

WESTERN AUSTRALIA POLICE SERVICE

ANNUAL REPORT 2002

WESTERN AUSTRALIA POLICE SERVICE

CONTENTS

MISSION	1
COMMISSIONER'S FOREWORD	2
SENIOR MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE	4
POLICING WESTERN AUSTRALIA	5
OVERVIEW	6
A PLANNED APPROACH	11
COMMUNITY SAFETY	12
ROAD SAFETY	23
CRIME AND JUSTICE	28
MANAGEMENT INITIATIVES	37
COMMENDATIONS AND AWARDS	50
ENABLING LEGISLATION	52
SPONSORSHIP AND PUBLICATIONS	53
KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	55
OUTPUT BASED MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE MEASURES	75
STATISTICAL APPENDIX	79
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	89
INDEX	123
PRINCIPAL OFFICES	125
STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE	126





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 2002.

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

30 August 2002

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.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA POLICE SERVICE

COMMISSIONER'S FOREWORD



The past year has seen key developments and changes within the Police Service, tragic events on the streets of Perth and events that will continue to have global repercussions for some time to come.

One event was the terrorist attack in the United States on 11 September 2001. In the wake of this attack our people were immediately engaged in providing increased security to military installations, places of national or international interest and surveillance of persons perceived to be at-risk throughout the State. Additionally, we have contributed to an update of the National Anti-terrorism Plan to accommodate the new threats. Like our state and territory counterparts, we have responded to a large number of reports from community members concerned that they had been subject to exposure to dangerous materials. Although we have not been subject to chemical or biological attack here in Western Australia, work has been undertaken on how we can best respond to this new threat.

Another tragic event was the murders of Mr Lou Lewis and the retired former head of the CIB, Detective Commander Don Hancock, in a car-bombing incident in September 2001, which resulted in one of the largest investigations being mounted and an unprecedented reward being posted by the State Government. Operation Zircon, as it is known, was established to investigate and bring to justice the perpetrators of this crime, which caused understandable alarm in the community. Good, thorough investigation techniques, combined with persistence and determination, have produced positive results in apprehending the offenders.

We again demonstrated commitment to ensuring public safety is not compromised by the activities of outlaw motor cycle gangs, by initiating Operation Avalon to monitor the movements of a gang involved in a run through the South-west of the State and into the metropolitan area. The taskforce used a number of strategies to monitor the movements of the gang, and as a result there were no major incidents or threats to public safety.

The drug problem is arguably the most significant social issue confronting our community. This was highlighted during the year at the Drug Summit in Perth, which should result in some key government directions being implemented. This will also help shape how we continue to tackle the key issue of drug-related crime.

There has been much commitment and investment in addressing the drug problem and many dedicated people trying in various ways to reduce the impact of drug usage. Many of those people are police officers, who see first-hand the damage that illicit drug-use does to individuals and the impact it has on the community.

Successful interdiction of illicit drugs requires us to work closely with national and international law enforcement agencies. Co-operation is high, as evidenced by the many successful interstate and statewide operations against organised drug syndicates. At a more local level, frontline officers continue to target lower-level drug dealers to ensure all levels of the illicit drug distribution chain receive attention from police. This focus produced some positive results for the community.

While we must continue our efforts at apprehending those who traffic in illicit drugs, we are increasingly engaged in harm minimisation and demand-reduction strategies. In this sense, a significant part of our recruit training focuses on harm reduction, its importance, and the vital role police can, and do play.

One issue that caused much embarrassment to the agency at the end of last year was the falsification of Random Breath Test (RBT) information. As mentioned in last year's Annual Report, a review was conducted and a number of improvements to the processes for conducting and recording RBT information have been introduced. This includes the implementation of a new policy to address confusion over testing of drivers, the recording of performance data and the inadequacies of reporting identified at several stations.

A substantial amount of our funding is for dealing with road-safety issues. A number of our external partners, who provide additional funds and equipment, are entitled to receive assurance that their funds are being used properly, as together we seek to reduce fatality and injury levels on our roads. It will take some time to restore the confidence of our partners in road safety with regard to the integrity of our RBT information. However, through the implementation of the new policy and a strong focus on management and supervision, I believe the issues that led to this problem are being appropriately addressed.

While operational policing requirements continue to demand our attention, corporate developments continue on a number of fronts. Our Strategic Plan 2001–2006 was officially launched in August 2001, and provides the focus of our business over the coming years. It was developed in light of government and community expectations, as well as by our own strategic assessment of trends and issues impacting on safety and security in Western Australia.

A number of key issues have been identified which will need to be addressed in moving towards the vision outlined in the plan. These include:

- tackling drug-related crime;
- better clarifying our role in crime prevention;
- becoming an intelligence-led organisation;
- utilising and managing technology;
- focusing on whole-of-government partnerships to tackle problem areas, including the need to address the over-representation of Aboriginal people in the justice system;
- creating a workforce that reflects the diversity of the community we serve;

- building relationships with the community;
- creating a greater sense of corporacy; and
- promoting a public image of professionalism and integrity.

We have already made progress in achieving some of the key strategic directions outlined in the Plan. For instance, the ongoing roll-out of police-specific information technology systems (designed to assist intelligence-led policing); development of the Women's Advisory Network; and piloting of the new approach to managing staff performance. We are currently developing a comprehensive performance framework to enable us to accurately assess our progress and outcomes against the Strategic Plan.

The opening of the new Police Academy at Joondalup in February 2002 marked a key milestone in our history. While the academy is primarily focused on education and training, I believe it will come to mean much more to our people who will see it as the physical and spiritual heart of the Police Service.

We are also embarking on another milestone in the history of the Police Service, namely the Royal Commission Into Whether There Has Been Any Corrupt Or Criminal Conduct By Western Australian Police Officers.

There is no doubt the inquiry will have a major impact on the Police Service. We anticipate that public confidence will diminish in the face of allegations of corruption and criminal conduct by some police officers, even though much will be about officers no longer in the Police Service. Unfortunately, everyone in the Police Service suffers through the actions of the minority. While this will be a difficult period for the agency, we will continue to focus on our role of protecting and serving the community and continuing to engage them in working with us.

Looking back over the past year I am proud of, and satisfied by, the performance of our people, who are working hard and often long hours to achieve agency outcomes. It will be important that we keep up the good work over the year ahead despite likely distractions. Managing external impacts and maintaining our focus will never be more important.



B E MATTHEWS
 COMMISSIONER OF POLICE
 30 August 2002

WESTERN AUSTRALIA POLICE SERVICE

SENIOR MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE



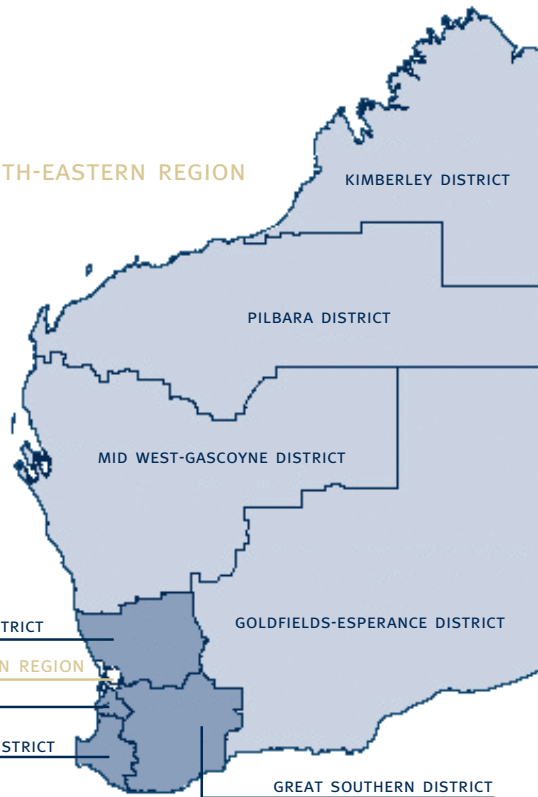
Note: R G McDonald transferred from the Police Service in June 2002.



POLICING WESTERN AUSTRALIA

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. This regional structure is complemented by specialist operational support provided by Crime Investigation Support, and Traffic and Operations Support portfolios.

NORTH-EASTERN REGION



NORTH-EASTERN REGION

Commander Graeme Power APM

Districts:	Goldfields-Esperance Mid West-Gascoyne	Kimberley Pilbara
Area in square kilometres	2,334,729	
Population	190,141	
Number of sworn officers	661	
Number of unsworn personnel	58	
Ratio of police to population	1:288	
Number of police stations	52	

SOUTHERN REGION

Commander Daryl Balchin APM

Districts:	Great Southern South West	Peel Wheatbelt
Area in square kilometres	193,212	
Population	330,677	
Number of sworn officers	632	
Number of unsworn personnel	78	
Ratio of police to population	1:523	
Number of police stations	67	

METROPOLITAN REGION

Assistant Commissioner John Standing APM

Districts:	Central North West South East	East South West
Area in square kilometres	4,481	
Population	1,385,296	
Number of sworn officers	2,199	
Number of unsworn personnel	155	
Ratio of police to population	1:630	
Number of police stations	43	

CRIME INVESTIGATION SUPPORT

Assistant Commissioner Tim Atherton

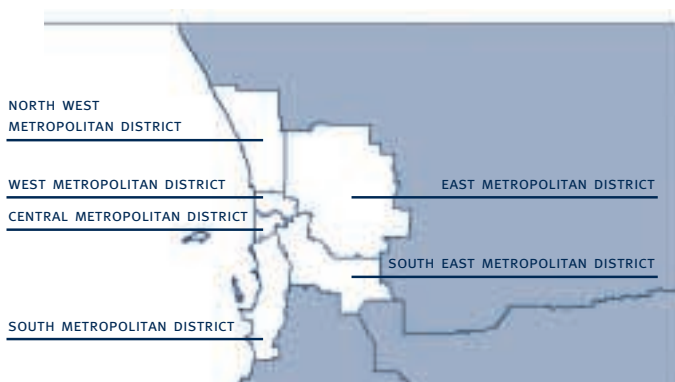
Number of sworn officers	510
Number of unsworn personnel	176

TRAFFIC AND OPERATIONS SUPPORT

Assistant Commissioner Mel Hay APM

Number of sworn officers	514
Number of unsworn personnel	283

METROPOLITAN REGION



Note: Area and preliminary Estimated Resident Population as at 30 June 2001, obtained from the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA POLICE SERVICE

OVERVIEW

COMMUNITY SAFETY

The community has confidence in the level of public order, safety and security

OBJECTIVES

- Reduce the level of offending.
- Deter community members from offending lifestyles.
- Improve the community's perception of safety.
- Maintain public order and safety.
- Manage and co-ordinate emergency response.

KEY RESULTS FOR 2001-02

- The number of reported offences against the person decreased by 3% on the previous year.
- The number of reported property offences increased by 2% on the previous year.
- Generally, people surveyed felt safe when at home alone: 87% felt safe or very safe during the day, while 74% felt safe or very safe after dark.
- The proportion of the community who felt safe or very safe walking or jogging alone during the day was 87%, while 36% felt safe or very safe after dark.
- The proportion of the community who felt safe or very safe travelling on public transport during the day was 54%, while 16% felt safe or very safe after dark.
- Intelligence-based targeted patrols of hot-spots, specific crimes and persons of interest were conducted.
- Addressed issues relating to Aboriginal feuding and domestic violence.
- To support a focus on local-level problem-solving, additional Safer WA committees were established.
- Programs for specific vulnerable groups, such as young people, women and seniors, and those that address cultural and ethnicity issues, were developed and implemented.
- Emergency management plans in all sub-districts were reviewed and audited.

FOCUS FOR 2002-03

- Address priority offences identified by the community.
- Target situations (offences or repeat offenders) based on intelligence.
- Involve the community in ownership of safety and security through joint problem-solving approaches.
- Develop a range of initiatives to decrease the likelihood of incidents occurring or re-occurring. Particular emphasis will be placed on repeat victimisation in family violence, deterring young people from participating in criminal behaviour and safety for seniors.
- Positively impact on community perceptions relating to fear of crime and influence community perceptions of crime.
- Maintain a high level of preparedness to deal with disasters and emergencies.

ROAD SAFETY

Road-users behave safely

OBJECTIVES

- Reduce fatal and serious road crashes.
- Reduce the number of drivers behaving unsafely.

KEY RESULTS FOR 2001-02

- The number of fatal crashes per 10,000 registered motor vehicles decreased by around 28% from 1.48 in 1998 to 1.07 in 2001.
- The number of fatal crashes per 10,000 registered motor vehicles where drink-driving was a major contributing factor decreased by around 45% from 0.42 in 1998 to 0.23 in 2001.
- The number of fatal crashes per 10,000 registered motor vehicles where excessive speed was a major contributing factor decreased by around 32% from 0.37 in 1999 to 0.25 in 2001.
- The percentage of vehicles monitored by speed cameras, exceeding the posted speed limit was the lowest percentage since at least 1997-98.

FOCUS FOR 2002-03

- Reduce fatal and serious road crashes by identifying local trends and issues, and implement strategies with the local community to address these issues.
- Undertake local road safety education.
- Support statewide and national road safety campaigns.



- Link traffic management and road safety enforcement with wider police responsibility in community safety and crime management.

- Of drivers breath-tested, over 1% were charged with drink-driving offences, the highest percentage since 1997-98.
- Targeted at-risk drivers and the issues of speeding, drink-driving and fatigue, through statewide traffic campaigns and operations.
- Sponsorship arranged for the acquisition of two new booze buses.
- Implemented Road Safety Council campaigns, at local level.
- The Randon Breath Test (RBT) Program was reviewed and measures introduced to ensure the accuracy of the information recorded and reported.

- Enforce the road safety code through strategies to monitor road-user behaviour.
- Use road-safety enforcement and traffic stops to support investigations, and develop proactive strategies targeting offenders or offences.
- Ensure officers know how traffic activities link with government requirements, and contribute to intelligence-gathering and the investigative process.

CRIME AND JUSTICE

A response to crime that brings offenders before the justice system

OBJECTIVES

- Provide an effective response to offending.
- Successfully investigate offences.
- Provide quality evidentiary support to prosecutions.
- Work with key partners to develop a fully integrated criminal justice system.

KEY RESULTS FOR 2001-02

- The response time, for priority 1 and 2 calls for assistance in the metropolitan area, was from 2–12 minutes, 80% of the time.
- Of people surveyed, 75% were satisfied with the job the Police Service is doing in responding to calls for assistance.
- A clearance rate of around 85% was achieved for offences against the person – the highest in five years.
- A clearance rate of around 21% was achieved for property offences, representing a 6% increase in the number cleared, compared to the previous year.
- A clearance rate of around 90% was achieved for drug offences.
- Of the matters brought before the courts by the Police Service, around 91% resulted in a plea of guilty. Around 82% of defended matters resulted in a conviction after trial.
- Incident Management Units were introduced, to provide real-time monitoring and timely deployment of resources to complement intelligence-led policing.
- The new National Automated Fingerprint Investigation System (NAFIS) was utilised to increase the number of crimes searched, provide advanced search features, and timely results for district operations.
- Operation Avalon was conducted to monitor the movements of an outlaw motor cycle gang run.

FOCUS FOR 2002-03

- Provide an effective and quality response to offending.
- Ensure deployment practices enable a timely response at peak times.
- Provide support for victims of crime through timely referral to victim support services and keeping them apprised of progress of the investigation process.
- Use intelligence, scientific and forensic information to add value to the detection and investigation of crime.
- Develop and implement strategies to promote intelligence-led investigation of crime and maximise the sharing of intelligence.
- Ensure consistency and quality in brief preparation.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA POLICE SERVICE

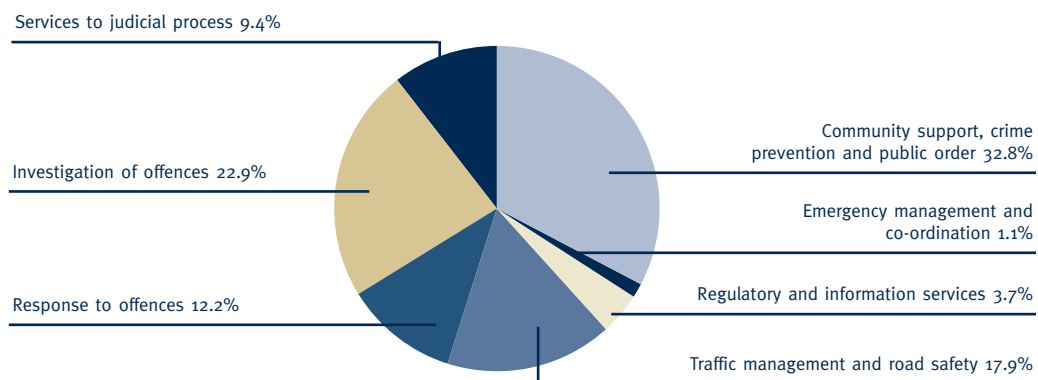
OVERVIEW

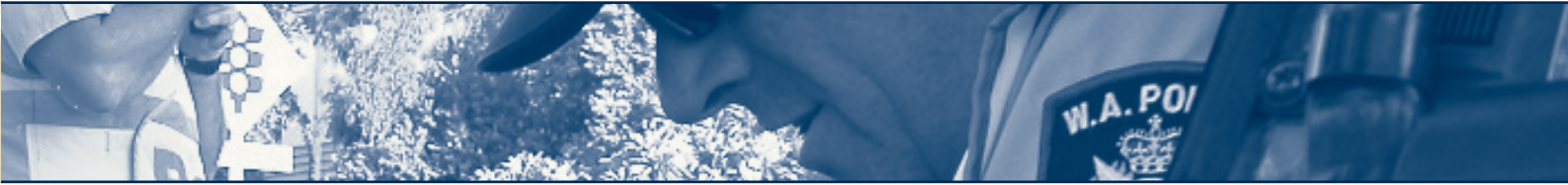


OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS

Government Strategic Objective	Desired Outcomes	Outputs
Safe, healthy and supportive communities	The community has confidence in the level of public order, safety and security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community support, crime prevention and public order • Emergency management and co-ordination • Regulatory and information services
	Road-users behave safely	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traffic management and road safety
	A response to crime that brings offenders before the justice system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Response to offences • Investigation of offences • Services to the judicial process

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL RESOURCE EFFORT DIRECTED TO OUTPUTS IN 2001-02

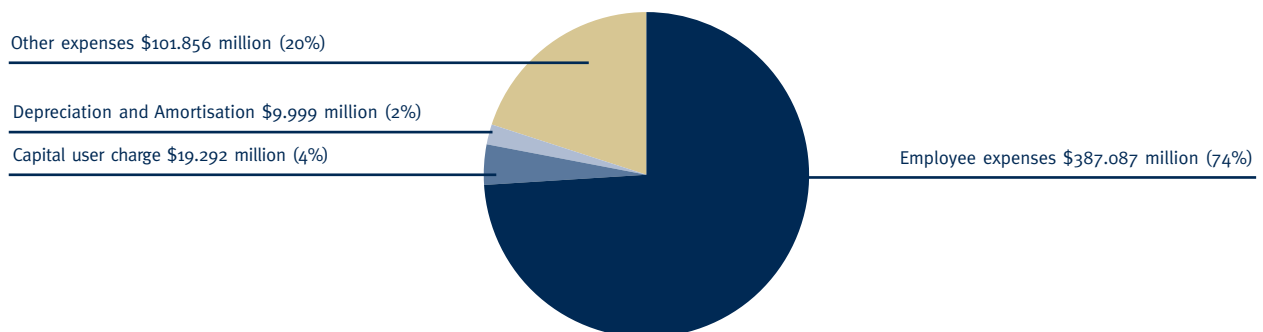




RESOURCES

The total cost of providing policing services to the community of Western Australia in 2001-02 was \$518 million (\$270 per person). This represents an increase of around 11 per cent on the 2000-01 total cost of service of \$468 million. The items primarily contributing to the increase were the introduction of capital user charge expenses of \$19.3 million; salary and wage increases of \$13 million; and \$8.3 million for information technology projects. A breakdown of expenses is shown below.

BREAKDOWN OF TOTAL COST OF SERVICE BY EXPENSE CATEGORY IN 2001-02



SIGNIFICANT EXPENSES IN 2001-02

	\$'000
Employee expenses	
Salaries and wages	286,389
Leave expenses	43,149
Superannuation	32,676
Employee housing	12,018
Other Expenses	
Services and contracts	31,162
Repairs and maintenance	16,361
Rental, leases and hire	15,722
Fuels, oils, insurances and licences	9,563
Communication costs	6,586
Electricity, water and rates	4,565
Depreciation	
Office and computing equipment	3,978
Buildings	3,438

- The approved average staffing level for sworn officers in 2001-02 was 4,921, compared to 4,811 in 2000-01.
- The approved average staffing level for unsworn personnel in 2001-02 was 1,045, compared to 1,105 in 2000-01.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA POLICE SERVICE

OVERVIEW



KEY STATISTICS

- There were 693,124 total calls for assistance received by the Police Communications Centre in 2001-02, an increase of eight per cent on the previous year.
- The proportion of survey respondents satisfied or very satisfied with services provided by the police was 67 per cent, compared to the Australian average of 70 per cent.
- The proportion of survey respondents satisfied or very satisfied with the services received during their most recent contact with police was 81 per cent, compared to the Australian average of 80 per cent.
- There was a total of 271,072 offences reported to police for 2001-02, representing an increase of two per cent compared to 2000-01.
- The clearance rate for offences against the person has been consistently over 80 per cent since 1998-99. In 2001-02, a clearance rate of around 85 per cent was achieved – the highest in five years.
- Despite an increase in the number of property offences in 2001-02, clearance rates increased to around 21 per cent. This figure equates to a six per cent increase in the number of offences cleared in 2001-02 compared to 2000-01.
- The number of fatal crashes per 10,000 registered motor vehicles in 2001 was the lowest for at least five years, reflecting a decrease in the number of fatal crashes from 184 in 2000 to 151 in 2001.

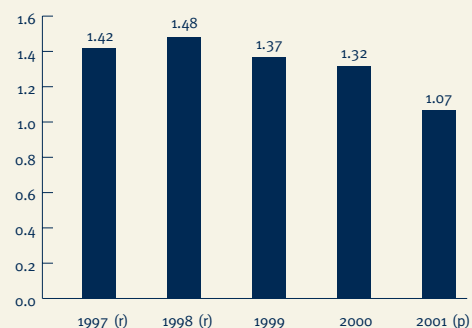
REPORTED OFFENCES 1997-98 TO 2001-02



CLEARANCE RATES FOR REPORTED OFFENCES 1997-98 TO 2001-02



NUMBER OF FATAL ROAD CRASHES PER 10,000 REGISTERED MOTOR VEHICLES IN 2001



(p) Preliminary figure pending the completion of all coronial inquiries.
 (r) Revised figures from those shown in previous annual reports. The revision of figures reflects the completion of coronial inquiries and a revision of the source and number of registered motor vehicles.

A PLANNED APPROACH

Each year, the Police Service senior management group formulate policing priorities and management initiatives through the annual business planning process. These priorities and initiatives are those that need to be addressed to enable the Police Service to realise the vision in the five-year Strategic Plan, and assist in meeting its three primary outcomes of Community Safety, Road Safety, and Crime and Justice.

The annual business planning process provides local managers with a focus and context for their own business planning and the basis for developing appropriate strategies. Local plans are then customised to meet local needs.

The primary outcomes and management initiatives sections of this Report have been structured to reflect the planning processes within the Police Service.

Reporting requirements on each outcome are broken down into the following areas.

- **Key Priorities** – the range of initiatives, issues and strategies identified for implementation in 2001-02, providing the focus and direction for service delivery at the local level.
- **Significant Achievements** – explanation of the key results that contributed to the Police Service meeting the outcome.
- **Overall Results** – statistical results based on identified policing priorities. They also provide an indication of how successful the Police Service was in meeting the outcome.
- **Local Initiatives** – initiatives or programs implemented at the local level to address the policing priorities identified for the year. These were implemented in addition to regular policing tasks, such as responding to a call for assistance, attending a traffic crash or investigating a burglary. While these initiatives complemented day-to-day activities, they were implemented to solve a particular issue in a local community, while still addressing an overall policing priority. This supports a local problem-solving approach to policing.

The management initiatives implemented in 2001-02 are reported under six main headings that provide a framework to support frontline policing.

- Valuing our people.
- Managing and leading.
- Optimising resources.
- Focusing on community needs.
- Being open and accountable.
- Building partnerships.



WESTERN AUSTRALIA POLICE SERVICE

COMMUNITY SAFETY

The community has confidence in the level of public order, safety and security

Crime prevention is a fundamental policing approach and is the focus for this outcome. This is demonstrated through a commitment by the Police Service to implement a change program that will see crime prevention as a key philosophy of service delivery at the local-level. The Police Service's role is predominantly realised through strategies targeted at reducing the opportunities for individuals and groups to commit crime. Intelligence-led policing methods and community education and awareness programs support this aim.

The focus of this role is on the harder-end of crime prevention: targeting known hot-spots and repeat offenders. An influencing role includes assisting other relevant agencies to adopt early-intervention strategies and develop education programs to encourage individuals to take responsibility for their own safety, and reduce their likelihood of becoming victims of crime.

The Police Service also takes a lead role in co-ordinating the management of emergencies, assisted by strong working relationships with external agencies and community groups to reduce the impact of such events.

KEY PRIORITIES

- Intelligence-based responses to ensure resources are effectively deployed and to provide maximum deterrence and response opportunities.
- Local Safer WA initiatives to harness participation in the resolution of community safety issues, provide community leadership and encourage across-government commitment to developing strategies that target the causes of crime and people's perception of safety.
- Safety and security programs for specific vulnerable groups, such as young people, women and seniors.
- Programs which acknowledge, address and communicate cultural and ethnicity issues.
- Reduce the incidence of burglary, robbery and motor vehicle theft.
- Quality emergency management training and exercises to all relevant agency personnel, to maintain a level of preparedness.
- Planning to meet emergency management responsibilities.



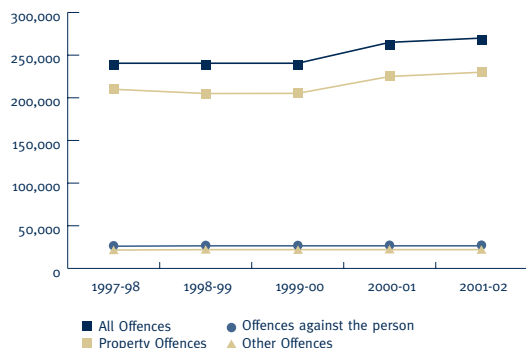
SIGNIFICANT ACHIEVEMENTS

- Deployed Police Transit Unit onto the Metropolitan Rail System.
- Applied intelligence data to implement targeted patrols of hot-spots and specific crimes, targeting persons of interest associated with particular crime patterns and monitored the effectiveness of targeted patrols and specific operations.
- Contributed to the Ministerial Working Group formed to establish the Office of Crime Prevention.
- Implemented strategies to address issues relating to Aboriginal feuding and domestic violence.
- Continued involvement and support to the Safer WA structure and established additional committees to facilitate focus on local-level problem-solving.
- Implementation of safety awareness programs for seniors, providing advice and assistance to address crime and safety issues.
- Reviewed and audited all sub-district emergency management plans.

OVERALL RESULTS

- A total of 271,072 offences were detected and reported to police in 2001-02, representing an increase of two per cent when compared to 2000-01. This increase may be the result of strategies to encourage the reporting of certain offences (for example, family and domestic violence) and the targeting of particular offences in line with key priorities.

REPORTED OFFENCES 1997-98 TO 2001-02



- Reported offences against the person in 2001-02 was 23,158, representing a decrease of three per cent on the previous year. This included decreases in reported robbery (11 per cent) and sexual assault (15 per cent), but increases in reported homicide (50 per cent – from 44 to 66) and assault (two per cent).

- The number of reported property offences in 2001-02 was 229,555, representing a two per cent increase on the previous year. This included increases in reported motor vehicle theft (three per cent), theft (five per cent) and property damage (five per cent), but decreases in reported burglary (one per cent), graffiti (five per cent) and fraud (seven per cent).
- The number of reported other offences (drug and breach of restraining order) in 2001-02 was 18,359, representing a minor decrease on the previous year. This included a decrease in drug possession (two per cent) and increases in drug-trafficking offences (five per cent) and breach of restraining order (seven per cent).
- Generally, people surveyed felt safe when at home in 2001-02. The proportion of the community who felt safe at home alone during the day was 87 per cent, comprising 48 per cent who felt very safe and 39 per cent who felt safe. The proportion feeling safe at home alone after dark was 74 per cent, comprising 31 per cent who felt very safe and 43 per cent who felt safe.
- In 2001-02, the proportion of the community who felt safe walking or jogging alone during the day was 87 per cent, comprising 37 per cent who felt very safe and 50 per cent who felt safe. The proportion feeling safe walking or jogging alone after dark was 36 per cent, comprising 11 per cent who felt very safe and 25 per cent who felt safe.
- In 2001-02, the proportion of the community who felt safe travelling on public transport during the day was 54 per cent, comprising 18 per cent who felt very safe and 36 per cent who felt safe. The proportion feeling safe travelling on public transport after dark was 16 per cent, comprising four per cent who felt very safe and 12 per cent who felt safe.
- In 2001-02, 52 per cent of the community were very satisfied or satisfied with the job the Police Service is doing in dealing with public order problems.
- In 2001-02, 73 per cent of the community were very satisfied or satisfied with the job the Police Service is doing in supporting community programs.
- There were 365,935 general calls for assistance (not including 000 calls) received at the Police Communications Centre in 2001-02, a decrease of three per cent on the previous year. Of the general calls for assistance received, 74 per cent were answered within 20 seconds.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA POLICE SERVICE

COMMUNITY SAFETY

LOCAL INITIATIVES

PREVENTION STRATEGIES

ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

Operation Respect was instigated as a response to the large influx of school leavers to the South-west of the State. This seasonal situation had previously caused problems in Dunsborough, Margaret River and surrounds, with damage to property, and alcohol- and drug-induced anti-social behaviour. Another significant issue for police was the vulnerability and welfare of teenagers, particularly young women, when alcohol- or drug-affected.

Dunsborough police sought to solve the problem and minimise the impact on local communities by establishing the Dunsborough Schoolie Advisory Committee.

They canvassed representatives from local government, tourism associations, Rottnest Island Authority, Chamber of Commerce, Health Department, local drug action groups, local emergency services and parents to promote a holistic community response to this issue.

Prior to conducting the operation, Dunsborough and Rottnest Island police visited 34 high schools and campuses to discuss relevant issues – highlighting substance abuse, harm reduction, legal implications, road safety and behavioural expectations. These discussions fostered positive relationships, and emphasis was placed on the young people sharing responsibility for their conduct and instigating peer support to quell inappropriate conduct and provide welfare.

During the operation, parents were invited to be community wardens and act in a support and mentoring role. Volunteers also assisted with welfare issues and recovery tents were available if alcohol- or drug-abuse occurred. As a result of this initiative, there were only minor incidents of anti-social behaviour compared to 21 arrests and significant property damage the previous year.

The incidence of anti-social behaviour was also having a marked impact on the image of Northbridge and perceptions of safety in the area.

Following feedback from business operators, community groups, local residents and other stakeholders, an enhanced policing strategy for Northbridge, known as The Framework, was developed. The Framework draws upon police from a number of areas within the Central Metropolitan District, as well as the Noongar Patrol and officers from the Department for Community Development.

Since this more integrated policing approach has been implemented, there has been an improved perception of the level of crime by the local community.

It has also facilitated enhanced networks between police, business operators, other government agencies, local government and non-government groups and community members that should produce positive results in the future.

COMMUNITY SUPPORT

Schools in the Metropolitan Region were increasingly subject to damage and theft of property. Often students knew the identity of the perpetrators, but were reluctant to supply information to authorities. To combat this, the East Metropolitan District School Based Police Officer, in partnership with Swan View Senior High School and supported by local sponsors, developed a website, named Crime Busters. This website enabled students to report any information about crimes they believe have been committed at school or elsewhere.

Since the implementation of Crime Busters there has been a 50 per cent reduction in the number of offences at schools in the Swan View area in the first six months of 2002, compared to the same period in the previous year. Based on this success, the project was expanded to Lesmurdie, Kalamunda and Lockridge Senior High Schools.

Police from Kiara Police Station became aware from local residents and businesses about anti-social behaviour in the Bassendean area. In response, police developed a partnership with the Town of Bassendean who provided Town Rangers to assist police to identify and patrol trouble spots. The rangers also assisted police by providing information on any suspicious activity they observed during their patrols.

This collaboration has enabled police to target hot-spots and reduce the level of anti-social behaviour in the area. Rangers have been instrumental in providing valuable information in respect to suspected drug activity, and this has assisted in successful prosecutions.

PATROLLING

The town of Katanning has experienced a disproportionate crime rate for its population. This situation has been attributed to the lack of community-based initiatives and commitment of police resources towards proactive programs. A significant problem was the incidence of juvenile truants committing offences. These activities were difficult to detect by police officers patrolling in vehicles.

The initiative of bicycle patrols was promoted in the community, resulting in two bicycles being donated (also used for bicycle education). Regular patrolling during the day and after hours was conducted, giving police officers increased visibility.



POLICE TRANSIT UNIT

The Police Transit Unit is a unique new unit providing a highly visible uniformed policing presence across the metropolitan passenger rail system. The Unit is based on the concourse level of the Perth Railway Station, giving staff a perfect venue for monitoring all commuter and train traffic at the station and easy access for patrol officers to board trains operating on suburban routes.

The Unit works in partnership with Western Australia Government Railways (WAGR) personnel, and in particular, Transit Guards. By targeting persons of interest and assisting railway personnel in enforcing fare evasion during patrols, officers have detected offences ranging from discovery of drugs, damage to rail property, weapons possession and locating persons subject to arrest warrants.

A significant operation conducted in the year was Operation Loco Parentis, targeting young people that were gathering and loitering around the Cannington Train Station after the closure of a nearby shopping centre on Thursday nights. These young people were then filtering on to the trains later in the night causing community concerns of safety and well-being. This was a joint operation with WAGR and other agencies responsible for supporting young people at risk.

Over consecutive weeks police maintained a highly visible presence at the shopping centre and train station, detaining a significant number of the young people who were identified as at risk or in need of immediate care.

During 2001-02 the Unit achieved the following impressive results:

- 148 Juvenile Justice Team referrals/cautions
- 322 Arrests
- 169 Summons
- 506 Liquor infringements
- 4,743 Name checks
- 1,884 Field reports
- 3,147 WAGR cautions
- 1,460 WAGR infringements.

The future of the Unit looks very positive, with an intelligence cell recently being created to provide accurate and timely information to identify and target criminal and anti-social behaviour.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA POLICE SERVICE

COMMUNITY SAFETY

Since the introduction of bicycle patrols, truancy and shoplifting offences have reduced. Additionally, the burglary rate decreased by 26 per cent and targeted offences decreased by 33 per cent.

ALCOHOL-RELATED CRIME

Historically, police in some areas have only focused on the affects of alcohol abuse in the community. This method of policing does not address the causal factors of alcohol-related crime, such as the level of alcohol consumption on and off licensed premises. To address this situation, police in Albany adopted a more proactive approach to alcohol-related offences and the following strategies were implemented during 2001-02.

- Officers in the police station acquired a broader knowledge-base in relation to the *Liquor Licensing Act*.
- Alcohol Crime Officers were introduced on shifts to bring their experience in alcohol-related crime to the street level.
- Walk-throughs of licensed premises were conducted, in partnership with site management, on a regular basis.
- Trained Alcohol Crime Officers conducted on-the-job training with less-experienced officers.

This proactive policing approach necessitated officers to be trained in handling alcohol-related crime. As a result of a greater commitment to proactive policing and working more closely with local licensed premises, there has been a positive impact on reducing alcohol-related crime.

YOUNG PEOPLE

EDUCATION AND INFORMATION

The Gurd Youth Alcohol and Drug Education Strategy was implemented in September 1998 and has been running effectively since that time. The strategy incorporates several components including district displays, localised project delivery, reward-based merchandise, education package, mobile display vehicle and the Alcohol and Drug Resource Trailer.

The aims of the strategy are to:

- increase awareness of the social and legal consequences of alcohol and other drug-use to young people aged between six and 14 years;
- promote and enhance the relationship between police and young people; and
- encourage partnerships between police and the community in educating young people about alcohol and other drugs.

The following are key projects implemented in 2001-02, along with some key outcomes that highlight the success of the strategy.

- A further 60 police officers attended the two-day Gurd Education Package Training Conference to enable them to provide consistent and professional alcohol and drug education to schools.
- Further lesson plans and activities were designed and produced for the Gurd Education Package to extend it to six- to eight-year-olds.
- An external evaluation was completed, highlighting the positive response from children to all facets of the Gurd Strategy.
- The strategies were marketed to over 430,500 children and parents.
- Localised projects were completed in most districts directly targeting approximately 285,000 children.
- Gurd Weeks were conducted in all districts, with an estimated 25,000 children participating in Gurd activities (other than lessons).
- Over 379,000 articles of merchandise were distributed through the reward-based scheme, promoting the Gurd icon and messages.

The North West Metropolitan Crime Prevention Office and Youth Services examined new ways to provide policing services to primary and high schools. The Youth Education Learning Package (YELP) was developed to allow all operational police officers to deliver crime prevention information to students and community groups, to impart their knowledge and experiences to these groups and to form positive relationships with young people.

YELP consists of crime prevention strategies for young people, the role of police in the community, drug awareness, road-safety programs, bicycle safety and interactive role-playing. The package can be delivered by any officer with basic training and has been acknowledged and endorsed by the Joondalup and Perth branches of the Education Department. It is currently being assessed for possible inclusion into police recruit training.

YOUNG PEOPLE AT RISK

The town of Nullagine had minimal infrastructure to provide appropriate activities for young people at risk of offending and/or becoming involved in alcohol/substance abuse. While the town had implemented many strategies in the past, most of these were only short term and proved ineffectual, due to the limited availability of suitable persons to manage them.



OPERATION AVALON

The Police Service's approach to monitoring the activities of outlaw motor cycle gangs (OMCG) has become well known throughout Australasia. OMCG road runs pose particular safety and crime concerns for police. In October 2001, the OMCG Taskforce received intelligence that one gang would be conducting a national run into Western Australia over the Christmas-New Year period. Information received was that the gang believed that at that time of year police resources would be stretched, affecting the ability to adequately monitor the gang's activities.

There was a clear need to have a comprehensive plan in place to manage the run. The decision was made to take a similar approach to a successful operation conducted the previous year. Accordingly, the whole-of-agency Operation Avalon was instigated. A great deal of contingency planning was needed to cover a number of different scenarios.

The arrival of approximately 110 gang members into the State was always going to prove difficult to police. There were a number of unknowns, starting with whether the gang would be travelling by road, or flying, with their motor cycles being transported separately.

The latter turned out to be the case, which meant that some officers were required to be deployed at the airport for the arrival of gang members, while another contingent was sent to Eucla to intercept the trucks transporting the motor cycles. The Eucla contingent had the task of inspecting the trucks to ensure that no drugs, illegal substances or other illicit items were brought into the State.

The first major contact with the gang was at a roadblock on Albany Highway, south of Armadale. This roadblock established from the outset how the run would be policed, and sent a clear message to the gang that police would not tolerate any type of misconduct or infractions of the law.

Officers involved in the operation accompanied gang members throughout their travels and stays in Albany, Margaret River and into the metropolitan area. Random breath tests were regularly conducted and roadblocks were established at appropriate locations to ensure vigilance was maintained.

The Field Commander for the operation spoke to many people in the community throughout its duration, and feedback was that the vast majority were extremely supportive of the police presence.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA POLICE SERVICE

COMMUNITY SAFETY



It was recognised that for any strategy to have a long-term impact, a paid co-ordinator was needed. A proposal was put forward to the local Aboriginal community and funding was made available to support an after-school activity centre.

The appointed co-ordinator of the program, assisted by police, lobbied other government agencies and obtained a three-bedroom Government Employees Housing Authority (GEHA) residence for a nominal lease. This residence was renovated with the assistance of the community, GEHA, the Shire of East Pilbara and others who provided support to supply games, balls, bicycles and other equipment.

This program has been running for 14 months and is well patronised by the 7–18-year-olds within the town, everyday after school and on school holidays.

INTERVENTION PROGRAMS

Katanning had a significant crime-problem, particularly burglaries and stealing offences. Intelligence indicated that these offences were being committed by truant young people, or young people during school holidays. The main cause was boredom and because there was a lack of a safe supervised venue where they could become involved in social activities. The following strategies were initiated by Katanning police to alleviate this problem.

- The Safer-WA-funded Breakfast Club, where children were provided with breakfast at the local primary school. For those children who did not attend voluntarily, truancy patrol officers located the children and escorted them to school. As a result, the truancy rate dropped dramatically. Additionally, teachers have reported that student behaviour and health conditions have improved.
- In conjunction with the Katanning Shire, the school holiday program was run at the Sports and Leisure Centre, providing activities for children. Police worked closely with the Centre Manager in developing interesting activities.
- The Katanning Blue Light Disco Committee set a target of increasing discos for both primary and high school students. The discos were held in the townships of Nyabing, Broomehill, Woodanilling and Katanning and are one of the few opportunities for young people to attend a social function and interact with police in a more informal manner, promoting a positive relationship.

- CALM Bush Rangers Program was implemented as a joint initiative between CALM and police. It provides young people the opportunity to gain ownership and control over various conservation issues. Young people are empowered to have a role within the community in maintaining the environment, and subsequently their self-esteem has increased.

Due to the implementation of these strategies, crime in Katanning has decreased dramatically. Specifically, the burglary rate decreased by 26 per cent and all reported offences decreased by 33 per cent. Additionally, relationships between police and young people have been greatly enhanced.

FAMILY AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

The Joondalup Family Violence Court Pilot Project (the Project) is a joint collaboration between the Police Service and the Department of Justice. The two-year pilot commenced in December 1999 to deal with civil and criminal matters related to family violence.

The pilot project trialled a case-management approach to family violence, utilising a court process that focused exclusively on:

- family violence issues;
- interagency co-operation and collaboration;
- the provision of support services for victims of family violence; and
- programs for offenders.

The Project was designed to provide an integrated approach, based on a criminal justice model of intervention in which the emphasis is on offender supervision, mandated attendance at education/treatment programs and victim safety.

Incorporated into the Project was the implementation of a specialised Investigation Unit whose role is to conduct detailed investigations and intervention in relation to family violence incidents within the district, with all charges being put to the Family Violence Court.

At the conclusion of the pilot period in December 2001, an evaluation was conducted resulting in government commitment to retain the Family Violence Court. A number of recommendations were included that will improve the criminal justice system response to family and domestic violence in other locations.

PERSONNEL PROFILE



Phil Heathcote
SERGEANT

Phil joined the Police Service as a Police Cadet in 1980, and after graduating from the Police Academy in 1981, served at several metropolitan suburban police stations. He has also served in the country at both Norseman and Moora police stations. On his promotion to Sergeant in 1998, he moved back to the metropolitan area as a supervisor at the Midland Police Station.

In November 2001, Phil was deployed to East Timor with a group of 80 Australian Federal and State Police. While in East Timor, Phil was stationed in the Manufahi District and his first posting was in a small village community. After several months, he was transferred to the District's Police Management Office in the role of Recruiting Co-ordinator.

Phil has provided the following account of his experience in East Timor.

"The U.N. Police mandate is to train the East Timorese Police to do the job, as well as doing it ourselves. Because of the destruction of Government infrastructure and services when Indonesia was forced to leave East Timor in 1999, the East Timor Police Service had to be built from the ground up. The focus of the earlier contingents was to do the police work because the police were simply not there, but now that many local East Timorese have been recruited into the police, they need to do the work themselves and rely on us for training and advice.

The majority of the local police officers have less than 12 months' experience, so it is expected that mistakes will be made. We have to encourage them to have a go. Significant progress has been made with training, but there is still a lot of work to be done. The experience of living and working in a totally different environment was most memorable. We had to adjust to language and cultural differences with both the local people and U.N. Police from other countries. Family support was very important, as there was extended periods when we couldn't contact home because of poor communications."

PERSONNEL PROFILE



Craig Parkin
SERGEANT

Craig has been the Officer-in-charge of Coolgardie Police Station since August 2001. His actions have been attributed to many significant improvements within the town.

Some of Craig's initiatives have included: engaging and involving the Indigenous community of Coolgardie in Safer WA initiatives; working with local young people by establishing a skate park; and involving them in the management of this facility. These, along with many other initiatives, have helped reduce both the levels of anti-social behaviour, and tension between certain groups within the Coolgardie community.

A number of long-term community members, including the Chief Executive Officer of the Shire, have expressed their support openly, stating that Craig is one of the best Officers-in-charge they have ever had.

Craig's efforts in Coolgardie have enhanced community perception of the Police Service and contributed to improving the overall social fabric of the town.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA POLICE SERVICE

COMMUNITY SAFETY

The Perth Domestic Violence and Referral Centre is a partnership between the Central Metropolitan Police District and the Domestic Violence Council of WA Inc. Located in the Perth CBD, the Centre provides initial and crisis support to women who are victims of family and domestic violence. Victims are provided with information about the criminal justice system, available options, advocacy and referral, assistance in obtaining statements and supporting evidence for criminal matters. One of the main initiatives of the Centre is its program of police-assisted Violence Restraining Order applications and prosecutions.

An evaluation of the Centre was positive, and found it to be a successful strategy. The Centre is utilised by a significant number of victims of family and domestic violence and there is a general commitment to ensure the Centre continues to operate and provide a more comprehensive service in the future.

SENIORS

Surveys show that a high percentage of seniors feel unsafe in their neighbourhoods, although their level of victimisation is extremely low, relative to the rest of the community. Nevertheless, the vulnerability of seniors to crime is of special concern to police.

The Crime Prevention and Community Support Division is researching the issue of seniors' abuse and the impact that it has on the community. The Police Service has a policy based on the Elder Protection Protocol for government agencies and this has been incorporated into the Domestic Violence Policy. The policy ensures that incidents involving seniors are treated with urgency and the dangers involved are recognised and dealt with appropriately. Preventing the abuse of seniors is a community responsibility, and police work in partnership with the community to identify and develop solutions.

With the ageing population and the change in demographics, it is clear that police need to assess the ways in which crime prevention strategies are implemented to successfully address the needs of seniors. Initiatives have been developed and introduced in most districts to reduce the fear of crime among seniors and to inform them of ways to increase their personal safety.

The Seniors Volunteer Program implemented by the South East Metropolitan District aims to reduce the fear of crime among seniors and improve awareness of services offered by the Police Service.

Police, volunteers, Safer WA and local government representatives present safety and security information sessions to seniors. After the sessions, attendees are offered security appraisals of their homes and follow-up calls on a monthly basis to offer support and reassurance.

Volunteers conduct follow-up calls to confirm the general well-being of seniors and provide additional support as appropriate.

This program has been very successful in reducing fear among seniors and providing an additional support base should they become a victim of crime.

CULTURAL AND ETHNIC DIVERSITY

As a result of serious offences occurring at the Curtin Immigration Reception and Processing Centre, an education/information package was developed and delivered to detainees. The program aimed to help detainees become more aware of Western Australian laws and their rights. The package included information on domestic violence, protective behaviours and a basic overview of State laws.

Presentations were designed to address the different issues of relevance to men, women and children. They were well received by the majority of people housed at the Centre. Other agency representatives in attendance also praised the presentation. Consequently, consideration is being given to introducing the training/information session to other Immigration Reception and Processing Centres.

The West Metropolitan District has a particularly diverse population with 52 separate ethnic cultures being identified. Following the events of 11 September 2001, it was recognised that a number of different ethnic groups within the community may have become victims of reprisals or potentially become involved in terrorist activities.

Police contacted leaders of these groups, and various meetings were held with them, and the communities they represented. Strategies were developed to enable a response to any contingency and close lines of communication were developed to provide assistance, support and information-sharing.

These initiatives were successful in building strong partnerships between police and these ethnic groups, and as a consequence, any possible conflict was quickly and positively resolved.

The Mid West-Gascoyne District introduced an Ethnic Advisory Committee to ensure that all sections of the Geraldton community have a line of communication to senior police to air any concerns.

The implementation process included: identification of local ethnic communities and their respective leaders; formalisation of links to those communities through a structured committee with members representing each ethnic group; and meetings to formalise the purpose and structure of the committee.



Successful implementation of the Ethnic Advisory Committee has encouraged partnerships between the district and the diverse cultural groups in the Geraldton community. It has also increased knowledge of policing services available to ethnic communities, contributed to a greater understanding of the issues impacting on all parties and developed networks to overcome these issues.

ABORIGINAL PEOPLE

Within the Balgo Community there is a high incidence of petrol sniffing by young people aged between 13 and 19 years. This substance-abuse has been connected with young people becoming involved in criminal activity, particularly burglary offences, causing concern to other members of the Community.

To address these problems, in October 1999 Halls Creek police initiated the Balgo to Yundi (Biggest) City Project, which involved taking a group of known petrol sniffers to Perth. The aim of the project was to increase the self-confidence and feeling of self-worth of the young people, and build positive relationships with police.

Positive results from the first trip led to another trip in September 2001. This trip included four young people not involved in petrol sniffing as well as four who had been. In line with the criteria for selection, the four young people who had been involved in petrol sniffing had to show an effort in ceasing or significantly reducing the activity and also to avoid committing any offence for a set period of time.

Again, there were positive results from the trip. Three of the four young people selected who were known to sniff petrol have ceased. Six of the eight young people have not been involved in criminal activity since the trip. The other two committed minor burglary offences shortly after they returned. However, the friendship formed between the young people and police enabled open and frank discussions, and police have been able to work with the two young people. They have not subsequently re-offended.

Trends in Nullagine revealed the prevalence of family and domestic violence within Aboriginal family groups. Compounding this situation was the problem that in accordance with Aboriginal customs, the women were reluctant to report incidents to Nullagine's male officers.

To alleviate this situation, a female Aboriginal Police Liaison Officer was attached to the station and regularly attends the Irrungadjki Aboriginal Community to obtain information from women subjected to domestic violence.

Additionally, all staff at the station identify possible victims by analysing previous reports and actively pursue Violence Restraining Orders to target unacceptable behavioural patterns.

PERSONNEL PROFILE



Juanita Painter
SENIOR CONSTABLE

Juanita joined the Police Service in 1986 as a cadet and graduated in 1989. Since graduating, she has served at a number of metropolitan police stations, the State Security Unit and Kimberley District Information Support Centre.

Whilst with the State Security Unit, Juanita was involved in the planning and managing of a number of high-profile security operations, including the 2000 Olympic Torch Relay, and various visits to Western Australia by the Prime Minister of Australia and other VIPs. Following maternity leave, Juanita returned to the State Security Unit as a part-time officer and performed the role of personal security officer to Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II during the 2000 Royal Tour of Australia.

In September 2001, Juanita commenced her current position as Officer-in-charge of the Kimberley District Information Support Centre. This role involves monitoring crime trends within the Kimberley District, and assisting with the development of strategies in order to combat specific criminal activity. Juanita is committed to making a difference in this very challenging and diverse policing district and understands the importance of intelligence-led policing and teamwork in achieving that goal.

Juanita is also currently the Women's Advisory Network Representative within the Kimberley District. She holds the responsibility of supporting women police officers in their harsh and demanding work environment, and has a personal interest in improving flexible work practices within the Police Service overall. Juanita's goal is to ensure that our women police officers of the future are able to enjoy the balance of both a family and a rewarding and fulfilling professional career.

PERSONNEL PROFILE



Simon Leaning
SERGEANT

Simon commenced with the Police Service in 1981 as a cadet, and graduated from the Police Academy in 1984. After serving in a general duties capacity at several metropolitan police stations, he moved into school based policing, establishing the role at Lynwood Senior High School.

In 1995, Simon was promoted to the rank of Sergeant, moving to the Morley Police and Citizens Youth Club (PCYC). Now specialising in services for young people, he facilitated an innovative approach to delivering PCYC services, by establishing the first school-based PCYC, in partnership with John Forrest Senior High School.

Since 1999, Simon has been managing the State's largest PCYC in Kensington. This PCYC is well known for its success as a registered automobile training facility and for conducting numerous other programs, including work-for-the-dole, with a focus on crime prevention. Simon has overseen the club in winning the prestigious Insurance Commission of Western Australia Awards for Road Safety in the category of Youth; for the Pedal off the Metal driver-training program; and for the 2002 Australia Day Awards Community Event of the year for long-standing service to the community. Simon was also nominated for the 2002 Citizen of the Year award for community service.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA POLICE SERVICE

COMMUNITY SAFETY

As a result of this initiative, Aboriginal women are less reluctant to give police information, and the incidence of assaults generally, and family and domestic violence specifically, has reduced by 60 per cent compared to previous years.

There has been ongoing violence between several Aboriginal families in the Wagin area, for an extended period of time, and this has had a destabilising effect on the community. Police identified the need to enhance Aboriginal and police relations by being more open and approachable and listening to concerns. Consequently, workshops to identify key issues and develop strategies to address them were held.

The first workshop involved police personnel only. The key issue that was identified was the breakdown in communication and networking with other government and non-government agencies.

The second workshop involved representatives from Department for Community Development, Department of Justice, Women's Refuge, Department of Housing and Works, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders Commission, South West Justice Council, Education Department, Health Services, Mental Health, Wagin Shire, St John Ambulance, the Co-ordinator of Community Development and Employment Programs for the Narrogin District and police.

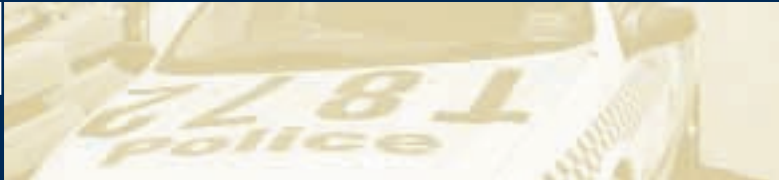
The outcome of the second workshop was a commitment by all participants to increase their liaison and networking, implement interactive programs and re-establish the Community Development Employment Program (CDEP). A Community Action Group (CAG) was formed and as a result of the group's liaison with the Aboriginal families, violence within Wagin has decreased significantly over the period from January to June 2002. There has also been a significant decrease in assaults and disorderly conduct. Additionally, feuding families are discussing local issues through CAG meetings. Aboriginal, police and community relations have improved significantly, reflecting the more open approach.

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

Detained	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
Sobering-up shelters	14,877	15,842	17,431	16,565	18,237
Police lock-ups	5,432	4,043	3,212	3,547	2,518
Total	20,309	19,885	20,643	20,112	20,755



PERSONNEL PROFILE



Darryl Kaye
SENIOR CONSTABLE

Darryl worked at a number of country centres prior to his current posting at Kalgoorlie-Boulder Police Station, where he has held positions as a patrol inquiry officer, alcohol and drug advisory officer and various positions in community-based work.

Darryl is committed to improving the safety and security of the community. He represents the goals of the Police Service to the community and other staff with enthusiasm. His manner is regularly reported in glowing terms from members of the community, and subsequently, he has become an influential figure at both an organisational and community level. He participates in many external committees in addition to his role as a police officer, always projecting a positive image of the Police Service through his high ethical standards.

At a community level, he chairs committees and working parties, setting high standards of work ethic, dedication and enthusiasm for other community members. He regularly appears in the media positively promoting initiatives relating to police partnerships with other organisations. His contributions to many committees within the Kalgoorlie-Boulder and wider Goldfields-Esperance area include the Goldfields Local Drug Action Group, State Drug Action Groups Committee, Neighbourhood Watch Committee and Hannans Primary School Council.

Amongst the many successful projects he has managed, Darryl was a major contributor to providing a 24-hour telephone support and referral service for drug-users seeking help through the Goldfields Alcohol and Drug Information Service. He has significantly contributed to the Local Drug Forum, promoting the Police Service amongst health professionals tackling drug issues within the district. He has also facilitated the delivery of information services parents of young children regarding the dangers of drugs. In addition, Darryl promotes education services to police officers dealing with drugs and drug-users, aiming to achieve harm-minimisation by quality referrals.

ROAD SAFETY

Road-users behave safely

For the road safety outcome the Police Service's key operational focus is to modify road-user behaviour. Enforcement is a major aspect of this, and through various enforcement activities the Police Service seeks to achieve positive behavioural changes in road-users. This enforcement has a strong proactive element. It involves strategies that target the major contributing factors – such as speed and alcohol – that lead to road crashes.

The Police Service acknowledges the need to form an improved link between traffic activities and other responsibilities in community safety and crime investigation. Therefore, police efforts directed to traffic management are now contributing to a response to broader policing needs. In this way, intelligence-led policing strategies are also used to influence road-users to behave more safely.

The Police Service also seeks to influence road safety by playing an active role in supporting State and National Road Safety strategies.

KEY PRIORITIES

- Provide intelligence-led traffic management and road safety policing and the implementation of effective patrolling, enforcement and response strategies, particularly in the areas of drink-driving; excessive speed; seat belt and helmet use; driver-fatigue; and vulnerable road-users.
- Link traffic management activities with other policing activities.
- Complement electronic enforcement with an increased focus on traffic stops of road-users.
- Enhance partnerships with relevant government agencies, local government and the private sector to develop proactive and education strategies and to promote a culture that does not accept inappropriate road-user behaviour.

SIGNIFICANT ACHIEVEMENTS

- Conducted statewide traffic campaigns and operations targeting at-risk drivers and addressing the issues of speed, drink-driving and driver-fatigue.
- Continued to undertake drink-driving and speed-detection activities, including the acquisition of two new booze buses under a sponsorship arrangement.

REVIEW OF RANDOM BREATH TEST STATISTICS

As a result of concerns raised by the Parliamentary Commissioner (Ombudsman) regarding the accuracy and reliability of Random Breath Testing (RBT) data recording identified during internal investigations, the Management Audit Unit undertook a review in October 2001. The Review focused on an assessment of whole-of-service process and controls, with a view to forming an opinion on the reliability of RBT statistics.

The Terms of Reference for the Review were to examine the adequacy of controls in place to account for and manage RBT with respect to:

- authorisation and lawfulness of practice;
- 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;
- recording, classification and reporting of RBT data; and
- RBT projections and target estimates.

The Review found that:

- while there were established policies and procedures for RBT management, there was a general lack of understanding across the Police Service on the manner in which RBT should be conducted and recorded;
- no reliance could be placed on the accuracy of the RBT returns;
- there were deficiencies in the input and verification processes after collection of the data;
- RBT statistics emanating from the Mobile Breath (booze bus) Testing Stations could be relied upon; and
- there was no evidence that targets were a contributing factor to poor collection.

As a result of the Review, nine recommendations were made. These deal with RBT policy, reporting and accountability responsibilities across the agency, changes to the corporate knowledge database to facilitate easier access to reference material and supervision requirements in the workplace.

In view of the significance of the issues raised during the Review, it was proposed that a follow-up quality control review be undertaken to evaluate the reliability of the new RBT policy and procedures, and to assess the effectiveness of the nine recommendations. This second review was undertaken, with a report due in August 2002. Early indications point to a significant improvement in the way RBT is undertaken and recorded.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA POLICE SERVICE

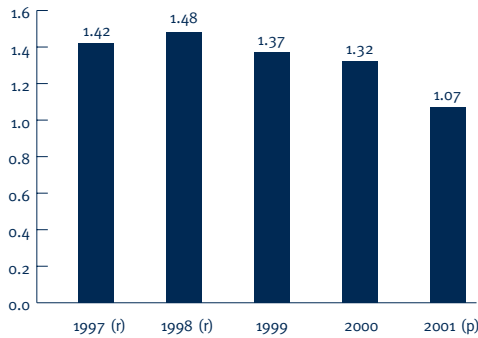
ROAD SAFETY

- Provided representation and contributed to the Fatigue Management Taskforce and participated in national and international forums in relation to driving while fatigued.
- Adopted the concept of quality vehicle stops and intelligence-led patrols.
- Focused on Road Safety Council campaigns to influence driver-behaviour, underpinned by local application.
- Reviewed the adequacy of controls relating to Random Breath Test (RBT) data, and introduced improved operational procedures and audit processes to ensure the accuracy of the information recorded and reported.

OVERALL RESULTS

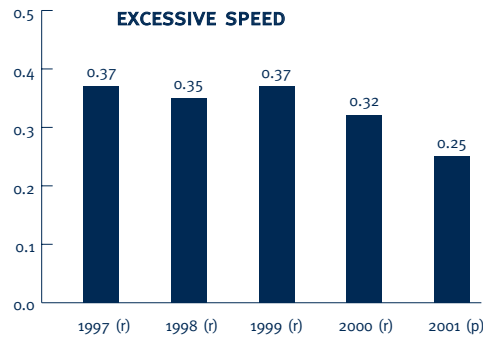
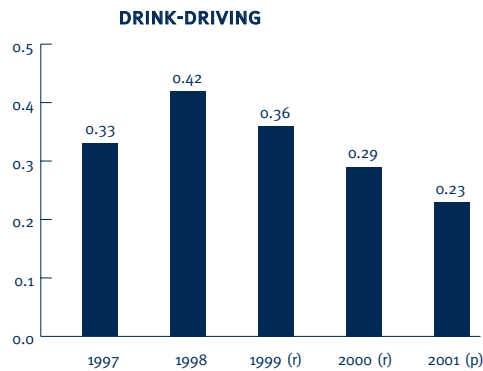
- The number of fatal crashes per 10,000 registered motor vehicles in 2001 was the lowest for at least five years. This reflects a decrease in the number of fatal crashes from 184 in 2000 to 151 in 2001.

NUMBER OF FATAL ROAD CRASHES PER 10,000 REGISTERED MOTOR VEHICLES 1997 TO 2001



- (p) Preliminary figure pending the completion of all coronial inquiries.
- (r) Revised figures from those shown in previous annual reports. The revision of figures reflects the completion of coronial inquiries and a revision of the source and number of registered motor vehicles.
- The number of fatal crashes per 10,000 registered motor vehicles in 2001, where drink-driving and excessive speed were major contributing factors, was the lowest for at least five years.

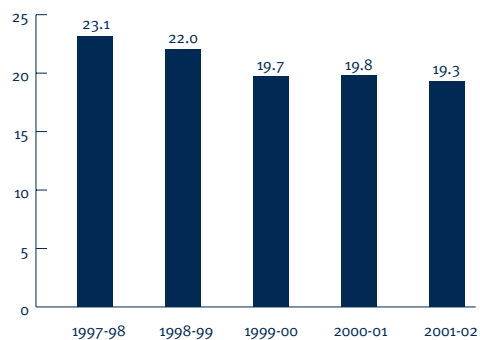
NUMBER OF FATAL ROAD CRASHES PER 10,000 REGISTERED MOTOR VEHICLES WHERE DRINK-DRIVING AND EXCESSIVE SPEED WERE MAJOR CONTRIBUTING FACTORS 1997 TO 2001



- (p) Preliminary figure pending the completion of all coronial inquiries.
- (r) Revised figures from those shown in previous annual reports. The revision of figures reflects the completion of coronial inquiries and a revision of the source and number of registered motor vehicles.
- In 2001-02, 19,178,152 vehicles were monitored for speeding by speed cameras. The percentage of vehicles monitored for speeding by speed cameras that exceeded the posted speed limit was around 19 per cent, the lowest percentage since at least 1997-98.

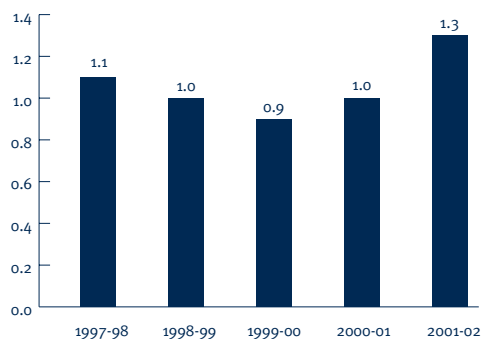


PERCENTAGE OF VEHICLES MONITORED BY SPEED CAMERAS EXCEEDING THE SPEED LIMIT 1997-98 TO 2001-02



- There were 145,970 briefs, infringements and cautions issued to drivers exceeding the speed limit in 2001-02, using methods of speed detection other than speed cameras, including hand-held instruments.
- In 2001-02, only nine per cent of drivers indicated that they had driven over the speed limit by 10 kilometres per hour or more, half the time or more often.
- In 2001-02, 974,308 drivers were breath-tested resulting in 13,121 charges for drink-driving offences (over one per cent of drivers tested). This is the highest percentage since 1997-98 and can be attributed to the intelligence-led targeting of locations where there is likely to be a greater incidence of drink-drivers.

PERCENTAGE OF DRIVERS TESTED WHO WERE CHARGED WITH DRINK-DRIVING OFFENCES 1997-98 TO 2001-02



- In 2001-02, 14 per cent of drivers indicated that they had driven when they might have been over the 0.05 blood-alcohol limit.



WESTERN AUSTRALIA POLICE SERVICE

ROAD SAFETY

LOCAL INITIATIVES

INTELLIGENCE-LED TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT

Intelligence-led policing enables the targeted deployment of police resources to those areas identified as hot-spots or areas of concern. During 2001-02 police conducted a series of rolling operations known as Operation Hard Drive in the metropolitan area and one country location. Districts collaborated with staff from the Mobile Policing Facility and other specialist areas, under the direction of the Metropolitan Region Tasking and Co-ordinating Group to target district-level crime.

Operation Hard Drive was conducted in excess of 20 times during the year and made significant inroads in targeting crime, traffic offences and anti-social behaviour with results achieved including:

- 1,476 charges
- 1,247 arrests
- 727 cautions
- 7,397 traffic cautions
- 3,750 traffic infringements
- 10,210 motor drivers licence checks
- 2,952 licensed premises visits
- 2,965 security checks
- 1,221 vehicle work orders
- 101 warrants satisfied

PATROLLING, ENFORCEMENT AND RESPONSE

Given the extent of transient traffic moving within the South West District on weekends and holiday periods, there are commensurate increases in traffic management responsibilities occurring on the major arterial highways. South West District police co-ordinate ongoing traffic operations to target these increases in traffic volume, utilising local resources and support from Perth.

To assist with the increase in demand, funding from the Office of Road Safety Selected Targeted Enforcement Project (STEP) was used to enhance the district's traffic and road safety policing ability. The aim of STEP is to achieve a high level of visible police enforcement activity with the purpose of deterring drivers and other road-users from unsafe behaviours.

The South West District conducted targeted road traffic operations and provided additional police presence at identified black-spots. In particular, these operations positively influenced the driving behaviour of visiting motorists to the South West and no major crashes occurred over these periods.

The Shire of Lake Grace encompasses 400 kilometres of sealed roads and 2,100 kilometres of unsealed roads. Due to its location, the Shire has a large volume of traffic, travelling over long distances, which ultimately poses a number of road-safety concerns.

Lake Grace police, in conjunction with the Lake Grace Roadwise Committee developed a close working relationship with local external agencies and community organisations to identify and address a number of road-safety issues that were of concern within the Shire. Among the programs and strategies arising from the consultation, Lake Grace police:

- utilised intelligence gathered from road-safety information databases to implement a rostering system to provide resources at identified locations and times;
- increased the presence of the Narrogin Driver-Reviver caravan within the shire, with the assistance of the Lions Club and the Lake Grace Volunteer Fire Brigade; and
- implemented the Kids In Cars program to identify young people in the Shire preparing to obtain a driver's licence, and provided a one-day workshop on road-safety issues such as motor vehicle maintenance, first-aid and practical driving instruction.

Implementation of these programs and strategies resulted in:

- a greater awareness by the travelling public of police presence on the major arterial roads, with a lower percentage of motorists being detected for speeding;
- an increase in detection of alcohol-related driving offences; and
- a significant reduction in road trauma with the Lake Grace Shire achieving a year free of fatalities and serious injuries.

TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT AND OTHER POLICING ACTIVITIES

Complaints from local residents and routine police patrols detected large groups of young people in motor vehicles gathering in the car park of the Kingsway Shopping Centre on Thursday evenings, for the purpose of organising illegal drag races. It was not uncommon for 200 or more young people in motor vehicles to gather in this location and then move to other areas in the district. The groups were highly mobile and utilised various devices to avoid detection and apprehension.

Operation Forge Ahead was implemented, with assistance from officers across the Metropolitan Region, to target the individuals taking part in the races, as well as the spectators. In total 2,779 random breath tests were conducted, 119 infringements issued, 10 drink-driving charges preferred, 65 work orders issued and 12 arrests made.



Since the operation, the illegal activities have been significantly reduced and local traffic patrols continue to monitor the situation.

The South West District has two main arterial roads travelling from the metropolitan area. These roads provide easy access for Perth-based criminals to travel in and out of the district to commit burglary and stealing offences. Additionally, there were several road crashes linked to fatigue, speed and errant driving practices on these main roads.

Operation Alliance was implemented to provide an optimum policing presence on the roads at night to intercept errant motorists and the transient criminal element. Resources used in this operation included traffic, general duties and specialist groups working on a rotational basis.

The operation contributed to the detection and arrest of key criminal groups operating in the south-west who had links to criminal elements in Perth. There was also a vast improvement in driver-behaviour due to the highly visible police presence.

PARTNERSHIPS

Alcohol-affected drivers are a significant contributor to serious and fatal crashes, the associated trauma has a substantial economic and social cost to the community. Statistics show that in a high percentage of fatal crashes, the driver had a blood-alcohol concentration over or exceeding 0.05 per cent.

The Police Service has two booze buses that have been the flagships for the drink-driving enforcement program since 1995. Operating from these booze buses, police have tested nearly 2.8 million motorists and laid over 20,000 drink-driving-related charges. After seven years of service the buses were in need of updating.

To help fund additional units, the Police Service lodged a submission for sponsorship-funding with a key stakeholder in road safety. This stakeholder recognised the benefits to the community of targeting alcohol-affected drivers to reduce the incidence of serious and fatal crashes and agreed to fund the initial building of two further booze buses.

Delivery of both buses is expected in early August 2002. When the new units are operational, the existing buses will be deployed to country areas to support the Police Service's activities targeting drink-driving in large country centres and surrounding areas.

Over recent years, many statewide and regional campaigns have been conducted in an attempt to reduce the incidence of drink-driving in Western Australia. Despite these activities, drink-driving in rural areas is still alarmingly common. The reason for the resistance to behavioural change from rural residents is unclear.

The Great Southern Public Health Service (GSPHS) in partnership with the Great Southern Police District recognised there was a lack of local knowledge on drink-driving attitudes. To create effective strategies to combat rural drink-driving, research was required to assess the community's attitudes.

To this end, the GSPHS contracted private researchers to survey the attitudes of drivers in the Great Southern area. Survey results identified that respondents perceived they would not be caught. This finding led to the instigation of Operation Intervention that concentrated on drink-driving and random breath tests. Operation Intervention targeted the focus towns for the research of Albany, Narrogin, Denmark and Katanning, with the aim of changing the perceptions of drivers.

A random breath-testing unit and an additional police traffic patrol vehicle were deployed in each of the townsites, using targeted times based on intelligence, to gain maximum benefits.

In total, 2,605 vehicles were stopped, with 21 drivers giving positive random breath test readings and 10 drink-driving-related offences being detected. However, the greatest benefit from this operation was the increased awareness of drivers that they will be stopped by police, and if found to be over the prescribed blood-alcohol limit, will be charged accordingly.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA POLICE SERVICE

CRIME AND JUSTICE

A response to crime that brings offenders before the justice system

Once an offence has been committed, the Police Service has a key role in ensuring an effective and timely response. This involves the co-ordination of an initial response, collating and analysing intelligence, apprehending offenders, preparing evidence and presentation of evidence in court.

The quality and effectiveness of this response contributes to offenders being appropriately dealt with by the justice system and is a measure of the Police Service's success in meeting this outcome.

In responding to crime, the Police Service acknowledges a shared responsibility with other government agencies, the private sector and the general community to develop a fully integrated criminal justice system. The ability to respond effectively is affected by factors such as the expansion and sophistication of organised crime; the increasing use and variety of illicit drugs; and technological and scientific resources. The willingness of the community to provide information and assist with the investigation of crime also contributes significantly to an effective and timely response.

KEY PRIORITIES

- High priority response given to offences against the person.
- Intelligence-led responses to offences through initiatives such as the implementation of Incident Management Units, and the enhanced use of intelligence systems.
- Liaison with local government, other State government agencies and community groups to develop response strategies that address local issues.
- Continued implementation of the Investigative Practices Review recommendations to ensure improved quality of investigations and consistency across the agency.
- Continued targeting of repeat offenders, drug suppliers and organised and serial criminals.
- Maintenance of the clearance rates for burglary, robbery, motor vehicle and assault.
- Maintenance of the detection rate for drug offences with a focus on quantity of drugs seized.
- Improved standards of brief preparation and presentation of evidence to maximise the opportunity for successful prosecution.

SIGNIFICANT ACHIEVEMENTS

- Tasking and co-ordination of resources to address issues of concern to the community, including Operation Zircon to investigate a serious bombing murder.
- Implementation of Incident Management Units to provide real-time monitoring and timely deployment of resources to complement intelligence-led policing.
- The new National Automated Fingerprint Investigation System (NAFIS) was utilised to increase the number of crimes searched, provide advanced search features and timely results for district operations.
- Implementation of an Intelligence Management Committee to co-ordinate intelligence-led policing responses.
- Formation of proactive intelligence support to assist the districts and specialist crime areas in identifying and targeting criminal activity.
- Continued assistance to the Finance Brokers fraud inquiry, with the taskforce preferring charges against individuals in relation to the misappropriation of funds totalling \$34.8 million. Investigators also provided support to the Royal Commission into finance brokers.
- Monitoring the movements of an OMCG national run through Operation Avalon. This was a joint operation with district Tactical Intelligence Groups and the OMCG Taskforce, and resulted in no major incidents or threats to public safety.
- Continued targeting of repeat offenders by utilising strategies that have led to the successful prosecution of high echelon drug traffickers.
- Use of the 'Criminal Property Confiscation' legislation to enable the seizure of considerable assets including real estate, other property and moneys from offenders.
- Implementation of a program to assist district personnel in the use of Briefcase, a computer-based brief-handling system, resulting in the delivery of higher quality and timely first-appearance briefs.
- Establishment of Brief Manager positions to facilitate high quality brief preparation.
- Establishment of a Brief Review Team comprising experienced prosecutors to review matters from the perspective of what will be admissible in court in relation to adducing evidence.
- Establishment of a Failed Prosecutions Review Group to review and analyse failed prosecutions and recommend solutions and improvements.



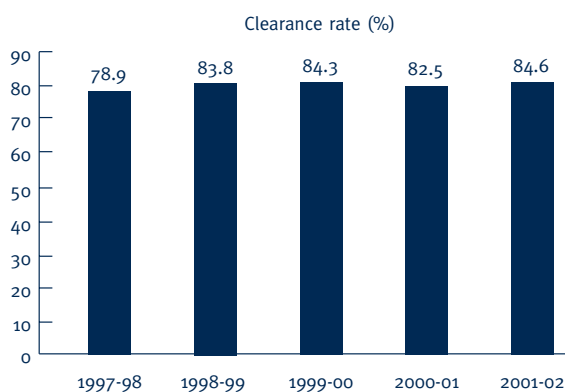
OVERALL RESULTS

- Response times (from call received at Police Communications Centre to arrival at scene) for urgent calls for assistance in the metropolitan area.

Priority 1 and 2 calls	2–12 minutes	80 per cent of the time
Priority 3 calls	4–20 minutes	70 per cent of the time

- There were 327,189 emergency (000) calls for assistance received by the Police Communications Centre in 2001-02, an increase of 25 per cent on the previous year. Of the emergency calls for assistance received, 88 per cent were answered within 20 seconds.
- In 2001-02, 75 per cent of the community was satisfied with the job the Police Service is doing in responding to calls for assistance, comprising 55 per cent who were very satisfied and 20 per cent who were satisfied.
- The investigation of offences against the person is given the highest priority. This is reflected in the high clearance rate, of over 80 per cent since 1998-99. In 2001-02, a clearance rate of around 85 per cent was achieved – the highest in five years.

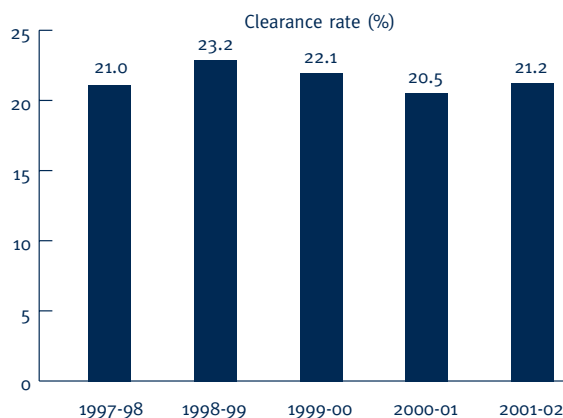
CLEARANCE RATE FOR REPORTED OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON 1997-98 TO 2001-02 ^(r)



^(r) Revised figures from those shown in previous annual reports due to the adoption of the Australian Standard Offence Classification (ASOC) by the Police Service for reporting of offences in July 2001. Offences reported and detected and offences cleared back to 1997-98 have been revised in accordance with ASOC.

- Despite an increase in the number of reported property offences from 224,443 in 2000-01 to 229,555 in 2001-02, an increase in the clearance rate to around 21 per cent was achieved. This figure equates to a six per cent increase in the number of offences cleared in 2001-02 (48,603) compared to 2000-01 (45,959).

CLEARANCE RATE FOR REPORTED PROPERTY OFFENCES 1997-98 TO 2001-02 ^(r)

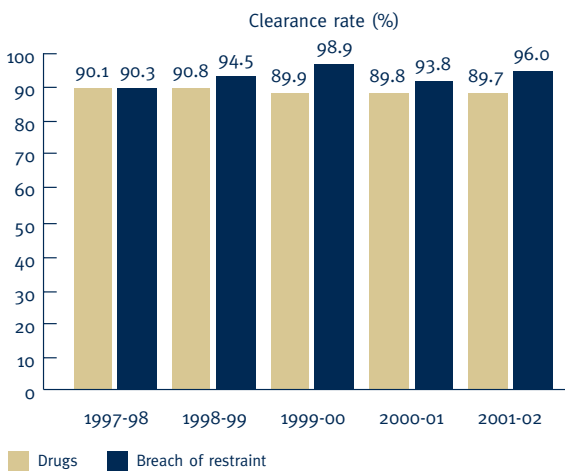


^(r) Revised figures from those shown in previous annual reports due to the adoption of the Australian Standard Offence Classification (ASOC) by the Police Service for reporting of offences in July 2001. Offences reported and detected and offences cleared back to 1997-98 have been revised in accordance with ASOC.

- Other offences comprise drugs (trafficking and possession) and breach of restraint offences. The number of drug offences cleared has increased by around 9 per cent from 12,696 in 1997-98 to 13,850 in 2001-02. The number of breach of restraint offences cleared has increased by almost 114 per cent from 1,309 in 1997-98 to 2,798 in 2001-02, while the number of reported/detected offences has increased by over 101 per cent during the same period.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA POLICE SERVICE

CRIME AND JUSTICE

CLEARANCE RATE FOR REPORTED OTHER OFFENCES
1997-98 TO 2001-02 (r)

(r) Revised figures from those shown in previous annual reports due to the adoption of the Australian Standard Offence Classification (ASOC) by the Police Service for reporting of offences in July 2001. Offences reported and detected and offences cleared back to 1997-98 have been revised in accordance with ASOC.

- In the 2001 calendar year, homicide, robbery, burglary and motor vehicle theft showed an improvement in the proportion of investigations finalised within 30 days. The proportion of investigations relating to offences against the person finalised within 30 days was over 50 per cent for 2001, while the proportion of property offences finalised within 30 days was 12 per cent.
- Of the 102,227 matters brought before the courts by the Police Service in 2001-02, around 91 per cent resulted in a plea of guilty. Of the 6,700 defended matters, around 82 per cent resulted in a conviction after trial.

OPERATION ZIRCON

Operation Zircon was established to investigate the wilful murders of a retired Detective Commander and a friend at Lathlain, in September 2001. Both men were fatally injured, outside the retired officer's home, when an explosive device destroyed the vehicle they were occupying.

As a result of these crimes, the State Government offered a \$500,000 reward for information leading to the conviction of the offenders, the highest reward ever posted. Operation Zircon utilised staff and resources drawn from various specialist support branches and metropolitan police districts.

From the outset, inquiries centred on members of a local outlaw motor cycle gang (OMCG). The retired officer had had past dealings with some of these members. Investigators identified these dealings as critical to their inquiries. Investigations were multi-faceted and included strategies such as targeted inquiry of individual gang members, covert surveillance, media appeals and overt uniform policing.

In December 2001, the use of this targeted investigation was instrumental in the arrest of an OMCG president on drug and firearm-related charges. This arrest assisted in destabilising the gang. Ongoing inquiries and the combined efforts of many dedicated police officers over a long period resulted in the arrests of two people for the murders in March 2002, leading to one of the accused providing information and assistance to investigators.

While Operation Zircon was primarily instigated to investigate the murders, it has led to investigations into a wide range of criminal activity relating to organised crime. Operation Zircon has had many successes including:

- 39 arrests – including two persons for the murders;
- 123 charges preferred – many of which are drug- or firearms-related;
- seizure of 3.2 kilograms of cannabis, 3.6 kilograms of amphetamines and a quantity of ecstasy tablets;
- seizure of 28 unlicensed rifles and handguns and thousands of rounds of ammunition; and
- seizure of over \$600,000 in cash and more than \$1.8 million worth of assets gained through criminal activities.

Operation Zircon investigators continue to carry out extensive inquiries relating to identifying other principal offenders.

PERSONNEL PROFILE



Monika Adamson
UNSWORN OFFICER

Monika commenced her employment with the Police Service at the Bureau of Criminal Intelligence (BCI) Registry in 1992. Her duties there included the management of 22 staff, analysing intelligence information, improving work processes and outputs, maintaining the quality of data entry and ensuring the high standards of customer service.

Since that time, Monika has worked in a number of positions including Office Manager at the Crime Stoppers Unit in 1998, where she was responsible for monitoring and maintaining the Unit's financial records and information systems. While on secondment to the Recruitment and Selection Branch she developed a vacancy web page for the Internet to market the Police Service's unsworn recruitment process. In July 2000, she joined the Forensic Division in the capacity of Finance and Administration Officer.

Her experience in managing people, together with strong organisational skills and a commitment to her work, recently provided Monika an opportunity to act in the position of Officer-in-charge, Forensic Offender Information Bureau. In this role, Monika leads a team of 36 staff in providing information pertaining to criminal records, warrants, restraining orders and clearance certificates. She is also examining ways to incorporate new technology, to ensure an expeditious and optimum service is provided to both operational and non-operational areas of the Police Service.

LOCAL INITIATIVES

INTELLIGENCE-LED RESPONSE

Although Katanning police were achieving many results in the apprehension of offenders, the approach was not co-ordinated or targeted and the level of crime in the town was still of concern.

A crime-intelligence cell was formed as a centralised point for analysing all reported crime. This analysis included mapping offences and methods of operations, to identify crime patterns and target repeat offenders rather than the location of the crime. Many repeat offenders were investigated and apprehended, with a corresponding increase in clearance rates.

Significant results include a 146 per cent increase in drug dealers apprehended, a decrease in the burglary rate by 26 per cent and a decrease in all reported target offences by 33 per cent.

Over the past few years there have been a number of seemingly related stealing offences, involving large quantities of property, throughout the Great Southern District. The Albany Target Offender Group (TOG) commenced Operation Hambone to identify and apprehend the offenders with assistance from Cranbrook police, Katanning detectives and district forensic and intelligence officers.

A person of interest was identified, their activities scrutinised, and intelligence officers compiled a comprehensive portfolio. From the information gathered, a number of other offenders were identified and search warrants executed. Operation Hambone resulted in five offenders being charged.

A number of illegal firearms and a quantity of cannabis were also seized. Property seized during the operation was valued in excess of \$35,000.

RESPONSE STRATEGIES

In early 2001, the West Metropolitan District embarked on a comprehensive program to incorporate many of the recommendations of the Investigative Practices Review into their operational procedures. Reforms included implementing a 24-hour Incident Management Unit, enhanced supervision, changes to rostering practices, devolution of resource management and establishment of the District Tasking and Co-ordination Group.

Patrol and report-taking practices were improved to provide a one-stop-shop approach to dealing with incidents. Despite an initial spike in crime rates, the district remained committed to the reform process and continued to lead and encourage staff to embrace the changes.

PERSONNEL PROFILE



Helen Gray
CUSTOMER SERVICE OFFICER

Helen joined the Police Service in 1996, when she was employed as a Customer Services Officer at Wongan Hills Police Station. She consistently demonstrates a very high standard of customer service and courtesy towards customers and stakeholders.

Her willingness to work beyond normal expectations is frequently displayed through her devotion to the job, as evidenced in the following extract from a memo submitted by a constable at the station.

"I report to you in reference to Mrs Helen Gray, and her outstanding actions relating to a difficult female in custody on 17 November 2000. Helen was contacted at her home address and requested to attend [the police station] to corroborate proceedings involving the detainee. She attended the station without hesitation and provided invaluable assistance for the next hour and a half. Whilst already performing these duties beyond those required of her, she provided reassurance to the detainee, calming her agitated state, enabling the successful completion of a breath analysis test in trying circumstances."

Helen's commitment and enthusiasm is tireless, and she is often drawn upon to inspire and motivate those around her. She continually uses her initiative, often assisting in duties outside her role and responsibility. Her genuine interest in the successful operation of the Wongan Hills Police Station has made her a valuable team member.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA POLICE SERVICE

CRIME AND JUSTICE

The reforms implemented by the district began to deliver a steady decrease in offences, culminating in an overall reduction of reported offences by seven per cent and improved overall clearance rates from eight per cent to 12 per cent in 2001-02.

Within Broome and nearby Aboriginal communities, there had been an increase in the number of reported assaults, burglaries and anti-social behaviour. To reduce the incidents of these offences, Broome police targeted hot-spots and repeat offenders; increased foot patrols of licensed premises and public places; requested licensed premises to be more responsible in the service, and patrons consumption of alcohol; and contributed to the development of programs for young people.

These initiatives resulted in a decrease of around five per cent in reported burglary offences and a clearance rate of 18 per cent. Assault offences were reduced by 44 per cent, and a clearance rate of 100 per cent was achieved. A number of historical offences were also cleared.

The rapid development of new technology means equally rapid development of criminal innovation. The global nature of the technologies also results in the rapid spread of new criminal techniques, necessitating a shift in the way investigators must do business into the future.

To meet these challenges the Commercial Crime Division was realigned to provide an increased customer-focused approach to the identification, detection and prevention of commercial crime. The areas of assessment and response to commercial crime have been improved. They now have the capacity to provide a more proactive response to emerging trends, as well as an efficient and effective investigative response following an offence being committed.

The role and scope of the Diamond and Pearl Investigation Unit has been expanded to better reflect and respond to community and industry needs. It is now known as the Special Commodities Investigation Unit. While still providing an essential service to the diamond and pearl industries, the Unit now has the flexibility to respond to organised and major commercial crime involving special or valuable property or commodities such as the theft of valuable art.

The Police Service is providing a more efficient and transparent service to important private sector stakeholders. There is a strengthened approach to methodologies to counter emerging threats to industry by engaging in preventative measures. New training strategies are being developed to enable staff to confront the emerging environment.



PERSONNEL PROFILE



James Migro
INSPECTOR

James commenced with the Police Service in 1968, graduating from the Police Academy in 1972. After serving at Fremantle and Palmyra Police Stations, he became a detective and joined the Criminal Investigation Branch in 1975. He worked in this capacity as the Officer-in-charge at numerous metropolitan locations, including General Crime Squad, Motor Squad, Drug Squad and City Detectives, where he was promoted to the rank of Inspector.

In 1999, he transferred to Crime Investigation Support to manage the Crime Services Division. In this role, he had responsibility for alcohol and drug policy, the Crime Stoppers Program and licensing of the security industry.

James has extensive experience in managing Outlaw Motor Cycle Gang (OMCG) events, having been the Field Commander for Operation Isolate and Operation Avalon. These operations were instigated to monitor the movements of two OMCG national runs through the south-west of the State and into the metropolitan area. It is testament to James's skills and experience that in both instances the possible disruption to public order, criminal behaviour or anti-social activities of the gangs was limited, with no major incidents or offences reported.

His active involvement with drug policy and law reform has seen James become a member of both the planning committee for the Western Australia Community Drug Summit held at Parliament House in August 2001, and currently a member of the Ministerial Working Party on Drug Law Reform.

James chaired the second Australasian Conference on Drugs Strategy, which incorporated the Inaugural South-East Asian Prevention Symposium held in Perth in May 2002. The conference attracted worldwide delegates and presenters, providing the Police Service and other Australian Law Enforcement agencies with the opportunity to showcase alcohol and drug initiatives.

2ND AUSTRALASIAN CONFERENCE ON DRUGS STRATEGY

In May 2002, the Police Service hosted the 2nd Australasian Conference on Drugs Strategy. The objective of the conference was to bring to the fore the experience and expertise of international, national and local researchers and practitioners involved in research, development, implementation, evaluation and enforcement of alcohol and other drug strategies.

Commissioners and their representatives from throughout Australia, presented a wide-range of alcohol and drug issues. The conference provided an opportunity to show-case alcohol and drug initiatives, which included aspects of innovation, law enforcement, technology and intervention.

International speakers from Canada, United States of America, United Kingdom, Thailand and Malaysia attended the conference. All delegates acknowledged it as the most significant drug conference for 2002.

The Police Service's computer-crime investigators are considered well-trained and among the best in the country. They have been actively contributing to National Law Reform, and the development of core standards and best practice in the detection and prevention of e-crime through the Australasian Computer Crime Managers Group and the Police Commissioners' E-crime Working Party.

QUALITY INVESTIGATIONS

Criminals today are more aware of forensic evidence when committing volume crime offences or serious crimes. In the past, this presented some difficulties both in investigating and apprehending offenders, and obtaining evidence for successful prosecution. The Investigative Practices Review has enhanced the quality of investigations and with advancements in forensic technology – particularly computerised fingerprint technology – the Police Service is now able to both identify suspects and reopen previously unsolved cases.

Using the National Automated Forensic Identification System (NAFIS), South West District forensic officers uncovered vital evidence that may lead to the apprehension of an offender in an unsolved sexual assault investigation. Additionally, a high-profile murder case, which hinged on forensic evidence, was successfully prosecuted. Forensic officers have also identified more than 70 suspects for unsolved sexual assault, burglary and motor vehicle theft offences.

South West District forensic officers continue to focus on enhancing forensic training for police officers in country locations, to provide quality forensic services to isolated communities, including the collection of DNA evidence at crime scenes.

COMMERCIAL CRIME

Information received from the Australian Bureau of Criminal Inquiries National Fraud Desk highlighted several instances of identity fraud, credit card fraud and cheque fraud being committed on financial institutions in New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia by organised crime syndicates.

In anticipation that these syndicates would target Western Australia, officers from Major Fraud Investigations disseminated information to Western Australian-based financial institutions. This action resulted in information exchange between the financial institutions, that enabled officers to identify and apprehend offenders while these offences were in progress.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA POLICE SERVICE

CRIME AND JUSTICE

All offenders were either illegal immigrants or had entered Australia on a visitor's or student's visa. Most had travelled to Perth from Sydney, committing similar offences on the way. The three examples below illustrate the success of this initiative:

- Operation Rivertime – a person was arrested for using fraudulently obtained credit card merchant facilities and information to obtain funds totalling \$3 million.
- Operation Longjaw – three people were charged, for the use of false identification to open bank accounts. Funds totalling \$500,000, subsequently withdrawn or transferred to overseas accounts, were deposited into these accounts using forged cheques.
- Operation Dynamo – 11 people were charged for stealing cheques from letterboxes, changing the payee and value and depositing them into a legitimate account. Funds totalling \$500,000 were withdrawn and dispersed amongst the syndicate.

DRUG-RELATED CRIME

Operation Hasty was commenced in the South Metropolitan District to target a suspected dealer and network of associates. The two-month operation used a variety of investigative tools including covert surveillance, telephone intercepts, undercover officers and informants.

The operation culminated in the execution of 15 search warrants that resulted in the seizure of prohibited drugs, firearms, ammunition and stolen money, cash and other assets. Nine persons were charged with a total of 125 offences including 112 serious drug charges involving amphetamine, cannabis, cocaine and methylamphetamine. The success of the operation has resulted in the dismantling of an organised drug network.

The Joint Operational Co-ordination Team (JOCT) acts in a partnership with the Australian Federal Police, Australian Customs Service and the National Crime Authority to co-ordinate an effective joint-agency capacity to counter serious illicit drug importation and trafficking activities in Western Australia.

Operation Feria was established through the JOCT as a joint-agency taskforce utilising the investigative and covert surveillance expertise of the various agencies. The investigation concentrated on information from the American Drug Enforcement Agency of an impending importation of cocaine into Western Australia.

The Police Service provided expertise in the form of interpreters, covert surveillance, tactical response and an operational commander.

PERSONNEL PROFILE



Ken Sanderson
SENIOR SERGEANT

Ken graduated from the Police Academy in 1978, and completed two years' general duties work before joining the Forensic Division.

In his 22 years with the Forensic Division, Ken has served in Scenes of Crime Units at Warwick and Perth. In this current role, he ensures the most effective and efficient application of forensic resources, while applying the most appropriate investigative tools and processes for the preservation and retrieval of evidence.

Ken trained and qualified as a Bomb Scene Examiner in Victoria in 1990, and continued in the field of explosives to become a part-time Police Bomb Technician in 1991. He has also had training in the field of Blood Stain Interpretation, providing him with the skills for interpretation of serious crime scenes. These skills were utilised when Ken was tasked with the role of Forensic Co-ordinator in one of Western Australia's most significant homicide bombings in Lathlain.

In 1999, Ken was part of a team that prepared the DNA Business Plan for the Police Service and Government in response to the intended introduction of DNA legislation.

This work eventually evolved into an opportunity that took Ken to the United Kingdom. While there, he visited both the Forensic Science Service, specialists in DNA analysis technology currently unavailable in Australia, and the National Crime Faculty.

Ken used this opportunity to discuss DNA issues with leaders in the field, and worked closely with other crime scene investigators to gain first-hand experience in United Kingdom crime scene investigation methods.

His visit to the United Kingdom has provided Ken with insight into some of the practices and technology currently not available in Western Australia. He remains confident that some of the processes he witnessed will prove valuable and be adopted by Australian police jurisdictions in the near future.

THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION (IDENTIFYING PEOPLE) ACT 2002

The *Criminal Investigation (Identifying People) Act 2002* was passed in May 2002, and partially proclaimed in June 2002. Despite being commonly referred to as DNA legislation, the Act deals with the range of information that can be used to identify people, including their name and address, fingerprints and photograph. The Act prescribes information collection and protocols for use, and provides the authority to compile an identification database.

The Act will provide police with new powers to obtain personal details and identifying particulars (fingerprints, photographs and DNA samples) from suspects, offenders, victims of crime, volunteers and others. A significant change is that police will be able to request identifying particulars (including DNA) from uncharged suspects, providing there are reasonable grounds to believe the person has committed a serious offence.

The first stage of the proclamation has given police the authority to collect identifying particulars from serious offenders currently serving a custodial sentence, as well as those currently subject to a community-based order, and to establish a DNA database. So that this can occur, a DNA Back Capture Taskforce has been established to collect DNA samples from all offenders covered by the Act.

It is anticipated that the remainder of the Act will be proclaimed in late 2002, subject to specific training requirements being met. It is expected the benefits of the *Criminal Investigation (Identifying People) Act 2002* and the development of an identification database will include:

- faster and less expensive investigations;
- increased clearance rates with offenders brought to court more quickly;
- elimination of potential suspects and exoneration of those who may have been wrongly accused and convicted;
- increased rates of guilty pleas, thus reducing the current backlog in the courts and possibly sparing the victims of crime from additional and ongoing trauma; and
- a new deterrent to criminals.

PERSONNEL PROFILE



Clayton Bennie
SERGEANT

Clayton has 19 years' experience in the Police Service, 14 of those have been within the Forensic Division. His interest in explosive technology and detonation physics has remained the driving force behind his professional development. In 1992, he trained and qualified as a Bomb Scene Examiner, becoming a police Bomb Technician in 1993.

While serving within the Forensic Technical Unit and the Crime Scene Unit, Clayton has attended many major crimes involving homicide, arson and bombings, as well as accidental fires and explosions. Based on his 10 years' experience in the field of explosive investigation, Clayton was also recently tasked with the forensic examination of one of the most complex homicide bombings in the history of Western Australia.

Clayton has been an active participant in his related field, attending courses in Victoria as the Assistant Director on the National Police Bomb Technician Course in 1999, and as the Director of the National Police Bomb Scene Examination Course in 2001.

Through his discussions with representatives from overseas and his own personal research, Clayton believes that bomb scene training provided in Australia is at a world-class standard. He is confident that these standards will flow on to the Police Service with significant training initiatives planned as a consequence of lessons learned from the events of 11 September 2001.

As a consequence of surveillance, three offenders were arrested at Shark Bay attempting to import 975 kilograms of cocaine. A further two accomplices were arrested north of Geraldton. The cocaine seized was the largest drug seizure in Western Australia.

The Drug Task Force Tasking and Co-ordinating Group administers the allocation of funds for operational use in targeting drug trafficking. This is in response to a more sustainable approach towards making moneys available in the developmental phase of investigation into the upper echelon of the drug trade.

Funds are available for operations to be conducted at a divisional, district or regional level, subject to meeting the following criteria.

- Investigation of organised criminal activity associated with the significant manufacture, cultivation or sale of illicit drugs (at the upper echelon of the drug trade) and financial resourcing of the operation is beyond the budget limitations of the responsible division or district.
- A multi-jurisdictional operation requiring financial and/or human resources for duties outside the core responsibilities of participating divisions, districts or other agencies.
- Other expenditure considered appropriate to contribute to the targeting of organised criminal activity responsible for the manufacture, cultivation or sale of illicit drugs at the upper echelon of the drug trade.

As a result of this funding being available, Mid West-Gascoyne District police conducted Operation Scope, targeting the illegal activities of an OMCG. At the conclusion of the operation, a gang member was charged with drug-trafficking offences and approximately \$500,000 of property and cash were seized.

COURT DIVERSION PROGRAMS

The Drug Court Program commenced in December 2000 as a two-year pilot scheme, aimed at reducing crime by helping those with substance-abuse addictions to control their habits and divert these individuals from the prison system and into treatment programs.

The Court offers three regimes of intervention dependent upon the offence and the severity of the offender's substance-abuse problem. To date there have been a total of 290 participants in the three regimes, 54 per cent of who have completed the programs successfully as detailed below.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA POLICE SERVICE

CRIME AND JUSTICE

- Brief Intervention Regime – 78 per cent success rate, 58 of the 74 participants successfully completed the program requirements.
- Supervised Treatment Intervention Regime – 75 per cent success rate, 18 of the 24 participants successfully completed the program requirements.
- Drug Court Regime – 43 per cent success rate, 83 of the 192 participants successfully completed the program requirements.

The Program is subject to review in December 2002 and judging by the successes to date, its continuation will ensure offenders with substance-abuse problems are identified at the earliest opportunity. Intervention and referral to the appropriate treatment programs will reduce the incidence of further offending, and a reduction of crime can be achieved.

Key stakeholders are working to identify a suitable model for the implementation of a Court Diversion Program for the intellectually impaired. The program being developed will help to identify the person as having an intellectual impairment as a result of a mental illness, intellectual disability, personality disorder, acquired brain injury or neurological disorder. It is intended to formalise the identification of those it seeks to assist prior to an initial court appearance. These persons may then seek assistance and support that will assist the court in determining suitable sentencing options.

Successful implementation of the Court Diversion Program will ensure persons with intellectual impairment are identified at the earliest opportunity and referred to an appropriate treatment program. The objective is to minimise their involvement in the judicial system and enable better sentencing outcomes.

PERSONNEL PROFILE



Harry Heavens
INSPECTOR

Harry joined the Police Service as a Cadet in 1968, before leaving in 1970 to embark on a career in the Australian Customs Service, in various positions including their Narcotics Bureau, before returning to policing in 1975.

Since returning to the Police Service, Harry has had a diverse career, serving in general duties in both metropolitan and country locations, Criminal Investigations Bureau, Internal Affairs Unit, Legal Services Unit, Policy and Planning, Human Resources and Executive Support.

His academic achievements include the completion of various studies in business and policing, including attendance at Edith Cowan University (ECU) to undertake the Justice Studies undergraduate program. These studies have provided him with a basis from which he intends to complete an Associate Degree in Police Studies. Currently, Harry is enrolled in the management program being offered by ECU, while progressing towards the completion of the Graduate Diploma in Business.

Following his promotion to the rank of Inspector in 1999, he served at the Southern Regional Office and is currently an Assistant District Officer in the Mid West-Gascoyne District Office. His keen interest in local issues has made him an active participant in various community groups, particularly as they relate to the Aboriginal community. In recognition, he was the recipient of an award presented by the Murchison-Gascoyne Commission of Elders in 2001, for his contribution towards improving Aboriginal and police relations.

PERSONNEL PROFILE



John Young
SENIOR SERGEANT

John is currently the Officer-in-charge of the Merredin Police Station. During his 30-year career with the Police Service, John has spent the majority of his service in country locations.

As a mentor, John's role extends outside the boundaries of Merredin. As the most senior ranking member of the eastern zone co-ordination group, he is always available to support the eight smaller stations and 40 staff in the district. He believes in the importance of the 'bigger picture', and consequently, places emphasis on promoting a strong team approach.

John's passion for building and strengthening community relationships is evident from the number of positive initiatives to which all members of the station contribute. One such event has been a highlight on the Merredin district social calendar for the past five years, the Merredin Police Ball. This gala event, supported by communities far and wide has raised \$40,000 for local emergency services and the Royal Flying Doctor Service.

Most officers in country towns devote time to coaching local sporting teams. John coaches a junior soccer team and he is passionate about police involvement in programs for young people and early intervention. His involvement with Safer WA and local young people, through local schools is a testament to his commitment to the development and welfare of young people.

Although most of his experiences in Merredin have been positive and rewarding, there have been a number of high fatality traffic crashes that have been traumatic to locals and tested the police and emergency services. John comments, "If there can be a positive to come out of these incidents, it is the fact that the police officers of Merredin have shown how adept they are in dealing with emergency situations and their partnership with other emergency services have remained solid. In a country town this is extremely important."

PERSONNEL PROFILE



Lisa Davey
SENIOR CONSTABLE

Lisa commenced with the Police Service as a police cadet in 1985 and graduated from Maylands Police Academy in 1988. She has had extensive experience in operational policing during the past 14 years, having been based at Central Law Courts and a number of metropolitan police stations.

Lisa is currently attached to the Operational Safety and Tactical Training Unit (OSTTU) situated at the Joondalup Police Academy. Her current duties involve delivering officer safety training in areas including: operational tactics; various firearms; empty-hand control; handcuff and search procedures; impact weapons; and aerosol subject restraint. Her experience and enthusiastic approach to officer safety training are proving to be invaluable in illustrating the need for the correct selection and application of defensive tactics in the operational workplace.

Lisa has faced many difficult situations in her career, including dealing with violent offenders and victims of serious crime. The most challenging part of her career has been as a trainer at the OSTTU. This experience has given her the opportunity to pass on to recruits her extensive knowledge in modern-day policing. Lisa contributes to the high quality training that recruits receive throughout the duration of their course at the Academy.

MANAGEMENT INITIATIVES

The nature of policing demands that frontline officers are provided with the best support possible. This is not only in accordance with strategic direction, but also reinforces the Police Service's commitment to its people. Following the chain of events that occurred after 11 September 2001, concern about safety and security became even more paramount. Police officers were engaged in providing increased security to military installations, places of national or international interest, and persons perceived to be at-risk throughout this State. Greater emphasis was placed on managing risks to frontline staff and the community, in relation to terrorist threats and chemical or biological situations.

The Police Service's 2001-02 business planning processes identified statewide policing priorities and management initiatives to effectively support frontline policing. These were developed after extensive consultation with management and stakeholders. Management initiatives outlined in the plan focused on the following areas.

- Valuing our people.
- Managing and leading.
- Optimising resources.
- Focusing on community needs.
- Being open and accountable.
- Building partnerships.

VALUING OUR PEOPLE

Our people were supported with contemporary and best-practice guidance as well as training and resources, to provide an environment that is flexible and encouraging. The Government's pledge to provide an additional 100 police officers and 10 Aboriginal Police Liaison Officers (APLOs) over and above natural attrition, was met. Fifty of these additional officers have enabled the establishment of a Police Transit Unit on the metropolitan rail system.

The Police Service continues to develop strategies for recruiting more Aboriginal people for mainstream policing duties. In consultation with the Aboriginal Affairs Directorate, a project was finalised in December 2001 to provide a transitional pathway for APLOs to become mainstream Police Officers. The Government has also committed to expanding the APLO scheme with funding for an additional 40 positions. Ten of these positions were filled in 2001-02 and the scheme now has an approved strength of 114 officers. During the year, 22 new applicants were inducted as APLOs and changes were introduced to modify their uniforms to facilitate a clearer distinction between mainstream policing duties and a liaison function.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA POLICE SERVICE

MANAGEMENT INITIATIVES

In January 2002, the Office of Equal Employment Opportunity presented a report titled *Sworn Recruitment and Career Development for Women: An examination of the issues in the Western Australia Police Service*. This report was the result of a joint collaboration between the Police Service and the Office of Equal Employment Opportunity to provide the Commissioner of Police with the basis of strategic direction, and to suggest areas for urgent action to address the situation of women in policing in Western Australia.

The report has provided a range of recommendations. Implementation and communication plans have been developed and are being reviewed by senior management. Implementation of the recommendations has been identified as a high priority and dedicated resources are being allocated to progress the implementation process.

The following strategies from the Police Service's Equity and Diversity Management Plan 2000–2003 were implemented;

- Statewide equal employment opportunity (EEO) training continued from the recruit level to senior management, resulting in approximately 2,600 employees attending training sessions. In addition, all equity and diversity training modules were enhanced with a stand-alone management training course being developed.
- A partnership with The University of Western Australia to research into factors that lead to sexual harassment has progressed. Six key projects are underway, including the identification of perceived and real barriers to women's promotion, assessing the availability and effectiveness of training and development opportunities for female unsworn officers, and an analysis of women leaving the agency due to inflexible work practices.
- A new equity complaints resolution model was developed, outlining internal and external complaint options available to staff. The model describes the advice and support options available for staff and aims to encourage both staff and managers to discuss concerns with the EEO Unit, whilst encouraging managers to resolve issues at the local level.

SUPPORTING THE WOMEN'S ADVISORY NETWORK

The Women's Advisory Network (WAN) convened its 3rd conference in March 2002. Delegates from across the State and representatives from metropolitan and portfolio areas attended. The conference theme focused on leadership, with a number of presentations and workshop sessions being conducted.

Four project teams have been formulated with objectives aligned to the Police Service Strategic Plan under the following categories:

- EEO;
- recruitment and retention;
- flexible work options; and
- mentoring and training.

During the year the Recruiting Section enhanced its recruitment brochures and produced a video targeting people from diverse backgrounds. Both of these communication tools aimed to attract more women into the Police Service. In addition, information sessions delivered to prospective applicants now address issues relating to flexible work options, women in policing and a discussion about how the policing role can be balanced with family responsibilities. A focus for the new financial year will be on the implementation of strategies to address barriers in career development for women.

FLEXIBLE WORK OPTIONS

A range of recommendations from the Increasing Workplace Flexibility in the Western Australia Police Service Report were endorsed and the following strategies from the report were implemented:

- development of a Flexible Work Options Kit;
- establishment of a Flexible Work Co-ordinator position to assist managers and staff with flexible work options;
- review of human resource management policies in relation to flexible work options – including part-time work, home-based work, parental and carer's leave; and
- presentations on flexible work options in a number of work places.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

PEER SUPPORT CONTACT OFFICER PROGRAM

A Peer Support Contact Officer Program has been developed to provide officers in the workplace with local peer support and facilitate appropriate referrals as required.

The program is scheduled for implementation in September 2002 and will complement the existing services provided by the Health and Welfare Branch. Peer support contact officers will be trained on a range of equal employment opportunity, safety and health and equity issues, as well as on the resources available to assist employees.

PERSONNEL PROFILE



Nick Skinner
SERGEANT

Nick joined the Police Service in October 1983. He has been a frontline officer for 13 years of his 18-year career, serving at various locations including Midland, Lockridge, Mundaring, Bruce Rock, Northam and the Wheatbelt District Office.

After nine years of country service, he joined the Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Unit in July 2001, so that he could gain valuable knowledge, skills and experience in the management of people and focus on the corporate responsibilities of the organisation.

Nick develops and presents EEO training programs to Police Service personnel, from recruit training through to officer development courses. His other areas of responsibility include the co-ordination of response to internal and external EEO issues, providing advice to staff and management and the development of corporate projects relating to EEO.

Nick believes that by eliminating discrimination and harassment in the workplace, people will feel more valued, respected and be able to reach their potential.

WAN MENTORING PROJECT TEAM

The Women's Advisory Network (WAN) Mentoring Project team was established to manage the process of developing a mentoring program for the Police Service. This program is intended to support the retention and recruitment of women into the Police Service.

The role of the Project Team was to develop a proposal containing the parameters and criteria that women believe are most important and would be of value in a corporate mentoring program. Consequently, the project team researched mentoring programs in other police jurisdictions, the public and private sector.

Of significant value to the project has been the wide consultation that the project team has undertaken with personnel across the Police Service. They obtained predominantly the views of women within the agency on their requirements and needs for a mentoring program. The project team has collated their research and is preparing a proposed service-wide mentoring model, which includes a pilot mentoring program.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA POLICE SERVICE

MANAGEMENT INITIATIVES

The main role of the peer support contact officer is to assess the needs of the employee, the resources available to assist, and the facilitation of appropriate assistance and referral. Contact officers are also responsible for monitoring the assistance received by individuals when required, and providing relevant advice to the Health and Welfare Branch regarding local issues.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ACT

In response to a government initiative to provide police officers with coverage under the provisions of the *Occupational Safety and Health Act 1984*, the Police Service has been preparing the way for the necessary legislative changes. Legislation has now been drafted to address the special requirements of the Police Service in relation to dangerous and covert operations. This legislation is awaiting Parliamentary approval.

A transitional period of 12 months has been set aside to enable the Police Service to prepare for this change. Work has already progressed on an implementation plan, once the legislative changes become law. The implementation plan will incorporate communication, training and strategies to ensure the agency complies with the amended *Occupational Safety and Health Act*.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION CLAIMS

(unsworn officers)

	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
Number of Claims	52	42	28	45	46

IN-HOUSE GRIEVANCES LODGED

Source of Grievance	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
ADVANCE process	11	5	4	8	24
Transfers/Redeployment	24	8	5	8	6
Administrative Decisions	2	3	4	2	26
Relief/Secondment	11	22	3	0	8
Other	22	14	17	12	7
Total	70	52	33	30	71



PERSONNEL PROFILE



Mel Bowler
MANAGER

Mel has worked in a number of agencies within the public sector over a period of 40 years in the field of human resources and industrial relations. He joined the Police Service in 1993 as a senior manager of the Human Resources Directorate.

Mel is an experienced industrial advocate and negotiator and has been the principal negotiator for the Police Service in all three enterprise bargaining agreements since their introduction in 1996. He also provided industrial advice to the Police Service Command during the initial Delta Reform process.

Having worked for both the employer in large agencies, and a major union, Mel has been able for many years, to bring a fair and equitable balance to his role as the Commissioner's industrial representative.

Mel is also responsible for managing the workplace reform process that includes job analysis, establishment control, grievance resolution and the Organisational Psychology Unit. He is justifiably proud of the good record his fellow branch members have established with the assistance they provide to agency managers.

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 Australian 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.

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

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

BREACH OF STANDARD APPLICATIONS 2001-02

	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
Number lodged	1	3	3	0	2
Number of breaches found, including details of multiple breaches per application	0	0	0	0	0
Number still under review	0	0	0	0	0

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

B E MATTHEWS
COMMISSIONER OF POLICE
30 August 2002

NEW POLICE ACADEMY

The Premier officially opened the new Western Australia Police Academy at Joondalup in February 2002, heralding a new era in the training and development of police officers. A total of \$47 million has been invested in this new purpose-built Academy to provide a modern and technologically advanced learning environment for recruits, in-service personnel, specialist and support staff from across state, national and international forums.

The new Academy incorporates many features including state-of-the-art academic and administrative facilities to ensure policing is recognised as a professional occupation.

There is also a police chapel and counselling area, a parade ground and residential accommodation for in-service students.

Co-located with Edith Cowan University and West Coast College of TAFE, the Academy will contribute significantly to the Joondalup learning precinct by sharing facilities and expertise. Police Service personnel at all levels now have the opportunity to further their learning and gain new skills through this integration with tertiary education facilities.

One of the most progressive facilities is the scenario village. It contains a mock service station, credit society outlet, fast food outlet, police station, park and residential housing – all in a suburban street layout. The scenario village provides police officers with hands-on learning and a realistic practice run, with simulated situations they can expect to encounter in their duties.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA POLICE SERVICE

MANAGEMENT INITIATIVES



MANAGING AND LEADING

Effective staff performance management is critical to ensuring that all Police Service personnel are working towards achieving agency outcomes and have a clear understanding about what is expected of them individually.

MANAGEMENT OF PERFORMANCE

The Police Service's approach to performance management focuses on managers and supervisors identifying and communicating job requirements and expectations, providing feedback, and identifying career development opportunities.

Following a six-month pilot program where appropriate training and consultancy support was provided to participants, an implementation plan was developed.

This implementation plan has been approved for introduction across the agency. A training strategy has been included to ensure that managers are given the opportunity to enhance appropriate performance management and people skills and conduct effective performance discussions with staff.

Awareness sessions and training courses will be presented over the coming 12–18 months, with an aim to then review and evaluate existing systems.

DOING IT RIGHT – A REVIEW OF SUPERVISION

A review of supervision was conducted by the Management Audit Unit to examine the underlying causes of poor and inadequate supervision, and to identify practical solutions for improving supervisory practices across the agency. Findings indicate the causes to be inadequate preparation of supervisors, or restrictive external factors precluding supervisors from effectively supervising subordinates.

The review challenged the quality of supervision across the Police Service and arrived at a staff management framework designed to enhance supervisory practices and behaviour. The framework focuses on preparing personnel for the role by providing them with clear standards, expectations, training, education and the necessary resources; supporting and encouraging them in their endeavours; and ensuring that appropriate systems, structures, processes and procedures are available to sustain good supervision.

RECOGNITION AND REWARD OF STAFF PERFORMANCE

The Western Australia Police Service Medal that recognises long-term diligent and ethical service, and the Employee Recognition System were introduced to ensure that both individual and team achievements could be recognised and rewarded appropriately.

The Commissioner of Police awarded 15 officers with their Service Medals at the opening of the new Police Academy. A further 3,500 personnel will be presented with their medals over the coming year.

The Employee Recognition System recognises Performance – Above and Beyond. This system was implemented to acknowledge the day-to-day contributions of staff.

The broad objectives of this system are to:

- recognise performance that contributes to, and is consistent with, local business goals, corporate values and strategic outcomes;
- recognise consistently good performance as well as specific incidents of good performance in both individuals and teams; and
- promote the recognition by managers of good performance on a day-to-day basis at a local level without establishing an overly bureaucratic process.

A cross-section of employees from regions and portfolios, were surveyed through a questionnaire designed to assist in assessing the awareness level and use of this performance recognition system.

ADMINISTRATIVE FUNCTIONS REVIEW

The principal findings identified opportunities to maximise the resources dedicated to frontline policing through streamlining administrative effort, job redesign, rank or classification. A number of agreed strategies have been implemented, however, several recommendations require further review and development. Delays have been experienced due to the review process and by some recommendations being challenged in the Industrial Relations Commission.

CENTRAL AREAS REVIEW

A number of implementation teams from individual business units were established to facilitate actions arising from the key findings. There has been some overlap between the recommendations of the Central Areas Review and those of the Administrative Functions Review, however, those recommendations that were not in conflict have been progressed. The following items have been acted upon:

- the merging of databases from Internal Affairs and Internal Investigations Units;
- continued devolution of internal investigations and accompanying responsibilities to districts. External agencies, such as the Anti-Corruption Commission, Ombudsman, State Coroner, Western Australian Police Union of Workers' and Aboriginal Legal Service/Justice Council have been consulted on devolution strategies; and



- Professional Standards portfolio continues to provide a consultative service to districts and conduct a quality assurance of investigation files that are completed by districts or divisions.

OPTIMISING RESOURCES

The effective management of resources is critical to enabling frontline officers to provide quality police services to the community. Work on the Delta Communications and Information Technology (DCAT) Program and other systems, continues to re-engineer policing practices and processes.

The DCAT Program provides the framework for the development of integrated IT systems to support a range of administrative processes. This includes improving the sharing of information within the Police Service and with relevant key external agencies. There has also been a dedicated focus on streamlining business processes to ensure statewide linkages to integrated information systems and access to information in real time.

An ongoing function is that of responsibly managing and planning for the maintenance and replacement of police assets over the long term, thereby ensuring that the community receives value for money in service delivery and appropriate asset management.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

COMPUTER-AIDED DISPATCH AND RELATED COMMUNICATIONS PROJECT (CADCOM)

The CADCOM Project is replacing the core communication network in the metropolitan area and consists of three major components:

- Phase 1A – live operation of the new Midland Police Operations Centre, including a new voice management system, operating with the existing police radio network and dispatching system (implementation scheduled for the last quarter of 2002).
- Phase 1B – implementation of the new Computer-Aided Dispatching (CAD) system in Midland, with continued operation of the existing radio network (expected to go live in mid-2003).
- Phase 2 – Commissioning of a new Digital Trunked Radio Network (DTRN) to replace the existing UHF radio network.

PERSONNEL PROFILE



Janet Lovreta
MANAGER

Janet commenced her career in the public service 12 years ago. In 1997, she joined the Police Service as a Financial Planning Officer. Her tertiary qualifications and experience saw her move to the Resource Management Information System (RMIS) Finance implementation team. Her contribution on the project was invaluable in ensuring that the agency met its external reporting obligations. The Finance team's efforts were further rewarded with the agency winning the 1999 CPA State Award for Organisational Achievement in Public Sector Accounting.

In 1998, Janet was promoted to the position of Manager, Financial Accounting. Janet is responsible for completing the financial statements for the Police Service, providing financial advice and for developing, reviewing and implementing financial management policies and procedures. She was a major contributor in the development and implementation of the Financial Management Policies and Guidelines Manual.

In 2001, Janet was given further responsibilities relating to the management and co-ordination of the activities of the Accounting Services Unit.

PERSONNEL PROFILE



Marcus Murray
SENIOR CONSTABLE

Marcus joined the Police Service in 1986 and has worked in both country and several metropolitan police stations. He has also served at the Police Academy's Computer Training, Asian Squad, and Liquor and Gaming Units.

His keen interest in computing has led him to his current position within the Projects Business Unit within Strategic Information Management. In this role he works in close partnership with the agency's technical partners and other information technology professionals. Marcus finds the information technology field an extremely challenging and dynamic area.

His responsibilities within the Projects Business Unit include: project communication, service desk requirements; and evaluation of information-technology-related issues that fall within the scope of the Projects Business Unit. Currently, Marcus is conducting a review of visits to country locations by the Field Support Team of the Projects Business Unit.

Marcus feels that through teamwork and collaboration between the agency and its key information technology contractors and partners, the Police Service will be able to implement effective and efficient systems, to assist in the delivery of quality policing services.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA POLICE SERVICE

MANAGEMENT INITIATIVES



Phases 1A and 1B will deliver significant benefits to frontline officers and the community. In particular, the deployment of police resources and the safety of officers will be improved. After discussions between BAE Systems (the prime contractor), the Police Service and government, it has been agreed that BAE Systems will complete Phases 1A and 1B of the project, but will not be required to complete the DTRN. The contractual arrangements have been restructured to reflect this, and ensure value for money for the state.

On a worldwide basis, the technology involved in the DTRN has not matured as quickly as expected, particularly in relation to the data communications functions. As a result most police and emergency services, with projects involving advanced use of the DTRN capabilities, have experienced significant project delays and have chosen to defer the advanced functions.

The Police Service remains committed to the requirement for a new DTRN to further upgrade the capabilities of the CADCOM system, and will be evaluating contemporary solutions that are proven, reliable and robust to meet its future needs.

FRONTLINE INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The Frontline Incident Management System (IMS) represents a core suite of applications that will support operational policing. It is an integrated solution to managing information related to incidents, people or places of interest, and the relationships between them.

The IMS comprises four integrated subsystems of incidents, intelligence, property and task management. It allows for the recording of incidents and intelligence information along with information relating to persons, organisations, locations, vehicles, property and objects such as e-mail addresses and telephone numbers.

Stage 1 of the IMS is currently undergoing extensive testing to ensure smooth implementation. Once the IMS application reaches the expected level of quality, the schedule for implementation (initially in the pilot area, then into the Metropolitan Region and finally to country regions) will be finalised. It is envisaged that at the current rate of stabilisation, the pilot will commence in the last quarter of 2002.

BRIEF CASE

The Brief Case application was rolled out to all sites in February 2002, with the exception of a small number of remote country areas. Brief Case is an electronic brief-compilation system that links core policing activities of detection, investigation and apprehension with the judicial process.

The application has delivered ongoing improvements in the brief preparation and monitoring processes, the overall quality of the briefs and the timeliness of information associated with judicial processes.

A significant achievement with the implementation of Brief Case has been the average time taken to create a prosecution brief. This has fallen from 68 minutes in August 2001 to 32 minutes in April 2002.

INSIGHT

Insight is a tool that analyses the geographical disposition of incidents in order to predict future crime hot-spots. The deployment of Insight across all districts and support portfolios has directly contributed to the success of numerous police operations, with the subsequent apprehension of offenders, seizure of stolen property, and reduction of crime.

The ongoing utilisation of Insight has also seen a 70 per cent growth in targeted patrolling in the metropolitan area, with consequent effects on crime prevention and the apprehension of offenders. It has also facilitated improvements in resource balancing and rostering, ensuring that officers come on duty at times of highest crime; providing a more solid information base for managers to make tactical and strategic decisions; and reducing manual effort in production of statistics and reports.

RMIS UPGRADE PROJECT

The Resource Management Information System (RMIS) Upgrade Project was commissioned to facilitate the upgrade of software to:

- reduce business risk – exposure from operating on an unsupported version of key business software;
- deliver some immediate benefits – improved usage and some new functions; and
- deliver some longer term opportunities – projects to replace existing configuration or to enable new features.

The objective was to undertake a technical upgrade, with the minimum introduction of any new functions or features, so as to minimise cost by reducing the time and resources required to complete the task.



CAPITAL WORKS

The Capital Works Building Program included the commencement or completion of construction of a number of new police facilities in metropolitan and country areas in 2001-02:

- South West District Office/Bunbury Police Station Complex – construction of the district office and police station complex was completed in October 2001. The official opening was conducted in December 2001.
- Kiara Police Station – construction of the replacement for Lockridge Police Station was completed and occupation commenced in September 2001. The official opening was conducted in October 2001.
- Kensington Police Station – site acquisition was completed and the builder contracted for the facility designed to replace the Victoria Park and South Perth Police Stations. Completion of construction is anticipated in early 2003.
- Newman Police Station – project architects have been appointed and planning is underway for the replacement police station. Completion is anticipated in late 2003.
- Operations Support Facility – Stage 1A, the new Communications Centre, was completed in July 2002. It is anticipated that the Police Communications Branch will relocate to the new Centre in November 2002. The planning of future stages continues, with design development of the purpose-built forensic facility (Stage 1B) recommencing in July 2002.

VEHICLE MANAGEMENT

The Vehicle Management Branch is responsible for the overall planning and management of the Police Service vehicle fleet. Major initiatives implemented during the year include:

- research, assessment and implementation of recommendations emanating from the Australasian Centre for Policing Research, and those contained within the Vehicle Allocation and Commuting Review;
- management of changes to business rules relating to vehicle leases, resulting in the minimisation of the financial impact on the Police Service;
- modifications to information systems to improve the availability, timeliness and quality of vehicle-related information;
- finalisation of the lights and sirens tender which will result in the replacement of obsolete and outdated equipment and improve emergency warning systems; and
- ongoing initiatives to reduce lease costs whilst maintaining or improving vehicle safety and operational standards.

CONTRACTS AND TENDERING

In January 2002, the State Supply Commission undertook a Risk Management Review of the purchasing and contracting functions of the Police Service. The review found there was a sound control framework in place and raised the limits for calling tenders in-house from \$100,000 to \$250,000.

Some of the major projects and tenders implemented this year include:

- pistol replacement program, where tenders have been called and submissions are currently under evaluation;
- preparation of tenders for DNA analysis services;
- contract for the manufacture and supply of safety vests and coats;
- contract for the upgrade of hand-held speed radars and lasers;
- contract for hand-held breathalysers;
- contract for the manufacture and commissioning of two additional breath-analysis buses;
- contract for a catering service at the newly opened Police Academy;
- contract for the supply and upgrade of UHF and HF hand-held radios; and
- contract for the manufacture and commissioning of two portable radar display units.

FOCUSING ON COMMUNITY NEEDS

The Police Service has been working with other government agencies and representatives of the Tjurabalin and Martu Aboriginal communities, to improve health, education and living standards for Aboriginals in remote areas. The process is built upon an agreement of good faith, committing all parties to work towards effective and sustainable partnerships.

The partnership framework will establish statewide policies and administrative arrangements to support negotiations and agreements at the regional and local level according to the priorities of Aboriginal people.

Communities in remote areas are also increasingly voicing their desire to see a higher level of mainstream policing and judicial services for their communities. This issue was highlighted through the Ngaanyatjarra Community Law and Justice Submission in April 2002. A review on how policing services are delivered to remote Aboriginal communities is underway and the findings will assist with the planning for service delivery in an area of growing focus and challenges.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA POLICE SERVICE

MANAGEMENT INITIATIVES



The Police Service actively contributed to the Response by Government Agencies to Complaints of Family Violence and Child Abuse in Aboriginal communities and is committed to working with other agencies, to improve service delivery and address major issues arising from this inquiry.

A dedicated Disability Services section has been included on the new Police Service website, to provide the opportunity to improve delivery of customer services to diverse groups. An integrated customer-feedback form has enabled disability issues to be brought to the attention of local police, thereby enhancing existing services. In an ongoing commitment to address the Disability Plan outcomes, the Police Service has appointed a project officer to review and update the current plan and its objectives.

COMMUNITY SERVICES FUNCTIONAL REVIEW

Implementation of the recommendations from the Community Services Functional Review has progressed with crime prevention outcomes incorporated into agency planning processes and the establishment of a youth program and crime prevention, diversity and executive support unit. The following were also implemented:

- crime prevention training included in the Developmental Policing Program;
- alliance established with the Office of Crime Prevention with the transfer of resources to that office;
- development of a youth strategy;
- analysis to determine the role and level of involvement in crime prevention; and
- name change of division from Community Services to Crime Prevention and Community Support.

ADVERTISING

Requirement under the *Electoral Act 1907*, section 175ZE

Organisation	Purpose	Amount
Gem-Star Marketing	Production of merchandise for the Gurd drug education program	\$4,000.00
Media Decisions	Advertising in nightclubs and hotels for the Drink Spiking Campaign	\$5,585.71
Convenience Advertising	Production and printing of posters and brochures for the Drink Spiking Campaign	\$12,809.00

BEING OPEN AND ACCOUNTABLE

Nurturing a relationship of trust between the Police Service and the community requires high standards of professionalism and accountability from all Police Service personnel. The attainment of this standard is crucial to improving community confidence in our capacity to deliver relevant, quality policing services.

A philosophy of corporate risk management has now been endorsed and a draft Risk Management Policy and framework has been introduced. In accordance with best practice guidelines, the Management Audit Unit has also conducted audits on a number of policing practices and business processes to ensure that adequate controls are in place.

Integrity testing has been introduced as a valuable risk-management tool, having the potential to identify officers suspected of corrupt or serious misconduct, or to clear officers of such allegations. Research carried out in other police jurisdictions suggests that knowledge of the existence of an integrity-testing program has a deterrent effect on inappropriate behaviour, and encourages officers to report suspect behaviour. The related policy for this integrity-testing program allows for an officer or business unit suspected of corrupt or serious improper conduct to be tested.

The Professional Standards Portfolio implemented a number of initiatives in 2001-02 to assist the Police Service to be open and accountable. Included in these initiatives was the completion of the final phase in the devolution of accountability, resources and ownership of internal investigations to district and specialist business areas. This shift from a centralised model of self-regulation will be carefully monitored and evaluated in the year ahead.

With the devolution, district and divisional Superintendents are now primarily responsible for self-regulation in their respective jurisdictions. A Timeliness Committee has been formed in conjunction with the Ombudsman's office to monitor the effectiveness of devolution in relation to timeliness of investigations.

To complement and enhance existing ethics training, an interactive scenario CD-ROM entitled *The Dividing Line* was produced. This interactive CD is aimed at challenging and stimulating ethical thought and discussion, and provides an invaluable practice tool for systematic ethical decision-making. Training programs have been conducted throughout the State in relation to ethics in policing and *The Dividing Line* to foster staff awareness and understanding of ethical issues and program application.



Facilitating individual accountability and professionalism, the Blue Line (an anonymous internal reporting mechanism), received a total of 135 calls. Of these, 54 warranted investigation into police misconduct. The Blue Line was independently evaluated and the review found that its true value is its very existence, and the provision of the opportunity to expose corruption or serious improper conduct. The review went on to recommend that the agency should continue with the initiative.

A Code of Conduct has been developed. The Code articulates corporate expectations of the workforce and will enhance professionalism by supplementing the broad philosophy with clearly articulated guidelines.

The ongoing and comprehensive review of the Business Area Management Review (BAMR) process continues to generate appropriate corrective action and follow-up of non-compliance. Themes and trends unearthed from random and BAMR audits also serve as a catalyst for risk-management initiatives.

External consultants have been contracted to undertake a qualitative review of the Delta reform process.

The objectives of the review are:

- assess the extent to which the expected outcomes contained in the various change-management programs have been realised;
- assess the effectiveness of the change-management initiatives in producing cultural change across the organisation;
- benchmark the Police Service against other policing jurisdictions;
- identify the areas of reform the Police Service still needs to address; and
- make recommendations as to how the Police Service can more effectively undertake its reform program to create a contemporary agency with effective human resource management and a corruption-resistant culture.

A Custodial Duty of Care review was conducted in response to concerns raised by the Ombudsman in relation to the practice of prisoners being left unattended in police lock-ups. The following recommendations are now subject to implementation.

- All local policies governing lock-up management are to be consolidated in a single document and disseminated to all staff.
- Feasibility of Closed Circuit Television remote monitoring of cells to be investigated.
- Consideration is to be given to establishment of a Custodial Care Officer and a trial of the initiative in Kununurra.
- The use and role of the Lock-up Admission Form is to be reviewed.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION

In December 2001, the State Government announced the establishment of the Royal Commission Into Whether There Has Been Any Corrupt Or Criminal Conduct By Western Australian Police Officers. The Royal Commission commenced in March 2002 and is due to deliver its report in August 2003.

Royal Commissions traditionally have a profound effect on police services and the community. History indicates that during the conduct of such inquiries, productivity suffers, staff morale decreases and public confidence in police diminishes. It is accepted that these are serious risk issues that must be mitigated.

Previous Royal Commissions have shown that some disruption to operational activities can be expected. That disruption, together with some loss of community confidence is reason to be concerned and well prepared. To this end, and in order to provide an effective liaison with the Royal Commission, a Royal Commission Unit has been established. The unit's priority is to ensure that the entire Police Service is prepared for, and able to meet the requirements of, the Royal Commission whilst remaining ever mindful of the risks. As a guide three key points have been identified.

- Our people.
- Community confidence.
- External stakeholders.

To address these issues considerable effort has been devoted to developing:

- A risk-management plan.
- An effective interactive communication plan.
- A media strategy.
- A health and welfare plan, including counselling and peer support.
- A records management strategy.

The vast majority of Police Service personnel are committed to serving the community. As an agency, the Police Service is proud of its record to date, having successfully endured many difficult periods with tremendous support from the community. Much good work has been done and outstanding achievements accomplished over recent years by the men and women of the Police Service. The investigation of any corrupt officers or practices is welcomed, such people or behaviour only serve to damage the reputations of the vast majority of police officers.

The Police Service accepts this Royal Commission as an opportunity to improve where it needs to in an effort to move forward, protecting and serving the people of Western Australia.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA POLICE SERVICE

MANAGEMENT INITIATIVES

COMPLAINTS AGAINST POLICE

In 2001-02, there was a nine per cent decrease in public and internally generated complaints in relation to police misconduct, with complaint numbers falling from 1,337 (in 2000-01) to 1,215. Public complaints against police declined by 12 per cent.

During 2001-02, 157 police officers were subject to the police disciplinary process. A total of 70 officers were charged with 108 offences under the *Police Regulations*, and a further 87 officers received unfavourable reports. During the same period, 20 officers appeared in court on 47 statutory charges. The following table details information on officers subject to the police disciplinary process over the past three years.

POLICE DISCIPLINARY PROCESS

	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
Disciplinary charge (a)	24	32	70
Unfavourable report (b)	72	61	87
Total	96	93	157

(a) Disciplinary charge refers to a formal charge for a breach of the *Police Regulations* and subsequent proceedings pursuant to section 23 of the *Police Act 1892*. Upon a finding of guilt, a penalty is given and the record of conviction is entered in the personal file of the officer for a period of no less than five years.

(b) Unfavourable report refers to a formal statement of facts detailing the breach of discipline, and at the discretion of the Commissioner may be entered in the personal file of the officer for a period of no less than five years.

COMMISSIONER'S LOSS OF CONFIDENCE

During 2001-02, action was concluded against 17 police officers being dealt with by way of the Commissioner's Loss of Confidence Provision (section 8). Eleven of these officers had been subject to notices in previous years, to show cause why they should not be removed from office. The other six officers were subject to notices during the current year. Of these 17 officers, 10 resigned, four were removed from office, and the Commissioner saw fit to re-instate three officers and return them to duty.

The existing arrangements have, in certain respects, been unsatisfactory. They have inhibited the Commissioner's ability to efficiently and effectively take action under section 8. However, despite these difficulties, and due to a concerted effort, as at 30 June 2002 all outstanding section 8 matters had been resolved and no officers remained stood down.

In the future, the Commissioner and Minister for Police are committed to further improving arrangements for removal of officers. They wish to enhance the Commissioner's ability to remove officers in whom he has lost confidence, while ensuring this occurs in a fair and dignified manner and that officers have an independent right of appeal.

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

Requirement under *Freedom of Information Act 1992*, sections 94-97

During 2001-02, 1,148 applications were received of which 1,028 were dealt with under the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act 1992, and 120 related to the Police Service's release of information policies (of which a component is the Police Service privacy statement). Associated application fees and charges totaling \$30,484.51 were collected.

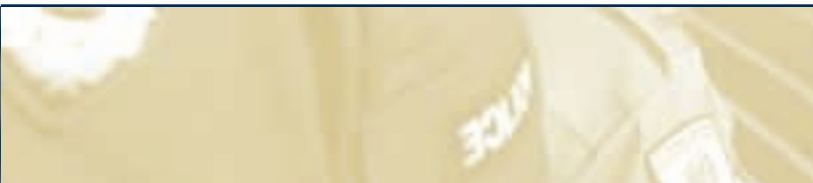
An Information Statement was published on the Police Service website, allowing greater public access and awareness. This statement is periodically reviewed and updated to provide the most current information in accordance with section 97 of the Act.

BUILDING PARTNERSHIPS

In 2001-02, the Media and Public Affairs Directorate dealt with more than 64,000 inquiries from members of the public and media outlets. In addition, 177 media conferences were held at Police Headquarters, police stations and at crime scenes. The agency uses these conferences to provide the opportunity for the public to assist in solving crimes by responding with information.

As well as responding to media inquiries on day-to-day incidents and operations, the Media and Public Affairs Directorate plays a lead role in marketing the work and achievements of the Police Service to the media, public and other key stakeholders. The Police Service's external website was updated and now provides the community with a range of information presented in a user-friendly format.

Newsbeat is the Police Service's official magazine. The magazine was produced quarterly, with a total of 28,000 copies being distributed to police employees, government agencies, media organisations, interstate and overseas police jurisdictions and other private sector organisations.



Some of the major promotional events conducted in 2001-02 include:

- Police Week – this is the agency's largest public relations event, which involves and showcases the work of many different areas of the agency.
- Perth Royal Show – the police exhibition attracted more than 100,000 people over six days and 26 different sections of the Police Service were showcased.
- National Police Remembrance Day – which is held every year to honour fallen colleagues from State and Federal jurisdictions who have died in the course of duty.
- The Police Pipe Band events – these continue to present a positive image of the Police Service by performing on more than 140 occasions throughout the year, including police-related events, school visits and concerts. The band also spends 50 per cent of its time supporting frontline activities, including conducting security appraisals for seniors.

KIMBERLEY COPS

Proactive policing was showcased in the print and electronic media through television features such as Kimberley Cops, a four-part documentary made for ABC television. Set against the stunning backdrop of the Kimberley and the township of Wyndham, the lives and work of police officers were put under the spotlight and shown to a national audience, receiving positive reviews and public reaction.

This four-part half-hour documentary series showcased policing in the Kimberley, the extreme conditions police work under in a harsh and difficult environment and the positive attitudes of police in this area towards the local Aboriginal people.

Aspects of policing in the remote Kimberley Region included:

- land and sea search and rescues;
- traffic crashes;
- community policing initiatives such as Blue Light Discos;
- policing of remote Aboriginal communities;
- marine safety checks;
- tactical training; and
- general policing in the Kimberley.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA POLICE SERVICE

COMMENDATIONS AND AWARDS

AUSTRALIAN BRAVERY DECORATIONS

Commendation for Brave Conduct

Inspector Denis Steven Perich
Senior Constable Peter Edmund Bahen

WA POLICE CERTIFICATE OF MERIT

Detective Senior Constable Peter John Healy
Constable First Class Bradley Mark Warburton
Constable First Class Matthew Lloyd Innes
Constable Ryan Murphy
Senior Constable Ian Richard Dodds

COMMISSIONER'S SPECIAL COMMENDATION

Senior Constable Troy William Duncan
Constable Stuart David Glyde Lapsley

COMMISSIONER'S LETTER OF COMMENDATION

Sergeant Harry Anthony Russell
Senior Constable Jeffrey Alan St Jack
Detective Sergeant Steven Brian Cross
Sergeant Glenn Raymond Swannell
Sergeant Gary Mitchell Tattersall
Detective Senior Constable Brett Roland Roberts
Senior Constable Martin Allen
Constable First Class Glenn Michael Bott
Constable Simon Thomas Parry
Constable First Class Jacinta Maria Keane
Constable First Class Matthew Bayliss
Detective Sergeant Jonothan Michael Tuttle
Senior Constable Steven William Baker
Detective Senior Constable Peter McGee
Senior Constable Gavin Lee Manners

AUSTRALIAN POLICE MEDAL

Senior Constable Rebecca West is a Family and Domestic Violence Officer with the Crime Prevention and Community Support Division. In 1997 she was awarded the Edith Cowan Western Australia Women's Fellowship. Through her determination in the pursuit of learning, training and shared knowledge, gained in the difficult field of domestic violence, she contributed towards promoting more harmonious domestic relationships.

Inspector Catherine Bullen is currently Manager of the Police Media Unit. Since graduating from the Police Academy in 1977, Inspector Bullen has served in many metropolitan and country locations. In 1983, she joined the Criminal Investigation Branch and in 1989 was the first woman member to be placed in charge of a police station, when she became Officer-in-charge of Dowerin Police Station. In this role, in company with another member, Ms Bullen apprehended a dangerous and wanted criminal despite violent resistance and threats on her life.

Superintendent Ray Pottinger has dedicated 34 years to his policing career in many metropolitan and country locations, including Carnarvon, Karratha, Kalgoorlie and Albany, in predominantly traffic duties. He is recognised throughout the Police Service for his determination to improve the quality of policing services to the community in a practical and collaborative approach to problem-solving. He is currently the District Superintendent for the South Metropolitan District.

Superintendent David Parkinson has dedicated more than 26 years to his policing career across a broad spectrum of policing. A significant amount of his work has been dedicated to devising counter-terrorist strategies and carrying out high-profile security operations for which he received considerable and worthy recognition. He is currently the District Superintendent for East Metropolitan District.

Superintendent Christopher Dawson has completed more than 26 years of distinguished service, predominantly in general duties. His long-standing devotion to police training has been instrumental in ensuring that the Academy and its staff are positioned to deliver the highest quality of services well into the future. He is currently District Superintendent for the Central Metropolitan District.

Senior Constable Fraser Arthur is currently Officer-in-charge of Pannawonica Police Station and has spent a considerable amount of his 14-year career in country postings, and has been an inspiration in all the towns he has served. His community-minded spirit, shown by his dedication and personal involvement in all aspects of community life, means that he is considered an inspirational leader in towns such as Manjimup and Pannawonica.

POLICE OFFICER OF THE YEAR

Sergeant Jim Clarysse – Kiara Police Station

Mr Clarysse is acknowledged for having received the Police Officer of the Year Award. He is held in high regard by the Town of Bassendean, from which he received a comprehensive nomination towards this award. By establishing a mutually beneficial working partnership between the Town's Council Rangers and police, he has made significant contributions to a reduction in crime rates, enhanced the feeling of security and well-being within the community and opened the lines of communication between police and the people of Bassendean. He has received many accolades for his devotion and continuous support to the community he serves, his customer-service skills, and the positive changes that have been felt as a result of his efforts.

PUBLIC SERVANT OF THE YEAR

Maggie Day – South West District Office

Ms Day commenced with the Police Service in October 1999 at South West District Office in Bunbury. She was awarded Public Servant of the Year for her dedication to duty, above and beyond what was expected of her, and her willingness to take on challenging tasks outside her area of responsibility. Ms Day has since left the Police Service. However, during her time at the district office, she continually developed and enhanced local computer systems to improve work efficiencies and was often commended for her resourcefulness.

AWARDS FOR EXCELLENCE

The Police Service won a Silver Award for the Western Australia Police Service 2001 Annual Report in the Australasian Reporting Awards, where entrants from both private and public sector agencies in Australia and overseas were judged.



WESTERN AUSTRALIA POLICE SERVICE

ENABLING LEGISLATION

Requirement under *Treasurer's Instructions 902 and 903*

Established by an Ordinance of 1849 and appointment of the first Chief of Police in 1853, the Western Australia Police Service consists of the Police Force (administered by the *Police Act 1892*) and the Police Service (formerly Police Department) 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:

- *Criminal Investigation (Identifying People) Act 2002*
- *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 *Criminal Investigation (Identifying People) Act* was partly proclaimed in June 2002; full proclamation is expected in October 2002. Throughout 2001-02, the Police Service facilitated the progression of the following legislation.

- *Occupational Safety and Health Amendment Bill 2001*, to include police officers within the provisions of the *Occupational Safety and Health Act 1984* (progressed in liaison with Worksafe).
- *National Crime Authority (State Provisions) Bill 2001*, to include amendments to the *Federal National Crime Authority Act 1984*.
- Amendments to *Pawnbrokers and Secondhand Dealers Act 1994*, to address anomalies identified in the Act and improve its administration.

- *Prostitution Control (Green Bill) Bill 2001*, to repeal the *Prostitution Act 2000* and decriminalise prostitution.
- *Acts Amendment (Police) Bill 2001*, to amend the disciplinary provisions of section 8 of the *Police Act 1892*.
- *Acts Amendment (Police) Bill 2002*, to amend section 23 of the *Police Act 1892* and increase certain penalties.
- *Simple Offences Bill 2002*, to repeal and replace the offence provisions of the *Police Act 1892*.
- *Police Administration Bill 2001*, to modernise administrative arrangements for the Police Service.
- *Security and Related Activities Control Amendment Bill 2002*, to provide for fingerprinting and revised destruction provisions.
- *Criminal Investigations (Covert Operations) Bill 2001*, to provide a basis for covert operations and protection for operatives.
- *Criminal Investigation (Exceptional Powers) and Fortification Removal Bill 2001*, to reduce methods of impeding the police in evidence collection and gaining entry to premises.
- *Misuse of Drugs Amendment Bill 2001*, to extend section 11 to cover attempts and conspiracies.
- *Surveillance Devices Amendment Bill 2002*, to include a substantial number of improvements to the 1998 legislation.
- *Criminal Investigation Bill 2001*, to define police powers in investigating and prosecuting offences.
- *Criminal Investigation and Simple Offences (Consequential Provisions) Bill 2000*, to provide for consequential amendments arising from the *Police Act 1892* reform project.
- *Criminal and Found Property Disposal Bill 2000*, to modernise the property handling provisions of the *Police Act 1892* and the *Criminal Code*.

These Bills are expected to be introduced into Parliament in 2002-03.



SPONSORSHIP AND PUBLICATIONS

SPONSORSHIP

Companies, organisations and individuals who have provided sponsorship include:

Australia Post
 Australian Fast Foods Pty Ltd
 Australian Medical Association
 Bunnings Building Supplies
 Carpet Choice, Joondalup
 City of Nedlands
 Department of Justice
 Foodworks
 Forrest Centre Tavern
 Healthway
 Insurance Commission of Western Australia
 K Mart, Western Australia
 Kuwinywardu Aboriginal Resource Unit
 Main Roads Western Australia
 Mercure Hotel
 Mercure Inn, Broome
 Novotel Langley
 Police and Nurses Credit Society
 Police Legacy
 Qantaslink
 Real Estate Institute of Western Australia
 Rotary Club of East Perth
 Royal Automobile Club
 Safer WA
 Safer WA, Joondalup
 Shell Company of Australia
 Statewest Achievement Awards
 Telstra
 Woodside Energy Ltd.

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
- Cops for Kids
- Assorted brochures dealing with road safety issues

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

- Domestic Violence – What You Can Do

CRIME PREVENTION

- Safety for Seniors
- Safety Advice for Seniors
- Home Security
- Car Security
- Holiday Security
- Safer Living
- Security Lighting
- Intruder Alarms
- Armed Hold-Up Prevention Training Kits
- Armed Hold-Up Prevention
- Welcome to Neighbourhood Watch
- Neighbourhood Watch Manual 2002

ETHNIC AFFAIRS

- Policing in a Multicultural Society
- Serving Western Australia's Culturally Diverse Communities

WESTERN AUSTRALIA POLICE SERVICE

SPONSORSHIP AND PUBLICATIONS

PUBLICATIONS (CONTINUED)

STRATEGIC SERVICES

- Western Australia Police Service Annual Business Plan
- Western Australia Police Service Annual Report
- Western Australia Police Service Strategic Plan

PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS

- Making a Complaint Against Police
- The Supported Internal Witness Program
- Ethical Guidelines
- The Dividing Line

ALCOHOL AND DRUG CO-ORDINATION UNIT

- Drug Aware
- Drug Guide
- Gurd Training Package
- Alcohol Awareness

VICTIMS OF CRIME UNIT

- Western Australia Police Service Victims Of Crime Unit

RECRUITING

- Make a Difference

For a complete list of all publications and documents available, refer to the Western Australia Police Service Information Statement.



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 2002 and the financial position as at 30 June 2002.

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 2002



Auditor General

To the Parliament of Western Australia

**POLICE SERVICE
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2002**

**Matters Relating to the Electronic Presentation of Audited
Financial Statements**

This audit opinion relates to the financial statements of the Police Service for the year ended June 30, 2002 included on the Police Service's web site. The Commissioner of Police is responsible for the integrity of the Police Service's web site. I have not been engaged to report on the integrity of the Police Service's web site. The audit opinion refers only to the statements named below. It does not provide an opinion on any other information which may have been hyperlinked to or from these statements. If users of this opinion are concerned with the inherent risks arising from electronic data communications, they are advised to refer to the hard copy of the audited financial statements to confirm the information included in the audited financial statements presented on this web site.

Scope

I have audited the accounts and financial statements of the Police Service for the year ended June 30, 2002 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 in Australia and the Treasurer's Instructions so as to present a view which is consistent with my understanding of the Police Service's financial position, its financial performance 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 and other mandatory professional reporting requirements in Australia and the Treasurer's Instructions, the financial position of the Police Service at June 30, 2002 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended.



D D R Pearson
AUDITOR GENERAL

September 5, 2002

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2002

	Notes	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000
COST OF SERVICES			
Expenses from ordinary activities			
Employee expenses	5	387,087	372,297
Capital user charge	6	19,292	–
Depreciation and amortisation expense	7	9,999	8,742
Borrowing costs	8	7	19
Net loss on disposal of non-current assets	12	–	44
Other expenses from ordinary activities	9	101,849	87,367
Total cost of services		518,234	468,469
Revenue from ordinary activities			
User charges and fees	10	7,790	6,108
Donations, sponsorships and grants	11	1,523	2,769
Net profit on disposal of non-current assets	12	6	–
Other revenue from ordinary activities	13	10,707	12,783
Total revenues from ordinary activities		20,026	21,660
NET COST OF SERVICES		498,208	446,809
Revenues from Government			
Output appropriations	14	494,842	471,685
Receipts paid into Consolidated Fund	15	(140)	(1,441)
Liabilities assumed by the Treasurer	16	2,440	31,307
Assets assumed/(transferred)	17	532	1,174
Resources received free of charge	18	965	1,256
Total revenues from Government		498,639	503,981
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS BEFORE RESTRUCTURING		431	57,172
Net revenues/(expenses) from restructuring	19	(446)	–
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS AFTER RESTRUCTURING		(15)	57,172
Net increase/(decrease) in asset revaluation reserve		(5,839)	4,008
TOTAL CHANGES IN EQUITY OTHER THAN THOSE RESULTING FROM TRANSACTIONS WITH WA STATE GOVERNMENT AS OWNERS		(5,854)	61,180

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 30 JUNE 2002

	Notes	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000
Current Assets			
Cash assets	20	4,354	1,451
Restricted cash assets	21 (a)	7,453	7,100
Receivables	22 (a)	3,437	1,693
Amounts receivable for outputs	23	3,650	–
Other current assets	24	3,334	2,644
Total Current Assets		22,228	12,888
Non-Current Assets			
Restricted cash assets	21 (b)	10,085	8,561
Receivables	22 (b)	–	40
Amounts receivable for outputs	23	5,667	–
Property, vehicles, plant and equipment	25 (a)	329,451	319,434
Total Non-Current Assets		345,203	328,035
TOTAL ASSETS		367,431	340,923
Current Liabilities			
Provisions	26 (a)	46,744	47,258
Payables	27	8,465	4,141
Interest-bearing liabilities	28	–	205
Other liabilities	29	12,323	12,328
Total Current Liabilities		67,532	63,932
Non-Current Liabilities			
Provisions	26 (b)	60,737	58,064
Interest-bearing liabilities	28	–	–
Total Non-Current Liabilities		60,737	58,064
TOTAL LIABILITIES		128,269	121,996
Equity			
Contributed equity	30	25,988	–
Reserves		162,039	167,878
Accumulated surplus/(deficiency)		51,135	51,050
TOTAL EQUITY		239,162	218,928
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		367,431	340,924

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2002

	Notes	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000
CASH FLOWS FROM GOVERNMENT			
Output appropriations		485,525	397,566
Capital contributions		25,988	74,119
Holding account drawdowns		–	–
Receipts paid into Consolidated Fund		(140)	(1,441)
Net Cash provided by Government		511,373	470,244
Utilised as follows:			
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Payments			
Employee costs		(382,165)	(334,300)
Capital user charge		(19,363)	–
Borrowing costs		(8)	(18)
GST payments on purchases		(12,019)	(14,226)
GST payments to taxation authority		–	–
Other payments		(93,187)	(84,936)
		(506,742)	(433,480)
Receipts			
User charges and fees		7,679	6,021
Donation, sponsorships and grants		743	1,242
GST receipts on purchases		9,919	12,621
GST receipts to taxation authority		1,073	1,002
Other receipts		9,187	10,291
		28,601	31,177
Net Cash (used in)/provided by operating activities	31 (c)	(478,141)	(402,303)
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of non-current physical assets		(28,009)	(65,539)
Proceeds from sale of non-current physical assets		140	124
Net Cash (used in)/provided by investing activities		(27,869)	(65,415)
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Repayments of borrowings		(137)	(209)
Net Cash (used in)/provided by financing activities		(137)	(209)
RESTRUCTURING ACTIVITIES		(446)	–
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH HELD		4,780	2,317
CASH ASSETS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR		17,112	14,795
CASH ASSETS AT THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR	31 (a)	21,892	17,112

SUMMARY OF CONSOLIDATED FUND APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE ESTIMATES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2002

	2002 Estimate \$'000	2002 Actual \$'000	2002 Variation \$'000	2002 Actual \$'000	2001 Actual \$'000	Variation \$'000
PURCHASE OF OUTPUTS						
Item 75 Net amount appropriated to purchase outputs	488,365	493,367	5,002	493,367	396,071	(97,296)
Amounts Authorised by Other Statutes						
<i>Salaries and Allowances Act 1975</i>	1,475	1,475	–	1,475	1,495	20
Total appropriations provided to purchase outputs	489,840	494,842	5,002	494,842	397,566	(97,276)
Details of Expenditure by Outputs						
Community Support, Crime Prevention and Public Order	161,624	169,912	8,288	169,912	148,731	(21,181)
Emergency Management and Co-ordination	8,719	6,521	(2,198)	6,521	6,459	(62)
Regulatory and Information Services	18,947	19,303	356	19,303	15,844	(3,459)
Traffic Management and Road Safety	83,100	87,501	4,401	87,501	81,334	(6,167)
Response to Offences	56,703	63,611	6,908	63,611	56,349	(7,262)
Investigation of Offences	123,702	119,580	(4,122)	119,580	109,479	(10,101)
Services to the Judicial Process	60,677	51,806	(8,871)	51,806	50,273	(1,533)
Total Cost of Outputs	513,472	518,234	4,762	518,234	468,469	(49,765)
Less Retained revenue	16,640	20,026	3,386	20,026	21,660	1,634
Net Cost of Outputs	496,832	498,208	1,376	498,208	446,809	(51,399)
Adjustment for movement in cash balances and other accrual items	(6,992)	(3,366)	3,626	(3,366)	(49,243)	(45,877)
Total appropriations provided to purchase outputs	489,840	494,842	5,002	494,842	397,566	(97,276)
CAPITAL						
Item 162 Capital contribution (2000-01 Amount provided for capital services)	25,988	25,988	–	25,988	74,119	48,131
Capital contributions to meet equity needs						
Total cost of capital works program	37,366	33,049	(4,317)	33,049	69,146	36,097
Working capital requirement–leave liability	370	370	–	370	–	(370)
	37,736	33,419	(4,317)	33,419	69,146	35,727
Less						
Adjustment for movement in cash balances and other funding sources	(11,748)	(7,431)	4,317	(7,431)	4,973	12,404
Holding account drawdowns	–	–	–	–	–	–
Asset Sales	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Capital Appropriations	25,988	25,988	–	25,988	74,119	48,131
GRAND TOTAL OF APPROPRIATIONS	515,828	520,830	5,002	520,830	471,685	(49,145)
DETAILS OF REVENUE ESTIMATES						
Revenue disclosed as Administered Revenues	740	627	(113)	627	386	(241)
Revenues disclosed as Operating Revenues						
– Vehicle Sales	–	140	140	140	112	(28)
Total Revenue Estimates	740	767	27	767	498	(269)

OUTPUT SCHEDULE OF EXPENSES AND REVENUES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2002

	Community Support, Crime Prevention and Public Order		Emergency Management and Co-ordination		Regulatory and Information Services		Traffic Management and Road Safety	
	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000
COST OF SERVICES								
Expenses from ordinary activities								
Employee expenses	128,544	118,900	4,589	4,650	13,729	11,931	63,983	63,902
Capital user charge	6,328	–	216	–	701	–	3,478	–
Depreciation and amortisation expense	3,314	2,980	230	251	407	303	1,999	1,809
Borrowing costs	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Net loss on disposal of non-current assets	–	5	–	–	–	1	–	27
Other expenses from ordinary activities	31,722	26,845	1,486	1,558	4,466	3,609	18,041	15,596
Total cost of services	169,912	148,731	6,521	6,459	19,303	15,844	87,501	81,334
Revenue from ordinary activities								
User charges and fees	1,370	1,067	170	79	2,557	1,782	1,400	1,365
Donations, sponsorships and grants	528	884	23	38	61	100	253	453
Net profit on disposal of non-current assets	6	–	–	–	–	–	(5)	–
Other revenue from ordinary activities	2,998	2,966	111	125	334	367	4,019	4,825
Total revenues from ordinary activities	(4,902)	(4,917)	(304)	(242)	(2,952)	(2,249)	(5,667)	(6,643)
NET COST OF SERVICES	165,010	143,814	6,217	6,217	16,351	13,595	81,834	74,691
Revenues from Government								
Output appropriations	163,896	151,824	6,175	6,562	16,241	14,352	81,281	78,852
Receipts paid into Consolidated Fund	(47)	(466)	(2)	(20)	(4)	(43)	(23)	(240)
Liabilities assumed by the Treasurer	802	9,952	27	382	89	1,028	437	5,731
Assets assumed/(transferred)	209	377	4	17	4	35	98	196
Resources received free of charge	87	188	(5)	7	186	203	47	42
Total revenues from Government	164,947	161,875	6,199	6,948	16,516	15,575	81,840	84,581
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS BEFORE RESTRUCTURING	(63)	18,061	(18)	731	165	1,980	6	9,890
Net revenues/(expenses) from restructuring	(446)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS AFTER RESTRUCTURING	(509)	18,061	(18)	731	165	1,980	6	9,890

OUTPUT SCHEDULE OF EXPENSES AND REVENUES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2002

	Response to Offences		Investigation to Offences		Services to the Judicial Process		TOTAL	
	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000
COST OF SERVICES								
Expenses from ordinary activities								
Employee expenses	47,943	45,373	89,199	87,249	39,100	40,292	387,087	372,297
Capital user charge	2,337	–	4,409	–	1,823	–	19,292	–
Depreciation and amortisation expense	1,108	897	2,088	1,763	853	739	9,999	8,742
Borrowing costs	3	17	–	1	–	–	7	19
Net loss on disposal of non-current assets	–	–	–	8	–	3	–	44
Other expenses from ordinary activities	12,220	10,062	23,884	20,458	10,030	9,239	101,849	87,367
Total cost of services	63,611	56,349	119,580	109,479	51,806	50,273	518,234	468,469
Revenue from ordinary activities								
User charges and fees	479	149	1,287	1,236	527	430	7,790	6,108
Donations, sponsorships and grants	166	309	349	658	143	327	1,523	2,769
Net profit on disposal of non-current assets	2	–	2	–	1	–	6	–
Other revenue from ordinary activities	849	1,130	1,661	2,323	735	1,047	10,707	12,783
Total revenues from ordinary activities	(1,496)	(1,588)	(3,299)	(4,217)	(1,406)	(1,804)	(20,026)	(21,660)
NET COST OF SERVICES	62,115	54,761	116,281	105,262	50,400	48,469	498,208	446,809
Revenues from Government								
Output appropriations	61,695	57,809	115,495	111,119	50,059	51,167	494,842	471,685
Receipts paid into Consolidated Fund	(18)	(176)	(32)	(340)	(14)	(156)	(140)	(1,441)
Liabilities assumed by the Treasurer	300	3,725	555	7,262	230	3,227	2,440	31,307
Assets assumed/(transferred)	43	144	83	277	91	128	532	1,174
Resources received free of charge	308	300	204	280	138	236	965	1,256
Total revenues from Government	62,328	61,802	116,305	118,598	50,504	54,602	498,639	503,981
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS BEFORE RESTRUCTURING								
	213	7,041	24	13,336	104	6,133	431	57,172
Net revenues/(expenses) from restructuring	–	–	–	–	–	–	(446)	–
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS AFTER RESTRUCTURING								
	213	7,041	24	13,336	104	6,133	(15)	57,172

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2002

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*, *Statements of Accounting Concepts* and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board, 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 Standards AAS 29*. The statements have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting using the historical cost convention, with the following exceptions:

- 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 (m);
- Long service leave and leave liabilities – measured at the present value of expected future payments – refer note (p).

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 to the Police Service, the liabilities do not require the future sacrifice of service potential or future economic benefit of the Police Service, and the expenses and revenues are not attributable to the Police Service.

As the Administered Assets, Liabilities, Expenses and Revenues are not recognised in the principal financial statements of the Police Service, the disclosure requirements of *Australian Accounting Standards AAS 33*, "Presentation and Disclosure of Financial Instruments", are not applied to administered transactions.

(b) OUTPUT APPROPRIATIONS

Output appropriations are recognised as revenues in the period in which the Police Service gains control of the appropriated funds. The Police Service gains control of appropriated funds at the time those funds are deposited into the its bank account or credited to the holding account held at the Department of Treasury and Finance. Refer to Note 14 for further commentary on output appropriation.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2002

(c) CONTRIBUTED EQUITY

Under *UIG 38* "Contributions by Owners Made to Wholly-Owned Public Sector Entities" transfers in the nature of equity contributions must be designated by the Government (owners) as contributions by owners (at the time of, or prior to transfer) before such transfers can be recognised as equity contributions in the financial statements. Capital contributions (appropriations) have been designated as contributions by owners and have been credited directly to Contributed Equity in the Statement of Financial Position. All other transfers have been recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance. Prior to the current reporting period, capital appropriations were recognised as revenue in the Statement of Financial Performance. Capital appropriations which are repayable to the Treasurer are recognised as liabilities. *Refer to Note 16 for further commentary on the application of UIG 38.*

(d) 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 2001-02 Budget Statements.

(e) GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS

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. *Refer Note 31.*

(f) 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.

(g) ACQUISITION OF ASSETS

The cost method of accounting is used for all acquisitions of assets. Cost is measured as the fair value of the assets given up or liabilities undertaken at the date of acquisition plus incidental costs directly attributable to the acquisition.

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.

Land vested within the Police Service is capitalised irrespective of value. All other assets are capitalised when their cost or fair value is \$5,000 or more.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2002

(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 Software and Livestock. Depreciation rates are reviewed annually and the useful lives for each class of depreciable asset are:

CLASS OF ASSETS	2001-02
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.

(i) REVALUATION OF LAND, BUILDINGS, AIRCRAFT, VESSELS AND LIVESTOCK

The Police Service has a policy of valuing land, buildings, aircraft, vessels, livestock at fair value. As land and buildings can experience frequent and material movements in fair value, a revaluation is considered necessary each reporting period. Such frequent revaluations is considered unnecessary for aircraft, vessels and livestock as these asset classes have experienced only immaterial movements in fair value. For these asset types, a revaluation would be performed every two to three years, the previous independent revaluation was performed by the Valuer General's Office in July 2000.

The revaluation of freehold land and buildings was performed in July 2001 in accordance with an independent valuation by the Valuer General's Office. Fair value of land and buildings has been determined on the basis of current market buying values or non-market value. Non-market value is used for assets which are not normally sold in the real estate market such as police stations and represents the sites' land value added to the depreciated replacement cost of any improvements.

Assets acquired between revaluations are reported at cost.

(j) 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 Statement of Financial Performance 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.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2002

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 Statement of Financial Performance over the lease term as this is representative of the pattern of benefits to be derived from the leased property.

(k) CASH

For the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash includes cash assets and restricted cash assets. These include short-term deposits that are readily convertible to cash on hand and are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

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

(l) 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.

(m) INVENTORIES

Inventories have been valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Reported holdings have been confirmed through an annual stocktake.

(n) 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.

(o) ACCRUED SALARIES

Accrued salaries suspense account consists of amounts paid annually into a suspense account over a period of ten financial years to 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.

(p) 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"*.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2002

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.

Other provisions

The settlement of long service leave liabilities gives rise to the payment of employment on-costs including Superannuation and WorkCover premiums. The liability for such on-costs is included here. The associated expense is included under Note 5, Employee expenses.

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.

(q) SUPERANNUATION

Staff may contribute to the Pension Scheme, a defined benefits pension scheme now closed to new members, or to the Gold State Superannuation Scheme, a defined benefit lump sum scheme now also 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*. All of these schemes are administered by the Government Employees Superannuation Board (GESB).

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 Pension Scheme and current employees who accrued a benefit on transfer from that Scheme to the Gold State Superannuation Scheme; and
- (ii) employer contributions paid to the Gold State Superannuation Scheme and the West State Superannuation Scheme.

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.

A revenue "Liabilities assumed by the Treasurer" equivalent to (i) is recognised under Revenues from Government in the Statement of Financial Performance as the unfunded liability assumed by the Treasurer. The GESB makes the benefit payments and is recouped by the Treasurer.

From 1 July 2001 employer contributions were paid to the GESB in respect of the Gold State Superannuation Scheme and the West State Superannuation Scheme. Prior to 1 July 2001, the unfunded liability in respect of these Schemes was assumed by the Treasurer. An amount equivalent to the employer contributions which would have been paid to the Gold State Superannuation Scheme and the West State Superannuation Scheme if the Police Service had made concurrent employer contributions to those Schemes, was included in superannuation expense. This amount was also included in the revenue item "Liabilities assumed by the Treasurer".

(r) 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.

(s) 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 2002

(t) **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.

(u) **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.

(v) **COMPARATIVE FIGURES**

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

(w) **ROUNDING**

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

3. DISCLOSURES REGARDING INFORMATION INCLUDED IN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following matters should be noted when reviewing the Financial Statements:

(i) **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 at balance date. Further progress will be made during 2002-03.

(ii) **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 for individual items is \$5,000, the value is considered to be immaterial.

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 Coordination**

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 2002

	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000
5. EMPLOYEE EXPENSES		
Salaries and wages	286,389	273,259
Leave expenses	43,149	45,797
Superannuation	32,676	31,338
Employee housing	12,018	10,511
Relocation and relieving expenses	3,852	3,260
Fringe benefits tax	2,250	1,950
Uniforms and protective clothing	2,295	2,112
Medical expenses	1,991	1,955
Other	2,467	2,115
	387,087	372,297
6. CAPITAL USER CHARGE	19,292	-
A capital user charge rate of 8% has been set by the Government for 2001-02 and represents the opportunity cost of capital invested in the net assets of the Police Service used in the provision of outputs. The charge is calculated on the net assets adjusted to take account of exempt assets. Payments are made to the Department of Treasury and Finance on a quarterly basis.		
7. DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION		
Depreciation		
Buildings	3,438	2,972
Vehicles	642	594
Computing and office equipment	3,978	2,977
Aircraft and vessels	303	309
Livestock	164	164
Other plant and equipment	1,310	1,367
	9,835	8,383
Amortisation		
Leased equipment	53	77
Leasehold improvements	111	282
	164	359
	9,999	8,742
8. BORROWING COSTS		
Finance lease payments	7	19
	7	19

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2002

	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000
9. OTHER EXPENSES FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES		
Repairs and maintenance	16,361	12,106
Rental, leases and hire	15,722	15,181
Fuels, oils, insurances and licences	9,563	11,434
Other services and contracts	31,162	21,508
Communication costs	6,586	6,254
Electricity, water and rates	4,565	4,237
Travel and fares	3,833	3,820
Equipment acquisitions	3,490	2,594
Doubtful debts	210	137
Services received free of charge	965	1,256
Grants, subsidies and transfer payments	926	1,047
Consumables	4,047	4,480
Other expenses from ordinary activities	4,419	3,313
	101,849	87,367
10. USER CHARGES AND FEES		
Regulated fees		
Firearms	3,207	2,155
Security and related activities	410	563
Pawnbrokers and secondhand dealers	99	121
Vehicle escorts	922	999
Clearance certificates	788	760
Crash information	161	149
Other regulated fees	125	108
	5,712	4,855
Recoups of services provided		
Gold stealing	425	376
National Crime Authority	287	333
Family Law Court security	68	60
Search and rescue	153	105
Response to child abuse	45	64
Other	1,100	315
	2,078	1,253
	7,790	6,108

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2002

	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000
11. DONATIONS, SPONSORSHIPS AND GRANTS		
Grants from Government		
Grants from Commonwealth Government		
Police Recruit Traineeship Program	476	694
National Campaign Against Drug Abuse	146	146
National Community-based Approach to Drug Law Enforcement	–	3
Standing Action Committee for Protection Against Violence	24	80
Grants received in prior financial year but recognised this financial year	–	1,446
	646	2,369
Grants from State Government		
Roadwise Defensive Driving Program	4	6
	4	6
	650	2,375
Sponsorships and Donations		
Sponsorships	299	293
Cash donations	–	7
Non-cash donations	574	94
	873	394
	1,523	2,769
12. NET PROFIT/(LOSS) ON DISPOSAL OF NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
(a) NET PROFIT ON DISPOSAL OF NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
Cost of assets disposed	444	–
Less accumulated depreciation	(310)	–
	134	–
Proceeds from sale	140	–
Net Profit	6	–
(b) NET (LOSS) ON DISPOSAL OF NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
Cost of assets disposed	–	515
Less accumulated depreciation	–	(347)
	–	168
Proceeds from sale of assets	–	124
Net Loss	–	(44)
Net Profit/(Loss)	6	(44)

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2002

	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000
13. OTHER REVENUES FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES		
Employee rental contributions	3,217	3,455
Executive vehicle contributions	91	92
Road Trauma Trust contributions	2,846	3,214
Community Policing Fund contributions	304	404
Other contributions	476	1,347
East Timor deployment	636	473
Other recoups	1,788	1,034
Proceeds from Sale of Equipment items	21	250
Other revenues from ordinary activities	1,328	2,514
	10,707	12,783
14. OUTPUT APPROPRIATION		
Net amount appropriated to purchase outputs	493,367	396,071
<i>Salaries and Allowances Act 1975</i>	1,475	1,495
Amount provided for capital services in 2001	-	74,119
	494,842	471,685
Output Appropriations received from 1 July 2001 reflect the full price paid for outputs purchased by the Government. The appropriation revenue comprises a cash component and a receivable asset. The receivable (holding account) asset comprises the depreciation expense for the year and any agreed increase in leave liability during the year.		
Capital appropriations in 2000-01 were classified as revenue. From 1 July 2001 capital appropriations, termed Capital Contributions, have been designated as contributions by owners and are credited straight to equity in the Statement of Financial Position.		
15. RECEIPTS PAID INTO CONSOLIDATED FUND		
Proceeds from sale of vehicles	(140)	(112)
Proceeds from sale of asset seeking retention	-	(262)
Contributions received on capital projects	-	(1,067)
	(140)	(1,441)
16. LIABILITIES ASSUMED BY THE TREASURER		
The following liabilities have been assumed by the Treasurer during the financial year:		
- Superannuation	2,440	31,307
	2,440	31,307

From 1 July 2001 the Treasurer is now only assuming the unfunded employer's liability in respect of current employees who are members of the Pension Scheme and current employees who accrued a benefit on transfer from that scheme to the Gold State Superannuation Scheme. In prior years, this also included Gold State Superannuation Scheme and West State Superannuation Scheme. The Police Service is now making these contribution payments directly to the Government Employer Superannuation Board.

To assist in comparative purposes, the Pension Scheme and Pre-Pension Transfer reported in 2000-01 amounted to \$2.951 million.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2002

	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000
17. ASSETS ASSUMED/TRANSFERRED		
Assets assumed from Government	630	1,174
Assets transferred to the Department of Land Administration	(98)	-
	532	1,174
18. RESOURCES RECEIVED FREE OF CHARGE		
Resources received free of charge is determined by the following estimates provided by agencies:		
- Title searches and valuation services provided by the Department of Land Administration	613	848
- Collection of firearm licences provided by the Department of Planning and Infrastructure	113	274
- Audit services provided by the Office of the Auditor General	88	85
- Leased management services provided by the Department of Housing and Works	35	33
- Labour relation services provided by the Department of Consumer and Employment Protection	33	12
- Recruitment services provided by the Department of the Premier and Cabinet, Public Sector Management Division	1	1
- Medical board assessments and Anthrax precautions provided by the Department of Health	82	3
	965	1,256
19. NET REVENUES/(EXPENSES) FROM RESTRUCTURING		
Transfer of Community Policing Fund and State Crime Strategy grants to the Department of the Premier and Cabinet	(446)	-
	(446)	-
20. CASH ASSETS		
Operating Account		
Amounts appropriated and any revenues subject to net appropriation determinations are deposited into this account, all payments are made from this account.	4,102	1,224
Advances		
Advances include permanent and temporary advances allocated to areas within the Police Service.	252	227
	4,354	1,451
21. RESTRICTED CASH ASSETS		
Restricted cash assets are those cash assets, the uses of which are restricted, wholly or partly, by regulations or externally imposed requirement.		
- Current assets (a)	7,453	7,100
- Non-current assets (b)	10,085	8,561
	17,538	15,661

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2002

	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000
21. RESTRICTED CASH ASSETS (continued)		
(a) CURRENT ASSETS		
Capital Contributions		
Represents the available cash balance of capital contributions received.	6,169	4,927
Police Recruit Traineeship Fund		
To hold grant moneys received from the Commonwealth for the funding of the Recruit Traineeship Program.	910	1,532
National Campaign Against Drug Abuse (NCADA)		
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.	213	202
Receipts in Suspense		
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.	89	240
Police Youth Drug Strategy Project (GURD)		
To hold unspent money received from Bunnings in relation to the Police Youth Drug Strategy Project.	55	42
Moneys held for Rewards		
To hold moneys received by the Police Service from the private sector for the purpose of issuing rewards.	12	12
Extradition Fund		
To hold moneys received by the Police Service from the private sector to extradite persons who the agency would not otherwise pursue.	5	5
Standing Action Committee for Protection Against Violence (SACPAV)		
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
Community Policing Fund		
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. During 2001-02 this was transferred to the Department of the Premier and Cabinet.	-	124
	7,453	7,100
(b) NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
Accrued Salaries Suspense Account		
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 eleven years.	10,085	8,561
	10,085	8,561
22. RECEIVABLES		
Current assets (a)	3,437	1,693
Non-current assets (b)	-	40
	3,437	1,733
(a) CURRENT RECEIVABLES		
Loan to Constable Care Child Safety Project	100	60
Trade Debtors	1,275	886
Provision for Doubtful Debts	(214)	(154)
GST Receivable	2,276	901
	3,437	1,693
(b) NON-CURRENT RECEIVABLES		
Loan – Constable Care Child Safety Project	-	40
	-	40

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2002

	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000
23. AMOUNTS RECEIVABLE FOR OUTPUTS		
Amounts receivable for outputs represents the non-cash component of output appropriations. It is restricted in that it can only be used for asset replacement or payment of leave liability.		
– Current asset	3,650	–
– Non-current asset	5,667	–
	9,317	–
24. OTHER ASSETS		
Inventories *	1,507	1,213
Accrued Income	425	51
Prepayments	1,402	1,380
	3,334	2,644
* Inventories comprise items held by Electronics, Traffic, Air Support, Ballistics and Tactical Response Group.		
25. PROPERTY, VEHICLES, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
(a) PROPERTY, VEHICLES, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT COMPRISE THE FOLLOWING CLASSES:		
Land		
At fair value	88,373	94,883
	88,373	94,883
Buildings		
At fair value	169,365	119,497
Accumulated depreciation	(3,477)	(3,504)
	165,888	115,993
Works in Progress		
Buildings under construction – at cost	15,287	54,596
IT Project – at cost	23,116	16,047
	38,403	70,643
Vehicles		
At cost	5,542	4,996
Accumulated depreciation	(3,142)	(2,782)
	2,400	2,214
Aircraft and Vessels		
At fair value	3,962	3,962
Accumulated depreciation	(599)	(296)
	3,363	3,666
Computing and Office Equipment		
At cost	33,120	30,927
Accumulated depreciation	(10,469)	(6,675)
	22,651	24,252
Livestock		
At fair value	1,495	1,495
Accumulated depreciation	(328)	(164)
	1,167	1,331

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2002

	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000
25. PROPERTY, VEHICLES, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)		
Other Plant and Equipment		
At cost	18,705	17,028
Accumulated depreciation	(12,329)	(11,183)
	6,376	5,845
Artwork		
At cost	256	42
	256	42
Leasehold Improvements		
At cost	2,196	2,090
Accumulated amortisation	(1,728)	(1,842)
	468	248
Leased Assets		
At cost	531	713
Accumulated amortisation	(425)	(396)
	106	317
	329,451	319,434

(b) RECONCILIATIONS OF THE CARRYING AMOUNT OF PROPERTY, VEHICLES, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AT THE BEGINNING AND END OF THE CURRENT FINANCIAL YEAR IS SET OUT BELOW:

	Carrying amount at start of year \$'000	Additions \$'000	Disposals \$'000	Write-offs \$'000	Transfers \$'000	Revaluation \$'000	Depreciation \$'000	Carrying amount at end of year \$'000
Land	94,883	746	–	(15)	180	(7,421)	–	88,373
Buildings	115,994	362	–	(551)	51,839	1,682	(3,438)	165,888
Works in Progress	70,643	24,644	–	(2,962)	(53,922)	–	–	38,403
Vehicles	2,214	938	(125)	(20)	35	–	(642)	2,400
Aircraft and Vessels	3,666	–	–	–	–	–	(303)	3,363
Computing and Office Equipment	24,252	986	(4)	(174)	1,569	–	(3,978)	22,651
Livestock	1,331	–	–	–	–	–	(164)	1,167
Other Plant and Equipment	5,845	2,052	(5)	(90)	(116)	–	(1,310)	6,376
Artwork	42	66	–	–	148	–	–	256
Leasehold Improvements	248	–	–	–	331	–	(111)	468
Leased Assets	317	–	–	(94)	(64)	–	(53)	106
	319,435	29,794	(134)	(3,906)	–	(5,739)	(9,999)	329,451

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2002

	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000
26. PROVISIONS		
Employee entitlements have been recognised in the Financial Statements as follows:		
– Current liabilities (a)	46,744	47,258
– Non-current liabilities (b)	60,737	58,064
	107,481	105,322
(a) CURRENT LIABILITIES		
– Annual leave	37,208	37,994
– Long service leave	7,992	7,708
– Time off In lieu/accrued time off	246	372
– Special paid leave	381	423
– 38-hour leave	113	–
– Other	804	761
	46,744	47,258
(b) NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		
– Long service leave	52,174	49,687
– 38-hour leave	3,301	3,471
– Other	5,262	4,906
	60,737	58,064
27. PAYABLES		
Trade Payables	8,465	4,141
	8,465	4,141
28. INTEREST-BEARING LIABILITIES		
Computing equipment, software and PABX system finance leases		
– Current liabilities	–	205
– Non-current liabilities	–	–
	–	205
29. OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Sundry Accruals		
– Accrued salaries	7,556	7,485
– Accrued superannuation	734	–
– Leave loading expense	2,389	2,209
– Fringe benefit tax liability	487	540
– Other accruals	1,092	1,790
	12,258	12,024
	65	304
	12,323	12,328

* Accrued Salaries for six working days from 21 June to 28 June 2002

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2002

	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000
30. EQUITY		
Equity represents the residual interest in the net assets of the Police Service. The government holds the equity interest in the Police Service on behalf of the community. The Asset Revaluation Reserve represents that portion of equity resulting from the revaluation of non-current assets.		
– Contributed equity	25,988	–
– Reserves (a)	162,039	167,878
– Accumulated surplus/(deficiency) (b)	51,135	51,050
	239,162	218,928
(a) ASSET REVALUATION RESERVE		
Balance as at 1 July 2001	167,878	163,870
Net revaluation increments/(decrements)		
– Land	(7,421)	563
– Buildings	1,682	973
– Aircraft and Vessels	–	1,506
– Livestock	–	1,101
	(5,739)	4,143
Transfer to accumulated surplus/(deficiency) on sale of previously revalued assets	(100)	(135)
Balance at 30 June 2002	162,039	167,878
(b) ACCUMULATED SURPLUS/(DEFICIENCY)		
Accumulated surplus/(deficiency) as at 1 July 2001	51,050	(6,257)
Change in net assets after restructuring	(15)	57,172
Transfer to accumulated surplus/(deficiency) on sale of previously revalued assets	100	135
Accumulated surplus/(deficiency) at 30 June 2002	51,135	51,050
(c) TOTAL CHANGES IN EQUITY OTHER THAN THOSE RESULTING FROM TRANSACTIONS WITH OWNERS AS OWNERS		
Change in net assets after restructuring	(15)	57,172
Net revaluation increments/(decrements) to asset revaluation reserve	(5,739)	4,143
Transfer to accumulated surplus/(deficiency) on sale of previously revalued assets	(100)	(135)
Balance at 30 June 2002	(5,854)	61,180
31. NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS		
(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 assets	4,354	1,451
– Restricted cash assets	17,538	15,661
Closing Cash Balance	21,892	17,112

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2002

	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000
31. NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (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 \$58,000 compared to \$73,000 in 2000-01.		
During the financial year, the Police Service assumed a piece of land totalling \$630,000 from another government agency and transferred \$98,000 to Department of Land Administration not reflected in the Statement of Cash Flows. In 2000-01, there were \$1.174 million assets assumed.		
(c) RECONCILIATION OF NET COST OF SERVICES TO NET CASH FLOWS PROVIDED BY/(USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net cost of services	(498,208)	(446,809)
Adjustment for non-cash items:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	9,999	8,742
Resources received free of charge	965	1,256
Donated assets	58	73
Superannuation expense	2,440	31,307
Net loss/(profit) on sale of non-current assets	(6)	44
Doubtful and bad debts expense	210	137
Adjustment to carrying value of assets	2,521	764
(Increase)/decrease in assets		
Receivables	(328)	(104)
Prepayments	(22)	(427)
Accrued income	(374)	29
Inventories	(294)	(238)
Increase/(decrease) in liabilities		
Accounts payable	4,324	(543)
Sundry accruals	234	(706)
Provisions	2,159	6,669
Unearned revenue	(239)	(1,602)
Lease liability	(205)	(37)
Net change in GST		
Net GST receipts/(payments)	-	-
Change in GST (receivables)/payables	(1,375)	(858)
	20,067	44,506
Net cash (used in)/provided by operating activities	(478,141)	(402,303)

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2002

	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000
32. COMMITMENTS FOR EXPENDITURE		
(a) CAPITAL EXPENDITURE COMMITMENTS		
Capital expenditure commitments, being contracted capital expenditure additional to the amounts reported in the financial statements are payable as follows:		
Within one year	35,862	32,440
Later than one year but not later than two years	49,708	9,510
Later than two years but not later than five years	99,818	39,078
	185,388	81,028
The capital commitments includes amounts for:		
Buildings	62,413	50,227
Computer infrastructure upgrades	106,876	14,801
Other asset acquisitions	16,099	16,000
	185,388	81,028
(b) FINANCE LEASE COMMITMENTS		
These commitments are payable as follows:		
Within one year	–	205
Later than one year but not later than two years	–	–
Later than two years but not later than five years	–	–
Later than five years	–	–
Minimum lease payments	–	205
Less: Future finance charges	–	(7)
	–	198
Lease liabilities recognised in the Statement of Financial Position:		
Current	–	205
Non-current	–	–
	–	205
(c) NON-CANCELLABLE OPERATING LEASE COMMITMENTS		
Operating lease commitments at the reporting date arising through non-cancellable agreements:		
Within one year	10,872	13,674
Later than one year but not later than two years	11,065	19,077
Later than two years but not later than five years	15,259	86,556
Later than five years	7,260	–
	44,456	119,307
These lease commitments represent		
Office accommodation leases	12,701	8,226
Computer hardware and software leases *	20,757	100,673
Motor vehicle leases	10,998	10,408
	44,456	119,307

* The computer hardware and software leases includes a value for CADCOM. The CADCOM project included a three-phase system development totalling \$45 million. In July, the original contract for CADCOM has been amended to include the completion of the first two phases. As a result, the Police Service is currently in negotiation with the financier to amend the contractual arrangements on the operating lease obligations, which at balance date has not been finalised.

At balance date, it is estimated that the value of the new contract will be approximately \$20 million, which has been reported above for 2001-02. In addition, possible future penalties may be incurred due to the change in the contractual obligation with the financier. The likelihood and quantum of penalties, if any, cannot be determined at this time.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2002

	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000
32. COMMITMENTS FOR EXPENDITURE (continued)		
(d) OTHER EXPENDITURE COMMITMENTS		
Other expenditure commitments at the reporting date arising through the placement of purchase orders or non-cancellable agreements and are payable as follows:		
Within one year	12,498	18,381
Later than one year but not later than two years	4,184	6,784
Later than two years but not later than five years	10,948	9,488
Later than five years	475	-
	28,105	34,653
Representing:		
Staff training	394	593
Computing costs	23,538	25,489
Communication costs	225	3,582
Other	3,948	4,989
	28,105	34,653
33. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES		
UNSETTLED LEGAL CLAIMS AND ACT OF GRACE PAYMENTS		
The value reported represents the maximum obligation potentially payable for the claims on hand at 30 June.	2,155	1,675
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.		
34. REMUNERATION OF AUDITORS		
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	88	85

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

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2002

		2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000
35. REMUNERATION AND RETIREMENT BENEFITS OF SENIOR OFFICERS (continued)			
\$	2002	2001	
70,001 – 80,000	-	1	
100,001 – 110,000	3	1	
110,001 – 120,000	-	2	
120,001 – 130,000	2	1	
130,001 – 140,000	-	2	
140,001 – 150,000	3	-	
150,001 – 160,000	2	-	
160,001 – 170,000	-	1	
170,001 – 180,000	-	2	
180,001 – 190,000	-	1	
200,001 – 210,000	2	-	
250,001 – 260,000	1	1	
The total remuneration of senior officers is:		1,983	1,756

The amount reported in 2002 includes the superannuation expense incurred by the Police Service in respect of senior officers. No senior officers are members of the Pension Scheme.

The reported figure in 2001 does not include a value of notional superannuation assumed by the Treasurer. For comparative purposes, the 2002 reported value excluding superannuation expense totals \$1.757 million.

36. 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 average effective interest rate %	Variable interest rate \$'000	Fixed interest rate maturities			Non-interest bearing \$'000	Total \$'000
			Less than 1 year \$'000	1 to 5 years \$'000	Over 5 years \$'000		
2001-02							
Assets							
Cash assets	-	-	-	-	-	4,354	4,354
Restricted cash assets	-	-	-	-	-	17,538	17,538
Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	3,437	3,437
Accrued income	-	-	-	-	-	425	425
Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Financial Assets	-	-	-	-	-	25,754	25,754
Liabilities							
Payables	-	-	-	-	-	8,465	8,465
Other accrued expenses	-	-	-	-	-	12,258	12,258
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employee entitlements	-	-	-	-	-	107,481	107,481
Total Financial Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	128,204	128,204
Net Financial Assets (Liabilities)	-	-	-	-	-	(102,450)	(102,450)
2000-01							
Assets	-	-	-	-	-	18,857	18,857
Liabilities	-	-	205	-	-	121,487	121,692
Net Financial Assets (Liabilities)	-	-	(205)	-	-	(102,630)	(102,835)

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2002

	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000
36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (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	167	185
Total	167	185
(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(g) of the financial statements.		
37. SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION		
(a) WRITE-OFFS		
Public and other property, revenue and debts due to the State was written-off in accordance with section 45 of the <i>Financial Administration and Audit Act 1985</i> under the authority of:		
The Accountable Officer	254	95
The Minister	24	
Executive Council	129	184
	407	279
Analysis of the write-off is as follows:		
Bad debts	149	69
Property damage	249	210
Stolen property	9	-
	407	279
(b) LOSSES OF PUBLIC MONEYS AND PUBLIC OR OTHER PROPERTY THROUGH THEFT OR DEFAULT		
Losses of public property through theft, default or otherwise	205	202
Losses of public money	-	-
Less: Amount recovered	-	-
	205	202
Note: The public property losses through theft, default or otherwise reported in 2000-01 was written-off in 2001-02. All other write-offs are written off in the same financial year.		
38. AFFILIATED BODIES		
An affiliated body of the Police Service is a body which receives more than half its funding and resources from the Police Service but is not subject to operational control by the Police Service.		
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	48	56
Other Recurrent	305	207
	353	263

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2002

	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000
38. AFFILIATED BODIES (continued)		
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. (In 2001-02 the level of support was less than 50% of the total funding and resources and therefore did not meet the criteria of an affiliated body.)		
Salaries	–	1,935
Other Recurrent	–	–
	–	1,935
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. (In 2001-02 the level of support was less than 50% of the total funding and resources and therefore did not meet the criteria of an affiliated body.)		
Salaries	–	100
Other Recurrent	–	24
	–	124

39. 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 an accrual basis.

The following explanatory statements are provided in accordance with *Treasurer's Instructions 945*. Significant variations are considered to be those greater than 10%.

(a) SIGNIFICANT VARIANCES BETWEEN ESTIMATES AND ACTUAL

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS TO PURCHASE OUTPUTS	2002 Estimate \$'000	2002 Actual \$'000	2002 Variation \$'000
Appropriation to Fund Outputs	488,365	493,367	5,002
The \$5.002 million authorisation to expend in advance of the appropriation covered increased costs, net of any offsets.			
The increased costs mainly comprised \$4.2 million for salary increases for police officers; \$925,000 for additional capital user charge payments; \$762,000 for increased vehicle lease costs; \$664,000 for Act of Grace payments; and \$400,000 for redundancies and \$85,000 for a government contribution to the Indigenous Skills Preparation and Recruitment Program.			
The above costs were primarily offset by an \$860,000 delay in introduction of the Criminal Investigation (Identifying People) Act 2002; Transfer of the Office of Crime Prevention functions to the Department of the Premier and Cabinet for \$548,000; and \$617,000 in additional recoups.			
Retained Revenue	16,640	20,026	3,386
The main contributing factors to the increase in retained revenue was the additional \$2.1 million increase in other recoups; \$750,000 in additional grants, sponsorship and donations; and a \$794,000 non-cash component for items previously not recognised. This was offset by a reduction in licences of \$280,000.			
Output Expenditure			
The variations are primarily due to redirection of resources to meet increased/(decreased) demand levels for each output and the distribution of the additional appropriations highlighted above.			
– Emergency Management and Co-ordination	8,719	6,521	(2,198)
– Response to Offences	56,703	63,611	6,908
– Services to the Judicial Process	60,677	51,806	(8,871)

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2002

39. EXPLANATORY STATEMENTS (continued)**(b) SIGNIFICANT VARIANCES BETWEEN ACTUAL AND PRIOR YEAR ACTUALS****(i) TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS TO PURCHASE OUTPUTS**

	2002 Actual \$'000	2001 Actual \$'000	Variation \$'000
Appropriation to Fund Outputs	493,367	396,071	(97,296)

The \$97,296 million increase was due to either the introduction of accrual appropriations or funding increases.

The accrual appropriation increases amounted to \$63.4 million of which \$9.317 million related to the depreciation appropriation; \$6.45 million for other non-cash accounting treatments such as expensing amounts for capital projects; \$29.2 million for superannuation payments; and \$18.44 million for capital user charge payments.

The remaining \$33.896 million increase in appropriation mainly related to \$8 million in the Boost Police Operations initiative; \$4.2 million for additional 250 police officers; \$8.8 million for salary and other CPI increases; \$8.9 million for information technology projects; \$1.24 million for DNA; and \$519,000 for additional Aboriginal Police Liaison Officers.

Output Expenditure

The variations are due to increased demand for the respective outputs and the allocation of additional funding increases highlighted above.

– Community Support, Crime Prevention and Public Order	169,912	148,731	21,181
– Regulatory and Information Services	19,303	15,844	3,459
– Response to Offences	63,611	56,349	7,262

(ii) CAPITAL CONTRIBUTION

	2002 Actual \$'000	2001 Actual \$'000	Variation \$'000
Capital	25,988	74,119	48,131

The higher expenditure in 2001 was mainly due to significant works being completed on capital projects including the construction of the Police Academy and Police Operation Support Facility and Release 2 of the Delta Communications and Information Technology Plan (DCAT).

(iii) CONSOLIDATED FUND REVENUE ESTIMATES

	2002 Actual \$'000	2001 Actual \$'000	Variation \$'000
Revenue	767	498	(269)

The increase was mainly attributable to the increase in the sale of lost, stolen and forfeited property totalling \$230,000; \$12,000 in infringement fines; and asset sales of \$28,000.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2002

	Notes	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000
40. SCHEDULE OF ADMINISTERED ITEMS			
(a) ADMINISTERED EXPENSES AND REVENUES			
EXPENSES	(c) (i)		
Grants, subsidies and transfer payments		530	353
Other		101	40
Total administered expenses		631	393
REVENUES	(c) (ii)		
Commonwealth Government grants		2	7
Licences, fines and other		629	386
Total administered revenues		631	393
(b) ADMINISTERED ASSETS AND LIABILITIES			
ASSETS	(c) (iii)		
Current			
Restricted cash		343	344
Total administered assets		343	344
LIABILITIES	(c) (iv)		
Current			
Grants in advance		341	344
Accounts payable		2	-
Total administered liabilities		343	344
(c) NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF ADMINISTERED ITEMS			
(i) ADMINISTERED EXPENSES			
Grants, subsidies and transfer payments			
– Transfer to Department of Justice		39	15
– Transfer to Consolidated Fund		491	337
– Other transfers		-	1
		530	353
Other expenses		101	40
		631	393
(ii) ADMINISTERED REVENUES			
Commonwealth grants			
– Gun Buyback Scheme		2	7
		2	7
Licences, fines and other revenues			
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		553	323
– Fines and infringements		75	63
– Other		1	-
		629	386
		631	393

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2002

	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000
40. SCHEDULE OF ADMINISTERED ITEMS (continued)		
(iii) ADMINISTERED ASSETS		
Restricted Cash		
– Gun Buyback Scheme Reimbursement	341	344
– Other	2	–
	343	344
(iv) ADMINISTERED LIABILITIES		
Income in advance		
– Gun Buyback Scheme Reimbursement Trust	341	344
	341	344
Accounts payable	2	–
	343	344
41. OTHER FINANCIAL INFORMATION		
Other financial information includes receipts of moneys to which the Police Service only performs a custodial role. As the moneys collected cannot be used for the achievement of the agency's objectives, they are not brought to account in the Statement of Financial Position. These include:		
– Proceeds of Crime receipts pending advice from the courts (a)		
– Found Money Trust Account (b)		
– Stolen Monies Trust Account (c)		
(a) PROCEEDS OF CRIME		
OPENING BALANCE AT 1 JULY	2,490	1,868
RECEIPTS		
Proceeds of Crime	2,785	1,536
	5,275	3,404
PAYMENTS		
Refunds	424	635
Transfer to the Department of Justice	784	259
Transfer to the Miscellaneous Revenue	–	20
	1,208	914
CLOSING BALANCE AT 30 JUNE	4,067	2,490

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 proceeds of crime are held pending advice from the courts. The moneys are either refunded or transferred to the Department of Justice.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2002

	2002 \$'000	2001 \$'000
41. OTHER FINANCIAL INFORMATION (continued)		
(b) FOUND MONEY TRUST ACCOUNT		
OPENING BALANCE AT 1 JULY	106	106
RECEIPTS		
Found Money	155	151
	261	257
PAYMENTS		
Refunds	121	96
Transfer to the Treasurer	5	55
	126	151
CLOSING BALANCE AT 30 JUNE	135	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.		
(c) STOLEN MONIES TRUST		
OPENING BALANCE AT 1 JULY	380	406
RECEIPTS		
Stolen Money	116	87
	496	493
PAYMENTS		
Refunds	35	109
Transfer to the Treasury	260	-
Transfer to the Miscellaneous Revenue	-	4
	295	113
CLOSING BALANCE AT 30 JUNE	201	380

Purpose

To hold moneys seized by the Western Australia Police Service believed to be stolen moneys pending prosecution.

Moneys seized by police officers and believed to be stolen are held pending identification of the rightful owner. In the event that the funds remain unclaimed, they are dealt with in accordance with the application of the *Unclaimed Money Act 1990*.

TRUST STATEMENT NO. 23

NAME	An account called "Stolen Monies Trust" shall be maintained as a Private Trust Account at Treasury.
PURPOSE	To hold moneys seized by the Western Australia Police Service believed to be Stolen Monies pending prosecution.
RECEIPTS	Such moneys as are seized by the WA Police Service believed to be Stolen Monies shall be paid into and placed to the credit of the account.
PAYMENTS	The funds in the account shall: (i) in the event of the funds remaining unclaimed, be dealt with in accordance with the application of the Unclaimed Money Act; or (ii) be refunded to the rightful owner.
ADMINISTRATION OF ACCOUNT	The account shall be administered by the Commissioner of Police in accordance with the Financial Administration and Audit Act, Financial Administration Regulations and the Treasurer's Instructions.
ACCOUNTING RECORDS	There shall be maintained by the Commissioner of Police a detailed record of transactions processed through the account, together with such other accounting records and procedures as are detailed in the Accounting Manual.
FINANCIAL STATEMENT	The Commissioner of Police shall cause to be prepared a statement of cash receipts and payments and such other supplementary information in accordance with the requirements of Treasurer's Instructions.
INVESTMENT OF MONEYS	Moneys standing to the credit of the account may be invested in accordance with section 38 of the Financial Administration and Audit Act.

I have examined and agree to the provisions of this Trust Statement.

Approved



COMMISSIONER OF POLICE

30.01.2001

DATE APPROVED



ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
ACCOUNTING POLICY AND LEGISLATION

30.01.2001

DATE APPROVED

INDEX

Aboriginal People	21-22	Emergency Management	6, 13
Aboriginal Consultative Framework	45-46	Employee Statistics	79-81
Aboriginal Police Liaison Officers	37	Enabling Legislation	52
Acknowledgements	126	Equal Employment Opportunity	38
Accountability		Equity and Diversity Management Plan	38
Customer satisfaction	10, 13, 58-59	Ethics and Standards	46-48
Self regulation	46-48, 86-88	Ethnic and Language Services	20-21
Public complaints	48, 86-87	Evaluations	42-43, 46
Advertising	46	Family and Domestic Violence	18-20
Asset Management	45	Financial Statements	89-122
Awards	51	Five-Year Plan for Seniors	20
Capital Works	45	Flexible Work Practices	38
Commendations	50-51	Fraud	28, 33-34
Commercial Crime	33-34	Freedom of Information	48
Community Perceptions	6, 7, 13, 25, 29, 58-59	Future	67
Community Safety	6, 12-22, 60-62	Gurd	16
Complaints Against Police	48, 86-87	In-house Grievances	40
Compliance Statements		Intelligence-led Policing	26, 31-33
Auditor General's opinion on Financial Statements	89	Internal Affairs	88
Auditor General's opinion on KPIs	55	Internal Investigations	86-87
Certification of Financial Statements	89	Mission	1
Certification of KPIs	55	Multiculturalism	
Public Sector Standards	41	Ethnic and Language Services	20-21
Statement of Compliance	126	Occupational Health	38-40
Computer-Aided Dispatch and Related Communications Project	43-44	Output Based Management	
Cost of Policing Services	9	Effort directed towards outputs 2000-2001	8
Per head of population	9, 74	Outcomes	8, 56
Court Diversion Programs	35-36	Outputs (services)	8, 56-57, 74
Crime		Performance Framework	57
Clearance rates	7, 10, 29-30, 69-71, 82-84	Performance Measures	75-78
Commercial	33-34	Overview	6-10
Crime against the person	6, 7, 13, 29, 67, 69, 82	Partnerships	27
Drugs	7, 13, 30, 34-35, 71, 84	People	37-41
Property crime	6, 7, 29, 67, 70, 83	Performance	
Responding to crime	7, 29, 31-32, 77	Key Performance Indicators	55-74
Statistics by offence 1997-98 to 2001-2002	82-84	Management	42
Crime Prevention	14	Principal Offices	125
Customer Service		Promotions	48-49
Disability Services	46	Publications	53-54
Media and Public Affairs	48-49	Public Sector Standards	41
Disability Service Plan	46	Random Breath Testing (RBT)	7, 23, 24-25, 85
Drink-Driving	6-7, 24-25, 27, 64, 85	Regions and Portfolios	5
Driver Fatigue	24		
Drug Awareness			
Gurd	16		
Drugs			
Initiatives	16, 34-35		
Statistics, 1997-98 to 2001-2002	84		
Electoral Act Section 175ZE	46		

INDEX

Report on Customer Outcomes	
Customer Groups	18-20
Disability Service Plan	46
Equal Employment Opportunity	38
Cultural and Language Services	20-21
Youth	16-18
Report on Other Accountability Issues	
Information Statement	48
Statement of Compliance with Public Sector Standards	41
Advertising	46
Sponsorship	53
Evaluations	42-43, 46
Resource Management	9, 43-45
Reviews	
Administrative Functions	42
Central Areas	42
Community Services	46
Random Breath Testing Statistics	23
Supervision	42
Risk Management	47
Road Safety	
Fatalities	6, 10, 24, 85
Statistics	85-86
Royal Commission into Aboriginal	
Deaths in Custody	22
Royal Commission into Whether There	
Has Been any Corrupt or Criminal Conduct	
by Western Australian Police Officers	47
Safety	
Community	12-22
Road	23-27
Seniors	20
Speed Monitoring and Enforcement	6, 25, 85
Sponsorship	53
Statement of Compliance	126
Statistical Appendix	79-88
Structure	4
Technology	
Brief Case	44
Computer-Aided Dispatch and	
Related Communications Project	43
Frontline Incident Management System	44
Insight	44
Resource Management Information System Upgrade	44
Traffic Management and Road Safety	
Issues and Trends	7, 10
Initiatives and Operations	23-27
Two-Year Plan for Women	18-20
Victims of Crime	65-66
Vision	1
Websites	125
Women's Advisory Network	38
Workers' Compensation Claims	40
Young People	16-18

PRINCIPAL OFFICES

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

Metropolitan Regional Office

Police Headquarters
 2 Adelaide Terrace
 East Perth 6004
 Telephone (08) 9222 1464
 Facsimile (08) 9222 1520

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

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

Strategic and Corporate Development

Police Headquarters
 2 Adelaide Terrace
 East Perth 6004
 Telephone (08) 9222 1287
 Facsimile (08) 9222 1387

Human Resources

573 Hay Street
 Perth 6000
 Telephone (08) 9268 7770
 Facsimile (08) 9268 7888

Police Academy

81 Lakeside Drive
 Joondalup 6027
 Telephone (08) 9301 9500
 Facsimile (08) 9301 9555

Asset Management

Police Headquarters
 2 Adelaide Terrace
 East Perth 6004
 Telephone (08) 9222 1754
 Facsimile (08) 9222 1807

Finance Division

Police Headquarters
 2 Adelaide Terrace
 East Perth 6004
 Telephone (08) 9222 1324
 Facsimile (08) 9222 1681

Website

Western Australia Police Service
www.police.wa.gov.au

Associated Websites

Crime Stoppers
www.wa.crimestoppers.com.au

Safer WA

www.saferwa.wa.gov.au

Blue Light Association

www.bluelight.com.au

STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

The Annual Report for 2001–2002 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

30 August 2002

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Daniel Carroll, Clarity Communications

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West Australian Newspapers Limited (photography)

This report is available on the Western Australia Police Service website (www.police.wa.gov.au) and can be made available in alternative formats upon request.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

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 our Key Performance Indicators are based on proper records, are relevant and appropriate for assisting users to assess the performance of the Western Australia Police Service and fairly represent the performance of the Western Australia Police Service for the financial year ending 30 June 2002.



B E MATTHEWS
COMMISSIONER OF POLICE

15 August 2002



Auditor General

To the Parliament of Western Australia

**POLICE SERVICE
PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2002**

**Matters Relating to the Electronic Presentation of Audited
Performance Indicators**

This audit opinion relates to the performance indicators of the Police Service for the year ended June 30, 2002 included on the Police Service's web site. The Commissioner of Police is responsible for the integrity of the Police Service's web site. I have not been engaged to report on the integrity of the Police Service's web site. The audit opinion refers only to the performance indicators named below. It does not provide an opinion on any other information which may have been hyperlinked to or from these performance indicators. If users of this opinion are concerned with the inherent risks arising from electronic data communications, they are advised to refer to the hard copy of the audited performance indicators to confirm the information included in the audited performance indicators presented on this web site.

Scope

I have audited the key effectiveness and efficiency performance indicators of the Police Service for the year ended June 30, 2002 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 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, 2002.



D D R PEARSON
AUDITOR GENERAL

September 5, 2002

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

INTRODUCTION

The accountability requirements of the *Financial Administration and Audit Act 1985* and *Treasurer's Instruction 904* are the basis of this performance report. The community and government expect organisational accountability, value for money and transparency. The Western Australia Police Service (Police Service) also contributes towards whole-of-government policies and initiatives in relation to safety and security. One key issue is our ability to respond to criminal activity in an appropriate and timely manner.

Our Strategic Plan 2001-2006 and government policy strongly support two major areas of focus for the Police Service: (i) working with the community, and responding effectively to community requests for assistance; and (ii) frontline policing, higher police visibility and intelligence-led policing. This requires planning and allocating adequate resources towards policing priorities and management practices to ensure that the safety and security of the community is not compromised. Preparation for progressing the initial phases of our Strategic Plan was also the impetus for reviewing performance against our policing focus and management practices, to achieve longer term strategic objectives.

OUTCOME FRAMEWORK

Like all other government agencies, the Police Service needs to make the best use of its available resources to deliver quality policing services. To facilitate this, we continue to operate within the Output Based Management (OBM) framework. What we seek to achieve is grouped under the three primary outcomes of Community Safety, Road Safety, and Crime and Justice.

The services provided under each outcome, constitute our seven outputs. As part of continuous improvement, the outputs were reviewed to better reflect the Police Service's strategic focus and achievement of primary outcomes. As a result of this review, five outputs instead of seven, will be reported against next year. In this revised structure:

- Output 3 Regulatory and Information Services will be absorbed into Output 1 Community Support, Crime Prevention and Public Order; and
- Output 5 Response to Offences and Output 6 Investigation of Offences will be combined to form a new output entitled Response to and investigation of offences.

Western Australia Police Service Mission			
In partnership with the community, create a safer and more secure Western Australia by providing quality police services			
Government Strategic Objective	What we sought to achieve (OUTCOMES)	The services we provided (OUTPUTS) 2001 – 2002	(OUTPUTS) To be reported 2002 – 2003
Safe, healthy and supportive communities	COMMUNITY SAFETY The community has confidence in the level of public order, safety and security	Output 1 Community support, crime prevention and public order	Output 1 <i>Community support, crime prevention and public order</i>
		Output 2 Emergency management and co-ordination	Output 2 <i>Emergency management and co-ordination</i>
		Output 3 Regulatory and information services	
	ROAD SAFETY Road-users behave safely	Output 4 Traffic management and road safety	Output 3 <i>Traffic management and road safety</i>
	CRIME AND JUSTICE A response to crime that brings offenders before the justice system	Output 5 Response to offences	Output 4 <i>Response to and investigation of offences</i>
		Output 6 Investigation of offences	Output 5 <i>Services to the judicial process</i>
		Output 7 Services to the judicial process	

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

PERFORMANCE FRAMEWORK

The performance framework below shows the relationships between what we sought to achieve (outcomes) and our key performance indicators (KPIs). The activities involved in one outcome may have an impact on another outcome because of the interrelatedness of policing activities. For reporting purposes, there is at least one KPI that best represents performance against each primary outcome. The table below shows the main performance indicator for each outcome in bold and the secondary indicator of performance appears in italics. The shading indicates that one aspect of performance will have an impact on other outcomes.

Effectiveness Indicators		
Community Safety The community has confidence in the level of public order, safety and security	Road Safety Road-users behave safely	Crime and Justice A response to crime that brings offenders before the justice system
KPI 1 Community satisfaction with police services	KPI 1 Community satisfaction with police services	KPI 1 Community satisfaction with police services
KPI 2 Community perception of safety		
<i>KPI 3</i> Major factors contributing to fatal road crashes	KPI 3 Major factors contributing to fatal road crashes	
<i>KPI 4</i> Victims of crime		KPI 4 Victims of crime
<i>KPI 5</i> Offences reported and detected		KPI 5 Offences reported and detected
<i>KPI 6</i> Investigation of offences		KPI 6 Investigation of offences
<i>KPI 7</i> Support to judicial processes resulting in successful prosecutions		KPI 7 Support to judicial processes resulting in successful prosecutions

Efficiency Indicator	Outputs
KPI 8 Estimated cost of police services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

COMMUNITY SATISFACTION

Community satisfaction with policing services can be influenced by a range of factors including the way media report on crime, direct or indirect contacts with police officers, or through opinions of friends who have had contacts with police. Changing community views towards long-term unemployment, anti-social behaviour and recreational drug use also influence the way individuals respond to policing situations. Many of these elements shape community perception, expectations and satisfaction with policing services. Within this environment, our focus continues to be predominantly on reducing opportunities to commit crime through community education and targeting priority crime areas and repeat offenders. We continue to provide a high priority response to offences against the person and an appropriate response to all other offences.

Community satisfaction surveys are used as an overall indicator of how effective the Police Service is in achieving its outcomes. The community's satisfaction with police services and their perception of safety and security is now measured by a new national survey, co-ordinated by the Australasian Centre for Policing Research (ACPR) that commenced in July 2001. This survey replaced the Community Perceptions of Police Services survey conducted as part of the Population Survey Monitor by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), that ceased in November 2000. The new survey has additional questions and utilises different methodology and as such, cannot be directly compared to the previous ABS surveys. The results of the survey have been analysed using the following two methods:

- a response frequency basis – expressed as the proportion (percentage) of responses by category for example, the proportion of respondents who answer 'satisfied' to a question.
- a Likert summation index – a scaling technique that is widely used across the social sciences to effectively measure shifts in attitudes and opinions. For more information about the index, please refer to the notes accompanying the indicators.

In this Report, we have also provided some preliminary medium- to long-term targets for our seven key effectiveness performance indicators. In developing these, we have had to consider the probable impacts of the Royal Commission, introduction of the Criminal Investigation (Identifying People) Act and new information systems, on such indicators. These targets appear in bold italics under each of the key effectiveness performance indicators.

Key Performance Indicator 1 – Community Satisfaction with Police Services

1.1 The community's level of satisfaction with services provided by police.

Aim is to return to the level of satisfaction achieved in WA pre-Royal Commission.

1.2 The community's level of satisfaction with services received during their most recent contact with police.

Aim is to achieve a level of satisfaction with services, to more closely align with the national level.

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

CHART 1.1: THE COMMUNITY'S LEVEL OF SATISFACTION WITH SERVICES PROVIDED BY POLICE, 2001-02 (a)(b)(c)



Relative standard errors:

WA 1.1%

Australia 0.3%

Analysis

- In 2001-02, the proportion of the WA community satisfied or very satisfied with services provided by the police was 67.2 per cent. The equivalent figure for Australia was 69.9 per cent.
- The level of satisfaction with police services in WA is marginally below the Australian average (see Chart 1.1). This trend is consistent with the results of previous surveys, though the actual levels of satisfaction cannot be directly compared between the different surveys – refer to note (b).
- The level of satisfaction with police services was higher for females (7.1) than males (6.5).
- The 20-24 age group was the least satisfied with police services (6.3), while the 55 and over age group recorded the highest level of satisfaction (7.3).

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

COMMUNITY SATISFACTION

Key Performance Indicator 1 – Community Satisfaction with Police Services (continued)

CHART 1.2: THE COMMUNITY'S LEVEL OF SATISFACTION WITH SERVICES RECEIVED DURING THEIR MOST RECENT CONTACT WITH POLICE, 2001-02 (a)(b)(c)



Relative standard errors:

WA	1.8%
Australia	0.6%

Analysis

- During 2001-02, the proportion of the WA community satisfied or very satisfied with the services received during their most recent contact with police was 80.8 per cent. The equivalent figure for Australia was 80.2 per cent.
- The WA community's level of satisfaction with services received during their most recent contact with police was above 'satisfied' at 7.6. Although the Australian average was 7.7, the difference between this and the WA result was not statistically significant (see Chart 1.2).
- 52.7 per cent of people in WA had contact with police of which 51.8 per cent were males. Females (7.8) were more satisfied than were males (7.4).
- People in the 20-24 age group had more contact with police (67.4 per cent). Only 33.3 per cent of the 55 and over age group had contact with police.
- Of each person's most recent contact with police, 59.8 per cent were initiated by the police. The most common reason was to conduct a random breath test (66.3 per cent) followed by the recording of a traffic violation (9.5 per cent).
- The major reason for people initiating their most recent contact with police was to report a crime (41.8 per cent) followed by the reporting of suspicious people or circumstances (14.7 per cent).

Notes:

- (a) Data are based on an ongoing survey co-ordinated by the Australasian Centre for Policing Research that commenced in July 2001. Nationally, the response rate for the 2001-02 survey was 57%, and provided a sample size of nearly 22,000 from a population of 15,356,000 people aged 18 years and over. In Western Australia, the response rate was 60% and the sample size was over 2,000 from a population of 1,506,000 people aged 18 years and over.

With all sample surveys there are errors that occur by chance because the data were obtained from a sample, rather than the entire population. The relative standard error (RSE) is a measure of the error (relative to the size of the estimate) likely to have occurred due to sampling. It is common for estimates with a RSE of between 25% and 50% to be used with caution, and estimates with a RSE greater than 50% would generally not be used. The RSE associated with each of the estimates reported in the charts are listed at the foot of each chart.

- (b) The results of this survey cannot be directly compared with the results of similar surveys conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics and included in previous Key Performance Indicators. The survey methodology was changed for the periods after June 2001 and any differences in results will reflect the changed methodology in addition to any changes in community perceptions.
- (c) The Likert summation index is a method for aggregating responses to obtain one measure of the overall (or 'average') level of attitude/opinion. This method converts the data collected using a Likert scale into an interval scale, and then derives a measure of centrality. The Likert scale is converted into an interval scale by assigning equal-distant 'scores' to each category in the Likert scale. For example, five categories of satisfaction are assigned scores as follows:
- 'very satisfied' (10);
 - 'satisfied' (7.5);
 - 'neither satisfied nor dissatisfied' (5);
 - 'dissatisfied' (2.5); and
 - 'very dissatisfied' (0).

The summation index measure is obtained by multiplying the number of responses in each category by their respective score, summing these results and dividing this total by the total number of responses.

Source:

National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing co-ordinated by the Australasian Centre for Policing Research (unpublished data).

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

COMMUNITY SAFETY

Outcome: The community has confidence in the level of public order, safety and security

The Police Service recognises that safety and security are a shared responsibility and that we are one of a number of stakeholders that need to address this issue. An individual's perception of safety is often influenced by the community's sense of safety or fear of crime. Sensationalised media reporting negatively influence these perceptions and may exacerbate an individual's fear about the level of crime.

In this regard, we are continually working towards improving the community's perception about safety through marketing the services we provide and developing constructive partnerships with relevant stakeholders.

Of particular significance this year, the Police Service responded to a range of issues emerging from the events of September 11, compliance with the Random Breath Testing management policies, practices and procedures and the announcement of a Royal Commission into Police. Extensive media coverage on these issues may have influenced the way an individual responded to the community satisfaction survey.

Improving the community's perception of safety involves implementing and monitoring proactive policing strategies, as well as maintaining an acceptable level of police visibility to promote public confidence. The provision of a 24-hour service responsive to the needs of local communities is critical to the Police Service achieving the broader outcome of community safety. This 24-hour service includes such activities as targeted and community patrols, responding to general calls for assistance, public education and awareness programs and co-ordinating public safety for major events.

The data to measure community perception of safety has been gathered through the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing, co-ordinated by the Australasian Centre for Policing Research, and has been analysed using a Likert-type scale. This scale is widely used across the social sciences to effectively measure shifts in attitudes and opinions.

Key Performance Indicator 2 – Community Perception of Safety

2.1 Community's perception of safety, when at home alone during the day and after dark.

Improve the perception of safety to the levels achieved in WA during the year 2000-2001.

2.2 Community's perception of safety when walking or jogging alone during the day and after dark.

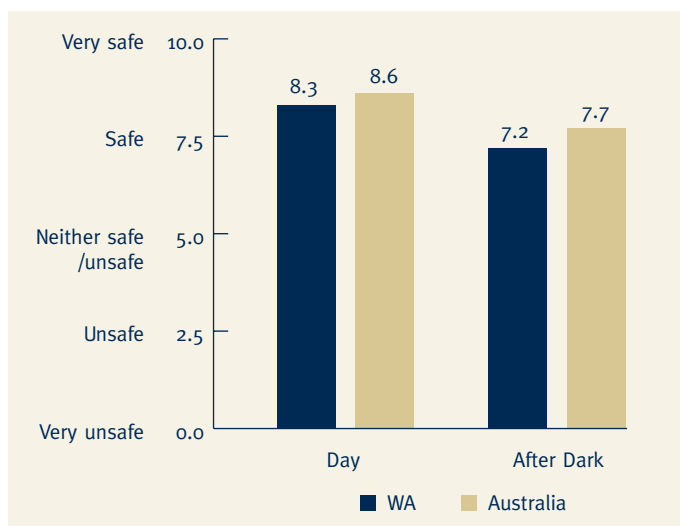
Aim is to achieve a perception of safety, more closely aligned to the national level.

2.3 Community's perception of safety when travelling on public transport during the day and after dark.

Aim is to achieve a perception of safety which improves on the WA 2001-2002 level by 5 percentage points.

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: COMMUNITY'S PERCEPTION OF SAFETY WHEN AT HOME ALONE DURING THE DAY AND AFTER DARK, 2001-02 (a)(b)(c)



Relative standard errors:

Day –	WA	0.9%
	Australia	0.2%
After Dark –	WA	1.3%
	Australia	0.3%

Analysis

- In 2001-02, the proportion of the WA community who felt safe or very safe at home by themselves during the day was 87.2 per cent. The equivalent figure for Australia was 91.3 per cent. The proportion of the WA community feeling safe or very safe at home by themselves after dark was 74.1 per cent. The Australian average was 80.4 per cent.
- Generally, people in WA felt safe when at home. The perception of safety levels for the WA community ranged from 8.3 during the day to 7.2 after dark. These results are below the Australian averages of 8.6 during the day and 7.7 after dark (see Chart 2.1).
- Males felt safer than females when home alone. The results for males showed the level of safety was 8.5 during the day and 7.8 after dark. For females the levels were 8.1 during the day and 6.6 after dark.
- The older age groups felt less safe at home during the day, with results decreasing from 8.7 for the 18-19 age group to 7.9 for the 55 and over age group. The results showed there was no significant difference between the age groups when comparing the perceived level of safety after dark.

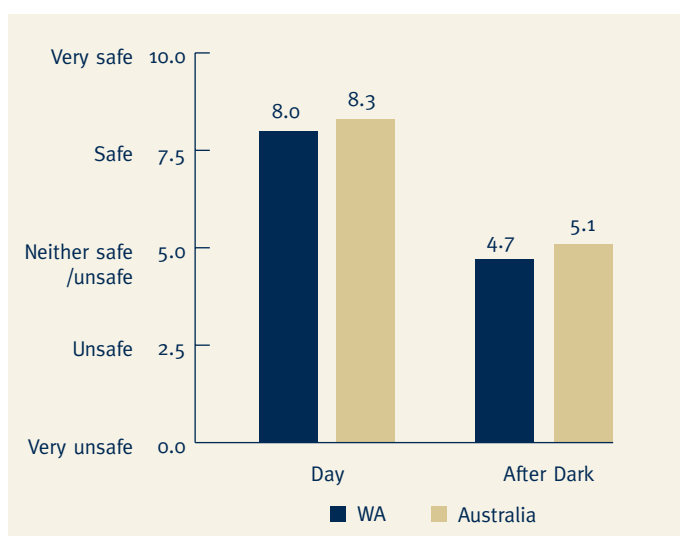
KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

COMMUNITY SAFETY

Key Performance Indicator 2 – Community Perception of Safety (continued)

CHART 2.2: COMMUNITY'S PERCEPTION OF SAFETY WHEN WALKING OR JOGGING ALONE DURING THE DAY AND AFTER DARK, 2001-02 (a)(b)(c)



Relative standard errors:

Day –	WA	0.9%
	Australia	0.3%
After Dark –	WA	2.3%
	Australia	0.7%

Analysis

- In 2001-02, the proportion of the WA community who felt safe or very safe walking or jogging alone during the day was 86.5 per cent. The equivalent figure for Australia was 87.6 per cent. The proportion feeling safe or very safe walking or jogging alone after dark was 36.4 per cent. The Australian average was 39.8 per cent.
- The perception of safety when walking or jogging alone after dark is significantly lower than during the day. In WA, the perceived level of safety when walking or jogging during the day was 8.0 and after dark was 4.7. These results are below the Australian averages of 8.3 during the day and 5.1 after dark (see Chart 2.2).
- The perceived level of safety by males when walking or jogging alone was higher than for females. Males recorded 8.4 for walking or jogging alone during the day and 6.0 after dark. Females recorded results of 7.7 during the day and 3.5 after dark.
- The perception of safety when walking or jogging alone was generally higher amongst the younger age groups. The level of safety for walking or jogging alone during the day dropped from 8.5 for the 18-19 age group to 7.7 for the 55 and over age group. The perceived levels of safety after dark was 5.1 for the 25-39 age group and 4.3 for the 55 and over age group. The 18-19 age group (4.9) recorded the second highest level of safety for walking or jogging alone after dark.

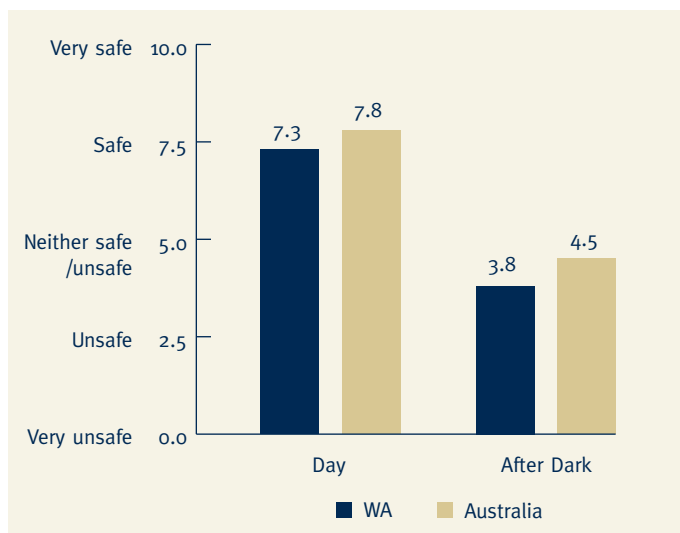
KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

COMMUNITY SAFETY

Key Performance Indicator 2 – Community Perception of Safety (continued)

CHART 2.3: COMMUNITY'S PERCEPTION OF SAFETY WHEN TRAVELLING ON PUBLIC TRANSPORT DURING THE DAY AND AFTER DARK, 2001-02 (a)(b)(c)(d)



Relative standard errors:

Day –	WA	1.2%
	Australia	0.3%
After Dark –	WA	3.1%
	Australia	0.8%

Analysis

- In 2001-02, the proportion of the WA community who felt safe or very safe travelling on public transport during the day was 54.2 per cent. The equivalent figure for Australia was 60.2 per cent. The proportion feeling safe or very safe travelling on public transport after dark was 16.5 per cent. The Australian average was 22.3 per cent.
- In WA, the perception of safety when travelling on public transport was lower than the Australian average. The perceived level of safety was 7.3 in WA when travelling during the day and 3.8 after dark. The Australian results were 7.8 for travelling during the day and 4.5 after dark (see Chart 2.3).
- Statistically, there was no difference in the level of safety perceived by males and females when travelling on public transport during the day. Both males (4.7) and females (3.0) perceived the level of safety when travelling after dark to be low.
- The results showed that the younger age groups perceived the level of safety when travelling on public transport to be higher than the older age groups. The 18-19 age group recorded the highest level of safety for travelling during the day (7.9) and travelling after dark (4.5). The levels declined across each group with the 55 and over age group recording the lowest levels, 7.2 for travelling during the day and 3.3 for travelling after dark.

Notes:

- (a) Data are based on an ongoing survey co-ordinated by the Australasian Centre for Policing Research that commenced in July 2001. Nationally, the response rate for the 2001-02 survey was 57%, and provided a sample size of nearly 22,000 from a population of 15,356,000 people aged 18 years and over. In Western Australia, the response rate was 60% and the sample size was over 2,000 from a population of 1,506,000 people aged 18 years and over.

With all sample surveys there are errors that occur by chance because the data were obtained from a sample, rather than the entire population. The relative standard error (RSE) is a measure of the error (relative to the size of the estimate) likely to have occurred due to sampling. It is common for estimates with a RSE of between 25% and 50% to be used with caution, and estimates with a RSE greater than 50% would generally not be used. The RSE associated with each of the estimates reported in the charts are listed at the foot of each chart.

- (b) The results of this survey cannot be directly compared with the results of similar surveys conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics and included in previous Key Performance Indicators. The survey methodology was changed for the periods after June 2001 and any differences in results will reflect the changed methodology in addition to any changes in community perceptions.
- (c) The Likert summation index is a method for aggregating responses to obtain one measure of the overall (or 'average') level of attitude/opinion. This method converts the data collected using a Likert scale into an interval scale, and then derives a measure of centrality. The Likert scale is converted into an interval scale by assigning equal-distant 'scores' to each category in the Likert scale. For example, five categories of how safe people feel are assigned scores as follows:

- 'very safe' (10);
- 'safe' (7.5);
- 'neither safe nor unsafe' (5);
- 'unsafe' (2.5); and
- 'very unsafe' (0).

The summation index measure is obtained by multiplying the number of responses in each category by their respective score, summing these results and dividing this total by the total number of responses.

- (d) Caution should be used when interpreting the above results as some members of the community do not use, or may not have access to, public transport. In addition, public transport systems vary greatly throughout Australia, for example, the Australian Capital Territory does not have a public rail network and the Northern Territory has a limited public transport system. Accordingly, this will affect survey responses.

Source:

National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing co-ordinated by the Australasian Centre for Policing Research (unpublished data).

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

ROAD SAFETY

Outcome: Road-users behave safely

The primary focus of this agency in relation to road safety is to positively influence road-user behaviour. This is predominantly achieved through enforcement activities, supporting State and National Road Safety strategies and targeting major factors contributing to fatal and serious road crashes, such as speed and alcohol. Traffic-management activities contribute to the overall police response by focusing on intelligence-led policing strategies to help modify road-user behaviour.

There are also external factors that influence road safety and as such, a holistic approach is used to affect road-user behaviour. The Police Service works closely with the Road Safety Council to co-ordinate the road safety strategies and this involves partnerships with other government agencies and key stakeholders. Proactive road safety strategies that have been adopted include statewide traffic campaigns and operations targeting at-risk drivers and focusing on the major issues surrounding speed, drink-driving and driver fatigue.

While the number of road crashes is an indicator of the Police Service's effectiveness in achieving this outcome, there are other contributing factors like fatigue, road and vehicle design and road-traffic legislation that also impact on our ability to be effective. Traffic-management activities complement other policing activities and because of this interrelatedness, road safety also contributes to the community safety outcome.

Key Performance Indicator 3 – Major Factors Contributing to Fatal Road Crashes

3.1 Number of fatal road crashes per 10,000 registered motor vehicles.

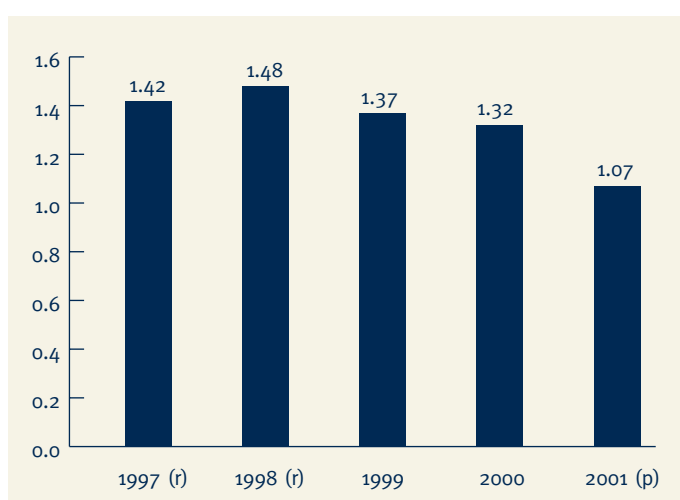
Work towards reducing the number of fatal road crashes per 10,000 registered motor vehicles.

3.2 Number of fatal road crashes where drink-driving and excessive speed were contributing factors.

Work towards reducing the number of fatal road crashes per 10,000 registered motor vehicles, targeting drink-driving and speeding.

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 (a) PER 10,000 REGISTERED MOTOR VEHICLES (b)



Analysis

- The number of fatal crashes per 10,000 registered motor vehicles in 2001 was the lowest for at least five years.
- The number of fatal crashes per 10,000 registered motor vehicles, has decreased by 27.7 per cent from 1.48 in 1998 to 1.07 in 2001.
- The number of fatal crashes decreased by 24.1 per cent from 151 in 1998 to 115 in 2001.
- The decrease in the incidence of fatal crashes was achieved despite a 72,021 (5.4 per cent) increase in the number of registered motor vehicles from 1,341,827 in 1998 to 1,413,848 in 2001.

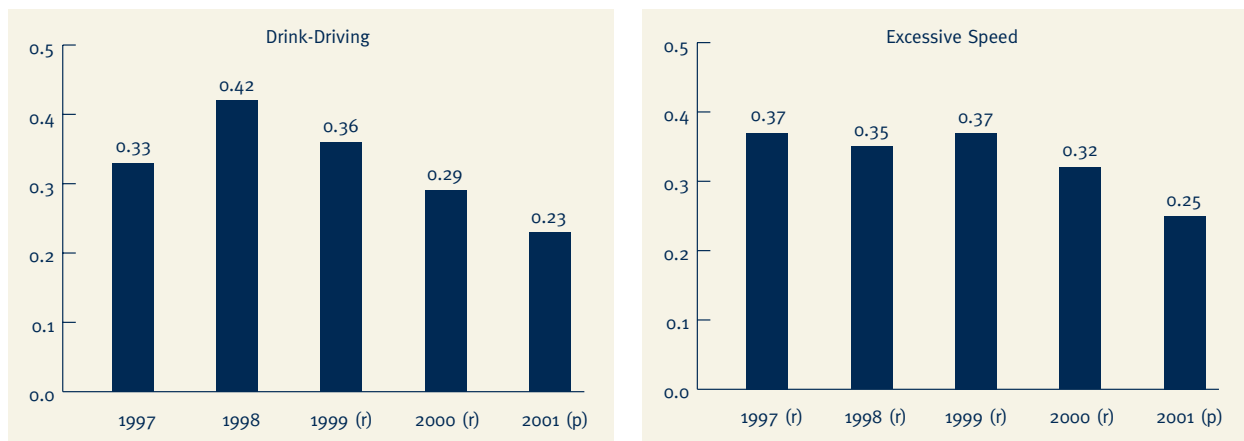
KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

ROAD SAFETY

Key Performance Indicator 3 – Major Factors Contributing to Fatal Road Crashes (continued)

CHART 3.2: NUMBER OF FATAL ROAD CRASHES (a) PER 10,000 REGISTERED MOTOR VEHICLES (b) WHERE DRINK-DRIVING (c) AND EXCESSIVE SPEED (d) WERE MAJOR CONTRIBUTING FACTORS



Analysis

- The 2001 number of fatal crashes per 10,000 registered motor vehicles where drink-driving and excessive speed were major contributing factors was the lowest for at least five years.
- The number of fatal crashes per 10,000 registered motor vehicles where drink-driving was a major contributing factor, has decreased by 45.2 per cent from 0.42 in 1998 to 0.23 in 2001.
- The number of fatal crashes per 10,000 registered motor vehicles where excessive speed was a major contributing factor, has decreased by 32.4 per cent from 0.37 in 1999 to 0.25 in 2001.

Notes:

- Due to coronial inquiries into fatal crashes not being completed for the current financial year, this Key Performance Indicator is based on calendar year data (January – December).
- 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 30 June of each year.
- Drink-driving-related fatal crashes include fatal road crashes where at least one driver had a blood alcohol concentration of or exceeding 0.05gm%. 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 figures pending the completion of all coronial inquiries.
- Revised figures from those shown in previous annual reports. The revision of figures reflects the completion of coronial inquiries and a revision of the source and number of registered motor vehicles.

Sources:

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

Department for Planning and Infrastructure vehicle registration data as at 30 June 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000 and 2001 extracted on 5 June 2002.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

CRIME AND JUSTICE

Outcome: A response to crime that brings offenders before the justice system

The Police Service's key role in this outcome is to ensure that once an offence is committed, there is an appropriate response leading to offenders being brought before the justice system. This role includes co-ordinating relevant responses, apprehending offenders, analysing information and intelligence and preparing evidence for presenting in court.

Our ability to be effective depends on a number of external factors such as legislation, technological developments, the nature of the crime and the community's willingness to respond to requests for information. Advances in technology provide offenders with more sophisticated ways of undertaking criminal activity and pose a real challenge to policing in terms of crossing jurisdictional boundaries. We continue to target repeat offenders and develop intelligence support to assist with identifying criminal activity. There is also a strong focus on identifying innovative ways to more effectively target high crime areas and investigate criminal activity.

The quality and effectiveness of this response to crime, contributes to offenders being appropriately dealt with by the justice system and the Police Service meeting the Crime and Justice outcome. We also recognise a shared responsibility with other government and private agencies and the general community, to contribute towards developing an integrated criminal justice system.

Key Performance Indicator 4 – Victims of Crime

4.1 Victimization rate, percentage of persons.

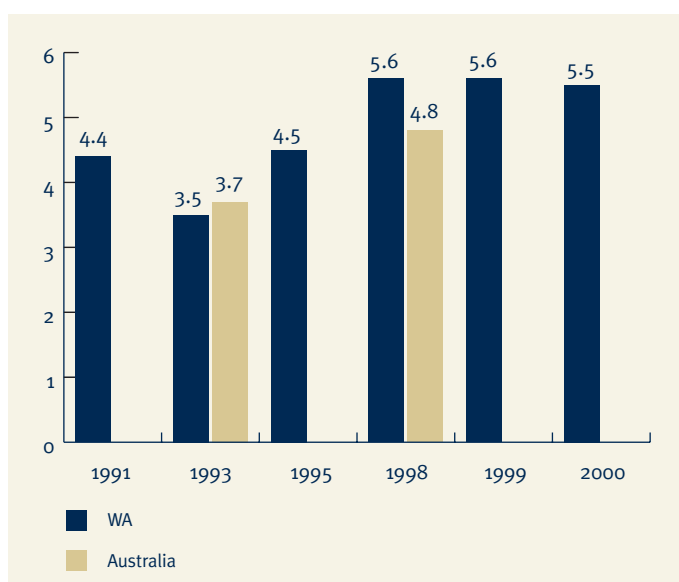
Aim is to reduce the victimisation rate per person.

4.2 Victimization rate, percentage of households.

Aim is to reduce the level of victimisation.

Charts 4.1 and 4.2 illustrate the trend in victimisation rates between 1991 and 2000 based on national and State Crime and Safety Surveys conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. A survey was not conducted in 2001. The results of a national survey conducted in 2002 are due to be released in April 2003.

CHART 4.1: VICTIMISATION RATE, PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS (a)(b)(c)(d)



Analysis

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

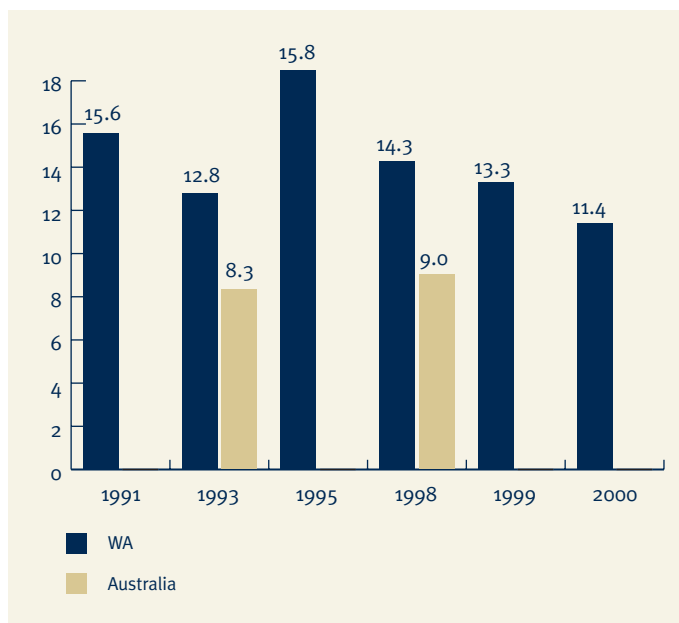
KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

CRIME AND JUSTICE

Key Performance Indicator 4 – Victims of Crime (continued)

CHART 4.2: VICTIMISATION RATE, PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS (a)(b)(e)

**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 per cent) to 2000 (11.4 per cent).

Notes:

- Australian data are based on the responses 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 responses of over 5,000 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 perceived themselves as being victims of robbery, assault or sexual assault offences.
- Caution should be used when comparing 1995 and earlier data with data for later years due to changes to the wording of the survey questionnaire.
- The household victimisation rate is based on the proportion of all households that were subject to a perceived break and enter, attempted break and enter, or motor vehicle theft offence.

Source:

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

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

CRIME AND JUSTICE

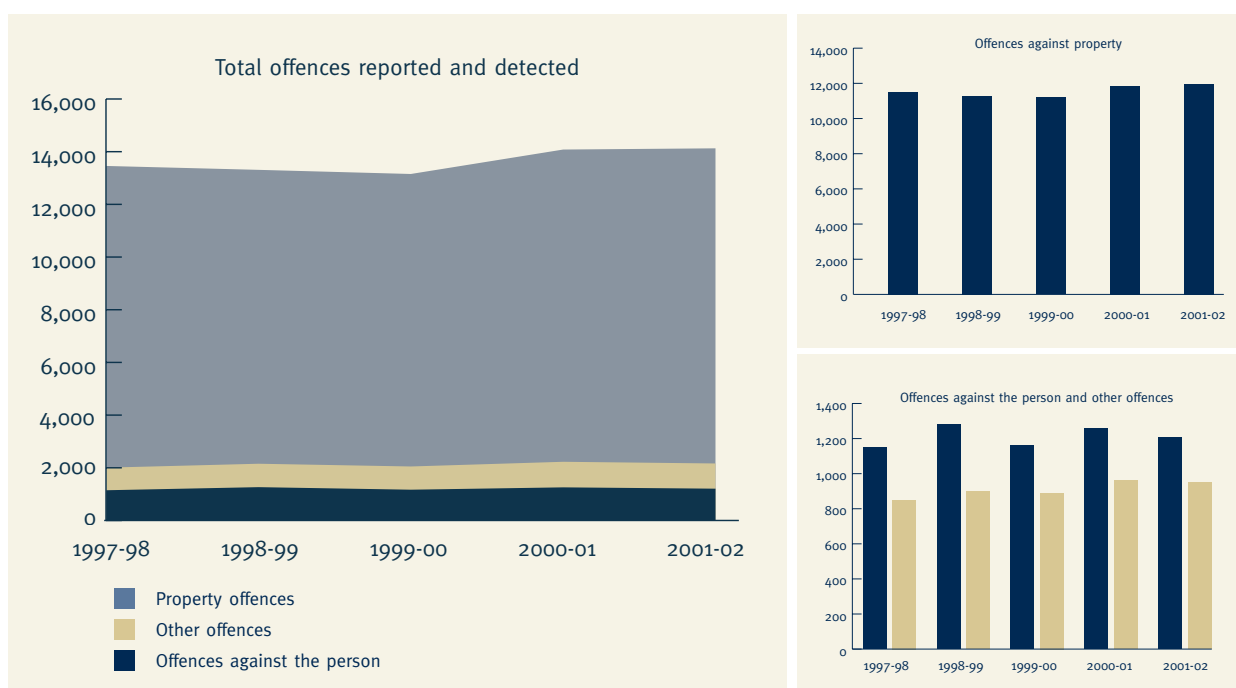
Key Performance Indicator 5 – Offences Reported and Detected

5.1 Number of offences reported and detected.

Long-term objective is to reduce the incidence of crime. This will then reduce the rate of offences to be reported. Improve the proportion of offences 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: NUMBER OF OFFENCES REPORTED AND DETECTED PER 100,000 PERSONS, 1997-98 TO 2001-02
(a)(b)(c)(d)(e)(f)



Analysis

- In 2001-02, the number of total offences reported and detected per 100,000 persons was 14,127. This is the highest rate since at least 1997-98 and represents an increase of 0.3 per cent (46) compared to the 2000-01 financial year rate (14,081).
- Property offences comprise about 85 per cent of all offences reported and detected. The number of property offences per 100,000 persons in 2001-02 (11,963) is the highest since at least 1997-98 and represents an increase of 0.9 per cent (110) compared with 2000-01 (11,853). A large proportion of property offences comprises burglaries. The actual number (not rate) of reported burglary offences in the 2001-02 financial year (61,182) decreased by 775 (1.3 per cent) compared with 2000-01 (61,957).
- Offences against the person make up less than 10 per cent of all offences reported and detected, with the majority involving an assault of some description. The number of offences per 100,000 has decreased by 4.0 per cent (50) from 1,257 in 2000-01 to 1,207 in 2001-02. This decrease is attributable to a significant reduction in sexual assault, aggravated and non-aggravated robbery offences.
- Other offences make up about 7 per cent of total offences reported and detected. The number of offences per 100,000 persons in 2001-02 decreased by 1.4 per cent (14) to 957 compared to 2000-01 (971). Over 80 per cent of other offences are drug offences, the detection of which can be influenced by proactive policing initiatives in this area.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

CRIME AND JUSTICE

Key Performance Indicator 5 – Offences Reported and Detected (continued)

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 (1973)*, *Liquor Licensing Act (1988)* and a number of other offences against the statute laws of this State and the Commonwealth are not recorded in this system.
- (b) 'Offences against the person' include: homicide, driving causing death, sexual assault, assault, threatening behaviour, deprivation of liberty and robbery.
- (c) 'Offences against property' include: burglary, stealing a motor vehicle, theft, receiving/illegal use, fraud, arson, graffiti and property damage.
- (d) 'Other offences' include: breach of restraint, drugs (trafficking and/or possession).
- (e) 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. Proactive policing strategies undertaken by the Police Service to encourage the reporting of certain offences, such as domestic violence, sexual assault and graffiti, and the proactive targeting by the police of certain offences such as drug trafficking, will increase the number of offences reported and detected.
- (f) Revised figures from those shown in previous annual reports. The revised offence rates for 1997-98 to 2000-01 are due to:
- The adoption of the Australian Standard Offence Classification (ASOC) by the Western Australia Police Service for reporting of offences in July 2001. Offences reported and detected back to 1997-98 have been revised in accordance with ASOC.
 - Revised Estimated Resident Population figures in the Australian Bureau of Statistics publication, Australian Demographic Statistics 2001 Census Edition – Preliminary, December Quarter 2001. This publication contains preliminary estimates of the resident populations (ERP) of Australia and the States and Territories based on the results of the 2001 Census of Population and Housing (2001 Census). Previously published population estimates dating back to 1996 have also been revised to take account of this new information. The number of offences reported and detected per 100,000 persons are calculated on the Estimated Resident Population as at 31 December 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000 and 2001.

Sources:

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

Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australian Demographic Statistics 2001 Census Edition – Preliminary, December Quarter 2001 (ABS Cat. No. 3101.0).

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

CRIME AND JUSTICE

Key Performance Indicator 6 – Investigation of Offences

6.1 Number and rate of reported offences against the person cleared.

Continue to improve on clearance percentage.

6.2 Number and rate of reported property offences cleared.

Continue to improve on clearance percentage.

6.3 Other offences – number and rate of reported offences cleared.

Continue to improve on clearance percentage.

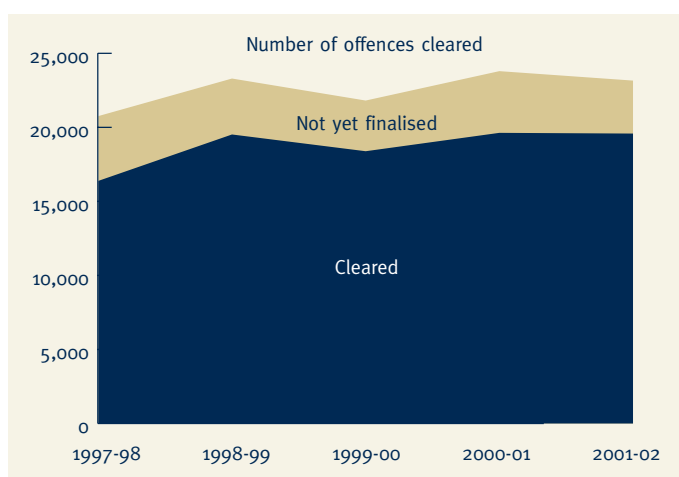
T.6 Outcome of investigations – the proportion (%) of investigations finalised within 30 days.

Aim is to achieve a greater number of investigations finalised within 30 days.

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^(a). 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.

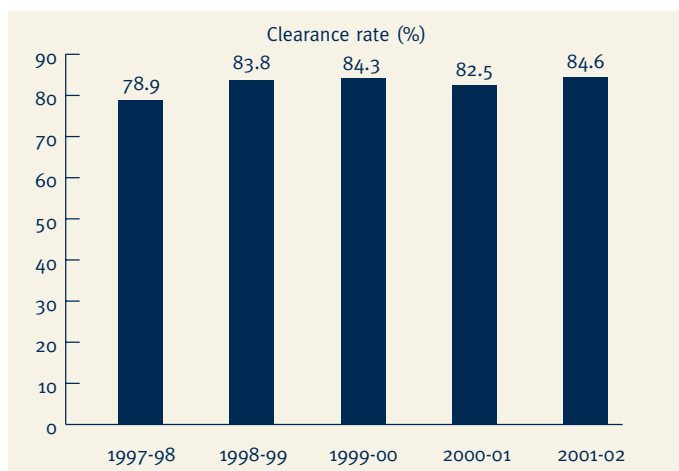
The number of offences cleared and the clearance rate are illustrated in Charts 6.1, 6.2 and 6.3. Table 6 shows the proportion of investigations that were finalised within 30 days from the offence being recorded.

CHART 6.1: NUMBER AND RATE OF REPORTED OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON CLEARED, 1997-98 TO 2001-02
(a)(b)(c)(d)(e)(f)



Analysis

- The number of offences cleared increased by 19.5 per cent from 16,385 in 1997-98 to 19,581 in 2001-02. The number of reported offences against the person increased by 11.5 per cent 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. The offence clearance rate has been over 80 per cent since 1998-99.
- In 2001-02, a clearance rate of 84.6 per cent was achieved which was the highest clearance rate in five years. A 2.7 per cent (638) decrease in the number of reported offences in 2001-02 (23,158) compared with 2000-01 (23,796) has contributed to the improvement in the 2001-02 clearance rate.



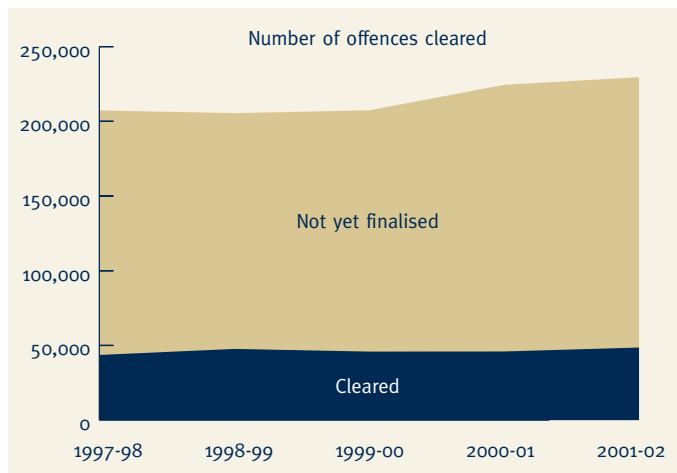
KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

CRIME AND JUSTICE

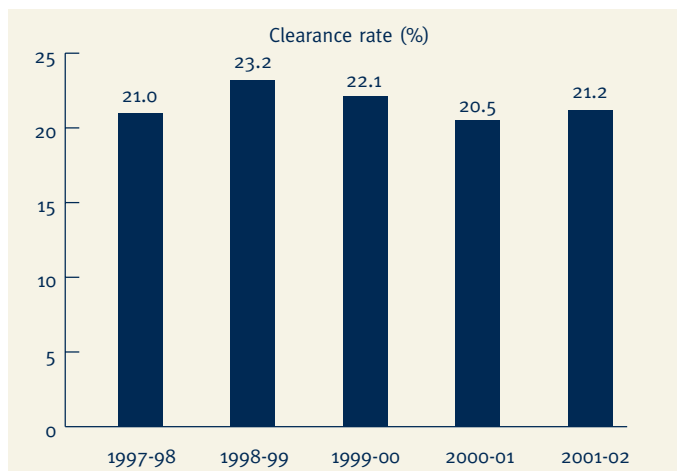
Key Performance Indicator 6 – Investigation of Offences (continued)

CHART 6.2: NUMBER AND RATE OF REPORTED PROPERTY OFFENCES CLEARED, 1997-98 TO 2001-02
(a)(b)(c)(d)(e)(f)



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 per cent. However, this equates to over 40,000 offences cleared each year since 1997-98.
- A 5.8 per cent (2,644) increase in the number of offences cleared in 2001-02 (48,603) compared with 2000-01 (45,959) has contributed to an increase in the clearance rate to 21.2 per cent. This was achieved despite a 2.3 per cent (5,112) increase in the number of offences from 224,443 in 2000-01 to 229,555 in 2001-02.



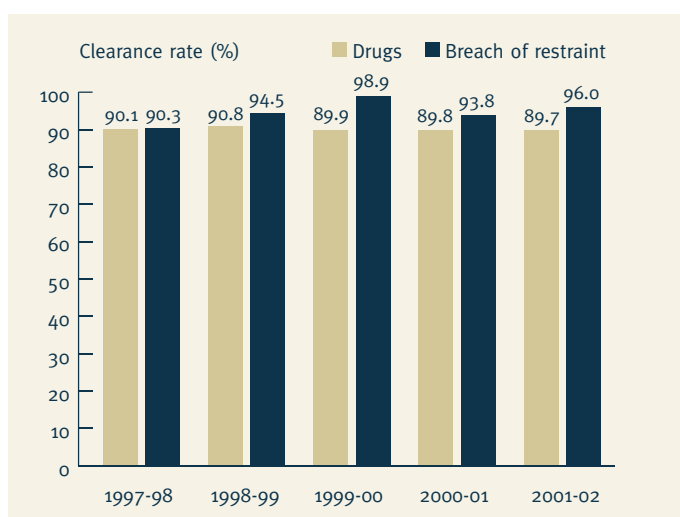
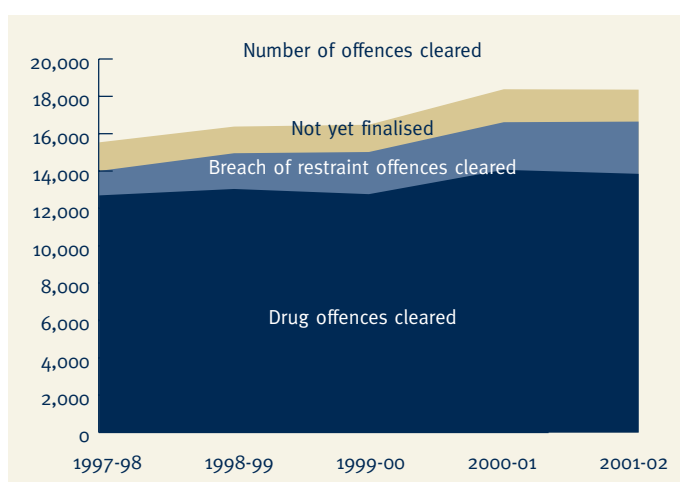
KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

CRIME AND JUSTICE

Key Performance Indicator 6 – Investigation of Offences (continued)

CHART 6.3: OTHER OFFENCES – NUMBER AND RATE OF REPORTED OFFENCES CLEARED, 1997-98 TO 2001-02
(c)(d)(e)(f)(r)



Analysis

- The offence category of 'other offences' comprises drug offences (trafficking and/or possession) and breach of restraint offences.
- Over 80 per cent 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 9.1 per cent from 12,696 in 1997-98 to 13,850 in 2001-02.
- The number of breach of restraint offences cleared has increased by 113.8 per cent from 1,309 in 1997-98 to 2,798 in 2001-02, while the number of offences has increased by 101.1 per cent during the same period.
- Since 1997-98, the clearance rate for breach of restraint offences has been consistently over 90 per cent. A 9.7 per cent (248) increase in the number of offences cleared in 2001-02 (2,798), compared with 2000-01 (2,550), has contributed to an increase in the clearance rate to 96.0 per cent. This is despite a 7.2 per cent (196) increase in the number of offences from 2,720 in 2000-01 to 2,916 in 2001-02.

TABLE 6: OUTCOME OF INVESTIGATIONS – THE PROPORTION (%) OF INVESTIGATIONS FINALISED WITHIN 30 DAYS (a)(f)(g)

Offence Category	Calendar Year				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Homicide (h)	66.1	74.2	78.2	62.1	63.6
Assault	53.1	53.0	54.7	54.9	54.5
Sexual assault	54.9	48.4	46.7	43.7	43.2
Robbery (i)	22.8	20.6	25.7	24.8	26.2
Burglary (UEWI) (j)	6.7	7.5	7.9	6.7	6.9
Motor vehicle theft	11.8	12.3	13.0	13.9	15.0
Other theft	14.2	14.6	15.2	14.9	14.8

Analysis

- In the 2001 calendar year, homicide, robbery, burglary 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.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

CRIME AND JUSTICE

Key Performance Indicator 6 – Investigation of Offences (continued)

Notes:

- (a) 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.
- (b) 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.
- (c) 'Offences against the person' include: homicide, driving causing death, assault, sexual assault, threatening behaviour, deprivation of liberty and robbery.
- (d) 'Offences against property' include: burglary, steal motor vehicle, theft, receiving/illegal use, fraud, arson, graffiti and property damage.
- (e) 'Other offences' include: breach of restraint, drugs (trafficking and/or possession).
- (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.
- (r) Revised figures from those shown in previous annual reports are due to the adoption of the Australian Standard Offence Classification (ASOC) by the Western Australia Police Service for reporting of offences in July 2001. Offences reported and detected and offences cleared back to 1997-98 have been revised in accordance with ASOC.

Sources:

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

Australian Bureau of Statistics, Recorded Crime Australia (1997, 1998, 1999, 2000 and 2001) (ABS Cat. No. 4510.0).

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

CRIME AND JUSTICE

Key Performance Indicator 7 – Support to Judicial Processes Resulting in Successful Prosecutions

T.7 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.

Increase the percentage of matters resulting in a conviction.

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: 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 (a)(c)

	1998-99 Number	%	1999-00 Number	%	2000-01 Number	%	2001-02 Number	%
Total matters brought before the courts by the Police Service	101,639		97,401		102,547		102,227	
Matters resulting in a plea of guilty	86,040	84.7	83,026	85.2	91,526	89.3	92,569	90.6
Matters defended	12,537		10,731		8,356		6,700	
Defended matters that resulted in a conviction after trial	10,296	82.1	9,089	84.7	6,821	81.6	5,525	82.5
Matters withdrawn (b)	3,062		3,644		2,665		2,958	
Total matters resulting in a conviction	96,336	94.8	92,115	94.6	98,347	95.9	98,094	96.0

Analysis

- The percentage of matters resulting in a plea of guilty increased from 84.7 per cent in 1998-99 to 90.6 per cent in 2001-02.
- The number of matters defended has decreased by 46.6 per cent (5,837) from 12,537 in 1998-99 to 6,700 in 2001-02.
- The percentage of defended matters that resulted in a conviction after trial increased from 81.6 per cent in 2000-01 to 82.5 per cent in 2001-02.
- The percentage of total matters resulting in a conviction has increased from 94.8 per cent in 1998-99 to 96.0 per cent in 2001-02.

Notes:

- (a) Matters are counted by charge. Statistics only include matters dealt with by 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 suburban and country courts where a District-supervised police officer or section has been dedicated to the prosecuting role.
- (b) Includes matters withdrawn for substitution/reduction or for which no evidence is offered.
- (c) Prosecution data prior to 1998-99 is not available.

Source:

Western Australia Police Service, Prosecution Branch.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

EFFICIENCY INDICATOR

OUTPUTS

Key Performance Indicator 8 – Estimated Cost of Police Services (Outputs)

The key efficiency indicator demonstrates 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 costs of providing a police service to Western Australia. Another indicator is the cost of each service (output) based on hours of service provided. Table 8 shows, the total cost (expenditure), the cost per hour, and the cost per person in 2000-01 and 2001-02 for each service (output).

TABLE 8: COSTS OF POLICE SERVICES (OUTPUTS)

Output	2000-01 Costs in \$million	2001-02 Costs in \$million	2000-01 ^{(a)(b)} Cost per hour \$	2001-02 ^{(a)(b)} Cost per hour \$	2000-01 ^(c) Cost per person \$	2001-02 ^(c) Cost per person \$
Community Safety	171.034	195.736				
1 Community support, crime prevention and public order	148.731	169.912	54	58	78	89
2 Emergency management and co-ordination	6.459	6.521	61	65	3	3
3 Regulatory and information services	15.844	19.303	56	60	8	10
Road Safety	81.334	87.501				
4 Traffic management and road safety	81.334	87.501	51	55	43	46
Crime and Justice	216.101	234.997				
5 Response to offences	56.349	63.611	54	59	30	33
6 Investigation of offences	109.479	119.580	54	59	58	62
7 Services to the judicial process	50.273	51.806	56	62	26	27
Total yearly cost	468.469	518.234	54	58	247	270

Analysis

- Community support, crime prevention and public order represented the largest resource commitment in both 2000-01 and 2001-02, with a rounded off figure of \$89 spent per person in 2001-02. This output equated to approximately 32 per cent of police resources in 2000-01 and 33 per cent in 2001-02. This reflects the agency's continued 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 2001-02, the cost per hour of police services increased for all outputs. This reflects a moderate increase in appropriation.
- In 2001-02, the cost of police services per person was maintained for Emergency management and co-ordination. However, there was an increase in the cost of services per person for all other outputs. This reflects a moderate increase in appropriation.

Notes:

- (a) Calculated by dividing Actual Total Cost for each Output by the actual operational hours for each Output.
- (b) 2001-02 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 2000 and December 2001, respectively.

Sources:

Total cost of output from "Output Schedule of Expenses and Revenues" for the years ending 30 June 2001 and 30 June 2002, respectively. Operating hours are obtained from the Resource Management Information System and are distributed according to percentages from Western Australia Police Service Quarterly Activity Surveys.

Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australian Demographic Statistics 2001 Census Edition – Preliminary, December Quarter 2001 (ABS Cat. No. 3101.0).

OUTPUT BASED MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE MEASURES

REQUIREMENT UNDER TREASURER'S INSTRUCTION 904, SECTION (3)(ii)

Output 1: Community Support, Crime Prevention and Public Order

	2001-02 Budget Estimate	2001-02 Actual
Total cost of Output ^{(a)(b)}	\$161.624m	\$169.912m
Performance Measures for Output 1		
	2001-02 Target	2001-02 Actual
Quantity		
Hours of community support, crime prevention and public order ^{(a)(b)}	2.756m	2.914m
Quality		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of survey respondents who are satisfied with the job the Police Service is doing in dealing with public order problems ^(c) Percentage of survey respondents who are satisfied with the job the Police Service is doing in supporting community programs ^(c) 	49%	52%
	76%	73%
Timeliness		
Percentage of general calls for assistance (not including 'ooo' calls) answered within 20 seconds ^(d)	>62%	74%
Cost		
Cost per hour of community support, crime prevention and public order ^(e)	\$59	\$58

Output 2: Emergency Management and Co-ordination

	2001-02 Budget Estimate	2001-02 Actual
Total cost of Output ^{(a)(b)}	\$8.719m	\$6.521m
Performance Measures for Output 2		
	2001-02 Target	2001-02 Actual
Quantity		
Hours of emergency management and co-ordination ^{(a)(b)}	131,000	100,176
Quality		
Number of state emergency management plans that are in place and current, where the Police Service is the designated hazard management authority ^(f)	6	6
Cost		
Cost per hour of emergency management and co-ordination ^(e)	\$67	\$65

OUTPUT BASED MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Output 3: Regulatory and Information Services

	2001-02 Budget Estimate	2001-02 Actual
Total cost of Output ^{(a)(b)}	\$18.947m	\$19.303m
Performance Measures for Output 3		
	2001-02 Target	2001-02 Actual
Quantity		
Hours of regulatory and information services ^{(a)(b)}	315,000	323,267
Quality/Timeliness		
The individual activities that comprise this output have specific measures of quality and timeliness that do not logically aggregate to overall output measures		
Cost		
Cost per hour of regulatory and information services ^(e)	\$60	\$60

Output 4: Traffic Management and Road Safety

	2001-02 Budget Estimate	2001-02 Actual
Total cost of Output ^{(a)(b)}	\$83.100m	\$87.501m
Performance Measures for Output 4		
	2001-02 Actual	2001-02 Actual
Quantity		
Hours of traffic management and road safety ^{(a)(b)}	1.488m	1.593m
Quality		
Percentage of survey respondents satisfied with the service received during the most recent traffic contact with the Police Service ^(c)	92%	91%
Timeliness		
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		
Cost		
Cost per hour of traffic management and road safety ^(e)	\$56	\$55

OUTPUT BASED MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Output 5: Response to Offences

	2001-02 Budget Estimate	2001-02 Actual
Total cost of Output ^{(a)(b)}	\$56.703m	\$63.611m
Performance Measures for Output 5		
Quantity		
Hours of response to offences ^{(a)(b)}	945,000	1.083m
Quality		
Percentage of survey respondents satisfied with the job the Police Service is doing in responding to calls for police assistance ^(c)	82%	75%
Timeliness		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of emergency calls ('000') for police assistance answered in 20 seconds ^(g) 	>84%	88%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urgent calls for assistance in the metropolitan area that are responded to in a time (from call received to arrival at scene) of equal to or less than: ^(h) 5 mins for priority 1 calls 	95%	Combined with priority 2 due to the small number of priority 1 calls. 2-12 mins (80%) 4-20 mins (70%)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9 mins for priority 2 calls 18 mins for priority 3 calls 		
Cost		
Cost per hour of response to offences ^(e)	\$60	\$59

Output 6: Investigation of Offences

	2001-02 Budget Estimate	2001-02 Actual
Total cost of Output ^{(a)(b)}	\$123.702m	\$119.580m
Performance Measures for Output 6		
Quantity		
Hours of investigation of offences ^{(a)(b)}	2.091m	2.030m
Quality		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of matters brought before the courts by the Police Service that resulted in a plea of guilty ⁽ⁱ⁾ 	>89%	91%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of defended actions successfully prosecuted by the Police Service ⁽ⁱ⁾ 	>82%	82%
Timeliness		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of investigations for offences against the person finalised within 30 days ^{(j)(k)(l)} 	>50%	50%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of investigations for property offences finalised within 30 days ^{(j)(k)(m)} 	>12%	12%
Cost		
Cost per hour of investigating offences ^(e)	\$59	\$59

OUTPUT BASED MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Output 7: Services to the Judicial Process

	2001-02 Budget Estimate	2001-02 Actual
Total cost of Output ^{(a)(b)}	\$60.677m	\$51.806m
Performance Measures for Output 7		
Quantity		
Hours of services to the judicial process ^{(a)(b)(n)}	1.024m	836,075
Quality		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of matters brought before the courts by the Police Service that resulted in a plea of guilty ⁽ⁱ⁾ Number of defended actions successfully prosecuted by the Police Service ⁽ⁱ⁾ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> >89% >82% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 91% 82%
Timeliness		
Timeliness measures are not appropriate as the Police Service has no control over the timing of the court process		
Cost		
Cost per hour of services to the judicial process ^(e)	\$59	\$62

Notes:

- The 2001-02 Budget Estimates were based on data from the Resource Management Information System using May 2000 to February 2001 activity surveys results.
- Actuals based on data from the Resource Management Information System using activity surveys conducted between May 2001 and February 2002.
- The 2001-02 target was based on results from the Population Survey Monitor conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. This survey ceased in November 2000 and was replaced by the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing, co-ordinated by the Australasian Centre for Policing Research. The actual for 2001-02 is based on the results from the latter survey that commenced in July 2001. Due to methodological differences between the two surveys the results are not directly comparable.
- Calls to Police Operations Centre not including "000" calls. These calls include general 9222 1111 calls and calls from security firms, education security, St John Ambulance, Fire and Emergency Services of Western Australia, State Emergency Service, Cab Alert and Western Power.
- Proportion of total cost.
- Current means that plans have been reviewed in the past financial year.
- Calls to Police Operations Centre ("000") not including general 9222 1111 calls or calls from security firms, education security, St John Ambulance, Fire and Emergency Services of Western Australia, State Emergency Service, Cab Alert and Western Power. May include a small number of urgent calls, which do not constitute an offence.
- 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 are 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 vehicle.
- Matters are counted by charge. Statistics only include matters dealt with by 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 suburban and country courts where a district-supervised police officer or section has been dedicated to the prosecuting role.
- Police investigations finalised within 30 days of the recording of the offence by police. This performance measure is based on Outcome of Investigation statistics contained in the Australian Bureau of Statistics publication, Recorded Crime Australia 2001 (ABS Cat. No. 4510.0 and companion data available on request from ABS). The statistics relate to the 2001 calendar year and not the 2001-02 financial year.
- 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.
- Only includes selected offences against the person: murder, attempted murder, manslaughter, assault, sexual assault, kidnapping/abduction, blackmail/extortion and robbery.
- Only includes selected property offences: unlawful entry with intent (burglary), motor vehicle theft and other theft.
- 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 therefore primarily outside the direct control of the WA Police Service.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

RESOURCE PROFILE (AS AT 30 JUNE 2002)

	Personnel ^(a)		Expenditure		
	Sworn	Unsworn	Operating ^(b) \$'000	Capital ^{(d)(e)(f)} \$'000	Total \$'000
Metropolitan Region	2,199	155	148,587	10,235	158,822
Southern Region	632	78	47,901	3,666	51,567
North-eastern Region	661	58	60,494	3,861	64,355
Crime Investigation Support	510	176	54,741	2,575	57,316
Traffic and Operations Support	514	283	56,084	4,066	60,150
Professional Standards	39	32	6,996	217	7,213
Other	47	0	–	–	–
Support Services					
Administration	20	31	4,222	324	4,546
Asset Management	0	41	29,559	85	29,644
Financial Management	0	37	4,097	77	4,174
Human Resources	24	112	38,344	1,255	39,599
– Academy	120	17	–	–	–
– Recruits	111	0	–	–	–
Strategic and Corporate Development	78	63	41,041	433	41,474
– Information Management	0	62	6,142	128	6,270
Wages staff ^(c)	0	109	–	–	–
TOTALS	4,955	1,254	498,208	26,920	525,128
Crossing Guards employed by the Police Service	–	519	–	–	–

Notes:

- (a) Personnel figures are based on a headcount, which includes employees on leave without pay as at 30 June 2002 (not full-time equivalent (FTE) staff).
- (b) Total operating 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 and items capitalised from operating funding.

Sources:

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

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

HUMAN RESOURCES INFORMATION

Approved Average Staffing Level (AASL) ^(a)

As at 30 June	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Sworn	4,815	4,813	4,813	4,811	4,921
Unsworn	1,175 ^(r)	1,169 ^(r)	1,112 ^(r)	1,105 ^(r)	1,045
TOTALS	5,990^(r)	5,982^(r)	5,925^(r)	5,916^(r)	5,966

Sworn Members by rank ^(b)

Senior Executive	9	8	9	8	8
Commissioned Officers	137	147	134	143	140
Sergeants	1,026	1,009	1,000	1,005	991
Senior Constables	1,429	1,572	1,690	1,633	1,647
Constables	2,093	1,922	1,808	1,919	1,948
Recruits in Training	33	90	127	184	111
Aboriginal Police Liaison Officers	99	100	99	100	109
Special Constables	4	2	2	1	1
TOTALS	4,830	4,850	4,869	4,993	4,955

Gender profile of Sworn Members ^(b)

As at 30 June	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Senior Executive					
Male	9	8	9	8	8
Female	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	9	8	9	8	8
Police Officers					
Male	4,182	4,187	4,171	4,244	4,168
Female	536	553	588	640	669
TOTALS	4,718	4,740	4,759	4,884	4,837
Aboriginal Police Liaison Officers					
Male	86	86	82	83	83
Female	13	14	17	17	26
TOTALS	99	100	99	100	109
Special Constables					
Male	4	2	2	1	1
Female	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	4	2	2	1	1
Total Males	4,281	4,283	4,264	4,336	4,260
Total Females	549	567	605	657	695
TOTALS	4,830	4,850	4,869	4,993	4,955

Sick-leave (Sworn Members) ^(c)

Financial Year	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
Total number of sick days involved	35,786	35,898	36,732	31,162	34,610
Average number of days sick leave across the agency per FTE	7.5	7.5	7.7	6.4	7.1
Estimated \$ cost in lost productivity	6,032,000	6,933,140	7,371,897	6,350,372	6,559,610

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

HUMAN RESOURCES INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

Profile of Unsworn Staff by gender and classification ^(b)

Level	As at 30 June 2000			As at 30 June 2001			As at 30 June 2002		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Level 9	5	1	6	4	1	5	3	1	4
Level 8	5	1	6	5	2	7	4	2	6
Level 7	13	0	13	10	0	10	15	1	16
Level 6/7	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
Level 6	25	10	35	28	12	40	29	13	42
Level 5	44	11	55	46	15	61	41	23	64
Level 4	65	41	106	58	48	106	59	47	106
Level 3 (includes Band Officers)	51	42	93	54	44	98	50	47	97
Level 2/4	1	3	4	2	3	5	2	6	8
Level 2	113	151	264	116	155	271	99	148	247
Level 1	173	445	618	183	418	601	173	380	553
Other	2	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	1
Wages	33	104	137	14	105	119	13	96	109
TOTALS	531	809	1,340	522	803	1,325	490	764	1,254
Crossing Guards employed by the Police Service	514			515			519		

Sick-leave (Unsworn Staff) ^{(c)(d)}

Financial Year	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
Total number of sick days involved	8,205	7,635	9,098
Average number of days of sick leave across the agency for unsworn personnel	7.3	7.1	8.4
Estimated \$ cost in lost productivity	1,447,951	1,377,144	1,331,269

Notes:

- (a) Unsworn includes Public Servants and Wages employees but does not include Crossing Guards. Statistics based on full-time equivalent (FTE) staff.
- (b) Personnel figures are based on a headcount as at 30 June 2002 not full-time equivalent (FTE) staff.
- (c) Statistics based on full-time equivalent (FTE) staff.
- (d) Does not include Crossing Guards.
- (r) Revised figures from those shown in previous annual reports. The revised statistics for Unsworn AASL now include wages staff.

Source:

Western Australia Police Service, Human Resource Information System.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

CRIME INFORMATION

NUMBER OF OFFENCES REPORTED AND CLEARED AND CLEARANCE RATE (a)(b)(c)(d)(e)(f)

Offences against the person

	Financial year	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
Homicide (f)	Reported	62	60	60	44	66
	Cleared	58	59	58	47	60
	Clearance rate (%)	93.5	98.3	96.7	106.8	90.9
Driving causing death	Reported	43	38	35	32	18
	Cleared	48	40	34	34	19
	Clearance rate (%)	111.6	105.3	97.1	106.3	105.6
Sexual assault (g)	Reported	2,603	3,238	2,496	3,153	2,690
	Cleared	2,239	3,007	2,477	2,812	2,656
	Clearance rate (%)	86.0	92.9	99.2	89.2	98.7
Assault (h)	Reported	13,324	14,649	14,271	15,188	15,519
	Cleared	11,449	12,991	12,519	13,083	13,533
	Clearance rate (%)	85.9	88.7	87.7	86.1	87.2
Threatening behaviour	Reported	1,868	2,532	2,468	2,853	2,620
	Cleared	1,385	2,078	2,028	2,327	2,168
	Clearance rate (%)	74.1	82.1	82.2	81.6	82.7
Deprivation of liberty	Reported	346	353	347	368	315
	Cleared	261	278	282	312	250
	Clearance rate (%)	75.4	78.8	81.3	84.8	79.4
Aggravated robbery	Reported	1,270	1,155	981	1,027	861
	Cleared	501	542	486	511	426
	Clearance rate (%)	39.4	46.9	49.5	49.8	49.5
Non-aggravated robbery	Reported	1,245	1,272	1,152	1,131	1,069
	Cleared	444	524	504	503	469
	Clearance rate (%)	35.7	41.2	43.8	44.5	43.9
TOTALS	Reported	20,761	23,297	21,810	23,796	23,158
	Cleared	16,385	19,519	18,388	19,629	19,581
	Clearance rate (%)	78.9	83.8	84.3	82.5	84.6

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

CRIME INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

NUMBER OF OFFENCES REPORTED AND CLEARED AND CLEARANCE RATE (a)(b)(c)(d)(e)(f)

Offences against property

	Financial year	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
Burglary (dwelling)	Reported	41,889	39,383	41,054	40,729	39,913
	Cleared	5,255	6,502	5,934	5,324	5,869
	Clearance rate (%)	12.5	16.5	14.5	13.1	14.7
Burglary (non-dwelling)	Reported	17,206	16,671	18,226	21,228	21,269
	Cleared	2,305	2,570	2,607	2,765	3,163
	Clearance rate (%)	13.4	15.4	14.3	13.0	14.9
Steal motor vehicle ⁽ⁱ⁾	Reported	17,149	14,700	13,507	12,353	12,702
	Cleared	2,948	2,940	2,661	2,644	3,120
	Clearance rate (%)	17.2	20.0	19.7	21.4	24.6
Theft	Reported	74,365	77,142	82,779	90,532	95,361
	Cleared	15,921	17,986	18,784	19,270	19,599
	Clearance rate (%)	21.4	23.3	22.7	21.3	20.6
Receiving/illegal use	Reported	586	721	638	694	639
	Cleared	555	740	653	696	682
	Clearance rate (%)	94.7	102.6	102.4	100.3	106.7
Fraud	Reported	8,151	8,058	7,084	8,294	7,723
	Cleared	7,319	6,996	6,028	6,577	6,569
	Clearance rate (%)	89.8	86.8	85.1	79.3	85.1
Arson	Reported	805	835	980	1,065	1,279
	Cleared	244	272	293	276	333
	Clearance rate (%)	30.3	32.6	29.9	25.9	26.0
Graffiti	Reported	9,730	12,052	10,171	14,747	14,024
	Cleared	1,780	1,444	1,463	1,090	1,248
	Clearance rate (%)	18.3	12.0	14.4	7.4	8.9
Property damage	Reported	37,403	35,927	32,930	34,801	36,645
	Cleared	7,306	8,221	7,458	7,317	8,020
	Clearance rate (%)	19.5	22.9	22.6	21.0	21.9
TOTALS	Reported	207,284	205,489	207,369	224,443	229,555
	Cleared	43,633	47,671	45,881	45,959	48,603
	Clearance rate (%)	21.0	23.2	22.1	20.5	21.2

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

CRIME INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

NUMBER OF OFFENCES REPORTED AND CLEARED AND CLEARANCE RATE (a)(b)(c)(d)(e)(f)

Other Offences

	Financial year	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
Breach of restraint	Reported	1,450	2,026	2,282	2,720	2,916
	Cleared	1,309	1,914	2,257	2,550	2,798
	Clearance rate (%)	90.3	94.5	98.9	93.8	96.0
Drugs (trafficking)	Reported	2,151	1,896	1,695	1,782	1,871
	Cleared	1,889	1,716	1,574	1,638	1,731
	Clearance rate (%)	87.8	90.5	92.9	91.9	92.5
Drugs (possession)	Reported	11,936	12,459	12,502	13,878	13,572
	Cleared	10,807	11,324	11,188	12,427	12,119
	Clearance rate (%)	90.5	90.9	89.5	89.5	89.3
TOTALS	Reported	15,537	16,381	16,479	18,380	18,359
	Cleared	14,005	14,954	15,019	16,615	16,648
	Clearance rate (%)	90.1	91.3	91.1	90.4	90.7
GRAND TOTALS	Reported	243,582	245,167	245,658	266,619	271,072
	Cleared	74,023	82,144	79,288	82,203	84,832
	Clearance rate (%)	30.4	33.5	32.3	30.8	31.3

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 1973*, *Liquor Licensing Act 1988* and a number of other offences against the statute laws of this State and the Commonwealth are not recorded in this system.
- (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. Proactive policing strategies undertaken by the Police Service to encourage the reporting of certain offences, such as domestic violence, sexual assault and graffiti, and the proactive targeting by the police of certain offences such as drug trafficking will increase the number of offences reported and detected.
- (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 is based on the number of offences cleared during a period divided by the number of offences reported during the same period. The clearance rate may exceed 100 per cent due to more offences being cleared than were reported during a reporting period.
- (f) 'Homicide' includes: murder, attempted murder and manslaughter.
- (g) 'Sexual assault' includes: aggravated sexual assault and non-aggravated sexual assault.
- (h) 'Assault' includes: aggravated assault, non-aggravated assault and assault police officer.
- (i) 'Steal motor vehicle' excludes attempts to steal a motor vehicle or damaging and tampering/interfering with a motor vehicle. 'Steal motor vehicle' includes the theft of non-motorised vehicles such as caravans and trailers, and other miscellaneous vehicles not registered for public roads.
- (r) Revised figures from those shown in previous annual reports. The revised offence rates for 1997-98 to 2000-01 are due to the adoption of the Australian Standard Offence Classification (ASOC) by the Western Australia Police Service for reporting of offences in July 2001. Offences reported and detected back to 1997-98 have been revised in accordance with ASOC.

Source:

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

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

ROAD SAFETY INFORMATION

Crashes and Casualties

Calendar year ^(a)	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 ^(p)
Number of crashes	36,578 ^(r)	39,102 ^(r)	39,570 ^(r)	38,185 ^(r)	36,207
Number of fatal crashes	183	199	188 ^(r)	184 ^(r)	151
Number of fatalities	196	223	217 ^(r)	212 ^(r)	165
Number of casualties	11,738 ^(r)	12,232 ^(r)	12,674 ^(r)	12,210 ^(r)	11,251
Casualties per 100,000 population	653.3 ^(r)	669.6 ^(r)	683.5 ^(r)	649.5 ^(r)	590.3
Casualties per 10,000 licensed drivers	99.1 ^(r)	100.6 ^(r)	101.6 ^(r)	97.4 ^(r)	88.4
Casualties per 10,000 registered motor vehicles ^(b)	91.4 ^(r)	91.2 ^(r)	92.5 ^(r)	87.8 ^(r)	79.6
Population (as at 30 June)	1,796,638 ^(r)	1,826,827 ^(r)	1,854,413 ^(r)	1,879,894 ^(r)	1,906,114
Licensed drivers (as at 30 June)	1,184,000 ^(r)	1,216,000 ^(r)	1,247,866 ^(r)	1,253,422 ^(r)	1,273,275
Registered motor vehicles (as at 30 June) ^(b)	1,284,817 ^(r)	1,341,827 ^(r)	1,370,741 ^(r)	1,390,874 ^(r)	1,413,848

Number of road fatalities by road-user

Calendar year	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 ^(p)
Motor vehicle driver	78 ^(r)	95 ^(r)	108	91 ^(r)	72
Motor vehicle passenger	53	62 ^(r)	65	63	40
Motor cyclist	19	28	19	22	28
Bicyclists, pedestrians and other	46 ^(r)	38	25 ^(r)	36	25
Total	196	223	217 ^(r)	212 ^(r)	165

Traffic Enforcement

Financial year	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 ^(p)
Drink-driving enforcement					
Number of preliminary breath tests ^(c)	1,127,454	1,180,313	1,217,995	1,161,487	974,308
Number of drink-driving charges	12,809	11,712	11,460	11,043	13,121
Charges as a percentage of tests (%)	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.3
Speed enforcement					
Number of vehicles monitored for speeding by speed cameras	11,054,423	18,335,582	19,806,984 ^(r)	18,794,049 ^(r)	19,178,152
Number of vehicles exceeding the posted speed limit	2,555,037	4,039,321	3,899,748	3,713,725	3,694,805
Percentage of vehicles exceeding the posted speed limit (%)	23.1	22.0	19.7	19.8	19.3

Notes:

- (a) Due to coronial inquiries into fatal crashes not being completed by the end of a financial year, crash and casualty statistics have been provided for the calendar year.
- (b) Registered motor vehicles exclude: caravans, trailers and plant and equipment. Rates are calculated on the number of registered motor vehicles as at 30 June of each year.
- (c) Includes all preliminary breath tests conducted during Random Breath Testing (RBT) operations or as a consequence of stopping a vehicle for a reason other than a RBT, and breath tests performed at crashes.
- (p) Preliminary. Fatal crash and fatality statistics are preliminary pending the completion of all coronial inquiries.
- (r) Revised figures from those shown in previous annual reports due to updated sources of information.

Sources:

Western Australia Police Service, Traffic Enforcement and Crash Executive Information System. Data extracted on 16 July 2002.

Main Roads Western Australia – crash and casualty data for 1997-2001 extracted in July 2002.

Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australian Demographic Statistics 2001 Census Edition – Preliminary, December Quarter 2001 (ABS Cat. No. 3101.0).

Department for Planning and Infrastructure, vehicle registration data as at 30 June 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000 and 2001 extracted on 5 June 2002.

Department for Planning and Infrastructure, licensed motor vehicle drivers data as at 30 June 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000 and 2001 extracted on 30 June of each year.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS INFORMATION

Overall Police Service Information

	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
Officers subject to Section 8 or Regulation 505A^{(a)(b)}	n.a.	8	7	15	17
Officers stood down/suspended^{(a)(c)}	n.a.	7	15	8	18

Notes:

- (a) The total number of police officers at various stages of these processes including officers carried over from previous financial years.
- (b) 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.
- (c) An officer may be stood down/suspended with or without consideration of the Section 8 or Regulation 505A process.
- n.a. Denotes information not available.

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

Internal Investigations Unit

Inquiries			1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
Public Complaints	Major	Administration	1	2	0	0	0
		Assault	214	201	161	140	124
		Misconduct	131	170	116	136	117
		Neglect	40	62	42	48	54
		Stealing	16	10	10	9	11
	Total	402	445	329	333	306	
	Minor	Total	757	702	649	684	588
Total Public Complaints			1,159	1,147	978	1,017	894
Commissioner of Police^(a)	Major	Administration	0	1	1	5	0
		Assault	9	3	3	7	8
		Misconduct	137	124	119	96	115
		Neglect	72	107	80	76	85
		Stealing	14	8	5	9	6
	Total	232	243	208	193	214	
	Minor	Total	8	5	2	1	2
Total Commissioner of Police			240	248	210	194	216
Other Inquiries	Deaths/Suicides		6	13	10	9	9
	Attempted suicides/injuries		39	126	75	90	78
	Firearm discharge		8	10	7	12	7
	Capsicum spray		0	1	2	15	11
	Total Other Inquiries			53	150	94	126
Total Inquiries			1,452	1,545	1,282	1,337	1,215

Note:

- (a) Inquiries initiated from internally sourced information.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

Internal Investigations Unit (continued)

Outcome of Allegations		1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
Public Complaints	Conciliated	137	26	1	45	6
	Not Conciliated	33	6	0	21	1
	Sustained	215	209	115	191	174
	Not sustained	1,180	995	810	751	631
	Unfounded	111	80	17	31	15
	Withdrawn	77	26	30	23	21
	No action required	20	50	2	5	0
	Complainant unavailable	27	14	3	15	14
	Exonerated	25	24	16	6	1
	Commended	0	0	0	0	0
	Not finalised	438	424	356	402	425
	Total Public Complaints	2,263	1,854	1,350	1,490	1,288
Commissioner of Police ^(a)	Conciliated	0	0	0	0	0
	Not conciliated	0	0	0	0	0
	Sustained	194	129	136	144	107
	Not sustained	54	105	50	43	88
	Unfounded	9	8	2	9	0
	Withdrawn	2	1	0	1	0
	No action required	0	22	1	1	0
	Complainant unavailable	0	1	0	0	0
	Exonerated	10	7	4	18	2
	Commended	2	0	0	0	0
	Certificate of merit	0	1	0	0	0
	Not finalised	48	96	60	114	149
Total Commissioner of Police	319	370	253	330	346	
Total Outcome of Allegations	2,582	2,224	1,603	1,820	1,634	

Note:

(a) Inquiries initiated from internally sourced information.

Action resulting from inquiries (number of officers in brackets)

	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
Statutory charges	31 (20)	29 (17)	18 (13)	43 (18)	46 (19)
Discipline charges	58 (38)	108 (37)	37 (24)	51 (32)	108 ^(a) (70) ^(b)
Unfavourable reports	(25)	70 (69)	(72)	(61)	(87) ^(c)
Dismissals	(2)	(0)	(0)	(4)	(0)
Resignation	(22)	(22)	(5)	(6)	(7) ^(d)
Notice of intention to remove	(22)	(8)	(7)	(5)	(3) ^(e)
Commendation	(2)	(2)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Certificate of merit	(0)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(0)

Notes:

(a) 66 charges arising from inquiries commenced prior to July 2001.

(b) 44 officers charged from inquiries commenced prior to July 2001.

(c) 54 officers formally counselled arising from inquiries commenced prior to July 2001.

(d) Three officers resigned arising from inquiries commenced prior to July 2001.

(e) One officer issued with section 8 Notice of Intention to Dismiss arising out of an inquiry commenced prior to July 2001.

Source:

Western Australia Police Service, Investigation Information System

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

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

Information Reports	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
Investigation categories:			
Official corruption	n.a.	33	24
Unauthorised/inappropriate computer access	n.a.	29	14
Disclose official secrets	n.a.	22	20
Drug related	n.a.	30	25
Improper associations	n.a.	22	24
Serious improper misconduct	n.a.	32	19
Disciplinary matters	n.a.	10	7
Other	n.a.	20	17
Total	n.a.	198	150
Information reports investigated	147	76	82
Outsourced for investigation (to districts)	n.a.	21	20
Information reports filed for intelligence	83	101	39
Information reports pending assessment	0	0	9
Total	230	198	150

Investigation Folios relating to investigation categories	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
Investigation categories:			
Official corruption	50	11	28
Unauthorised/inappropriate computer access	33	12	7
Disclose official secrets	4	5	16
Drug related	25	14	16
Improper associations	7	7	4
Serious improper misconduct	7	17	7
Disciplinary matters	21	4	4
Total	147	70	82

Charges/Sanctions (number of persons in brackets)	2000-01	2001-02
Non-Police: Criminal Charges	6 (4)	1 (1)
Police Officers: Criminal Charges	38 (4)	1 (1)
Disciplinary Charges/Sanctions	15 (14)	11 (10)

Note:

n.a. Denotes information not available

Source:

Western Australia Police Service, Internal Affairs Unit.