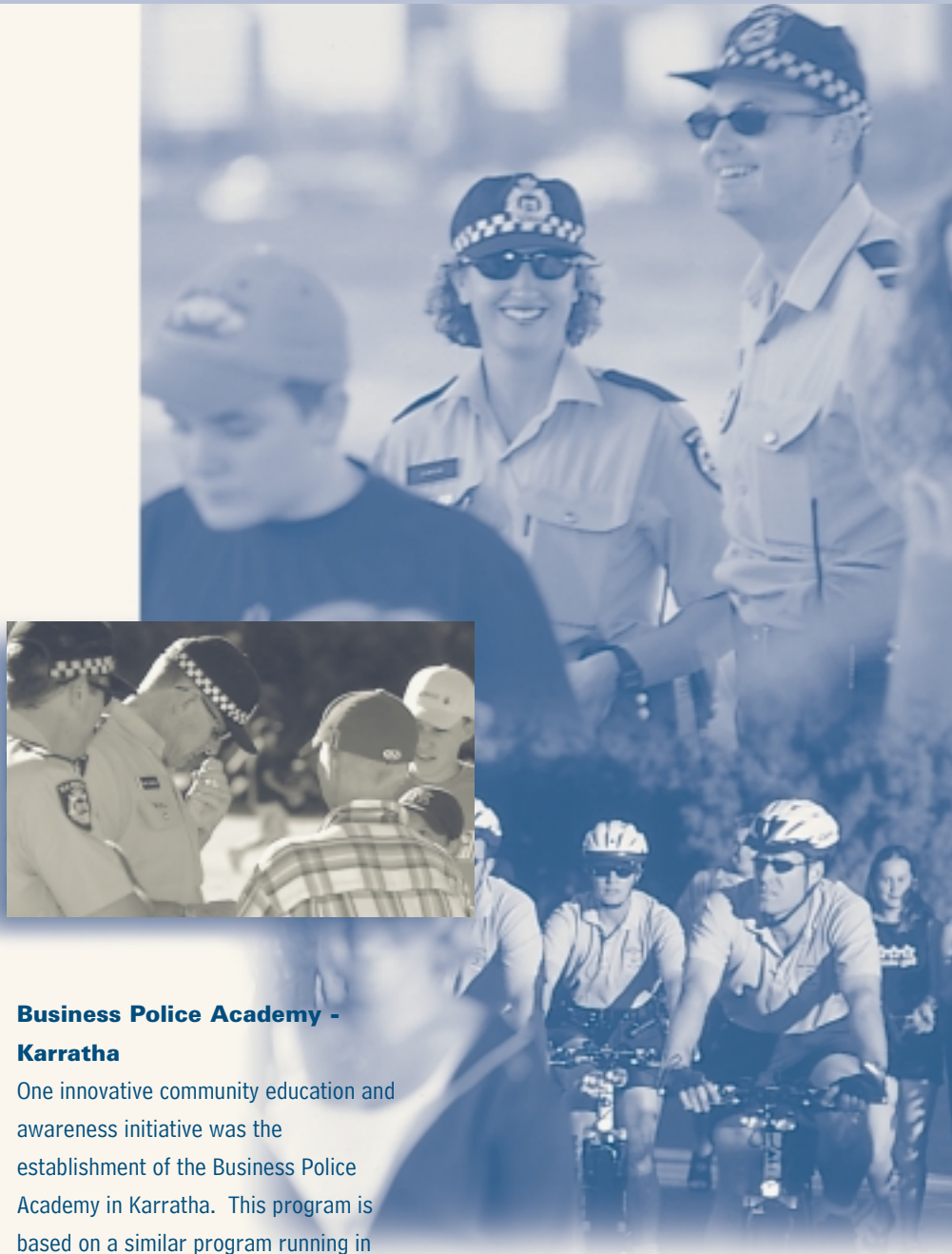
## Streetnet - Mandurah

The Mandurah-Murray Safer WA Committee implemented the Streetnet Youth Outreach Service with the assistance of Safer WA to fund a youth worker and a vehicle. This program was established to address the problem of the large number of young people on the streets of Mandurah at night, causing members of the community to feel unsafe. To support the program, the City of Mandurah donated office space and vehicle operating costs, while the Peel District provided a full-time police officer.

Since commencing operations, Streetnet has recorded over 3,500 contacts with young people. Staff perform regular outreach patrols of Mandurah and other centres in the Peel District. Streetnet staff have also identified a number of young people with issues which place them at risk of offending and have provided these individuals with information and support. Issues dealt with include drug use, mental health problems including suicidal tendencies and self-harm, sexual abuse, homelessness, family conflict, financial problems and unemployment.

## Community Education and Awareness

A key aspect of the Police Service's crime prevention activities is the provision of education and awareness to communities on measures that they can use to take responsibility for their own safety and to decrease the risk of becoming victims of crime.



## Business Police Academy - Karratha

One innovative community education and awareness initiative was the establishment of the Business Police Academy in Karratha. This program is based on a similar program running in Bunbury. It commenced after officers at Karratha Police Station identified that staff at business premises within the town would benefit from a crime awareness and prevention training course. The aim of the course was to equip them with the skills and knowledge to recognise the people who were offending or who were likely to commit an offence in or near their business and the appropriate action to take.



## PERSONNEL PROFILE

### Geoff Dorrington Sergeant

Geoff joined the Police Service in 1974 and has worked in Katanning, Midland Traffic and the Midland District Support Group. He is currently stationed in the Joondalup District as Officer-in-charge of Ballajura Police Station.

Geoff made an immediate impact in this position by demonstrating strong leadership and setting clear guidelines, purpose and direction for his staff. As a result, the station is functioning more efficiently and staff members have shown a more positive attitude. One initiative that he introduced was the implementation of an afternoon shift to enable the station to remain open to the public for longer hours. Geoff worked the afternoon shift with his staff to obtain first-hand knowledge of the difficulties they faced and has put in place remedies to rectify these difficulties.

His positive outlook and leadership has enabled the station to increase the number of calls for assistance attended from 215 to 665 per week. There has also been a 500 per cent increase in the successful investigation and arrest of offenders for burglaries and the overall crime rate for the area is down 40 per cent.

Local advertising of the Business Police Academy received an overwhelming response from people wanting to attend and others prepared to assist. The Academy runs over three nights and on completion of the course, the graduates receive a nationally-accredited certificate.

After attending the Academy, participants have an understanding of how to avoid becoming a victim of crime, and if they do become a victim, what information they should gather during a crime, how to secure the information and the processes that they should undertake before the police arrive.

### Proactive Policing

Approximately 12 per cent of the Police Service's operational effort goes into activities supporting proactive policing - preventing crime or anti-social behaviour. This is achieved through the use of intelligence-led policing to improve strategies that target known hotspots and recidivist offenders, by providing a highly visible police presence to deter anti-social behaviour and criminal activity. A number of proactive policing initiatives were implemented in 2000-2001.

### City Beat Patrol Unit - Northbridge

Police in the Perth District identified increasing complaints of anti-social and criminal behaviour from city retailers and visitors to the central business district and Northbridge. Feedback provided by individual building management and tenant groups, local action groups and Safer WA Committees indicated that people did not feel safe in the central business district.

A City Beat Patrol Unit was formed to operate from the City Watch Police Station. The Unit is involved in the proactive targeting of known and potential offenders. Patrol areas are based on intelligence drawn from the community through a dedicated telephone line, from the camera (CCTV) network established throughout the city and Northbridge and data from police intelligence systems.

In the short time the Unit has been operating, a number of persistent and potential offenders have been displaced from the central business district leading to an overall reduction in the number of complaints received from the public. Joint training of City of Perth camera operators and police personnel in basic surveillance techniques is expected to enhance the intelligence base and operational effectiveness of the Unit. The public and local community groups have indicated their approval of the introduction of this highly visible policing unit.

### South Kwinana Business Watch

Kwinana Police are on the South Kwinana Business Watch Committee, a program established to prevent crime in the Kwinana Beach and Naval Base industrial areas. This Committee identified that the rate of burglary offences increased every year through the December to January period, when businesses closed for holidays.

A partnership was formed between police and local industry that provided large steel security boxes and donated newly developed, virtually indestructible locks. Police arranged for increased targeted patrols of the area. The security boxes



were delivered to businesses that required additional security during their Christmas break. This initiative was widely promoted in the local community newspapers with excellent results.

Burglary offences in the area, which were averaging around 30 incidents in previous years, were reduced to only four reported offences for the 2000-2001 Christmas period.

### **Intelligence Gathering - Palmyra**

Local analysis of police and local intelligence gathering systems indicated to Palmyra Police that there was a high incidence of daytime dwelling burglaries and night-time commercial burglaries in the Applecross and Willagee areas. They identified the need for strategies to be put into place to deal with this situation.

Local shop owners were approached and permission obtained to use their premises for surveillance during the hours of darkness. Local knowledge was drawn on to provide a list of persons suspected of being responsible for committing the offences. During the period of the operation, police liaised with the local community to gather information that could assist in their inquiries. In order to gain community support, information was disseminated through local community newspapers and local Neighbourhood Watch members.

As a result of intelligence gathered in this operation, a number of search warrants were executed. Six offenders were arrested and charged with 38 offences including burglary, aggravated burglary, stealing motor vehicles, fraud, receiving, cultivation of cannabis and possession of drugs and implements. There was also a 50 per cent reduction in offences in the targeted areas.

### **Use of Intelligence - Mounted Section**

Due to improved intelligence-gathering techniques used by districts, police in the Mounted Section are able to target known areas that have a high incidence of crime.

By applying this intelligence, the Mounted Section has maximised its response strategies, supporting other police sections such as the Mobile Police Facility, Emergency Operations Unit and Bureau of Criminal Intelligence in response to riots, disorderly assemblies, crowd control situations and missing persons.

Together, improved intelligence and better communication between these sections has seen a measurable decrease in criminal activities such as day and night time burglaries, anti-social behaviour, assaults and damage complaints.

The success of this approach has been evidenced through data indicating those criminal activities have reduced by up to 50 per cent when targeted by the Mounted Section.



### **Responding to Specific Needs**

A key priority of the Police Service in 2000-2001 was to enhance existing programs that target specific issues such as youth, domestic violence and the safety and security of seniors, and to develop programs that addressed cultural diversity and ethnicity issues.

#### **Youth**

Research has indicated that young people who become involved in crime have a higher likelihood of becoming repeat and lifelong offenders. The Police Service places a high priority on providing intervention programs that divert young people from crime by offering more beneficial activities and positive role models.

The fact that young people represent a significant part of police activity, and that there are those within this group at risk of committing offences or re-offending, remains a concern. There are many factors that can contribute to this situation. Equally, there is no one solution to dealing with this concern. Youth issues can be dealt with proactively or reactively, with the proactive approach the more positive way of helping youth avoid the path to crime.

The following examples illustrate the wide range of initiatives being implemented at the local level to address youth issues.

#### **Perenjori Youth Group**

The lack of facilities and activities for youth in Perenjori, especially on weekends and in school holidays was seen as one of the causes of increases in vandalism, disorderly conduct and burglaries.

### Westminster Primary School Early Prevention Program

Children are faced with many social pressures that may influence their behaviour in a way that directs them towards participating in crime, anti-social behaviour and illicit drug use. These pressures may be attributed to the home environment, their peer groups or other factors that cause a child to make the wrong choices in life.

In an attempt to address this concern in the Mirrabooka District, a partnership was formed with the Westminster Primary School Education Support Centre to trial an Early Prevention Program for primary school children. The program was based on a model from the United Kingdom, where educators and police officers work together to deliver a range of topics to children over a school term. The topics ranged from stranger-danger to drug abuse and road safety and are delivered through story-telling and interactive computer programs.

The program was run for one school term and involved a number of children from the Westminster Primary School. Although the success of the program will ultimately be measured through long-term outcomes, indications are that even at this early stage, students involved have displayed positive changes in behaviour. Additionally, early indications from teachers at the school and police officers involved in the program, suggest that it has been well accepted by the students.

In partnership with the local community, police established the Perenjori Youth Group and provided facilities for use in the holidays, on weekends and after school, under the supervision of parents and police.

The Perenjori Youth Group was formed in October 2000. During this time over 100 young people from Perenjori and surrounding areas have used the facility on a regular basis. The program has strengthened the relationship between the local police and young people and since its inception there has been a marked decrease in juvenile anti-social behaviour.

#### Emergency Service Cadet Unit - Tom Price

Tom Price police consulted with key agencies and local youth to identify strategies that would address issues of crime and anti-social behaviour. One of the strategies was the formation of the Emergency Services Cadet Unit.

Since its inception the unit has attracted a membership that includes nearly 80 per cent of eligible youth within the town. Weekly sessions provide structured learning in areas to which members would not normally be exposed. The Unit has been commended in Parliament and featured in *The Australian* newspaper.

#### Youth Crime Summit - Bunbury

The South West Crime Prevention staff were concerned that non-offending youth were not given the opportunity to voice their concerns over: what aspects of crime directly affected them; and what could be done to address these issues as well as making them feel safer in the community.

A Youth Crime Summit was organised by the South West Crime Prevention Unit, in association with the School Based Police Officers at Newton Moore and Australind Senior High Schools, and was held in September 2000.

Forty-seven students representing Bunbury, Newton Moore and Australind Senior High Schools, Bunbury Catholic College and Bunbury Cathedral Grammar School were provided with the opportunity to voice their opinions, concerns and ideas on crime to local police.

The summit provided a forum for positive police and youth relations and identified areas where all parties can actively work towards improving these relations. All police officers involved in the summit, felt it had significantly improved their awareness of local youth issues particularly those areas of concern that can be acted upon in the future.

#### School Based Policing Program

As the School Based Policing Program has been running in Western Australia since 1986, there was a need to evaluate the program to determine whether the expected benefits had been realised against the input of resources. With the community demanding improved policing services, it was vital to establish whether current youth directed programs were both relevant and effective.

The School Based Police Unit, supported by School Based Officers within the Cannington Police District, staged the inaugural International School Based Conference attended by representatives from around Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom. The theme of the Conference was "Early Intervention - Does it Work?" and the agenda provided the opportunity to discuss and examine current trends and initiatives.

Conclusions drawn from the conference were:

- early intervention programs need to target primary school students;
- partnerships need to be established and nurtured; and
- training is essential for delivery of effective early intervention programs.

In addition, several options for the future direction of youth services in Western Australia have been identified and will be examined for possible implementation.

### Seniors

Fear of crime is a significant factor in people's sense of community safety. The fear of crime is higher in some groups, such as seniors, despite the relatively low likelihood of becoming a victim. This is quite significant as the population of Western Australia is ageing, as baby boomers move into retirement and a large number of older people live alone and feel vulnerable. In addition, incidents such as home invasions and bag snatching cause an already vulnerable group to become more concerned about their safety. In responding to the needs of seniors, the Police Service focuses on both protective measures and enhancing feelings of safety.

### Supporting Our Seniors - Mandurah

Many seniors in the Mandurah area were experiencing a fear of crime and a reduced quality of life through isolation and limited mobility. These seniors were fearful of home invasions and lacked the financial means to improve home security.

A Supporting Our Seniors Program was developed in conjunction with Peel District Community Policing and volunteers. The Program's aim was to reduce crime and home invasions, allowing seniors to live in their homes longer, improve their quality of life and remain independent.

The Program provides support to seniors by raising the level of awareness regarding personal safety and security. A volunteer Home Fix-it Team carries out small jobs and maintenance works for seniors in their homes, including the installation of security locks and smoke alarms. A grant obtained through the Mandurah-Murray Safer WA Committee has enabled the program to be run for an initial two-year period. The resulting work conducted by the team has contributed to the increased safety and security of seniors within Mandurah and surrounding areas.

### Mounted Section Patrols

Acting on requests from both metropolitan and country districts, which are in turn responding to the needs of the local community, Mounted Section has targeted the senior members of our community to reduce the fear of crime among this group. Mounted Police conduct high-profile mounted patrols through retirement villages, homes for the aged and shopping centres, promoting visibility and personal contact by taking the time to speak to the elderly.

### Ethnicity Issues

Western Australia is the most culturally diverse State or Territory in Australia. Almost 28 per cent of the population was born overseas. The Police Service has implemented a number of initiatives aimed at delivering sensitive, accessible and culturally appropriate policing services to this diverse community.

### Multilingual Name Badges

The Police Service recognises that the ability to communicate clearly to all members of the community is vital to effective policing. To this end, all police personnel who speak a language other than English now wear a multilingual name badge to help make them more identifiable to non-English-speaking members of the community.

Feedback from the Western Australia Police Ethnic Advisory Council has been very positive, with members expressing support for the initiative on behalf of their respective ethnic communities, and stating that ethnic people felt more confident about approaching a police officer who spoke their native language.

### Reference Guide

A joint initiative between the National Police Ethnic Advisory Bureau and all police jurisdictions has resulted in the compilation and production of a reference guide covering information relating to five religions: Buddhism, Hinduism, Islam, Judaism and Sikh. This guide was the outcome of a national survey of Australian police jurisdictions to determine the level of knowledge of operational police officers when dealing with people with different religious and cultural beliefs. The survey identified a lack of understanding of important issues, potentially causing offence and conflict.

The guide has provided operational police officers with information that will greatly assist them to respond appropriately when interacting with people from diverse cultural and religious backgrounds.

## PERSONNEL PROFILE

### Mark Bushell Sergeant

Mark is currently stationed at Broome Police Station. He joined the Police Service in 1985 and since completing his probationary period in the metropolitan area has worked in police stations throughout the State, including Northam, Dampier and Fitzroy Crossing.

During his time at Fitzroy Crossing, Mark formed a strong bond with the Aboriginal people within the community that has enabled him to develop strong communication skills. These skills have been utilised to good effect in the Broome area where Mark has trained Aboriginal Wardens in problem solving in four Aboriginal communities. Each community has achieved significant reductions in domestic violence, sex-related crimes, anti-social behaviour and traffic-related matters.

Mark's strong leadership has positively influenced officers at Broome Police Station to improve their policing methods and utilise their initiative to provide a better policing service to the community.

Many religious leaders have expressed their appreciation of the publication. Police officers have also expressed their support for the guide, as it has provided them with important information and given them an insight into some of the more sensitive and cultural practices of the various religions.

### Aboriginal People

Western Australia has approximately 54,000 Aboriginal people, which equates to around three per cent of the State's population. However, Aboriginal people in this State are over-represented in the justice system both as victims of crime and as offenders. Police represent the entry point to the criminal justice system for most people and relationships with the Aboriginal people and police have not always been constructive. Due to this, the Police Service is committed to improving its relationship with Aboriginal communities. One way the Police Service contributes to this is through active participation in initiatives such as the State's Aboriginal Justice Plan, and other whole-of-government initiatives that support the agency's planning and service delivery.

Additionally, the Police Service's Aboriginal Affairs Unit has a key role in providing the frameworks and policies to support districts in providing services to Aboriginal people. Their role includes: the management of the Aboriginal Police Liaison Officer Scheme; supporting the development of local Aboriginal and police liaison committees and other initiatives designed to enhance partnerships between the police and Aboriginal communities; participating in, and assisting districts in planning service delivery to Aboriginal communities; and researching trends and issues to assist in

the development of programs that will improve Aboriginal and police relations, and assist in conflict management.

While it is recognised that there is still an extensive amount of work to be done in improving Aboriginal and police relations, there were many local initiatives implemented in 2000-2001 to make this happen.

### Aboriginal Wardens Scheme - Kimberley District

Officers across the Kimberley District conducted an analysis of current Aboriginal Warden Schemes operating in Aboriginal communities. It was identified that police were attending Aboriginal communities to solve problems as they arose, however, a far more positive approach was for the communities to solve many of their problems themselves.

A more effective Warden Scheme was implemented in each community that encouraged the people to be more proactive and find their own solutions. Aboriginal community members and councillors were approached and strategies were identified to enable the communities to self-police. A two-week training package was prepared and delivered to selected community members.

At the completion of this training course the District Superintendent and Community Council swore in successful participants as Community Wardens.

A positive outcome was that the number of Aboriginal people becoming incarcerated for minor offences has been reduced, with relationships between Aboriginal communities and the police improving.



**Aboriginal Visitors' Scheme - South Hedland**

South Hedland has a large Aboriginal population that still follows traditional lifestyle practices. In 1999-2000, 1,441 Aboriginal people were arrested in South Hedland with approximately 30 per cent being identified as high-risk prisoners. This highlighted the need for an Aboriginal Visitors' Scheme in South Hedland, to enable the welfare issues of the prisoners to be monitored by an independent group.

South Hedland police submitted a report to the Aboriginal Visitors' Scheme coordinators in Perth, and the subsequent visit and discussions by representatives resulted in funds being made available, to ensure the Scheme was commenced in South Hedland. The South Hedland Aboriginal Visitors' Scheme became operational in 2001. Visitors attend on a rostered and on-call basis and have been welcomed by local police and the recipients of the visits.

**Aboriginal Youth - Broome**

The high incidence of Aboriginal youth engaged in anti-social behaviour, truancy, burglary and vandalism was having a negative impact upon the local community in Broome.

As a result, the Broome Police and Citizens' Youth Club created a unique training and employment program for Aboriginal youth. This program was implemented in partnership with the Nirrumbuk Aboriginal Corporation, the Mamabulungin Aboriginal Corporation, and the Community Development and Employment Program. The program has proven to be very successful with participants being placed in long-term sustainable employment situations.



The outcomes have been most positive with 24 Aboriginal youth currently undertaking apprenticeships with various businesses throughout the Broome District. Participants are given viable alternatives to anti-social activities and gain valuable experience as productive members of the workforce. In practical terms this translates into employment opportunities for their future, career development and applicable life skills.

**Landmark and Mural - Argyle**

Argyle Police initiated a project to improve relations between the Aboriginal communities, Argyle Diamonds and the Police by celebrating the cultural and sociological beliefs of all parties.

They encouraged a collaborative project involving the design of a landmark at the police complex. Argyle Diamonds constructed a landmark and local Aboriginal people covered it with artwork of their dreaming. Aboriginal artists were encouraged to provide a cultural flavour in bringing together both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal laws.

The result was a large mural painted on the police station walls and surrounding pond landscape, including the handprints of the traditional landowners on the rocks of the landscape to depict ownership of the land.

A reconciliation opening ceremony was conducted in the presence of traditional Elders, community members and dignitaries, including the Commissioner of Police. This project brought together the Elders of Aboriginal communities within the area for the first time in the history of Argyle Diamonds.

**Family and Domestic Violence**

The Police Service is committed to providing a quality service to deal with incidents of family and domestic violence. Family and domestic violence is a community issue and the Police Service is working in partnership with the community to develop solutions at the local level. Police treat incidents of family and domestic violence in the same manner as any violent incident to which they respond. If there is sufficient evidence, charges will be laid and appropriate measures taken to ensure the victim's welfare and safety. This includes referral to external support agencies such as refuges, Crisis Care and legal aid services.

As part of its commitment to dealing with family and domestic violence, the Police Service has Domestic Violence Liaison Officers in every district throughout the State. Their role is to co-ordinate responses and monitor family and domestic violence issues within the district.

**Safe Card**

In consultation with women's refuges and with funding from Community Policing Grants, the Police Service introduced a Safe Card to assist women experiencing domestic violence. The card provides information of assistance to women who have to leave their homes at short notice,



## PERSONNEL PROFILE

### **Rebecca West** Senior Constable

Rebecca joined the Police Service in 1987 as a cadet, graduating as a police officer in 1989. She has worked in a number of metropolitan police stations and also spent six months at the Police Mounted Section.

Rebecca has been working in the Family and Domestic Violence Unit since 1996, and in 1997 she was awarded the Edith Cowan Western Australian Women's Fellowship, which meant travelling to the U.S.A. and Canada to study criminal justice and policing responses to family and domestic violence.

Following subsequent visits to police and justice departments throughout the U.S.A. and Canada, Rebecca co-produced the "Best Practice Response to Family and Domestic Violence" report. She was also seconded to the Ministry of Justice as a Senior Policy Officer (Family Violence), where she was responsible for the development and implementation of a specialised Family Violence Court as a pilot project in the Joondalup District.

Rebecca is currently working on a number of projects within the Family and Domestic Violence Unit, including developing protocols for Family Court orders and sexual assault.

without necessary information about contacts. The card is pocket or purse sized and contains details of persons to contact, an action plan and a list of support agencies. A number of the cards were distributed to refuges throughout the State in December 2000 and demand has been so high that stocks have needed to be replenished.

#### **Safe Call**

In June 2000, the Police Service completed the Safe Call pilot project, involving the supply of 20 corporately-sponsored mobile phones to high-risk victims of domestic violence and stalking. In many cases these people were in situations where they were unable to call for assistance. Feedback on the pilot project was positive, with victims reporting they felt more secure, and refuge workers and Police Domestic Violence Officers expressing satisfaction with the initiative.

Due to the success of the pilot project, sponsorship of 30 mobile phones has been granted for a further 12 months, beginning in November 2000. Each phone has been programmed with emergency numbers for police, Crisis Care and a refuge. The mobile phones are allocated to high-risk victims upon request, in both the metropolitan area and the country.

#### **Family and Domestic Violence Program - Fremantle**

In Fremantle, a partnership was formed between the Police Service, Family and Children's Services, and local schools to address the increasing reports of children being subjected to domestic violence.

Local high schools were visited and 600 students attending years 10, 11 and 12 were given relationship education and information on domestic violence issues that affect young adults.

Information and educational literature is being developed between agencies to directly target adolescents and their parents. While this initiative is still in its early stages of implementation, it is anticipated that it will assist in a reduction in child and parent domestic violence and better equip young people in handling the situation. Family members are given the option of accessing specific counselling services designed to help in family confrontations.

#### **Substance Abuse**

The abuse of legal and illegal drugs is an ever-increasing problem within Western Australian communities. Recent statistics quoted by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare show that in 1998, 38.3 per cent of teenagers aged between 14 and 19 years of age had used an illicit drug of some type. This included one per cent of teenagers who had reported the use of heroin.

#### **Drug Awareness Presentations**

The Police Service recognises the urgent need to reduce demand for illicit substances, and its Alcohol and Drug Co-ordination Unit is working closely with various stakeholders to develop and deliver a series of informative drug awareness presentations for a range of audiences.

In 2000-2001, the presentations were made to staff at many government agencies including Ministry of Justice, Australian Federal Police and the Education Department through its School Drug Education Project. Private organisations have also utilised the services of the Alcohol and Drug Co-ordination Unit, including the provision of drug awareness training to road patrol

staff employed by the Royal Automobile Club of Western Australia.

In an ongoing endeavour to provide police officers throughout the State with quality resources, a Drug Identification Display Board has recently been developed, in partnership with the WA Drug Abuse Strategy Office, that police officers can utilise when lecturing to school and community groups.

### **GURD**

GURD, the cartoon character that appears in Police Service anti-drug education and promotional materials, continued to have a high profile during the year. GURD (drug spelled backwards) is targeted at the 9–14-year-old group. Young people who have been exposed to GURD through education kits or face-to-face presentations have reported high recollection rates of the character and the messages the character promotes.

### **'Get Real' Conference - Dunsborough**

The transition from primary to secondary school is a time of stress that can increase the risk of drug use or development of other problems. Recognising this fact, Police GURD presenters and primary teachers in Dunsborough developed a one-day "Get Real" Conference to help prepare students for this transition.

The "Get Real" Conference aimed to consolidate drug education classes and introduce students to services and resources they may require in future, such as youth workers, counsellors and potential employers.

### **GURD Program - Mingenew**

Prompted by concerns raised by Mingenew Shire Council regarding the lack

of drug education in the area, Mingenew Police implemented a GURD Drug Education and Awareness Program. The program was designed in consultation with the Principal and staff of the Mingenew Primary School and targeted years 4, 5, 6 and 7. It was delivered by local police with the assistance of police from Dongara and aimed to provide students with information on the effects of drug-use from health, social and legal perspectives.

The outcome has been very positive with all students becoming aware of the harmful effects of drugs in general and giving them a better understanding of drug issues.

### **Maintaining Public Safety**

Occasions where large numbers of people are gathered in one place always pose some risk to safety and security. It is the responsibility of the Police Service to plan and prepare for these occasions and manage the risk. Annually, the Police Service manages events such as the Perth Royal Show, New Year's Eve in Perth and Fremantle and the Australia Day fireworks display, without major incident.

In 2000-2001, there were two high profile events with the potential to impact on public safety that the Police Service managed without incident.

### **Olympic Torch Relay**

The Police Service, through the State Security Unit, co-ordinated the security operation throughout Western Australia for the Olympic Torch Relay. This event was closely scrutinised not only by the various organising bodies and governments, but was also the focus of media around the world.



Partnerships were formed between State and Federal Government agencies, and intelligence was sought from all sources that might assist in the formulation of a definitive response. This response included scanning of venues and routes, liaising with organisers and greeting committees, and monitoring persons of interest. Planning for the event considered every known contingency, however, it was flexible enough to permit a timely response to the dynamic nature of the event.

The resources applied to the event by the Police Service included security runners, intelligence gathering and analysis staff, close personal protection and venue security personnel, advance and escort staff and co-ordination and control expertise. Liaison at all levels of the Police Service was essential to ensure the success of the event.

The torch relay achieved maximum exposure with minimum disruption, and as a consequence showcased the Police Service's ability to effectively respond to this type of situation.

### VIP Visits

During 2000-2001, Western Australia hosted Her Royal Highness The Princess Royal, the King and Queen of Malaysia and the Prime Minister of Australia. The provision of security for these visits was conducted with the co-operation of external participants. The visits were highly successful, reflecting the professionalism of the Police Service in the provision of a specialist response that is commensurate with other police agencies throughout the world.

In responding to these visits, the Police Service provides timely and accurate risk analysis on an ongoing basis, and planning and co-ordination of close personal protection in line with the risk analysis.

Upon receiving notification of a VIP visit, warning and operational orders are formulated, and districts and specialist areas, that may be affected or requested to provide logistical or resource support, are notified.

Routes and itineraries are checked and an accurate threat assessment is compiled through liaison with external intelligence agencies and scrutiny of intelligence sources. A close working relationship is maintained with external agencies to ensure the safety and dignity of the VIP, and other persons involved. At the conclusion of the operation a debrief is undertaken to assess the response and result of the operation, and to provide information for improving future security operations.

### Outlaw Motorcycle Gang Run

The Police Service is committed to ensuring that public safety is not compromised by the activities of outlaw motorcycle gangs. This stance was highlighted in October 2000, when Operation Isolate was instigated to monitor the movements of approximately 400 members of an Outlaw Motorcycle Gang involved in a national run, from the eastern seaboard to Perth. This was the yearly national run for the gang throughout Australia, but it was the first time that a run had come to Western Australia.

The Operation Isolate taskforce consisted of staff from a number of areas of the Police Service including: Crime Investigation Support; Traffic and Operations Support; Metropolitan, North-eastern and Southern Regions; and the Police Academy.

The operation commenced when members of the Outlaw Motorcycle Gang entered Western Australia in a convoy comprising motor cycles, motor cars, trailers and trucks. At the Western Australian border, the taskforce stopped them and all persons and vehicles were searched.

The taskforce monitored and managed the movement of the group en route to Perth and during their stay in the city and surrounding areas.

During the Outlaw Motorcycle Gang's visit to Western Australia, there were no major incidents or threats to public safety.

### Emergency Management

The Police Service has responsibility for co-ordinating emergency management responses across the State and is the hazard management agency for the following types of emergencies: land and sea searches and rescues; air and road transport emergencies; space debris re-entry incidents; and visits by nuclear-powered warships. In addition, it is also responsible for co-ordinating the support to other hazard management authorities for statewide response to cyclones, floods and other natural disasters.

The Police Service works to minimise adverse effects of these events by maintaining a high level of preparedness through training, having up-to-date State and local Emergency Management Plans and undertaking exercises to ensure the plans are relevant. At a local level, the Police Service liaises with other emergency services to ensure a co-ordinated response. At a whole-of-agency level, the Emergency Operations Unit provides a central point for police districts requiring support and advice during emergencies and for training, emergency management exercises and the development of emergency plans.

The number of small, isolated communities, combined with the high propensity for natural disasters such as cyclones, impacts significantly on each community and provides challenges to the Police Service's emergency management role. The community turns to police for support and direction in times of emergency and this emphasises the need to maintain a state of readiness.



While there were no major emergencies in 2000-2001, it was still necessary to maintain that state of readiness. All state-level Emergency Management Plans, where the Police Service is designated hazard management agency, have been reviewed and tested and all districts have current emergency management plans in place.

Five of the six hazard management plans have been placed on the Police Service Internet site (air transport, road transport, land search and rescue, sea search and rescue and space re-entry debris). The final plan, nuclear-powered warships, has been re-written and is awaiting ratification before being placed on the Internet. This has improved access to plans for relevant government agencies and the emergency management community. It has also eliminated the cost of printing and distributing the plans.

### **Response Capabilities**

The need for the Police Service to be able to contact large numbers of people in a short period of time during an emergency is paramount. To aid this, PC COPS (Police Community Combined Operational

Phone System) was introduced in Western Australia a number of years ago and has been expanded and improved since that time.

The 'Community - Emergency Alert' facility of PC COPS can send out recorded messages from the Police Operations Centre to any specified area of the State, at a peak rate of 3,600 calls per hour. Being able to contact large numbers of persons in a relatively short period of time can save many valuable resources for the Police Service, as well as speed the dissemination of important information to the community in times of emergency.

Fifty-three emergency alerts were sent out in 2000-2001 for situations such as chemical accidents, fires, major gas leaks, missing persons and assistance in major crimes.

The Police Service has entered into partnerships with agencies such as the Kwinana Industries Council and the Fremantle Port Authority to use PC COPS in their Emergency Management Plans, and is currently liaising with the other Australian police jurisdictions and the Australian Federal Police with regard to establishing PC COPS in their jurisdictions.

### **Training**

The increasing recreational use of waterways and wilderness has resulted in the need for increasing the effectiveness of search and rescue management, providing swift and economic resolutions where people are placed at risk or peril.

To ensure that the Police Service's responsibilities relating to search and rescue met community expectations, under the direction of the National Search and Rescue Council, a national search and

rescue course was hosted for police agencies from across Australia.

The nationally-accredited course provided the highest possible training to equip participants with upper management skills, enhancing their capacity to control, co-ordinate and manage large-scale search and rescue situations. It also updated participants in the latest search and rescue management and technological advances.

### **Multi-Agency Emergency Exercises**

A survey conducted by the Fremantle Police Emergency Management Officer indicated that whilst many local Emergency Management Plans were in place, there had never been an ongoing program to test the plans to ensure they worked. To provide the opportunity for tests, the Police Emergency Manager in Fremantle conducted an inter-agency forum, bringing together emergency service agencies in the district to discuss problems, and develop strategies to ensure the district was prepared to deal with any hazard or disaster.

Six multi-agency exercises were conducted to test emergency agencies in various scenarios. The planning, production, testing and de-briefing of these exercises have allowed for the updating of procedural plans, inter-agency protocols and hazard identification and risk management. The inter-agency committee meetings and exercises have developed a network between personnel at all levels within emergency service agencies. This will have a positive effect on the management of future emergencies and hazards.



## ROAD SAFETY >>

### Road Safety Awareness

The influx of vehicular traffic into the Shark Bay area over the Easter long weekend posed a number of problems to police in regard to road safety. These problems included drink-driving, excessive speed, non-wearing of seatbelts and helmets and driver fatigue. The large number of visitors to the area also impacted on a number of other agencies such as Fisheries, Volunteer Marine Rescue and Conservation and Land Management (CALM).

To address these issues a broad-based initiative was implemented. While the aim of the initiative was primarily to address road safety and awareness issues, it also provided the opportunity for the other agencies to tackle matters impacting on their area of responsibility.

A Driver Reviver Stop was set up to enable police to speak to many drivers. Once stopped, each driver underwent a random breath test. Road safety education and awareness was provided to the drivers and their passengers through an information package. The package also contained Fisheries, CALM, marine rescue and water safety information and Roadwise giveaways such as car freshener packs. To reduce fatigue, drivers and passengers were offered tea or coffee. One officer from each agency was in attendance to provide one-to-one contact with members of the community.

The outcome of the initiative was very positive with a maximum number of drivers being stopped and provided with the opportunity to freshen up and relieve fatigue. The initiative has been nominated for an award under the Safer WA Road Safety Awards scheme.

To achieve the road safety outcome, the Police Service uses strategies that target the major contributing factors in road crashes, such as speed, alcohol and fatigue. These strategies include random breath testing, speed camera operations and traffic campaigns.

The Police Service also participates in whole-of-government strategies targeted at minimising road fatalities and injuries. The infrastructure for implementation of these strategies has been in place for a number of years and the Police Service is one of many organisations that contribute. Other key organisations include government agencies such as Transport, Education, Health, Main Roads and the Insurance Commission, as well as local government and the private sector.

### Statewide Issues and Trends

According to an Australian Transport Safety Bureau Community Attitudes Survey, vehicle speed and drink-driving are clearly perceived by the Australian community as the dominant factors leading to road crashes. After speed and drink-driving, fatigue is consistently mentioned as the third most important cause of crashes. The survey shows that the community perceives speeding as more socially acceptable than drink driving. However, there is a trend in responses to speed-related questions that indicates that people are becoming less permissive of speeding behaviours. Random breath testing has almost universal support at 97 per cent.

### Effectiveness of Strategies

The effectiveness of road safety strategies adopted by the Police Service is reflected by an improving trend in the number of fatalities per 100,000 persons. There were an estimated 11.31 fatalities per 100,000 persons in 2000. With the exception of 1997, this was the lowest number since 1990.

The degree of exposure to the risk of being involved in a road crash is also influenced by the number of motor vehicles on the road and the kilometres travelled by motor vehicles. The number of registered motor vehicles increased by over 30,000 to 1,410,327 in 2000, yet the estimated number of fatalities per 10,000 registered motor vehicles in 2000 (1.51) was the lowest recorded since 1966 (7.97). An estimated 17,000 million kilometres were travelled in 2000, resulting in 1.25 fatalities per 100 million kilometres, the lowest since 1998.

### Fatalities

There were 213 persons killed in road crashes in 2000. This was six (three per cent) less than the previous five-year average of 219. Fatalities included: 155 motor vehicle occupants (one per cent less than the five-year average), 22 motorcyclists (four per cent less than the five-year average), 2 bicyclists (67 per cent less than the five-year average) and 34 pedestrians (equal to the five-year average).



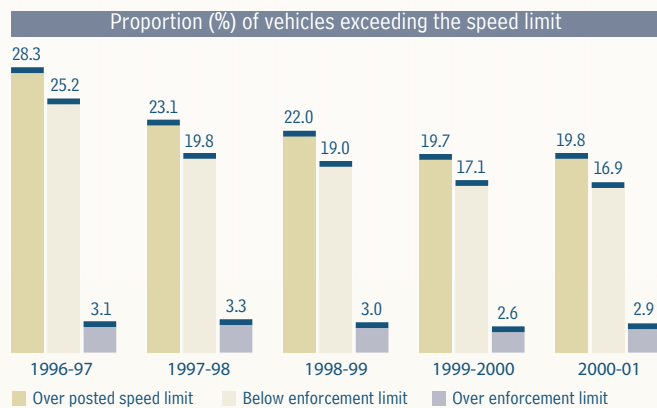
## Speed Monitoring and Enforcement

Excessive speed contributes to a large number of fatal and serious crashes. To combat this, the Police Service has implemented the Cap Speed project (formerly the Enhanced Traffic Enforcement Program) to increase the number of speed camera hours of operations.

The implementation of speed detection programs has led to an increase in the number of vehicles being monitored for speeding on Western Australian roads and a decreasing trend in the proportion of vehicles detected exceeding the speed limit. The continued enhancement of speed camera radar deployment has meant greater coverage, incorporating the permanent deployment of cameras to country regions.

A total of 18,974,523 vehicles passed through speed cameras in 2000-2001, representing a decrease of five per cent over the vehicles monitored during the 1999-2000 financial year.

In 2000-2001 less than 20 per cent of vehicles were detected exceeding the posted speed limit compared to 28 per cent in 1996-97. The proportion of vehicles exceeding the enforcement limit has remained constantly low at about three per cent. In 2000-2001 this resulted in 400,698 infringement notices being issued. A further 78,240 infringement notices were issued using other methods of speed detection, including hand-held instruments.



## Drink-driving

In 2000-2001, 1,078,217 drivers were tested in Random Breath Testing operations resulting in 8,244 charges. This represented an increase of 0.6 per cent in the number of tests conducted compared to 1999-2000.

The percentage of drivers tested in Random Breath Testing operations charged with drink-driving offences has steadily declined from 0.97 per cent in 1996-97 to an estimated 0.76 per cent in 2000-2001. The use of Mobile Breath Testing stations (booze buses) has contributed significantly to this achievement.

Mobile Breath Testing Stations tested 414,278 drivers during 2000-2001, a decrease of seven per cent over 1999-2000. A total of 3,472 alcohol-related driving offences were detected, an increase of three per cent over 1999-2000.

In addition to the number of motorists tested at Mobile Breath Testing Stations, police districts statewide conducted a further 663,939 random breath tests, an increase of 4.6 per cent over 1999-2000. A further 4,772 alcohol-related driving offences were detected, a decrease of 1.3 per cent over the previous year.

## Driver Fatigue

Along with speed and drink-driving, driver fatigue is one of the leading causes of crashes. This is particularly the case in country areas due to the distances that are travelled. In 2000-2001, many districts recognised this, and implemented initiatives to address the issue.

### Community Against Crashes - Goldfields-Esperance

Driver fatigue is a problem in the Goldfields-Esperance District due to the distances between localities. To address this situation a partnership was formed with external agencies through the Kalgoorlie Roadwise Committee, and a Community Against Crashes initiative was implemented over the Easter holiday period. The initiative involved operating a roadblock, with prominent community members in attendance to pass on tips and literature to drivers about driving whilst fatigued.

As a result of this initiative, public information about driving while fatigued has been raised to a higher level. Community and driver acceptance of the initiative has been excellent, and contributed towards the Goldfields-Esperance District enjoying an Easter holiday period free of fatalities and serious crashes.

## Selected Targeted Enforcement Project (STEP)

The Selected Targeted Enforcement Project (STEP) is an independently funded, collaborative project between the Police Service and the Office of Road Safety, with the purpose of reducing the incidence of serious crashes in Western Australia.

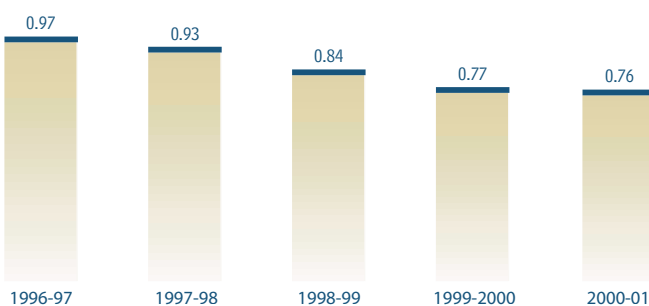
The project is designed to pilot a targeted enforcement program involving either specific police districts, or a co-ordinated approach involving several districts and the overlapping of boundaries, utilising highly visible, stationary and/or mobile enforcement strategies specifically targeting:

- vehicle occupant restraints;
- drink-driving;
- speeding;
- pedestrian safety; and
- driver fatigue.

The key principles of the program are that enforcement must be additional to existing traffic management and road safety operations; operational responsibility rests with the Police Service; enforcement must focus on key road-user behaviours and be integrated with the Road Safety Council calendar of events or local strategies; and operations must be highly-visible, with the aim of increasing the deterrence to drivers and other road-users from unsafe behaviour.

All STEP activities are monitored by the Office of Road Safety, and internally by the Police Service, and they have joint responsibility for evaluating the effectiveness of the project.

Proportion (%) of drivers tested in RBT operations who were charged with drink driving offences



Note: The number of recorded random breath tests (RBT) is subject to a review being undertaken in 2001-2002. The outcome of this review may impact on results indicated in this chart and RBT figures quoted on this page.

STEP is an initiative designed to provide police districts with a valuable tool to assist in addressing road safety issues that will ultimately make Western Australian roads safer. It has the potential to significantly reduce the incidence of road trauma. Following are some examples of initiatives funded by STEP in 2000-2001.



### **Operation Nighthawk - Perth**

In the Perth District, Operation Nighthawk was undertaken to address the increasing number of alcohol-related crashes occurring in suburbs surrounding the Perth central business district that involved drivers who had been drinking alcohol in the Northbridge entertainment area.

The operation was conducted over two periods with a total of 1,186 vehicles being stopped. This resulted in 28 arrests and 61 summonses being issued. There were 93 drink-driving-related offences detected. Following the operation, there was a 25 per cent decrease in the number of vehicle crashes in the targeted area.

### **Operation Long Reach - Wheatbelt District**

Operation Long Reach was implemented in the Wheatbelt District to provide highly

visible and targeted traffic patrols throughout the district. Patrol routes were based on an analysis of the location and time of fatal and serious crash data for the five-year period between 1995 and 2000 to ensure the effectiveness of the patrols.

As well as undertaking patrols in the Wheatbelt District, Operation Long Reach patrols traversed Midland, Mid West-Gascoyne and Goldfields-Esperance Districts.

### **Highway Patrols - South Hedland**

Analysis by the South Hedland Police identified a need for a more visible police presence on the major highways to reduce road trauma. With the assistance of Broome, Meekatharra and Carnarvon Police Stations, extended patrols of the North West Coastal Highway from Carnarvon to South Hedland, and the Great Northern Highway between Meekatharra and Broome occurred on a regular basis.

Management of the patrols was based on statistics obtained from the local crash database and Main Roads WA vehicle speed/count data that identified black-spots and determined the patrol areas and times. Rather than use the patrols only to detect and make contact with offenders, police also stopped compliant road-users and distributed educational material supplied by the Office of Road Safety and Roadwise.

The increased police presence on the highways throughout the Pilbara District, provided an avenue for the ongoing education of road-users and a more cautious behaviour of drivers.

### **Targeted Operations - South West**

The South West District conducted three targeted road traffic operations, providing additional police presence in identified black-spot areas, where there had been an increase in serious road trauma events occurring on the major arterial highways during weekends and holiday periods.

As a result of these operations 876 speeding infringements, 50 seatbelt infringements, 1,083 other infringements and cautions and 2,843 multanova camera infringements were issued, 31 positive breath tests were given, resulting in 26 arrests and summonses.

The significant results achieved have resulted in the South West District being nominated for an Insurance Commission of WA Road Safety (Regional Road Safety) Award for excellence.

### **Road Safety Education**

The Police Service delivers a number of ongoing road safety education programs for children and other vulnerable groups, that are managed and co-ordinated on a statewide basis by the Road Safety Section.

- Defensive Driving is an eight-hour theory course, conducted in small groups to target attitudinal and behavioural change in participants.
- Aboriginal Road Safety is a workshop program to provide knowledge, support and resources to empower Aboriginal communities to reduce the incidence of road trauma. It is supported by the availability of Road Safety Section resources to develop and promote community projects.

## PERSONNEL PROFILE

### Craig Boyd Sergeant

Craig commenced his career with the Police Service in October 1984 as a recruit, graduating in February 1985 as runner-up to dux of his academy school.

His first posting was with the Communications Technical Section and he has subsequently worked in Forensic Branch, Electronics Branch, Video Support Unit and BCI Covert Technical Support Unit.

His current position is with the Electronics Support Unit as Technical Projects Officer, where he is jointly responsible for the technical support of police operations. This support includes: establishing mobile radio communications; technical acquisition, transmission and distribution of intelligence and evidence; enhancement and presentation of electronic evidence; and research and development of electronic systems to improve police operations.

Craig was the key person involved in the technical implementation of the Video Interview of Suspects Program and Taxi Car Video Project.

- Road Show is a purpose-built prime mover that contains 16 interactive exhibits relating to the major causal factors in road trauma. It operates statewide for 40 weeks of the year, attending country primary and high schools on a three-yearly cycle.
- The Road Safe Exhibition is an interactive display that was developed to meet metropolitan needs. It is permanently housed at the Scitech Discovery Centre in West Perth.
- The Bike Ed Program is a statewide competency-based educational program for primary school students. The program provides an understanding of bicycle safety, development of riding skills in a controlled environment, an understanding of road rules and development of on-road riding skills. Additionally The Bike Ed Program offers train-the-trainer courses for teachers, parents and police officers.

### Bike Ed Audit

In September 2000, an audit of the Bike Ed Program, and associated training processes was undertaken. The audit revealed that there had been deterioration in the quality and the delivery of the Bike Ed Program since its inception. Critical issues identified were:

- an erosion of training standards;
- limited application of appropriate learning outcomes;
- lack of confidence of training providers; and
- lack of appropriate trainer qualification and competency.

The most significant issue identified was the impact of duty of care that resulted in reluctance by some teachers, parents and instructors to become involved in Bike Ed Programs.

As a result of these findings, the Bike Ed Program has been restructured with the view to ensure that all Bike Ed instructors are provided with appropriate training by qualified trainers. The Program is delivered in modules, and learning outcomes and competencies are clearly outlined to students and trainers. Student performance is regularly monitored and assessed, and progression of students through the modules is dependent on them having the required necessary skills.

To complement the results of the audit, two police officers with the appropriate qualifications were transferred to the Bike Ed Unit, and Bike Ed Area Managers have been trained and qualified as Field Training Officers.

### Local Initiatives

Throughout 2000-2001, police across the State responded to local issues that led to road trauma, and implemented strategies to deal with these issues. The following examples indicate the range of approaches adopted by police throughout the State.

#### Operation Blitz - Mid West-Gascoyne

Three Springs Police undertook extensive analysis of local traffic data in relation to major highways in the Mid West-Gascoyne District. This identified that, speed, alcohol, fatigue and inattention accounted for 60 per cent of crashes that occurred between 1997 and 2001. Also, in 52 per cent of fatalities, non-wearing of seat belts was a factor.





A more proactive, high profile approach was needed to reduce the amount of road trauma within the area. To this end, highly visible and extended patrols were conducted over the Foundation Day long weekend - code named Operation Blitz.

The operation was a success, with a wide variety of offences being detected, specifically those relating to drink-driving and seat belt use. There is no doubt that the visible presence of these patrols impacted greatly on road-user behaviour over that time. As a result, it is envisaged the number of patrols will be increased, and continue to impact positively on the crash rate within the district.

### **Targeted Approach - Dongara**

The high percentage of alcohol-related driving offences per head of population within Dongara and the attitude of young drivers, led to police adopting a targeted approach to traffic-related offences. The local newspaper was used to send a strong message in relation to the risks associated with drink-driving, and reckless and dangerous driving.

Although there was an increase in the number of overall traffic-related offences, attributable to the approach adopted, the targeted approach towards drink-driving resulted in the number of alcohol-related

offences decreasing from 40 per cent of all charges in 1999 to 20 per cent of all charges in 2001.

### **Incentives for Sober Drivers - Kalgoorlie**

In conjunction with Roadwise and local Liquor Accord members, Kalgoorlie Police implemented an initiative to provide positive reinforcement to drivers not drinking and driving. In the month of June, all drivers stopped in Kalgoorlie-Boulder for breath testing, who registered a nil reading, were entered into fortnightly draws to win dinner vouchers at local hotels. Media coverage of the initiative, along with the public launch highlighted the drink-driving message.

The initiative was aimed at driver-behaviour modification and promoted the drink-driving message in a positive context. The campaign has been well received by the general community.

### **Seat Belt Usage - Halls Creek**

The issue of seat belt usage in rural areas of Western Australia is recognised as being a major factor in the number of road crash fatalities. Some of the key road safety issues identified in the Halls Creek area include issues specific to Aboriginal people and the non-wearing of seat belts.

In partnership with the regional Roadwise officer and Roadwise in Perth, Halls Creek Police developed a campaign to increase the awareness of road safety in local youth, with emphasis on the importance of wearing seat belts. The project was named the Halls Creek Belt-up Campaign and consisted of a Roadwise display, a Roadwise-sponsored football carnival and a competition for local youth to win bicycles. The aim of the project was to:

- involve Aboriginal youth in an interactive road safety project;
- promote the issue of seat belts and to support the Road Safety Council's Community Education Restraint campaign with activity at the local level; and
- develop a rapport with the Aboriginal youth of Halls Creek with Roadwise and the Police Service to develop further road safety activities to promote safer road-use behaviours.

The Halls Creek Belt-up Campaign has been nominated in the Insurance Commission of Western Australia 2000-2001 Awards for Road Safety.

## CRIME AND JUSTICE >>

### **South West Divisional Response Group**

Local police were concerned that safety would be compromised due to the time delays of specialist support groups from Perth attending the South West District, to assist in the management of high-risk incidents. Local police lacked the specialist training and equipment required for managing high-risk situations.

To address this concern, South West Divisional Response Group (DRG) was formed to provide a highly trained and timely first response and tactical police presence at high-risk incidents. The DRG comprises 60 local officers, sourced from stations in the district, who are trained to respond to community safety incidents. The DRG is activated on a needs basis and co-ordinated by the District Incident Manager, allowing rapid deployment of officers without depleting other areas within the district.

Since its inception, the South West DRG has been responsible for providing assistance in a number of South West community safety incidents, including:

**Nannup Music Festival 2000** – Officers responded to anti-social behaviour by an Outlaw Motorcycle Gang.

**Bunbury City Siege** – An armed person took control of a store in Bunbury. DRG members provided an immediate response, isolated and cleared the area, contained the scene and assisted with the resolution of the situation.

**Environmental Protestors** – A number of environmental protesters gained entry to the Bunbury Port, subsequently tying themselves to a berthed vessel. DRG members freed the protestors while ensuring their safety and welfare was not compromised.

The Police Service has a key role in ensuring an effective response once a crime has been committed. The effectiveness of this response depends on many external factors, including the willingness of the community to report crime and co-operate in investigations; effective legislation; developments in technology; the changing nature and level of crime; and the accessibility to and timeliness of the justice system.

In responding to crime, the Police Service has a shared responsibility with other government agencies, the private sector and the general community. Community assistance is essential in the reporting and investigation of crime. This is increasing as a result of improved access to police services.

The Police Service's role in responding to crime involves the co-ordination of an initial response, collating and analysing intelligence, providing quality investigations, apprehending offenders, preparing evidence and presentation of evidence in court. The quality and effectiveness of the response to crime by the Police Service contributes to offenders being appropriately dealt with by the justice system and its success in meeting the crime and justice outcome.

### **Responding to crime**

To bring individuals before the justice system the Police Service recognises that it needs a two-fold approach to responding to crime.

Reactive policing focuses on providing a timely and appropriate 24-hour response to reported offences and calls for assistance. Through the use of Crime Desks within districts, calls for assistance

are prioritised based on most urgent need for assistance. Priority is placed on offences against the person. The Police Service sets response-time targets for the metropolitan area to assess and monitor the timely response to offending.

Intelligence-led policing enables the Police Service to respond more effectively to offences in relation to the apprehension of offenders. This intelligence is gathered through the use of technology and intelligence networks, at a local and statewide level. It provided the impetus for many of the crime-response initiatives implemented in 2000-2001.

### **Wheatbelt Incident Management Unit**

A model developed for the Wheatbelt Incident Management Unit was implemented to co-ordinate the crime investigation activities of Northam and Moora Detectives and other specialist groups within the Wheatbelt District. Liaison was established between all sections to promote information sharing and this concept was extended throughout the district.

The model encompasses two streams of crime and general operations. This allows the management of all incidents throughout the district, not only those involving criminal activity, but also those relating to the prevention, planning and response for traffic, emergency management and other non-criminal activities.

The Wheatbelt Incident Management Unit model is now promoted as a central point of contact for criminal investigation, major incidents and intelligence management. It provides a standard framework for incident management operations within the district and Southern Region.

## National Automated Fingerprint Identification System

As part of the Federal Government's CrimTrac initiative, the need to replace the existing National Automated Fingerprint Identification System (NAFIS) was identified. The NEC NAFIS had at this time been in service for 14 years within Australia.

In particular, Australian policing jurisdictions were seeking enhanced searching capabilities for identifying palm-print impressions. Approximately 30 per cent of fingerprints gathered from crime scenes include some portion of palm-print detail.

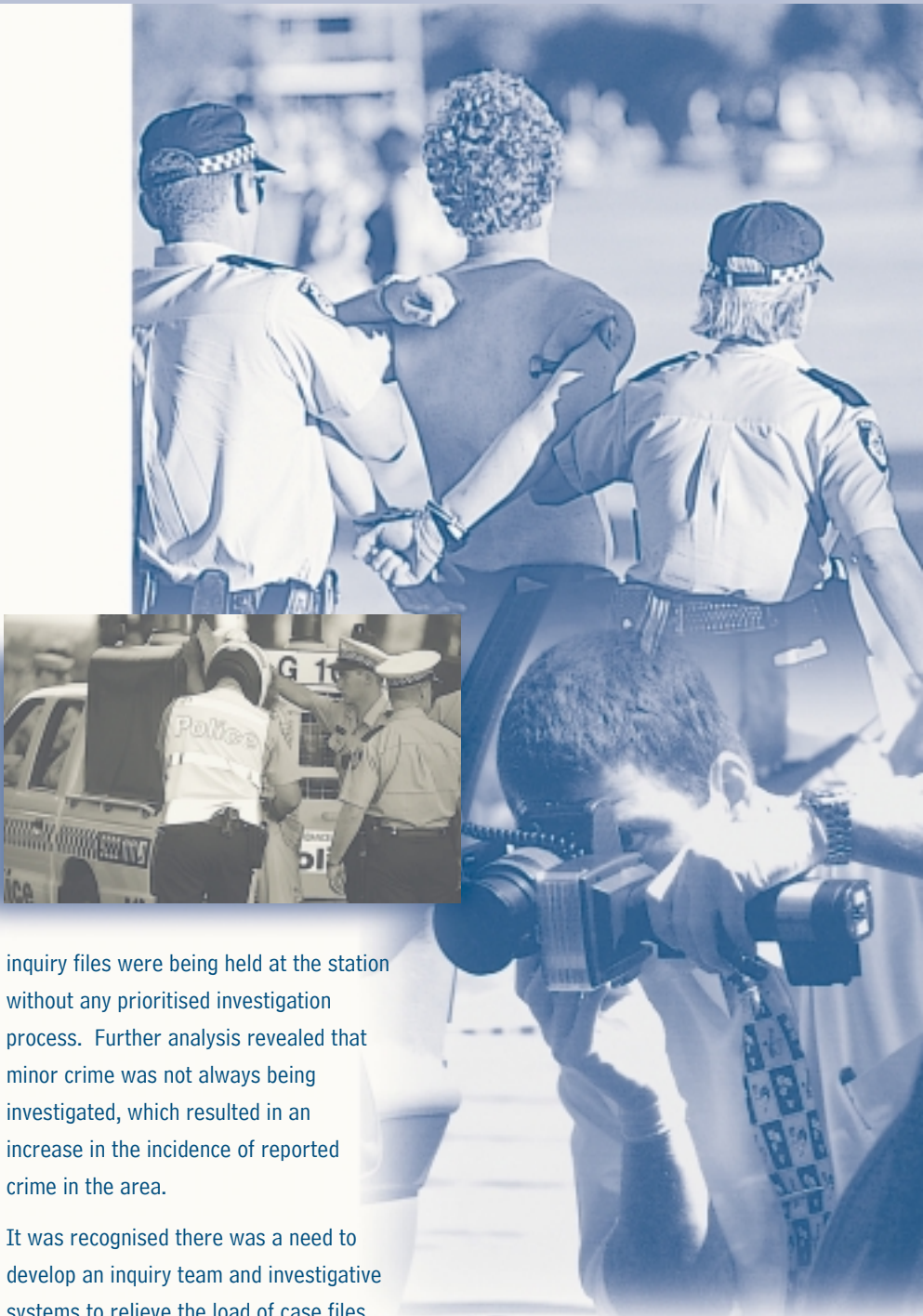
A national committee was formed, comprising representatives from all Australian police jurisdictions. In April 2001, after two years of research and development, the new NAFIS fingerprint and palm-print searching tool was delivered to the Police Service.

The Police Service now has a powerful searching tool that enables both fingerprint and palm-print crime scene impressions to be searched against a national offender fingerprint and palm-print database. Initial results achieved between April and May of 2001 include a 41 per cent identification rate for all crime scene impressions.

The majority of identifications made relate to volume crimes of burglary and motor vehicle theft. This information will assist with identifying offenders, and crime patterns and trends, at the local level.

## Improved Investigation Process - Palmyra

Palmyra Police identified that an increasing number of offence reports and



inquiry files were being held at the station without any prioritised investigation process. Further analysis revealed that minor crime was not always being investigated, which resulted in an increase in the incidence of reported crime in the area.

It was recognised there was a need to develop an inquiry team and investigative systems to relieve the load of case files and inquiries on tasking staff. This inquiry team analysed case files, intelligence and information systems and second-hand dealer transactions to identify and target repeat offenders.

As a result, the number of outstanding offence reports has decreased by approximately 60 per cent. There has also been an increase in clearance rates of

offences and a decrease in the incidence of reported crime. A continued analysis of crime and incident-pattern intelligence allowed quick reaction to known offenders. It further enabled the implementation of local operations to deal with any escalation in criminal activity as it occurred.



## Operation Rokeby

Analysis by members of the Major Incident Group identified that Subiaco had been subjected to an exceptionally high number of night and daytime burglaries on commercial and residential premises in the month of January 2001.

To address this situation a partnership was formed between the Major Incident Group, Perth District Information Support Centre, Subiaco Police, Nedlands Burglary Group and the Subiaco Council. One of the first activities of this partnership was the production and distribution of a flyer to local businesses and residents containing a request to report suspicious activity.

Additionally, a dossier of persons of interest was compiled and Operation Rokeby was instigated. This operation consisted of 24-hour targeted patrolling using intelligence from information collected as a result of the flyer.

During the operation, reported incidents of burglaries were reduced by 82 per cent. Three offenders were arrested and charged with burglary offences. Drugs and stolen property valued at \$20,000 were recovered and additional charges were preferred regarding anti-social behaviour and traffic matters.

The highly visual police presence not only dramatically reduced the incidence of burglary during the period of the operation, but also in the months that followed.

## Property Crime

### Burglary

Burglary is by far the highest volume crime in the State. Many of the burglaries are opportunistic, with offenders gaining access through unsecured doors and windows. The Police Service does not have direct control of these factors. The opportunistic nature of many burglaries makes it difficult for the Police Service to establish offence patterns and limits the ability to clear these offences.

Although the majority of burglaries are of small monetary value, there is a high emotional impact on individuals when their home has been violated. Because of this, the Police Service places a high priority on the reduction and clearance of burglary offences. The number of reported burglary offences for residential dwellings decreased from 41,054 in 1999-2000 to 40,721 in 2000-2001. However, the number of burglary offences for commercial premises increased from 18,226 in 1999-2000 to 21,228 in 2000-2001. There was also a slight decrease in clearance rates for both categories of burglary offences (1.4 per cent and 1.3 per cent, respectively).

### District Targeting Support

The need for the Bureau of Criminal Intelligence (BCI) to provide greater support to districts, particularly in the investigation of volume crime, such as burglaries, resulted in the BCI District Targeting Support (DTS) being created in January 2001. It was determined that DTS would maintain both a proactive and response capability, focusing on the identification of crime groups and individuals operating across district boundaries and providing district taskforces with a mobile intelligence response.

To date, DTS has provided intelligence support to two burglary-related taskforce operations, Operation Deadline in the Cannington District, and Operation Trace in the Mirrabooka District. The DTS involvement included target identification and profile development, a mobile intelligence group to co-locate with the taskforce and assist with the execution of search warrants, covert resource co-ordination and special projects application and monitoring.

Both operations in which the DTS were involved have been successfully completed with the following results.

#### Operation DEADLINE

|                          |           |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| Arrests                  | 70        |
| Charges                  | 165       |
| Value Property Recovered | \$220,000 |
| Firearms                 | 7         |
| Cannabis Plants          | 32        |
| Cannabis Material        | 917 grams |
| Amphetamines             | 145 grams |

#### Operation TRACE

|                          |             |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| Arrests                  | 85          |
| Charges                  | 324         |
| Value Property Recovered | \$187,770   |
| Firearms                 | 3           |
| Cannabis Plants          | 11          |
| Cannabis Material        | 1,059 grams |
| Amphetamines             | 35.74 grams |
| Heroin                   | 2.3 grams   |
| Ecstasy                  | 4 tablets   |

### Burglary Response Strategy - Rockingham

Rockingham Police identified that the rate of dwelling burglary offences increased through the months of November and December 2000. The main hot-spot areas were identified as adjoining suburbs of Waikiki and Coo loongup. Property such as jewellery, cash and electrical goods were the main items stolen.





In partnership with Safer WA, Neighbourhood Watch and local police, a strategy was developed to target recidivist offenders. Intelligence revealed that the motivation behind these offences was to finance offender drug addiction and the local drug dealers were exchanging drugs for stolen property. Specific targets were identified including; burglary offenders, drug dealers and users and receivers of stolen property. While the initial emphasis of this operation was to concentrate on the hot-spot areas, due to the quality of the intelligence received, other targets were identified and included in this ongoing strategy to reduce the number of reported burglary offences in the Rockingham area.

Outcomes were positive, with the overall number of burglary offences dropping, and a decrease in other related crimes, such as stealing from motor vehicles. For the

duration of the operation, 84 adults and 12 juveniles were charged with a total of 320 offences, including burglary, armed robbery, drugs, stealing and fraud.

#### **Computer Theft - Perth**

Local analysis of burglary offences within the Perth District identified a sudden surge in computer theft activity in commercial buildings. Offenders were targeting commercial premises after hours and stealing lap-top computers and other expensive electronic equipment.

Information sharing between districts revealed that similar trends were occurring in the Fremantle and Mirrabooka Districts. An operation group was formed comprising Perth District Burglary Investigation Group; District Support Group; Leederville, Wembley and Subiaco Police Stations; Perth District Intelligence Support Centre; Fremantle

Burglary Team; and Mirrabooka Tactical Intelligence Group. Action groups were formed and night patrols conducted in the targeted areas.

As a direct result of the action taken, two offenders were apprehended and subsequently charged. There was a resultant recovery of property and a 57 per cent reduction of similar offences within the targeted area. Intelligence gathered also resulted in the identification of several receivers of stolen property.

#### **Marine Crime**

There has been continued growth of marine-related crime including theft, fraud and drug-related offences.

To address this, officers from the Water Police established the position of State Marine Intelligence Officer. This officer oversees the intelligence networking for Water Police. This network includes all Australian police agencies and other stakeholders in the maritime environment. The officer chairs the State Marine Intelligence Group, constituted by intelligence officers from Customs, Australian Federal Police, Fisheries and Conservation and Land Management.

The Water Police has an intelligence database that provides a powerful tool for identifying stolen property and offenders. Trends, patterns and types of offences committed have been identified and dealt with by Water Police, in partnership with police districts statewide. This effort has resulted in significant reductions of marine-related crime and an increase in the prosecution of offenders. The network and information flow relating to marine crime continues to develop and become more effective.

## PERSONNEL PROFILE

### Mal Shervill Superintendent

Mal joined the Police Service in 1976 and in the early part of his career he served in the country and metropolitan area. In 1981 he joined the Criminal Investigation Branch and served as a detective at suburban offices and Kalgoorlie.

In 1998, Mal was appointed Project Manager to lead the implementation of the recommendations of the Investigative Practices Review. Implementing these recommendations was extremely challenging, but Mal welcomed the opportunity to work with staff at all levels of the Police Service, to examine traditional policing methods and develop new initiatives. The leadership skills he displayed ensured that the recommendations of the review were implemented in each police district throughout the State, which has enabled many positive results to be achieved.

Mal visited the Toronto Metropolitan Police in Canada to undertake an evaluation of their electronic brief system. This evaluation contributed to the development and implementation of the new Brief Case system for which he is the Business System Owner.

Mal is currently the Superintendent-in-charge of the Internal Affairs Unit, which is providing another chance for him to contribute to enhancing the professionalism of the Police Service by ensuring that the ethics and standards of his fellow police officers are maintained.

### Arson

Through attendance at fire scenes, it was established that many of the people from agencies external to the Police Service, who were involved in fire suppression activities, were unaware that some of the techniques they were using were possibly compromising scene examinations. These agencies also did not appreciate the valuable assistance they could give, by observing and recording information such as vehicle details and descriptions of people leaving areas where there had been a fire.

Consequently, a partnership was formed between the Police Service, Fire and Emergency Services, Conservation and Land Management and local government authorities, to educate members of these agencies in basic fire-scene examination and strategies to minimise disruption to fire scenes. Members of the Police Service's Arson Investigation Unit visited the organisations and presented lectures and also gave details of the type of intelligence to gather when attending fires scenes.

Since presenting these lectures, there has been a better understanding between the agencies, a significant increase in information from fire-fighters initially at the scene, and a reduction in the destruction of evidence at fire scenes from fire suppression activities.

### Serial Arsonist - Manjimup

Arson Investigation Unit identified a significant increase in the number of bush fires in the Manjimup area and that the fires were started at a similar time, and in a similar area, on each occasion.

Officers from the Arson Investigation Unit consulted with Conservation and Land Management (CALM) officers to identify strategies to deal with what was believed to be a serial arsonist. As a result of this consultation, specific areas were targeted and CALM surveillance equipment was used to photograph vehicles using the area.

Analysis of the information highlighted a person of interest who was subsequently charged with arson offences.

## Crime against people

### Robbery

The range of what is considered a robbery offence is very broad. They relate to the less serious unarmed robberies, like stealing someone's shoes while on public transport, to the very serious, such as bank hold-ups. In addressing robbery offences the Police Service concentrates its efforts on the reduction and clearance of serious robbery offences.

In 2000-2001, the number of reported unarmed robbery offences decreased from 1,152 to 1,131 compared to 1999-2000. However, the number of reported armed robbery offences increased from 983 in 1999-2000 to 1,027 in 2000-2001. Clearance for both categories of robbery improved in 2000-2001.

### Serial Armed Robbery Response

During 2000-2001, analysis of armed robbery offences committed, identified several series of offences that were being committed across the boundaries of metropolitan policing districts. Acting on the recommendations of the Investigative Practices Review, the Major Crime Investigation Unit provided co-ordination of the investigation of these serial armed robbery offences.



During the past 12 months, the Major Crime Investigation Unit established 11 taskforces in conjunction with districts. The outcomes have been exceptional, with a total of 18 offenders arrested and 101 charges preferred.

There were 13 armed robbery offences committed against financial institutions during 2000-2001 and 100 per cent of these crimes were solved. Partnerships developed during this period have engendered strong community support and raised the awareness of crime prevention issues.

## Child Abuse

The Police Service's investigation into the incidences of child abuse is primarily undertaken by the Child Abuse Investigation Unit. This Unit was viewed as very reactive in that it was only responding to reported incidents of child abuse. This resulted in an ad hoc approach to organised paedophilia and investigation of offences relating to child pornography on the Internet. The need for proactive investigations and the development of investigation targets based on intelligence sources was evident.

In July 2000, an Intelligence Unit was established within the Child Abuse Investigation Unit to assist in the identification of organised paedophilia. Partnerships were developed between the Unit and relevant external agencies, including the Ministry of Justice, Education Department, youth groups and religious institutions.

Information was obtained in relation to people being released from correctional facilities who may pose a threat to children in our society. This information was collated and developed into profiles, then disseminated for attention by investigation teams from within the Child Abuse Investigation Unit. The Intelligence Unit also developed protocols for the investigation of child pornography on the Internet and is in the process of developing a computer-based intelligence facility to assist in the identification of child sex offenders.

Since the introduction of the Intelligence Unit, 156 proactive investigations have been conducted, resulting in 58 matters being allocated to teams within the Child Abuse Investigation Unit for further investigation.

## Child Pornography on the Internet

The Intelligence Unit of the Child Abuse Investigation Unit received information that a school teacher was involved in downloading and supplying child pornography from the Internet.

After preliminary investigations, the matter was allocated to an investigation team. A search warrant was executed on the suspect's premises and a large quantity of child pornography was located. Investigations continued and identified 13 complainants, aged between four and eight years of age who disclosed numerous incidents of sexual abuse.

The suspect was subsequently charged with numerous offences including indecently recording a child under 13 years, sexual penetration of a child under 13 years, procuring a child to indecently deal with him, indecent dealing with a child under 13 years, possession of child pornography, (in excess of 50,000 images) and supplying child pornography.

## Major Investigations

Major investigations relate to the investigation of serious or complex crime. The Police Service conducted a number of major investigations in 2000-2001. These investigations were undertaken in districts by local detectives and other district resources or through a combined effort with districts being supported by specialist crime squads.

### Operation Seek - Pilbara

Operation Seek was a combined Major Crime Division and Pilbara District operation to investigate the murder of a 67-year-old man in Port Hedland.



## PERSONNEL PROFILE

### **Peter Sullivan** Co-ordinating Analyst

Peter brings a range of skills to his current position of Co-ordinating Analyst with the Bureau of Criminal Intelligence, through his 15-year career with both the Police Service and Australian Federal Police. His career has included general duties policing, long-term drug investigations and being selected as the first Resident Agent appointed in the Australian Federal Police. As Resident Agent in Broome, he was responsible for Commonwealth interests, including illegal immigrants, fraud and drug trafficking.

This rich policing background has provided a solid grounding for Peter's contribution to enhancing the role of the Bureau of Criminal Intelligence. One of these enhancements was the formation of the principles of the Joint Intelligence Group. The Joint Intelligence Group is an intelligence-sharing partnership between the Police Service, National Crime Authority, Australian Customs and Australian Federal Police. Peter has contributed significantly to the development of Joint Intelligence Group operations.

The effective use of the Joint Intelligence Group was demonstrated through Operation Isolate relating to an Outlaw Motorcycle Gang national run. This operation highlighted the high level of co-ordination developed through excellent management of intelligence.

Peter encapsulates the spirit that allows intelligence expertise to be effectively applied to frontline policing.

To provide a sound framework for information workflow during this operation, the investigative team utilised an innovative case-management system developed by the Forensic Surveying Unit called the Visual Presentation System (VPS). This system enabled investigators around the State to be simultaneously tasked action items, and allowed senior investigators to make informed decisions in relation to the investigation's focus.

In March 2001 the Operation SEEK taskforce charged a man with wilful murder. The utilisation of VPS during Operation SEEK was fundamental to the successful identification, apprehension and ongoing prosecution in this matter.

#### **Operation Gucci**

The Fremantle Tactical Intelligence Group commenced Operation Gucci in December 2000. The operation targeted a number of suspects in relation to serious offences throughout the district, including aggravated burglaries, serious assaults, conspiracy, selling and supplying various drugs, manufacturing drugs, supplying firearms and extortion.

Throughout the operation significant seizures of drugs and firearms were made. Covert officers, Bureau of Criminal Intelligence Surveillance Teams and telephone intercepts were used to gather intelligence during the operation. In February 2001, eight search warrants were executed on a suspect's premises, resulting in further large quantities of cash, drugs, handguns, rifles, cannabis and steroids being seized.

In March 2001, detectives executed further search warrants and arrested two other persons involved. In total 11 persons were arrested with 70 charges being preferred.

#### **Sexual Assault Investigation - Albany**

An initiative undertaken by the Albany Police was to identify and review unsolved major crimes committed within the Great Southern District. As a result a review of an unsolved sexual assault of an 82-year-old female in February 1998 was commenced.

Profiles for persons of interest were prepared based on available intelligence and categories for avenues of inquiry were developed. A significant avenue of inquiry undertaken was DNA profiling.

A suspect was identified and interviewed, but he denied any involvement in the offence. A sample of the suspect's DNA was obtained and matched the DNA from the crime scene. The suspect was subsequently charged with a number of offences relating to the sexual assault.

#### **Murder Investigation - Rockingham**

In October 2000, an 18-year-old youth was seriously assaulted outside a Rockingham nightclub. The youth never recovered from the injuries sustained and died in hospital several days later. An extensive investigation was carried out by Rockingham Police, which resulted in the charging of a 27-year-old Rockingham man with manslaughter.

#### **Drug-related crime**

Drug-related crime is one of the significant issues confronting the Police Service and the community. Given the relationship between drug-related crime and other criminal activity, the detection of the cultivation, supply and manufacture of illicit drugs is a key priority for the Police Service. There have been a number of studies into the nature of this





relationship and while figures vary, a conservative estimate is that at least 50 per cent of crime is drug-related.

The Police Service invests significant resources in the detection and prosecution of those who use, possess, supply, cultivate, import or manufacture illicit drugs. However, the Police Service also has a key role in diversion schemes and education of young people as to the dangers of drug-use. The Community Safety section in this report details some of the initiatives implemented relating to this role.

The following examples relate to the enforcement role played by the Police Service in dealing with drug-related crime in 2000-2001.

### **Operation Waterway - Mandurah**

Operation Waterway was conducted over a five-month period, from February 2001, in response to intelligence that indicated that there was a significant drug problem in the City of Mandurah.

Persons and groups involved in the sale and supply of illicit drugs were identified through various sources ranging from local knowledge, Crime Stoppers and intelligence gathering. It was anticipated

that the targeting of these persons would result in the substantial reduction of drug and associated activities such as burglary and theft in the City of Mandurah.

A list of known amphetamine dealers was prepared and submitted to the Peel Tasking and Co-ordinating Group. The proposal included the use of surveillance and proactive policing in which all levels of drug dealers were targeted to gather ongoing intelligence.

Officers from Peel District, in conjunction with support units from Perth, continued to gather information on persons of interest culminating in a series of drug raids in June 2001. These raids, involving 84 police officers, were directed at 19 individuals. Subsequent seizures of cannabis, amphetamines, heroin, ecstasy, firearms, ammunition, and stolen property led to 24 individuals being charged with over 80 offences. An amount of cash was seized and a property has been frozen pending seizure under the proceeds of crime legislation.

To date there have been 64 arrests with a total of 158 charges. Further charges are expected pending the outcome of ongoing inquiries.

### **Narcotic Detection Dogs**

The demand placed on the Police Service's Canine Section to supply narcotic detection dogs to metropolitan and country districts led to an approach being made to the Australian Customs Service to discuss the possibility of supplying a suitable dog for training. This resulted in an offer of a twenty-month-old Labrador to the Canine Section.

The dog underwent a twelve-week training course at Canine Section and commenced

active service in November 2000. Since that time the dog and handler have been involved in several successful operations, including a new initiative with Water Police where the dog has been used to search marine vessels. The addition of this dog has also enhanced the drug detection service provided to districts by the Canine Section.

### **Drink-spiking**

Complaints relating to drink-spiking and drug-assisted sexual assault increased from five in 1999-2000 to 50 in 2000-2001. These statistics confirmed media reports of the spiking of young women's drinks to render them unconscious and vulnerable to sexual assault and robbery.

To deal with this problem, the Alcohol and Drug Co-ordination Unit have initiated a partnership between the Police, the Sexual Assault Referral Centre, the WA Drug Abuse Strategy Office and the Health Department. The group is planning an education campaign to increase awareness of the practice, increase awareness of the law and definition of consent, promote protective behaviour and encourage reporting to police.

## PERSONNEL PROFILE

**Garry Budge**

**Detective Senior Sergeant**

Garry has over 23 years' experience in the Police Service, with some 18 years as a detective on different operations and investigations, mainly involving serious and organised criminal activity. Garry has the leadership qualities and investigative skills that make him an integral member of the Commercial Crime Division.

He is a key investigator for the inquiry, now assisting the Royal Commission, into the criminal activities of Western Australian finance brokers. This is the largest commercial crime investigation that has been undertaken in Western Australia, with some people having lost their entire life savings and others being sent into bankruptcy. Garry and his team have so far accounted for \$134 million in misappropriated investments, and the investigation is continuing.

Garry provides a conduit between the Royal Commission and investigators. The Queen's Counsel in charge of the inquiry has remarked that if it were not for the efforts of Garry and his team, the Royal Commission would be facing an almost impossible task to achieve what was needed within the timeframes allowed.

## Commercial Crime

Increasingly, there is an awareness of the potential impact of commercial crime, such as fraud. Whether this crime applies to e-commerce, property dealings or other business practices, it can lead to enormous costs, financial or otherwise, affecting individuals, business enterprises or even government operations.

Commercial crime, unlike other types of crime can go unnoticed for considerable periods of time. Furthermore, unlawful dealings are often organised across jurisdictional boundaries and can involve complex criminal activity.

Tackling commercial crime, therefore, often necessitates a high level of business skills, for example accounting or computer skills, to identify and track the types and sources of unlawful activity. There is also a need for close co-operation between police jurisdictions, within and outside of Australia, and private sector investigators.

In 2000-2001, the Police Service's Major Fraud Squad assisted in the development of the National Fraud Database. This database provides and enhances service delivery in the area of consumer protection, through the identification of target individuals and methodologies in the commission of fraud. The database was developed for national and State agencies that deal with fraud-related offences.

Additionally, the Major Fraud Squad commenced the publication and distribution of fraud bulletins statewide and nationally, to assist in the prevention, detection and apprehension of the perpetrators of major, systematic and organised fraud.

Analysts assigned to major fraud investigation have completed 192 company and individual offender profiles, to assist in ongoing investigations, and produced 28 investigative flow charts to aid major fraud case management and numerous individual profiling projects. These offender profiles and flow charts have been used in 20 investigations involving misappropriated funds totalling just under \$37 million.

## Operation Mortgage

Operation Mortgage is a major fraud investigation that commenced in November 1999 as a response by the Police Service to serious allegations of organised criminal conduct within the finance broking industry.

Since its inception, the Operation Mortgage Taskforce has received 101 separate issues for investigation from private investors and official receivers. These investigations involve 2,300 investors and \$134 million. Claims have been made that up to 5,000, mainly elderly investors, stand to lose funds to the amount of \$200 million. The operation is ongoing and it is anticipated that investigations will continue for some time.

To date, the Taskforce has finalised 20 major investigations that have resulted in 20 arrests, 403 charges and involve a total of \$11.443 million in misappropriated funds.



# SUPPORT TO FRONTLINE POLICING

**To effectively support frontline policing the Police Service has progressed a number of key management initiatives in 2000-2001. These initiatives focus on more efficient management and use of resources to assist frontline officers deliver services that meet the needs of the community.**

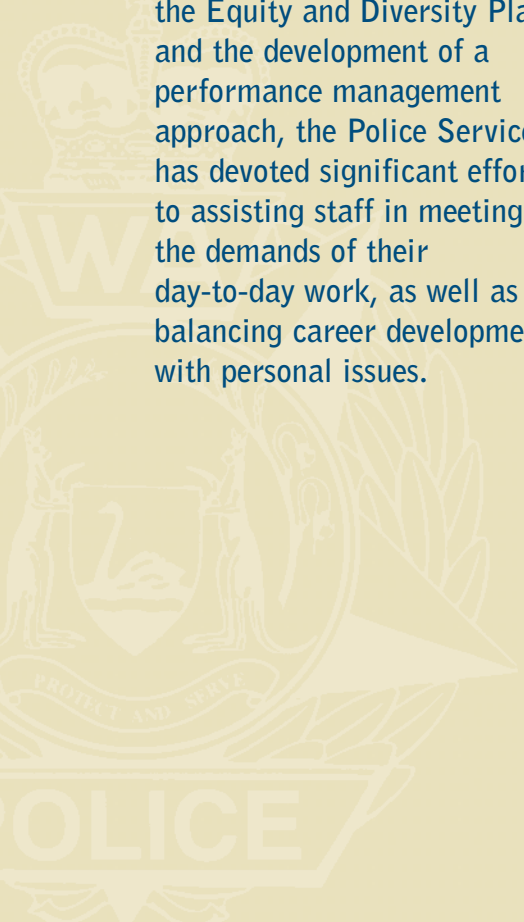
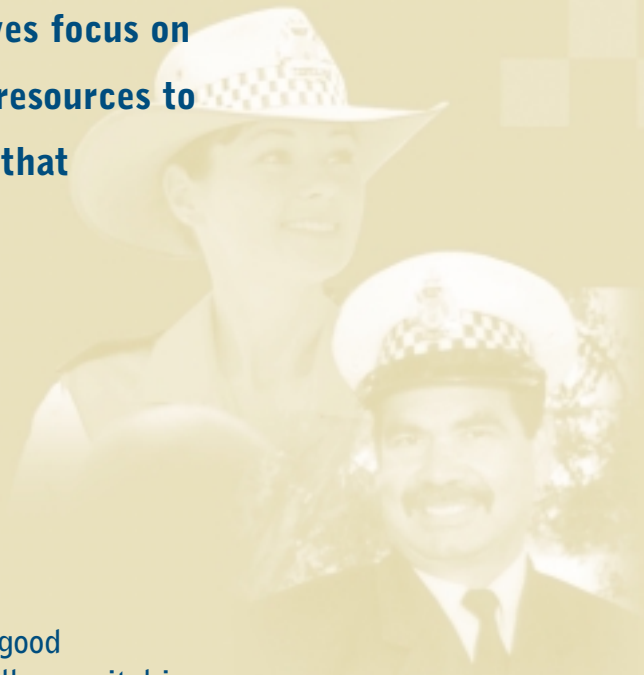
In an environment of continual change, the Police Service not only has to be responsive to changes at the local, national and international level, but also to recognise that work practices have to become more sophisticated and flexible.

With the implementation of the Equity and Diversity Plan and the development of a performance management approach, the Police Service has devoted significant effort to assisting staff in meeting the demands of their day-to-day work, as well as balancing career development with personal issues.

Leadership and good management skills are vital in supporting our frontline officers and to address this, training and development has been a priority.

In preparation for the relocation of the Police Service Training Academy to Joondalup, much work has gone into the enhancement of learning-delivery methods and standards.

Fostering a customer service ethos within the Police Service has resulted in a number of major reviews being carried out to further streamline frontline policing functions. The development of a more efficient allocation of resources methodology for distribution of police officers across the State, has enabled more informed decision-making and the ability to maintain equitable staffing levels.



### Newman Plane Crash

On Australia Day 2001, the Police Service lost four serving police officers who were killed in a plane crash at Newman. They were returning to Newman after attending a reported assault incident at the remote Kiwirrikurra community near the Northern Territory border.

Senior Constable Donald Richard Everett was a pilot attached to the Air Support Unit in Karratha and had been a police officer since 1972. Constable Gavin Ashley Capes who had been a police officer since 1997, First Class Constable David Adrian Dewar who had been a police officer since 1994 and Senior Constable Philip Gavin Ruland who had been a police officer since 1988, were all stationed at Newman at the time of the crash.

The four officers were on board the Air Support Unit's Cessna 310 that crashed as it was preparing to land at Newman airport late at night.

A commemorative service was conducted by Police Chaplain Reverend Barry May at Newman in February 2001. At the service, the Officer-in-charge of Newman Police Station, Senior Sergeant Chris Burgess paid tribute to the four men who were well respected by their peers and the local community. In part Senior Sergeant Burgess said:

"I would like to take the opportunity, that I know that the four of them are currently watching down on us now, just to thank them for the opportunity to be their leader. They gave me the opportunity to be their leader; they agreed to it and to manage their affairs. It's been an honour and we will continue on in the same vein as when they were with us.

"Four great men – we'll miss 'em."

In providing policing services to the community of Western Australia, the Police Service's primary resource remains its people. The very nature of policing demands that its people are provided with the best support possible. To that end, business planning processes have addressed a number of initiatives that needed to be progressed in order to enhance operational effectiveness. During this past year the Police Service has put considerable effort into implementing initiatives that support its people. These initiatives have incorporated contemporary practices and guidelines, addressed training and resourcing needs of personnel and promoted a flexible work environment that supports equity and diversity principles.

### Management of Performance

It is important that Police Service personnel are all working towards achieving the same goals and have a clear understanding about what is expected of them. Equally important, is a performance management approach that allows employees to give supervisors and managers feedback about their expectations. Effective performance management is an invaluable business tool and during the year an approach for managing staff performance across the Police Service was developed.

This approach focuses on managers and supervisors identifying and communicating job requirements and expectations, monitoring and providing feedback, and coaching for improved performance. The approach is designed to complement, rather than replace, existing performance management systems.

The approach was piloted for six months, with appropriate training and consultancy support being provided to managers and supervisors in the pilot areas. Following the pilot, the approach will be assessed and modified where necessary, prior to being implemented statewide.

### Training and Development Review

During the past year, the Police Service has focused on implementing some key recommendations from the Review of Police Training and Development that was conducted in August 1999. The review was undertaken to ensure training conducted throughout the State met the needs of the Police Service as it progressed through its organisational change program, as well as supporting the relocation of the Police Academy to the new site at Joondalup. Some of the key recommendations that have been progressed or implemented include:

- restructure of the Police Academy with a focus on educational faculties;
- development of enhanced customer focus;
- enhancement to learning delivery methods and standards; and
- improved human resource management practices.



### Region and District Allocation of Resources

Following extensive research and consultation, the development of a resource allocation methodology for guiding the distribution of sworn staff across the State, the Region and District Allocation of Resources (RADAR) model was finalised and implemented.

The RADAR model provides a systematic and objective methodology for resource allocation, based on known factors that directly impact on the demand for policing services. The model uses variable information such as population, degrees of area remoteness, socio-economic indices, vehicle crashes, reported offences and crime levels to calculate the number of police officers appropriate for allocation to each police region.

The RADAR model is now available as a management tool to assist in decision-making about the allocation of resources across the agency at the regional and district levels for the distribution of staff.

The use of the RADAR model in decision-making will assist in establishing and maintaining equitable staffing levels across the State and ensure that all future staffing allocations reflect the changing needs of the community.



### Equity and Diversity Management Plan

The Equity and Diversity Management Plan 2000-2003 is being implemented to assist the Police Service address the diversity of its workforce, provide a work environment free of harassment and discrimination, address its responsibilities under equal employment legislation and meet government planning requirements.

The following key strategies from the Plan have been implemented during 2000-2001:

- a Women's Advisory Network was established to provide advice on issues impacting on women throughout the Police Service, as well as provide assistance and support to female employees;



### Women's Advisory Network

The Australian Commissioners' Australasian Women in Policing Advisory Committee identified that a priority issue was the establishment of an effective women's consultative mechanism in each jurisdiction and the development of support structures for women in policing.

To address this, the Police Service has established a Women's Advisory Network to address issues that impact on women in policing. In his address at that first Women's Advisory Network Conference, the Commissioner of Police said: "diversity and women in policing is an issue that needs positive action. Western Australia has the lowest national ratio of females in sworn ranks and only one female holds commissioned rank."

Issues that were discussed at the first conference included exploring recruitment and retention strategies for women in the Police Service, and the development of skills and experience for promotional opportunities.

The network is examining a number of papers produced by the Commissioners' Australasian Women in Policing Advisory Committee representatives on issues such as mentoring, conferencing, career planning and equity in performance indicators.

### In-house Grievances Lodged

| Source of Grievance      | 1996-1997 | 1997-1998 | 1998-1999 | 1999-2000 | 2000-2001 |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| ADVANCE process          | 11        | 11        | 5         | 4         | 8         |
| Transfers/Redeployment   | 14        | 24        | 8         | 5         | 8         |
| Administrative Decisions | 12        | 2         | 3         | 4         | 2         |
| Relief/Secondment        | 11        | 11        | 22        | 3         | 0         |
| Other                    | 13        | 22        | 14        | 17        | 12        |
| <b>Total</b>             | <b>61</b> | <b>70</b> | <b>52</b> | <b>33</b> | <b>30</b> |

- a statewide training program was conducted and as a result, approximately 1,800 employees have attended equal opportunity training sessions. In addition, new equity and diversity training modules were developed and incorporated into management training programs; and
- formalising of a partnership with The University of Western Australia to conduct research into the factors that promote and sustain sexual harassment. This research will be conducted over three years, and a key outcome will be the development of new strategies to eliminate harassment in the workplace.

Successful implementation of the Equity and Diversity Management Plan 2000-2003 will assist the Police Service to ensure:

- a productive work environment, which is free from harassment and discrimination;
- services reflect the diversity of the community; and
- compliance with government and legislative requirements in relation to equity and diversity.

### Tactical Training Review

A review of tactical training within the Police Service recognised that the operational safety of police officers is of the highest priority. As a result, a number of recommendations were developed to support further enhancement to training and qualifications in this important area.

Whilst implementation of the review recommendations is ongoing, significant progress was made during 2000-2001 resulting in the following achievements:

- re-qualification training sessions have been lengthened to provide more comprehensive and relevant focus on operational safety;
- a satellite training program is well advanced with trainers now situated at more than 20 locations statewide; and
- qualification and regular re-qualification is now a prerequisite to the carriage of a firearm by police officers.

**Flexible Work Practices**

Improving flexibility in the workplace was identified as a key strategy for the Police Service in order to assist employees balance work and lifestyle responsibilities, and enhance opportunities to deploy staff to meet operational requirements. While existing industrial agreements have provision for a range of flexible leave and work arrangements, it was apparent that access to these provisions was limited for many employees.

A project identifying issues and opportunities in relation to flexible work arrangements is nearing completion. The project will provide recommendations that will assist employees access flexible work provisions including part-time and home-based work, together with the expansion of flexible leave options, and improved parental leave provisions. Opportunities to enhance policing services through the use of more flexible rostering have also been identified.

Increasing workplace flexibility is a key strategy that will assist the Police Service to:

- attract and retain valuable employees, enhancing its ability to provide quality policing services;
- meet equity and diversity objectives, such as increasing the number of women in policing;
- address our responsibilities under equal employment legislation; and
- flexibly deploy staff to meet operational requirements and achieve agency outcomes.



| <b>Workers' Compensation Claims</b><br>(unsworn officers) |                  |                  |                  |                  |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| <b>1996-1997</b>  | <b>1997-1998</b> | <b>1998-1999</b> | <b>1999-2000</b> | <b>2000-2001</b> |
| 66  | 52               | 42               | 28               | 45               |

**Health and Safety**

Training on occupational safety and health, and workers' compensation was provided to sworn and unsworn personnel statewide. There has been a continued focus towards developing effective employer-based rehabilitation.



**PERSONNEL PROFILE**

**Mark Babich**

**Accounts Payable Controller**

Mark started work in the Finance Division of the Police Service in 1993 and has worked in many positions in that division since that time.

He has been Accounts Payable Controller for the last three years and in this role he supervises a team of staff who process and pay all accounts payable incurred by the agency - over 100,000 per year. In recent times this has meant Mark and his staff have had to become experts in the use of the agency's new Resource Management Information System (RMIS), a sophisticated, SAP-based computer software package.

Mark has also been involved in developments relating to the introduction of corporate credit cards and payments to suppliers by electronic funds transfer.

**Compliance with Public Sector Management Act Section 31 (1)**

In the administration of the Western Australia Police Service, 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 Police Service.

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.

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

| <b>Breach of Standard Applications 2000-2001</b>                                 |                |                |                  |                |
|--|----------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
|  | <b>1997-98</b> | <b>1998-99</b> | <b>1999-2000</b> | <b>2000-01</b> |
| Number lodged  | 1              | 3              | 3                | 0              |
| Number of breaches found, including details of multiple breaches per application | 0              | 0              | 0                | 0              |
| Number still under review  | 0              | 0              | 0                | 0              |

There was one investigation undertaken by the Office of the Public Sector Standards Commissioner, in accordance with the *Public Sector Management Act 1994*.

A compliance audit of systems was undertaken by the Public Sector Standards Commissioner in November 2000, with the major finding being that the agency's approach to ensuring compliance with the Standards and ethical codes had reduced the non-compliance risk to a low level.

**B E MATTHEWS**  
 COMMISSIONER OF POLICE  
 31 August 2001





## COMMENDATIONS AND AWARDS >>

### **Recognition of Service United Nations Service East Timor**

The Police Service continues to provide the Australian Federal Police with personnel for deployment to the United Nations mission in East Timor.

Personnel now serve a standard six-month detachment on a rotational basis. Fourteen officers have completed duties with their contingents, and a further four are currently on deployment.

### **Australian Bravery Decorations Commendation for Brave Conduct**

Senior Constable Peter Robert Duncan  
Constable Josephine Marie McNally  
Senior Constable Allen Bruce Towie

### **Royal Humane Society of Australasia**

#### **Certificate of Merit Award**

Sergeant Mark Anthony Fleskens  
First Class Constable John Gerard Zadkovich

#### **WA Police Certificate of Merit**

Senior Constable Peter Bahen  
Constable Dale Grice  
First Class Constable George Tilbury

### **Commissioner's Special Commendation**

Detective First Class Constable Mark Binning  
First Class Constable Timothy Britten  
Senior Constable Jean-Alain Keisler  
Constable Andrew Knapp  
Senior Constable Kristofer Marsh  
First Class Constable Aaron Walsh  
First Class Constable Tammy Warren  
Constable Briony Whitmore

### **Commissioner's Letter of Commendation**

Detective Senior Constable Jason Banks  
Senior Sergeant Jeffrey Beaman  
Sergeant Robert Borbely  
Senior Sergeant Dale Davies  
Constable Tara Doyle  
Senior Constable Ian Francis  
Constable Larry Giltrow  
Detective Sergeant Colin Graham  
Detective Sergeant Robert Kays  
Detective Sergeant Steven Lawrence  
Detective First Class Constable Adam Matson  
Senior Constable Alun Mills  
Senior Constable Shane Moore  
Constable David Pert  
Senior Constable Brendan Peyton (resigned)  
Detective Sergeant Christopher Porteous  
Detective Senior Constable Stephen Reilly  
Senior Constable Karlo Rep  
Detective Senior Constable Kelly Riddle  
Detective First Class Constable Rosanne Scarvaci  
Detective Senior Constable Kim Travers  
Sergeant Alan Verkerk  
Senior Constable Adrian Wells  
Detective Sergeant Rikki Weskin  
Senior Constable Glen Willers

### **Australian Police Medal**

#### **Detective Superintendent David Caporn**

Detective Superintendent David Caporn joined the Police Service in 1979 and upon being appointed as detective in 1985, honed his investigating skills whilst working in several investigative areas including the Consorting Squad, Armed Robbery Squad, Homicide Squad and Major Crime Squad. Promotion to the rank of Detective Inspector in 1997 was followed 22 months later by promotion to Detective Superintendent. He is presently in charge of Major Crime Division.

In 1997, Mr Caporn was appointed to oversee the Macro Taskforce investigation into the disappearance of three young women from Claremont. His leadership of this taskforce has led to the New York State Police in 1998 paying tribute to Mr Caporn's fervour and tirelessness in motivating the continued efforts by the Macro Task Force to solve these challenging crimes.

Mr Caporn is a member of the WA Child Protection Council, the Senior Officer Group overseeing the implementation of a joint Police, and Family and Children's Services approach to child abuse investigation and the Homicide Secondary Victims Support Steering Committee (addressing issues pertaining to support for secondary victims of crime).

#### **Inspector Bob Mumme**

Over a career spanning almost 29 years in policing, Inspector Mumme has served around the State in areas as far apart as Mount Magnet and Albany. His experience as a police officer includes traffic duties, general policing and crime investigation, leading up to his present role as Assistant District Officer at Midland.

During Mr Mumme's tenure at Mount Magnet, he earned the confidence of the entire community for his ability to develop and maintain effective policing, and harmony among the local youth, business people and the community of the area. He was instrumental in the implementation of local Safer WA committees across the State.

## PERSONNEL PROFILE

### **Kim Travers**

#### **Detective Senior Constable**

Kim joined the Police Service in 1989. She served at Central and Warwick Police Stations before transferring to Port Hedland, Geraldton and then Wiluna Police Station.

Since becoming a detective, she has served at City, Armadale and Midland Detectives as well as a six-month secondment with the United Nations in East Timor to provide interim law enforcement services.

Working for the United Nations in East Timor was an amazing experience for Kim. An excerpt from a report she compiled on her return gives an impression of what East Timor was like for officers who served there.

“The few days spent in Dili enabled us to grasp the enormity of the task ahead for Timor to re-build. Every building in the city had been burnt. People were living in the open or under burnt sheets of corrugated iron. Very few vehicles were on the streets, those that were caused havoc, intersections previously controlled by traffic lights were the scene of many traffic accidents. Pigs, chickens, dogs and people used the roadway as a path. The military presence was huge, everything from armed personnel carriers to armed soldiers operating the airport. I’d estimate that 95 per cent of all vehicular traffic was United Nations personnel, either Peace Keeping Force, CivPol or administration staff.”

His dedication to the development of strong local community ties coupled with a positive attitude, has seen the active promotion of drug awareness programs at schools, the promotion of road safety through traffic management and education, and implementation of regional and district requirements to better serve the needs of local communities.

### **First Class Sergeant Graham Clifford**

Sergeant Clifford joined the Police Service in 1967. After undertaking duties at Boyup Brook Police Station, his next postings were at metropolitan and country locations in the traffic area. In 1977, whilst stationed at Katanning he made one of his earliest forays into public relations by organising and presenting a talk-back show on local radio, dealing with traffic and general policing matters.

Returning to the Perth Traffic Branch, Mr Clifford’s duties encompassed tasks as diverse as carrying out escort duty for heavy vehicles to attending to fatal traffic crash inquiries. His years of experience dealing with many varied matters within the traffic field, including protest marches and public events, were recognised in 1987, when he was appointed Community Affairs State Liaison Sergeant.

Mr Clifford has provided 33 years of devotion to duty, and total commitment to enhancing public relations between the Police Service and the media.

### **Assistant Commissioner Douglas McCaffery (Retired)**

Assistant Commissioner McCaffery joined the Police Service in January 1962 as a Cadet. In 1966, he commenced two years National Service and after completing active service in Vietnam, returned to

policing in 1968. His early career included extensive work within the forensic field and later, management of telecommunications interception.

In 1994, he was promoted to the rank of Superintendent, in charge of the Fremantle District. While in this position, he was the Commander of an operation at Fremantle Wharf code-named “Port 98” where he demonstrated his fine leadership qualities by achieving one of the most successful police responses to a national dispute.

He was promoted to the rank of Assistant Commissioner in 1998 and played a major role in the development of the Police Service’s Delta Communications and Technology Program.

### **Commander Graeme Power**

Commander Power joined the Police Service in 1968 and focused his career on criminal investigation, becoming a detective in 1972. During his career he has been assigned to various squads within the Criminal Investigation Branch, including service at Carnarvon and Karratha. In August 1996, he was promoted to the rank of Superintendent and appointed to the position of District Officer in Geraldton.

In 1998, he attained the rank of Commander and assumed the role of Regional Commander of the Northern Police Region. He was tasked with the carriage of a comprehensive review of the practices, procedures and direction of community policing and crime prevention in Western Australia. This review identified the need for the Police Service to enhance its commitment to ensuring that the mix of proactive and reactive strategies addressing community safety and security needs are in line with, and supporting, frontline policing.



## COMMENDATIONS AND AWARDS ■ ■

Now the Commander of the North-eastern Police Region, Mr Power is recognised for his endeavours in implementing a professional standard of service delivery to the community.

### **Senior Sergeant Keith Gilbert**

Senior Sergeant Gilbert joined the Police Service in 1969 and is currently Senior Sergeant at the Fremantle District Office.

During his career, he has performed various policing duties at Central Police Station, Victoria Quay, Bunbury Police Station, Prosecuting Branch, Kwinana Police Station, Narrogin Police Station and was promoted to the rank of Senior Sergeant in 1989.

As Officer-in-charge of the Kwinana Police Station, Mr Gilbert has undertaken a personal commitment to develop and implement significant changes in the delivery of policing services to the community. An integral member and leader of the Fremantle District Management Team, he has taken responsibility for implementing change in accordance with the direction of the Police Service, involving all levels of personnel in those changes.

### **Police Officer of the Year Award**

#### **Sergeant Anthony**

#### **Brackenreg - Toodyay Police Station**

This award recognises Sergeant Brackenreg's commitment to the ideals of community policing and his tireless dedication to improving facilities for youth in the Toodyay area. Mr Brackenreg was declared Toodyay Citizen of the Year in 2000, another result of his work with such community groups as Blue Light Youth Group, Rural Watch and Safer WA. He

was supported for this award by many community members who realised they could always rely on him to give of his best in the community's interests.

### **Public Servant of the Year Award**

#### **Lesley Black - Katanning Police Station**

Ms Black commenced with the Police Service in 1997 and is a Customer Service Officer at Katanning Police Station. Ms Black has provided invaluable assistance to station management and has assumed responsibility for many tasks. As a Justice of the Peace, her services are always in demand and she is particularly active in community organisations such as the Blue Light Association and Meals on Wheels. Ms Black has introduced many initiatives, for example, the dolls she created to assist children when making complaints of a sexual nature, and has generally shown the highest level of commitment to her job and her community.

### **Awards for Excellence**

#### **The WA Information Technology and Telecommunication Awards**

The WA Branch of the Australian Computer Society has conducted these annually since 1991.

The Interface Service was nominated for the Western Australia Information Technology and Telecommunications Awards (WAITTA) and was one of the finalists in the IT Infrastructure category.

### **2000 Annual Report Bronze Award**

The Police Service won a Bronze Award for the Western Australia Police Service 2000 Annual Report in the national Annual Report Awards Australia Inc., where entrants from both private and public sector agencies in Australia and overseas were judged.

### **Organisational Achievement in Public Sector Accounting**

In May 2000, the Police Service Finance Directorate won the Award for Organisational Achievement in Public Sector Accounting. The award was presented by CPA Australia, in recognition of the changing face of Public Sector Accounting and to encourage continued excellence in this area.

According to the CPA News, the State President of CPA Australia said, "the team had identified the need for a new resource management system to facilitate and support the many changes introduced under the Delta Program". The judges recognised that the Police Service has seen improvements in its internal and external financial reporting and business function outcomes, and had achieved a complete audit clearance for the financial component of the new system.

## PERSONNEL PROFILE

### Charlie Perejmibida

#### Detective Senior Sergeant

Charlie has been the Strategic Crime Co-ordinator for the Fremantle District since January 1994. Since this time he has displayed his management skills through the implementation of protocols and changes to investigative practices throughout the district.

These changes have resulted in the better management of all resources and administrative practices within detective offices, and in relation to protracted investigations. This has also created better communication between station staff and detectives.

Charlie consistently sets and maintains high standards and is an excellent leader. He is active in the development of junior officers and is a great role model. He is well respected by his peers and is a quiet achiever who gets the job done with minimal fuss.

Charlie's passion, loyalty and dedication provide the motivation for all his staff and peers to achieve their best.

The credibility of the Police Service depends upon the ethical conduct, behaviour and practices of its people. By assisting District Superintendents to ensure professional and competent behaviour in their districts, the Police Service continues to promote individual and organisational integrity and accountability.

The relationship between the Police Service and the community is one of trust, and nurturing this relationship requires high standards of professionalism and accountability from all Police Service personnel. The Police Service is tasked not only with delivering effective, efficient and reliable services to the community, but also with delivering these services free of corruption and malpractice. The attainment of this standard is fundamental to improving community confidence and the capacity to deliver quality policing to all Western Australians.

### Maintaining Professionalism and Accountability

The Professional Standards Portfolio has the responsibility for ensuring the integrity of the Police Service. It provides ongoing support and quality assurance of service delivery to districts, setting standards and acting as a catalyst for cultural change. Facilitating individual accountability and professionalism involves appropriate auditing, integrity checking, and minimising of corporate risk to the Police Service.

The following are ongoing initiatives or projects that were undertaken during 2000-2001 to facilitate ethical behaviour within the Police Service.

### Complaints Reduction Project

The aim of the Complaints Reduction Project is to develop strategies to reduce the incidence of inappropriate behaviours, which lead to complaints of misconduct.

Focus groups were conducted to ascertain the reasons why complaints occurred and to develop strategies to minimise these incidents. Analysis of focus group findings and other related data was completed during the year.

One of the outcomes of this project was to enhance ethical awareness within the Police Service, by developing interactive web pages that could assist operational staff with ethical decision-making. A CD-ROM entitled *The Dividing Line* has been developed to provide realistic interactive scenarios aimed at challenging and stimulating ethical discussion and thought. The CD-ROM provides an invaluable practice tool for supervisors at the local level and to advance the level of employees' knowledge about systematic, ethical decision-making.

### Blue Line 24-Hour Telephone Line

The Blue Line is a confidential, dedicated telephone line for personnel who are seriously concerned about the conduct of any Police Service employee. The service was brought on-line on 1 June 1999 and is managed by the Standards Development Unit, within the Professional Standards Portfolio. The Blue Line is for use by Police Service employees only, and information provided is treated with the highest degree of confidentiality.

This year a review was conducted of the Blue Line reporting service and recommendations made to enhance its capacity to better meet the needs of the agency. A total of 61 calls were received by the Blue Line in 2000-2001.



## ETHICS AND STANDARDS >>

### **Covert Services Unit**

A Covert Services Unit is being established within the Internal Affairs Branch, which will provide enhanced covert capability. The role of the Unit will be to identify police officers and/or business units at risk and develop options to address the risk. The Unit will also be responsible for developing an integrity profiling approach. This approach is a contemporary proactive strategy to detect and deter corrupt conduct. Its purpose is to determine whether there is a legitimate basis for suspicion in respect of an officer, or group of officers, about whom a complaint is made.

This year, two officers travelled to South Australia, Victoria and New South Wales to examine and evaluate covert methodologies with the respective Anti-Corruption Commission representatives.

### **Code of Conduct**

A new Code of Conduct is being drafted, and following appropriate consultation will be launched in the coming year. This Code will articulate the Police Service's expectations of its workforce, to enhance professionalism by supplementing the broad service philosophy with clearly articulated guidelines.

### **Public Sector Investigations Unit**

The Public Sector Investigations Unit provides an investigative function designed to reduce the incidence of corruption and promote ethical behaviour within the entire public sector. It is solely responsible for detecting and prosecuting criminal offences (stealing, fraud and offences against public authority) committed by public officers in the course of their employment throughout the public sector, including the Police Service.

In the past year the Unit has refined its investigative and reporting processes in the pursuit of continuous improvement. It has also maintained a proactive marketing strategy in conjunction with the Anti-Corruption Commission, conducting formal presentations to the public sector on the function and role of each agency and encouraging proactive assessment of risk factors conducive to corrupt practice.

This year, 106 specific complaints alleging corrupt or criminal practices of public sector employees were received and investigated.

### **Corporate Risk Management**

Managing corporate risks is an integral part of the focus of the Police Service and this philosophy has been endorsed with a Risk Management Policy and framework being introduced. The identification of corporate risk and its effective and

efficient management can greatly reduce the Police Service's exposure to litigation, minimise loss of intellectual property and information, and optimise resource use.

The ongoing and comprehensive review of the Business Area Management Review (BAMR) process applied within the Police Service continues to generate appropriate corrective action and follow-up of non-compliance issues. BAMR is a self-assessment program that provides assurances regarding the adequacy of controls in place in the Police Service.

## PERSONNEL PROFILE

### Jarrold Greenwood Senior Public Affairs Officer

Since commencing his career with the Police Service in 1992, Jarrold worked in Fleet Services before he settled in Media and Public Affairs Directorate in 1994. His work in Media and Public Affairs Directorate has seen him contributing significantly to marketing the Police Service through the co-ordination of promotional events, and developing partnerships with community organisations.

He successfully negotiated with Channel 10 to produce a five-nightly exclusive feature titled "Cutting the toll" in the lead-up to the Christmas Traffic Campaign. He has also obtained sponsorship from Foodland Associated Limited to conduct a number of promotional activities such as Police Week, in-store promotions and advertising in *The Sunday Times*.

Jarrold has received a number of written commendations from Police Service Executive and people from external agencies for his professionalism in promotional and media event management.

This program was accredited by the Office of the Auditor General as having provided a comprehensive quality assurance audit to the Police Service. In forming this opinion, the Office of the Auditor General reviewed the BAMR work program and the extent to which the Police Service had:

- adequately conducted random and targeted reviews of the Program in each region and portfolio;
- ensured adequate follow-up of recommendations;
- linked information gathered from the Program to the Management Audit Unit Business Plans;
- maintained a statewide database of completed reviews, significant findings and local risk plans;
- identified across-the-Service trends and notified key stakeholders and system owners; and
- continually monitored the Program and Test Plan for relevance and continuous improvement.

### Customer Service Standards

The Police Service relationship with the community, the accessibility of services provided and sensitivity towards issues when responding to the community is vitally important.

Improving the responsiveness of service delivery and setting appropriate standards of customer service is an ongoing function of the Police Service. The Police Service recognises that services to the community need to be both relevant and accessible to all people, regardless of circumstances or location.

### Disability Services Plan

The following are initiatives in relation to the Police Service Disability Service Plan outcomes that have been progressed during 2000-2001.

*Advice and services are delivered by staff who are aware of and understand the needs of people with disabilities.*

All recruits are provided with the CD-ROM training package entitled *You Can Make a Difference to Customer Relations for People with Disabilities*. This was developed to assist in raising awareness about disability issues with a view to improving customer service. Disability issues have also been incorporated into scenario training and patrol and investigation assessments using an actor or person with a disability.

*Opportunities are provided for people with disabilities to participate in public consultations, grievance mechanisms and decision-making processes.*

The Police Service is in the process of designing a new website. A page dedicated to informing the public on the Police Service's commitment to addressing disability issues has been developed. This includes the introduction of a customer-feedback form to enable people with disabilities to provide both positive and negative feedback on issues affecting them.

### Language Services Policy

The Police Service has implemented a Language Services Policy, which aims to ensure the provision of a professional and appropriate response to meet the communication needs of members of the community who are unable to adequately communicate in English.

This policy is becoming more widely utilised with staff increasingly using the Translating and Interpreting Service. Also, customers are now more aware of the existence of the policy and that the interpreter service is available free of charge. This is evident by the increase in numbers of customers going directly to the Translating and Interpreting Service to engage an interpreter, prior to them contacting a police station or police officer.

## Aboriginal Consultative Framework

A consultative process was established during the year to ensure that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities have clear avenues of access and input to the range of policing services provided to the community of Western Australia.

The foundation of this consultative process was the establishment of an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Inter-agency Network Consultative Group. The role of this group is to facilitate informed and focused networking, which represents the interests of diverse Aboriginal communities without being cumbersome or duplicating efforts. One of the functions of this group is to develop a process whereby issues-based focus groups or gatherings are undertaken to enable broader and relevant community input.

## Aboriginal Justice Plan - Policing Focus Group

The Western Australian Aboriginal Justice Council in its Aboriginal Justice Plan 2000, proposed an evidence-based framework around the areas of family, education and policing. The Police Service has assumed the responsibility of facilitating the policing focus group that commenced in February 2001.

The aim of the focus group is to:

- further develop the evidence-based framework to incorporate all relevant literature and research;
- scrutinise the evidence-based framework in terms of its applicability in terms of Aboriginal people in Western Australia;
- analyse the current mix of programs and resources; and



- advise Government and the Aboriginal Justice Council on how current programs and resources may be redirected or optimised for the achievement of desired outcomes.

## Media and Public Affairs

The Police Service is one of a few key agencies that is constantly under the microscope of the media and public attention and it is imperative that it provides timely and accurate information.

The Media and Public Affairs Directorate plays a vital role in communicating the accomplishments of the Police Service to the workforce, media, community and other key stakeholders. Its role is also one of connecting the Police Service to its environment by reporting on crime, incidents and issues that are of concern to the community.

This year, in excess of 31,000 incoming enquiries came from members of the general public, and local, interstate and international media outlets.

Some of the major publicity events co-ordinated by the Media and Public Affairs Directorate included:

- Police Week 2000 adopted the theme *Your Police, Our Community* and held an exhibition at the Perth Royal Show attracting more than 100,000 people;

- National Remembrance Day, which is held every year to honour fallen colleagues from State and Federal jurisdictions who have died in the line of duty; and
- National Medal presentations to police officers who were among service personnel Australia-wide to have served their community for a minimum period of 15 years.

Media and Public Affairs also produced around 7,000 copies of *Newsbeat*, a publication designed to enhance community understanding of policing issues. *Newsbeat* was distributed to Police Service employees, government agencies, media organisations, interstate and overseas police agencies, retired police officers and other private sector organisations.

The Police Pipe Band continued to present a positive image of the Police Service over the year. The band performed on more than 100 occasions throughout the year, including school visits, Police Week, the Channel Seven Christmas Pageant, tours and concerts. The band also spends 50 per cent of its time supporting frontline activities including conducting security appraisals for seniors.

Proactive policing was promoted in the media through television specials on Forensic Division and the Major Incident Group, and newspaper features shadowing police on the beat and officers working at local police stations. Public participation in crime prevention and the solving of crimes was greatly assisted by more than 300 press conferences held throughout the year at Police Headquarters, police stations and at crime scenes.



## PERSONNEL PROFILE

### Wayne Gregson Superintendent

Wayne joined the Police Service as a cadet in 1979 and graduated from the Academy in 1980. He has served at Central and Midland Police Stations and the Tactical Response Group. He also worked as a detective for ten years at Fraud Squad, Major Crime Squad, Nollamara Detectives and Albany Detectives as Officer-in-charge.

While in Albany, Wayne was promoted to Inspector and remained at Albany as an Assistant District Officer, until he was transferred to the Major Projects Unit as the Project Director for the Computer-Aided Dispatch and Related Communications project.

Wayne was recently promoted to Superintendent-in-charge of Communications Branch. He sees communications as a core policing function that provides services to the community and our operational people.

Wayne is a graduate of the FBI National Academy and holds a Masters Degree in Business Administration.

### New Technology

Contemporary policing requires the innovative use of equipment, technology, and policing resources to provide an infrastructure that supports frontline officers. This support is critical to increasing the Police Service's capacity to deliver information in an efficient and timely manner. Advances in technology and rising community expectations also mean that upgrading infrastructure is an important ongoing task to enable officers to spend more of their time performing frontline duties.

Proceeding with the upgrade of the Police Service infrastructure, through the Delta Communications and Information Technology Program (DCAT) and other systems interfacing with this program, has enabled the expedient sharing of information and data across the agency and with relevant external agencies.

The Police Service, in partnership with DMR Consulting Group, is continuing with the delivery of the Delta Communications and Information Technology Program and many of the planning aspects have now been completed.

### Frontline Incident Management System

The Frontline Incident Management System is an integrated solution to manage information about incidents, persons, locations, vehicles of interest and the relationships between them.

The first phase will replace, and significantly enhance, offence reporting and management, as well as property reporting, tracking and disposal. Two obsolete mainframe systems will be replaced and data from reported crime

incidents will be linked to deliver intelligence-led information.

### Insight

Insight is an automated management information system that allows managers to allocate resources to the right place, at the right time. The system will ensure that officers are in areas as incidents occur, reducing response times and enhancing the quality of service to the community.

Insight provides up-to-date information on incidents in a user-friendly and innovative manner. The information is presented as standardised maps, graphs and reports drawn from numerous databases that hold offence data. Insight provides district information analysts with advanced on-line query and reporting facilities enabling them to provide a timely response to specific queries from police stations. The system was introduced statewide in August 2000.

### Brief Case

The objective of the Brief Case application is to reduce downtime in administrative duties related to apprehending and charging of offenders, thereby increasing active patrol time by frontline officers.

After completion of a successful pilot within the Midland Police District, Brief Case is currently being implemented statewide. Not only are operational officers using the system to prepare prosecution papers, but also processing tasks have been examined and altered to streamline information transfer and ensure intelligence is more readily available.

Early results are indicating that substantial time savings are being recorded in some areas and a noticeable improvement in the quality of brief preparation is apparent.



## INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT >>

### Interface Services

One of the fundamental aims of the Police Service computer network is to encourage sharing of information throughout the agency, and with its business partners. A key objective of the Interface Services Project was to avoid the inconsistency and expense of a point-to-point interfacing approach, by implementing an interface service that can be used by all internal systems.

The successful operation of these interfaces is critical to the overall effectiveness of applications and provides for better interaction between the Police Service and external agencies. It provides the capacity to share vital information with other Government and community-based organisations at the national, state, regional, district and local level.

### Computer-Aided Dispatch and Related Communications Project (CADCOM)

The outcome of the CADCOM Project is to replace the Police Service's core communication network in the metropolitan area with a computer-based digital radio system. The new network will provide voice and data communication, automatic vehicle location capability, secure communications, officer-duress alarms, a geographical information system and greater accessibility to information by frontline officers.

With the appointment of the prime contractor and respective key sub-contractors the project has progressed into the design, development and ratification phase.

Extensive development has been undertaken in respect to the design and configuration of the computer-aided dispatch function to meet the needs of operational policing and significantly enhance the capabilities of the Police Operations Centre. Development of the radio network is progressing with a mini-network for test purposes having already been established.

### Asset Management

The management of asset procurement, maintenance, replacement and disposal is a key aspect of policing business. With greater accessibility and a wider variety of services expected, the Police Service has to ensure that asset requirements are linked to agency outcomes, thereby maximising the return on investment in regard to current and future service delivery needs.



## Capital Works

In 2000-2001 the Police Capital Works program included:

Bunbury District Police Complex - construction is scheduled to be completed and building operational by October 2001.

Kensington Police Station - project architects for the Kensington Facility (to replace Victoria Park and South Perth Police Stations) have been appointed and it is anticipated that construction will be completed in early 2003.

Kiara Police Station - the facility is being built to replace the existing Lockridge Police Station and is scheduled for occupancy in August 2001.

Busselton Police Complex - completed and officially opened in May 2001.

## New Police Academy

The new training Academy, that is replacing the existing facility at Maylands, is under construction at Joondalup and is due for completion in December 2001. The facility will be fully operational by February 2002. The academy will be co-located with Edith Cowan University and West Coast College of TAFE. It will accommodate 500 staff and students and be able to provide the majority of training for new recruits at the one location, as well as providing training and support facilities for other Government agencies and organisations.

## Operations Support Facility

Construction of the state-of-the-art Communications Centre in Midland is scheduled for completion in July 2001. The three-storey Communications Centre will house CADCOM, the new call taking, dispatch and communications system. The centre will accommodate approximately 140 staff and also provide facilities for the management of major incidents and operations.



The planning and design of future stages of the facility are progressing and will eventually accommodate other sections of the Police Service, including a purpose-built facility for the Forensic Division.

## Vehicle Management

The Police Service fleet totals approximately 1,500 vehicles, the majority of which are leased. Vehicles used by the Police Service include sedans, four-wheel-drives, motorcycles, trucks and light commercial.

All vehicles used for operational duties meet stringent specifications that have been developed jointly with other Australian police jurisdictions under the stewardship of the Australasian Centre for Policing Research.

The recent devolution of some motor vehicle costs and processes to districts has enabled District Superintendents to better manage this asset. As a direct result of devolution, officers are more involved and have direct input into the most appropriate vehicle configuration to meet local operational requirements.



# PERFORMANCE REPORT

## Certification of Key Performance Indicators

As prescribed by *Treasurer's Instruction 904*, the Key Performance Indicators provide information to assist readers to assess the performance of the Western Australia Police Service in meeting its mission and outcomes.

The Western Australia Police Service continues to develop both the performance framework and the information that supports our performance information.

I hereby certify that Key Performance Indicators are based on proper records and fairly represent the performance of the Western Australia Police Service for the financial year ending 30 June 2001.



**B E MATTHEWS**

COMMISSIONER OF POLICE

14 August 2001

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Auditor General

To the Parliament of Western Australia

**POLICE SERVICE**

**PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2001**

### Scope

I have audited the key effectiveness and efficiency performance indicators of the Police Service for the year ended June 30, 2001 under the provisions of the Financial Administration and Audit Act 1985.

The Commissioner of Police is responsible for developing and maintaining proper records and systems for preparing and presenting performance indicators. I have conducted an audit of the key performance indicators in order to express an opinion on them to the Parliament as required by the Act. No opinion is expressed on the output measures of quantity, quality, timeliness and cost.

My audit was performed in accordance with section 79 of the Act to form an opinion based on a reasonable level of assurance. The audit procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and other disclosures in the performance indicators, and assessing the relevance and appropriateness of the performance indicators in assisting users to assess the Police Service's performance. These procedures have been undertaken to form an opinion as to whether, in all material respects, the performance indicators are relevant and appropriate having regard to their purpose and fairly represent the indicated performance.

The audit opinion expressed below has been formed on the above basis.

### Audit Opinion

In my opinion, the key effectiveness and efficiency performance indicators of the Police Service are relevant and appropriate for assisting users to assess the Police Service's performance and fairly represent the indicated performance for the year ended June 30, 2001.



D D R PEARSON

AUDITOR GENERAL

September 7, 2001



# PERFORMANCE REPORT >>

This performance report is based on accountability requirements under the *Financial Administration and Audit Act 1985* and *Treasurer's Instruction 904*, and supports the Government's direction in linking resource and performance reporting. The Police Service plays a key role in contributing to the overall Government outcome of a safer and more secure Western Australia. The outcomes sought by the Police Service, namely **Community Safety, Road Safety** and **Crime and Justice** also require commitment and involvement from other State Government agencies, the community and other stakeholders.

Although all the initiatives of the Police Service are working towards the outcomes, many are preventative in nature and may not provide tangible results for some years. This approach is consistent with crime prevention research that indicates that in the longer term, these preventative and early intervention activities will positively impact on crime trends and other performance indicators.

This performance report has three key sections:

- Key Performance Indicators
- Output Based Management Performance Measures
- Statistical Summary

## Introduction

The accountability requirements of the *Financial Administration and Audit Act 1985* and *Treasurer's Instruction 904*, are the basis of this performance report.

However, this report also provides the public with the opportunity to appreciate and gain an awareness of policing in this State, and the factors that impact on the performance of the Police Service.

The Police Service plays a key role in contributing to the overall Government outcome of a safer and more secure Western Australia. The outcomes sought by the Police Service, namely **Community Safety, Road Safety** and **Crime and Justice** also require commitment and involvement from other State Government agencies, the community and other stakeholders.

The range of performance indicators reported here presents key aspects of the work of the Police Service. There are many other aspects of police services from across-Government initiatives to local community initiatives that all

contribute to the performance of the Police Service. Information on these can be obtained in main body of the Annual Report.

## Outcome Framework

The Outcome Framework below shows the relationship between the three key Outcomes and the services we provide (seven Outputs). This is also the Output Based Management framework used by the agency.

Although all the initiatives of the Police Service are working towards the three key outcomes, many are preventative in nature and may not provide tangible results for some years. This approach is consistent with crime prevention research that indicates that in the longer term, these preventative and early intervention activities will positively impact on crime trends and other performance indicators.

The following performance information is structured around the three key outcomes of **Community Safety, Road Safety** and **Crime and Justice**.

| Mission  | What we sought to achieve 2000-2001 (OUTCOMES)   | The services we provided (OUTPUTS)  |
|--|--|---|
| In partnership with the community, create a safer and more secure Western Australia by providing quality police services | <b>Community Safety</b><br>A level of public safety and security in which individuals are confident to go about their daily activities | Community support, crime prevention and public order<br>Emergency management and co-ordination<br>Regulatory and information services |
|  | <b>Road Safety</b><br>Road-users behave safely   | Traffic management and road safety  |
|  | <b>Crime and Justice</b><br>Individuals committing offences are brought before the justice system                                      | Response to offences<br>Investigation of offences<br>Services to the judicial process   |





# PERFORMANCE REPORT ■ ■

## Performance Framework

In assessing the performance of the Police Service, it is important to acknowledge the interrelatedness of many of its activities. For example, strategies aimed at reducing crime may contribute in some measure to all three of the key outcomes.

The Performance Framework below shows the relationship between the Police Service's Outcomes and Key Performance Indicators. This also demonstrates the links between the Outcomes. One aspect of performance will have an impact on

other Outcomes (as shown with shading), but for reporting purposes, there is at least one key indicator (★) that most aligns with the outcomes, and best represents performance against that Outcome.

## OUTCOMES

### Outcomes 2000-2001

|  | <b>Community Safety</b><br>A level of public safety and security in which individuals are confident to go about their daily activities | <b>Road Safety</b><br>Road-users behave safely | <b>Crime and Justice</b><br>Individuals committing offences are brought before the justice system |
|--|--|--|---|
|--|--|--|---|

### Key Performance Indicator (KPI)

|   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|
| <b>KPI 1</b> Community satisfaction with police services                        | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| <b>KPI 2</b> Community perception of safety                                     | ★ |   |   |
| <b>KPI 3</b> Major factors contributing to fatal road crashes                   |   | ★ |   |
| <b>KPI 4</b> Victims of crime   |   |   | ★ |
| <b>KPI 5</b> Offences reported and detected                                     |   |   | ★ |
| <b>KPI 6</b> Investigation of offences  |   |   | ★ |
| <b>KPI 7</b> Support to judicial processes resulting in successful prosecutions |   |   | ★ |

## OUTPUTS

|  | Community support, crime prevention and public order | Emergency management and co-ordination | Regulatory and information services | Traffic management and road safety | Response to offences | Investigation of offences | Services to the judicial process |
|--|--|--|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <b>Efficiency Indicator</b>                    |  |  |                                     |                                    |                      |                           |                                  |
| <b>KPI 8</b> Estimated cost of police services |  |  |                                     |                                    |                      |                           |                                  |



# EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS >>

## Outcomes

| Community Safety  | Road Safety              | Crime and Justice   |
|---|--------------------------|---|
| A level of public safety and security in which individuals are confident to go about their daily activities | Road-users behave safely | Individuals committing offences are brought before the justice system |

## COMMUNITY SATISFACTION

A wide range of factors can influence community perceptions of satisfaction, and satisfaction may be shaped by many experiences of police services from direct contact when calling for assistance, by working with police in community partnerships, through police managing an emergency situation or by being stopped by an officer monitoring road safety. Satisfaction can also be shaped by knowledge of criminal activity, by views of friends or by media coverage of policing situations. Community satisfaction can nevertheless be considered useful performance indicators.

The community's general satisfaction with police services is an indicator of how effective the Police Service is in achieving its outcomes through a wide range of services. With the Police Service having many hundreds of thousands of contacts with the public per year, it is also significant to have information on the

level of customer satisfaction with the most recent contact. The community's satisfaction with police services are indicators of how effective the Police Service is in achieving all its outcomes, and appropriately these are shown as contributing to all three key outcomes.

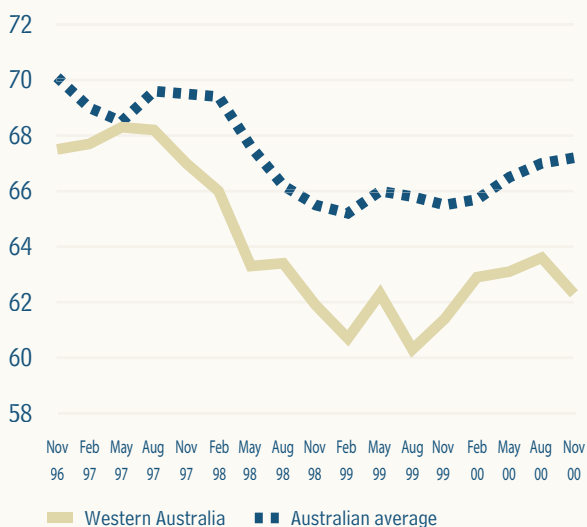
Community perceptions are independently obtained through surveys conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) and the result of responses from people living in Western Australia.

*Please note that the 2000-01 survey information data was only available up to November 2000 due to the ceasing of the ABS Population Survey Monitor. A new national survey, co-ordinated by the Australasian Centre for Policing Research, will begin in July 2001. Additional analysis has been provided this year to maximise the information collected by the ABS survey.*

## Key Performance Indicator 1 – Community satisfaction with police services

Measures of community satisfaction with the services provided by police are illustrated in Charts 1.1, 1.2.

**Chart 1.1** Proportion (%) of people satisfied with services provided by police (a)(b)



### Analysis

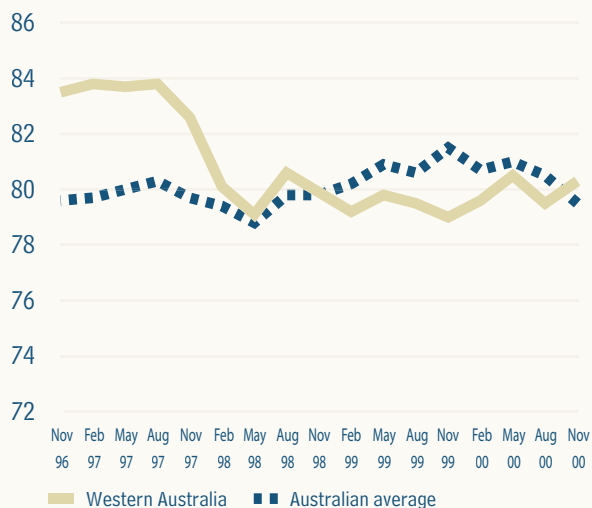
- The WA level of satisfaction with police services has remained below the Australian average since the survey began in 1996.
- At the period ending November 2000, 62% of people in WA were either satisfied or very satisfied with the services provided by the police.
- A higher proportion of females (67%) than males (57%), were satisfied with the services provided by the police.
- Satisfaction with the services provided by the police increased steadily by age group, from 56% for those aged 18 to 24 years to 72% of those aged 65 years or over.
- Satisfaction with the services provided by the police decreased as income increased from 68% for those in the lowest income group down to 59% for those in the highest income group.



# EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS >>

## Key Performance Indicator 1 – Community satisfaction with police services

**Chart 1.2** Proportion (%) of people satisfied with services received during their most recent contact with police (a)(b)



**Notes:**

- (a) Data are based on a quarterly survey of people aged 18 years and over. Nationally about 12,000 people are surveyed each year with about 1,500 being in WA. The data processed are 'annualised data' based on the four most recent quarterly surveys. 2000-2001 data was only available up to November 2000 due to the ceasing of the ABS Population Survey Monitor. A new national survey co-ordinated by the Australasian Centre for Policing Research will begin in July 2001.
- (b) The analysis includes demographic and additional information based on a combination of the samples for the years 1998, 1999 and 2000. This was done to get a reasonable sample to allow cross-classification of data. Care must be taken with using these statistics because combining three separate samples has two problems:
  - People's opinions change over time. Because this dataset is a combination over three years, it will give only a general indication of relative levels of satisfaction, etc. There will be an averaging effect, obscuring changes that occurred during the period.
  - The samples for each 12-month period are weighted according to the demographic profile of the population at the middle of that period. Combining three periods, with different weights, makes it difficult to calculate reliable standard errors because the demographic profile is changing throughout the period.

**Source:**

Australian Bureau of Statistics, Population Survey Monitor (ABS Cat. No. 4103.0 – ABS data available on request). The last survey in the series was conducted in November 2000.

**Analysis**

- Until late 1997 about 83% of people in WA were satisfied with the last contact they had with the police. This fell to 79% in the period ending May 1998, and has fluctuated between 79% and 81% since then.
- In the period ending November 2000, 80.3% of people in WA were either satisfied or very satisfied with their last contact with the police. This was higher than the Australian average of 79.5%.
- A higher proportion of males (61%) than females (54%) had contact with police in the last 12 months. These proportions decreased steadily with age from 71% for those aged 18 to 24 years to 28% of those aged 65 years or over.
- Police initiated a higher proportion of contacts with males (63%) than females (55%). The proportion of contacts initiated by police was higher for the younger age groups ranging from 70% for those aged 18 to 24 years to 46% of those aged 65 years or over.
- The main reasons for people contacting the police were to report a crime (38%); to report a traffic accident (11%); to report suspicious people or circumstances (12%); and to get assistance (14%).
- The main reasons for police initiated contact were Random Breath Tests (67%) and recording a traffic violation (9%).
- Females were generally more likely to be satisfied with their last contact with police (82%) than males (77%). Satisfaction levels increased steadily with age from 70% for those aged 18 to 24 years to 90% of those aged 65 years or over. The lowest satisfaction level was for males aged 18 to 24 years (66%).
- The main reasons for satisfaction with people's last contact with police were that the police were approachable/ friendly (15%) and courteous (18%).
- The main reasons for dissatisfaction with people's last contact with police were that the police took no action (17%) and showed no interest (15%).



# EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS >>

## COMMUNITY SAFETY

**Outcome: A level of public safety and security in which individuals are confident to go about their daily activities.**

Community safety and security depends on many factors such as urban design, public transport systems, community support systems, public order issues, level of criminal activity and an individual's knowledge and capacity to contribute to their own safety and security. The Police Service alone cannot achieve the outcomes of community safety. This is a responsibility shared by other government agencies, local government, business, community organisations and individuals. The Police Service works with other Government agencies and with local communities to enhance community safety approaches and to find community solutions to local problems. The aim is for Western Australia to be a place in which people feel confident to live and work in safety and security. Working with and responding to the needs of local communities, and developing a partnership approach to crime and safety issues, may contribute to the community's perception of safety.

A person's sense of safety is influenced by many factors beyond police control including where they live, how they travel, their personal experience of crime, the views gained from media or other sources, police presence in the neighbourhood, police response to emergencies or calls for assistance or their individual sense of vulnerability. As can be seen in the performance information, perceptions of safety also vary by age and gender. While it is acknowledged that a wide range of factors can influence community perceptions of safety, community perceptions can nevertheless be considered useful performance indicators.

Community perception of safety is a key indicator of how effective the Police Service is in achieving the outcome.

A person feeling safe has a level of confidence in their community: people feeling less safe feel less confident to go about their activities. Community perceptions are obtained independently through surveys conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

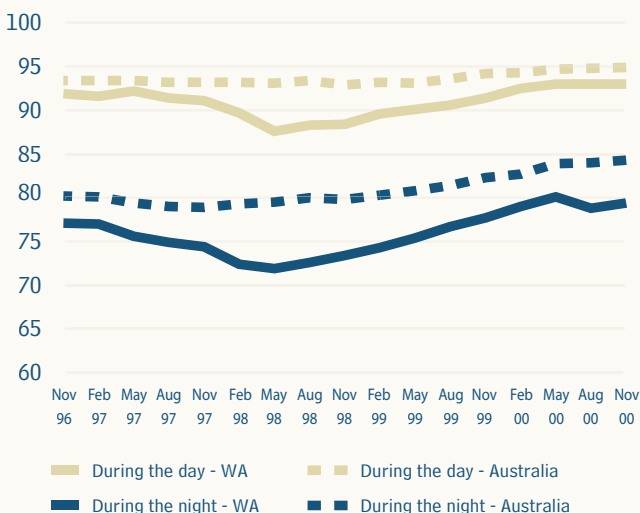
As well as community perception of safety, there are other indicators that contribute to the whole picture of community safety and security. These include victim-of-crime information, levels of reported and detected crime, whether or not an investigation is finalised in a short time, and whether offenders are successfully brought before the justice system (see later in this report).

*Please note that the 2000-01 survey information data was only available up to November 2000 due to the ceasing of the ABS Population Survey Monitor. A new national survey, co-ordinated by the Australasian Centre for Policing Research, will begin in July 2001. Additional analysis has been provided this year to maximise the information collected by the ABS survey.*

## Key Performance Indicator 2 – Community perception of safety

Charts 2.1, 2.2, and 2.3 illustrate changes in community perception of safety over time at home and in public places during the day and at night.

**Chart 2.1** Proportion (%) of people who felt safe or very safe home alone during the day and night (a)(b)



### Analysis

- Generally, people felt safe at home during the day. In WA, this proportion increased from less than 88% in the period ending May 1998 to 93% in May 2000 and has maintained this level to November 2000.
- Since the period ending August 1998 the proportion of people in WA who felt safe at home both during the day and night has risen faster than the Australian average.
- From the period ending May 1998 to May 2000, the proportion of people in WA feeling safe at home at night increased to its highest level since the survey began (80%). Since May 2000, this level has decreased to 79%.
- A higher proportion of males felt safe at home alone during the day (95%) than females (87%). For males, the proportion was about 95% for those aged up to 54 years, but dropped to under 90% for those aged 55 years and over. For females, the proportion for those up to 54 years was close to 90%, but fell slightly to 82% for those aged 55 to 64 years and 85% for those aged 65 years and over.
- At night, the proportion of people who felt safe at home alone was lower and the difference greater, being 87% for males and 68% for females. For men, the proportion who felt safe at home alone at night averaged almost 90% for those aged from 18 to 54 years, but fell slightly to 77% for those aged 55 to 64 years and 74% for those aged 65 years and over. For females the lowest proportion who felt safe at home alone at night were those aged from 18 to 24 years (61%), rising to 73% for those aged from 35 to 44 years before declining to 64% for those aged 65 years and over.
- In general, the proportion of males and females who felt safe at home alone, are reasonably high both during the day and at night.

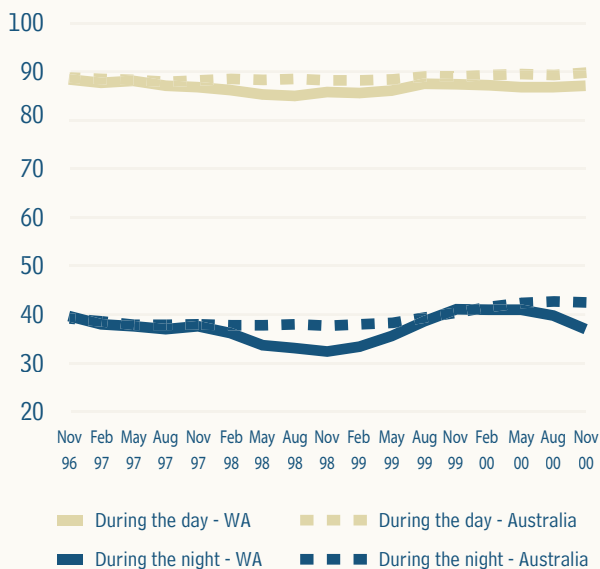




# EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS >>

## Key Performance Indicator 2 – Community perception of safety

**Chart 2.2** Proportion (%) of people who felt safe or very safe walking or jogging locally during the day and night (a)(b)



### Analysis

- In the period ending November 2000, 87% of people in WA felt safe while walking or jogging locally during the day, compared with only 37% at night.
- In November 1999 the proportion of people in WA who felt safe while walking or jogging locally during the night was higher than the Australian average. However, since then WA has fallen below the Australian average.
- A higher proportion of males felt safe walking or jogging locally during the day (91%) than females (83%). For males, the proportion was over 90% for those aged up to 54 years, but dropped to about 86% for those aged 55 to 64 years and about 80% for those aged 65 years and over. For females, the proportion was highest for those 25 to 34 years (89%) but declined to 71% for those aged 65 years and over.
- At night, both percentages were lower and the difference considerably greater at 57% for males and 17% for females. These percentages were slightly higher, 59% and 18% respectively, if we exclude those who stated that the question was not applicable to them.

*For the remainder of this analysis the figures exclude those who stated that the question was not applicable to them.*

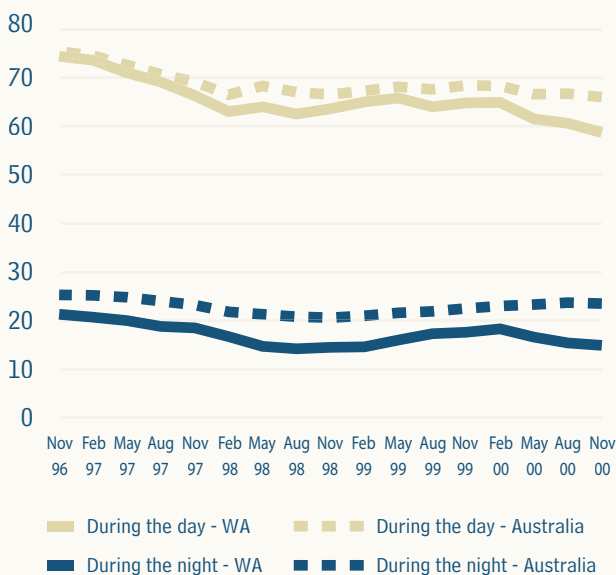
- For men, the proportion who felt safe walking or jogging locally at night averaged about 65% for those aged from 18 to 44 years before dropping off to about 40% for those aged 65 years and over.
- For females, those aged from 18 to 24 years felt safest (about 22%) declining to about 11% for those aged 65 years and over. The proportion who felt safe walking or jogging locally at night was generally greater for the higher income groups and for those in full-time employment.
- In general, the proportion of people who feel safe walking or jogging locally was considerably lower at night than during the day, particularly for females.



# EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS >>

## Key Performance Indicator 2 – Community perception of safety

**Chart 2.3** Proportion (%) of people who felt safe or very safe travelling on public transport during the day and night (a)(b)



**Notes:**

- (a) Data are based on a quarterly survey of people aged 18 years and over. Nationally about 12,000 people are surveyed each year with about 1,500 being in WA. The data processed are 'annualised data' based on the four most recent quarterly surveys. 2000-2001 data was only available up to November 2000 due to the ceasing of the ABS Population Survey Monitor. A new national survey, co-ordinated by the Australasian Centre for Policing Research, will begin in July 2001.
- (b) The analysis includes demographic and additional information based on a combination of the samples for the years 1998, 1999 and 2000. This was done to get a reasonable sample to allow cross-classification of data. Care must be taken with using these statistics because combining three separate samples has two problems:
  - People's opinions change over time. Because this dataset is a combination over three years, it will give only a general indication of relative levels of satisfaction, etc. There will be an averaging effect, obscuring changes that occurred during the period.
  - The samples for each 12-month period are weighted according to the demographic profile of the population at the middle of that period. Combining three periods, with different weights, makes it difficult to calculate reliable standard errors because the demographic profile is changing throughout the period.

**Source:**

Australian Bureau of Statistics, Population Survey Monitor (ABS Cat. No. 4103.0 – ABS data available on request). The last survey in the series was conducted in November 2000.

**Analysis**

- In the period ending November 2000, people in WA felt much safer on public transport during the day (59%) than at night (15%).
- People in WA consistently felt less safe on public transport than the Australian average. During the day this was 59% compared with 66%. At night only 15% of people in WA felt safe compared to the Australian average of 24%.

*Over 25% of people did not consider the question about safety on public transport was relevant to them. These people have been excluded in the remainder of this analysis.*

- The proportion of males who felt safe on public transport during the day (85%) was not significantly higher than for females (83%). For males, there is little variation across most age groups, ranging from about 82% to about 89%, with the exception of those aged between 55 and 64 years (78%). However, this could be due to sampling variation. The proportion of females who felt safe on public transport during the day was consistently between 80% and 84% across all age groups.
- At night, the proportion of males (33%) and females (13%) who felt safe on public transport was considerably lower. For males, the proportion ranged from a high of 45% for those aged from 18 to 24 years, declining to 18% for those aged from 55 to 64 years before rising to 27% for those aged 65 years and over. However, this could be due to sampling variation. For females, those aged from 18 to 24 years felt safest (17%) generally declining to 7% for those aged 65 years and over. There was no pattern across the income groups.
- In general, the proportion of people who felt safe on public transport was considerably lower at night than during the day, particularly for females. This is similar to the situation for those walking or jogging locally. Essentially, people feel less safe away from home, particularly at night.



# EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS >>

## ROAD SAFETY

**Outcome: Road-users behave safely.**

Road safety depends on many factors: road design and maintenance; vehicle design; road traffic legislation; driver and passenger safety devices; traffic management technology such as traffic lights; media messages; and the attitudes and behaviours of individual road-users. The Police Service is one of many organisations that contribute to road safety. In Western Australia, the State Government's role in road safety is co-ordinated through the Road Safety Council (RSC) which seeks to eliminate road crashes as a major cause of death and injury in Western Australia.

To achieve the whole-of-government outcome of minimising road fatalities and injuries, the Police Service takes an integrated approach to traffic management and road safety strategies that involves partnerships with other government agencies and stakeholders. The focus for the Police Service is that road-users behave safely. The Police Service seeks to influence road safety across a broad range of areas, playing a key role in promoting road safety and supporting the Road Safety Council's co-ordination of State road safety strategies.

These strategies include community education and road safety promotion campaigns, and specific initiatives targeting road safety or traffic management issues.

The operational focus on road safety is predominantly on traffic enforcement as a means of achieving the outcome. The Police Service focuses on the major factors contributing to road crashes, namely speed and drink-driving. These priorities are supported by road-safety research and a national survey, the Australian Transport Safety Bureau Community Attitudes Survey, that indicated speed and drink-driving are clearly perceived by the community as the major factors leading to road crashes. By continuing strategies that target these major contributing factors, the Police Service aims to improve road-user behaviour.

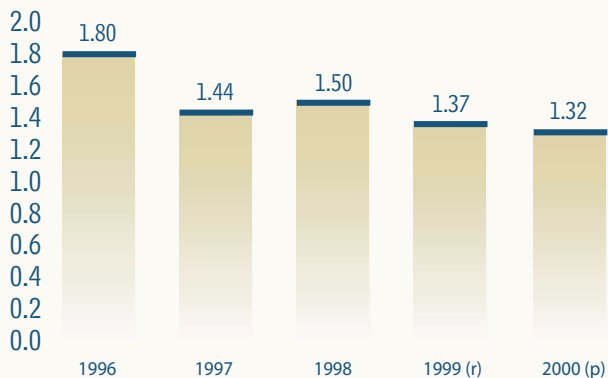
The number of road crashes is a key indicator of the agency's effectiveness in achieving the outcome, and although there are other contributing factors in road crashes, such as fatigue, speed and drink-driving are highlighted in the performance information. Road Safety outcomes also contribute to Community Safety.

### Key Performance Indicator 3 – Major factors contributing to fatal road crashes <sup>(a)</sup>

Chart 3.1 illustrates the number of fatal road crashes (per 10,000 registered motor vehicles), and these figures include all factors such as fatigue as well as speed and drink-driving.

Chart 3.2 illustrates the number of fatal road crashes (per 10,000 registered motor vehicles) where drink-driving and excessive speed were major contributing factors.

**Chart 3.1** Number of fatal road crashes per 10,000 registered motor vehicles (b)



#### Analysis

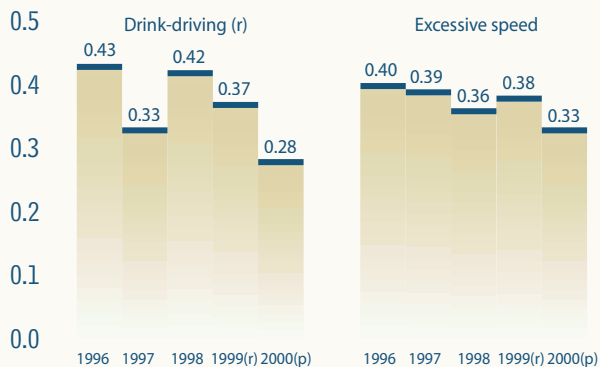
- The number of fatal crashes per 10,000 registered motor vehicles in 2000 is the lowest in five years. This reflects a decrease in the number of fatal crashes from 188 in 1999 to 185 in 2000. During the same period, the number of registered motor vehicles increased by over 30,000.



# EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS >>

## Key Performance Indicator 3 – Major factors contributing to fatal road crashes <sup>(a)</sup>

**Chart 3.2** Number of fatal road crashes per 10,000 registered motor vehicles (b) where drink-driving (c) and excessive speed (d) were major contributing factors



### Analysis

- The 2000 number of fatal crashes per 10,000 registered motor vehicles where drink-driving was a major contributing factor is the lowest in five years.
- The 2000 number of fatal crashes per 10,000 registered motor vehicles where excessive speed was a major contributing factor is the lowest in five years.

### Notes:

- This performance indicator is based on calendar year information due to the results of coronial inquiries not being available in sufficient time for inclusion at the end of the financial year.
- Registered motor vehicles exclude: caravans, trailers and plant and equipment. Numbers per 10,000 registered motor vehicles are calculated on the number of registered motor vehicles as at 31 October 1996, 1997 and 1998. 1999 and 2000 figures are based on current WA registered motor vehicles up to and including 1999 and 2000 year of manufacture, respectively. Please refer to the Statistical Summary for the number of registered motor vehicles.
- Drink-driving-related fatal crashes include fatal road crashes where at least one driver was over the 0.05 blood alcohol limit. These crashes may have also had other contributing causes, such as excessive speed, and therefore the figures shown for drink-driving and excessive speed are not mutually exclusive.
- Speed-related fatal crashes include fatal road crashes where the investigating officer deemed excessive speed to be involved. These crashes may have also had other contributing causes, such as drink-driving, and therefore the figures shown for excessive speed and drink-driving are not mutually exclusive.
- Preliminary figure pending the completion of all coronial inquiries.
- Revised figures from those shown in previous annual reports. Due to the correction of a programming error in the information system used to extract data for drink-driving-related fatal crashes, the number of fatal road crashes per 10,000 registered motor vehicles where drink-driving was a major contributing factor has decreased in each of the years shown in Chart 3.2. The revision of 1999 figures reflects a reduction in the total number of fatal crashes from 189 to 188 and a reduction in the number of fatal crashes where excessive speed was a major contributing factor from 54 to 52. 1999 figures were also affected by a revision of the number of registered motor vehicles.

### Sources:

Western Australia Police Service, Casualty database.

Australian Bureau of Statistics, Motor Vehicle Census Australia (ABS Cat. No. 9309.0).

Department of Transport vehicle registration data extracted as at 12 June 2000 for 1999, and 7 April 2001 for the year 2000.





## EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS >>

### CRIME AND JUSTICE

***Outcome: Individuals committing offences are brought before the justice system.***

Once an offence has been committed, the police have a key role in ensuring an effective response. This generally includes attending at a scene, investigating the incident, the collation and analysis of intelligence, the apprehension of offenders, and the preparation of evidence to go before the justice system. The outcome we seek is that individuals committing offences are brought before the justice system.

The four key indicators of performance of effectiveness for this outcome are: Victims of Crime, Reported and Detected Offences, Investigation of Offences, and Support to Judicial Processes Resulting in Successful Prosecutions.

The number of offences reported to the police does not necessarily reflect the true level of crime and criminal activity. Factors that may impact on crime information include the community's willingness to report crime. A proportion of offences committed are not reported to police for a variety of reasons. The level of criminal victimisation, including offences not reported, can be measured through conducting a survey of households. This type of survey is independently performed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, and is considered to be a relevant indicator of the Police Service's effectiveness.

Due to the many economic and social causal factors that influence criminal activity, the number of offences committed is not within the direct control of the police. Nevertheless, the number of offences reported and detected is an indicator of the Police Service's effectiveness. Improving the quality of police services may impact the number of offences in several ways, by:

- increasing the detection of offences;
- encouraging the reporting of certain offences; and
- decreasing offences in targeted areas or situations, or decreasing offences committed by repeat offenders.

This may result in an overall increase in the total number of offences reported and detected.

A primary activity of the Police Service is the investigation of offences, and an indicator of effectiveness is the clearance rate for investigations. Knowing that a high rate of clearances is achieved may positively impact criminal activity because it deters potential offenders. The quality of investigations can also be measured by how long it takes for an investigation to be finalised or cleared.

The indicators: Victims of Crime, Reported and Detected Offences, and Investigation of Offences, present performance in terms of the response and investigation roles of police. A quality investigation will also contribute significantly towards the outcome of bringing the offenders before the justice system, including the court. Although there are a range of ways in which offenders are dealt with by the justice system such as diversion and cautioning, 'matters' heard before the court represent the culmination of quality investigations, presentation of evidence and the police prosecution role.

Achievements in this area will also contribute to Community Safety, and Road Safety, and performance in those areas will impact on issues in this outcome area.

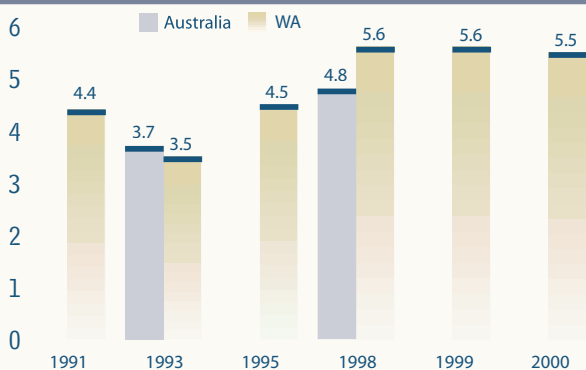


# EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS >>

## Key Performance Indicator 4 – Victims of crime

Charts 4.1 and 4.2 illustrate the trend in victimisation rates between 1991 and 2000.

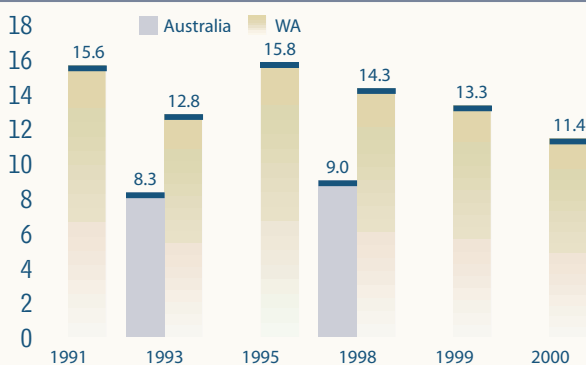
**Chart 4.1** Victimization rate, percentage of persons (a)(b)(c)



### Analysis

- The rate of personal victimisation for WA increased at a faster rate than the Australian average from 1993 to 1998.
- From 1998 to 1999 WA's rate of personal victimisation remained constant at 5.6% before falling marginally to 5.5% in 2000.

**Chart 4.2** Victimization rate, percentage of households (a)(b)(d)



### Analysis

- WA's rate of household victimisation was higher than the Australian average in both 1993 and 1998.
- WA's rate of household victimisation has shown a steady decline from 1995 (15.8%) to 2000 (11.4%).

### Notes:

- Australian data are based on the perception of about 42,000 people, aged 15 years and over, surveyed nationally on a five-yearly basis (1993 and 1998). WA data are based on the perception of approximately 5,300 people surveyed as part of this national survey, as well as separate state surveys in 1991, 1995, 1999 and 2000. Accordingly no national comparison can be made for these years.
- It should be emphasised that the responses obtained in these surveys are based on each respondent's perception of having been the victim of an offence. The terms used summarise the wording of the questions asked of the respondent, and may not necessarily correspond with the legal or police definitions. Consequently, direct comparison between these figures and reported offence rates should be avoided.
- The personal victimisation rate is based on the proportion of all persons who were victims of robbery, assault, or sexual assault offences.
- The household victimisation rate is based on the proportion of all households that were victims of break and enter, attempted break and enter, or motor vehicle theft offences.

### Source:

Australian Bureau of Statistics, Crime and Safety Survey (ABS Cat. No. 4509.0, 4509.5 and 1367.5).

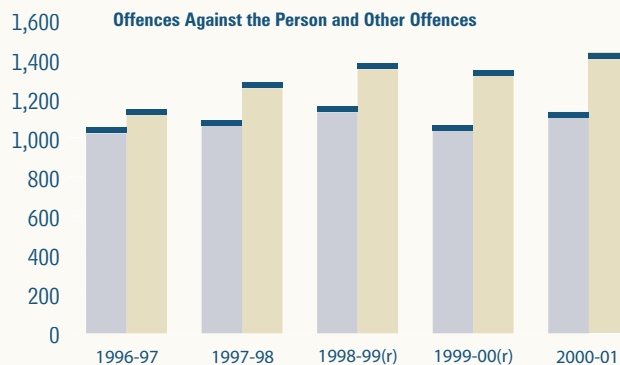
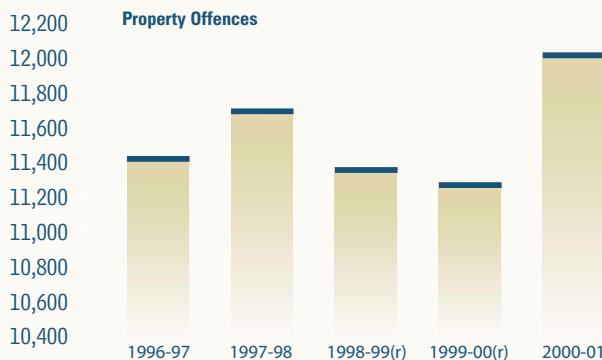
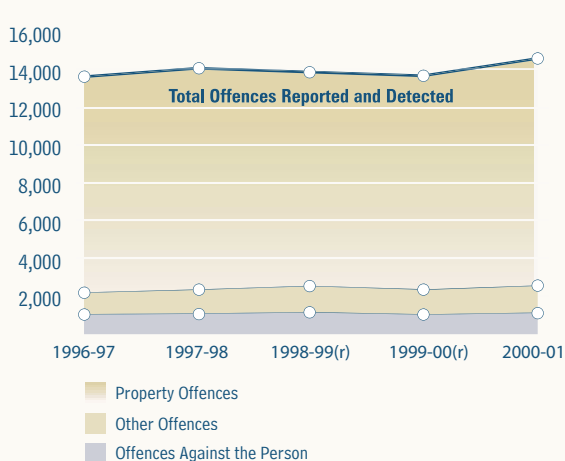


# EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS >>

## Key Performance Indicator 5 – Offences reported and detected

The number of offences reported and detected are expressed as a rate per 100,000 persons to enable comparisons to be made for each of the last five financial years as shown in Chart 5.1.

**Chart 5.1** Rate of offences reported and detected per 100,000 persons, 1996-97 to 2000-2001 (a)(b)(c)(d)(e)(f)



### Analysis

- In the 2000-01 financial year, the rate of total offences reported and detected per 100,000 persons was 14,586. This is the highest rate since at least 1996-97 and represents an increase of 6.6% compared with the 1999-2000 rate of 13,684 offences.
- Property offences comprise over 80% of all offences reported and detected, and therefore strongly affects the overall offence rate per 100,000 persons. Between 1997-98 and 1999-2000, the rate of property offences showed a decreasing trend. However, in 2000-01 the rate has increased by 6.6% to 12,019 per 100,000 persons compared with 11,273 in 1999-2000.
- Offences against the person make up less than 10% of all offences reported and detected, with the majority involving an assault of some description. After showing a steady pattern of increase since 1996-1997, the offence rate decreased to 1,064 per 100,000 persons in 1999-2000. However, in 2000-01 the rate has increased by 6.5% to 1,133.
- Other offences make up about 10% of total offences reported and detected. With the exception of a decrease in 1999-2000, the rate of other offences has increased between 1996-97 and 2000-01. The rate in 2000-01 was 1,434 per 100,000 persons, a 6.5% increase compared with the 1999-2000 rate of 1,347. About 60% of other offences are detected drug offences. The number of drug offences detected can be influenced by proactive police initiatives in this area.

### Notes:

- 'Offences against the person' include: homicide, driving causing death, robbery, assault, sexual assault and deprivation of liberty.
- 'Offences against property' include: burglary, stealing, motor vehicle theft, fraud, arson and damage offences.
- 'Other offences' include: drugs, breach of restraining order, stalking and other summary and indictable offences.
- The number of reported offences for a period (e.g. financial year) comprises all offences reported during that period and may include offences committed during earlier periods. Therefore the reporting of historical offences will inflate the number of reported offences for a period.
- Reported offences are selected offences reported to, or becoming known to police, and resulting in the submission of an offence report in the Offence Information System (OIS). Offences against public order, such as disorderly conduct and offences against the Firearms Act, Liquor Licensing Act and a number of other offences against the statute laws of this State and the Commonwealth are not recorded in this system at present.
- For the number of offences reported and detected by category of offence, please also refer to the Statistical Summary.
- Revised figures from those shown in previous annual reports. The revised rates for 1998-99 and 1999-2000 are due to revised Estimated Resident Population figures in the Australian Bureau of Statistics publication, Australian Demographic Statistics, December Quarter 2000 as at 31 December 1998 and 1999.

### Sources:

Western Australia Police Service, Offence Information System (OIS).  
 Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australian Demographic Statistics, December Quarter 2000, (ABS Cat. No. 3101.0).



# EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS >>

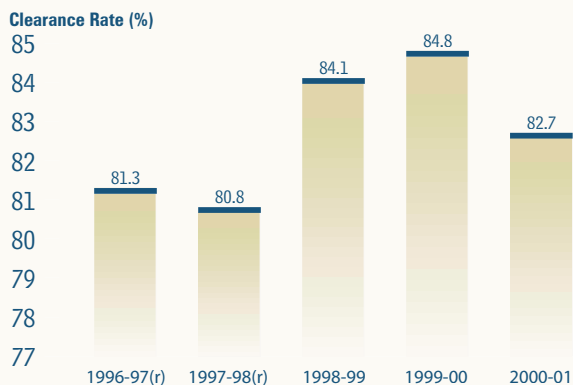
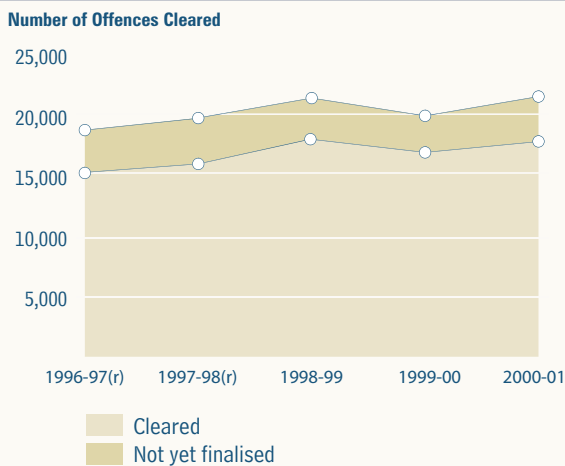
## Key Performance Indicator 6 – Investigation of offences

A measure of the quality of investigations is the number of offences that are cleared or the clearance rate. An offence is deemed to be cleared where a satisfactory result has been achieved or where, for some substantial reason, police investigations cannot be continued.<sup>(d)</sup> A proportion of offences investigated are not finalised by the end of the financial year when figures for these performance indicators are closed. The

investigation of these offences may either be actively continued into the next financial year or are pending/suspended until a decision has been made to finalise the case.

The number of offences cleared and the clearance rate are illustrated in Charts 6.1, 6.2 and 6.3. Table 6.1 shows the proportion of investigations that were finalised within 30 days from the offence being recorded.

**Chart 6.1** Number and rate of reported offences against the person cleared, 1996-97 to 2000-2001 (a)(d)(e)(k)



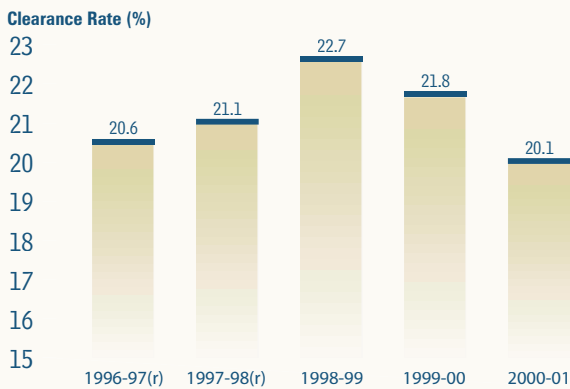
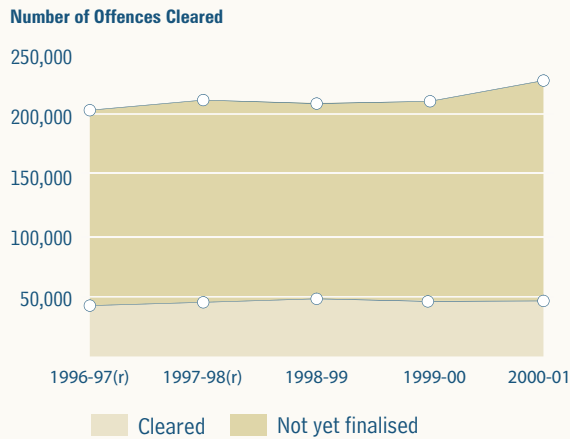
### Analysis

- The number of offences cleared has increased by 16.7% from 15,236 in 1996-97 to 17,784 in 2000-01. The number of reported offences against the person increased by 14.8% over the same period.
- The investigation of offences against the person is given the highest priority. This is reflected in the high clearance rate for such offences. This rate has been consistently over 80.0% for the past five years, reaching a peak of 84.8% in 1999-2000.
- The offence clearance rate increased significantly from a low of 80.8% in 1997-98 to 84.8% in 1999-2000. An 8.0% (1,595) increase in offences has contributed to a decrease in the clearance rate to 82.7% in 2000-01.

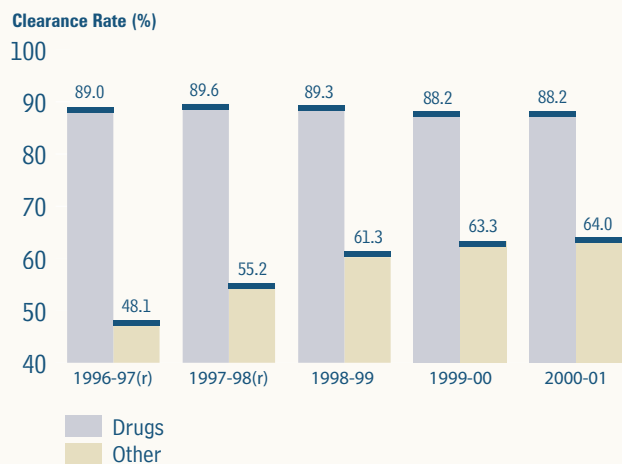
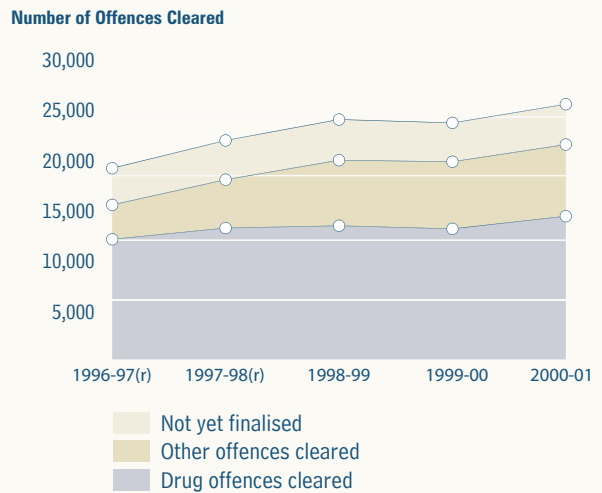


## Key Performance Indicator 6 – Investigation of offences

**Chart 6.2** Number and rate of reported property offences cleared, 1996-97 to 2000-2001 (b)(d)(e)(k)



**Chart 6.3** Other offences - number and rate of reported offences cleared, 1996-97 to 2000-2001 (c)(d)(e)(k)



### Analysis

- Over 200,000 property offences are reported each year. Given the volume of offences and the priority given to the investigation of offences against the person, property offences have a lower clearance rate of approximately 20%. However, this still equates to over 40,000 offences cleared each year.
- Between 1996-97 and 1999-2000, the clearance rate for property offences reached a peak of 22.7% in 1998-1999. This equated to 47,635 offences cleared out of 209,534.
- There has been a decreasing trend in the offence clearance rate from 22.7% in 1998-99 to 20.1% in 2000-01. An 8.1% (17,116) increase in offences has contributed to a decrease in the clearance rate to 20.1% in 2000-01.

### Analysis

- About 60% of other offences cleared are drug offences. Most drug offences are detected by police rather than reported to police. As a result, the clearance rate for drug offences has been consistently high.
- The number of drug offences cleared has increased by 19.2% from 11,909 in 1996-1997 to 14,196 in 2000-01.
- The clearance rate for offences other than drug offences increased significantly from 48.1% in 1996-1997 to 64.0% in 2000-01 despite a 56.8% increase in offences from 7,084 in 1996-1997 to 11,108 in 2000-01.

## Key Performance Indicator 6 – Investigation of offences

**Table 6.1: Outcome of Investigations - the proportion (%) of investigations finalised within 30 days** <sup>(d)(f)(g)</sup>

| Offence Category                      | Calendar Year |                     |      |      |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|------|------|
|                                       | 1997          | 1998                | 1999 | 2000 |
| <b>Homicide</b> <sup>(h)</sup>        | 66.1          | 74.2                | 78.2 | 62.1 |
| <b>Assault</b>                        | 53.1          | 53.0                | 54.7 | 54.9 |
| <b>Sexual Assault</b>                 | 54.9          | 48.4                | 46.7 | 43.7 |
| <b>Robbery</b> <sup>(i)</sup>         | 22.8          | 20.6 <sup>(r)</sup> | 25.7 | 24.8 |
| <b>Burglary (UEWI)</b> <sup>(j)</sup> | 6.7           | 7.5                 | 7.9  | 6.7  |
| <b>Motor Vehicle Theft</b>            | 11.8          | 12.3                | 13.0 | 13.9 |
| <b>Other Theft</b>                    | 14.2          | 14.6                | 15.2 | 14.9 |

### Analysis

- In the 2000 calendar year, assault and motor vehicle theft showed an improvement in the proportion of investigations finalised within 30 days.
- A higher proportion of investigations relating to offences against the person, such as Homicide, Assault, Sexual Assault and Robbery are finalised within 30 days. This is a reflection of the high priority the Police Service gives to these offences and the relatively high volume of property offences such as Burglary.

#### Notes:

- (a) 'Offences against the person' include: homicide, driving causing death, robbery, assault, sexual assault and deprivation of liberty.
- (b) 'Offences against property' include: burglary, stealing, motor vehicle theft, fraud, arson and damage offences.
- (c) 'Other offences' include: drugs, breach of restraining order, stalking and other summary and indictable offences.
- (d) An offence is deemed to be cleared or finalised where a satisfactory result has been achieved or where, for some substantial reason, police investigations cannot be continued. This includes: offender(s) processed by arrest, summons, Juvenile Justice Team referral or juvenile caution; the offender has died; the offender is in another jurisdiction and extradition is not desired or available; there is a statute bar to proceedings where an offender is under age or claims diplomatic immunity; admittance to a psychiatric facility; false or mistaken reports; civil action recommended.
- (e) The number of offences cleared (clearances) for a period (e.g. financial year) comprises all offences for which the clearance was recorded on the Offence Information System (OIS) during that period. Due to the nature and length of investigations, the number of offences cleared during a period may include offences reported prior to that period.
- (f) Outcome of investigations represents the status that a police investigation has reached after a period of 30 days has elapsed since the police recorded the offence.
- (g) The statistics shown in Table 6.1 and the use of the 30-day period, have been compiled according to national standards and classifications developed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. The national counting rule is based on the number of victims of offences rather than the total number of offences recorded.
- (h) Homicide includes: murder, attempted murder and manslaughter.
- (i) Robbery includes: armed and unarmed robbery.
- (j) Burglary or Unlawful Entry With Intent (UEWI) is the unlawful entry of a structure with the intent to commit an offence that includes the taking of property and other criminal acts.
- (k) For the number of offences cleared and clearance rates by category of offence, please also refer to the Statistical Summary.
- (r) Revised figures from those shown in previous annual reports. The revised statistics for 1996-97 and 1997-98 in Charts 6.1 to 6.3 is due to the correction of information system anomalies. The revised figure for the proportion of robbery investigations finalised in 1998 is due to the correction of a calculation error.

#### Sources:

Western Australia Police Service, Offence Information System (OIS).

Australian Bureau of Statistics, Recorded Crime Australia (1997, 1998, 1999 and 2000) (ABS Cat. No. 4510.0).

## Key Performance Indicator 7 – Support to judicial processes resulting in successful prosecutions

Police activities supporting the judicial process include police prosecutions, presentation 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.

**Table 7.1: Number and percentage of matters placed before the courts by the Police Service that resulted in either a plea of guilty or a conviction after trial<sup>(a)</sup>**

|  | 1998-99        |           | 1999-00       |           | 2000-01        |           |
|--|----------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|
|  | Number         | %         | Number        | %         | Number         | %         |
| <b>Total matters brought before the courts by the Police Service</b> | <b>101,639</b> |           | <b>97,401</b> |           | <b>102,547</b> |           |
| Matters resulting in plea of guilty                                  | 86,040         | 85        | 83,026        | 85        | 91,526         | 89        |
| Matters defended   | 12,537         |           | 10,731        |           | 8,356          |           |
| Defended matters that resulted in conviction after trial             | 10,296         | 82        | 9,089         | 85        | 6,821          | 82        |
| Matters withdrawn  | 3,062          |           | 3,644         |           | 2,665          |           |
| <b>Total matters resulting in a conviction</b>                       | <b>96,336</b>  | <b>95</b> | <b>92,115</b> | <b>95</b> | <b>98,347</b>  | <b>96</b> |

**Note:**

(a) Statistics only include matters dealt with by (1) police prosecutors under the direct supervision of the Police Service's Prosecuting Branch for matters before the Central Law Courts and Perth Children's Court and (2) suburban and country courts where a District-supervised police officer or section has been dedicated to the prosecuting role.

**Source:**

Western Australia Police Service, Prosecution Branch.

## Key Performance Indicator 8 – Estimated cost of police services (outputs)

Key efficiency indicators demonstrate the efficiency with which the Police Service allocates its resources to the appropriate services (outputs) to create a safer and more secure community.

One means of measuring efficiency is the total cost of providing police services to the community. Another indicator is the cost of each service (output) based on hours of service provided. Table 8.1 shows: the total cost (expenditure), the cost per hour, and the cost per person in 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 for each service (output).

**Table 8.1: Cost of Police Services (outputs)**

| Output   | 1999-00<br>Costs in<br>\$million | 2000-01<br>Costs in<br>\$million | 1999-00 <sup>(a)</sup><br>Cost per<br>hour \$ | 2000-01 <sup>(a)(b)</sup><br>Cost per<br>hour \$ | 1999-00 <sup>(c)</sup><br>Cost per<br>person \$ | 2000-01 <sup>(c)</sup><br>Cost per<br>person \$ |
|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|--|---|---|
| <b>Community Safety</b>                                | <b>168.85</b>                    | <b>171.043</b>                   |   |  |   |   |
| 1 Community support, crime prevention and public order | 145.438                          | 148.739                          | 54  | 54   | 78  | 78  |
| 2 Emergency management and co-ordination               | 6.926                            | 6.459                            | 59  | 61   | 4   | 3   |
| 3 Regulatory and information services                  | 16.486                           | 15.845                           | 54  | 56   | 9   | 8   |
| <b>Road Safety</b>                                     | <b>86.553</b>                    | <b>81.338</b>                    |   |  |   |   |
| 4 Traffic management and road safety                   | 86.553                           | 81.338                           | 50  | 51   | 46  | 43  |
| <b>Crime and Justice</b>                               | <b>209.900</b>                   | <b>216.111</b>                   |   |  |   |   |
| 5 Response to offences                                 | 51.394                           | 56.352                           | 55  | 54   | 27  | 30  |
| 6 Investigation of offences                            | 104.362                          | 109.484                          | 53  | 54   | 56  | 58  |
| 7 Services to the judicial process                     | 54.144                           | 50.275                           | 52  | 56   | 29  | 26  |
| <b>Totals</b>  | <b>465.303</b>                   | <b>468.492</b>                   | <b>53</b>                                     | <b>54</b>  | <b>248</b>                                      | <b>247</b>                                      |

### Analysis

- Community support, crime prevention and public order represented the largest resource commitment in both 1999-2000 and 2000-2001, with an estimated \$78 spent per person. This output equated to approximately 31% of police resources in 1999-2000 and 32% in 2000-2001. This reflects the agency's aim of working closely with local communities in crime prevention and proactive policing initiatives.
- Investigation of offences, traffic management and road safety, and response to offences were also major commitments and reflect priorities directed towards safety and security issues.
- In 2000-2001 the cost of police services per person was maintained or decreased for all outputs except response to offences and investigation of offences.

#### Notes:

(a) Calculated by dividing Actual Total Cost for each Output by the actual operational hours for each Output.

(b) 2000-2001 allocation of cost and hours based on Police Service Activity Quarterly Surveys for the period.

(c) Calculated by dividing Actual Total Cost for each Output by the estimated resident population for Western Australia as at December 1999 and December 2000, respectively.

#### Sources:

Total cost of output from Output Schedule of Expenses and Revenues for the years ending 30 June 2000 and 30 June 2001, respectively.

Operating hours are obtained from the Resource Management Information System and are distributed according to percentages from Western Australia Police Service Activity Quarterly Surveys.

Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australian Demographic Statistics, December Quarter 2000, (ABS Cat. No. 3101.0).



# OUTPUT BASED MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE MEASURES >>

Requirement under *Treasurer's Instructions (TI) 904 Section (3)(ii)*.

|   | 2000-2001<br>Budget Estimate | 2000-2001<br>Actual |
|---|------------------------------|---------------------|
| <b>Output 1: Community Support, Crime Prevention and Public Order</b>   |                              |                     |
| <b>Total cost of Output</b> <sup>(a)(b)</sup>   | \$143.219m                   | \$148.739m          |
| <b>Quantity</b>   |                              |                     |
| Hours of community support, crime prevention and public order <sup>(a)(b)</sup>   | 2.816m                       | 2.764m              |
| <b>Quality</b>  |                              |                     |
| Percentage of survey respondents who are satisfied with the job the Police Service is doing in dealing with public order problems <sup>(c)</sup>                | 51%                          | 48%                 |
| Percentage of survey respondents who are satisfied with the job the Police Service is doing in supporting community programs <sup>(c)</sup>                     | 77%                          | 75%                 |
| <b>Timeliness</b>   |                              |                     |
| Percentage of overall calls for assistance answered within 20 seconds <sup>(d)</sup>  | 85%                          | 70%                 |
| Percentage of general calls for assistance (not including '000' calls) answered within 20 seconds <sup>(e)</sup>  |                              | 62%                 |
| <b>Cost</b>   |                              |                     |
| Cost per hour of community support, crime prevention and public order <sup>(f)</sup>  | \$51                         | \$54                |
| <b>Output 2: Emergency Management and Co-ordination</b>   |                              |                     |
| <b>Total cost of Output</b> <sup>(a)(b)</sup>   | \$8.965m                     | \$6.459m            |
| <b>Quantity</b>   |                              |                     |
| Hours of emergency management and co-ordination <sup>(a)(b)</sup>   | 176,000                      | 105,768             |
| <b>Quality</b>  |                              |                     |
| Number of state emergency management plans that are in place and current, where the Police Service is the designated hazard management authority <sup>(g)</sup> | 6                            | 6                   |
| <b>Cost</b>   |                              |                     |
| Cost per hour of emergency planning and co-ordination <sup>(f)</sup>  | \$51                         | \$61                |
| <b>Output 3: Regulatory and Information Services</b>  |                              |                     |
| <b>Total cost of Output</b> <sup>(a)(b)</sup>   | \$17.931m                    | \$15.845m           |
| <b>Quantity</b>   |                              |                     |
| Hours of regulatory and information services <sup>(a)(b)</sup>  | 352,000                      | 285,482             |
| <b>Quality/Timeliness</b>   |                              |                     |
| The individual activities that comprise this output have specific measures of quality and timeliness that do not logically aggregate to overall output measures |                              |                     |
| <b>Cost</b>   |                              |                     |
| Cost per hour of regulatory and information services <sup>(f)</sup>   | \$51                         | \$56                |



# OUTPUT BASED MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE MEASURES >>

|   | 2000-2001<br>Budget Estimate | 2000-2001<br>Actual |
|---|------------------------------|---------------------|
| <b>Output 4: Traffic Management and Road Safety</b>   |                              |                     |
| <b>Total cost of Output</b> <sup>(a)(b)</sup>   | \$76.109m                    | \$81.338m           |
| <b>Quantity</b>   |                              |                     |
| Hours of traffic management and road safety <sup>(a)(b)</sup>   | 1.496m                       | 1.598m              |
| <b>Quality</b>  |                              |                     |
| Percentage of survey respondents satisfied with the service received during the most recent traffic contact with the Police Service <sup>(c)</sup>  | ≥ 90%                        | 91.9%               |
| <b>Timeliness</b>   |                              |                     |
| No single measure of timeliness covers the diverse activities of this output. Specific measures related to delivering services in the most appropriate locations and at the most suitable time to maximise the desired outcome of 'road-users behave safely' are being developed. |                              |                     |
| <b>Cost</b>   |                              |                     |
| Cost per hour of traffic management and road safety <sup>(f)</sup>  | \$51                         | \$51                |
| <b>Output 5: Response to Offences</b>   |                              |                     |
| <b>Total cost of Output</b> <sup>(a)(b)</sup>   | \$44.754m                    | \$56.352m           |
| <b>Quantity</b>   |                              |                     |
| Hours of response to offences <sup>(a)(b)</sup>   | 880,000                      | 1.034m              |
| <b>Quality</b>  |                              |                     |
| Percentage of survey respondents satisfied with the job the Police Service is doing in responding to calls for police assistance <sup>(c)</sup>   | 80%                          | 81%                 |
| <b>Timeliness</b>   |                              |                     |
| Percentage of emergency calls ('000') for police assistance answered in 20 seconds <sup>(h)</sup>   | 92%                          | 84%                 |
| Average time taken to respond to urgent calls <sup>(i)</sup> for police assistance in the metropolitan area from call received to arrival at scene - priority 1-3 calls   | <17 minutes                  | 18 minutes          |
| <b>Cost</b>   |                              |                     |
| Cost per hour of response to offences <sup>(f)</sup>  | \$51                         | \$54                |
| <b>Output 6: Investigation of Offences</b>  |                              |                     |
| <b>Total cost of Output</b> <sup>(a)(b)</sup>   | \$112.034m                   | \$109.484m          |
| <b>Quantity</b>   |                              |                     |
| Hours of investigation of offences <sup>(a)(b)</sup>  | 2.200m                       | 2.016m              |
| <b>Quality</b>  |                              |                     |
| Matters brought before the courts by the Police Service that resulted in a plea of guilty <sup>(i)</sup>  | ≥ 84%                        | 89%                 |
| Defended matters successfully prosecuted by the Police Service <sup>(i)</sup>   | ≥ 83%                        | 82%                 |
| <b>Timeliness</b>   |                              |                     |
| Percentage of investigations for offences against the person finalised within 30 days <sup>(k)(l)(m)(n)</sup>   | >50%                         | 50%                 |
| Percentage of investigations for property offences finalised within 30 days <sup>(k)(l)(m)(o)</sup>   | >12%                         | 12%                 |
| <b>Cost</b>   |                              |                     |
| Cost per hour of investigating offences <sup>(f)</sup>  | \$51                         | \$54                |



# OUTPUT BASED MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE MEASURES

|   | 2000-2001<br>Budget Estimate | 2000-2001<br>Actual |
|---|------------------------------|---------------------|
| <b>Output 7: Services to the Judicial Process</b>   |                              |                     |
| <b>Total cost of Output</b> <sup>(a)(b)</sup>   | \$44.808m                    | \$50.275m           |
| <b>Quantity</b>   |                              |                     |
| Hours of services to the judicial process <sup>(a)(b)(p)</sup>  | 880,000                      | 898,666             |
| <b>Quality</b>  |                              |                     |
| Matters brought before the courts by the Police Service that resulted in a plea of guilty <sup>(i)</sup>          | ≥ 84%                        | 89%                 |
| Defended matters successfully prosecuted by the Police Service <sup>(i)</sup>                                     | ≥ 83%                        | 82%                 |
| <b>Timeliness</b>   |                              |                     |
| Timeliness measures are not appropriate as the Police Service has no control over the timing of the court process |                              |                     |
| <b>Cost</b>   |                              |                     |
| Cost per hour of services to the judicial process <sup>(i)</sup>  | \$51                         | \$56                |

**Notes:**

- (a) The 2000-2001 Budget Estimates and 2000-2001 Actuals were based on activity surveys conducted in the prior 12 months.
- (b) Actuals from Resource Management Information System, based on Police Service Activity Surveys held quarterly over the period.
- (c) Population Survey Monitor conducted by Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). This survey ceased in November 2000 and has been replaced by the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing, which is co-ordinated by the Australasian Centre for Policing Research. The latter survey commences in July 2001.
- (d) Overall calls to Police Operations Centre. Overall calls include "000", general "9222 1111" calls and calls from security firms, education security, St John Ambulance, FESA, State Emergency Service, Cab Alert, and Western Power.
- (e) General calls to Police Operations Centre. General calls include "9222 1111" calls and calls from security firms, education security, St John Ambulance, FESA, State Emergency Service, Cab Alert, and Western Power.
- (f) Proportion of total cost.
- (g) "Current" means that plans have been reviewed in the past 12 months.
- (h) Calls to Police Operations Centre ("000") not including general "9222 1111" calls or calls from security firms, education security, St John Ambulance, FESA, State Emergency Service, Cab Alert, and Western Power. May include a small number of urgent calls, which do not constitute an offence.
- (i) Urgent calls are defined as priority 1 - 3 calls. Priority 1 calls cover armed hold-up in progress; armed offender incident in progress; and other life-threatening incidents. Priority 2 calls cover incidents where life or property is or may be in a state of threat or imminent danger. Priority 3 calls cover incidents requiring immediate attention but is not life-threatening at that time. It may involve the welfare of a person(s), the possible apprehension of offenders or the preservation of evidence. Requires the dispatch of the first available local, district or other vehicle.
- (j) Statistics only include matters dealt with by (1) police prosecutors under the direct supervision of the Police Service's Prosecuting Branch for matters before the Central Law Courts and Perth Children's Court, and (2) suburban and country courts where a District-supervised police officer or section has been dedicated to the prosecuting role.
- (k) This performance measure is based on Outcome of Investigation statistics contained in the Australian Bureau of Statistics publication Recorded Crime Australia 2000 (ABS Cat. No. 4510.0). The statistics relate to the 2000 calendar year and not the 2000-01 financial year.
- (l) Police investigations finalised within 30 days of the recording of the offence by police. The period of 30 days is a national standard used by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in their publication Recorded Crime Australia 2000 (ABS Cat. No. 4510.0).
- (m) Police investigations finalised have been compiled on a victim basis that counts the number of victims for each offence category rather than the number of breaches of criminal law.
- (n) Only includes selected offences against the person: homicide, assault, sexual assault, kidnapping/abduction robbery, and blackmail/extortion.
- (o) Only includes selected property offences: unlawful entry with intent (burglary), motor vehicle theft, and other theft.
- (p) Support provided to the judicial process includes services such as presentation of evidence, prosecution role in courts, processing and serving court documents, custodial services and services to the coroner. The level of effort applied to these is subject to the court processes, and is therefore primarily outside the direct control of the Police Service.

# STATISTICAL SUMMARY >>

## RESOURCE PROFILE (as at 30 June 2001)

|  | Personnel <sup>(a)</sup> |              | Expenditure                        |  |                 |
|--|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------------|--|-----------------|
|  | Sworn                    | Unsworn      | Recurrent <sup>(b)</sup><br>\$'000 | Capital <sup>(d)(e)(f)</sup><br>\$'000 | Total<br>\$'000 |
| Metropolitan Region                            | 2,137                    | 175          | 131,583                            | 19,055                                 | 150,638         |
| Southern Region                                | 620                      | 83           | 44,345                             | 12,320                                 | 56,665          |
| North-eastern Region                           | 676                      | 59           | 58,202                             | 6,182                                  | 64,384          |
| Crime Investigation Support                    | 507                      | 173          | 47,039                             | 4,802                                  | 51,841          |
| Traffic and Operations Support                 | 519                      | 300          | 55,580                             | 18,053                                 | 73,633          |
| Professional Standards                         | 56                       | 36           | 7,104                              | 630                                    | 7,734           |
| <b>Support Services</b>                        |                          |              |                                    |  |                 |
| Administration                                 | 23                       | 35           | 3,886                              | 215                                    | 4,101           |
| Asset Management                               | 0                        | 44           | 25,174                             | 1,284                                  | 26,458          |
| Financial Management                           | 0                        | 35           | 1,712                              | 76                                     | 1,788           |
| Human Resources                                | 22                       | 124          | 33,877                             | 1,807                                  | 35,684          |
| - Academy                                      | 114                      | 16           |                                    |  |                 |
| - Recruits                                     | 184                      | -            | -                                  | -                                      | -               |
| Information Management                         | 0                        | 69           | 8,076                              | 182                                    | 8,258           |
| Policy, Planning and Evaluation                | 75                       | 57           | 30,231                             | 809                                    | 31,040          |
| Other  | 60                       | 0            | -                                  | -                                      | -               |
| Wages staff <sup>(c)</sup>                     | -                        | 119          | -                                  | -                                      | -               |
| <b>TOTALS</b>                                  | <b>4,993</b>             | <b>1,325</b> | <b>446,809</b>                     | <b>65,416</b>                          | <b>512,225</b>  |
| Crossing Guards employed by the Police Service | -                        | 515          | -                                  | -                                      | -               |

### Notes:

- (a) Personnel figures are based on a headcount as at 30 June 2001, not full-time equivalent (FTE) staff including personnel on leave without pay.
- (b) Total recurrent figure is the net cost of services. This is net of operating revenue.
- (c) Expenditure relating to wages staff is incorporated within the expenditure for the Regions.
- (d) Capital Expenditure relating to the Police Academy project has been apportioned across all portfolios according to total sworn FTE numbers.
- (e) Capital Expenditure relating to Information Technology projects such as DCAT and CADCOM has been apportioned across all portfolios according to total sworn and unsworn FTE numbers, excluding wages and crossing guards.
- (f) Capital Expenditure has been adjusted for items that have been expensed.

### Sources:

Western Australia Police Service, Human Resource Information System.  
Western Australia Police Service, Finance Directorate.



## Human Resources Information

### Approved Average Staffing Level (AASL) <sup>(a)</sup>

| As at 30 June 2001 | 1997         | 1998         | 1999         | 2000         | 2001         |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Sworn              | 4,809        | 4,815        | 4,813        | 4,813        | 4,811        |
| Unsworn            | 1,118        | 1,114        | 1,111        | 1,079        | 1,063        |
| <b>TOTALS</b>      | <b>5,927</b> | <b>5,929</b> | <b>5,924</b> | <b>5,892</b> | <b>5,874</b> |

### Sworn Members by rank <sup>(b)</sup>

|                                    |              |              |              |              |              |
|------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Senior Executive                   | 7            | 9            | 8            | 9            | 8            |
| Commissioned Officers              | 143          | 137          | 147          | 134          | 143          |
| Sergeants                          | 888          | 1,026        | 1,009        | 1,000        | 1,005        |
| Senior Constables                  | 1,292        | 1,429        | 1,572        | 1,690        | 1,633        |
| Constables                         | 2,312        | 2,093        | 1,922        | 1,808        | 1,919        |
| Recruits in Training               | 144          | 33           | 90           | 127          | 184          |
| Aboriginal Police Liaison Officers | 106          | 99           | 100          | 99           | 100          |
| Special Constables                 | 5            | 4            | 2            | 2            | 1            |
| <b>TOTALS</b>                      | <b>4,897</b> | <b>4,830</b> | <b>4,850</b> | <b>4,869</b> | <b>4,993</b> |

### Gender profile of Sworn Members <sup>(b)</sup>

#### Senior Executive

|               |          |          |          |          |          |
|---------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Male          | 7        | 9        | 8        | 9        | 8        |
| Female        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| <b>TOTALS</b> | <b>7</b> | <b>9</b> | <b>8</b> | <b>9</b> | <b>8</b> |

#### Police Officers

|               |              |              |              |              |              |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Male          | 4,251        | 4,182        | 4,187        | 4,171        | 4,244        |
| Female        | 528          | 536          | 553          | 588          | 640          |
| <b>TOTALS</b> | <b>4,779</b> | <b>4,718</b> | <b>4,740</b> | <b>4,759</b> | <b>4,884</b> |

#### Aboriginal Police Liaison Officers

|               |            |           |            |           |            |
|---------------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|
| Male          | 91         | 86        | 86         | 82        | 83         |
| Female        | 15         | 13        | 14         | 17        | 17         |
| <b>TOTALS</b> | <b>106</b> | <b>99</b> | <b>100</b> | <b>99</b> | <b>100</b> |

#### Special Constables

|               |          |          |          |          |          |
|---------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Male          | 5        | 4        | 2        | 2        | 1        |
| Female        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| <b>TOTALS</b> | <b>5</b> | <b>4</b> | <b>2</b> | <b>2</b> | <b>1</b> |

|                      |              |              |              |              |              |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| <b>Total Males</b>   | <b>4,354</b> | <b>4,281</b> | <b>4,283</b> | <b>4,264</b> | <b>4,336</b> |
| <b>Total Females</b> | <b>543</b>   | <b>549</b>   | <b>567</b>   | <b>605</b>   | <b>657</b>   |
| <b>TOTALS</b>        | <b>4,897</b> | <b>4,830</b> | <b>4,850</b> | <b>4,869</b> | <b>4,993</b> |

### Sick-leave (Sworn Members) <sup>(c)</sup>

| Financial year  | 1996-1997        | 1997-1998        | 1998-1999        | 1999-2000        | 2000-2001        |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Total number of sick days involved                          | 39,379           | 35,786           | 35,898           | 36,732           | 31,162           |
| Average number of days sick leave across the agency per FTE | 8.1              | 7.5              | 7.5              | 7.7              | 6.4              |
| <b>Estimated \$ cost in lost productivity</b>               | <b>4,527,000</b> | <b>6,032,000</b> | <b>6,933,140</b> | <b>7,371,897</b> | <b>6,350,372</b> |



## STATISTICAL SUMMARY >>

### Profile of Unsworn Staff by gender and classification <sup>(b)</sup>

| LEVEL  | As at 30 June 2000 |            |              | As at 30 June 2001 |            |              |
|--|--------------------|------------|--------------|--------------------|------------|--------------|
|  | Male               | Female     | Total        | Male               | Female     | Total        |
| Level 9  | 5                  | 1          | 6            | 4                  | 1          | 5            |
| Level 8  | 5                  | 1          | 6            | 5                  | 2          | 7            |
| Level 7  | 13                 | 0          | 13           | 10                 | 0          | 10           |
| Level 6/7                                      | 1                  | 0          | 1            | 1                  | 0          | 1            |
| Level 6  | 25                 | 10         | 35           | 28                 | 12         | 40           |
| Level 5  | 44                 | 11         | 55           | 46                 | 15         | 61           |
| Level 4  | 65                 | 41         | 106          | 58                 | 48         | 106          |
| Level 3 (includes Band Officers)               | 51                 | 42         | 93           | 54                 | 44         | 98           |
| Level 2/4                                      | 1                  | 3          | 4            | 2                  | 3          | 5            |
| Level 2  | 113                | 151        | 264          | 116                | 155        | 271          |
| Level 1  | 173                | 445        | 618          | 183                | 418        | 601          |
| Other  | 2                  | 0          | 2            | 1                  | 0          | 1            |
| Wages  | 33                 | 104        | 137          | 14                 | 105        | 119          |
| <b>TOTALS</b>                                  | <b>531</b>         | <b>809</b> | <b>1,340</b> | <b>522</b>         | <b>803</b> | <b>1,325</b> |
| Crossing Guards employed by the Police Service |                    |            | <b>514</b>   |                    |            | <b>515</b>   |

### Sick-leave (Unsworn Staff) <sup>(c)(d)</sup>

| Financial Year   | 1999-2000        | 2000-2001        |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| Total number of sick-days involved   | 8,205            | 7,635            |
| Average number of days of sick-leave across the agency for unsworn personnel | 7.3              | 7.1              |
| <b>Estimated \$ cost in lost productivity</b>                                | <b>1,447,951</b> | <b>1,377,144</b> |

#### Notes:

- (a) Does not include wages staff and Crossing Guards. Statistics based on full-time equivalent (FTE) staff.
- (b) Personnel figures are based on a headcount as at 30 June 2001 not full-time equivalent (FTE) staff.
- (c) Statistics based on full-time equivalent (FTE) staff.
- (d) Does not include Crossing Guards.

#### Source:

Western Australia Police Service, Human Resource Information System.



# STATISTICAL SUMMARY >>

## CRIME INFORMATION <sup>(a)(b)(c)(d)(e)</sup>

### Offences against the person

| Financial year                |                           | 1996-1997         | 1997-1998         | 1998-1999     | 1999-2000     | 2000-2001     |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Homicide <sup>(f)</sup>       | Reported (no.)            | 43                | 62                | 59            | 60            | 44            |
|                               | Cleared                   | 40 (r)            | 59 (r)            | 58            | 58            | 47            |
|                               | Clearance rate (%)        | 93.0 (r)          | 95.2 (r)          | 98.3          | 96.7          | 106.8         |
| Driving causing death         | Reported (no.)            | 35                | 43                | 38            | 35            | 32            |
|                               | Cleared                   | 28 (r)            | 54 (r)            | 40            | 34            | 34            |
|                               | Clearance rate (%)        | 80.0 (r)          | 125.6 (r)         | 105.3         | 97.1          | 106.3         |
| Assault <sup>(g)</sup>        | Reported (no.)            | 13,923            | 14,232            | 15,338        | 14,883        | 15,824        |
|                               | Cleared                   | 11,808 (r)        | 12,392 (r)        | 13,603        | 13,080        | 13,639        |
|                               | Clearance rate (%)        | 84.8 (r)          | 87.1 (r)          | 88.7          | 87.9          | 86.2          |
| Sexual assault <sup>(h)</sup> | Reported (no.)            | 2,505             | 2,529             | 3,164         | 2,453         | 3,080         |
|                               | Cleared                   | 2,406 (r)         | 2,207 (r)         | 2,927         | 2,445         | 2,738         |
|                               | Clearance rate (%)        | 96.0 (r)          | 87.3 (r)          | 92.5          | 99.7          | 88.9          |
| Deprivation of liberty        | Reported (no.)            | 267               | 346               | 353           | 347           | 368           |
|                               | Cleared                   | 214 (r)           | 265 (r)           | 278           | 282           | 312           |
|                               | Clearance rate (%)        | 80.1 (r)          | 76.6 (r)          | 78.8          | 81.3          | 84.8          |
| Robbery (unarmed)             | Reported (no.)            | 987               | 1,245             | 1,272         | 1,152         | 1,131         |
|                               | Cleared                   | 363 (r)           | 451 (r)           | 524           | 504           | 503           |
|                               | Clearance rate (%)        | 36.8 (r)          | 36.2 (r)          | 41.2          | 43.8          | 44.5          |
| Robbery (armed)               | Reported (no.)            | 973               | 1,270             | 1,155         | 981           | 1,027         |
|                               | Cleared                   | 377 (r)           | 509 (r)           | 542           | 486           | 511           |
|                               | Clearance rate (%)        | 38.7 (r)          | 40.1 (r)          | 46.9          | 49.5          | 49.8          |
| <b>TOTALS</b>                 | <b>Reported (no.)</b>     | <b>18,733</b>     | <b>19,727</b>     | <b>21,379</b> | <b>19,911</b> | <b>21,506</b> |
|                               | <b>Cleared</b>            | <b>15,236 (r)</b> | <b>15,937 (r)</b> | <b>17,972</b> | <b>16,889</b> | <b>17,784</b> |
|                               | <b>Clearance rate (%)</b> | <b>81.3 (r)</b>   | <b>80.8 (r)</b>   | <b>84.1</b>   | <b>84.8</b>   | <b>82.7</b>   |

### Property Offences

| Financial year                  |                           | 1996-1997         | 1997-1998         | 1998-1999      | 1999-2000      | 2000-2001      |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Burglary                        | Reported (no.)            | 58,062            | 59,095            | 56,054         | 59,280         | 61,950         |
|                                 | Cleared                   | 7,169 (r)         | 7,755 (r)         | 9,079          | 8,547          | 8,090          |
|                                 | Clearance rate (%)        | 12.3 (r)          | 13.1 (r)          | 16.2           | 14.4           | 13.1           |
| Stealing                        | Reported (no.)            | 77,472            | 78,155            | 80,618         | 86,015         | 94,494         |
|                                 | Cleared                   | 17,166 (r)        | 17,552 (r)        | 19,284         | 20,112         | 20,871         |
|                                 | Clearance rate (%)        | 22.2 (r)          | 22.5 (r)          | 23.9           | 23.4           | 22.1           |
| Motor vehicle theft             | Reported (no.)            | 14,953            | 17,146            | 14,700         | 13,507         | 12,353         |
|                                 | Cleared                   | 2,685 (r)         | 3,011 (r)         | 2,940          | 2,661          | 2,644          |
|                                 | Clearance rate (%)        | 18.0 (r)          | 17.6 (r)          | 20.0           | 19.7           | 21.4           |
| Motor vehicle theft (attempted) | Reported (no.)            | 2,275             | 2,756             | 2,361          | 1,991          | 1,712          |
|                                 | Cleared                   | 256 (r)           | 324 (r)           | 233            | 194            | 130            |
|                                 | Clearance rate (%)        | 11.3 (r)          | 11.8 (r)          | 9.9            | 9.7            | 7.6            |
| Fraud                           | Reported (no.)            | 8,784             | 7,081             | 7,200          | 6,224          | 7,105          |
|                                 | Cleared                   | 6,964 (r)         | 6,705 (r)         | 6,205          | 5,252          | 5,512          |
|                                 | Clearance rate (%)        | 79.3 (r)          | 94.7 (r)          | 86.2           | 84.4           | 77.6           |
| Arson                           | Reported (no.)            | 676               | 805               | 835            | 980            | 1,065          |
|                                 | Cleared                   | 199 (r)           | 249 (r)           | 272            | 293            | 276            |
|                                 | Clearance rate (%)        | 29.4 (r)          | 30.9 (r)          | 32.6           | 29.9           | 25.9           |
| Damage                          | Reported (no.)            | 36,983            | 37,142            | 35,714         | 32,757         | 34,615         |
|                                 | Cleared                   | 6,588 (r)         | 7,357 (r)         | 8,178          | 7,416          | 7,293          |
|                                 | Clearance rate (%)        | 17.8 (r)          | 19.8 (r)          | 22.9           | 22.6           | 21.1           |
| Graffiti                        | Reported (no.)            | 4,333             | 9,730             | 12,052         | 10,171         | 14,747         |
|                                 | Cleared                   | 988 (r)           | 1,790 (r)         | 1,444          | 1,463          | 1,090          |
|                                 | Clearance rate (%)        | 22.8 (r)          | 18.4 (r)          | 12.0           | 14.4           | 7.4            |
| <b>TOTALS</b>                   | <b>Reported (no.)</b>     | <b>203,538</b>    | <b>211,910</b>    | <b>209,534</b> | <b>210,925</b> | <b>228,041</b> |
|                                 | <b>Cleared</b>            | <b>42,015 (r)</b> | <b>43,743 (r)</b> | <b>47,635</b>  | <b>45,938</b>  | <b>45,906</b>  |
|                                 | <b>Clearance rate (%)</b> | <b>20.6 (r)</b>   | <b>21.1 (r)</b>   | <b>22.7</b>    | <b>21.8</b>    | <b>20.1</b>    |



# STATISTICAL SUMMARY >>

## Other offences

|                             | Financial year            | 1996-1997         | 1997-1998         | 1998-1999      | 1999-2000      | 2000-2001      |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Other summary offences      | Reported (no.)            | 5,509             | 5,522             | 5,769          | 5,493          | 5,336          |
|                             | Cleared                   | 2,073 (r)         | 2,329 (r)         | 2,385          | 2,368          | 2,187          |
|                             | Clearance rate (%)        | 37.6 (r)          | 42.2 (r)          | 41.3           | 43.1           | 41.0           |
| Other indictable offences   | Reported (no.)            | 510               | 1,575             | 2,679          | 2,589          | 2,931          |
|                             | Cleared                   | 354 (r)           | 1,048 (r)         | 2,111          | 1,912          | 2,280          |
|                             | Clearance rate (%)        | 69.4 (r)          | 66.5 (r)          | 78.8           | 73.9           | 77.8           |
| Breach of restraining order | Reported (no.)            | 959               | 1,450             | 2,026          | 2,282          | 2,720          |
|                             | Cleared                   | 907 (r)           | 1,325 (r)         | 1,914          | 2,257          | 2,550          |
|                             | Clearance rate (%)        | 94.6 (r)          | 91.4 (r)          | 94.5           | 98.9           | 93.8           |
| Stalking                    | Reported (no.)            | 106               | 142               | 131            | 159            | 121            |
|                             | Cleared                   | 74                | 94                | 93             | 121            | 91             |
|                             | Clearance rate (%)        | 69.8              | 66.2              | 71.0           | 76.1           | 75.2           |
| Drugs                       | Reported (no.)            | 13,375            | 14,535            | 14,833         | 14,677         | 16,091         |
|                             | Cleared                   | 11,909 (r)        | 13,022 (r)        | 13,248         | 12,942         | 14,196         |
|                             | Clearance rate (%)        | 89.0 (r)          | 89.6 (r)          | 89.3           | 88.2           | 88.2           |
| <b>TOTALS</b>               | <b>Reported (no.)</b>     | <b>20,459</b>     | <b>23,224</b>     | <b>25,438</b>  | <b>25,200</b>  | <b>27,199</b>  |
|                             | <b>Cleared</b>            | <b>15,317 (r)</b> | <b>17,818 (r)</b> | <b>19,751</b>  | <b>19,600</b>  | <b>21,304</b>  |
|                             | <b>Clearance rate (%)</b> | <b>74.9 (r)</b>   | <b>76.7 (r)</b>   | <b>77.6</b>    | <b>77.8</b>    | <b>78.3</b>    |
| <b>GRAND TOTALS</b>         | <b>Reported (no.)</b>     | <b>242,730</b>    | <b>254,861</b>    | <b>256,351</b> | <b>256,036</b> | <b>276,746</b> |
|                             | <b>Cleared</b>            | <b>72,568 (r)</b> | <b>78,498 (r)</b> | <b>85,358</b>  | <b>82,427</b>  | <b>84,994</b>  |
|                             | <b>Clearance rate (%)</b> | <b>29.9 (r)</b>   | <b>30.8 (r)</b>   | <b>33.3</b>    | <b>32.2</b>    | <b>30.7</b>    |

### Notes:

- (a) Reported offences are selected offences reported to or becoming known to police and resulting in the submission of an offence report in the Offence Information System (OIS). Offences against public order, such as disorderly conduct and offences against the Firearms Act, Liquor Licensing Act and a number of other offences against the statute laws of this State and the Commonwealth are not recorded in this system at present.
- (b) The number of reported offences for a period (e.g. financial year) comprises all offences reported during that period and may include offences committed during earlier periods. Therefore the reporting of historical offences will inflate the number of reported offences for a period.
- (c) An offence is deemed to be cleared (clearance) where a satisfactory result has been achieved or where, for some substantial reason, police investigations cannot be continued. These include: offender(s) processed by arrest, summons, Juvenile Justice Team referral or juvenile caution; the offender has died; the offender is in another jurisdiction and extradition is not desired or available; there is a statute bar to proceedings where an offender is under age or claims diplomatic immunity; admittance to a psychiatric facility; false or mistaken reports; civil action recommended.
- (d) The number of offences cleared (clearances) for a period (e.g. financial year) comprises all offences for which the clearance was recorded on the OIS during that period. Due to the nature and length of investigations, the number of offences cleared during a period may include offences reported prior to that period.
- (e) The clearance rate may exceed 100 due to more offences being cleared than were reported in the reporting period.
- (f) 'Homicide' includes: murder, attempted murder and manslaughter.
- (g) 'Assault' includes: common assault, serious assault, assault public officer and assault police officer.
- (h) 'Sexual assault' includes: indecent assault, sexual penetration and aggravated sexual penetration.
- (r) Revised figures from those shown in previous annual reports. The revised statistics for the years 1996-97 and 1997-98 are due to the correction of information system anomalies.

### Source:

Western Australia Police Service, Offence Information System (OIS).



## ROAD SAFETY INFORMATION

### Crashes and casualties

| Calendar year <sup>(a)</sup>                                   | 1996      | 1997      | 1998      | 1999          | 2000 <sup>(p)</sup> |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------|---------------------|
| Number of crashes  | 37,386    | 36,556    | 39,108    | 39,547        | 38,137              |
| Number of fatal crashes  | 220       | 183       | 199       | 189           | 185                 |
| Number of fatalities   | 247       | 196       | 223       | 218           | 213                 |
| Number of casualties   | 11,628    | 11,726    | 12,227    | 12,644        | 12,212              |
| Casualties per 100,000 population                              | 658.7     | 652.2     | 668.5     | 680.7 (r)     | 648.2               |
| Casualties per 10,000 licensed drivers                         | 100.7     | 97.8      | 97.0      | 100.4         | 95.9                |
| Casualties per 10,000 registered motor vehicles <sup>(b)</sup> | 94.9      | 92.4      | 92.1      | 92.4 (r)      | 87.2                |
| Population (as at 30 June)                                     | 1,765,256 | 1,797,870 | 1,829,145 | 1,857,586 (r) | 1,883,860           |
| Licensed drivers (as at 30 June)                               | 1,154,165 | 1,199,053 | 1,260,196 | 1,258,896     | 1,273,234           |
| Registered motor vehicles <sup>(b)</sup>                       | 1,224,997 | 1,269,581 | 1,327,203 | 1,369,135 (r) | 1,401,032           |

### Number of fatalities by road-user

| Calendar year                     | 1996       | 1997       | 1998       | 1999       | 2000 <sup>(p)</sup> |
|-----------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|---------------------|
| Motor vehicle driver              | 93         | 79 (r)     | 96 (r)     | 108        | 92                  |
| Motor vehicle passenger           | 63         | 53         | 61 (r)     | 65         | 63                  |
| Motor cycle (rider and passenger) | 34         | 19         | 28         | 19         | 22                  |
| Bicyclists, pedestrians and other | 57         | 45         | 38         | 26         | 36                  |
| <b>TOTALS</b>                     | <b>247</b> | <b>196</b> | <b>223</b> | <b>218</b> | <b>213</b>          |

### Traffic Enforcement

| Financial year                               | 1996-1997  | 1997-1998  | 1998-1999  | 1999-2000   | 2000-2001 <sup>(p)</sup> |
|--|------------|------------|------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| <b>Random Breath Testing <sup>(c)</sup></b>  |            |            |            |             |                          |
| Drivers tested                               | 903,043    | 949,410    | 993,205    | 1,070,794   | 1,078,217                |
| Charges                                      | 8,729      | 8,819      | 8,384      | 8,243       | 8,191                    |
| Percentage charged                           | 0.97       | 0.93       | 0.84       | 0.77        | 0.76                     |
| <b>Speed Cameras</b>                         |            |            |            |             |                          |
| Vehicles passed through cameras              | 11,187,847 | 11,054,423 | 18,335,582 | 19,806,894  | 18,794,523               |
| No. of speeding offence infringements issued | 224,085    | 243,090    | 391,413    | 370,160 (r) | 400,698                  |
| Percentage of infringements                  | 2.00       | 2.20       | 2.13       | 1.87        | 2.13                     |

#### Notes:

- (a) Crashes and casualties are based on calendar year information due to the results of coronial inquiries not being available in sufficient time for inclusion at the end of the financial year.
- (b) Registered motor vehicles exclude: caravans, trailers and plant and equipment. Casualties per 10,000 registered motor vehicles are calculated on the number of registered motor vehicles as at 31 October 1996, 1997 and 1998. Rates for 1999 and 2000 are based on current WA registered motor vehicles up to and including 1999 and 2000 year of manufacture, respectively.
- (c) The number of recorded random breath tests is subject to a review being undertaken in 2001-2002.
- (p) Preliminary.
- (r) Revised figures from those shown in previous annual reports.

#### Sources:

Western Australia Police Service, Traffic Enforcement and Crash Executive Information System.

Legge, M., Kirov, C. and Cercarelli, L.R., Reported Road Crashes in Western Australia 2000, Injury Research Centre, Department of Public Health, The University of Western Australia (unpublished data).

Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australian Demographic Statistics, December Quarter 2000, (ABS Cat. No. 3101.0).

Australian Bureau of Statistics, Motor Vehicle Census, Australia, (ABS Cat. No. 9309.0).

Department of Transport vehicle registration data extracted as at 12 June 2000 for 1999, and 7 April 2001 for the year 2000.

## PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS INFORMATION

### Overall Police Service Information

|   | 1997-1998 | 1998-1999 | 1999-2000 | 2000-2001 |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| <b>Officers stood down/suspended</b>                                  | n.a.      | 7         | 15        | 8         |
| <b>Officers subject to Section 8 or Regulation 505A<sup>(a)</sup></b> | n.a.      | 8         | 7         | 15        |

#### Notes:

(a) Section 8 of the *Police Act 1892* gives the Commissioner of Police the power to remove a member of the Police Service. Regulation 505A of the Police Regulations gives the Commissioner of Police the power to remove a probationary member or recruit of the Police Service. The statistics relate to the number of officers at various stages of these processes and does not necessarily mean that the officers have been dismissed.

n.a. Denotes information not available.

*The following tables relate to self-regulation activities within the Police Service.*

### Internal Investigations Unit

| Inquiries                                   |                              |                | 1996-1997    | 1997-1998    | 1998-1999    | 1999-2000    | 2000-2001    |
|---|------------------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| <b>Public Complaints</b>                    | Major                        | Administration | 1            | 1            | 2            | 0            | 0            |
|   |                              | Assault        | 172          | 214          | 201          | 161          | 140          |
|   |                              | Misconduct     | 98           | 131          | 170          | 116          | 136          |
|   |                              | Neglect        | 21           | 40           | 62           | 42           | 48           |
|   |                              | Stealing       | 15           | 16           | 10           | 10           | 9            |
|   | Total                        | 307            | 402          | 445          | 329          | 333          |              |
|   | Minor                        | Total          | 730          | 757          | 702          | 649          | 684          |
| <b>Total Public Complaints</b>              |                              |                | <b>1,037</b> | <b>1,159</b> | <b>1,147</b> | <b>978</b>   | <b>1,017</b> |
| <b>Commissioner of Police<sup>(a)</sup></b> | Major                        | Administration | 0            | 0            | 1            | 1            | 5            |
|   |                              | Assault        | 11           | 9            | 3            | 3            | 7            |
|   |                              | Misconduct     | 99           | 137          | 124          | 119          | 96           |
|   |                              | Neglect        | 69           | 72           | 107          | 80           | 76           |
|   |                              | Stealing       | 10           | 14           | 8            | 5            | 9            |
|   | Total                        | 189            | 232          | 243          | 208          | 193          |              |
|   | Minor                        | Total          | 9            | 8            | 5            | 2            | 1            |
| <b>Total Commissioner of Police</b>         |                              |                | <b>198</b>   | <b>240</b>   | <b>248</b>   | <b>210</b>   | <b>194</b>   |
| <b>Other Inquiries</b>                      | Deaths/Suicides              |                | 7            | 6            | 13           | 10           | 9            |
|   | Attempted suicides/injuries  |                | 55           | 39           | 126          | 75           | 90           |
|   | Firearm discharge            |                | 15           | 8            | 10           | 7            | 12           |
|   | Capsicum spray               |                | 0            | 0            | 1            | 2            | 15           |
|   | <b>Total Other Inquiries</b> |                |              | <b>77</b>    | <b>53</b>    | <b>150</b>   | <b>94</b>    |
| <b>TOTAL INQUIRIES</b>                      |                              |                | <b>1,312</b> | <b>1,452</b> | <b>1,545</b> | <b>1,282</b> | <b>1,337</b> |

#### Note:

(a) Inquiries initiated from internally sourced information.

### Action resulting from inquiries (number of officers in brackets)

|                               | 1996-1997 | 1997-1998 | 1998-1999 | 1999-2000 | 2000-2001     |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------|
| Statutory charges             | 48 (21)   | 31 (20)   | 29 (17)   | 18 (13)   | 43(a) (18)(b) |
| Discipline charges            | 65 (34)   | 58 (38)   | 108 (37)  | 37 (24)   | 51(c) (32)(d) |
| Unfavourable reports          | (29)      | (25)      | 70 (69)   | (72)      | (61)          |
| Dismissals                    | (7)       | (2)       | (0)       | (0)       | 4(e)(g)       |
| Resignation                   | (9)       | (22)      | (22)      | (5)       | (6)(f)        |
| Notice of intention to remove | (5)       | (22)      | (8)       | (7)       | (5)(g)        |
| Commendation                  | (7)       | (2)       | (2)       | (0)       | (0)           |
| Certificate of merit          | (1)       | (0)       | (1)       | (0)       | (0)           |

#### Notes:

(a) 3 charges arising from inquiries commenced prior to July 2000.

(b) 3 officers charged from inquiries commenced prior to July 2000.

(c) 21 charges arising from inquiries commenced prior to July 2000.

(d) 10 officers charged from inquiries commenced prior to July 2000.

(e) 2 officers dismissed arising from inquiries commenced prior to July 2000.

(f) 2 officers resigned arising from inquiries commenced prior to July 2000.

(g) Also included in Overall Police Service Information – Section 8 or Regulation 505A.



# STATISTICAL SUMMARY >>

## Internal Investigations Unit (continued)

| Outcome of Allegations              |  | 1996-1997    | 1997-1998    | 1998-1999    | 1999-2000    | 2000-2001    |
|-------------------------------------|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| <b>Public Complaints</b>            | Conciliated                                  | 393          | 137          | 26           | 1            | 45           |
|                                     | Not Conciliated                              | 174          | 33           | 6            | 0            | 21           |
|                                     | Sustained                                    | 199          | 215          | 209          | 115          | 191          |
|                                     | Not sustained                                | 864          | 1,180        | 995          | 810          | 751          |
|                                     | Unfounded                                    | 160          | 111          | 80           | 17           | 31           |
|                                     | Withdrawn                                    | 40           | 77           | 26           | 30           | 23           |
|                                     | No action required                           | 67           | 20           | 50           | 2            | 5            |
|                                     | Complainant unavailable                      | 19           | 27           | 14           | 3            | 15           |
|                                     | Exonerated                                   | 71           | 25           | 24           | 16           | 6            |
|                                     | Commended                                    | 3            | 0            | 0            | 0            | 0            |
|                                     | Not finalised                                | 40           | 438          | 424          | 356          | 402          |
|                                     | <b>Total Public Complaints</b>               | <b>2,030</b> | <b>2,263</b> | <b>1,854</b> | <b>1,350</b> | <b>1,490</b> |
|                                     | <b>Commissioner of Police <sup>(a)</sup></b> | Conciliated  | 3            | 0            | 0            | 0            |
| Not conciliated                     |  | 0            | 0            | 0            | 0            | 0            |
| Sustained                           |  | 177          | 194          | 129          | 136          | 144          |
| Not sustained                       |  | 47           | 54           | 105          | 50           | 43           |
| Unfounded                           |  | 16           | 9            | 8            | 2            | 9            |
| Withdrawn                           |  | 1            | 2            | 1            | 0            | 1            |
| No action required                  |  | 12           | 0            | 22           | 1            | 1            |
| Complainant unavailable             |  | 27           | 0            | 1            | 0            | 0            |
| Exonerated                          |  | 12           | 10           | 7            | 4            | 18           |
| Commended                           |  | 5            | 2            | 0            | 0            | 0            |
| Certificate of merit                |  | 0            | 0            | 1            | 0            | 0            |
| Not finalised                       |  | 8            | 48           | 96           | 60           | 114          |
| <b>Total Commissioner of Police</b> |  | <b>308</b>   | <b>319</b>   | <b>370</b>   | <b>253</b>   | <b>330</b>   |
| <b>Total Outcome of Allegations</b> | <b>2,338</b>                                 | <b>2,582</b> | <b>2,224</b> | <b>1,603</b> | <b>1,820</b> |              |

**Note:**

(a) Inquiries initiated from internally sourced information.

## Time taken to complete internal investigations <sup>(a)</sup>

|   | Standards           | 2000 Target % | Completed % | 2001 Target % | Completed % |
|---|---------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| <b>Major Inquiries Completed</b>        | within 42 days      | 35            | 40.1        | 40            | 44.6        |
|   | within 43-90 days   | 40            | 19.8        | 45            | 16.9        |
|   | within 91-150 days  | 25            | 20.1        | 15            | 20.5        |
|   | within 151-189 days | 0             | 8.2         | 0             | 17.9        |
|   | within 190-321 days | 0             | 11.8        | 0             | 0.0         |
|   | <b>TOTALS</b>       |               | <b>100</b>  | <b>100.0</b>  | <b>100</b>  |
| <b>Local Resolutions <sup>(b)</sup></b> | within 30 days      | 100           | 66.1        | 100           | 54.7        |
|   | within 31-60 days   | 0             | 18.8        | 0             | 24.8        |
|   | within 61-185 days  | 0             | 14.2        | 0             | 11.0        |
|   | within 186-247 days | 0             | 1.0         | 0             | 9.5         |
|   | <b>TOTALS</b>       |               | <b>100</b>  | <b>100.0</b>  | <b>100</b>  |

**Note:**

(a) Table illustrates measurement of performance in time taken to complete the internal investigations as compared with the standards agreed to by the Commissioner of Police and the State Ombudsman in October 1998.

(b) Totals may not equal 100 due to rounding.

**Source:**

Western Australia Police Service, Investigation Information System.



# STATISTICAL SUMMARY ■ ■

## Internal Affairs Unit (includes allegations of serious/improper misconduct or corruption)

| Information Reports                         | 1999-2000  | 2000-2001  |
|---|------------|------------|
| <b>Investigation categories</b>             |            |            |
| Official corruption                         | n.a.       | 33         |
| Unauthorised/inappropriate computer access  | n.a.       | 29         |
| Disclose official secrets                   | n.a.       | 22         |
| Drug-related                                | n.a.       | 30         |
| Improper associations                       | n.a.       | 22         |
| Serious improper misconduct                 | n.a.       | 32         |
| Disciplinary matters                        | n.a.       | 10         |
| Other                                       | n.a.       | 20         |
| Total                                       | n.a.       | 198        |
| Information reports investigated            | 147        | 76         |
| Outsourced for investigation (to districts) | n.a.       | 21         |
| Information reports filed for intelligence  | 83         | 101        |
| <b>TOTALS</b>                               | <b>230</b> | <b>198</b> |

| Investigation Folios relating to investigation categories | 1999-2000  | 2000-2001 |
|---|------------|-----------|
| <b>Investigation categories</b>                           |            |           |
| Official corruption                                       | 50         | 11        |
| Unauthorised/inappropriate computer access                | 33         | 12        |
| Disclose official secrets                                 | 4          | 5         |
| Drug-related  | 25         | 14        |
| Improper associations                                     | 7          | 7         |
| Serious improper misconduct                               | 7          | 17        |
| Disciplinary matters                                      | 21         | 4         |
| <b>TOTALS</b>   | <b>147</b> | <b>70</b> |

## Persons Charged/Sanctioned

| Category        | Number of persons | Number of criminal/disciplinary charges sanctions |
|-----------------|-------------------|---|
| Non-police      | 4                 | 6 criminal charges                                |
| Police officers | 4                 | 38 criminal charges                               |
| Police officers | 14                | 15 disciplinary charges/sanctions                 |

### Note:

n.a. Denotes information not available.

### Source:

Western Australia Police Service, Internal Affairs Unit.



# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## Certification of Financial Statements

The accompanying financial statements of the Western Australia Police Service have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of the *Financial Administration and Audit Act 1985*, from proper accounts and records to present fairly the financial transactions for the year ended 30 June 2001 and the financial position as at 30 June 2001.

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



**B E MATTHEWS**  
COMMISSIONER OF POLICE



**R J BUTCHER**  
A/DIRECTOR OF FINANCE  
(PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING OFFICER)

14 August 2001

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# OPINION OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL



## Auditor General

**To the Parliament of Western Australia**

### **POLICE SERVICE**

### **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2001**

#### **Scope**

I have audited the accounts and financial statements of the Police Service for the year ended June 30, 2001 under the provisions of the Financial Administration and Audit Act 1985.

The Commissioner of Police is responsible for keeping proper accounts and maintaining adequate systems of internal control, preparing and presenting the financial statements, and complying with the Act and other relevant written law. The primary responsibility for the detection, investigation and prevention of irregularities rests with the Commissioner of Police.

My audit was performed in accordance with section 79 of the Act to form an opinion based on a reasonable level of assurance. The audit procedures included examining, on a test basis, the controls exercised by the Police Service to ensure financial regularity in accordance with legislative provisions, evidence to provide reasonable assurance that the amounts and other disclosures in the financial statements are free of material misstatement and the evaluation of accounting policies and significant accounting estimates. These procedures have been undertaken to form an opinion as to whether, in all material respects, the financial statements are presented fairly in accordance with Accounting Standards, other mandatory professional reporting requirements and the Treasurer's Instructions so as to present a view which is consistent with my understanding of the Police Service's financial position, the results of its operations and its cash flows.

The audit opinion expressed below has been formed on the above basis.

#### **Audit Opinion**

In my opinion,

- (i) the controls exercised by the Police Service provide reasonable assurance that the receipt and expenditure of moneys and the acquisition and disposal of property and the incurring of liabilities have been in accordance with legislative provisions; and
- (ii) the Statement of Financial Performance, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Cash Flows, Output Schedule of Expenses and Revenues and Summary of Consolidated Fund Appropriations and Revenue Estimates and the Notes to and forming part of the financial statements are based on proper accounts and present fairly in accordance with applicable Accounting Standards, other mandatory professional reporting requirements and the Treasurer's Instructions, the financial position of the Police Service at June 30, 2001 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'D D R Pearson'.

D D R PEARSON  
AUDITOR GENERAL

September 7, 2001

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

for the year ended 30 June 2001

|   | Notes | 2001<br>\$'000 | 2000<br>\$'000  |
|---|-------|----------------|-----------------|
| <b>COST OF SERVICES</b>   |       |                |                 |
| <b>Expenses from ordinary activities</b>  |       |                |                 |
| Employee-related expenses   | 5(a)  | 372,297        | 370,287         |
| Other expenses from ordinary activities   | 5(b)  | 87,367         | 96,022          |
| Borrowing costs   | 5(c)  | 19             | 28              |
| Depreciation  | 5(d)  | 8,383          | 7,266           |
| Amortisation  | 5(e)  | 359            | 701             |
| Net loss on disposal of non-current assets  | 5(f)  | 67             | 115             |
| <b>Total cost of services</b>   |       | <b>468,492</b> | <b>474,419</b>  |
| <b>Revenue from ordinary activities</b>   |       |                |                 |
| User charges and fees   | 6(a)  | 3,195          | 3,514           |
| Licences  | 6(b)  | 2,839          | 2,702           |
| Donations, sponsorships and grants  | 6(c)  | 2,769          | 1,135           |
| Other revenue from ordinary activities  | 6(d)  | 12,857         | 11,315          |
| Net profit on disposal of non-current assets  | 6(e)  | 23             | 422             |
| <b>Total revenues from ordinary activities</b>  |       | <b>21,683</b>  | <b>19,088</b>   |
| <b>NET COST OF SERVICES</b>   |       |                |                 |
| <b>Revenues from Government</b>   |       |                |                 |
| Government appropriations   | 7(a)  | 471,685        | 428,724         |
| Receipts paid into Consolidated Fund  | 7(b)  | (1,441)        | (814)           |
| Superannuation liabilities assumed by the Treasurer   | 7(c)  | 31,307         | 31,301          |
| Assets assumed/(transferred)  | 7(d)  | 1,174          | -               |
| Resources received free of charge   | 7(e)  | 1,256          | 819             |
| <b>Total Revenues from Government</b>   |       | <b>503,981</b> | <b>460,030</b>  |
| <b>CHANGE IN NET ASSETS</b>   |       |                |                 |
| Net increase/(decrease) in the asset revaluation reserve  | 12(b) | 4,008          | (15,304)        |
| <b>TOTAL CHANGES IN EQUITY OTHER THAN THOSE RESULTING FROM TRANSACTIONS WITH OWNERS AS OWNERS</b> |       |                |                 |
|   | 12(c) | <b>61,180</b>  | <b>(10,605)</b> |

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

as at 30 June 2001

|   | Notes  | 2001<br>\$'000 | 2000<br>\$'000 |
|---|--------|----------------|----------------|
| <b>Current Assets</b>                   |        |                |                |
| Cash assets                             | 8(a)   | 15,073         | 12,856         |
| Restricted cash assets                  | 8(b)   | 2,039          | 1,939          |
| Receivables                             | 8(c)   | 1,693          | 731            |
| Other                                   | 8(d)   | 2,644          | 2,008          |
| <b>Total Current Assets</b>             |        | <b>21,449</b>  | <b>17,534</b>  |
| <b>Non-Current Assets</b>               |        |                |                |
| Property, vehicles, plant and equipment | 9(a)   | 319,435        | 256,614        |
| Other                                   | 9(b)   | 40             | 80             |
| <b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>         |        | <b>319,475</b> | <b>256,694</b> |
| <b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>                     |        | <b>340,924</b> | <b>274,228</b> |
| <b>Current Liabilities</b>              |        |                |                |
| Employee entitlements                   | 10(a)  | 47,258         | 47,409         |
| Payables                                |        | 4,141          | 4,684          |
| Interest-bearing liabilities            | 10(b)  | 205            | 115            |
| Other liabilities                       | 10(c)  | 12,328         | 13,035         |
| <b>Total Current Liabilities</b>        |        | <b>63,932</b>  | <b>65,243</b>  |
| <b>Non-Current Liabilities</b>          |        |                |                |
| Employee entitlements                   | 11(a)  | 58,064         | 51,245         |
| Interest-bearing liabilities            | 10(b)  | -              | 127            |
| <b>Total Non-Current Liabilities</b>    |        | <b>58,064</b>  | <b>51,372</b>  |
| <b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>                |        | <b>121,996</b> | <b>116,615</b> |
| <b>Equity</b>                           |        |                |                |
| Accumulated surplus/(deficiency)        | 12 (a) | 51,050         | (6,257)        |
| Reserves                                | 12 (b) | 167,878        | 163,870        |
| <b>TOTAL EQUITY</b>                     |        | <b>218,928</b> | <b>157,613</b> |
| <b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>     |        | <b>340,924</b> | <b>274,228</b> |

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

# STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

for the year ended 30 June 2001

|  | Notes | 2001<br>\$'000   | 2000<br>\$'000   |
|--|-------|------------------|------------------|
| <b>CASH FLOWS FROM GOVERNMENT</b>                          |       |                  |                  |
| Recurrent appropriations                                   |       | 397,566          | 385,484          |
| Capital appropriations                                     |       | 74,119           | 43,240           |
| Receipts paid into Consolidated Fund                       |       | (1,441)          | (814)            |
| <b>Net Cash provided by Government</b>                     |       | <b>470,244</b>   | <b>427,910</b>   |
| <b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>                |       |                  |                  |
| <b>Payments</b>  |       |                  |                  |
| Employee-related payments                                  |       | (334,300)        | (328,527)        |
| Borrowing costs  |       | (18)             | (34)             |
| GST payments on purchases                                  |       | (14,226)         | -                |
| GST payments to taxation authority                         |       | -                | -                |
| Other payments   |       | (84,936)         | (85,504)         |
|  |       | <b>(433,480)</b> | <b>(414,065)</b> |
| <b>Receipts</b>  |       |                  |                  |
| User charges and fees                                      |       | 3,108            | 3,395            |
| Licences   |       | 2,839            | 2,703            |
| Donation, sponsorships and grants                          |       | 1,242            | 717              |
| GST receipts on purchases                                  |       | 12,621           | -                |
| GST receipts to taxation authority                         |       | 1,002            | -                |
| Other receipts   |       | 10,365           | 11,551           |
|  |       | <b>31,177</b>    | <b>18,366</b>    |
| <b>Net Cash (used in)/provided by operating activities</b> | 13(c) | <b>(402,303)</b> | <b>(395,699)</b> |
| <b>CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>                 |       |                  |                  |
| Payments for the purchase of non-current assets            |       | (65,539)         | (34,111)         |
| Receipts from the sale of non-current assets               |       | 124              | 1,078            |
| <b>Net Cash (used in)/provided by investing activities</b> |       | <b>(65,415)</b>  | <b>(33,033)</b>  |
| <b>CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>                 |       |                  |                  |
| Repayments of Borrowings                                   |       | (209)            | (521)            |
| <b>Net Cash (used in)/provided by financing activities</b> |       | <b>(209)</b>     | <b>(521)</b>     |
| NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH HELD                       |       | 2,317            | (1,343)          |
| OPENING CASH BALANCE                                       |       | 14,795           | 15,892           |
| ADJUSTMENT TO CASH AT THE BEGINNING OF REPORTING PERIOD    |       | -                | 246              |
| <b>CASH ASSETS AT THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR</b>        | 13(a) | <b>17,112</b>    | <b>14,795</b>    |

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements



# SUMMARY OF CONSOLIDATED FUND APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE ESTIMATES for the year ended 30 June 2001

|   | Estimate<br>2001<br>\$'000 | Actual<br>2001<br>\$'000 | Variation<br>2001<br>\$'000 | Estimate<br>2000<br>\$'000 | Actual<br>2000<br>\$'000 | Variation<br>2000<br>\$'000 |
|---|----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <b>RECURRENT</b>  |                            |                          |                             |                            |                          |                             |
| Amount required to fund outputs for the year  | 421,125                    | 427,260                  | 6,135                       | 389,094                    | 402,382                  | 13,288                      |
| Less Retained Revenue - <i>section 23A,</i><br><i>Financial Administration and Audit Act 1985</i> | (26,984)                   | (31,189)                 | (4,205)                     | (11,739)                   | (18,366)                 | (6,627)                     |
| <b>Item 82 Amount provided to fund outputs</b>  | <b>394,141</b>             | <b>396,071</b>           | <b>1,930</b>                | <b>377,355</b>             | <b>384,016</b>           | <b>6,661</b>                |
| <b>Amounts Authorised by Other Statutes</b>   |                            |                          |                             |                            |                          |                             |
| <i>Salaries and Allowances Act 1975</i>   | 1,475                      | 1,495                    | 20                          | 1,168                      | 1,468                    | 300                         |
| <b>Sub-total</b>  | <b>395,616</b>             | <b>397,566</b>           | <b>1,950</b>                | <b>378,523</b>             | <b>385,484</b>           | <b>6,961</b>                |
| Amount required to fund Administered Grants<br>and Transfer Payments                              | -                          | -                        | -                           | 537                        | 99                       | (438)                       |
| Less Retained Revenue - <i>section 23A,</i><br><i>Financial Administration and Audit Act 1985</i> | -                          | -                        | -                           | -                          | (99)                     | (99)                        |
| <b>Sub-total</b>  | <b>-</b>                   | <b>-</b>                 | <b>-</b>                    | <b>537</b>                 | <b>-</b>                 | <b>(537)</b>                |
| <b>Total Recurrent Services</b>   | <b>395,616</b>             | <b>397,566</b>           | <b>1,950</b>                | <b>379,060</b>             | <b>385,484</b>           | <b>6,424</b>                |
| <b>CAPITAL</b>  |                            |                          |                             |                            |                          |                             |
| <b>Item 169 Amount provided for<br/>Capital Services for the year</b>                             | <b>44,790</b>              | <b>74,119</b>            | <b>29,329</b>               | <b>31,240</b>              | <b>43,240</b>            | <b>12,000</b>               |
| <b>GRAND TOTAL</b>  | <b>440,406</b>             | <b>471,685</b>           | <b>31,279</b>               | <b>410,300</b>             | <b>428,724</b>           | <b>18,424</b>               |

This Summary provides the basis for the Explanatory Statement Information requirements of *Treasurer's Instruction 945*, which is located at Note 21.

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

# SUMMARY OF CONSOLIDATED FUND APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE ESTIMATES for the year ended 30 June 2001

|   | Estimate<br>2001<br>\$'000 | Actual<br>2001<br>\$'000 | Variation<br>2001<br>\$'000 | Estimate<br>2000<br>\$'000 | Actual<br>2000<br>\$'000 | Variation<br>2000<br>\$'000 |
|---|----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <b>DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE</b>                             |                            |                          |                             |                            |                          |                             |
| <b>Recurrent</b>  |                            |                          |                             |                            |                          |                             |
| <b>Outputs:</b>   |                            |                          |                             |                            |                          |                             |
| Community Support, Crime Prevention<br>and Public Order   | 135,566                    | 135,445                  | (121)                       | 136,695                    | 126,014                  | (10,681)                    |
| Emergency Management and Co-ordination                    | 8,345                      | 5,756                    | (2,589)                     | 6,241                      | 5,868                    | (373)                       |
| Regulatory and Information Services                       | 20,305                     | 14,186                   | (6,119)                     | 6,339                      | 14,124                   | 7,785                       |
| Traffic Management and Road Safety                        | 72,543                     | 73,611                   | 1,068                       | 72,282                     | 76,427                   | 4,145                       |
| Response to Offences                                      | 41,564                     | 51,432                   | 9,868                       | 48,821                     | 44,682                   | (4,139)                     |
| Investigation of Offences                                 | 104,107                    | 100,055                  | (4,052)                     | 87,719                     | 90,925                   | 3,206                       |
| Services to the Judicial Process                          | 42,030                     | 45,953                   | 3,923                       | 34,519                     | 47,153                   | 12,634                      |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>424,460</b>             | <b>426,438</b>           | <b>1,978</b>                | <b>392,616</b>             | <b>405,193</b>           | <b>12,577</b>               |
| Less Retained Revenue                                     | (26,984)                   | (31,189)                 | (4,205)                     | (11,739)                   | (18,366)                 | (6,627)                     |
| Adjustment for cash balances and other<br>funding sources | (1,860)                    | 2,317                    | 4,177                       | (2,354)                    | (1,343)                  | 1,011                       |
| <b>Sub-total</b>  | <b>395,616</b>             | <b>397,566</b>           | <b>1,950</b>                | <b>378,523</b>             | <b>385,484</b>           | <b>6,961</b>                |
| <b>Administered Transactions</b>                          | -                          | -                        | -                           | 537                        | -                        | 537                         |
| <b>Capital</b>  |                            |                          |                             |                            |                          |                             |
| Capital Expenditure                                       | 44,790                     | 74,119                   | 29,329                      | 31,240                     | 43,240                   | 12,000                      |
| <b>Grand Total of Appropriations</b>                      | <b>440,406</b>             | <b>471,685</b>           | <b>31,279</b>               | <b>410,300</b>             | <b>428,724</b>           | <b>19,498</b>               |
| <b>DETAILS OF REVENUE ESTIMATES</b>                       |                            |                          |                             |                            |                          |                             |
| Revenue disclosed as Administered Revenues                | 650                        | 386                      | (264)                       | 380                        | 308                      | (72)                        |
| Revenues disclosed as Operating Revenues                  |                            |                          |                             |                            |                          |                             |
| - Asset Sales   | 69                         | 112                      | 43                          | 162                        | 814                      | 652                         |
| <b>TOTAL</b>  | <b>719</b>                 | <b>498</b>               | <b>(221)</b>                | <b>542</b>                 | <b>1,122</b>             | <b>580</b>                  |

This Summary provides the basis for the Explanatory Statement Information requirements of *Treasurer's Instruction 945*, which is located at Note 21.

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

# OUTPUT SCHEDULE OF EXPENSES AND REVENUES

for the year ended 30 June 2001

|  | Community Support,<br>Crime Prevention and<br>Public Order |                | Emergency Management<br>and Co-ordination |              | Regulatory and<br>Information Services |                | Traffic Management<br>and Road Safety |                |
|--|--|----------------|---|--------------|--|----------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|
|  | 2001   | 2000           | 2001                                      | 2000         | 2001                                   | 2000           | 2001                                  | 2000           |
|  | \$'000   | \$'000         | \$'000                                    | \$'000       | \$'000                                 | \$'000         | \$'000                                | \$'000         |
| <b>COST OF SERVICES</b>                                |  |                |   |              |  |                |                                       |                |
| <b>Operating Expenses</b>                              |  |                |   |              |  |                |                                       |                |
| Employee-related expenses                              | 118,900  | 115,911        | 4,650                                     | 5,116        | 11,931                                 | 12,632         | 63,902                                | 68,298         |
| Other expenses from<br>ordinary activities             | 26,845   | 29,741         | 1,558                                     | 1,644        | 3,609                                  | 3,838          | 15,596                                | 17,992         |
| Borrowing costs  | 1  | 10             | -   | -            | -                                      | 1              | -                                     | 5              |
| Depreciation   | 2,849  | 2,334          | 247                                       | 249          | 289                                    | 202            | 1,764                                 | 1,819          |
| Amortisation   | 131  | 275            | 4   | 2            | 14                                     | 81             | 45                                    | 63             |
| Net loss on disposal of<br>non-current assets          | 13   | 25             | -   | 41           | 2                                      | 1              | 31                                    | 11             |
| <b>Total Cost of Services</b>                          | <b>148,739</b>   | <b>148,296</b> | <b>6,459</b>                              | <b>7,052</b> | <b>15,845</b>                          | <b>16,755</b>  | <b>81,338</b>                         | <b>88,188</b>  |
| <b>Operating Revenue</b>                               |  |                |   |              |  |                |                                       |                |
| User charges and fees                                  | (460)  | (666)          | (35)                                      | (59)         | (470)                                  | (515)          | (1,226)                               | (1,283)        |
| Licences   | (533)  | (127)          | (44)                                      | (4)          | (1,312)                                | (2,202)        | (139)                                 | (7)            |
| Donations, sponsorships and grants                     | (884)  | (627)          | (38)                                      | (18)         | (100)                                  | (46)           | (453)                                 | (124)          |
| Other revenue from ordinary<br>activities              | (3,040)  | (2,728)        | (125)                                     | (120)        | (367)                                  | (407)          | (4,825)                               | (4,368)        |
| Net profit on disposal of<br>non-current assets        | (8)  | (132)          | -   | (77)         | (1)                                    | (11)           | (4)                                   | (49)           |
| <b>Total Revenue</b>                                   | <b>(4,925)</b>   | <b>(4,280)</b> | <b>(242)</b>                              | <b>(278)</b> | <b>(2,250)</b>                         | <b>(3,181)</b> | <b>(6,647)</b>                        | <b>(5,831)</b> |
| <b>NET COST OF SERVICES</b>                            | <b>143,814</b>   | <b>144,016</b> | <b>6,217</b>                              | <b>6,774</b> | <b>13,595</b>                          | <b>13,574</b>  | <b>74,691</b>                         | <b>82,357</b>  |
| <b>Revenue from Government</b>                         |  |                |   |              |  |                |                                       |                |
| Government appropriations                              | 151,824  | 135,625        | 6,562                                     | 6,388        | 14,352                                 | 12,783         | 78,852                                | 77,559         |
| Receipts paid into Consolidated Fund                   | (466)  | (260)          | (20)                                      | (12)         | (43)                                   | (24)           | (240)                                 | (144)          |
| Superannuation liabilities<br>assumed by the Treasurer | 9,952  | 9,671          | 382                                       | 422          | 1,028                                  | 1,085          | 5,731                                 | 6,129          |
| Assets assumed/(transferred)                           | 377  | -              | 17  | -            | 35                                     | -              | 196                                   | -              |
| Resources received free of charge                      | 188  | 180            | 7   | 2            | 203                                    | 280            | 42                                    | 31             |
| <b>Total Revenue from<br/>Government</b>               | <b>161,875</b>   | <b>145,216</b> | <b>6,948</b>                              | <b>6,800</b> | <b>15,575</b>                          | <b>14,124</b>  | <b>84,581</b>                         | <b>83,575</b>  |
| <b>CHANGE IN NET ASSETS</b>                            | <b>18,061</b>  | <b>1,200</b>   | <b>731</b>                                | <b>26</b>    | <b>1,980</b>                           | <b>550</b>     | <b>9,890</b>                          | <b>1,218</b>   |

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

# OUTPUT SCHEDULE OF EXPENSES AND REVENUES

for the year ended 30 June 2001

|   | Response to Offences |                | Investigation of Offences |                | Services to the Judicial Process |                | TOTAL           |                 |
|---|----------------------|----------------|---------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|   | 2001<br>\$'000       | 2000<br>\$'000 | 2001<br>\$'000            | 2000<br>\$'000 | 2001<br>\$'000                   | 2000<br>\$'000 | 2001<br>\$'000  | 2000<br>\$'000  |
| <b>COST OF SERVICES</b>                             |                      |                |                           |                |                                  |                |                 |                 |
| <b>Operating Expenses</b>                           |                      |                |                           |                |                                  |                |                 |                 |
| Employee-related expenses                           | 45,373               | 40,776         | 87,249                    | 83,758         | 40,292                           | 43,796         | 372,297         | 370,287         |
| Other expenses from ordinary activities             | 10,062               | 10,916         | 20,458                    | 21,206         | 9,239                            | 10,685         | 87,367          | 96,022          |
| Borrowing costs                                     | 17                   | 3              | 1                         | 6              | -                                | 3              | 19              | 28              |
| Depreciation  | 858                  | 658            | 1,686                     | 1,331          | 690                              | 673            | 8,383           | 7,266           |
| Amortisation  | 39                   | 67             | 77                        | 140            | 49                               | 73             | 359             | 701             |
| Net loss on disposal of non-current assets          | 3                    | 11             | 13                        | 21             | 5                                | 5              | 67              | 115             |
| <b>Total Cost of Services</b>                       | <b>56,352</b>        | <b>52,431</b>  | <b>109,484</b>            | <b>106,462</b> | <b>50,275</b>                    | <b>55,235</b>  | <b>468,492</b>  | <b>474,419</b>  |
| <b>Operating Revenue</b>                            |                      |                |                           |                |                                  |                |                 |                 |
| User charges and fees                               | (91)                 | (102)          | (764)                     | (547)          | (149)                            | (342)          | (3,195)         | (3,514)         |
| Licences  | (58)                 | (38)           | (472)                     | (143)          | (281)                            | (181)          | (2,839)         | (2,702)         |
| Donations, sponsorships and grants                  | (309)                | (81)           | (658)                     | (164)          | (327)                            | (75)           | (2,769)         | (1,135)         |
| Other revenue from ordinary activities              | (1,130)              | (906)          | (2,323)                   | (1,860)        | (1,047)                          | (926)          | (12,857)        | (11,315)        |
| Net profit on disposal of non-current assets        | (3)                  | (38)           | (5)                       | (82)           | (2)                              | (33)           | (23)            | (422)           |
| <b>Total Revenue</b>                                | <b>(1,591)</b>       | <b>(1,165)</b> | <b>(4,222)</b>            | <b>(2,796)</b> | <b>(1,806)</b>                   | <b>(1,557)</b> | <b>(21,683)</b> | <b>(19,088)</b> |
| <b>NET COST OF SERVICES</b>                         | <b>54,761</b>        | <b>51,266</b>  | <b>105,262</b>            | <b>103,666</b> | <b>48,469</b>                    | <b>53,678</b>  | <b>446,809</b>  | <b>455,331</b>  |
| <b>Revenue from Government</b>                      |                      |                |                           |                |                                  |                |                 |                 |
| Government appropriations                           | 57,809               | 48,260         | 111,119                   | 97,584         | 51,167                           | 50,525         | 471,685         | 428,724         |
| Receipts paid into Consolidated Fund                | (176)                | (92)           | (340)                     | (185)          | (156)                            | (97)           | (1,441)         | (814)           |
| Superannuation liabilities assumed by the Treasurer | 3,725                | 3,354          | 7,262                     | 6,952          | 3,227                            | 3,688          | 31,307          | 31,301          |
| Assets assumed/(transferred)                        | 144                  | -              | 277                       | -              | 128                              | -              | 1,174           | -               |
| Resources received free of charge                   | 300                  | 21             | 280                       | 274            | 236                              | 31             | 1,256           | 819             |
| <b>Total Revenue from Government</b>                | <b>61,802</b>        | <b>51,543</b>  | <b>118,598</b>            | <b>104,625</b> | <b>54,602</b>                    | <b>54,147</b>  | <b>503,981</b>  | <b>460,030</b>  |
| <b>CHANGE IN NET ASSETS</b>                         | <b>7,041</b>         | <b>277</b>     | <b>13,336</b>             | <b>959</b>     | <b>6,133</b>                     | <b>469</b>     | <b>57,172</b>   | <b>4,699</b>    |

# NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 30 June 2001

## 1. MISSION AND FUNDING

The mission of the Western Australia Police Service (Police Service) and the outcome of its policing activities is *in partnership with the community, create a safer and more secure Western Australia by providing quality police services.*

The Police Service is predominantly funded by Parliamentary appropriations. It provides the following services on a fee-for-service basis: vehicle escorts, photographic reproductions, police clearance certificates, security services, private prosecution reports, freedom of information reports, conviction records and crash information. The fees charged are determined on a cost-recovery basis.

In the process of reporting on the Police Service as a single entity, all intra-entity transactions and balances have been eliminated.

## 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The following accounting policies have been adopted in the preparation of the financial statements. Unless otherwise stated, these policies are consistent with those adopted in the previous year.

### (a) General Statement

The financial statements constitute a general purpose financial report which has been prepared in accordance with *Australian Accounting Standards* and *Urgent Issues Group (UIG) Consensus Views* as applied by the *Treasurer's Instructions*. Several of these are modified by the *Treasurer's Instructions* to vary the application, disclosure, format and wording. The *Financial Administration and Audit Act 1985* and the *Treasurer's Instructions* are legislative provisions governing the preparation of financial statements and take precedence over *Australian Accounting Standards* and *UIG Consensus Views*. The modifications are intended to fulfil the requirements of general application to the public sector together with the need for greater disclosure and also to satisfy accountability requirements.

If any such modification has a material or significant financial effect upon the reported results, details of that modification and where practicable, the resulting financial effect is disclosed in individual notes to these financial statements.

### Basis of Accounting

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with *Australian Accounting Standard AAS 29*. The statements have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting using the historical cost convention, with the following exceptions, which are stated at valuation:

- Certain non-current assets which subsequent to initial recognition, have been measured on the fair value basis in accordance with the option under AAS 38 (5.1) [refer note i];
- Inventories - refer note (j);
- Long service leave and leave liabilities - measured at the present value of expected future payments - refer note (k).

Administered Assets, Liabilities, Expenses and Revenues are not integral to the agency in carrying out its functions and are disclosed in notes to the financial statements, forming part of the general purpose financial report of the Police Service. The administered items are disclosed on the same basis as is described above for the financial statements of the agency. The Administered Assets, Liabilities, Expenses and Revenues are those which the government requires the agency to administer on its behalf. The assets do not render any service potential or future economic benefits of the Department, and the expenses and revenues are not attributable to the Department.

As the Administered Assets, Liabilities, Expenses and Revenues are not recognised in the principal financial statements of the Department, the disclosure requirements of *Australian Accounting Standard AAS 33*, "Presentation and Disclosure of Financial Instruments", are not applied to administered transactions.



# NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 30 June 2001

## 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### (b) Appropriations

Appropriations in the nature of revenue, whether recurrent or capital, are recognised as revenues in the period in which the Department 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. Appropriations which are repayable to the Treasurer are recognised as liabilities.

### (c) Net Appropriation Determination

Pursuant to section 23A of the *Financial Administration and Audit Act 1985*, the net appropriation determination by the Treasurer provides for retention of the following moneys received by the Police Service:

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

Retained revenues may only be applied to the outputs specified in the 2000-01 Budget Statements.

Details of retained revenues are disclosed in the Summary of Consolidated Fund Appropriations and Revenue Estimates.

### (d) Grants and Other Contributions Revenue

Grants, donations, gifts and other non-reciprocal contributions are recognised as revenue when the Police Service obtains control over the assets comprising the contributions. Control is normally obtained upon their receipt.

Contributions 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.

Where contributions recognised as revenues during the reporting period were obtained on the condition that they be expended in a particular manner or used over a particular period, and those conditions were un-discharged as at the reporting date, the nature of, and amounts pertaining to, those undischarged conditions are disclosed in the notes to the Financial Statements.

In previous financial years, any Commonwealth grant income unspent at the end of the financial year was reported against income in advance. During 2000-01, it was highlighted that this treatment may not have been consistent with the provisions of *Australian Accounting Standard AAS 29*. Other than grant moneys received for the Firearms Buyback, all other Commonwealth Grants received did not comply with the provisions of AAS 29 paragraph 10.12. These receipts are now recognised in the year of receipt irrespective if the amounts have been spent. As a result, the controlled financial statements have been amended with \$1.45 million of income in advance written back to revenue. Refer Note 6(c).

### (e) Administered Resources and Trusts

The Police Service administers, but does not control certain resources on behalf of the Western Australian State Government. Administered revenues include Commonwealth Grants where the agency acts as a conduit for the transfer of funds, regulatory fines income collected on behalf of the State Government and the sale of lost and stolen property. Administered expenses include transfer payments made in accordance with criteria as determined by the State Government.

Although the Police Service is accountable for the transactions involving administered resources, it does not have the discretion to deploy such resources for the achievement of Police Service objectives. In the administration of these resources, the Police Service acts only on behalf of the State Government.

The accrual basis of accounting has been adopted in accounting for administered transactions.

# NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 30 June 2001

## 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### (f) Moneys Held in Trust

The Police Service receives money in a trustee capacity in the form of Found Money, Stolen Money and Proceeds From Crime. As the Police Service only performs a custodial role in respect of these moneys, and because the moneys cannot be used for achievement of the agency's objectives, they are not brought to account in the Financial Statements, but are reported within the notes to the Financial Statements.

### (g) Recognition of Assets

Assets controlled by the Police Service at the date of reporting have been recognised at either written down current cost or written down historical cost, depending on the most reliable basis for measurement. Current cost means the lowest current market price of an identical or similar asset.

Assets acquired at no cost, or for nominal consideration are initially recognised as assets and revenues at their fair value at the date of acquisition. Fair value means the amount for which an asset could be exchanged between a knowledgeable willing buyer, and a knowledgeable willing seller, in an arm's length transaction.

Land vested within the Police Service is capitalised irrespective of value. All other assets are capitalised when their current cost, historical cost or fair value is \$5,000 or more.

During the 2000-01 financial year, the following policy changes were implemented:

- In previous financial years, the agency reported at valuation those items acquired by way of donation and the initial recognition of assets as a consequence of the introduction of accrual reporting. For the purposes of compliance with AAS 38, all asset classes other than land and buildings have been considered at cost in 2000-01. These items were initially recognised as assets and revenues at the date of acquisition and therefore the change in reporting from "at valuation" to "at cost" has had no impact on the Financial Statements.
- During the implementation of the accrual financial accounting system in 1998-99, the valuation for dogs and horses were removed from the financial reporting requirements, but remained in the Police Service's equipment register. This policy was revisited during this financial year, and these items were recognised at the value maintained within the equipment register, totalling \$394,000. In subsequent periods, these items were revalued in accordance with AAS 38, [refer note (i)].

# NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 30 June 2001

## 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### (h) Depreciation of Non-Current Assets

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.

Depreciation is provided for on either a straight-line basis net of residual values or on straight line as is the case for Buildings, Software and Livestock. Depreciation rates are reviewed annually and the useful lives for each class of depreciable asset are:

| <b>Class of Assets</b>            | <b>2000-01</b> |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| Buildings                         | 50 years       |
| Transportables                    | 20 years       |
| Vehicles                          |                |
| - Motor Vehicles and Cycles       | 5 years        |
| - All Other Vehicles              | 7 years        |
| Aircraft and Vessels              |                |
| - Aircraft                        | 20 years       |
| - Vessels                         | 10 to 15 years |
| Computing and Office Equipment    |                |
| - Computing Software and Hardware | 4 to 8 years   |
| - Office Equipment                | 7 years        |
| - Furniture and Fittings          | 10 years       |
| - Communication Equipment         | 7 years        |
| Livestock                         |                |
| - Livestock                       | 8 to 20 years  |
| Other Plant and Equipment         |                |
| - Radio Equipment                 | 7 years        |
| - Audio-visual Equipment          | 7 years        |
| - Firearms Equipment              | 10 years       |
| - Photographic Equipment          | 8 years        |
| - Traffic Equipment               | 8 years        |
| - Scientific Equipment            | 10 years       |
| - Other Plant and Equipment       | 10 years       |

Artworks controlled by the Police Service 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.

# NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 30 June 2001

## 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### (i) Revaluation of Land, Buildings, Aircraft, Vessels and Livestock

The Police Service has revised its policy for revaluing its assets in accordance with AAS 38. In previous financial years, only land and buildings were subject to revaluations. This has been expanded to include the asset classes of Aircraft, Vessels and Livestock.

Land has been valued at *current-use value* or *market value*. Buildings, aircraft, vessels and livestock have been valued at *current-use value*, which is determined by using the current replacement value less any accumulated depreciation. The valuation is in accordance with independent valuations undertaken by the Valuer General's Office. *Current-use value* is based on the value of the land in its present capacity, taking into account any restrictions or limitations placed on the asset as a result of its use. *Market value* is based on the amount that a given asset is likely to realise, assuming sale on the open market. The effective date of the valuation is 1 July 2000. The next valuation will be performed in 2001.

Assets acquired during the reporting period are reported at cost.

### (j) Inventories

Inventories have been valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Reported holdings have been confirmed through an annual stocktake.

### (k) Employee Leave Entitlements

All vesting employee entitlements, including annual leave and long service leave, have been recognised as liabilities in the financial statements.

#### **Annual leave**

The provision for annual leave represents the present amount that the Police Service has an obligation to pay resulting from employees' services provided up to 30 June. This entitlement is recognised at current remuneration rates and does not include annual leave loading.

Annual leave loading is reported as accrued expenses as payment is made annually irrespective of whether leave is taken.

#### **Long service leave**

A liability for long service leave is recognised, and is measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date. Consideration is given, when assessing expected future payments, to expected future wage and salary levels, including relevant on-costs, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using interest rates to obtain the estimated future cash outflows.

The provision is consistent with the requirements of *Australian Accounting Standard AAS 30, "Accounting for Employee Entitlements"*.

#### **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 to 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 at current remuneration rates.

#### **Special paid leave**

The provision for special paid leave represents the negotiated leave entitlement to Sworn Officers who previously accrued long service leave on a ten-year basis prior to the accrual period changing to seven years.

#### **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.

# NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 30 June 2001

## 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### (l) Superannuation

Staff may contribute to the Superannuation and Family Benefits Act Scheme, a defined benefit pension scheme, or to the Gold State Superannuation Scheme, a defined benefit and lump sum scheme. Both schemes are now closed to new members. All staff who do not contribute to either of these schemes become non-contributory members of the West State Superannuation Scheme, an accumulation fund complying with the Commonwealth Government's *Superannuation Guarantee (Administration) Act 1992*. The employer's portion of liability under all these schemes is assumed by the Treasurer.

The superannuation expense comprises the following elements:

- (i) Change in the unfunded employer's liability in respect of current employees who are members of the Superannuation and Family Benefits Act Scheme and current employees who accrued a benefit on transfer from that Scheme to the Gold State Superannuation Scheme; and
- (ii) Notional employer contributions which would have been paid to the Gold State Superannuation Scheme and West State Superannuation Scheme if the Police Service had made concurrent employer contributions to those schemes.

The superannuation expense does not include payment of pensions to retirees as this does not constitute part of the cost of services provided by the Police Service in the current year.

(The total unfunded liability for pensions and transfer benefits assumed by the Treasurer at 30 June 2001 in respect of current employees is \$85.71 million (1999-2000 - \$88.71 million) and for pensions payable to retirees, an amount of \$205.24 million (1999-2000 - \$197.36 million).)

### (m) Leases

The Police Service's rights and obligations under finance leases, which are leases that effectively transfer to the Police Service substantially all of the risks and benefits incident to ownership of the leased items, are initially recognised as assets and liabilities equal in amount to the present value of the minimum lease payments. The assets are disclosed as plant, equipment and vehicles under lease, and are amortised to the operating statement over the period during which the Police Service is expected to benefit from use of the leased assets. Minimum lease payments are allocated between interest expense and reduction of the lease liability, according to the interest rate implicit in the lease.

Finance lease liabilities are allocated between current and non-current components. The principal component of lease payments due on or before the end of the succeeding year is disclosed as a current liability, and the remainder of the lease liability is disclosed as a non-current liability.

The Police Service has entered into a number of operating lease arrangements for buildings and office equipment where the lessors effectively retain all of the risks and benefits incident to ownership of the items held under the operating leases. Equal instalments of the lease payments are charged to the operating statement over the lease term as this is representative of the pattern of benefits to be derived from the leased property.

### (n) Receivables

Receivables are generally recognised at the time of invoice. The collection period for receivables is 28 days and is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Debts, which are known to be uncollectable are written off. A provision for doubtful debts is derived by analysing historical trends of receivables and bad debts.

### (o) Accrued Salaries

Accrued salaries suspense account consists of amounts paid annually into a suspense account over a period of ten financial years to largely meet the additional cash outflow 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 represent the amount due to staff but unpaid at the end of the financial year, as the end of the last pay period for that financial year does not coincide with the end of the financial year. Accrued salaries are settled within a few days of the financial year's end. The Police Service considers the carrying amount of accrued salaries to be equivalent to the net fair value.



# NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 30 June 2001

## 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### (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. Payables are generally settled within the requirements of the *Treasurer's Instructions*.

The settlement period for payables is 30 days.

### (q) Resources Received Free of Charge or For Nominal Value

Resources received free of charge or for nominal value, which can be reliably measured are recognised as revenues and expense as appropriate at fair value.

### (r) Revenue Recognition

Revenue from the sale of goods and disposal of other assets and the rendering of services, is recognised when the Police Service has passed control of the goods or other assets or delivery of the service to the customer.

### (s) Comparative Figures

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

### (t) Net Fair Values of Financial Assets and Liabilities

Monetary financial assets and liabilities not traded in an organised financial market are valued at an approximate net market value.

## 3. DISCLOSURES REGARDING INFORMATION INCLUDED IN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following matters should be noted when reviewing the Financial Statements:

#### (i) Implementation of Accrual Accounting

The 2000-01 Financial Statements have been prepared through an accrual-based, integrated financial management system.

#### (ii) Resources provided free of charge

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. The process of identifying and valuing these resources was commenced in 1997-98, through a preliminary survey conducted across the agency. The expected progress has been hindered due mainly to the priority given to the implementation of a Resource Management Information System and the Financial Reforms. Further progress on this issue will be made during 2001-02.

#### (iii) Firearms Library

The Police Service controls a firearms library for operational use. A valuation for this library was unavailable at 30 June and therefore not recognised in the Statement of Financial Position. As the capitalisation threshold is \$5,000, the value is considered to be immaterial.

# NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 30 June 2001

## 4. OUTPUTS OF THE POLICE SERVICE

Information about the Police Service's outputs, and the expense and revenues which are reliably attributable to those outputs are set out in the Outputs Schedule. Information about expenses, revenues, assets and liabilities administered by the Police Service are given in the schedule of Administered Expenses and Revenues and the Schedule of Administered Assets and Liabilities

The Police Service's outputs and their outcomes are:

- **Community Support, Crime Prevention and Public Order**  
A level of public safety and security in which individuals are confident to go about their daily activities.
- **Emergency Management and Co-ordination**  
A level of public safety and security in which individuals are confident to go about their daily activities.
- **Regulatory and Information Services**  
A level of public safety and security in which individuals are confident to go about their daily activities.
- **Traffic Management and Road Safety**  
Road-users behave safely.
- **Response to Offences**  
Individuals committing offences are brought before the justice system.
- **Investigation of Offences**  
Individuals committing offences are brought before the justice system.
- **Services to the Judicial Process**  
Individuals committing offences are brought before the justice system.

# NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 30 June 2001

|   | 2001<br>\$'000 | 2000<br>\$'000 |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| <b>5. EXPENSES FROM ORDINARY OPERATIONS</b>   |                |                |
| (a) EMPLOYEE-RELATED EXPENSES COMPRISE THE FOLLOWING:   |                |                |
| Salaries and wages  | 273,259        | 269,567        |
| Leave Expenses  | 45,797         | 46,532         |
| Superannuation  | 31,338         | 31,354         |
| Employee housing  | 10,511         | 10,921         |
| Relocation and relieving expenses   | 3,260          | 2,787          |
| Fringe benefits tax   | 1,950          | 2,908          |
| Uniforms and medical expenses   | 4,067          | 3,708          |
| Other   | 2,115          | 2,510          |
|   | <b>372,297</b> | <b>370,287</b> |
| Note: Where categories of expenses adopted for reporting in 2000-01 differ from those used in 1999-2000, the comparative figures for 1999-2000 have been adjusted to enhance comparability. |                |                |
| (b) OTHER EXPENSES FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES COMPRISE THE FOLLOWING:   |                |                |
| Repairs and maintenance   | 12,106         | 13,301         |
| Rental, leases and hire   | 15,181         | 13,940         |
| Fuels, oils, insurances and licences  | 11,434         | 10,926         |
| Other services and contracts  | 21,508         | 22,893         |
| Communication costs   | 6,254          | 5,283          |
| Electricity, water and rates  | 4,237          | 4,059          |
| Travel and fares  | 3,820          | 3,715          |
| Equipment acquisitions  | 2,594          | 5,348          |
| Doubtful debts  | 137            | 86             |
| Bad debts   | -              | 52             |
| Services received free of charge  | 1,256          | 819            |
| Grants, subsidies and transfer payments   | 1,047          | 1,594          |
| Consumables   | 4,480          | 3,554          |
| Abnormal Expenses classified separately in 1999-2000 (refer below)  | -              | 9,116          |
| Other expenses from ordinary activities   | 3,313          | 1,336          |
|   | <b>87,367</b>  | <b>96,022</b>  |
| ABNORMAL EXPENSES COMPRISE THE FOLLOWING:   |                |                |
| Amounts written-off from works in progress  | -              | 6,943          |
| Buildings demolished for new police complexes   | -              | 2,027          |
| Net capitalisation of items previously expensed   | -              | 146            |
|   | -              | 9,116          |
| Note: Where categories of expenses adopted for reporting in 2000-01 differ from those used in 1999-2000, the comparative figures for 1999-2000 have been adjusted to enhance comparability. |                |                |

# NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 30 June 2001

|   | 2001<br>\$'000 | 2000<br>\$'000 |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| <b>5. EXPENSES FROM ORDINARY OPERATIONS</b> (continued)                 |                |                |
| (c) BORROWING COSTS COMPRISE THE FOLLOWING:                             |                |                |
| Finance lease payments  | 19             | 28             |
|   | <b>19</b>      | <b>28</b>      |
| (d) DEPRECIATION IS CHARGED AS FOLLOWS:                                 |                |                |
| Buildings   | 2,972          | 3,617          |
| Vehicles  | 594            | 790            |
| Computing and office equipment  | 2,977          | 947            |
| Aircraft and vessels  | 309            | 223            |
| Livestock   | 164            | -              |
| Other plant and equipment   | 1,367          | 1,689          |
|   | <b>8,383</b>   | <b>7,266</b>   |
| (e) AMORTISATION IS CHARGED AS FOLLOWS:                                 |                |                |
| Leased equipment  | 77             | 274            |
| Leasehold improvements  | 282            | 427            |
|   | <b>359</b>     | <b>701</b>     |
| (f) NET LOSS ON DISPOSAL OF NON-CURRENT ASSETS COMPRISES THE FOLLOWING: |                |                |
| Cost of assets disposed   | 322            | 268            |
| Less accumulated depreciation   | (158)          | (42)           |
|   | 164            | 226            |
| Proceeds from sale of assets  | 97             | 111            |
|   | <b>67</b>      | <b>115</b>     |

# NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 30 June 2001

|  | 2001<br>\$'000 | 2000<br>\$'000 |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| <b>6. REVENUES</b>   |                |                |
| (a) USER CHARGES AND FEES COMPRISE THE FOLLOWING:                          |                |                |
| Vehicle escorts  | 999            | 1,155          |
| Gold stealing  | 376            | 386            |
| Seconded personnel   | 373            | 513            |
| Clearance certificates   | 760            | 794            |
| Crash information  | 149            | 138            |
| Family law court security  | 30             | 61             |
| Other  | 508            | 467            |
|  | <b>3,195</b>   | <b>3,514</b>   |
| (b) LICENCES COMPRISE THE FOLLOWING:                                       |                |                |
| Firearms   | 2,155          | 2,157          |
| Security and related activities  | 563            | 433            |
| Pawnbrokers and secondhand dealers   | 121            | 112            |
|  | <b>2,839</b>   | <b>2,702</b>   |
| (c) DONATIONS, SPONSORSHIPS AND GRANTS COMPRISE THE FOLLOWING:             |                |                |
| Grants from Government   |                |                |
| Grants from Commonwealth Government  |                |                |
| Police Recruit Traineeship Program   | 694            | 394            |
| National Campaign Against Drug Abuse                                       | 146            | 133            |
| National Community-based Approach to Drug Law Enforcement                  | 3              | 43             |
| Aboriginal-Police Relations, Employment and Training                       | -              | 21             |
| Standing Action Committee for Protection Against Violence                  | 80             | 54             |
| Personal Computer Community Organisation Prevention System                 | -              | 27             |
| Grants received in prior financial year but recognised this financial year | 1,446          | -              |
|  | 2,369          | 672            |
| Grants from State Government   |                |                |
| Roadwise Defensive Driving Program   | 6              | 5              |
|  | 6              | 5              |
|  | <b>2,375</b>   | <b>677</b>     |
| Sponsorships and Donations   |                |                |
| Sponsorships   | 293            | 300            |
| Cash donations   | 7              | 18             |
| Non-cash donations   | 94             | 140            |
|  | <b>394</b>     | <b>458</b>     |
|  | <b>2,769</b>   | <b>1,135</b>   |



# NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 30 June 2001

|  | 2001<br>\$'000 | 2000<br>\$'000 |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| <b>6. REVENUES</b> (continued)   |                |                |
| (d) OTHER REVENUES FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES COMPRISE THE FOLLOWING:      |                |                |
| Employee rental contributions  | 3,455          | 3,133          |
| Executive vehicle contributions  | 92             | 88             |
| Road Trauma Trust contributions  | 3,214          | 4,401          |
| Community Policing Fund contributions                                    | 404            | 563            |
| Other contributions  | 1,347          | 561            |
| Cost recovery and other non-fee recoups                                  | 1,581          | 1,423          |
| Proceeds from Sale of Equipment items                                    | 250            | 227            |
| Other revenues from ordinary activities                                  | 2,514          | 919            |
|  | <b>12,857</b>  | <b>11,315</b>  |
| (e) NET PROFIT ON DISPOSAL OF NON-CURRENT ASSETS COMPRISE THE FOLLOWING: |                |                |
| Cost of assets disposed  | 192            | 1,594          |
| Less accumulated depreciation  | (188)          | (1,048)        |
|  | 4              | 546            |
| Proceeds from sale   | 27             | 968            |
|  | <b>23</b>      | <b>422</b>     |
| <b>7. REVENUES FROM GOVERNMENT</b>                                       |                |                |
| (a) GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS COMPRISE THE FOLLOWING:                    |                |                |
| Recurrent  | 396,071        | 384,016        |
| Capital  |                |                |
| Police buildings program   | 53,105         | 19,290         |
| Land acquisition program   | 129            | 217            |
| Motor vehicle replacement program  | 1,152          | 997            |
| Equipment purchase and replacement                                       | 3,016          | 3,246          |
| Information Technology Management  | 16,063         | 18,527         |
| Other works  | 654            | 963            |
|  | 74,119         | 43,240         |
| <i>Salaries and Allowances Act 1975</i>                                  | 1,495          | 1,468          |
|  | <b>471,685</b> | <b>428,724</b> |
| (b) RECEIPTS PAID INTO CONSOLIDATED FUND COMPRISE THE FOLLOWING:         |                |                |
| Proceeds from sale of vehicles   | 112            | 814            |
| Proceeds from sale of asset seeking retention                            | 262            | -              |
| Contributions received on capital projects                               | 1,067          | -              |
|  | <b>1,441</b>   | <b>814</b>     |

# NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 30 June 2001

|  | 2001<br>\$'000 | 2000<br>\$'000 |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| <b>7. REVENUES FROM GOVERNMENT (continued)</b>   |                |                |
| (c) THE FOLLOWING LIABILITY HAS BEEN ASSUMED BY THE TREASURER DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR:   |                |                |
| Superannuation   | 31,307         | 31,301         |
|  | <b>31,307</b>  | <b>31,301</b>  |
| (d) ASSETS ASSUMED/TRANSFERRED COMPRISES OF THE FOLLOWING  |                |                |
| Assets Assumed   | 1,174          | -              |
|  | <b>1,174</b>   | <b>-</b>       |
| (e) RESOURCES RECEIVED FREE OF CHARGE DETERMINED ON THE BASIS OF THE FOLLOWING ESTIMATES PROVIDED BY AGENCIES:   |                |                |
| Audit services provided by the Office of the Auditor General   | 85             | 80             |
| Labour relation services provided by the Department of Productivity and Labour Relations   | 12             | 12             |
| Leased management services provided by the Government Property Office  | 33             | 34             |
| Property valuations provided by the Valuer General's Office  | 24             | 25             |
| Recruitment services provided by the Ministry of the Premier and Cabinet Public Sector Management Division   | 1              | 2              |
| Forensic pathology and medical board assessments provided by the Health Department of Western Australia  | 3              | 2              |
| Titles search provided by the Department of Land Administration  | 824            | 428            |
| Firearm licensing services provided by the Department of Transport   | 274            | 236            |
|  | <b>1,256</b>   | <b>819</b>     |
| <b>8. CURRENT ASSETS</b>   |                |                |
| (a) CASH ASSETS COMPRISE THE FOLLOWING:  |                |                |
| <b>Accrued Salaries Suspense Account</b>   | 8,561          | 6,966          |
| Pursuant to section 27 (2) of the <i>Financial Administration and Audit Act 1985</i> , amounts are annually transferred to this Trust to provide for the payment of a 27th pay period occurring every ten years.                                 |                |                |
| <b>Receipts in Suspense</b>  | 240            | 686            |
| Receipts in suspense refer to moneys 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. |                |                |
| <b>Operating Account</b>   | 6,045          | 4,977          |
| Amounts appropriated and any revenues subject to net appropriation determinations are deposited into this account, all payments are made from this account.  |                |                |
| <b>Advances</b>  | 227            | 227            |
| Advances include permanent and temporary advances allocated to areas within the Police Service.  |                |                |
|  | <b>15,073</b>  | <b>12,856</b>  |

# NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 30 June 2001

|   | 2001<br>\$'000 | 2000<br>\$'000 |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| <b>8. CURRENT ASSETS</b> (continued)  |                |                |
| (b) RESTRICTED CASH ASSETS COMPRISE THE FOLLOWING:  |                |                |
| Being those cash assets, the uses of which are restricted, wholly or partly, by regulations or externally imposed requirements:   |                |                |
| <b>Police Recruit Traineeship Fund</b><br>To hold grant moneys received from the Commonwealth for the funding of the Recruit Traineeship Program.   | 1,532          | 1,280          |
| <b>National Campaign Against Drug Abuse</b><br>To hold grant moneys received from the Commonwealth and the Police Service for the funding of law enforcement programs relating to alcohol and drug use.   | 202            | 145            |
| <b>Community Policing Fund</b><br>To hold moneys received from the Department of Transport being a 50 per cent share of the net profit from the sale of special series registration plates.   | 124            | 28             |
| <b>Police Youth Drug Strategy Project (GURD)</b><br>To hold unspent money received from Bunnings in relation to the Police Youth Drug Strategy Project.   | 42             | 47             |
| <b>Moneys held for Rewards</b><br>To hold moneys received by the Police Service from the private sector for the purpose of issuing rewards.   | 12             | 12             |
| <b>Extradition Fund</b><br>To hold moneys received by the Police Service from the private sector to extradite persons who the agency would not otherwise pursue.  | 5              | 5              |
| <b>Leave For Employees Transferred from Other Government Agencies</b><br>To hold moneys received from other government agencies in relation to employees transferring to the Police Service. The money relates to unconditional leave entitlements.   | 106            | 115            |
| <b>Standing Action Committee for Protection Against Violence (SACPAV)</b><br>To hold grant moneys received from the Commonwealth through the Department of Defence for the purpose of conducting the Standing Action Committee for the Protection Against Violence training exercises.                                      | 16             | -              |
| <b>Government Employees Housing Authority (GEHA) Rental Account</b><br>Rental contributions received from employees for payment to the Government Employees Housing Authority. From 2000-01 the treatment of the contributions has been changed to reflect a recoup of costs rather than contributions received in advance. | -              | 269            |
| <b>Personal Computer Community Organisation Prevention Program (PC-COPS)</b><br>To hold grant moneys received from the Commonwealth for the funding of the Personal Computer Community Organisation Prevention Program.   | -              | 16             |
| <b>National Community-based Approach to Drug Law Enforcement</b><br>To hold grant moneys received from the Commonwealth for the funding of the National Community-based Approach to Drug Law Enforcement.   | -              | 22             |
|   | <b>2,039</b>   | <b>1,939</b>   |

# NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 30 June 2001

|   | 2001<br>\$'000 | 2000<br>\$'000 |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| <b>8. CURRENT ASSETS</b> (continued)  |                |                |
| (c) RECEIVABLES COMPRISE THE FOLLOWING:   |                |                |
| Accounts Receivable   |                |                |
| Trade Debtors   | 886            | 754            |
| Provision for Doubtful Debts  | (154)          | (86)           |
| GST Receivable  | 901            | 43             |
|   | <b>1,633</b>   | <b>711</b>     |
| Other Receivables   |                |                |
| Loan to Constable Care Child Safety Project   | 60             | 20             |
|   | <b>60</b>      | <b>20</b>      |
|   | <b>1,693</b>   | <b>731</b>     |
| (d) OTHER CURRENT ASSETS COMPRISE THE FOLLOWING:  |                |                |
| Inventories *   | 1,213          | 975            |
| Accrued Income  | 51             | 80             |
| Prepayments   | 1,380          | 953            |
|   | <b>2,644</b>   | <b>2,008</b>   |
| * Inventories comprise items held by Electronics, Traffic, Air Support, Ballistics and Tactical Response Group. |                |                |
| <b>9. NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>  |                |                |
| (a) PROPERTY, VEHICLES, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT COMPRISE THE FOLLOWING:   |                |                |
| <b>Land</b>   |                |                |
| At cost   | 9,578          | 8,815          |
| At fair value   | 85,305         | 82,767         |
|   | <b>94,883</b>  | <b>91,582</b>  |
| <b>Buildings</b>  |                |                |
| At cost   | 14,789         | 14,129         |
| Accumulated depreciation  | (312)          | (682)          |
|   | 14,477         | 13,447         |
| At fair value   | 104,708        | 95,354         |
| Accumulated depreciation  | (3,191)        | (4,363)        |
|   | 101,517        | 90,991         |
|   | <b>115,994</b> | <b>104,438</b> |
| <b>Works in Progress</b>  |                |                |
| Buildings under construction - at cost  | 54,596         | 21,647         |
| IT Project - at cost  | 16,047         | 8,628          |
|   | <b>70,643</b>  | <b>30,275</b>  |

# NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 30 June 2001

|  | 2001<br>\$'000 | 2000<br>\$'000 |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| <b>9. NON-CURRENT ASSETS (continued)</b>   |                |                |
| <b>Vehicles</b>  |                |                |
| At cost  | 4,996          | 5,323          |
| Accumulated depreciation   | (2,782)        | (2,643)        |
|  | <b>2,214</b>   | <b>2,680</b>   |
| <p>Note: In previous financial years vehicles were reported at both "At cost" and "At valuation". The "At valuation" totals had represented donated items and items recognised in the first year of accrual accounting. These have been converted to "At cost" in accordance with AAS 38.</p>                  |                |                |
| <b>Aircraft and Vessels</b>  |                |                |
| At cost  | 158            | 3,118          |
| Accumulated depreciation   | -              | (678)          |
|  | 158            | 2,440          |
| At fair value  | 3,804          | -              |
| Accumulated depreciation   | (296)          | -              |
|  | 3,508          | -              |
|  | <b>3,666</b>   | <b>2,440</b>   |
| <b>Computing and Office Equipment</b>  |                |                |
| At cost  | 30,927         | 23,499         |
| Accumulated depreciation   | (6,675)        | (5,021)        |
|  | <b>24,252</b>  | <b>18,478</b>  |
| <p>Note: In previous financial years Computing and Office Equipment were reported at both "At cost" and "At valuation". The "At valuation" total represented donated items and items recognised in the first year of accrual accounting. These have been converted to "At cost" in accordance with AAS 38.</p> |                |                |
| <b>Livestock</b>   |                |                |
| At cost  | -              | -              |
| Accumulated depreciation   | -              | -              |
|  | -              | -              |
| At fair value  | 1,495          | -              |
| Accumulated depreciation   | (164)          | -              |
|  | 1,331          | -              |
|  | <b>1,331</b>   | <b>-</b>       |
| <p>Note: Initial Recognition of Livestock for 2000-01. Refer note 2 (g)</p>  |                |                |



# NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 30 June 2001

|   | 2001<br>\$'000 | 2000<br>\$'000 |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| <b>9. NON-CURRENT ASSETS (continued)</b>  |                |                |
| <b>Other Plant and Equipment</b>  |                |                |
| At cost   | 17,028         | 16,878         |
| Accumulated depreciation  | ( 11,183)      | ( 10,898)      |
|   | <b>5,845</b>   | <b>5,980</b>   |
| <p>Note: In previous financial years Other Plant and Equipment were reported at both "At cost" and "At valuation". The "At valuation" total represented donated items and items recognised in the first year of accrual accounting. For those asset classes which are not subject to the agency revaluation policy, these have been converted to "At cost" in accordance with AAS 38.</p> |                |                |
| <b>Artwork</b>  |                |                |
| At cost   | 42             | -              |
| At fair value   | -              | -              |
|   | <b>42</b>      | <b>-</b>       |
| <b>Leasehold Improvements</b>   |                |                |
| At cost   | 2,090          | 2,155          |
| Accumulated amortisation  | (1,842)        | (1,626)        |
|   | <b>248</b>     | <b>529</b>     |
| <b>Leased Assets</b>  |                |                |
| At cost   | 713            | 531            |
| Accumulated amortisation  | (396)          | (319)          |
|   | <b>317</b>     | <b>212</b>     |
|   | <b>319,435</b> | <b>256,614</b> |

# NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 30 June 2001

## 9. NON-CURRENT ASSETS (continued)

RECONCILIATIONS OF THE CARRYING AMOUNT OF PROPERTY, VEHICLES, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AT THE BEGINNING AND END OF THE CURRENT AND PREVIOUS FINANCIAL YEARS ARE SET OUT BELOW:

|                                | Carrying<br>amount at<br>start of the year | Additions     | Disposals    | Write-offs      | Transfers | Revaluation     | Depreciation   | Carrying<br>amount at<br>end of year |
|--------------------------------|--|---------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|
|                                | \$'000                                     | \$'000        | \$'000       | \$'000          | \$'000    | \$'000          | \$'000         | \$'000                               |
| <b>2000-01</b>                 |  |               |              |                 |           |                 |                |                                      |
| Land                           | 91,582                                     | 2,738         | -            | -               | -         | 563             | -              | <b>94,883</b>                        |
| Buildings                      | 104,438                                    | 1,221         | -            | (1,601)         | 13,936    | 973             | (2,973)        | <b>115,994</b>                       |
| Works in Progress              | 30,275                                     | 63,361        | -            | -               | (22,993)  | -               | -              | <b>70,643</b>                        |
| Vehicles                       | 2,680                                      | 448           | (142)        | (159)           | (18)      | -               | (595)          | <b>2,214</b>                         |
| Aircraft and Vessels           | 2,440                                      | 158           | -            | (129)           | -         | 1,506           | (309)          | <b>3,666</b>                         |
| Computing and Office Equipment | 18,478                                     | 538           | (13)         | (790)           | 9,015     | -               | (2,976)        | <b>24,252</b>                        |
| Livestock                      | -  | 394           | -            | -               | -         | 1,101           | (164)          | <b>1,331</b>                         |
| Other Plant and Equipment      | 5,980                                      | 1,373         | (13)         | (146)           | 18        | -               | (1,367)        | <b>5,845</b>                         |
| Artwork                        | -  | -             | -            | -               | 42        | -               | -              | <b>42</b>                            |
| Leasehold Improvements         | 529  | -             | -            | -               | -         | -               | (281)          | <b>248</b>                           |
| Leased Assets                  | 212  | 182           | -            | -               | -         | -               | (77)           | <b>317</b>                           |
|                                | <b>256,614</b>                             | <b>70,413</b> | <b>(168)</b> | <b>(2,825)</b>  | <b>-</b>  | <b>4,143</b>    | <b>(8,742)</b> | <b>319,435</b>                       |
| <b>1999-2000</b>               |  |               |              |                 |           |                 |                |                                      |
| Land                           | 74,010                                     | 1,025         | (426)        | (930)           | 3,352     | 14,551          | -              | <b>91,582</b>                        |
| Buildings                      | 136,555                                    | -             | (57)         | (3,718)         | 1,652     | (26,377)        | (3,617)        | <b>104,438</b>                       |
| Works in Progress              | 26,626                                     | 29,044        | -            | -               | (25,395)  | -               | -              | <b>30,275</b>                        |
| Vehicles                       | 2,434                                      | 1,149         | (92)         | (22)            | -         | -               | (789)          | <b>2,680</b>                         |
| Aircraft and Vessels           | 2,497                                      | 350           | (184)        | -               | -         | -               | (223)          | <b>2,440</b>                         |
| Computing and Office Equipment | 2,271                                      | 2,550         | (6)          | (6,157)         | 20,767    | -               | (947)          | <b>18,478</b>                        |
| Livestock                      | -  | -             | -            | -               | -         | -               | -              | <b>-</b>                             |
| Other Plant and Equipment      | 6,551                                      | 1,056         | (7)          | (7)             | 76        | -               | (1,689)        | <b>5,980</b>                         |
| Artwork                        | -  | -             | -            | -               | -         | -               | -              | <b>-</b>                             |
| Leasehold Improvements         | 508  | -             | -            | -               | 449       | -               | (428)          | <b>529</b>                           |
| Leased Assets                  | 1,387                                      | -             | -            | -               | (901)     | -               | (274)          | <b>212</b>                           |
|                                | <b>252,839</b>                             | <b>35,174</b> | <b>(772)</b> | <b>(10,834)</b> | <b>-</b>  | <b>(11,826)</b> | <b>(7,967)</b> | <b>256,614</b>                       |

# NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 30 June 2001

|  | 2001<br>\$'000 | 2000<br>\$'000 |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| <b>9. NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b> (continued)   |                |                |
| (b) OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS COMPRISE THE FOLLOWING:   |                |                |
| Loan - Constable Care Child Safety Project   | 40             | 80             |
|  | <b>40</b>      | <b>80</b>      |
| <b>10. CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>   |                |                |
| (a) EMPLOYEE ENTITLEMENTS COMPRISE THE FOLLOWING:  |                |                |
| <b>Annual Leave</b>  |                |                |
| Opening balance  | 38,421         | 37,767         |
| Increase/(decrease) in provision   | (427)          | 654            |
| Closing balance  | <b>37,994</b>  | <b>38,421</b>  |
| <b>Long Service Leave</b>  |                |                |
| Opening balance  | 8,209          | 6,644          |
| Increase/(decrease) in provision   | 260            | 1,565          |
| Closing balance  | <b>8,469</b>   | <b>8,209</b>   |
| <br>   |                |                |
| * In 2000-01 there has been a change in the accounting treatment for on-cost calculations. As the Police Service will commence making payment for West State and Gold State superannuation next financial year, these values have been included in the calculation of the long service leave on-cost calculations. To assist in comparatives across the financial years, the inclusion of superannuation in the 1999-2000 on-cost calculation would have resulted in Long Service Leave being reported as \$8.9 million. |                |                |
| <b>Time Off In Lieu/Accrued Time Off</b>   |                |                |
| Opening balance  | 328            | 170            |
| Increase/(decrease) in provision   | 44             | 158            |
| Closing balance  | <b>372</b>     | <b>328</b>     |
| <b>Special Paid Leave</b>  |                |                |
| Opening balance  | 451            | 491            |
| Increase/(decrease) in provision   | (28)           | (40)           |
| Closing balance  | <b>423</b>     | <b>451</b>     |
|  | <b>47,258</b>  | <b>47,409</b>  |
| (b) INTEREST-BEARING LIABILITIES COMPRISE THE FOLLOWING:   |                |                |
| <b>Computing equipment, software and PABX system finance leases</b>  |                |                |
| Current  | 205            | 115            |
| Non-current  | -              | 127            |
|  | <b>205</b>     | <b>242</b>     |

The finance lease liabilities are effectively secured as the rights to the leased assets revert to the lessor in the event of default.

# NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 30 June 2001

|  | 2001<br>\$'000 | 2000<br>\$'000 |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| <b>10. CURRENT LIABILITIES</b> (continued)   |                |                |
| (c) OTHER LIABILITIES COMPRISE THE FOLLOWING:  |                |                |
| Sundry Accruals  |                |                |
| - Accrued salaries*  | 7,485          | 7,048          |
| - Accrued employee leave loading   | 2,209          | 2,271          |
| - Fringe benefits tax liability  | 540            | 740            |
| - Other accruals   | 1,790          | 1,070          |
|  | 12,024         | 11,129         |
| Income in Advance  | 304            | 1,906          |
|  | <b>12,328</b>  | <b>13,035</b>  |
|  |                |                |
| * Accrued Salaries for six working days from 22 June to 30 June 2000   |                |                |
| <b>11. NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>   |                |                |
| (a) EMPLOYEE ENTITLEMENTS COMPRISE THE FOLLOWING:  |                |                |
| <b>Long Service Leave</b>  |                |                |
| Opening balance  | 47,723         | 41,881         |
| Increase/(decrease) in provision   | 6,870          | 5,842          |
|  | <b>54,593</b>  | <b>47,723</b>  |
|  |                |                |
| * In 2000-01 there has been a change in the accounting treatment for on-cost calculations.<br>As the Police Service will commence making payment for West State and Gold State superannuation next financial year, these values have been included in the calculation of the long service leave on-cost calculations.<br>To assist in comparatives across the financial years, the inclusion of superannuation in the 1999-2000 on-cost calculation would have resulted in Long Service Leave being reported as \$51.98 million. |                |                |
| <b>38-Hour Leave Liability</b>   |                |                |
| Opening balance  | 3,522          | 3,597          |
| Increase/(decrease) in provision   | (51)           | (75)           |
|  | <b>3,471</b>   | <b>3,522</b>   |
|  | <b>58,064</b>  | <b>51,245</b>  |

# NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 30 June 2001

|   | 2001<br>\$'000 | 2000<br>\$'000  |
|---|----------------|-----------------|
| <b>12. EQUITY</b>   |                |                 |
| 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 Reserve represents that portion of equity resulting from the revaluation of non-current assets. |                |                 |
| (a) ACCUMULATED SURPLUS/(DEFICIENCY)  |                |                 |
| Accumulated surplus/(deficiency) as at 1 July 2000  | (6,257)        | (15,000)        |
| Change in net assets  | 57,172         | 4,699           |
| Transfer to accumulated surplus/(deficiency) on sale of previously revalued assets  | 135            | 4,044           |
| <b>Accumulated surplus/(deficiency) at 30 June 2001</b>   | <b>51,050</b>  | <b>(6,257)</b>  |
| (b) ASSET REVALUATION RESERVE   |                |                 |
| Balance as at 1 July 2000   | 163,870        | 179,174         |
| Net revaluation increments/(decrements)   |                |                 |
| - Land  | 563            | 14,906          |
| - Buildings   | 973            | ( 26,166)       |
| - Aircraft and Vessels  | 1,506          | -               |
| - Livestock   | 1,101          | -               |
|   | 4,143          | ( 11,260)       |
| Transfer to accumulated surplus/(deficiency) on sale of previously revalued assets  | ( 135)         | ( 4,044)        |
| <b>Balance at 30 June 2001</b>  | <b>167,878</b> | <b>163,870</b>  |
| (c) TOTAL CHANGES IN EQUITY OTHER THAN THOSE RESULTING FROM TRANSACTIONS WITH OWNERS AS OWNERS  |                |                 |
| Change in net assets  | 57,172         | 4,699           |
| Net revaluation increments/(decrements) to asset revaluation reserve  | 4,143          | (11,260)        |
| Transfer to accumulated surplus/(deficiency) on sale of previously revalued assets  | (135)          | (4,044)         |
| <b>Balance at 30 June 2001</b>  | <b>61,180</b>  | <b>(10,605)</b> |
| <b>13. NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS</b>   |                |                 |
| (a) RECONCILIATION OF CASH  |                |                 |
| For the purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash includes cash at bank, amounts in suspense and restricted 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 amounts in suspense  | 15,073         | 12,856          |
| Restricted cash   | 2,039          | 1,939           |
| <b>Closing Cash Balance</b>   | <b>17,112</b>  | <b>14,795</b>   |



# NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 30 June 2001

|  | 2001<br>\$'000   | 2000<br>\$'000   |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| <b>13. NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS</b> (continued)  |                  |                  |
| (b) NON-CASH FINANCING AND INVESTING ACTIVITIES  |                  |                  |
| Information about transactions and other events which do not result in any cash flows during the reporting period but affect asset and liabilities have been recognised in the General Purpose Financial Statements where the transactions and other events: |                  |                  |
| (a) involve external parties; and  |                  |                  |
| (b) relate to the financing, investing and other non-operating activities of the Police Service.   |                  |                  |
| During the financial year, the Police Service received Donated Assets from external parties to the value of \$73,000 compared to \$140,000 in 1999-2000. In addition, an additional finance lease arrangement was entered into amounting to \$182,000.       |                  |                  |
| During the financial year, there were several assets, totalling \$1.174 million that were assumed from other government agencies not reflected in the Statement of Cash Flows. In 1999-2000 there were no assets assumed.                                    |                  |                  |
| (c) RECONCILIATION OF NET COST OF SERVICES TO NET CASH FLOWS PROVIDED BY/(USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES  |                  |                  |
| <b>Net cost of services</b>  | <b>(446,809)</b> | <b>(455,331)</b> |
| Adjustment for non-cash items:   |                  |                  |
| Depreciation   | 8,383            | 7,266            |
| Amortisation   | 359              | 701              |
| Resources received free of charge  | 1,256            | 819              |
| Donations  | (94)             | (140)            |
| Superannuation liabilities assumed by the Treasurer  | 31,307           | 31,301           |
| Profit/Loss on sale of non-current assets  | 45               | (307)            |
| Doubtful and bad debts   | 137              | 138              |
| Disclosure changes to abnormal expenses in 1999-2000   | -                | 9,116            |
| Adjustment to carrying value of assets   | 931              | 1,746            |
| (Increase)/decrease in assets  |                  |                  |
| (Increase)/decrease in receivables   | (104)            | (128)            |
| (Increase)/decrease in prepayments   | (427)            | (167)            |
| (Increase)/decrease in accrued income  | 29               | (80)             |
| (Increase)/decrease in inventories   | (238)            | 984              |
| Increase/(decrease) in liabilities   |                  |                  |
| Increase/(decrease) in accounts payable  | (543)            | 788              |
| Increase/(decrease) in sundry accruals   | (707)            | 849              |
| Increase/(decrease) in employee leave provisions   | 6,669            | 8,104            |
| Increase/(decrease) in unearned revenue  | (1,602)          | (109)            |
| Increase/(decrease) in lease liability   | (37)             | (1,206)          |
| Net change in GST  |                  |                  |
| Net GST receipts/(payments)  | -                | -                |
| Change in GST receivables/payables   | (858)            | (43)             |
| <b>Net cash (used in)/provided by operating activities</b>   | <b>(402,303)</b> | <b>(395,699)</b> |

# NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 30 June 2001

2001  
\$'000

2000  
\$'000

## 14. EXPENDITURE COMMITMENTS

### FINANCE LEASES

Lease liabilities recognised in the Statement of Financial Position:

|             |     |     |
|-------------|-----|-----|
| Current     | 205 | 115 |
| Non-current | -   | 127 |

**205**      **242**

These commitments are payable as follows:

|  |     |     |
|--|-----|-----|
| Not later than one year                            | 205 | 134 |
| Later than one year but not later than two years   | -   | 134 |
| Later than two years but not later than five years | -   | -   |
| Later than five years                              | -   | -   |

Minimum lease payments

205      268

*Less:* Future finance charges

(7)      (26)

**198**      **242**

### OPERATING LEASES

Operating lease commitments at the reporting date arising through the placement of purchase orders or non-cancellable agreements:

|                                       |         |        |
|---------------------------------------|---------|--------|
| Office accommodation leases           | 8,226   | 9,549  |
| Computer hardware and software leases | 100,673 | 70,206 |
| Motor vehicle leases                  | 10,408  | 9,049  |

**119,307**      **88,804**

These commitments are payable as follows:

|  |        |        |
|--|--------|--------|
| Not later than one year                            | 13,674 | 14,532 |
| Later than one year but not later than two years   | 19,077 | 15,830 |
| Later than two years but not later than five years | 86,556 | 34,020 |
| Later than five years                              | -      | 24,422 |

**119,307**      **88,804**

# NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 30 June 2001

|  | 2001<br>\$'000 | 2000<br>\$'000 |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| <b>14. EXPENDITURE COMMITMENTS (continued)</b>   |                |                |
| <b>CAPITAL PROJECTS</b>  |                |                |
| Capital works projects contracted for at the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position:  |                |                |
| Construction and other capital works projects  | 81,028         | 147,703        |
|  | <b>81,028</b>  | <b>147,703</b> |
| These commitments are payable as follows:  |                |                |
| Not later than one year  | 32,440         | 77,755         |
| Later than one year but not later than two years   | 9,510          | 22,740         |
| Later than two years but not later than five years   | 39,078         | 47,208         |
|  | <b>81,028</b>  | <b>147,703</b> |
| <b>OTHER EXPENDITURE</b>   |                |                |
| Other expenditure commitments at the reporting date arising through the placement of purchase orders or non-cancellable agreements:  |                |                |
| Staff training   | 593            | 843            |
| Computing costs  | 25,489         | 24,587         |
| Communication costs  | 3,582          | 4,154          |
| Other  | 4,989          | 7,778          |
|  | <b>34,653</b>  | <b>37,362</b>  |
| These commitments are payable as follows:  |                |                |
| Not later than one year  | 18,381         | 14,326         |
| Later than one year but not later than two years   | 6,784          | 11,793         |
| Later than two years but not later than five years   | 9,488          | 11,243         |
|  | <b>34,653</b>  | <b>37,362</b>  |
| <b>15. REMUNERATION OF AUDITORS</b>  |                |                |
| The Police Service is not required to pay fees for services provided by the Office of the Auditor General. The notional value of these services has been recognised as a resource received free of charge. |                |                |
| Audit Services   | 85             | 80             |

# NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 30 June 2001

2001  
\$'000

2000  
\$'000

## 16. REMUNERATION AND RETIREMENT BENEFITS OF SENIOR OFFICERS

### 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.

### REMUNERATION BENEFITS

The total fees, salaries and other benefits received or due and receivable, for the financial year, by Senior Officers of the Police Service.

**1,756**      **1,781**

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

| \$                | 2001 | 2000 |
|-------------------|------|------|
| 70,001 - 80,000   | 1    | -    |
| 80,001 - 90,000   | -    | -    |
| 90,001 - 100,000  | -    | 2    |
| 100,001 - 110,000 | 1    | 1    |
| 110,001 - 120,000 | 2    | -    |
| 120,001 - 130,000 | 1    | 3    |
| 130,001 - 140,000 | 2    | 2    |
| 140,001 - 150,000 | -    | 1    |
| 150,001 - 160,000 | -    | 1    |
| 160,001 - 170,000 | 1    | 2    |
| 170,001 - 180,000 | 2    | -    |
| 180,001 - 190,000 | 1    | -    |
| 200,001 - 210,000 | -    | 1    |
| 250,001 - 260,000 | 1    | -    |

### RETIREMENT BENEFITS

In respect of Senior Officers, the following amounts were paid or became payable for the year:

|                                  |            |            |
|----------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Gold State Superannuation Scheme | 159        | 119        |
| West State Superannuation Scheme | 27         | 22         |
| Redundancy Payments              | -          | -          |
|                                  | <b>186</b> | <b>141</b> |

# NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 30 June 2001

## 17. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

### (a) INTEREST RATE RISK EXPOSURE

The following table details the Police Service's exposure to interest rate risk as at the reporting date:

|   | Weighted<br>average<br>effective<br>interest rate<br>% | Variable<br>interest<br>rate<br>\$'000 | Fixed interest rate maturities |                           |                           | Non-Interest<br>Bearing<br>\$'000 | Total<br>\$'000  |
|---|--|--|--------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|
|   |  |  | Less than<br>1 year<br>\$'000  | 1 to 5<br>years<br>\$'000 | Over 5<br>years<br>\$'000 |                                   |                  |
| <b>2000-01</b>                                |  |  |                                |                           |                           |                                   |                  |
| <b>Assets</b>                                 |  |  |                                |                           |                           |                                   |                  |
| Cash Assets                                   | -  | -                                      | -                              | -                         | -                         | 15,073                            | 15,073           |
| Restricted Cash Assets                        | -  | -                                      | -                              | -                         | -                         | 2,039                             | 2,039            |
| Receivables                                   | -  | -                                      | -                              | -                         | -                         | 1,693                             | 1,693            |
| Accrued Income                                | -  | -                                      | -                              | -                         | -                         | 51                                | 51               |
| Investments                                   | -  | -                                      | -                              | -                         | -                         | -                                 | -                |
| <b>Total Financial Assets</b>                 | -  | -                                      | -                              | -                         | -                         | <b>18,856</b>                     | <b>18,856</b>    |
| <b>Liabilities</b>                            |  |  |                                |                           |                           |                                   |                  |
| Payables                                      | -  | -                                      | -                              | -                         | -                         | 4,141                             | 4,141            |
| Other Accrued Expenses                        | -  | -                                      | -                              | -                         | -                         | 12,024                            | 12,024           |
| Lease Liabilities                             | -  | -                                      | 205                            | -                         | -                         | -                                 | 205              |
| Employee Entitlements                         | -  | -                                      | -                              | -                         | -                         | 105,322                           | 105,322          |
| <b>Total Financial Liabilities</b>            | -  | -                                      | <b>205</b>                     | -                         | -                         | <b>121,487</b>                    | <b>121,692</b>   |
| <b>Net Financial Assets<br/>(Liabilities)</b> | -  | -                                      | <b>(205)</b>                   | -                         | -                         | <b>(102,631)</b>                  | <b>(102,836)</b> |
| <b>1999-2000</b>                              |  |  |                                |                           |                           |                                   |                  |
| <b>Assets</b>                                 |  |  |                                |                           |                           |                                   |                  |
| Cash Assets                                   | -  | -                                      | -                              | -                         | -                         | 12,856                            | 12,856           |
| Restricted Cash Assets                        | -  | -                                      | -                              | -                         | -                         | 1,939                             | 1,939            |
| Receivables                                   | -  | -                                      | -                              | -                         | -                         | 731                               | 731              |
| Accrued Income                                | -  | -                                      | -                              | -                         | -                         | 80                                | 80               |
| Investments                                   | -  | -                                      | -                              | -                         | -                         | -                                 | -                |
| <b>Total Financial Assets</b>                 | -  | -                                      | -                              | -                         | -                         | <b>15,606</b>                     | <b>15,606</b>    |
| <b>Liabilities</b>                            |  |  |                                |                           |                           |                                   |                  |
| Payables                                      | -  | -                                      | -                              | -                         | -                         | 4,684                             | 4,684            |
| Other Accrued Expenses                        | -  | -                                      | -                              | -                         | -                         | 11,129                            | 11,129           |
| Lease Liabilities                             | -  | -                                      | 115                            | 127                       | -                         | -                                 | 242              |
| Employee Entitlements                         | -  | -                                      | -                              | -                         | -                         | 98,654                            | 98,654           |
| <b>Total Financial Liabilities</b>            | -  | -                                      | <b>115</b>                     | <b>127</b>                | -                         | <b>114,467</b>                    | <b>114,709</b>   |
| <b>Net Financial Assets<br/>(Liabilities)</b> | -  | -                                      | <b>(115)</b>                   | <b>(127)</b>              | -                         | <b>(98,861)</b>                   | <b>(99,103)</b>  |



# NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 30 June 2001

|  | 2001<br>\$'000 | 2000<br>\$'000 |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| <b>17. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS</b> (continued)   |                |                |
| (b) CREDIT RISK EXPOSURE   |                |                |
| All financial assets are unsecured.  |                |                |
| Amounts owing by other government agencies are guaranteed and therefore no credit risk exists in respect of those amounts. In respect of other financial assets, the carrying amount represents the Police Service's maximum exposure to credit risk in relation to those assets.  |                |                |
| The following is an analysis of the amounts owing by other government agencies   |                |                |
| Western Australian Government Agencies   | 185            | 298            |
| Total  | <b>185</b>     | <b>298</b>     |
| (c) NET FAIR VALUES  |                |                |
| The carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the financial statements are not materially different from their net fair values, determined in accordance with the accounting policies disclosed in note 2 of the financial statements.   |                |                |
| <b>18. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES</b>  |                |                |
| 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.  |                |                |
|  | <b>1,675</b>   | <b>2,440</b>   |
| 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. |                |                |
| <b>19. SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION</b>   |                |                |
| LOSSES OF PUBLIC MONEYS AND PUBLIC OR OTHER PROPERTY THROUGH THEFT OR DEFAULT  |                |                |
| Losses of public property through theft, default or otherwise  | 202            | 34             |
| Losses of public money   | -              | -              |
| Less: Amount recovered   | -              | -              |
|  | <b>202</b>     | <b>34</b>      |

Note: Losses through theft, default or otherwise are written-off in the following financial year.

# NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 30 June 2001

|   | 2001<br>\$'000 | 2000<br>\$'000 |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| <b>19. SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION (continued)</b>  |                |                |
| PUBLIC AND OTHER PROPERTY, REVENUE AND DEBTS DUE TO THE STATE, WRITTEN-OFF IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 45 OF THE <i>FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION AND AUDIT ACT 1985</i> .  |                |                |
| The Accountable Officer   | 95             | 178            |
| The Minister  |                |                |
| Executive Council   | 184            | -              |
|   | <b>279</b>     | <b>178</b>     |
| Note: Losses reported in 1998-99 amounting to \$210,000 have been approved by Executive Council early in 2000-01.   |                |                |
| ANALYSIS OF LOSSES WRITTEN-OFF  |                |                |
| Bad debts   | 69             | 144            |
| Property damage   | 210            | 33             |
| Stolen property   | -              | 1              |
|   | <b>279</b>     | <b>178</b>     |
| <b>20. AFFILIATED BODIES</b>  |                |                |
| FEDERATION OF POLICE AND CITIZENS' YOUTH CLUB INCORPORATED  |                |                |
| The Federation of Police and Citizens' Youth Club works in conjunction with the Police Service to reduce juvenile crime. The Police Service provides staffing resources to assist the Federation in meeting its objectives.   |                |                |
| Salaries  | 1,935          | 1,600          |
| Other Recurrent   | -              | -              |
|   | <b>1,935</b>   | <b>1,600</b>   |
| BLUE LIGHT ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA INCORPORATED  |                |                |
| The Blue Light Association of Western Australia works in conjunction with the Police Service to establish positive relationships between police and the youth of the community. The Police Service provides staffing resources and administrative assistance to assist the Association in meeting its objectives. |                |                |
| Salaries  | 100            | 99             |
| Other Recurrent   | 24             | 13             |
|   | <b>124</b>     | <b>112</b>     |

# NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 30 June 2001

**2001**      **2000**  
**\$'000**      **\$'000**

## 20. AFFILIATED BODIES (continued)

### SAFER WA COMMITTEE'S EXECUTIVE

Safer WA in conjunction with the Police Service, other State Government agencies, local government and the community to achieve a safer and more secure Western Australia. The Police Service provides staffing resources and an annual grant to assist the committee in meeting its objectives.

|                 |            |            |
|-----------------|------------|------------|
| Salaries        | 56         | 82         |
| Other Recurrent | 207        | 305        |
|                 | <b>263</b> | <b>387</b> |

### POLICE MINISTER'S COUNCIL ON ABORIGINAL, POLICE AND COMMUNITY RELATIONS

The Council is directly responsible to the Minister for Police and has the objective of providing advice to the Minister and Commissioner of Police on the most effective measures for improving relations between Aboriginal people, Police Service officers and the general community. All operating expenses of the Council including salaries, travel and members' expenses are met by the Police Service.

The costs shown in 1999-2000 represent the costs up to the date of cessation of the council (6 February 2000).

|                 |          |           |
|-----------------|----------|-----------|
| Salaries        | -        | 42        |
| Other Recurrent | -        | 29        |
|                 | <b>-</b> | <b>71</b> |

# NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 30 June 2001

## 21. EXPLANATORY STATEMENTS

The Summary of Consolidated Fund Appropriations and Revenue Estimates discloses appropriations and other statutes expenditure estimated, the actual expenditures made and revenue estimates and payments into the Consolidated Fund, all on a cash basis. The following explanatory statements are provided in accordance with *Treasurer's Instructions 945*.

- (a) DETAILS OF EACH AUTHORISATION TO EXPEND IN ADVANCE OF APPROPRIATION APPROVED IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 28 OF THE *FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION AND AUDIT ACT 1985*.

| Funded item   | Reason for Expenditure   | Approved<br>Expenditure<br>2001<br>\$'000 | Actual<br>Expenditure<br>2001<br>\$'000 |
|---|--|---|---|
| <b>Amount Provided to Fund Outputs</b>  |  |   |   |
| Increased costs   | To cover increased operating costs.  | 1,599                                     | 1,599                                   |
| Increased costs   | To cover additional expenses associated with the introduction of the <i>Criminal Property Confiscation Act 2000</i> .  | 101                                       | -                                       |
| Transfer of Function  | Aboriginal Wardens Scheme transferred from Aboriginal Affairs Department.  | 250                                       | -                                       |
| Transferred to Amounts Authorised by Other Statutes                                   | To meet higher than expected costs for senior officers engaged under <i>Salaries and Allowances Act 1975</i> .   | (20)                                      | (20)                                    |
|   |  | <b>1,930</b>                              | <b>1,579</b>                            |
| <b>Amounts authorised by other Statutes - <i>Salaries and Allowances Act 1975</i></b> |  |   |   |
| Transfer from Amount Provided to Fund Outputs   | Payout of entitlements upon retirement.  | 20  | 20                                      |
|   |  | <b>20</b>                                 | <b>20</b>                               |
| <b>Amount Provided for Capital Services</b>   |  |   |   |
| Land Sales Program  | The Capital Works program budget estimate was premised on an appropriation of \$44.79 million and asset (land) sales of \$31 million. Due to delays in the Land Sales Program, the State Government advanced \$28 million to permit the program of works to proceed. Of this, \$4.926 million was carried over to 2001-02 for capital projects running behind initial schedules. | 28,000                                    | 23,074                                  |
| Contributions   | Capital works costs borne by the Police Service in the first instance and recouped.  | 1,067                                     | 1,067                                   |
| Asset Sales   | Proceeds from the sale of assets which were reinvested in other assets.  | 262                                       | 262                                     |
|   |  | <b>29,329</b>                             | <b>24,403</b>                           |

# NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 30 June 2001

## 21. EXPLANATORY STATEMENTS (continued)

### (b) COMPARISON OF ACTUAL RESULTS TO ESTIMATES AND EXPLANATION OF SIGNIFICANT VARIATIONS (VARIATIONS EXCEEDING TEN PER CENT)

|   | Estimate<br>\$'000 | Actual<br>\$'000 | Variation<br>\$'000 |
|---|--------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| <b>CONSOLIDATED FUND APPROPRIATIONS</b> | <b>440,406</b>     | <b>471,685</b>   | <b>31,279</b>       |

#### Recurrent Services

Increase of \$6.1 million

General expenditure of \$4.2 million was offset by increased revenue. Examples of associated expenditure were road safety initiatives and enhanced camera operations funded from the Road Trauma Trust Fund (RTTF), community policing grants, searches and drug-abuse strategy initiatives. A further \$1.9 million of expenditure was incurred, as outlined in previous information on Authorisations to Expend in Advance of Appropriations (note 21a).

#### Retained Revenue

Increase of \$4.2 million

The main contributing factor to the increase in retained revenue was funding of \$2.9 million for road safety initiatives and enhanced camera operations from the Road Trauma Trust Fund (RTTF). The balance of the increase came from a wide range of revenues, the most significant of which were \$500,000 in general salary recoups and salary sacrifice Fringe Benefits Tax recoups, \$250,000 from the Federal Government to recoup salary costs of police officers on secondment in East Timor, a \$250,000 contribution from the Department of Premier and Cabinet for on-payment to Safer WA Inc. for administration costs, a \$109,000 contribution from the WA Drug Abuse Strategy Office and a \$182,000 reimbursement of costs from the CrimTrac agency.

#### Amount Authorised by Other Statutes

Increase of \$20,000

Higher than expected payments due to the retirements of two Assistant Commissioners.

#### Capital

Increase of \$29.32 million

The Capital Works program budget estimate was premised on an appropriation of \$44.79 million and asset sales of \$31 million. Due to delays in the Land Sales Program, the State Government advanced \$28 million to permit the program of works to proceed.

A further \$1.329 million of expenditure was incurred, as outlined in previous information on Authorisations to Expend in Advance of Appropriations (note 21a).

|                                  | Estimate<br>\$'000 | Actual<br>\$'000 | Variation<br>\$'000 |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| <b>CONSOLIDATED FUND REVENUE</b> | <b>719</b>         | <b>498</b>       | <b>(221)</b>        |

#### Revenue

Decrease of \$221,000

The decrease related to a \$337,000 shortfall in firearm infringement collections offset by an increase of \$73,000 from the sale of lost and stolen property and \$43,000 in additional vehicle sales.



# NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 30 June 2001

## 21. EXPLANATORY STATEMENTS (continued)

### (c) COMPARISON OF ACTUAL OUTPUTS TO ESTIMATES AND EXPLANATION OF SIGNIFICANT VARIATIONS (VARIATIONS EXCEEDING TEN PER CENT)

|                           | Estimate<br>\$'000 | Actual<br>\$'000 | Variation<br>\$'000 |
|---------------------------|--------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| <b>OUTPUT EXPENDITURE</b> | <b>424,460</b>     | <b>426,438</b>   | <b>(1,978)</b>      |

Across all outputs there was a reduction of 97,895 hours from the budget estimate of 8.800 million hours. Variations in hours can be due to a number of reasons such as changes in the strategic direction, demand, overtime and leave. In dollar terms, additional cash sources such as additional revenue received and supplementary funding approved has been distributed across the outputs in accordance with the survey results. The combination of both factors has resulted in major variations to the following outputs.

- Emergency Management and Co-ordination decrease of \$2.589 million (31%)
- Regulatory and Information Services decrease of \$6.119 million (30%)
- Response to Offences increase of \$9.868 million (23.7%)

### (d) COMPARISON OF ACTUAL RESULTS FOR 2000-01 COMPARED TO THE PRECEDING YEAR AND EXPLANATION OF SIGNIFICANT VARIATIONS (VARIATIONS EXCEEDING TEN PER CENT)

|                                      | 2001<br>\$'000 | 2000<br>\$'000 | Variation<br>\$'000 |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| <b>CONSOLIDATED FUND EXPENDITURE</b> | <b>471,685</b> | <b>428,724</b> | <b>42,961</b>       |

#### **Recurrent Services**

The main contributing factor is the first time inclusion of Goods and Services Tax (GST) (\$14.22 million) on purchase of goods and services. Other major factors were increased employee-related payments (\$5.7 million), vehicle operating costs (\$2.1m), funding to support DNA technology (\$664,000) and other operational expenses (\$1.9 million), as outlined in Note 21(a) Authorisations to expend in advance of appropriations.

Increase of \$24.8 million

#### **Retained Revenue**

The main contributing factor was the inclusion of Goods and Services Tax (GST) receipts (\$13.6 million), being GST collected on sales and refunds received from the Australian Tax Office. Other major factors included a decrease in vehicle escorts receipts (\$286,000), an increase in recruit traineeship grants (\$440,000) and a reduction in Road Trauma Trust contributions (\$936,000).

Increase of \$12.82 million

#### **Amount Authorised by Other Statutes**

Payment of entitlements on retirement.

Increase of \$27,000

#### **Capital**

Increased program of works funded by the State Government.

Increase of \$30.87 million

# NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 30 June 2001

## 21. EXPLANATORY STATEMENTS (continued)

(d) COMPARISON OF ACTUAL RESULTS FOR 2000-01 COMPARED TO THE PRECEDING YEAR AND EXPLANATION OF SIGNIFICANT VARIATIONS (VARIATIONS EXCEEDING TEN PER CENT) (continued)

|                                  | 2001<br>\$'000 | 2000<br>\$'000 | Variation<br>\$'000 |
|----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| <b>CONSOLIDATED FUND REVENUE</b> | <b>498</b>     | <b>1,122</b>   | <b>(624)</b>        |

### Revenue

Decrease of \$624,000

Reduction in the sale of lost and stolen property of \$345,000 and asset sales of \$279,000.

(e) COMPARISON OF ACTUAL OUTPUT RESULTS FOR 2000-01 COMPARED TO THE PRECEDING YEAR AND EXPLANATION OF SIGNIFICANT VARIATIONS (VARIATIONS EXCEEDING TEN PER CENT)

|                           | 2001<br>\$'000 | 2000<br>\$'000 | Variation<br>\$'000 |
|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| <b>OUTPUT EXPENDITURE</b> | <b>426,438</b> | <b>405,193</b> | <b>21,245</b>       |

Across all outputs there was a reduction of 85,670 hours from the 1999-2000 actual of 8.788 million hours. Variations in hours can be due to a number of reasons such as changes in the strategic direction, demand, overtime and leave. In dollar terms the variations related to additional cash appropriations and the introduction of goods and services tax payments distributed in accordance with the survey results. The combination of both factors has resulted in the major variations to the following outputs:

- Response to Offences increase of \$6.750 million (15%)
- Investigation of Offences increase of \$9.130 million (10%)

# NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 30 June 2001

## 21. EXPLANATORY STATEMENTS (continued)

(f) MAJOR CAPITAL WORKS PROJECTS WITH EXPLANATION OF SIGNIFICANT VARIATIONS BETWEEN ESTIMATED TOTAL COST IN 2001 COMPARED TO THE PRECEDING YEAR (VARIATIONS EXCEEDING TEN PER CENT)

### (i) Major Capital Projects (over \$1 million) incomplete at 30 June 2001

| Project  | Estimated Year of Completion | Estimated Cost to Complete Project \$'000 | Estimated Total Cost of Project \$'000 | Estimated Total Cost of Project Reported 1999-2000 \$'000 | Variation in Estimated Total Cost \$'000 |
|--|------------------------------|---|--|---|--|
| Kiara (Lockridge) Police Station (i)   | 2001-2002                    | 349                                       | 2,026                                  | 1,800   | 226                                      |
| Rockingham Police Station  | 2001-2002                    | 109                                       | 3,150                                  | 3,150   | -  |
| Clarkson Police Station  | 2001-2002                    | 78  | 1,690                                  | 1,690   | -  |
| Wiluna Police Station and Lock-up  | 2001-2002                    | 204                                       | 2,955                                  | 2,955   | -  |
| EPARP 1999-2001 (ii)   | 2001-2002                    | 62  | 6,262                                  | 6,000   | 262                                      |
| Delta Communications and Information Technology Plan (DCAT) - Release 2 (ii) | 2001-2002                    | 130                                       | 16,250                                 | 16,000  | 250                                      |
| Busselton Police Station   | 2001-2002                    | 38  | 2,100                                  | 2,100   | -  |
| Land Acquisition Program   | 2001-2002                    | 129                                       | 3,810                                  | 3,810   | -  |
| Vehicle Replacement Program  | 2001-2002                    | 1,874                                     | 4,360                                  | 4,360   | -  |
| Statewide Office Upgrade Program - Stage 3 (i)                               | 2001-2002                    | 112                                       | 3,399                                  | 3,383   | 16                                       |
| Police Academy (ii)  | 2002-2003                    | 8,244                                     | 45,714                                 | 45,000  | 714                                      |
| Bunbury Police Station   | 2002-2003                    | 1,779                                     | 9,000                                  | 9,000   | -  |
| Kensington (South Perth\Vic Park) Police Station                             | 2003-2004                    | 2,990                                     | 3,000                                  | 3,000   | -  |
| Operations Support Facility - Stage 1  | 2003-2004                    | 27,864                                    | 42,000                                 | 42,000  | -  |

(i) Treasury approved an upward revision of the estimated total cost.

(ii) Treasury approved an upward revision of the estimated total cost as a result of asset sale retention and external contributions.

MAJOR CAPITAL WORKS PROJECTS WITH EXPLANATION OF SIGNIFICANT VARIATIONS BETWEEN ESTIMATED TOTAL COST IN 2001 COMPARED TO THE PRECEDING YEAR (VARIATIONS EXCEEDING TEN PER CENT)

### (ii) Major Capital Projects (over \$1 million) complete at 30 June 2001

| Project   | Total Cost of Project \$'000 | Estimated Total Cost Reported 2000-01 \$'000 | Variation \$'000 |
|---|------------------------------|--|------------------|
| Geraldton District Police Complex                                       | 8,354                        | 8,580  | (226)            |
| CADCOM  | 3,154                        | 3,154  | -                |
| Delta Communications and Information Technology Plan (DCAT) - Release 1 | 34,060                       | 34,060                                       | -                |

(i) Treasury approved an upward revision of the estimated total cost.

# NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 30 June 2001

|  | Notes | 2001<br>\$'000 | 2000<br>\$'000 |
|--|-------|----------------|----------------|
| <b>22. SCHEDULE OF ADMINISTERED ITEMS</b>      |       |                |                |
| <b>(a) ADMINISTERED EXPENSES AND REVENUES</b>  |       |                |                |
| EXPENSES                                       |       |                |                |
|  | (i)   |                |                |
| Grants, Subsidies and Transfer Payments        |       | 353            | 855            |
| Other  |       | 40             | 67             |
| Total Administered Expenses                    |       | <b>393</b>     | <b>922</b>     |
| REVENUES                                       |       |                |                |
|  | (ii)  |                |                |
| Commonwealth Government Grants                 |       | 7              | 47             |
| State Appropriations                           |       | -              | 468            |
| Licences, Fines and Other                      |       | 386            | 407            |
| Total Administered Revenues                    |       | <b>393</b>     | <b>922</b>     |
| <b>(b) ADMINISTERED ASSETS AND LIABILITIES</b> |       |                |                |
| ASSETS   |       |                |                |
|  | (iii) |                |                |
| Current  |       |                |                |
| Restricted Cash                                |       | 344            | 351            |
| Total Administered Assets                      |       | <b>344</b>     | <b>351</b>     |
| LIABILITIES                                    |       |                |                |
|  | (iv)  |                |                |
| Current  |       |                |                |
| Grants In Advance                              |       | 344            | 350            |
| Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses          |       | -              | 1              |
| Total Administered Liabilities                 |       | <b>344</b>     | <b>351</b>     |

# NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 30 June 2001

| Notes  | 2001<br>\$'000 | 2000<br>\$'000 |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| <b>22. SCHEDULE OF ADMINISTERED ITEMS</b> (continued)  |                |                |
| <b>(i) ADMINISTERED EXPENSES</b>   |                |                |
| GRANTS SUBSIDIES AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS COMPRISE THE FOLLOWING:   |                |                |
| Vehicle Immobiliser Dealer Subsidy   | -              | 546            |
| Transfer to Ministry of Justice  | 15             | -              |
| Transfer to Consolidated Fund  | 337            | 309            |
| Other Transfers  | 1              | -              |
|  | <b>353</b>     | <b>855</b>     |
| OTHER EXPENSES COMPRISE THE FOLLOWING:   |                |                |
| Employee-related Expenses  | -              | 17             |
| Other Expenses   | 40             | 50             |
|  | 40             | 67             |
|  | <b>393</b>     | <b>922</b>     |
| <b>(ii) ADMINISTERED REVENUES</b>  |                |                |
| COMMONWEALTH GRANTS COMPRISE THE FOLLOWING:  |                |                |
| Gun Buyback Scheme   | 7              | 47             |
|  | <b>7</b>       | <b>47</b>      |
| LICENCES, FINES AND OTHER REVENUES COMPRISE THE FOLLOWING:   |                |                |
| The Police Service is responsible for the collection of certain fines and other revenue which is not classified as operating revenue and is credited to Consolidated Fund. |                |                |
| Collections made during the year were:   |                |                |
| Sale of Lost, Stolen and Forfeited Property  | 323            | 163            |
| Fines and Infringements  | 63             | 134            |
| Other  | -              | 110            |
|  | 386            | 407            |
| STATE APPROPRIATIONS   | -              | 468            |
|  | <b>393</b>     | <b>922</b>     |
| <b>(iii) ADMINISTERED ASSETS</b>   |                |                |
| RESTRICTED CASH COMPRISES THE FOLLOWING:   |                |                |
| Gun Buyback Scheme Reimbursement   | 344            | 351            |
|  | <b>344</b>     | <b>351</b>     |
| <b>(iv) ADMINISTERED LIABILITIES</b>   |                |                |
| INCOME IN ADVANCE COMPRISES THE FOLLOWING:   |                |                |
| Gun Buyback Scheme Reimbursement Trust   | 344            | 350            |
|  | 344            | 350            |
| ACCOUNTS PAYABLE   | -              | 1              |
|  | <b>344</b>     | <b>351</b>     |

# OTHER FINANCIAL INFORMATION -

## MONEYS HELD IN TRUST for the year ended 30 June 2001

2001  
\$'000

2000  
\$'000

### 23. TRUST ACCOUNT - STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS

#### FOUND MONEY TRUST ACCOUNT

OPENING BALANCE AT 1 JULY

106 89

#### RECEIPTS

Found Money

151 110

257 199

#### PAYMENTS

Refunds

96 93

Transfer to the Treasurer

55 -

151 93

#### CLOSING BALANCE AT 30 JUNE

**106 106**

#### PURPOSE

To hold moneys which have been found and surrendered to the Police Service, for which the lawful owner has not been ascertained within seven days of receipt of the money. Trust funds are held pending the occurrence of one of the following events:

- (i) refunds of moneys to persons establishing their legal ownership;
- (ii) where the moneys are unclaimed, paid to the finder lodging a formal claim not less than three months after the surrender of the money; or
- (iii) where the moneys are unclaimed after two years, transferred to the Treasurer.

As the Police Service only performs a custodial role in respect of these moneys, and because the moneys cannot be used for the achievement of the agency's objectives, they are not brought to account in the Statement of Financial Position.

#### DEPARTMENTAL RECEIPTS IN SUSPENSE

OPENING BALANCE AT 1 JULY

2,275 2,219

#### RECEIPTS

Proceeds of Crime

1,536 1,079

Stolen Money

87 103

3,898 3,401

#### PAYMENTS

Refunds

744 822

Transfer to the Ministry of Justice

259 270

Transfer to the Miscellaneous Revenue

24 34

1,027 1,126

#### CLOSING BALANCE AT 30 JUNE

**2,871 2,275**

#### PURPOSE

To hold moneys received pending identification of their purpose pursuant to Section 9(2)(c)(iv) of the *Financial Administration and Audit Act 1985*.

Moneys seized by police officers and believed to be stolen are held pending identification of the rightful owner. If this does not occur within six months, the moneys are transferred to the Consolidated Fund. Moneys seized by police officers and believed to be proceeds of crime are held pending advice from the courts. The moneys are either refunded or transferred to the Ministry of Justice.

As the Police Service only performs a custodial role in respect of these moneys, and because the moneys cannot be used for the achievement of the agency's objectives, they are not brought to account in the Statement of Financial Position.





# REPORTING OBLIGATIONS

## CONTENTS

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## Enabling Legislation

Requirement under *Treasurer's Instructions 902 and 903*

Established in 1829, the Western Australia Police Service consists of the Police Force, under the *Police Act 1892*, and the Police Service, created for the purpose of the *Public Sector Management Act 1994*. The Police Force and the Police Department officially became the Police Service by order of the Governor in Executive Council, effective as of 1 July 1997. The Western Australia Police Service administers the following legislation.

- *Firearms Act 1973*
- *Misuse of Drugs Act 1981*
- *National Crime Authority (State Provisions) Act 1985*
- *Pawnbrokers and Secondhand Dealers Act 1994*
- *Police Act 1892*
- *Police Assistance Compensation Act 1964*
- *Prostitution Act 2000*
- *Protective Custody Act 2000*
- *Public Meetings and Processions Act 1984*
- *Security and Related Activities (Control) Act 1996*
- *Spear Guns Control Act 1955*
- *Surveillance Devices Act 1998*
- *Telecommunications (Interception) Western Australia Act 1996*
- *Weapons Act 1999*
- *Witness Protection (Western Australia) Act 1996*

The Police Service facilitated the drafting of legislation, which included:

- *Prosecution Amendment Bill 2001*, to decriminalise prostitution;
- *Occupational Safety and Health Amendment Bill 2001*, to include police officers within the Act;
- *Police Act Amendment Bill 2001*, to repeal Section 8 and include appeal provisions;
- *Criminal Investigation (DNA and Identifying Particulars) Bill 2001*, to provide powers to allow police to take DNA samples;
- *Police Administration Bill* to provide modern provisions in respect to the administration of the Police Service; and

- *Criminal Code Amendment Bill 2001* to provide legislation dealing with offences relating to the re-building of stolen motor vehicles.

These Bills are expected to be introduced into Parliament in 2001-2002.

## Freedom of Information

Requirement under *Freedom of Information Act 1992*, sections 94-97

During 2000-01, 1,023 requests were dealt with and application fees and charges amounting to \$31,893.84 were collected. In accordance with the requirements of the *Freedom of Information Act 1992*, a review of the Information Statement has begun, to ensure currency and with a view to publishing the Statement within the Police Service's website.

## Implementation of Recommendations of the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody

Requirement under Recommendation 85, Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody

### Persons Detained for Drunkenness - Western Australia

|                            | 1996-97 | 1997-98 | 1998-99 | 1999-2000 | 2000-01 |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|
| Sobering-up shelters       | 12,274  | 14,877  | 15,842  | 17,431    | 16,565  |
| Detained in lock-ups       | 8,293   | 5,432   | 4,043   | 3,212     | 3,382   |
| Total shelter and lock-ups | 20,567  | 20,309  | 19,885  | 20,643    | 19,947  |

## Advertising and Sponsorship

Requirement under the *Electoral Act 1907*, section 175ZE

### Advertising

| Organisation     | Purpose  | Amount      |
|------------------|--|-------------|
| Media Decisions  | Advertising of TV commercial for GURD drug education project (Police and Bunnings Building Supplies Sponsorship)     | \$20,409.95 |
| PMFM 92.9 Radio  | Advertising of radio commercials for GURD drug education project (Police and Bunnings Building Supplies Sponsorship) | \$2,139.00  |
| Donovan Research | Market Research evaluation of GURD project   | \$9,515.00  |

## Sponsorship

Companies, organisations and individuals who have provided sponsorship include:

Airlink  
 Argyle Diamonds  
 Australian Meat Industry Authority  
 BP Refinery (Kwinana) Pty Ltd  
 Bunnings Building Supplies  
 Chamber of Mines  
 City of Armadale  
 City of Perth  
 Constable Care Child Safety Project  
 Detention Screens Australia  
 Hyundai Australia  
 Kalgoorlie Consolidated Mining  
 Kwinana Industries Council  
 Lane Ford Pinjarra  
 Lynwood Youth Conference Committee  
 Mercure Hotel  
 Network Ten, Perth  
 Police and Nurses Credit Society  
 Rotary Club, Perth  
 Rotary Club, Thornlie  
 Safer WA  
 Safer WA, Fremantle Community Policing  
 Safer WA, Western Suburbs  
 Shire of Cockburn/Melville/Canning  
 Signature Security  
 St John of God Hospital, Murdoch  
 Town Councils: Nedlands, Peppermint Grove, Mosman Park, Cottesloe and Claremont  
 Wembley Cycles  
 Wesfarmers  
 Westfield Carousel Shopping Centre  
 WIN Television

## Evaluations

### Name of Review

Community Services Functional Review

### Key Findings

- Develop a corporate approach where Crime Prevention is an integral part of policing rather than a separate specialist role.
- Change the structure, role and name of Community Services Division to better reflect a support role in helping all areas within the Police Service address crime prevention.
- Develop a new approach to crime prevention within Police Districts by clearly identifying and defining support roles. Create a district support area within each district, responsible for developing local strategies consistent with the corporate approach to crime prevention.

### Actions Resulting

- Project Implementation Plans have been developed detailing how to achieve each of the review recommendations.
- The Implementation Plans will be presented to the Corporate Projects Committee for endorsement, in September 2001.

## Name of Review

Resources and Responsibilities: A Review of Central Areas (also known as the Central Areas Review)

### Key Findings

- There were numerous key findings in the Review comprising 10 reviews of business areas. Generally, there was scope for replacement of sworn with unsworn personnel, amalgamations of business units for effectiveness and efficiencies, and some changes in service delivery models, e.g. decentralisation rather than centralisation. These findings would be implemented on a medium-to-long term basis.

### Actions Resulting

- Police Service Command is currently discussing the Review and it can be assumed that implementation team(s) will be established to facilitate and prioritise actions to be taken.

## Name of Review

Metropolitan Boundaries Review

## Key Findings

- To propose a standard model to provide a more balanced regional police response.
- Metropolitan Policing District boundaries were not aligned to local government or other partner agency boundaries.

## Actions Resulting

- Changes to the boundaries, effective 1 July 2001, adjusted the boundaries to align with local government areas, to facilitate better interaction with local government authorities, and improve the overall management of the region.

## Name of Review

Bail Act Review

## Key Findings

- The Ministry of Justice, in conjunction with the Police Service, commissioned a review of bail in Western Australia.
- Redefine the role and purpose of bail, with a view to developing a best practice model.
- Reviewing and reporting on the operations of the *Bail Act 1982*, best practice and innovative approaches to bail, and alternative strategies for bringing offenders before the courts.
- Making recommendations to form the basis of a major *Bail Act Amendment Bill* or a new *Act*.

## Actions Resulting

- The draft recommendations are currently in the process of being formulated.

## Promotions and Publications

Requirement under *Treasurer's Instruction 903*

### Promotions - refer to page 53

#### Publications

Various publications are produced to support the work of the Police Service.

#### Road Safety

Bicycle Education Instructors Training Manual

Defensive Driving Instructors Manual

Defensive Driving Participants Manual

An assortment of brochures dealing with road safety issues

#### Domestic Violence

Domestic Violence Resource and Referral Centre

#### Aboriginal Affairs Directorate

Role of Aboriginal Affairs Directorate

Role of Aboriginal Police Liaison Officers

#### Crime Prevention

Safety for Seniors

Security Lighting

Using these can get you Stabbed, Cut or Killed

Welcome to Neighbourhood Watch

What is Neighbourhood Watch?

Neighbourhood Watch Manual

PC COPS

Working Together Against Crime

Crime Stoppers

Armed Hold-up Prevention

Marine Watch Operation Manual

Immobiliser Scheme

Nightsafe

Stop Burglary Business Pack

Intruder Alarms

## **Recruiting**

We Need Special People

## **Youth Services**

School Based Police Unit (information pamphlet)

## **Ethnic Affairs**

Policing in a Multicultural Society

## **Policy, Planning and Evaluation**

Western Australia Police Service Annual Business Plan 2000-2001

Western Australia Police Service Annual Report

Western Australia Police Service Strategic Plan 2001-2006

## **Professional Standards**

Making a Complaint Against Police

The Supported Internal Witness Program

Ethical Guidelines

Reporting Serious Misconduct and Corruption

## **Alcohol and Drug Co-ordination Unit**

Drug Aware

Drug Guide

GURD Training Package

Alcohol Awareness

For a complete list of all publications and documents available to the public, refer to the Western Australia Police Service Information Statement.

## Obligations reported elsewhere in the Annual Report

| Reference                       | Requirement  | Page      |
|---------------------------------|--|-----------|
| Risk Management                 | <i>Treasurer's Instruction 109</i>   | 51-52     |
| Disability Services             | <i>Disabilities Service Act 1993</i> , section 29  | 52        |
| Language and Cultural Diversity | Cabinet Decision 2.7, Language Services Policy of the Public Sector  | 19 and 52 |
| Women's Issues                  | Memo from the Premier and Minister for Women's Interests, November 1996. Family and Domestic Violence Plan Outcomes required under Cabinet-endorsed Family and Domestic Violence Action Plan, September 1995 | 21-22     |
| Seniors' Issues                 | Time on Our Side – A Five-Year Plan for Western Australia's Maturing Population  | 19        |
| Equal Employment Opportunity    | <i>Equal Opportunity Act 1984</i> , sections 145(6) and 146  | 43-44     |
| Public Sector Standards         | <i>Public Sector Management Act 1994</i> , section 31(1)   | 46        |

## Local Police Stations

Police Attendance (08) 9222 1111  
General Enquiries 131 444

## Crime Stoppers

Freecall 1800 333 000

## Police Headquarters

2 Adelaide Terrace  
East Perth 6004  
Telephone (08) 9222 1997

## Crime Investigation Support

Curtin House  
60 Beaufort Street  
Perth 6000  
Telephone (08) 9223 3022  
Facsimile (08) 9223 3664

## Traffic and Operations Support

2 Adelaide Terrace  
East Perth 6004  
Telephone (08) 9222 1442  
Facsimile (08) 9222 1736

## Professional Standards

565 Hay Street  
Perth 6000  
Telephone (08) 9268 7673  
Facsimile (08) 9268 7671

## Police Academy

Swanbank Road  
Maylands 6051  
Telephone (08) 9370 7111  
Facsimile (08) 9370 7134

## Human Resources

573 Hay Street  
Perth 6000  
Telephone (08) 9268 7770  
Facsimile (08) 9268 7888

## Policy, Planning and Evaluation

Police Headquarters  
2 Adelaide Terrace  
East Perth 6004  
Telephone (08) 9222 1287  
Facsimile (08) 9222 1387

## Metropolitan Regional Office

Police Headquarters  
2 Adelaide Terrace  
East Perth 6004  
Telephone (08) 9222 1479  
Facsimile (08) 9222 1116

## Southern Regional Office

Police Headquarters  
2 Adelaide Terrace  
East Perth 6004  
Telephone (08) 9222 1651  
Facsimile (08) 9222 1635

## North-eastern Regional Office

Police Headquarters  
2 Adelaide Terrace  
East Perth 6004  
Telephone (08) 9222 1649  
Facsimile (08) 9222 1652

## Website

Western Australia Police Service  
[www.police.wa.gov.au](http://www.police.wa.gov.au)

## Associated Websites

Crime Stoppers  
[crimestoppers.method.com.au](http://crimestoppers.method.com.au)

Safer WA  
[www.saferwa.wa.gov.au](http://www.saferwa.wa.gov.au)

Blue Light Association  
[www.bluelight.com.au](http://www.bluelight.com.au)





## Statement of Compliance

The Annual Report for 2000-2001 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the *Financial Administration and Audit Act 1985* and the *Police Act 1892*.

At the time of signing, I am not aware of any circumstances that would render the particulars implied in this statement misleading or inaccurate.

**B E MATTHEWS**

COMMISSIONER OF POLICE

31 August 2001

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Photograph on page 55 of the Geraldton Police Complex: Photographer - Ray Dalamere;  
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For copies of this report, contact the Western Australia Police Service, Strategic Planning Services Branch on (08) 9268 7663.

This report can be made available in alternative formats upon request.