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## Hon Michelle Roberts MLA

Minister for Police and Emergency Services

In accordance with section 62 of the *Financial Administration and Audit Act 1985*, I hereby submit for your information and presentation to Parliament, the Annual Report of the Western Australia Police Service for the year ending 30 June 2003.

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

29 August 2003

## 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.

# COMMISSIONER'S FOREWORD

Modern policing must be dynamic to keep up with the changing needs of contemporary communities. This year marks a significant event in our history - the celebration of 150 years of policing within Western Australia. Policing in this State has transformed dramatically during that time. We have moved from being an agency with a largely reactive and military style to one that is more focused on the prevention of crime and community leadership.



The Police Service has experienced dramatic changes to its structure, technologies, and operational and investigative procedures. In 1853, police officers used quills and pencils, horses were the means of transport, fingerprint identification had not been discovered and it could take weeks to send or receive messages within the State. Today we fight crime with the assistance of fingerprint and DNA analysis, surveillance devices, scientific management of crime scenes, and we can send and receive messages around the world in a matter of seconds. These technological changes together with the emerging globalisation of communities and economies have profoundly influenced the way we police in this State. In this environment we continue to strengthen our policing model of working in partnership with other government agencies and with the community, to prevent crime and create a co-operative and cohesive law enforcement and justice approach.

The impact of global issues on local policing was recently evidenced by the terrorist bombings in Bali on 12 October 2002. The attack touched the lives of many Western Australians creating a feeling of anxiety and uncertainty amongst the wider community. Although we have been on heightened security alert since 11 September 2001, the Bali incident served as a reminder for the need to remain ever vigilant. Our officers were involved in the aftermath of the bombings, providing increased security for vital installations or individuals potentially at risk, and forensic officers helped with victim identification. The bombings have provided further momentum to improving our defence against terrorism.

In March, I hosted the Conference of Commissioners of Police of Australasia and the South-West Pacific Region with the

theme of Human Resources in police services. Commissioners and other senior police from Australia, Fiji, Papua New Guinea and Hong Kong met to discuss a range of critical issues, including global standards to combat corruption in police services and stress management in the policing environment. The Police Commissioner for Hong Kong, Mr Tsang Yam-pui, provided a valuable global perspective to the forum.

The impact of the pressures facing policing agencies in an "era of anxiety", arising from the current uncertain global environment, including terrorism and the war in Iraq was also considered, with significant emphasis upon the management of stress and working conditions within police services.

The Conference was extremely productive, with consensus achieved on the way forward with regard to a number of matters of national and regional importance. Counter-terrorism was firmly in the spotlight, with presentations from the Federal Bureau of Intelligence and New South Wales Police. A national strategy to tackle illicit firearms trafficking was also adopted. Commissioners agreed upon directions in relation to a number of key issues, such as interstate extradition, ways to better combat illegal importation of drugs, gangs, asset confiscation, vehicle rebirthing and identity crime. There was also considerable discussion about the demographic changes occurring within the Australian workforce - an aging population and a lower birth rate, which I believe will present major challenges regarding the attraction and retention of staff in the future.

This last year has also presented challenges associated with the Royal Commission into Whether There Has Been Any Corrupt Or Criminal Conduct By Western Australian Police Officers. The Police Service has been working proactively with the Royal Commission to provide information on a range of issues that have been raised and to ensure that the Royal Commissioner is aware of the strategies we have already put in place to ensure accountability.

# COMMISSIONER'S FOREWORD

The Royal Commission has heard disturbing testimony from a number of existing and former police officers. I remain confident that the overwhelming majority of officers are honest and ethical, doing their utmost to protect and serve the community. I am certain that the outcomes of the final report from the Royal Commissioner will assist us in positioning the organisation for the future and implementing the recommendations. Public confidence once lost will be difficult to regain yet public confidence is essential for us to be fully effective. An important step in increasing the public's trust in the Police Service is the recent launch of the Code of Conduct (an initiative begun in 2001). It is a tool for all members of the Police Service, and has been designed to promote self-regulation and personal responsibility.

At times there is a requirement for me to recommend the removal of officers in whom I have lost confidence with regard to their integrity, honesty, competence, performance or conduct. I have had extensive negotiations with the Police Minister and the Police Union on this matter and as a result, the *Police Amendment Act 2003* has been passed. The previous legislation has been overhauled and the new Act now provides members facing removal from the Police Service with a clear process of assessment and response. The new legislation retains my broad power to remove officers in whom I have lost confidence but also provides for officers removed from the Police Service with an independent right of appeal and access to maintenance payment during the removal process.

Another important legislative change has brought police officers under the *Occupational Safety and Health Act 1984*. As well as establishing a management structure with workplace representatives, this has also necessitated a statewide audit of facilities and working conditions to enable us to identify and manage potential risk.


Despite the challenges experienced during 2002-03, the Police Service has achieved many significant outcomes. There has been a reduction in the number of reported homicide, sexual assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft and drug offences compared with 2001-02. The clearance rate for homicide, sexual assault, motor vehicle theft and drug offences has improved. A number of initiatives and operations have contributed to these successes, including:

- Implementation of the DNA Back Capture Project, through the *Criminal Investigation (Identifying People) Act 2002*, to identify suspects from both historic and current crime-scene samples.
- Commencement of Operation Ensnare (as part of the DNA Back Capture Project) to focus on all cold-case volume crimes where persons and/or crime scenes have been identified through DNA.
- Utilisation of fingerprint technology through the National Automated Fingerprint Identification System (NAFIS) to successfully identify offenders.
- Establishment of Incident Management Units within districts to provide a 24-hour service for co-ordination of responses and to ensure sufficient staff levels during peak times.
- Allocation of a range of targeted responsibilities to Portfolio Heads to provide an increased corporate focus on reducing a range of criminal activities such as assaults and burglaries.

Whilst these initiatives and operations have been occurring, the Police Service has continued its significant reform program. A series of changes aimed at transforming the agency's culture, redefining core business, restructuring the organisation and redesigning business processes to meet the needs of the community began about eight years ago. An evaluation of the reforms was conducted in 2002 with many improvements noted, although a number of external demands being placed on the agency were identified as marking another particularly challenging time for us. A unified corporate focus is being applied to strengthen the joint development and the practice of consistent values, plans and activities and to enable follow-through with agreed plans. Project teams have been established and we are committed to intensifying our strategic focus and maximising operational service levels.

One significant development was the relocation of the Perth Central Police Station from East Perth to Curtin House in Northbridge. This has not only provided a more effective police presence in one of the most demanding areas of our city, but also enabled us to more efficiently resource the East Perth Lock-up/Watchhouse.

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A comprehensive Performance Framework has been developed to enhance our ability to demonstrate progress against the Business Plan and our strategic direction. To showcase accountability and transparency of decision-making, Organisational Performance Review (OPR) was initiated in 2002. These reviews provide a quarterly opportunity for senior managers to report against key performance indicators and issues in their area of responsibility. In addition to operational performance, it provides a forum for senior managers to provide information on issues such as leadership, staff development, professional standards, flexible work practices and diversity in the workplace. The OPR will ensure continuing operational and management performance improvements within the Police Service. It is intended to become a public showcase for the work we do. Invitations have already been extended to senior community representatives to attend our OPRs in September.

During the last year, the Police Service featured in an ABC television series, which followed a recruit intake from selection through to graduation. The series provided the community with a significant insight into the rigorous training required to become a police officer and the personal and professional challenges faced in achieving the required level of skills and knowledge to be able to respond appropriately to a wide range of situations. The documentary achieved outstanding ratings for the ABC and provided a unique window for the community to observe police training, attitude and professionalism.

The State Government's response to the Gordon Inquiry into complaints of family violence and child abuse in Aboriginal communities provided a catalyst for a range of issues over the provision of policing services and interagency co-operation. Successful implementation of the recommendations will ensure a far greater collaborative and co-ordinated response to child abuse and family violence by the whole of Government. The Police Service will establish permanent policing services in nine identified remote locations over the next three years, and establish eight senior police, child protection and family violence officers in country districts. We have also brought forward the development and implementation of the Victim and Offender Management System to ensure provision of critical intelligence on family and domestic violence. The System will be integrated with the new computerised Frontline Incident Management System providing a powerful platform for achieving improvements in police responses to domestic violence, child protection and missing persons.

Workforce diversity, safety and flexible employment practices affecting women in policing are key strategies identified in our Strategic Plan 2001-2006. Whilst we are increasing the number of women officers being recruited and promoted, there are still problems of equity, which have been highlighted through feedback from staff and managers and Equal Employment Opportunity surveys. We undertook a joint review with the Office of Equal Opportunity to further examine the issue. This is the first time a policing agency in Australia has taken such an in-depth look at the barriers facing women in the profession. The report identified that there is an education and knowledge gap in relation to equity and we need to make people accountable for their behaviour.

It will take time and effort to change certain aspects of the culture, but we are determined to progress towards the all-important goal of developing and maintaining a more diverse workforce that is more reflective of the community we serve. Initiatives already undertaken to achieve this goal are the introduction of flexible work options to assist staff to manage work and lifestyle responsibilities, a three-year project in partnership with The University of Western Australia to examine ways to eliminate harassment in the workplace, and the introduction of a mentoring program to assist both sworn and unsworn women in their professional and leadership development.

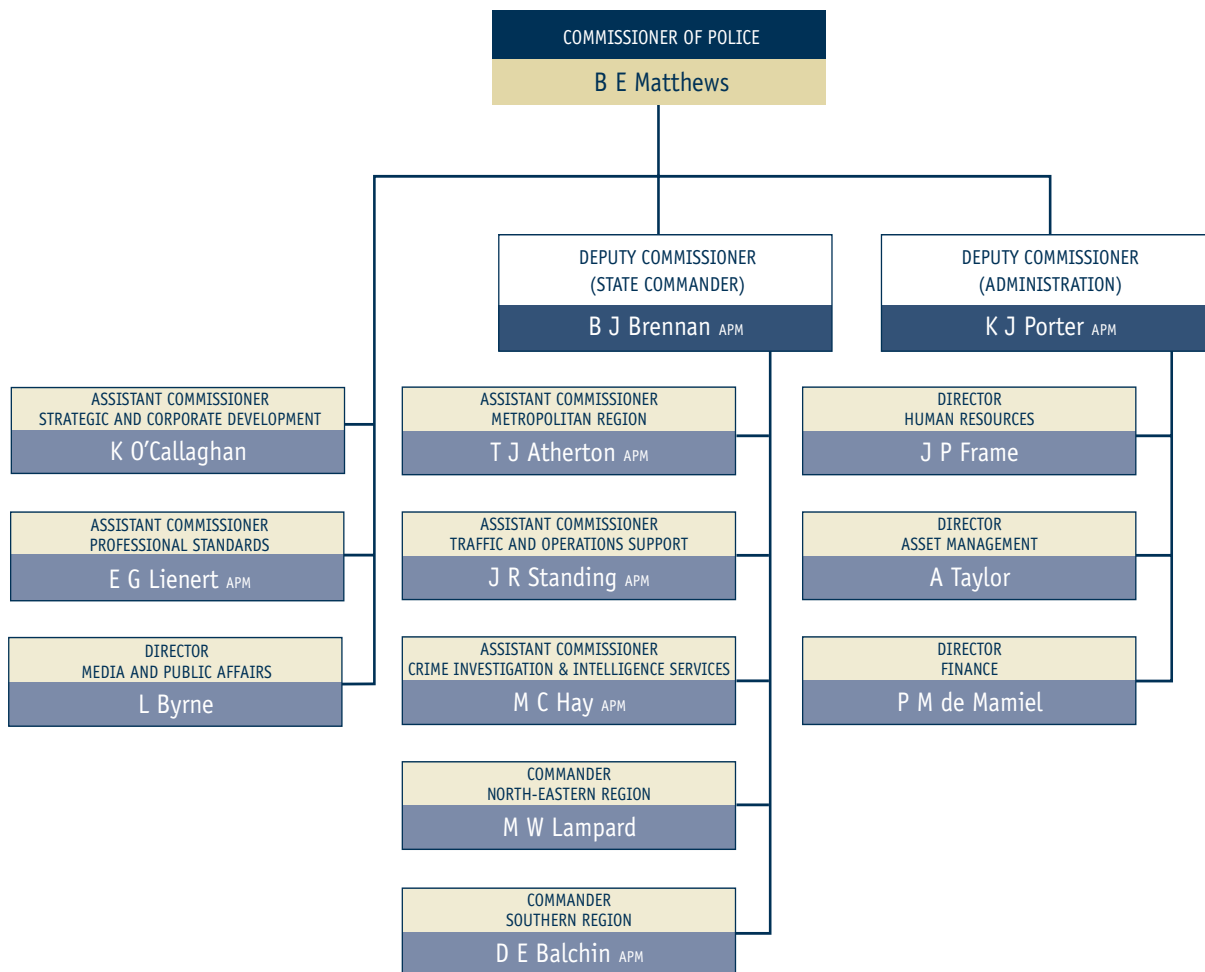
Looking back on the challenges of this, the Police Service's 150th year, I am proud of the achievements of our people. The community has a right to expect dedicated and enthusiastic policing services no matter what may be impacting upon the agency. Continuing priorities for the Police Service are providing quality police services to the community, improving our performance and accountability practices, and striving towards building and maintaining community trust and support. I have every confidence that our people will achieve this.



**B E MATTHEWS**  
**COMMISSIONER OF POLICE**

29 August 2003

# SENIOR MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

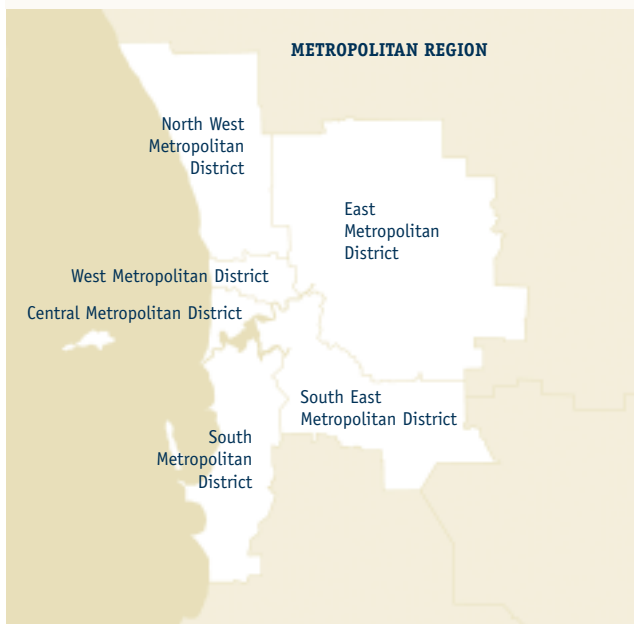
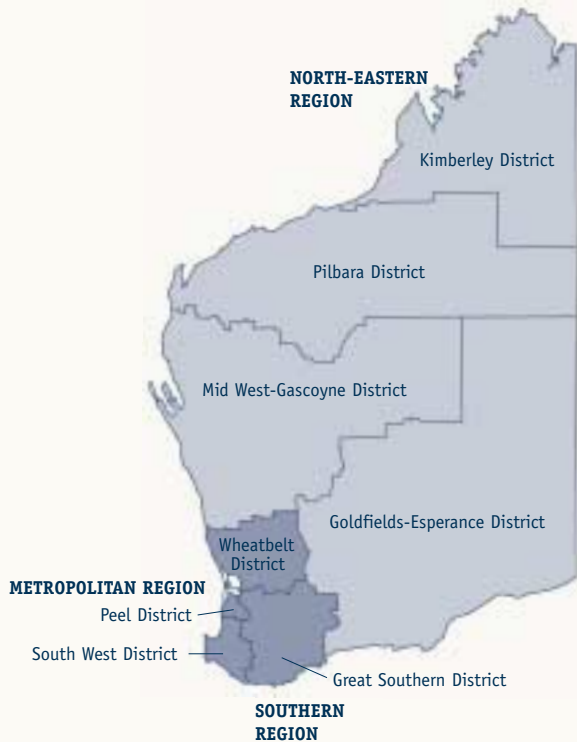


## Notes:

- (a) Deputy Commissioner K. Porter retired in October 2002. The position of Deputy Commissioner Administration is subject to review.
- (b) Superintendent I. Johnson has been acting Assistant Commissioner, Strategic and Corporate Development for the majority of the year.
- (c) Mr J. Frame transferred from the Police Service in February 2003. Mr M. Bowler has been acting Director, Human Resources since that date.
- (d) Ms L. Byrne resigned from the Police Service in May 2003. Ms C. Condemni has been acting Director, Media and Public Affairs since that date.

# POLICING WESTERN AUSTRALIA

The Western Australia Police Service (Police Service) provides policing services to the community through a regional structure comprising 3 regions, 14 districts and 157 police stations. This regional structure is complemented by 2 specialist operational support portfolios - Crime Investigation and Intelligence Services, and Traffic and Operations Support.



## Metropolitan Region

Assistant Commissioner Tim Atherton APM

Districts:	Central	East
	North West	South
	South East	West
Area in square kilometres	4,481	
Population	1,401,739	
Number of sworn officers	2,156	
Number of unsworn personnel	151	
Ratio of police to population	1:650	
Number of Police Stations	41	

## Southern Region

Commander Daryl Balchin APM

Districts:	Great Southern	Peel
	South West	Wheatbelt
Area in square kilometres	193,214	
Population	335,181	
Number of sworn officers	636	
Number of unsworn personnel	79	
Ratio of police to population	1:527	
Number of Police Stations	65	

## North-Eastern Region

Commander Murray Lampard

Districts:	Goldfields-Esperance	Kimberley
	Mid West-Gascoyne	Pilbara
Area in square kilometres	2,334,788	
Population	190,402	
Number of sworn officers	691	
Number of unsworn personnel	61	
Ratio of police to population	1:276	
Number of Police Stations	51	

## Traffic and Operations Support

Assistant Commissioner John Standing APM

Number of sworn officers	554
Number of unsworn personnel	275

## Crime Investigation and Intelligence Services

Assistant Commissioner Mel Hay APM

Number of sworn officers	525
Number of unsworn personnel	168

**Note:** Area and preliminary Estimated Resident Population as at 30 June 2002 obtained from the Australian Bureau of Statistics publication Regional Population Growth 2001-02 (ABS Cat. No. 3218.0).

## 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 2002-03

- The number of reported offences against the person was 23,542, representing an increase of two per cent (384 offences) on the previous year.
- The number of reported property offences was 226,473, representing a one per cent (-3,081 offences) decrease on the previous year.
- The proportion of the community who felt safe at home alone during the day was 88 per cent. The proportion feeling safe at home alone after dark was 73 per cent.
- The proportion of the community who felt safe walking or jogging alone during the day was 85 per cent. The proportion feeling safe walking or jogging alone after dark was 38 per cent.
- The proportion of the community who felt safe travelling on public transport during the day was 60 per cent. The proportion feeling safe travelling on public transport after dark was 18 per cent.
- Utilised intelligence-led policing methods to identify crime patterns, resulting in significant reductions in burglary, motor vehicle theft and drugs in some districts.

- Formalised Tasking and Co-ordination Groups to address crime issues, through intelligence-led policing methods such as targeting hotspots and recidivist offenders, and the use of forensic resources.
- Established Domestic Violence Programs in conjunction with other agencies to reduce offences and to generate awareness that domestic violence will not be tolerated.
- Implemented youth initiatives with other government agencies to reduce at-risk offenders.
- Managed the State's Disaster Victim Identification (DVI) response to the Bali bombing incident and provided a DVI team response totalling fifteen forensic officers throughout the operation.

### FOCUS FOR 2003-04

- Address priority crime prevention areas identified by the community.
- Implement proactive initiatives to maintain open dialogue between police and diverse community groups.
- Ensure the implementation of the Government's commitment to the Gordon Inquiry.
- Support a co-ordinated and integrated approach to community safety.
- Progress the implementation of the Family and Domestic Violence Program.
- Develop a strategic policy position on young people, family and domestic violence and indigenous issues.
- Proactively implement media strategies to highlight the achievements of the Police Service.
- Understand and manage the community's perceptions of crime and fear of crime.
- Promote community awareness of the programs and services offered by the agency.
- Maintain a high level of preparedness and capacity to respond to emergencies.
- Assess terrorism and possible community unrest.





## ROAD SAFETY

### Road-users behave safely

#### OBJECTIVES

- Reduce fatal and serious road crashes.
- Reduce the number of drivers behaving unsafely.
- Link traffic management and road safety enforcement with wider police responsibility in community safety and crime management.

#### KEY RESULTS FOR 2002-03

- The number of fatal road crashes per 100,000 registered motor vehicles, where drink-driving was a major contributing factor was the lowest for at least five years, decreasing from 2.9 in 2001 to 1.9 in 2002.
- The number of fatal road crashes per 100,000 registered motor vehicles, where excessive speed was a major contributing factor increased from 2.2 in 2001 to 3.2 in 2002.
- In 2002-03, 20,766,276 vehicles were monitored for speeding by speed cameras. About 15 per cent of these vehicles exceeded the posted speed limit, the lowest percentage since at least 1998-99.
- In 2002-03, 1,003,303 drivers were breath-tested resulting in 14,325 charges for drink-driving offences (1.4 per cent of drivers tested).

- Contributed to the development of the State Road Safety Strategy 2002-07 and supporting action plans and key performance indicators in conjunction with other key road safety stakeholders.
- Conducted ongoing proactive traffic campaigns and targeted patrols incorporating vehicle stops in crime hotspots, with a view to apprehending persons involved in criminal activity.
- Implemented traffic management and road safety campaigns based on intelligence, to provide a highly visible police presence on the main arterial highways and target speed, fatigue, drink-driving and seatbelt compliance.
- Expanded driver education programs delivered to schools and other youth groups.

#### FOCUS FOR 2003-04

- Support Statewide and National Road Safety strategies.
- Identify road safety trends and issues.
- Work in partnership with the community to improve road safety behaviour.
- Evaluate the role, purpose and contribution of interagency partnerships.
- Apply intelligence-led policing to traffic management and road safety enforcement.
- Ensure random breath-testing operations are used as quality traffic stops.
- Increase the level of police visibility.



# OVERVIEW

## 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 2002-03

- Average time taken to respond to urgent calls for assistance in the metropolitan area from call received to arrival at scene was nine minutes for priority 1-2 calls and 20 minutes for priority 3 calls.
- The proportion of the community who were satisfied with the job the Police Service was doing in responding to calls for assistance was 81 per cent.
- A clearance rate of around 82 per cent was achieved for offences against the person.
- A clearance rate of around 20 per cent was achieved for offences against property.
- Around 89 per cent of matters placed before the courts by the Police Service resulted in a plea of guilty before trial.
- Established Incident Management Units within districts to

provide a 24-hour service for co-ordination of responses and to ensure sufficient staffing levels during peak times.

- Conducted a number of specific operations and targeted recidivist offenders.
- Implemented the DNA Back Capture Project to identify suspects from both historic and current crime-scene samples.
- Continued to promote the management of intelligence sharing across the Police Service, including state and national information holdings.
- Continued to enhance brief preparation and prosecution techniques across the State.

### FOCUS FOR 2003-04

- Improve the quality and timeliness of response.
- Harness intelligence to target offenders.
- Develop and maintain strategic and local partnerships.
- Develop and implement the Domestic Violence and Child Protection Program.
- Adopt an intelligence-led approach to detecting and investigating crime.
- Assess and monitor quality investigations.
- Realise the benefits from DNA, Frontline Incident Management System, Insight, National Automated Fingerprint Identification System and other intelligence sources.
- Improve the quality of prosecution briefs.
- Analyse unsuccessful prosecutions to improve procedures.





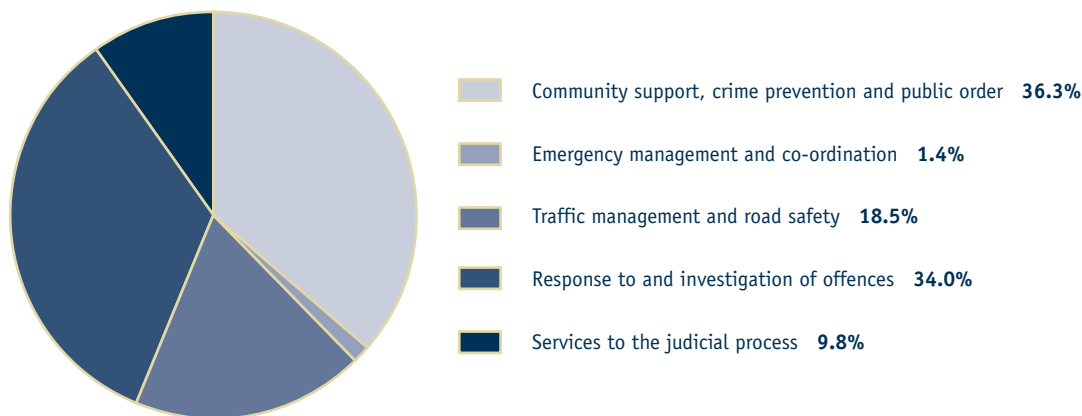
## SATISFACTION WITH THE POLICE SERVICE

- The proportion of the WA community satisfied or very satisfied with services provided by the police was 65 per cent. The equivalent figure for Australia was 73 per cent.
- The proportion of the WA community satisfied or very satisfied with the services received during their most recent contact with police (within the last twelve months) was 80 per cent. The equivalent figure for Australia was 82 per cent.

### 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"> <li>• Community support, crime prevention and public order</li> <li>• Emergency management and co-ordination</li> </ul>
	Road-users behave safely	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Traffic management and road safety</li> </ul>
	A response to crime that brings offenders before the justice system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Response to and investigation of offences</li> <li>• Services to the judicial process</li> </ul>

### Percentage of Total Resource Effort Directed to Outputs in 2002-03



# OVERVIEW

## RESOURCES

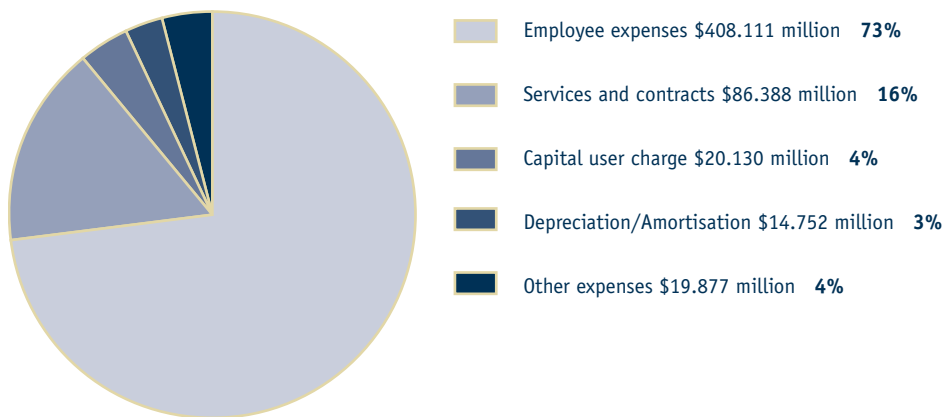
The total cost of providing policing services to the community of Western Australia in 2002-03 was \$549 million. This represents an increase of around six per cent on the 2001-02 total cost of service of \$518 million. The items primarily contributing to the increase were employee-related expenses of \$21 million, depreciation of \$4.7 million and \$3.6 million for information technology projects. A breakdown of expenses is shown below.

### Significant Expenses in 2002-03

Expense	\$'000
<b>Employee expenses</b>	
Salaries and wages	296,525
Leave expenses	45,412
Superannuation	40,260
Employee housing	12,469
<b>Services and Contracts</b>	
Rental, leases and hire	16,973
Repairs and maintenance	13,035
Insurances and licences	7,338
Communication costs	6,753
Electricity, water and rates	4,749
Other services and contracts	31,162
<b>Depreciation</b>	
Office and Computing Equipment	7,188
Buildings	4,729

- The approved average staffing level for sworn officers in 2002-03 was 4,945 compared with 4,921 in 2001-02.
- The approved average staffing level for unsworn personnel in 2002-03 was 1,042 compared with 1,045 in 2001-02.

### Breakdown of Total Cost of Service by Expense Category in 2002-03



## 150 YEARS OF POLICE SERVICE

This year marks 150 years of police service to the community of Western Australia.

Policing in Western Australia began with the founding of the Colony in 1829 when Governor Stirling appointed a few part-time Constables to maintain public order in Perth and Fremantle. A troop of Mounted Police was formed in 1834 and other types of police were added as the needs of the Colony changed, particularly after the introduction of convicts. The Colony's Legislative Council passed a Police Ordinance in 1849 that outlined police powers and responsibilities. An organised Police Force was formally established in 1853, when a Chief of Police was appointed and a Code of Rules published outlining an administrative structure.

In 1861, a second and expanded Police Ordinance was passed to clarify the chain of command, the powers and responsibilities of members and the various offences they had to deal with. In that year, the Police Force consisted of about 75 commissioned officers and men. The extent of police jurisdiction expanded with the State, and by the time the *Police Act 1892* was passed (still largely in force), the number of members had increased three-fold. Until the era of Commissioner Robert Connell, who took the reins in 1912, the management of the police was largely in the hands of colonial gentry, former military men and public servants.

During his 21-year term as Chief of Police, Robert Connell introduced a number of major reforms that have shaped the structure of the Police Force. The changing of the organisation's name to the Western Australia Police Service came in 1994 and the present Commissioner, Barry Matthews, is the first Chief of Police appointed directly from another country since 1867. The structure and administrative style of the Police Service is now in the middle of a reform program, as far-reaching as that of the Connell era.

To help commemorate this historic occasion, a book entitled *Protect and Serve: a history of policing in Western Australia* was released. The book was researched and written by Mr Peter Conole, an unsworn member of the Police Service.



## A PLANNED APPROACH

The Police Service's Annual Business Plan (ABP), developed each year by the Senior Management Group, provides a framework for the development of overall priorities upon which to focus agency effort.

The priorities within the ABP are the stepping-stones that progress the intentions of our Strategic Plan 2001-2006.

Each year, regions and portfolios also develop their own plans that reflect their local community needs. These plans provide for a local problem-solving approach that fits within the framework of the ABP, which in turn reflects the Strategic Plan.

Another essential part of this planning cycle is the OPR. This reporting model is now well established and provides a framework for measuring and monitoring of progress of regions and portfolios towards achieving corporate outcomes and objectives detailed in each year's ABP.

Highlights of the initiatives reported through the OPR are identified within the Annual Report. The Report is separated into two sections providing information about the Police Service's initiatives and achievements to meet the primary outcomes of Community Safety, Road Safety, and Crime and Justice, and another, providing the performance report and financial statements.



# COMMUNITY SAFETY

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

The Police Service provides a 24-hour service that responds to the community's needs for support, crime prevention and public order. This service is multi-faceted, involving targeted community patrols, responding to general calls for assistance and the co-ordination of public safety for major events and emergency management.

Crime prevention is fundamental in achieving the Community Safety outcome. The agency takes a leading role in influencing and encouraging other agencies as well as the community, to participate in crime prevention strategies.

The Police Service places a strong focus on reducing opportunities to commit crime through community education programs and through targeting priority crime areas and repeat offenders. Its approach to crime prevention impacts greatly on the way in which services are delivered, and the level of community confidence and satisfaction with policing services.

## KEY PRIORITIES FOR 2002-03

- Addressing areas that the local community identified as a priority.
- Targeting situations (offences or repeat offenders) based on intelligence.

- Involving the community in safety and security issues through joint problem-solving approaches and community education.
- Developing a range of initiatives to decrease the likelihood of incidents occurring or re-occurring.
- Addressing repeat victimisation in family violence.
- Deterring young people from criminal behaviour and safety for seniors.
- Marketing the work of the Police Service by informing the public of crime trends and positive outcomes from policing and local initiatives.
- Maintaining a high level of preparedness to deal with disasters and emergencies, including emergency management plans, exercises and training.

## SIGNIFICANT ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 2002-03

- Utilised intelligence-led policing methods to identify crime patterns, resulting in significant reductions in burglary, motor vehicle theft and drugs in some districts.
- Formalised Tasking and Co-ordination Groups to address crime issues, through intelligence-led policing methods such as targeting hotspots and recidivist offenders, and the use of forensic resources.
- Established Domestic Violence Programs in conjunction with other agencies, to reduce offences and to generate awareness that domestic violence will not be tolerated.



- Restructured the Crime Prevention and Community Support Division to facilitate the multi-skilling of all crime prevention officers, in order to expand their capability to respond to domestic violence and family issues.
- Implemented youth initiatives with other government agencies to reduce at-risk offenders.
- Established the Building Bridges Program to identify and deter offenders within local Aboriginal communities.
- Managed the State's Disaster Victim Identification (DVI) response to the Bali bombing incident and provided a DVI team-response totalling fifteen forensic officers throughout the operation.
- Reviewed and amended emergency management plans, including regular incident debriefs to ensure plans were up to date.
- Conducted a national counter-terrorist training exercise, under the auspices of the National Counter-Terrorism Committee (NCTC), to test the response to a major terrorist incident in this State.
- Liaised with at-risk industries providing advice and input statewide.
- Formed a working partnership with the security management of the US Naval Command to provide support during Sea Swap activities.

### OVERALL RESULTS FOR 2002-03

- A total of 267,238 selected offences were detected and/or reported to police, representing a decrease of one per cent (-3,833 offences) when compared with 2001-02.
- The number of reported offences against the person was 23,542, representing an increase of two per cent (384 offences) on the previous year. This included increases in reported robbery (13 per cent) and assault (one per cent), but decreases in reported homicide (20 per cent - from 66 to 53) and sexual assault (less than one per cent).

- The number of reported property offences was 226,473, representing a one per cent (-3,081 offences) decrease on the previous year. This included decreases in reported motor vehicle theft (13 per cent) and reported burglary (one per cent), but increases in theft (one per cent) and property damage (nine per cent).
- The number of reported other selected offences (drug and breach of restraining order) was 17,223, representing a decrease of six per cent on the previous year.
- The perceived level of safety when home alone during the day increased compared to the previous year. The proportion of the community who felt safe at home alone during the day was 88 per cent. The proportion feeling safe at home alone after dark was 73 per cent.
- The perceived level of safety when walking or jogging during the day and after dark increased compared to the previous year. The proportion of the community who felt safe walking or jogging during the day was 85 per cent. The proportion feeling safe walking or jogging alone after dark was 38 per cent.
- The proportion of the community who felt safe travelling on public transport during the day was 60 per cent. The proportion feeling safe travelling on public transport after dark was 18 per cent.
- The proportion of the community who were satisfied with the job the Police Service was doing in dealing with public order problems was 45 per cent.
- The proportion of the community who were satisfied with the job the Police Service is doing in supporting community programs was 74 per cent.
- Of the general calls for assistance (not including 000 calls) received, 85 per cent were answered within 20 seconds.

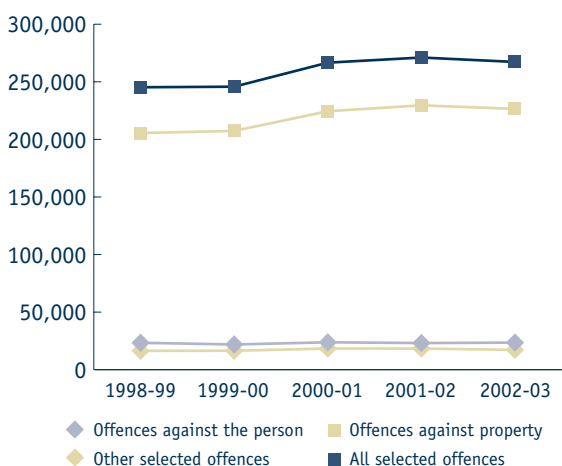
### INITIATIVES IMPLEMENTED IN 2002-03

#### REDUCING THE LEVEL OF OFFENDING

##### Anti-social Behaviour

Operation Scarborough Beachfront 2002 was instigated in the West Metropolitan District to monitor New Year's Eve celebrations at Scarborough Beach. In recent times, celebrations have been spoiled by anti-social behaviour, fuelled by excessive alcohol consumption. This situation raised a number of issues, particularly the problems caused for residents and local businesses in the vicinity, and the vulnerability of young people attending the celebrations.

Reported offences 1998-99 to 2002-03



# COMMUNITY SAFETY

In partnership with a number of agencies, stakeholders and the community, an Emergency Risk Management assessment was undertaken and strategies for mitigating identified risks were developed and implemented throughout the operation. Prior to conducting the operation, police liaised with all stakeholders and marketed the strategy to the wider community to raise awareness and gain their co-operation. A key message to the community was the need for parents to share responsibility for their children's welfare and conduct.

During the operation, police and staff from stakeholder organisations were appropriately deployed. Volunteers also assisted with welfare issues, and a recovery tent was available for people affected by alcohol or drug-abuse. As a result of this initiative there were only minor incidents of anti-social behaviour, significantly lower than previous years.

Operation Alliance was formed in January 2003 to combat the

incidence of anti-social behaviour in the Geraldton Central Business District (CBD). During a time when Geraldton is undergoing major development, the Chamber of Commerce and the City Council raised concerns about the potential impact of anti-social behaviour on future progress. A joint approach needed to be taken to change community perception that the Geraldton CBD was unsafe.

Joint patrols between police, community patrollers and Shire Rangers were undertaken to ensure a proactive presence at peak trading times in hot spots, that is, areas identified as higher risk through analysis of tasking patterns and offence statistics. The patrols are based on a structured action plan in which the patrollers visit business managers to promote their presence and interact with the public to give them a sense of security.

Although primarily proactive, the patrols can address anti-social behaviour problems quickly and firmly.

## Party Safe

While the Police Service acknowledges that parties are an Australian way of life and a popular way to celebrate various special occasions, there has been a growing cause for concern about the increased incidences of public disturbances at parties. Party Safe is a program providing information to both party hosts and police, to help minimise the risk of parties being ruined by intoxicated guests, gatecrashers, neighbourhood disturbances and ensuring parties are conducted in a safe and lawful manner.

Party Safe was developed from a Victoria Police model and adapted in consultation with the Health Department, Healthway and the Liquor Industry Council of WA. Information contained in the program covers the following topics.

Hosting a party	Additional strategies	Standard drinks
Party layout	Polydrug use	Drink spiking
Alcohol and parties	Alcohol and the law	Gatecrashers
Making decisions-Parents/Hosts	Liquor licensing	Noisy parties

Party hosts are encouraged to register parties at their local police station and upon registering are provided with the Party Safe book. The book has a detachable Party Safe poster, which may be displayed at the entrance to party premises informing guests and prospective gatecrashers that their party is a Safe Party and registered with the Police Service.

## Personnel Profile



### Lisa Gardiner SENIOR CONSTABLE

Lisa joined the Police Service in October 1985, and since then has served in a number of general duties locations, both metropolitan and country. In January 2002, Lisa was appointed to the position of Peel Crime Prevention Officer for Pinjarra. Additionally, she currently fulfils the roles of School Based and Family and Domestic Violence Officer.

One of her first tasks was to establish community policing services within the shires of Waroona, Boddington, Murray and Serpentine-Jarrahdale and she has been instrumental in the creation of a Community Resource Centre in Pinjarra. Lisa was also instrumental in establishing Roadwise committees in all shires and Safer WA committees in three local districts.

Lisa's work has a strong focus on bringing key external agencies together to address community safety and youth support issues in local areas. This is evidenced by several projects currently underway including establishing youth centres in the Boddington and Waroona areas in partnership.

Lisa believes that her current duties are a vital part of mainstream police work and affords her the opportunity to interact with the community to address their concerns.



This ongoing operation has reduced the incidence of offending in shopping arcades and has received positive feedback from alliance partners. Operation Alliance is also acting as a catalyst for other initiatives being developed and implemented in the city.

### Family and Domestic Violence

Data indicate that in the metropolitan area, the greatest incidence of offending related to family and domestic violence occurs in the South-eastern corridor. Taking a holistic approach to family and domestic violence, South East Metropolitan Police District has formed alliances with the Department for Community Development (DCD) and the Armadale Domestic Violence Intervention Project (ADVIP). These agencies and police personnel are working together on a daily basis to address the needs of victims and offenders, as a means of addressing family and domestic violence issues and working towards reducing the incidence of violent behaviour within families and other relationships.

The District's Domestic Violence Officers are co-located with DCD. This assists with the sharing of experiences and in understanding the associated issues. It also allows for the joint development of strategies and initiatives to address family and domestic violence in the local community. Domestic Violence Incident reports are analysed and where there have been at least two incidents, the victim is contacted and the families are referenced on information systems.

In a family and domestic violence situation, DCD officers attend with police to look after the needs of the women and children. Officers are also assisted by ADVIP and Nardine Wimmings Refuge, who provide support to the women and children should they have to leave their home. The offender is generally dealt with by the local police. Where no charges are laid, the Domestic Violence Unit has had success in placing offenders in the Breathing Space Centre, which provides a 13-week residential program to perpetrators of family and domestic violence. These programs are utilised in an attempt to stop further violence in the family.

### Burglary

Over a period of 12 months, recidivist offenders had been responsible for a large percentage of burglaries and thefts in Albany. Commonly, these offences were being committed at night on both domestic and commercial premises.

In 2003, the Albany Target Offender Group (formerly the Burglary Reduction Team) was formed. Although the main goal of the Group is targeting recidivist offenders in Albany, it is also responsible for other tasks such as: responses to high-risk situations; executing search warrants; and assisting with major investigations into serious crime. Outcomes for the year were very positive, and although not all burglary offences were cleared, members of a key group of offenders in Albany were arrested and charged for a series of burglaries.

During the year, the Albany Target Offender Group arrested 33 serious repeat offenders with 144 offences (including some offences other than burglaries) committed in Albany and surrounding areas. As a result of this, a clearance rate for burglaries of 27 per cent was achieved.

Burglary is also of concern in the Peel District. Local businesses are not exempt from the incidence of burglary. Although there appears to be a decline in the number of commercial burglaries within Mandurah, apathy still existed and there are indications that business proprietors were failing to adequately secure their premises.

The Mandurah Safer WA Committee, in conjunction with police, identified a need to address this particular concern. As a result, a Burglary Working Party was formed, comprising representatives from a number of key agencies including the City of Mandurah, Department of Education and Training, Department of Justice, DCD and officers from the Peel District.

The Working Party developed a burglary package to be delivered to businesses within Mandurah. This provides simple crime prevention strategies for proprietors to adapt to their respective workplaces.

## Personnel Profile



### George Loverock INSPECTOR

George joined the Police Service in 1977 and after graduating from the Police Academy served five years in general duties policing, before becoming a Detective in 1982. In his 26 years of service, he has been posted to a variety of metropolitan and country locations, and has had the opportunity to work on a number of major investigations during his time as a Detective.

Since taking the role of Assistant District Officer in South West District in June 1999, his focus has been on creating a team environment that encourages staff to be proud to serve in the district. George is actively re-establishing the important role that Senior Sergeants and Sergeants play, as he believes they are the major decision-makers within the district.

George is committed to the view that the most powerful tool in policing a district is a visual police presence. This has enabled the South West District to reassure the community that the district is safe, and that police are deterring anti-social behaviour, criminal activity and reducing road trauma. He encourages staff to challenge the status quo of contemporary policing methods, a strategy that has had a positive effect on their professional development and created the opportunity to deliver improved policing services to the South West community.

# COMMUNITY SAFETY

To date, approximately 1,500 burglary packages have been delivered to businesses and have been very well received. A number of proprietors have indicated that they found the package particularly useful in identifying areas of security that needed further attention.

## DETERRING COMMUNITY MEMBERS FROM OFFENDING LIFESTYLES

The Community Services Review Project was instigated to identify how the Police Service could improve the delivery of community services and crime prevention functions. The Review contained recommendations regarding:

- a strategic focus that integrates with Safer WA strategies;
- an appropriate service delivery model;
- functions that need to be undertaken in the provision of community services; and
- appropriate structures and processes to enable community services to be delivered.

As a result of the Review, implementation plans have been developed that detail the steps required for improving delivery of community services and adopting a new approach to crime prevention throughout the State. The implementation plans have the main themes of developing a corporate approach where crime prevention is an integral part of policing, rather than a separate specialist role; and providing appropriate support to assist all areas within the Police Service to address crime prevention issues. Implementation of the Review recommendations involves significant cultural change and accordingly will be implemented over an extended period. However, given its importance a number of issues will be addressed within 12 months.

### Young People

One important recommendation identified by the Community Services Review Project was the need for an evaluation of the three major youth programs of the Police Service: the Federation of Western Australian Police and Citizens Youth Clubs Inc. (PCYC); the Blue Light Association of Western Australia Inc.; and the Western Australia Police Rangers. These programs for young people were reviewed to determine if they were contributing effectively towards identified crime prevention outcomes.

The evaluation included consultation with internal and external stakeholders to establish the effectiveness of current managerial practices (financial management, facility management, risk management, program/project management). The review also considered the expertise of personnel involved in these programs and looked for evidence of any duplication with other non-Police Service programs for young people. It sought to explore the potential for any strategic partnerships with other similar programs.

The evaluation found that there were a number of areas where Police Service programs for young people were duplicating services already available at a local level, and which predominantly involved recreation activities for those youth involved in structured sporting events. A number of recommendations that aim to create initiatives designed for the delivery of contemporary and quality crime prevention programs for young people resulted.

At a local level, the Kensington Police and Citizens' Youth Club (KPCYC) programs are aligned with the current Police Service Crime Prevention Strategy aimed at reducing the opportunity for young people to commit crime, and provide a focal point with police.

Broadly, the mandate for KPCYC programs is to provide a crime prevention focus in the South-east metropolitan corridor. The programs aim to: establish local level partnerships involving work with offenders and at-risk young people to reduce crime and unemployment rates; foster positive police-youth relations; focus on harm reduction and alcohol and drug abuse in the workplace, home and school and build self-esteem.

Programs are centred on accredited competency-based training in automotive, retail, or sport and recreation fields. They provide learning and life-skill programs such as driver education, literacy and numeracy skills, alcohol and drug harm-reduction, accredited first aid and recreation (including outdoor adventure-based). The programs also include thrill-seeking and special-interest components such as vintage-vehicle restoration and rally cars. In this regard, they provide a holistic package in which courses are delivered in a flexible, non-threatening environment that encourages learning, peer support, self-responsibility, teamwork and harm minimisation.

The KPCYC works collaboratively with a number of key stakeholders to maximise outcomes, oversee client welfare and ensure that appropriate safety nets exist. It has been successful in placing many clients who have previously had histories of offending, long-term unemployment or difficulties with the school-to-work transition into apprenticeships and traineeships.



Operation Manchester United was implemented in Merredin to address the issue of damage, stealing and graffiti offences being committed by young people, due to boredom. There was an identified need for a mentoring and supervision strategy for young people from dysfunctional homes, who were often the victim of substance abuse and family and domestic violence. These young people were wandering the streets and committing offences, particularly shoplifting offences.

This initiative took advantage of the growing popularity of soccer, with Merredin police organising regular coaching sessions for approximately thirty young people aged between 8 and 14 years, many from dysfunctional homes and some of whom have been involved in petty crime in the past. The officers also organised games between the young people, police and teachers.

As a result of this initiative there has been a decrease in anti-social behaviour by the target age group in Merredin. Providing the young people with supervision and mentoring after school hours, they are able to associate with police in an approachable and non-threatening environment. The involvement of police in this initiative has also resulted in increased participation of parents in their children's activities.

#### **Drug and alcohol awareness**

Drug and alcohol issues continually dominate our communities and are the subject of numerous ongoing public debate and media exposure throughout the State. The social and economic cost of drug problems have been the subject of much community concern. It is widely agreed that if the misuse of drugs can be prevented there will be a dramatic reduction in crime and the suffering caused to drug-users, their parents and families.

It has been identified that no single group or organisation can tackle the alcohol and drug issues alone, however, communities working in partnership can make a real difference. The Police Service continues to place an emphasis on the delivery of quality drug-awareness education sessions to local parent and community groups. These sessions are designed to educate and better empower parents and the community, providing them with practical and informed strategies for preventing young people from becoming involved with alcohol and other drug substances.

Diversionsary strategies and policies, such as the Cannabis Cautioning System, have been developed. These diversionsary strategies will involve the provision of counselling and referrals by service providers, including Community Drug Service Teams. They are seen as a significant move towards reducing the harm associated with cannabis use and allow police the opportunity of early intervention.

The Police Service maintains a progressive approach to managing the implementation of drug diversion in partnership with other government agencies. These strategies and policies

are seen as a proactive approach in working towards reducing the harmful effects associated with alcohol and drug issues. The Police Service Alcohol and Drug Action Plan 2002-2005 details initiatives for reducing the supply of illicit drugs and the illegal supply of alcohol. It provides the direction for interaction with other government agencies in providing a more holistic approach to the problems associated with alcohol and drugs.

#### **IMPROVING THE COMMUNITY'S PERCEPTION OF SAFETY**

##### **Seniors**

There is a perception among many seniors that they will become victims of crime. It is important that seniors know they are amongst the least likely age group to be affected by the incidence of crime. Seniors often feel vulnerable and frightened, resulting in a reduced quality of life and a less independent lifestyle.

A Seniors Safety Program was developed by officers from the Peel District aimed at providing all types of safety information to seniors by way of a series of workshops. The concept behind the workshops was to provide an appropriate forum in which seniors could play an active role in increasing their level of personal safety.

The workshops offer practical and reassuring information with the intention of reducing the fear felt amongst the elderly. Workshops are conducted on many topics covering all aspects of safety, including personal safety, home security and offender identification. Numerous workshops have been delivered and feedback received from those in attendance has been positive.

##### **Aboriginal people**

The North West Metropolitan District implemented the Building Bridges Program to improve communication with the local Aboriginal community.

Part of the program was the beautification of a local Aboriginal camp to make the area more attractive to the general public. With the permission of Elders from the camp, and in partnership with the local business community, the improvements included:

- removal of wrecked vehicles from the camp, with some being sold for spare parts to obtain a cash flow for the community;



# COMMUNITY SAFETY

- laying of lawn in the front car park; and
- general clean-up of the camp.

In collaboration with the Elders, it is intended to establish displays of Aboriginal culture, Aboriginal music and artworks on the site each weekend. These will be open to the general public, and will serve to remove the stigma surrounding the camp. Through this initiative the residents of the camp will be able to obtain some remuneration for their efforts and interact with the broader community. The Program also encompasses Career Expos for young people, as well as a driver-education scheme to assist Aboriginal people to obtain a driver's licence.

A further initiative of the Program is to provide support to Aboriginal families who have relocated to the area. It became evident that these families had no means of transport and were unfamiliar with their new surroundings. Officers from the district make contact with these families and offer assistance to help them become familiar with their new neighbourhood and provide information regarding public transport and other facilities.

### Implementation of recommendations of the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody

It is a requirement under Recommendation 85, Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody to report on the number of persons detained for drunkenness. The number of persons detained in Police lock-ups for drunkenness has decreased by 41 per cent from 4,043 in 1998-99 to 2,372 in 2002-03. The number of persons detained in sobering-up shelters has increased by 30 per cent from 15,842 in 1998-99 to 20,622 in 2002-03.

### Persons Detained for Drunkenness - Western Australia

Detained	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Sobering-up shelters	15,842	17,431	16,565	18,237	20,622
Police lock-ups	4,043	3,212	3,547	2,518	2,372
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,885</b>	<b>20,643</b>	<b>20,112</b>	<b>20,755</b>	<b>22,994</b>

Source: Drug and Alcohol Office

### MANAGEMENT AND CO-ORDINATION OF EMERGENCY RESPONSE

The Police Service develops plans to mitigate emergencies and large-scale incidents. It also provides support and advice at the scene or in support of such incidents. Emergency management involves the effective co-ordination of resources, frequently working closely with other key agencies, and continually identifying and implementing best practice. A program called WESTPLANS responds to the emergency management challenge, addressing and reviewing strategies for the management of emergencies such as air crashes, visits of nuclear-powered warships, land and marine search and rescue and space debris re-entry.

During 2002, the Airport Emergency Plan was reviewed. This plan details management roles, responsibilities, strategies, systems and arrangements to respond to an emergency involving an aircraft and/or airport facility. A State-level exercise requiring multi-agency response was planned and exercised during the year. Enhanced communication strategies were introduced to reflect emerging trends since September 11 and the Bali Bombing. Strategies were also implemented addressing chemical, biological and radiological risks. As a result of the Airport Emergency Plan and accompanying training, the community can be confident that any response to an air-transport emergency will be effective and well co-ordinated.

The Kwinana industrial area has been the State's prime, heavy-industrial precinct for many years. With the upgrade of PC COPS (Police Community Combined Operational Phone System) from a metropolitan-based to a whole-of-state system, it was

## Personnel Profile



### Frank Raab CONSTABLE

Frank is an experienced search and rescue co-ordinator and a highly respected team member of the Emergency Operations Unit (EOU). He is well respected by police and external agencies throughout the State for his emergency management expertise. His extensive knowledge in relation to aviation search and rescue was accumulated whilst employed with Airservices Australia.

When Frank was recruited by the Police Service in 1994 to assist with emergency management, there was minimal training and his main role focused on training staff in relation to the police response to hazardous material. He led the EOU team in the development of accredited training in marine and land search and rescue. He was able to use his expertise to develop search and rescue training and procedures for aircraft emergencies within the State.

The role of the EOU has significantly increased in recent years, to ensure that the Police Service has the capability to effectively undertake its emergency operational and management responsibilities. There is now a greater understanding and recognition of the importance of emergency management plans and regular training support to exercise those policies and procedures. In consultation with other agencies, the EOU constantly reviews and updates those plans to ensure the community of Western Australia receives world best-practice when dealing with the management of emergencies.

identified that the Kwinana industrial area did not have an effective alert capability for a hazardous situation or a major safety incident. Of major concern was a hazardous chemical emergency where the public could not be quickly alerted.

The Kwinana Industries Council had been a strong supporter of the PC COPS program since its inception. It was a natural step in the evolution of the system that it would be integrated into the industrial area to assist in times of an emergency and to warn the public of a potentially hazardous situation.

The Police Service and the Kwinana Industries Council are working together in the Kwinana area to use this emergency communications system in the event of an industrial incident. It enables Council members, Police Service and Fire and Emergency Services, to quickly alert people in nearby industries and communities by telephone in an event of an emergency and to advise them on steps to take in such an event.

During January 2003, the American Naval ship USS Fletcher arrived in Fremantle for the purpose of changing the ship's crew in the inaugural Operation Sea Swap. In the time leading up to the war in Iraq, Operation Sea Swap provided a political backdrop for anti-war and anti-nuclear groups to stage protests that would be of international interest and scrutiny.

Preparation for Operation Sea Swap included extensive liaison with the Fremantle Port Authority, Australian Army, Customs, US Navy and US Naval Criminal Investigations Service, as well as the contracted stevedores. Officers from the South Metropolitan District collaborated with these groups to ensure that security in the vicinity of the visiting warship was not compromised. A strong alliance was formed with these groups providing an example of policing that was being scrutinised internationally. The success of the operation has resulted in a recommendation that similar operations be continued.

## Response to Bali terrorist attack

Terrorist bomb attacks in Paddy's Bar and the Sari Club, in Kuta, Bali on 12 October 2002 resulted in injury and death to hundreds of people. The Police Service supported the Australian response to assist Indonesian authorities with the criminal investigation and disaster victim identification. A Police Service team comprising three forensic investigators, the Chief Forensic Pathologist and a forensic odontologist were part of the first Australian contingent deployed in the Bali response.

In company with other Australian State and Federal police officers and forensic professionals, they commenced the post-mortem and ante-mortem phases of the Disaster Victim Identification. This included management of missing persons' information and property, post-mortem examination, photography and fingerprinting. Over a four-month period, a total of fifteen Police Service officers were deployed to Bali to conduct duties associated with the post-mortem, ante-mortem and reconciliation phases of the operation. Technical support was also provided to the Indonesian forensic laboratory in various aspects of the crime scene investigation.

The identification of all victims was completed four months after the incident and realised a significant partnership for the Police Service with the Australian Federal Police and Australian government and international agencies. Experience gained is contributing to the preparedness of the Police Service should any mass casualty incident occur in the future.



## Road-users behave safely

The main focus of the road safety outcome is to improve road-user behaviour. The Police Service takes a co-ordinated approach with State and National Road Safety Councils and other relevant agencies and stakeholders to develop strategies targeting factors identified as major contributors to road crashes, such as speed, alcohol, seatbelt usage and fatigue.

The activities involved to achieve this outcome include targeted traffic law enforcement, crash attendance and investigation and a range of functions that constitute traffic management. Activities such as public education and awareness programs, traffic patrols, random breath-tests and speed-enforcement operations all contribute to positively influencing road-user behaviour.

### KEY PRIORITIES FOR 2002-03

- Implementing strategies with the local community to address local issues and trends.
- Undertaking road safety education through local road safety education and supporting statewide or National Road Safety campaigns.
- Using road safety enforcement and traffic stops to support investigations and develop proactive strategies targeting offenders or offences.
- Enforcing traffic laws through strategies to monitor road-user behaviour, including quality traffic stops.
- Ensuring officers knew how traffic activities linked with, and contributed to, intelligence-gathering and the broader investigative process.

### SIGNIFICANT ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 2002-03

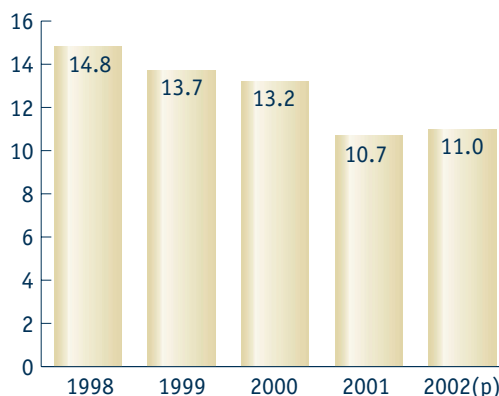
- Contributed to the development of the State Road Safety Strategy 2002-2007 and supporting action plans and key performance indicators in conjunction with other key road safety stakeholders.
- Progressed the Co-ordinated Action Plan (CAP) Speed Project, relating to the enhancement of speed-enforcement capabilities.
- Established committees to enable a more focused and co-ordinated approach to road safety, incorporating Police Service, Roadwise, the Department for Planning and Infrastructure and Main Roads Western Australia.

- Conducted ongoing proactive traffic campaigns and targeted patrols incorporating vehicle stops in crime hotspots, with a view to apprehend persons involved in criminal activity.
- Implemented traffic management and road safety campaigns based on intelligence to provide a highly visible police presence on the main arterial highways and target speed, fatigue, drink-driving and seatbelt compliance.
- Expanded driver education programs delivered to schools and other youth groups.

### OVERALL RESULTS FOR 2002-03

- In 2002, Western Australia recorded a higher number of fatal road crashes per 100,000 registered motor vehicles and fatalities per 100,000 persons compared to the previous year.

#### Number of fatal road crashes per 100,000 registered motor vehicles



(p) Preliminary figures pending the completion of all coronial inquiries.

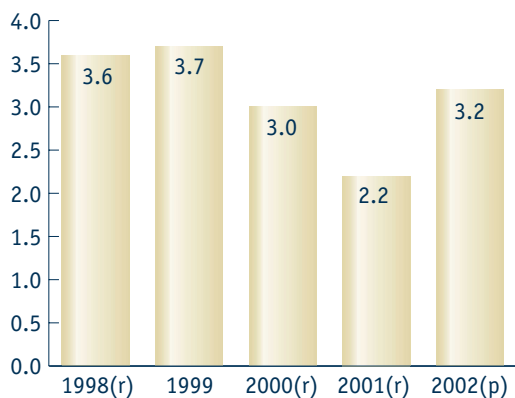
- In 2002, the number of fatal road crashes per 100,000 registered motor vehicles, where drink-driving was a major contributing factor, was the lowest for at least five years.
- In 2002, there was an increase in fatal road crashes per 100,000 registered motor vehicles where excessive speed was a major contributing factor compared to the previous year.

**Number of fatal road crashes per 100,000 registered motor vehicles where drink-driving and excessive speed were major contributing factors**

**DRINK-DRIVING**



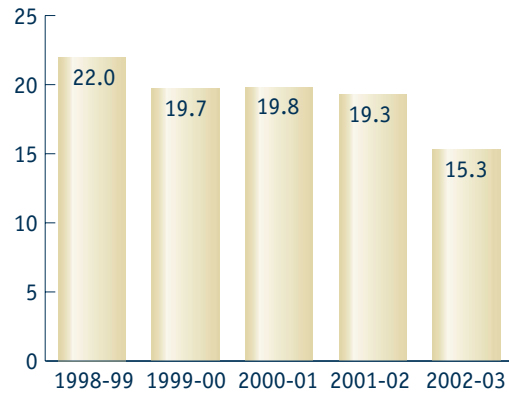
**EXCESSIVE SPEED**



(p) Preliminary figures pending the completion of all coronial inquiries.  
 (r) Figures have been revised from those shown in the previous annual report. A revision of figures for certain years reflects changes to the number of crashes due to the completion of coronial inquiries and/or the number of registered motor vehicles.

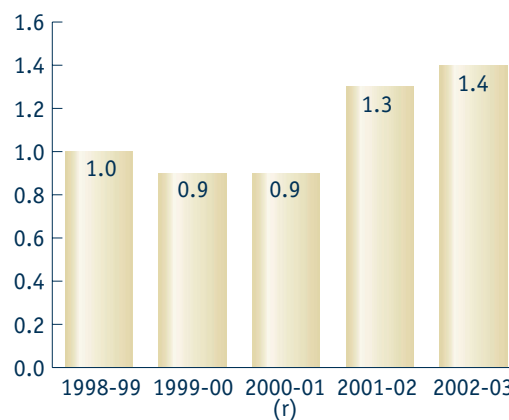
- The proportion of drivers in WA who indicated that they had driven over the speed limit by 10 kilometres per hour or more was 64 per cent.
- Speed cameras monitored 20,766,276 vehicles for speeding. About 15 per cent of these vehicles exceeded the posted speed limit, the lowest percentage since at least 1998-99.

**Percentage of vehicles monitored by speed cameras exceeding the posted speed limit 1998-99 to 2002-03**



- There were 169,130 briefs, infringements and cautions issued to drivers who were detected exceeding the speed limit, using methods of speed detection other than speed cameras.
- The proportion of drivers in WA who indicated that they had driven when they felt that they might have been over the 0.05 blood-alcohol limit was 14 per cent.
- Police breath-tested 1,003,303 drivers, resulting in 14,325 charges for drink-driving offences (1.4 per cent of drivers tested). This is the highest percentage since at least 1998-99 and can be attributed to the intelligence-led proactive targeting of locations where there is likely to be a greater incidence of drink-drivers. However, it does not necessarily indicate that more people are drinking and driving.

**Percentage of drivers tested who were charged with drink-driving offences 1998-99 to 2002-03**



(r) Revised

- The proportion of drivers in WA who indicated that they always wear a seatbelt was 90 per cent.

## INITIATIVES IMPLEMENTED IN 2002-03

### REDUCING FATAL AND SERIOUS ROAD CRASHES

#### Alcohol and Drugs

Anecdotal evidence indicates increasing incidents in which drugs are considered to be a contributing factor in crashes. There are varying estimates as to the contributory role of drugs in fatal crashes - although research suggests it could be around 6.5 per cent nationally. It is acknowledged that a combination of drugs and alcohol is producing even higher road safety risk.

A number of key problems were limiting the Police Service's ability to respond to this emerging trend. These problems included the need for contemporary legislation and improved police operational protocols. Additionally, there is currently no reliable, cost-effective and validated method available for roadside testing for drugs (other than alcohol) that can be used as evidence of driver impairment.

To examine this issue, a working group of key stakeholders was established comprising representatives from the Police Service, Office of Road Safety, Injury Research Centre of The University of Western Australia, National Drug Research Institute, Drug and Alcohol Office of the Health Department, Department for Planning and Infrastructure and the Department of Justice. The aim of the group was to investigate the extent of road safety problems caused by drug-impaired driving, and to recommend appropriate enforcement strategies based on best practice adopted nationally and internationally.

The working group completed its findings in June 2003, and these will be considered by the Road Safety Council, with recommendations to government. Key recommendations are legislative changes to include a new offence of driving while impaired by a drug, compulsory blood samples for drivers hospitalised as a result of a crash and the development of standardised and validated roadside impairment assessment tests.

The working party is optimistic that these new drug-driving enforcement and counter-measure initiatives, which are aimed at reducing the incidence of road trauma, will be endorsed. This examination highlights the gains that can be made through the collaboration of strategic partners in addressing significant and emerging road safety issues.

An issue for the Peel District was the perception by some members of the community that it was acceptable to drive while over the prescribed blood-alcohol limit, and due to their location, the chances of being apprehended were much less than drivers in the metropolitan area.

In conjunction with South Metropolitan District, South East Metropolitan District and South West District, the Southern Region's Mobile Breath-Testing Station (booze bus) was deployed at various locations throughout these districts. While these deployments included a degree of unpredictability, they incorporated highly visible locations and targeting of liquor establishments to gain maximum impact.

The deployments have resulted in 3,400 drivers being stopped for a random breath-testing in May and June 2003. From information received from members of the community, their perception of drink-driving is changing. It is expected that by continuing these types of operations, those drivers who place themselves and other road-users at risk will be apprehended.

#### Excessive Speed

The Police Service has been operating speed cameras since 1988, with an initial complement of three cameras. In 1995-96, with the provision of external funding, the Police Service increased speed camera enforcement to its current operational strength of 13 cameras. The number of vehicles passing through speed cameras has steadily risen throughout this time to over 20 million.

To combat excessive speed on Western Australian roads, the State Road Safety Strategy for Western Australia 2002-2007 requires police implement further initiatives relating to the use of speed cameras, including: increased speed camera use; supplementing the use of speed cameras in a covert approach;





an increased number of locations; and increased use of other laser and radar speed-detection equipment.

Since 1998, the Police Service has been progressing the Enhanced Traffic Enforcement Program, a whole-of-government approach to increasing the use of speed cameras and enhancing recording systems with new technologies such as on-screen digital photographs.

The Enhanced Traffic Enforcement Program is now known as the Co-ordinated Action Plan (CAP) Speed Project. Full implementation of CAP Speed is expected in July 2004. This new system will provide the Police Service with a solution that has the capacity to:

- accept digital photographic evidence;
- use one system for speed camera and on-the-spot infringements;
- provide for e-messaging between the infringement area and police stations; and
- alleviate costly and time-consuming enquiries.

New systems will also strengthen the Police Service's aim to increase speed detection equipment, and will place the agency at the forefront in Australia, in relation to information collation and data processing for traffic enforcement.

Research of crash records in the Great Southern District identified a driver-behaviour problem on Albany Highway and Great Southern Highway, especially with speeding motorists. While previous operations had been conducted, it was apparent that road-users had not altered their behaviour. To address this situation, Wagin police conducted Operation Rural Concern, concentrating on reinforcing the social unacceptability of speed and dangerous driving, between March and May 2003.

The operation also utilised staff from Boddington, Williams, Katanning, Cranbrook and Albany Police Stations and involved co-ordinated daily patrols of the Great Southern and Albany Highways. During the period, patrols on the highways were increased by 33 per cent and 24 per cent respectively, with the majority of the patrols conducted between Thursday and Sunday and Monday of long weekends.

Of the 1,818 drivers stopped, approximately 26 per cent were charged with speeding offences and 14 per cent were charged for other offences. The visible presence of police patrols on the two major highways contributed to there being only one traffic crash during the seven-week period of the operation.

## REDUCING THE NUMBER OF ROAD-USERS BEHAVING UNSAFELY

### Driver Education

The expansion of the Defensive Driving Course, designed to change driver attitudes and behaviour, involved training and marketing across the State. The course has expanded from metropolitan-only delivery to having trained officers in the Kimberley, Pilbara, Mid West-Gascoyne, South West Districts, along with the training of Aboriginal Police Liaison Officers to deliver the program to Aboriginal communities.

Officers involved in the delivery of the course have reported excellent feedback from the participants, with great demand from the community. The Defensive Driving Course is an important tool to reduce road trauma. It was extended to cater for the requirements of the juvenile justice processes in the coming year, and is being evaluated for application as a key component in pre-driver education, a sentencing option for Magistrates and a diversionary option from the court process.

Road Show, launched in August 1996, is a purpose-built semi-trailer. Inside the trailer are interactive exhibits relating to the major causal factors in road trauma. These exhibits are aimed at the four target groups: pedestrians, cyclists, pre-driver and driver, and for age groups between kindergarten to adult.

Since its launch, the Road Show has completed tours of the Kimberley, Pilbara and Goldfields-Esperance Districts, it has attended in excess of 500 schools and a variety of public events, with more than 200,000 attendees.

## Personnel Profile



### Neil Gordon SERGEANT

Neil joined the Police Service in 1984 as a Police Cadet and graduated from the Maylands Police Academy in 1986. He has served in a variety of positions in support areas and metropolitan and country locations, most recently in a supervisor position in Geraldton.

In 1995, Neil transferred to Halls Creek and it was during this four-year deployment that he became involved in the 1996 riots. In recognition of his work during this time, he was awarded a Bravery Medal. Upon promotion to Sergeant in 1999, Neil had a short stint at Perth Traffic Branch before returning to Halls Creek. A highlight of his time at Halls Creek included a key role within the community, especially at isolated locations such as the Balgo Community. His efforts have featured in the ABC television documentary Kimberley Cops. For three consecutive years Neil, in conjunction with the Office of Aboriginal Health, ran the Balgo to Yundi (Biggest) City Program, an initiative, to address the petrol-sniffing issue within the Balgo Community.

Other activities included running the Blue Light Discos monthly and the Kids in Cars driver-training program in conjunction with Roadwise. This program ran for two school terms enabling students to gain sufficient training to obtain their learner's permits.

Neil's efforts have significantly enhanced police and community relations and he looks forward to again working with remote communities in the future.

## Driver Fatigue

Operation Haveachat, an initiative in the Pilbara District, was formulated to coincide with the Easter traffic campaign and the commencement of the tourist season in the North-west. It was aimed at reducing the incidence of road trauma associated with driver fatigue. The operation was run concurrently with a media campaign co-ordinated by the Office of Road Safety that raised awareness of the dangers of driver fatigue.

The operation provided the opportunity for motorists to participate in a Driver Reviver stop. A Mobile Police Facility was deployed and a marked traffic vehicle conducted highway patrols during the operation. Motorists stopped by police were invited to have some refreshments and have a chat with the police officers.

Feedback from motorists was very positive, with many appreciating the efforts of police to combat driver fatigue and promote safe-driving practices, as well as the opportunity to speak to the officers in an informal manner. During the Operation, there were no fatal crashes or serious crashes in the district.

In consultation with the local community, Wongan Hills police implemented an initiative aimed at raising public awareness of the dangers of driving while tired. Of particular concern was the reduction of serious crashes on country roads during long weekends.

As part of this initiative, a local business owner provided space for police to display road safety information emphasising the message, driving while tired can kill. Material displayed included pamphlets, brochures and posters and community members were also offered sample bags containing information on driver fatigue.

Positive feedback was obtained from the community on the information provided and displayed and the initiative highlighted the dangers of driving while tired. A partnership has been formed between police and the local business owner to continue this type of road safety initiative in the future.

## LINKING TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT AND ROAD SAFETY WITH COMMUNITY SAFETY AND CRIME MANAGEMENT

### Police Visibility

The Mobile Police Unit is highly visible and versatile, providing a range of services to the metropolitan and country districts. In addition to the proactive policing role on bicycle patrols of shopping centres and targeted hot-spots, the Unit provides operational and logistical support to operations and special events across the State. During these events the Mobile Police Unit provides an additional resource to districts to promote and enforce road safety and traffic management and to deter anti-social behaviour.

During 2002-03, the Mobile Police Unit stopped 10,862 vehicles and conducted driver's licence checks; issued 2,553 traffic cautions; 471 traffic infringements and 211 work orders; conducted 3,304 random breath-tests; issued 2,156 liquor cautions and 68 liquor infringements; and conducted 8,376 security checks.

### Targeted Operations

The South Metropolitan and Peel Districts conducted Operation Interceptor, to target and identify possible offenders moving between the districts and to gain intelligence on the movements of these persons of interest.

The operation, conducted in March 2003, involved the use of the Southern Region Mobile Breath Testing Station (Booze Bus) and traffic vehicles to stop traffic and carry out vehicle inspections. Throughout the operation, over 200 vehicle stops and searches were conducted, with several persons charged for offences, including drug offences, stealing offences and breaches of the *Fish Resources Management Act 1994*. Two persons were also apprehended in relation to an aggravated burglary in Mandurah.

## Personnel Profile



### Tuesday Lockyer SENIOR ABORIGINAL POLICE LIAISON OFFICER

Tuesday joined the Police Service in May 1995, as an Aboriginal Police Aide (now Aboriginal Police Liaison Officer) becoming only the third woman to do so at that time. Since then she has served all of her career in Roebourne and was subsequently promoted to the rank of Senior Aboriginal Police Liaison Officer (APLO) in May 2003.

Tuesday is seen as a mentor by new station staff. She provides a valuable contribution to their smooth transition into policing in the challenging Pilbara environment. She is held in high esteem by her colleagues and viewed as a trusted and valuable team member.

Her commitment to dealing with issues in the Roebourne community, particularly with the local young people is best demonstrated by the respect shown towards her. She demonstrates commitment to working with young people both on and off duty, and often assists with PCYC camps enabling her to interact closely with the local children. In 2002, Tuesday initiated, arranged sponsorship for and appeared in an Aboriginal Road Safety commercial on country television networks aimed at promoting safer driving habits.

Tuesday's resolve, loyalty, commitment and efforts during her career have been instrumental in fostering police and community relationships.

## A response to crime that brings offenders before the justice system

The Police Service's prime responsibilities for the crime and justice outcome are to provide an efficient and effective response to crime; and bring offenders before the justice system.

Factors that strengthen the Police Service's capability include:

- the use of technological and scientific resources;
- a focus on intelligence-led policing; and
- strategic partnerships with key stakeholders within the justice system.

In today's complex policing environment, there is a much greater need than ever before to share information, intelligence and knowledge on a broader range of issues at the state, national and international levels. It is essential that the agency engages stakeholders in the development of solutions at a multi-agency level.

### KEY PRIORITIES FOR 2002-03

- Implementing deployment practices that enabled a timely response, particularly at peak times.
- Ensuring a quality response.
- Providing support for victims of crime through empathy, timely referral to victim support services and ongoing communications to victims on progress with the investigation process.
- Using intelligence, scientific and forensic information to add value to the detection and investigation of crime.
- Maximising the sharing of intelligence.
- Ensuring consistency and quality in brief preparation.

### SIGNIFICANT ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 2002-03

- Established Incident Management Units within districts to provide a 24-hour service for co-ordination of responses and to ensure sufficient staffing levels during peak times.
- Conducted a number of specific operations and targeted recidivist offenders.
- Implemented the DNA Back Capture Project to identify suspects from both historic and current crime-scene samples.
- Commenced Operation Ensnare to focus on historic crimes where persons and/or crime scenes have been identified through DNA.
- Continued to promote the management of intelligence sharing across the Police Service, including state and national information holdings.
- Continued close liaison with the National Fraud Desk resulting in contemporary Fraud Alerts being disseminated statewide to financial institutions and retail traders.
- Continued to enhance prosecution brief preparation and prosecution techniques across the State.
- Identified improvements to the evidentiary process by reviewing all unsuccessful prosecutions.

### OVERALL RESULTS FOR 2002-03

- Average time taken to respond to urgent calls for assistance in the metropolitan area from call received to arrival at scene
 

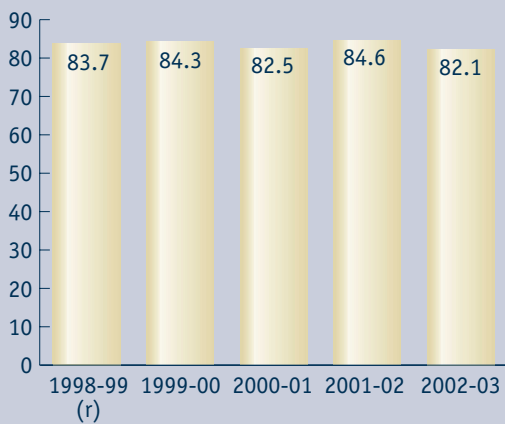
Priority 1 and 2 calls	9 minutes
Priority 3 calls	20 minutes
- Of the emergency (000) calls for assistance received, 88 per cent were answered within 20 seconds.



# CRIME AND JUSTICE

- The proportion of the community who were satisfied with the job the Police Service is doing in responding to calls for assistance was 81 per cent.
- The investigation of offences against the person is given a high priority. This is reflected in a clearance rate of over 80 per cent since 1998-99. A clearance rate for offences against the person of around 82 per cent was achieved in 2002-03.

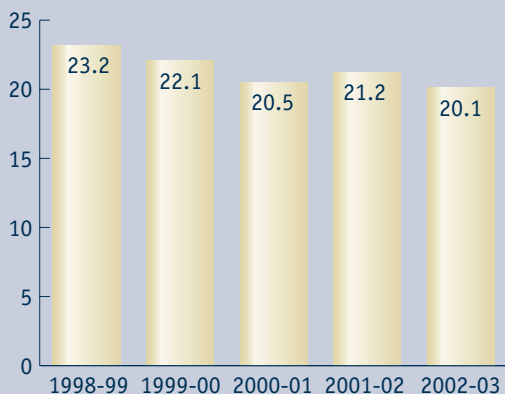
**Clearance rate (%) for reported offences against the person 1998-99 to 2002-03**



(r) Revised

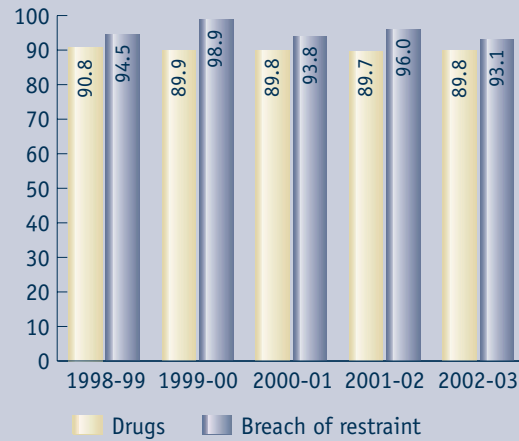
- A clearance rate of around 20 per cent was achieved for offences against property.

**Clearance rate (%) for reported offences against property 1998-99 to 2002-03**



- The offence category of other selected offences comprises drug (trafficking and possession) and breach of restraint offences. Over 80 per cent of other selected offences cleared are drug offences. The clearance rate for drug offences in 2002-03 was similar to that of 2001-02, at around 90 per cent. The clearance rate for breach of restraint offences decreased from 96 per cent in 2001-02 to around 93 per cent in 2002-03.

**Clearance rate (%) for reported other selected offences 1998-99 to 2002-03**



- In the 2002 calendar year, homicide and burglary 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 50 per cent, while the proportion of property offences finalised within 30 days was 12 per cent.
- Around 89 per cent of matters placed before the courts by the Police Service in 2002-03 resulted in a plea of guilty before trial.

## INITIATIVES IMPLEMENTED IN 2002-03

### PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE RESPONSE TO OFFENDING

#### Effective Tasking

A cornerstone of policing services is providing effective and responsive attendance to calls for police assistance, while ensuring officer safety. During the year, the North West Metropolitan District piloted a Tasking Support Unit (TSU) aimed at enhancing police attendance and promoting officer safety.

Co-ordinated by the District Incident Management Unit, the TSU combined with incident cars to provide one-stop policing. This strategy led to an enhancement of policing services to the local community and a greater detection and apprehension of offenders.

During the pilot period, the TSU attended some 1,331 tasks. A total of 234 charges were preferred for offences including, unlawful wounding, aggravated armed robbery, aggravated burglary, stealing motor vehicles, drug-related offences and anti-social behaviour.

Early indications from the TSU pilot are that response times for core policing tasks have been reduced by two and a half minutes, and there has been a significant increase in officer safety. The TSU pilot is being evaluated for statewide implementation.

## Targeted Response

The South Metropolitan District Tactical Intelligence Group initiated Operation Kiwi in December 2002, to reduce the availability of illicit drugs in the district. A core group of drug dealers with connections to organised crime were identified as being responsible for the distribution of trafficable quantities of drugs. Through intelligence, investigators were able to identify group members, prepare intelligence packages and utilise covert services to target the group and its associates.

The operation was concluded in March 2003 and culminated in the arrest of the four members of the group on a total of 20 drug charges, involving trafficable quantities of drugs. Officers seized significant quantities of methylamphetamine and assets valued at \$700,000. As a result of the operation, the availability of illicit drugs within the district was reduced.

## SUCCESSFULLY INVESTIGATING OFFENCES

### Use of DNA

With the proclamation of the *Criminal Investigation (Identifying People) Act 2002*, which regulates DNA sampling within Western Australia, the Police Service needed to develop and implement strategies to ensure effective use of the legislation.

A training package was developed and 4,346 police officers have been trained and are now qualified to take non-intimate identifying particulars. An interim database application has been developed to cater for the recording of DNA samples, and the Forensic DNA and Exhibits Co-ordination Unit (DECU) was established to manage the storage and analysis of these samples.

The Act allows DNA sampling of prisoners (both sentenced and remand, including juveniles), offenders on parole and work release, and also the majority of offenders on community-based orders. The DNA Back Capture Taskforce was established to undertake this sampling, which commenced in July 2002, with prisons throughout the State being visited twice to date. The collection of samples from offenders serving orders in the community is continuing.

Since the proclamation of the Act, in excess of 20,000 DNA samples have been collected. Approximately 85 per cent of the prison population and 75 per cent of community-based offenders have had DNA collected. There have been 440 matches between people recorded on the DNA database to DNA recovered from crime scenes, with 76 per cent of those matches relating to burglary offences. Operation Ensnare was established to investigate DNA database matches and charge offenders on a statewide basis.

Operation Clement was initiated by DECU in the West Metropolitan District to test the effectiveness of DNA sampling on the clearance rate of unsolved volume crime, and the linking of forensic intelligence as part of a district targeting strategy.

All crime scene swabs submitted by the test district from January to June 2003 were sent to analysts for DNA extraction. The DECU identified recidivist offenders, parolees and offenders on community-based orders who lived in or frequented the pilot district. The DNA profiles from these persons were entered onto the DNA database and DECU was advised of DNA database matches and fingerprint identifications. This intelligence was analysed by officers from DECU and forwarded to Operation Ensnare investigators for follow-up.

## Operation Atone

Operation Atone commenced in June 2002 following a number of violent incidents involving street gangs in the Northbridge area. The operation was initiated by the Metropolitan Region Tasking and Co-ordinating Group to proactively investigate and disrupt the structure of identified street gangs, by targeting individual members involved in criminal activity and anti-social behaviour. Specific objectives of the operations were to:

- provide a regional focus on youth involved in gang activity;
- develop a community policing model to address causal factors;
- reduce the opportunity to offend; and
- provide an effective resource for intelligence-led policing.

Through the use of intelligence and covert methods, officers were able to build a comprehensive profile of key gang members and associates. The application of strict bail compliance was another successful strategy in reducing the ability of street gang members to re-offend.

Since the commencement of Operation Atone, major violent incidents involving street gangs have been successfully investigated, resulting in over 190 arrests or summonses. It has been successful in contributing to a reduction in violent incidents involving street gangs and led to the development of proactive prevention initiatives involving all stakeholders.

# CRIME AND JUSTICE

To date, there have been 74 different DNA profiles identified from the 164 cases tested for DNA. This links 22 persons (52 persons are yet to be identified) to 79 crime scenes, 41 relating directly to Operation Clement. Sampling has also linked 13 of these persons to multiple offences and fingerprint matches to three additional crimes.

## Intelligence Sharing

Western Australia has a high rate of property crime (burglary and theft). Crime Investigation and Intelligence Services identified that due to the magnitude of this problem, a centrally co-ordinated approach was required to avoid duplication of resources. Particularly, the volume of property crime across the metropolitan area required intelligence support to identify recidivist offenders who operate within and across districts.

The District Targeting Support Team was formed to assist districts to combat property crime by providing assistance to investigations and district information support centres.

Project Profiler was initiated to identify recidivist offenders operating across districts, to provide information to local investigators and to support short-term crime operations in specific districts (such as Operation Crossover). The targeting of resources through the use and sharing of intelligence was successful not only in relation to apprehending recidivist offenders, but also in the amount of property and drugs recovered.

## Recidivist Offenders

Co-ordinated by the Metropolitan Tasking and Co-ordination Group, Operation Crossover was conducted in May and June 2003 to target the volume crime offences of stealing, burglary and motor vehicle theft. Officers from the Traffic Support Branch, Mobile Policing Facility and Police Transit Unit supported the operation. Intelligence units worked collaboratively to develop intelligence packages to facilitate a focus on the apprehension of recidivist offenders.

One of the more significant results for the operation was the apprehension of a recidivist offender responsible for numerous

aggravated burglary and burglary offences committed across several districts (some dating back to 1999). Overall, the operation was extremely successful with 322 arrests resulting in 978 charges, property to the value of \$824,000 recovered, seizure of cash totalling \$13,000 and drugs with a street value of \$187,000.

Operation Pedal commenced in November 2002 to combat the increasing incidence of burglary in Geraldton. Many of the offences had the same method of operation and property stolen included easily disposable items such as jewellery, mobile phones, alcohol, cigarettes and cash. Extensive background intelligence was gathered and a person of interest was identified, resulting in a covert operation being mounted using foot patrols, static surveillance and bicycle patrols. The person of interest was known for committing violent offences and had a history of serious assaults with weapons.

Following a period of surveillance of the offender's house, a search warrant was executed and an arrest was made. As a result of this investigation a large quantity of stolen property was recovered and the offender was charged with 12 known burglaries. The incidence of burglary in Geraldton decreased by over 50 per cent in the following month.

## Drugs

The Australia-wide shortage of heroin since December 2000 has generated a substantial increase in demand for amphetamine-type substances in the illicit drug environment. The shift in demand has stimulated the development of collaborative relationships between organised crime networks, with significant implications for proactive targeting. This apparent co-operation between members of established criminal networks, and associated sharing of knowledge of law enforcement techniques is an alarming trend, with the potential to present significant challenges to the Police Service.

## Personnel Profile



### Geoff Little SENIOR SERGEANT

Geoff is currently the Officer-in-Charge (OIC) of Kensington Police Station, which opened in February 2003. Since joining the Police Service in 1973, he has gained extensive general duties policing experience serving at a multitude of country and metropolitan stations.

As the OIC, Geoff continues his practice of ensuring that junior officers receive on-the-job development. He has implemented an initiative where 10 uniformed officers are placed with local detectives, to work on all inquiry duties. To date, results show this initiative is working well with monthly clearance rates increasing.

Over the years, Geoff has overseen several projects aimed at building a rapport with the local community, breaking down barriers and improving community access to policing services. Whilst the OIC of Subiaco Police Station, Geoff was instrumental in setting up Medi-Watch, a sponsored program designed to ensure that the six hospitals in the Subiaco area received regular police patrols and had efficient access to policing services. While stationed at Hilton, Geoff organised a program for local children aimed at education rather than crime diversion. This successful initiative held during school holidays, used role models to show participants what could be achieved.

Geoff typifies the dedicated general duties officer where, as the local police officer, he has the ability to analyse his area of responsibility and work with the community to resolve local issues.

In response to this issue, the Police Service implemented a shift in investigative strategies, with a strong focus on monitoring any evidence of interaction between previously isolated organised crime groups. The Police Service has also given close attention to gaining an understanding of criminal group relationships and methodologies and identifying upper-echelon members of criminal networks.

Additionally, the Police Service encouraged closer co-operation with other Australian police agencies to ensure a collaborative approach to the investigation of organised crime at all levels. Relationships with chemical and allied industries were also enhanced to increase intelligence relating to the supply of precursor chemicals used to manufacture illicit drugs.

The targeting of members within known organised crime groups resulted in significant disruption to the target syndicate and associated criminal enterprises. Major operations utilising shared resources resulted in severe disruption to prominent organised crime groups operating distribution networks. The success of the shift in investigative strategies is demonstrated by a 35 per cent increase in the incidence of clandestine laboratories dismantled during the year.

Another significant drug-targeting strategy was Operation Merchant. This operation sought public assistance in identifying illicit drug dealers and manufacturers by telephoning Crime Stoppers between 7.00 am and 11.00 pm on Thursday 27 February 2003. The operation received tremendous support from the print and electronic media, raising public awareness and encouraging the community to report anyone dealing, producing or selling drugs.

The operation was highly successful in terms of the response received from the public. The Police Service obtained a vast quantity of information about the activities of drug dealers in Western Australia. This information was passed onto investigators, resulting in many drug dealers being arrested and charged and the seizure of hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of illicit drugs.

## Fraud

The creation of quality false identification documents (called identity crime) has escalated due to technological advances in computer and associated equipment now available to most people. This type of fraud is part of a global trend and has a serious impact on many industries, from banking to insurance and retail.

Recognising the need to raise awareness of identity crime among affected industries, Police Service major fraud investigators organised for the Australian Crime Commission National Fraud Desk to conduct a seminar in Perth. Representatives from key State and Federal government agencies, the retail industry, banking institutions and the insurance sector attended the seminar. Participants learnt about the types of false documentation being manufactured and were made aware of the sophistication of technology used by criminals.

The seminar promoted the creation of a National ID Fraud Register to identify offenders, false identities created and victims of identity fraud. Participants in the seminar were encouraged to use the register to report any instances of false identities being used to commit crimes. The seminar also promoted awareness of the extent of identity crime and encouraged industry participation in the identification of offenders in order to minimise losses.

## PROVIDING QUALITY EVIDENCE TO SUPPORT PROSECUTIONS

### New photoboard system

A process was required to streamline the visual identification of suspect (photoboards) procedures. Existing systems were time-consuming, labour-intensive and could not be distributed through the computer network. Despite the shortcomings of the system, the requests for photoboards by investigative officers were growing at 20 per cent per annum.



The manual system being utilised could not satisfy the needs of a modern police service or the scrutiny of examination in court.

In 1998, a project was commenced to research methods of visual identification. A number of options were analysed, and that recommended was Digiboard. The Digiboard system employs a combination of graphic software that exports a final photoboard in Adobe PDF, allowing easy distribution across the computer network. The system utilises a categorised database of some 20,000 images.

The system was demonstrated to the 2001 Australasian Judges Conference, to the Supreme, District and Children's Court judges, to magistrates, defence and prosecution lawyers and finally approved for use by the Chief Justice's Practice and Procedure Review Committee. The Digiboard system has evolved to the stage that, as of 1 July 2003, all photoboards will be compiled in digital format.

### Interviewing Victims of Child Abuse

Obtaining evidence from a child, in particular, regarding allegations of sexual or physical abuse is problematical. Often the child is unable to articulate incidents sufficiently to enable a prosecution to be commenced or the child may be unable to sufficiently recall incidents at trial.

To enhance the giving of evidence by children, especially regarding allegations of sexual or physical abuse, a working party was established to review systems adopted nationally and internationally, and to make recommendations of a best-practice model for interviewing victims. Officers from the Child Abuse Investigation Unit, the Director of Public Prosecutions and the Department for Community Development (DCD) conducted a review of established models and identified aspects of a number of models, which could be incorporated into the present system and used for the presentation of evidence.

A model was developed in which the evidence of the child is video-recorded at the initial interview conducted by police or a DCD officer. It is proposed that this video-taped interview be presented to the court as the evidence and the child will then be cross-examined on the content of the video-recorded evidence. Agreement has been reached to establish a co-located unit comprising officers from the Police Service, DCD and Health Department. The unit will conduct all interviews with victims of child abuse by way of video-recording.

Implementation of this model will result in the capture of best evidence at the time of first interview, and provide the opportunity for the child to relay the particulars of an alleged incident once only, thus making their involvement with the criminal justice process a less stressful experience. Once established in the metropolitan area, the model will be expanded statewide.



## Personnel Profile



### John Adams DETECTIVE SENIOR SERGEANT

John joined the Police Service as a Cadet in 1970 and after graduating from the Police Academy in October 1973, served at two general duties stations in the South Metropolitan District. In 1979, he joined the Criminal Investigation Branch and was posted to numerous detective positions in the country and metropolitan areas. In January 2003, he was appointed Officer-in-Charge of the Child Abuse Investigation Unit.

John acknowledges that much has been done to tackle child abuse in Western Australia and is mindful of the need to do more both internally, and in partnership with external agencies. His involvement with several projects in conjunction with other agencies is evidence of his commitment to this area of policing. Some of these projects include the following.

- The Joint Approach to Child Abuse (JACA) project, involving the Police Service and the Department for Community Development (DCD).
- The Tripartite Agreement between the Police Service, DCD and the Health Department.
- The development and provision of the JACA training package for police officers and DCD staff.
- Establishment of the Evidentiary Video Unit to allow victims of child abuse to give their evidence by video.
- Development of the Shaken Baby Syndrome advertisement campaign and protocols for the investigation of child deaths.
- Ongoing work on the Gordon Inquiry Recommendations and the introduction and placement of Child Protection and Family Violence Officers into districts.
- Establishment of Child Protection Registration in Western Australia.
- The development of a capacity within the Police Service to deal with the issue of online child sex abuse.

John ensures that the Child Abuse Investigation Unit continually strives to meet the needs and interests of victims.



This section describes strategies undertaken by management to support frontline officers in an increasingly challenging policing environment. There are six major management issues as outlined in the 2002-03 Annual Business Plan designed to increase the Police Service's capacity to adapt to the changing needs of the community.

The agency's commitment to key management issues is demonstrated by the projects, initiatives and business practices that are described under the priorities of: Valuing Our People; Managing and Leading; Optimising Resources; Focusing on Community Needs; Being Open and Accountable; and Building Partnerships.

## VALUING OUR PEOPLE

### Recruiting

As a result of targeted recruiting to attract a diverse pool of applicants, 279 police officers were recruited during the year, of which 33 per cent were female and 27 per cent were born in a country other than Australia. The Police Service continues to meet the Government commitment to the four-year plan to recruit an additional 250 police officers and 40 Aboriginal Police Liaison Officers.

Recruitment Officers visited remote locations throughout the State, attended expos, education facilities and career displays to promote the Police Service. In November 2002, the inaugural Police Recruiting Week was conducted and culminated in an open day at the Police Academy, where 500 people attended seeking recruiting information.

The Recruit Entry Standards were reviewed to assess if standards met agency requirements for a cultural and gender-fair assessment. As a result, a new Physical Entry Evaluation was developed and a modified Entrance Evaluation assessment was implemented.

### Redesign of ADVANCE

In 2002-03, a review of the ADVANCE promotion system was undertaken. The review targeted redesigning the less effective aspects of the current promotion system, particularly those which contributed to a lack of consistency, credibility or transparency, or which caused delays in achieving outcomes. The review also indicated that those elements of the current system that were working well should be retained. A reference group comprising senior police personnel and the Western Australian Police Union of Workers was established to provide guidance to the reference group.

A comprehensive report was completed with recommendations for a promotion system that will provide greater consistency, be more streamlined and efficient, less resource-intensive, and will recognise experience (demonstrated achievements). The improvements include centralised panels, a recommendation process for supervisors, greater level of assessment and provision of more data for assessors and job category pools.

The job category pool enhancement provides for generic positions to be advertised as a job category, thus enabling similar vacancies to be advertised and filled together. Another enhancement was the introduction of a new practice whereby advertised vacancies remain open for 12 months. This option provides for additional, same or similar vacancies to be filled by the next suitable and available recommended applicant in the pool, producing efficiency gains for the agency and applicants.

### Women's Advisory Network

The Women's Advisory Network (WAN) continued to progress women's issues in the agency. In October 2002, the WAN representatives attended the Women in Policing Global Conference held in Canberra. The conference was an international forum raising issues affecting women in policing and provided the opportunity for representatives to learn about new strategies and initiatives that could be implemented within the Police Service.

Bi-annual conferences were held for WAN representatives covering subjects such as leadership, change management, diversity, self-esteem and corporate knowledge. WAN representatives also attend Senior Management Group conferences, and met with the Commissioner on a regular basis to discuss relevant women's issues.

The WAN was nominated for the 2002 Statewest Achievement Award and received a Special Merit Award in the Group Category in December 2002.



## Equal Employment Opportunity Review

The Sworn Recruitment and Career Development for Women within the Police Service Report was released in January 2002. A number of projects have been completed in relation to matters such as equity complaints resolution, managing pregnancy in the workplace, performance management, and succession planning and management. All Equal Employment Opportunity training courses have been reviewed and a stand-alone training course for managers and supervisors has been developed.

Further projects currently being progressed include mentoring for women, support for probationary officers and a range of projects relating to the improvement and enhancement of equity data collection and bias-free selection processes.

## Flexible Work Options

The Police Service recognises that flexible work options need to be in place to attract and retain employees and encourage them to commit and contribute to agency outcomes. There was considerable progress during the year in providing more flexible work options with the establishment of a Flexible Work Options Co-ordination Service, and the development of a Flexible Work Options Kit. Changes were made to policy and industrial agreements. Training sessions were provided for managers and supervisors, as well as the provision of an ongoing consultancy service to the agency.

As a result of these initiatives, a number of sworn and unsworn staff participated in flexible work practices. A key outcome is that the agency was able to meet the requirements of the *Equal Opportunity Act 1984* and government policy on flexible work practices.

## Equity and Diversity Management Plan

A progress report on the Police Service's Equity and Diversity Management Plan 2000-03 was presented to the Office of Equal Employment Opportunity in November 2002. The report highlighted achievements in the development of a new Equity Complaints Resolution process: new equal employment

opportunity policies incorporating bullying and the new grounds on sexual orientation and gender history; two-yearly targets for minority groups for 2003 and 2005; and training for District Training Officers.

The Police Service participated in a working group for the Cultural and Linguistic Development pilot project that was co-ordinated by the Department of Training. A network of bilingual officers was developed with relevant officers being provided name badges indicating their second spoken language.

Work has now commenced on the development of a 2004-06 Equity and Diversity Management Plan. The new plan will continue to focus on the representation and participation of women in the workplace, and will include strategies to improve the representation and participation of Aboriginals and people from culturally-diverse backgrounds.

## Peer Support Network

In July 2002, the Police Strategic Executive endorsed the establishment of a Peer Support Network to enable the selection and training of nominated Peer Support Contact Officers. These officers will provide support and information to employees in the workplace about the services available to them in times of need. Although the concept had been considered previously, the impetus of the Royal Commission created the need to ensure that support and information about the services available to employees were readily available in the workplace.

A total of 29 officers were selected and trained in topics ranging from the identification of stress, monitoring absences in the workplace, equity and diversity, maintaining confidentiality, effective communication and how to access in-house and community services. The Peer Support Contact Officers have been allocated on the basis of two for each country district and the remainder across the metropolitan area. They are diverse groups of male and female sworn and unsworn officers to ensure that all needs are met. Although the program has not been formally evaluated, statistics gathered to date concerning the number of contacts and range of topics, indicate the demand for this type of service.



### In-house Grievances Lodged 1998-99 to 2002-03

Source of Grievance	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
ADVANCE process	5	4	8	24	13
Transfers/Redeployment	8	5	8	6	7
Administrative Decisions	3	4	2	26	13
Relief/Secondment	22	3	0	8	11
Other	14	17	12	7	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>55</b>

Source: Western Australia Police Service, Resource Management Information System (RMIS).

### Occupational Safety and Health

Royal assent was given to the *Occupational Safety and Health Amendment Act 2002* that makes provision for the coverage of police officers under the *Occupational Safety and Health Act 1984* in January 2004. The amendment of the Act nominates the Commissioner as the employer for the purposes of occupational safety and health, and enables the Police Service to establish a system of safety representatives and committees.

The Amendment Act specifies a number of exemptions in relation to dangerous and covert operations, where there can be no interference with normal police operations whilst a police operation is underway. The Police Service and Worksafe will enter into a co-agency agreement regarding the protocols to be observed in relation to covert and dangerous police operations.

The Police Service is mid-way through the planned implementation, and to date has called for workplace delegates to discuss the boundaries of workplaces for the purposes of electing safety representatives. Training for safety representatives is planned to take place between July and December 2003, in readiness for when the Act comes into effect.

### Workers' Compensation

Although Workers' Compensation premiums have risen in most government agencies, the Police Service has enjoyed a significant reduction in this year's premium. This reduction has been due in part to the introduction of early intervention in relation to workplace injury and an increased focus on the management of sick leave in the workplace.

### Workers' Compensation Claims (unsworn officers) 1998-99 to 2002-03

	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
<b>Number of Claims</b>	42	28	45	46	46

Source: Insurance Commission of Western Australia (Risk Cover Division) and the Western Australia Police Service, Health and Welfare Branch.



# MANAGEMENT ISSUES

## 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.

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.

### Breach of Standard Applications 1998-99 to 2002-03

	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Number lodged	3	3	0	2	5
Number of breaches found, including details of multiple breaches per application	0	0	0	0	1
Number still under review	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Western Australia Police Service, Personnel Services

### Complaints regarding compliance with the Code of Ethics and Agency Code of Conduct 2002-03

Number lodged	3
Number of breaches found	0
Number still under review	2

Source: Western Australia Police Service, Workplace Reform



**B E MATTHEWS**  
**COMMISSIONER OF POLICE**

29 August 2003



## MANAGING AND LEADING

In 2002, consultants were engaged to undertake a review of the Police Service reform process initiated as part of the Delta Program. Key findings of the report, WA Police Service Qualitative and Strategic Review of Reform - the Way Ahead, indicated that the Police Service had undertaken a wealth of initiatives, and made substantial positive changes. The report also commented that the success of some initiatives was not as effective as it could be, and that many of these initiatives could lose impact before completion.

A framework was developed for progressing the strategic reform program to achieve greater corporacy, traction and strategic focus within the Police Service. The program was divided into three streams:

1. Corporate Governance and Planning;
2. Human Resource Management and Development; and
3. Operational Police Service Delivery.

In December 2002, a new senior management structure was endorsed to progress the Corporate Governance and Planning stream, including the following:

- Police Strategic Executive with sub-committees addressing:
  - Audit and Risk Management;
  - Budget;
  - Corporate Projects;
  - Establishment Control;
  - Strategic Planning.
- Corporate Management Group (formerly Police Service Command); and
- Senior Management Group (formerly Executive Management Group).

The Human Resource Management and Development stream has presented its recommendations to address the two main objectives of increasing the alignment of professional development with the Police Service's strategic direction; and increasing the profile of training and development within the agency.

The third stream involves the Operational Police Service Delivery Project to maximise the deployment of police officers to frontline policing. The project team has presented its findings on a review of policing across the State, focusing on special purpose units, specialist policing support and deployment practices.

### Professional Development and Education Pathways

In August 2002, the Australian National Training Authority endorsed the Public Safety Training Package, which specified the competencies required for the training of police officers across Australia. Prior to the introduction of this new package, the Australian Quality Training Framework allowed a transition

period for the industry to move from the old qualification to the new training package competencies and qualifications. The Police Service Development Program (PSDP) was adopted last year to provide an academic and a developmental training pathway for sworn and unsworn officers.

The introduction of the PSDP created an enormous demand for additional courses to be developed and conducted by the Police Academy. The demand was particularly centred on the development programs required by senior constables. During the year, a total of 490 officers had obtained their Advanced Diploma of Business Management. Additionally, West Coast College of TAFE has indicated that they have received in excess of 60 applications to convert existing Diplomas of Policing to the Advanced Diploma of Business Management.

### Detective Training Review

The Crime Investigation Training Unit conducted a review of the training and development of detectives. The purpose of the review was to provide a critique of current training practices and determine if they met the current and future training needs of the agency.

As an outcome of the review, a new detective selection process, an investigative career-path model and a development package were produced to align with national standards. An implementation plan was developed with the scope of the project extending until 2005. To date, significant improvements have been made in detective training, addressing training shortfalls in the introductory and in-service stages.

### Management of Performance

Performance management focuses on managers and supervisors meeting with their staff to identify and communicate job requirements and expectations, provide feedback and identify career development opportunities.

Following a six-month pilot program in which participants received appropriate training and consultancy support, an implementation plan was developed for introduction of the model 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 their staff.

Awareness sessions and training courses have commenced and will continue to be presented over the next 12 months, after which existing systems will be reviewed and evaluated.

## OPTIMISING RESOURCES

Delta Communications and Technology (DCAT) Program involves the creation of an integrated system that when completed will replace the majority of some 200 separate islands of information throughout the Police Service. The new system will significantly increase the quantum of police-held information, enabling investigators to interrogate and readily

# MANAGEMENT ISSUES

identify the linkages between the various intelligence components, essential to intelligence-led policing. The program not only embraces a number of projects, but also the infrastructure necessary to ensure that all DCAT outcomes are realised.

## Frontline Incident Management System (IMS)

The frontline IMS is a fully integrated system that will provide 'of interest' information (persons, locations, vehicles, property) to frontline police officers, providing them with a full range of information, intrinsic linkages and the necessary management processes to conduct investigations. This system will drive intelligence-led policing, resulting in the increased detection and apprehension of offenders, higher clearance rates, improved levels of officer and community safety and increased productivity.

Stage 1 is currently being rolled out to officers across the State. Stage 2, which will involve the replacement of a number of mainframe systems, is in the design stage and will be rolled out progressively through 2004.

Frontline IMS functionality will be enhanced to record, track and manage individuals who are at risk of committing serious offences of a domestic or sexual nature through the Victim and



Offender Management (PROtect) Enhancements (Stage 2). This enhancement will allow officers to manage victims and offenders proactively to prevent crime as well as record information after the occurrence of crimes. It provides a significant contribution to the Police Service's response to the Gordon Inquiry and is the first of two stages. The latter stage will see the case management aspect rolled out. The functionality will be included into the Frontline IMS application in two phases, with Victim and Offender Management reporting deployed in October 2003, and the Case Management component in 2004.

## Custody System

The Custody System provides a prisoner handling and management system incorporating charge sheet production and improved bail procedures, to fully integrate with the Brief Management System (BriefCase). This system will assist in streamlining the custody admissions process, meeting duty of care requirements, integrating bail management and brief preparation, and recording each episode of custody against a person of interest.

The definition of requirements and high-level design phases of this project were completed in June 2003 and the release, design and construction phase is currently underway with an anticipated completion date of April 2004.

## Department of Justice Interface Project

The Department of Justice Interface project is an initial component of a fully integrated criminal justice system that provides for the timely transfer of brief information between the Police Service and Department of Justice.

Stage 1, released in early 2003, allows for the transfer of new brief information from BriefCase to the Department of Justice resulting in more efficient and effective court scheduling. Stage 2, due for release in early 2004, will receive court result information electronically from the Department of Justice directly into BriefCase providing for further efficiency gains within the prosecution process.

## Personnel Profile



### Greg McKenzie BUDGET OPERATIONS ANALYST

Greg has been with the Police Service for 15 years and has performed a variety of finance roles within the agency over this period. He worked in the Revenue Section for seven years, before he became the Financial Management Officer for Crime Investigation and Intelligence Services and subsequently Traffic and Operations Support. After a number of years in these roles, gaining broader experience in Police Service operations, he returned to the Finance Division in April 2001 as Budget Operations Analyst.

Greg is an integral part of the budget management team and is a valued member who contributes through his abilities, experience and work ethic. His expertise has been utilised in several projects including the 1998 review of the Air Support Unit and in the 2000 review of the Volunteer Sea Search and Rescue Groups in WA.

His valuable contribution to this agency was recognised when a business model he developed relating to the calculation of fees and charges was acknowledged by the Government Joint Standing Committee on Delegated Legislation. The committee complimented the framework and requested permission to utilise this as a standard framework across government.

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

The CADCOM project will replace the core communication network in the metropolitan area, delivering significant improvements to business systems and processes over a series of three distinct project phases:

- Phase 1A - the commissioning of the new Midland Police Operations Centre and the implementation of a new voice management system to handle calls from the community. This phase was completed in April 2003, and resulted in a seamless transition from the old operations centre at Police Headquarters, to the new Midland Centre.
- Phase 1B - includes the implementation of a new Computer-Aided Dispatching system and a Geographic Information System to help manage the dispatch and deployment of police vehicles. These systems will enable better utilisation of police resources resulting in improved responses to incidents, as well as improving officer safety and productivity. It is anticipated that the systems will be live prior to the end of November 2003 and implemented by year-end.
- Police Metropolitan Radio Network - refers to the implementation of a new digital voice and data radio communications network to replace the aging UHF analogue radio network in the metropolitan area. It will interface with the new computer systems delivered as part of CADCOM Phases 1A and 1B. The new network will enable secure voice communications, field-initiated alarms, capability to perform record checks from vehicles and provide for automatic vehicle location. The benefits include further enhancement of officer safety, greater emergency preparedness for the State and increasing apprehension and clearance rates. This phase is currently in the early stages of planning and procurement, and will be progressively rolled out.

### Building Program

The Police Service's Capital Works Building Program this year included the commencement, or completion, of a number of new police facilities statewide.

- Kensington Police Station - officially opened in March 2003.
- Wanneroo Police Station - planning and site acquisition are underway for the replacement police station. Completion is anticipated in September 2004.
- Newman Police Station - planning is proceeding and site acquisition is underway for the replacement police station. Completion is anticipated in October 2004.
- Laverton Police Station - project architects were appointed and planning is underway for the replacement police station. Completion of construction is anticipated in January 2005.
- Great Southern District Office and Albany Police Station Complex - the project architects were appointed and planning is underway for a replacement district office and police complex. Completion and occupancy of the complexes are expected to occur in mid-2005.
- Operations Support Facility - construction of Stage 1B, the Forensic Facility is to commence in late 2003, with occupation scheduled for 2005.

A comprehensive audit of occupational safety and health issues relating to the Police Service's building portfolio was undertaken during the year. This audit identified the need for a significant works program to ensure that all building facilities meet occupational safety and health standards. A three-year program of works has commenced.

### Vehicle Management

The Police Service fleet totals approximately 1,500 vehicles, the majority of which are leased. All vehicles used for operational duties meet stringent specifications jointly developed with other Australian jurisdictions. Major initiatives implemented during the year include:

## Personnel Profile



### Margaret Stott COMMUNICATION CO-ORDINATOR

Margaret commenced her employment with the Police Service at Narrogin District Office in 1988 and in 1996 moved to Kalgoorlie working at both station and district level. Her administrative duties have included all aspects of policing; detectives' office, general, traffic and community policing duties.

In 1999, Margaret moved to Perth to undertake a role in the Major Projects Unit's Network Infrastructure Project, which provided statewide delivery of new computers to the Police Service. The project was completed in December 1999 and won a Gold Award in the Western Australian Information Technology and Telecommunications Awards.

In February 2000, she commenced a new position within Strategic Information Management as the Communication Co-ordinator for the Frontline Incident Management System (IMS) Project. This Project will provide all police with access to an effective intelligence database and incident and property recording system. In this role, Margaret ensures that all officers are notified of changes and the progression of the rollout. Margaret has always remained committed to improving and making life easier for frontline officers.

# MANAGEMENT ISSUES

- ongoing management of changes to business rules relating to vehicle leases and the introduction of lease penalties;
- the commencement of several tenders that will culminate in the replacement of obsolete and outdated equipment;
- the introduction of highly visible highway patrol vehicles to districts to support traffic management and road safety initiatives; and
- ongoing initiatives to reduce vehicle costs including consideration of alternative vehicles and extending vehicle lives.

## Energy Smart Government Program

In accordance with the Energy Smart Government policy, the Police Service has committed to achieve a 12 per cent reduction in non-transport-related energy use by 2006-07 with a five per cent reduction targeted for 2002-03.

During the year the following energy saving initiatives were undertaken:

- an Energy Executive was appointed comprising the Director, Asset Management and the Manager, Land and Building Management Branch;

- an energy management committee has been established at Land and Building Management Branch for the purpose of identifying energy savings initiatives;
- an information package was distributed throughout the State to provide assistance to Officers-in-Charge in implementing savings initiatives;
- a new energy-efficient gas-boiler replacement at Maylands Police Complex;
- major adjustments to air-conditioning systems at Mandurah, Armadale, Midland, Joondalup and Clarkson Police complexes were undertaken;
- Energy Audits were initiated for eight major buildings; and
- an energy efficiency audit was conducted on air-conditioning plants at CADCOM and Joondalup Academy.

## Waste Paper Recycling

A total of 35.64 tonnes of waste paper was recycled by the agency in 2002-03.

Energy Smart Government program	Baseline Data	2002-03 Actuals	Variation %
Energy Consumption (GJ)	105,989	104,772	-1.2
Energy Cost (\$)	3,820,369	3,774,169	-1.2
Greenhouse Gas Emissions (tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> )	25,533	25,291	-0.9
<b>Performance indicators:</b>			
<i>Police, Fire and Emergency Services Facilities</i>			
MJ per m <sup>2</sup>	664	657	-1.1
MJ per FTE	16,994	16,482	-3.0
<i>Tertiary Educational Facilities - Joondalup</i>			
MJ per m <sup>2</sup>	446	438	-1.8
MJ per Effective Full-Time Student	32,331	31,746	-1.8

Source: Western Power, Sustainable Energy Development Office and the Western Australia Police Service (SAP System).

Notes: GJ Gigajoules, MJ Megajoules, CO<sub>2</sub> Carbon Dioxide.

## Personnel Profile



### Steve Page CO-ORDINATOR, VEHICLE MANAGEMENT BRANCH

Steve joined the Police Service as part of the school leavers program in 1992 and since then has worked in a number of positions within the Asset Management Directorate. In 1993, he became the inaugural recipient of the Police Public Service Employee-of-the-Year Award in recognition of his dedication, professionalism and commitment.

In 1997, his strong background in information technology allowed him to become the Asset Management Directorate's representative on the Resource Management Information System project. His role was to manage the asset components of the new system's implementation, which included purchasing, asset, equipment and project management. He found this role to be both challenging and rewarding.

For the past three years Steve has undertaken the role of Co-ordinator at Vehicle Management Branch. In conjunction with the manager, he is responsible for policy development for purchase, specifications, safety, maintenance and disposal for police vehicles. Steve enjoys his current role due to the challenges and diversity of tasks it brings, and the ability to provide appropriate customer service to support frontline policing.



## FOCUSING ON COMMUNITY NEEDS

### Policy for Young People

The development of a strategic policy for young people and its framework, has progressed to a draft stage and is awaiting stakeholder comment. The framework outlines the historical origins of services to young people and discusses a refocus on activities, as well as a shift towards an influencing role that best complements a holistic perspective on service delivery. The policy restates a commitment to working in partnership with other agencies and the community, to achieve the best outcomes for young people.

While it is not the role of police to address the underlying causes of crime (such as unemployment or poverty), policing activities do address some of the precursors of crime such as drug abuse and family violence. It is more appropriate that activities addressing these issues occur in consultation and collaboration with other agencies, in order to provide the most effective response to and prevention of offending behaviour. Through this policy, the Police Service is seeking to ensure that services and resources directed at young people achieve the best possible outcome and align with broader government policy.

### Community Perception Survey

Market research was commissioned to undertake a study exploring the levels of knowledge the community has of police

functions and activities, including a component on perceptions regarding the proceedings of the Royal Commission.

Two focus groups were held in late March 2003, followed by a telephone tracking survey. Respondents were surveyed about their knowledge, based on the Police Service's five outputs or service areas.

The conclusions and recommendations of the research were as follows:

- the community has a positive image of the Police Service and this has not been affected to a great extent by the Royal Commission proceedings;
- all five service areas are important to the community;



## The Gordon Inquiry

In November 2001, the State Coroner's report on the death of a teenage Aboriginal girl at the Swan Valley Noongah Community, led to the establishment of a formal inquiry into how the Government should deal with widespread violence and sexual abuse within Western Australia's Aboriginal community. The Inquiry headed by Magistrate Sue Gordon handed down its report in July 2002 and made 197 recommendations. The Gordon Inquiry Report identified that Government needed to do its business better and on a more collaborative basis.

The Police Service was identified as one of the key agencies in providing an improved response to family violence and child sexual abuse in Aboriginal communities. As a result of the Inquiry, the Government has given a commitment to establish new remote policing services in nine locations over three years and fund the placement of eight Police Domestic Violence Liaison Officers in country districts, as well as, increase the effectiveness of the Child Abuse Investigation Unit.

The provision of permanently staffed police facilities in remote locations will improve service delivery to more than 40 remote Indigenous communities. Work has already commenced on the establishment of these facilities at Warburton, Balgo and Kalumburu.

The police response framework to family violence and child protection will be enhanced by the eight new specialist domestic violence positions at selected police districts. A Video Evidentiary Unit will also be established to strengthen joint approaches to child abuse investigations. Specialist officers from the Police Service, Department of Community Development and Health Child Protection Unit will be co-located to provide a comprehensive service to child-abuse victims in the metropolitan area.

The Gordon Inquiry was the catalyst for the Police Service to re-assess its policies and service delivery models in key areas. Strategic and operational changes have been made within the agency to improve the co-ordination and accountabilities for the management of family violence and child protection. To improve data collection for case management of family violence and child protection, a new and improved capability has been integrated into the Incident Management System, as a part of the DCAT program of works.

# MANAGEMENT ISSUES

- the participants felt there were too many negative police stories in the media and this should be balanced with more positive articles of a local or individual nature, to put a friendly, personal face on the Police Service; and
- participants would like more personal, face-to-face interaction with the Police Service.

## United Nations Assistance Mission

During the past twelve months, the Police Service continued to select officers to serve in East Timor as part of our commitment to United Nations Assistance Mission in East Timor (UNMISSET). Officers undertook the role of technical advisors to the East Timorese, assisting with guidance on investigations and administrative tasks throughout the varied regions of the country. They undertook station and personnel management and were responsible for developing the supervisory and management skills and mentoring of East Timorese police officers. The main objective was to progressively develop the skills of the East Timorese police officers to ensure they hold the required policing skills to work independently when the United Nations mission is completed.

## Disability Services Plan

A number of initiatives have been implemented following the appointment of a full-time project officer to oversee progress of the Disability Services Plan. Initiatives implemented include the following.

- Existing services adapted to ensure they meet the needs of people with disabilities: - a project was undertaken to establish a short messaging service (SMS) facility between police and people with speech disabilities. The Police Service successfully launched SMSAssist®, Australian first, in June 2003 for a 12-month pilot period.
- Access to buildings and facilities is improved: - a scoping survey of all police buildings and facilities is underway to ensure compliance with guidelines for disability access. Once the survey is completed, funding will be sought to improve the standard of disability access throughout the State.
- Alternative formats for information provision to better meet the requirements of people with disabilities: - Better Hearing counter cards were distributed to all police stations. Customers with hearing disabilities can now point to the card displayed on the customer service counter and alert staff to their situation.
- Services delivered by staff who are aware of and understand the needs of people with disabilities: - training in customer service for people with disabilities has been offered to all police officers in the form of an interactive CD-ROM developed by the Disability Services Commission. All areas are encouraged to obtain a copy of the disk. It offers a self-paced learning path leading to a completion certificate in customer service for people with disabilities.

- Opportunities provided for people with disabilities to participate in public consultations, grievance mechanisms and decision-making processes: - during the planning and implementation phases of SMSAssist®, a community focus group was formed to establish the scope of the proposed SMS communication facility. Following the success of this meeting, a working party was formalised consisting of members from the WA Deaf Society and representatives of people with speech disabilities.

## Advertising

Requirement under the Electoral Act 1907, section 175ZE

Organisation	Purpose	Amount
Gem-Star Marketing	Production of merchandise for the GURD drug education program	\$6,850.00
Various organisations	GURD	\$4,450.00
Marketforce	Crime and Safety initiatives (Neighbourhood Watch)	\$31,007.85

Source: Western Australia Police Service, Media and Public Affairs

## BEING OPEN AND ACCOUNTABLE

### Code Of Conduct

The Commissioner and the Commissioner for Public Sector Standards officially launched the Police Service Code of Conduct in February 2003. The Code is unique in that it includes all personnel, both sworn and unsworn, in the one Code. It embraces the principles and ethical standards expected of all public sector employees.

The Code of Conduct signals a commitment to the highest levels of integrity and leadership for all sworn and unsworn officers. It has been written in conjunction with the Police Service's ethical guidelines and defines the standards of behaviour and professionalism expected of Police Service personnel. The Code promotes self-regulation and personal responsibility and is a significant step towards creating an atmosphere of heightened public trust in the Police Service.

### Commissioner's Loss of Confidence

In the administration and management of the Police Service, the Commissioner requires authority to remove officers in whom he has lost confidence with regard to their integrity, honesty, competence, performance or conduct. Following extensive negotiations with the Minister for Police, the Police Service and the Western Australian Police Union of Workers, a Commissioners' Loss of Confidence Memorandum of Understanding was developed and signed in August 2002, pending the enactment of the *Police Amendment Act 2003*. The Memorandum of Understanding provides benefits to both the Commissioner, enabling him to remove officers in whom he has lost confidence and affected officers, by providing a right of appeal in a fair and dignified manner.

The *Police Amendment Act 2003* has now been finalised and is due to proceed in the coming year. This new legislation provides the Commissioner with powers to remove officers in whom he has lost confidence. It also provides officers with an independent right of appeal and access to maintenance payment during the process.

During 2002-2003, 40 officers were subject to a Stand Down Notice or a Stand Aside From Normal Duties Notice as a result of internal and external investigations. Fourteen officers were subject to a Notice of Intention to Remove, under the provisions of the Commissioner's Loss of Confidence process pursuant to Section 8 of the *Police Act 1892*. Twelve of those officers resigned prior to being removed and two were re-instated to operational duties. Twenty-six officers are still subject to investigation with 14 subject to Stand Down Notices, 11 subject to Stand Aside From Normal Duties, and one on sick leave.

Three Police recruits resigned as a result of being dealt with by the Commissioner under Regulation 505A of the Police Regulations for matters relating to unsatisfactory service.

#### Return to Work Policy

With the suspension or stand-down of officers subject to inquiries, there have been instances where unforeseeable delays have occurred which meant a member was stood down from active duty for a longer period than planned. It was found that where officers were away from work for an extended period, some readjustment to the work environment was needed to enable the re-instated officer to make a smooth transition into the workplace. A return to work policy was developed for members returning to the workplace after extended absence related to the disciplinary process.

#### Complaints Against Police

In 2002-03, there was an 11 per cent decrease in public and internally generated complaints dealt with by Internal Investigations Unit in relation to police misconduct, with complaint numbers falling from 1,215 in 2001-02 to 1,078. Public complaints against police declined by 14 per cent. This downward trend has been consistent over the past three years

and can be attributed to the devolution of internal investigation functions, training in investigations and ethics, on-going education and marketing and an increased commitment to complaint management. Devolution has placed the responsibility and accountability for police conduct with local level managers and supervisors. Senior managers are required to not only investigate complaints but also take proactive action to prevent and deter inappropriate conduct.

During 2002-03, Internal Investigations Unit and Internal Affairs Unit dealt with 109 police officers who were subject to the police disciplinary process. A total of 38 officers were charged with 49 offences under the *Police Regulations*, and a further 71 officers received unfavourable reports. During the same period, 18 officers appeared in court on 29 statutory charges. The following table details information on officers subject to the police disciplinary process over the past three years.

#### Police Disciplinary Process – 2000-01 to 2002-03

	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03 (c)
Disciplinary charge (a)	32	70	38
Unfavourable report (b)	61	87	71
<b>Total</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>109</b>

#### Notes:

- (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 guilty, a penalty is imposed 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.
- (c) Includes Internal Investigation Unit and Internal Affairs Unit data.

**Source:** Western Australia Police Service, Internal Investigations Unit and Internal Affairs Unit

The Commissioner and the Ombudsman signed a Memorandum of Understanding in July 2002, outlining both the expectations of the Ombudsman's office and that of the Police Service in relation to:



# MANAGEMENT ISSUES

- arrangements by which police complaints will be investigated by the Commissioner and reviewed by the Ombudsman;
- the circumstances and arrangements by which police complaints will be investigated by the Ombudsman in the first instance;
- the circumstances and arrangements by which police complaints will be otherwise investigated by the Ombudsman; and
- arrangements for the lawful exchange of information on matters of mutual interest.

A new model of complaint management currently under development aims at providing an alternative process of dealing with misconduct and discipline. The new model focuses on managerial action in support of, or in addition to, disciplinary sanction. A matrix has been designed to provide guidance to those tasked with making recommendations for action. This model is due to be presented to the Police Service Corporate Management Group early in the coming year. A further matrix is planned to assist hearing officers in the imposition of penalties.

## Royal Commission Investigation Team

Since the commencement of the Royal Commission, staff assigned to the Internal Affairs and Internal Investigation Units have performed an analysis and assessment of testimony and information before the Royal Commission. More than 100 current serving and former police officers have been adversely named before the Royal Commission, on more than 30 distinctive matters. Additional investigators, including two senior New Zealand Police Officers were appointed and the Royal Commission Investigation Team was formed, with the terms of reference being to:

- analyse and assess evidence and information on officers adversely named before the Royal Commission;
- investigate allegations of criminal or serious misconduct by current or past serving police in liaison with the Royal Commission;
- analyse evidence of officers who have admitted to fabricating evidence against suspects and to make recommendations as to what course of remedial action, if any, should follow; and
- profile conduct/behaviour of police, which led to their corrupt/serious misconduct and to make recommendations on how to minimise the risk of similar behaviour in the future.

## Devolution of Internal Investigations

The role of the Internal Investigations Unit (IIU) was to provide specialist investigation into incidents resulting in death or serious injury and making appropriate recommendations for changes to policy and procedure. Consistent with devolution of responsibilities to District Superintendents this process changed

during the year with the adoption of revised Allocation Rules, requiring IIU to provide an oversight role relating to serious incidents with an independent District Superintendent being responsible for the conduct of an inquiry.

Devolution of internal investigations and the resultant restructure of IIU and its business processes was the most significant event since the formation of the Unit. The process saw the downsizing and limiting of IIU functions, and conversely resulted in increased responsibility at the district and divisional level as those areas assumed responsibility for the conduct of staff.

Internal investigation performance indicators have been developed in consultation with external stakeholders (the Ombudsman, Anti-Corruption Commission and Coroner). These indicators include measures for timeliness, quality, fairness and consistency.

The Unit was directly involved in three coronial inquests and the oversight of four serious incidents involving Urgent Duty Driving. The Unit remains the primary contact point for the Office of the State Coroner and Crown Solicitor's Office on such matters.



## 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 expected to deliver its report and subsequent recommendations in late 2003.

The Police Service Royal Commission Unit was established to co-ordinate the Police Service's commitment to the Royal Commission. The Unit provides a one-stop shop for information, advice or support for the entire Police Service in relation to any Royal Commission matter.

Once public hearings commenced in July 2002, there was a serious risk that during the conduct of such inquiries, productivity, staff morale and public confidence could suffer. It became a priority to ensure that there was minimal disruption to operational activities by assisting the agency to manage these special challenges, while meeting the needs and requirements of the Royal Commission.

To address some of the risks and issues, the Royal Commission Unit has continued to build on strategies that focus on our people, community confidence and external stakeholders. Considerable effort has also gone into:

- maintaining accurate information exchange through various mediums, including the Police Service Intranet;
- appointing dedicated relationship managers to liaise with the stakeholders to maintain positive partnerships and business continuity;
- upfront communication exchange;
- showcasing positive initiatives and projects already underway; and
- maintaining a strategic focus by identifying emerging and significant issues and briefing the Commissioner and members of the Police Strategic Executive.

The men and women of the Police Service have accomplished much good work, and participation of key internal stakeholders has been actively encouraged through a series of submission papers and Round Table Conferences. These interactions will assist the Royal Commission in formulating and validating their recommendations.

The next challenge for this agency will be to facilitate working in partnership with the Royal Commission to not only identify and articulate recommendations recognising best policing practice, but also to ensure that there is timely, effective and efficient implementation of reforms.

### Quality Improvement Program

An essential component of the Standard Compliance Unit's education and corporate training focus is demonstrated by the development of the Quality Improvement Program (QIP) strategy. A three-phase program, QIP recognises inherent causal factors that can potentially detract from the quality and effective delivery of discipline-related policing services. Already in phase one of its implementation, QIP is providing information, solutions and strategies through a series of workshops. Participants in these workshops include district and divisional Internal Investigation Unit Co-ordinators, senior officers from Internal Investigation Unit and members of the Ombudsman's Office. Essentially, the theme of the program and intent of workshops is to:

- highlight the need for high quality investigative and review methodologies;
- ensure that recommended disciplinary sanctions are justified and commensurate with the evidence gathered; and
- ensure high quality presentation of documents in the areas of structural, factual and grammatical correctness.

It is intended that phases two and three of the QIP will be commenced and completed in the coming year.

### Official Police Notebooks and Diaries

The *State Records Act 2000* places a requirement on government agencies to have an approved record management strategy. The provisions of the Act, and the need for continuous improvement, led to the development of policy and enhancement and introduction of official police notebooks and diaries with numbered pages and labelled with a unique barcode number.

The policy, which came into effect in December 2002, has benefits for all personnel including senior management, supervisors and operational members in terms of providing a credible and transparent personal record of duties performed. The new system ensures diaries and notebooks are available for examination by persons acting judicially or under lawful authority.

The Western Australia Police Service is committed towards achieving compliance in Records Management and has submitted a comprehensive draft Recordkeeping Plan as required under the *State Records Act 2000*.

## Ethics and Integrity Internet Site

The Police Service's Professional Standards Internet site was completed in May 2003. The site provides extensive information to the global community on the roles and responsibility of the Professional Standards Portfolio, its business areas, and the many and varied strategies developed to address errant behaviours across the organisation. Information is also available about the complaint management process, how and where to lodge a complaint against police personnel, and the sanctions available to the organisation. The Internet site has the most extensive ethics and integrity content of any Australian police jurisdiction.

## Business Area Management Review Program (BAMR)

The BAMR program has been in operation within the Police Service since October 1998, and replaced the traditional Annual Inspection program. The purpose of the BAMR program is to ensure that key statutory and service standards are complied with in local business areas and appropriate risk management strategies are applied across the State. The BAMR Test Plan reflects the minimum required standards and is modified at the local level to accommodate local needs and inherent risks.

The Management Audit Unit has conducted a total of 47 audits of business areas during 2002-03, a significant increase from 21 in the two previous years. The rigour applied to the BAMR program over the year has also seen a significant decrease in the number of major anomalies found requiring urgent attention.

The future of BAMR lies in the development of an electronic format designed to further streamline the self-assessment audit process, allowing Inspecting Officers to devote more time to frontline policing duties. Recent enhancements proposed for the BAMR program also include the integration of Corruption Prevention Plans as an additional aspect of risk management, as well as other potential reforms emanating from the Royal Commission. It is anticipated that the business areas' approach to corruption prevention at the local level will be subject to inspection and evaluation by District and Inspecting Officers.

## Freedom of Information

Requirement under Freedom of Information Act 1992 (the Act), sections 94-97

During 2002-03, a total of 1,027 applications were received and dealt with under the Act together with a total collection of \$29,586 in fees and charges. Further, in consultation with owner areas more than 90 per cent of all requested documents were provided to applicants in good faith, either in a full or edited format. This was achieved while protecting the privacy of individuals and safeguarding police operational sensitivities.

The Police Service's Information Statement, published on the Internet, has received praise in the Information Commissioner's Ninth Annual Report 2002 as being user-friendly and ranked as one of the best. It was last updated in November 2002.

## BUILDING PARTNERSHIPS

The Police Service is one of a few agencies that is consistently under media and public scrutiny. While numerous marketing and communication strategies were developed for campaigns and key initiatives, it was recognised that an agency-wide Marketing Plan was needed. This plan is now in its final draft and will provide an overall framework to assist the agency to achieve its corporate goals. The plan will focus on building a positive corporate identity by:

- building trust and credibility with our key stakeholders;
- promoting initiatives and strategies which assist in the delivery of three primary outcomes; and
- communicating our progress in addressing the agency's special challenges and corporate priorities, outlined in the Strategic Plan and Annual Business Plan.

Major events co-ordinated this year included the following.

- Police Week 2002 was held at the Perth Royal Show and attracted more than 100,000 people to the Police Exhibition. This exhibition is the largest annual community and police interactive event, and approximately 25 police sections and divisions were featured.
- The launch of the 150th Anniversary Celebrations attended by 100 guests, including retired and serving police officers, historical members and community stakeholders. The event was held in March at the Constitutional Centre on the official day the Police Force was established in 1853.
- The Commissioner hosted The Conference of Police Commissioners' of Australasia and the South-West Pacific Region during March. This four-day conference was attended by Commissioners or their senior representatives and is held annually to discuss key law enforcement issues. This year the theme was Human Resources, with an agenda that included sessions on integrity issues, global standards to combat corruption in police services, flexible working arrangements, gender equity, fitness standards and stress management.
- In March 2003, PTA Police Training Academy went to air on the ABC over four consecutive weeks. The documentary was filmed over 26 weeks and showcased police training, attitudes and professionalism. The series highlighted to the community the professional challenges and personal dilemmas of 60 recruits on their journey to becoming police officers.
- Proactive policing was promoted in the print and electronic media through television specials such as Polair 61 and the PTA, as well as individual events such as the Crime Stoppers Drug Dealer Phone-In Day.
- Public participation in crime prevention and the solving of crimes was assisted by more than 200 press conferences held at Police Headquarters, police stations and at crime scenes along with the Media Access System that provides the media with updates and information on particular crimes.

# COMMENDATIONS AND AWARDS

## ■ AUSTRALIAN BRAVERY DECORATIONS

### **Commendation for Brave Conduct**

Awarded for acts of bravery in hazardous circumstances.  
Constable Mitchell Leahy

## ■ WA POLICE CERTIFICATE OF MERIT

Awarded to a member of the Police Service displaying initiative, resourcefulness and courageous actions; putting aside thought of personal safety, exceeding that which might reasonably be expected from a member of the Police Service in the execution of his/her duty.

Constable Adam Rigoir  
Senior Constable Darren Waddell  
Constable First Class James Yates

## ■ COMMISSIONER'S SPECIAL COMMENDATION

Awarded to a member of the Police Service for meritorious conduct under stressful conditions while carrying out his or her duty in operational situations.

Senior Constable Gary Jacobs  
Senior Sergeant Paul Zanetti  
Sergeant Owen Williams  
Constable Graeme Brindley  
Constable Geoffrey Farmer  
Senior Constable Brandon Hearn  
Constable First Class Matthew Lewis

## ■ COMMISSIONER'S LETTER OF COMMENDATION

Awarded to a member of the Police Service for resourcefulness, initiative and devotion to duty reflecting credit upon the Police Service.

Senior Constable Cameron Anderson  
Senior Constable Brett Cassidy  
Senior Constable Royston Sheppard  
Detective Senior Constable Timothy Thomas  
Constable Harry Rice  
Constable Adrian Bailey  
Sergeant Steven Wright  
Constable Geoffrey Ball  
Constable Shaun Hodges  
Constable First Class John Macara  
Constable Phillip Falconbridge  
Constable Clinton May  
Senior Constable Terrance Shelton

## ■ AUSTRALIAN POLICE MEDAL

The Australian Police Medal forms part of the Australian system of honours and awards and is awarded for distinguished service by a member of an Australian Police Force.

**Superintendent Andrew Tovey** has dedicated more than 31 years to policing having served in a broad range of positions. He was responsible for setting up the Retail Theft Units in 1991, instrumental in introducing the video-taped searches concept and the new database programs for the Internal Affairs Unit. Mr Tovey played a key role in forming the working partnership with the Anti-Corruption Commission and was instrumental in establishing the Risk Assessment Unit. Since 2000, he has been the District Superintendent for the Goldfields-Esperance Police District.

**Detective Inspector Peter Lavender** commenced his policing career in May 1970 and within four years was transferred to the criminal investigation role. In 1989, he was seconded as a senior investigator to the Rothwell's Taskforce, the largest crime investigation undertaken in Australia. He has spent 18 years of his career involved with the investigation of major fraud. In recognition of his leadership, investigative skills and excellent results achieved in the field of commercial crime investigation, Mr Lavender was appointed the Police Service's liaison officer with the Director of Public Prosecutions. He is currently the Assistant Divisional Officer, Commercial Crime.

**Senior Sergeant John Young** has devoted 35 years to policing spread over two states. His service in Western Australia commenced in January 1972 after completing three and half years with the New South Wales Police Service. Mr Young has served in many metropolitan and country locations including 20 years in the Criminal Investigation Branch. He was recognised for his distinguished record in achieving constructive and durable relationships between police and community members in regional Western Australia. Mr Young is currently the Officer-in-Charge of Laverton Police Station.

**Assistant Commissioner Tim Atherton** was appointed to the Police Service in May 1998 after 16 years of service with the Queensland Police Service where he earned a strong reputation as a consummate forensic practitioner. In his role as Assistant Commissioner Crime Support, he was totally committed to challenging the perpetrators of serious crime, in particular through his initiatives related to targeting organised crime. In July 2002, he was appointed Assistant Commissioner of the Metropolitan Region. Mr Atherton is currently overseeing the development of operational initiatives under the Strategic Review of Reform Program and also has corporate responsibility for developing strategy to address the high burglary rate in Western Australia.

# COMMENDATIONS AND AWARDS

**Inspector Stephen Stingemore** joined the Police Service in 1974, serving for a number of years in country regions before returning to Perth in 1992. He served as a prosecutor where he was involved in a number of sensitive investigations and spent a number of years with various units in the Professional Standards Portfolio, providing a valuable contribution toward establishing a more enhanced standard of ethical conduct for all members of the Police Service. In May 2002, Mr Stingemore was tasked with heading the fledgling Police Transit Unit. There he assisted with the successful build up of staffing from five to fifty officers, within a nine-month period, establishing a visible policing presence on the metropolitan passenger rail network. He is currently an Assistant District Officer within North West Metropolitan District Office.

**Sergeant James Clarysse** began his policing career in April 1974 and has become synonymous with youth work and community policing. The strategies that he consistently employs are aimed at achieving the best possible outcome for all concerned. He has been a driving force in a successful program implemented to curb the high rate of truancy within his area of responsibility. His approach has resulted in a significant reduction in vandalism and petty offences. By using his strong communications skills to achieve harmony between diverse groups and individuals, Mr Clarysse has made an invaluable contribution to policing in Western Australia. He was named the Police Officer of the Year in 2001.

## ■ POLICE OVERSEAS SERVICE MEDAL

### **United Nations Mission in Support of East Timor (UNMISET) Medal**

The Police Service's commitment to assisting the Australian Federal Police with United Nations peacekeeping operations in East Timor continued, including three members who are currently serving overseas for a period of six months.

The following officers who have returned to Western Australia have been awarded medals:

Sergeant Tony Brackenreg  
 Senior Constable Graeme Lewington  
 Senior Constable Darcy Boylan  
 Senior Constable Timothy Britten  
 Inspector Glenn Feeney  
 Sergeant Gregory Glossop  
 Senior Constable Lindsay Greatorex

## ■ WESTERN AUSTRALIA POLICE SERVICE MEDAL

Presentations of the new Western Australia Police Service Medal commenced in 2002. It is a prestigious award, restricted to sworn members and unsworn staff of the Police Service and subject to strict eligibility criteria.

Implementation of the medal is consistent with a decision taken by the national Commissioners' Conference forum to support and encourage the implementation of jurisdictional recognition of sustained diligent and ethical service. The following presentations have taken place.

Years of Service	Number of Recipients
35 and over	101
30	237
25	455
20	330
15	523

## ■ POLICE OFFICER OF THE YEAR

### **Detective Constable First Class Simone Van Der Sluys – West Metropolitan Tactical Investigation Group**

Ms Van Der Sluys now stationed at the West Metropolitan Tactical Investigation Group was awarded Police Officer of the Year for her work whilst at Warwick Detectives. She was recognised for her professionalism, dedication, and empathetic manner in dealing with child abuse matters, in particular her dealings with a particular victim. Ms Van Der Sluys is prepared to make considerable sacrifices, often working in excess of her normal hours to ensure that the needs of victims are met.

## ■ PUBLIC SERVANT OF THE YEAR

### **Arthur Ventham - Police Prosecuting Branch**

Mr Ventham commenced with the Police Service in February 2001 at the Police Prosecuting Branch, Perth Children's Court. While he has since left the Police Service, he was acknowledged for his contribution to increasing co-operation with the respective agencies with which the Prosecuting Branch deals. He provided an increased level of support to prosecuting staff in relation to the preparation of briefs, as well as ensuring the provision of a high standard of post-court documentation.

## ■ AWARDS FOR EXCELLENCE

The Police Service won a Silver Award for the 2002 Annual Report in the Australasian Reporting Awards, where entrants from both private and public sector agencies in Australia and overseas were judged against strict criteria.



## ENABLING LEGISLATION

The strategic and corporate development of the Police Service is enhanced by the timely facilitation and progression of the legislation that ultimately assists the frontline police officer to achieve agency objectives.

The 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 proclaimed on 19 November 2002 and has been implemented statewide.

Throughout 2002–03, 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*.
- *Australian Crime Commission (State Provisions) Bill 2003*, to provide for the amendment of the *National Crime Authority (State Provisions) Act 1985*.
- Amendments to *Pawnbrokers and Secondhand Dealers Act 1994*, to address anomalies identified in the Act and improve its administration.
- *Prostitution Control Bill 2003*, to provide the necessary control and regulation of the industry.
- *Simple Offence 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 Investigation (Covert Operations) Bill 2003*, to consolidate police powers.
- *Misuse of Drugs Amendment Bill 2003*, to control precursor chemicals likely to be utilised in the manufacture of illicit drugs.
- *Criminal Investigation Bill 2000*, includes powers to create and maintain crime scenes, search, seizure and arrest (including arrest on suspicion) and related matters.
- *Firearms Act 1973 Amendment Bill 2003*, to provide for the Council of Australian Government Handgun Resolutions to be enacted.



# SPONSORSHIP AND PUBLICATIONS

## SPONSORSHIP

Companies, organisations and individuals who have provided sponsorship/donations include:

Advanced Traders Pty Ltd  
Bunnings Building Supplies  
Channel 10  
City of Perth  
Harvey Norman  
Mercure Hotel, Perth  
Mercure Inn, Broome  
National Counter-Terrorism Committee  
Novotel Langley Hotel, Perth  
Police and Nurses Credit Society  
Qantas  
Rotary Club of East Perth  
Royal Automobile Club  
SGIO Insurance  
Shire of Nganyatjarraku  
The Bicycle Entrepreneur  
Western Australian Local Government Association (Roadwise)  
Western Australian Police Social Club (Inc)  
Westfield Galleria Shopping Centre, Morley  
WIN Television

## PUBLICATIONS

Requirement under *Treasurer's Instruction 903*

Variou publications are produced to support the work of the Police Service.

### Road Safety

- Assorted brochures dealing with road safety issues
- Bicycle Education Instructors Training Manual
- Cops for Kids
- Defensive Driving Instructors Manual
- Defensive Driving Participants Manual

### Domestic Violence

- Domestic Violence – What You Can Do

### Crime Prevention

- Armed Hold-Up Prevention
- Armed Hold-Up Prevention Training Kits
- Car Security
- Holiday Security
- Home Security
- Intruder Alarms
- Neighbourhood Watch Manual 2003
- PartySafe
- Policing in a Multicultural Society
- Safer Living
- Safety Advice for Seniors
- Safety for Seniors
- Security Lighting
- Serving Western Australia's Culturally Diverse Communities
- Welcome to Neighbourhood Watch (Metro, Rural, Marine and School Watch Programs)

### Strategic Services

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

### Professional Standards

- Code of Conduct
- Ethical Guidelines
- Making a Complaint Against Police
- The Blueline
- The Dividing Line
- The Supported Internal Witness Program

### Alcohol and Drug Co-ordination Unit

- Alcohol and Drug Poster Series
- Alcohol Awareness Package
- Common Drug ID and Effects Posters
- Drink Spiking Resource Kit
- Drug Awareness Package
- Drug Guide
- Drug Identification Slider
- GURD - Activity Resource Package
- GURD - ADCU CD-ROM resource
- GURD - Education Package
- Harm Reduction and Policing
- Night Safe Information Card
- Precursor Chemical Code of Conduct Resource Kit

### Recruiting

- Induction CD-ROM
- Make a Difference

### Disability Services

- WA Police SMSAssist® Registration Form
- WA Police SMSAssist® User Guide

### Senior Interests

- Elder Abuse

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

# 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 2003.



**B E MATTHEWS**  
**COMMISSIONER OF POLICE**

15 August 2003



**AUDITOR GENERAL**

To the Parliament of Western Australia

**POLICE SERVICE**

**PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2003**

### **Audit Opinion**

In my opinion, the key effectiveness and efficiency performance indicators of the Police Service are relevant and appropriate to help users assess the Police Service's performance and fairly represent the indicated performance for the year ended June 30, 2003.

### **Scope**

#### ***The Commissioner of Police's Role***

The Commissioner of Police is responsible for developing and maintaining proper records and systems for preparing performance indicators.

The performance indicators consist of key indicators of efficiency and effectiveness.

#### ***Summary of my Role***

As required by the Financial Administration and Audit Act 1985, I have independently audited the performance indicators to express an opinion on them. This was done by looking at a sample of the evidence.

An audit does not guarantee that every amount and disclosure in the performance indicators is error free, nor does it examine all evidence and every transaction. However, my audit procedures should identify errors or omissions significant enough to adversely affect the decisions of users of the performance indicators.



**D D R PEARSON**  
**AUDITOR GENERAL**

October 10, 2003

# KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

## 2002-03 PERFORMANCE REPORT

### INTRODUCTION

Under the provisions of the *Financial Administration and Audit Act 1985* and *Treasurer's Instruction 904*, annually agencies are required to disclose key effectiveness and efficiency indicators showing how outputs contributed to the achievement of outcomes and explain how key performance indicators show this relationship.

To facilitate the best use of available resources for policing, an Output Based Management (OBM) framework is used for internal and external performance monitoring and reporting. The Police Service continually evaluates its performance measures to ensure that these provide performance information to assist in management decision-making as well as meeting accountability and disclosure requirements.

### OUTCOME FRAMEWORK

The policing priorities are structured around three primary outcomes of Community Safety, Road Safety, and Crime and Justice. These primary outcomes, or what the Police Service strives to achieve, contribute towards the Government's strategic objective of safe, healthy and supportive communities. There are five outputs that relate to the three outcomes and these describe the policing services provided to the community.

Government Strategic Objective	What we sought to achieve (OUTCOMES)	The services we provided (OUTPUTS) 2002-03
Safe, healthy and supportive communities	<b>COMMUNITY SAFETY</b> The community has confidence in the level of public order, safety and security	<b>Output 1</b> Community support, crime prevention and public order <b>Output 2</b> Emergency management and co-ordination
	<b>ROAD SAFETY</b> Road-users behave safely	<b>Output 3</b> Traffic management and road safety
	<b>CRIME AND JUSTICE</b> A response to crime that brings offenders before the justice system	<b>Output 4</b> Response to and investigation of offences <b>Output 5</b> Services to the judicial process

## PERFORMANCE FRAMEWORK

There is a comprehensive suite of performance indicators utilised by the Police Service at both the state and national level. The table below identifies each of the outcomes and their respective Key Performance Indicators (KPIs). The Police Service has eight KPIs, most of which (KPIs 1–7) are termed *effectiveness indicators*. KPI 8, which estimates the cost of police services, is an efficiency indicator.

While there are three distinct outcomes that the Police Service strives to achieve, the nature of daily policing activities does not lend itself to having clear boundaries to separate each outcome. Therefore, in reality there are links and overlaps that occur between all three outcomes. These relationships are shown in the table below where KPIs relate to more than one outcome. For example KPI 1 - Community satisfaction with police services and KPI 2 - Community perception of safety, are the main performance indicators for the Community Safety, Road Safety and Crime and Justice outcomes. For reporting purposes, each outcome has at least one KPI that has been highlighted in bold, and the secondary KPI is shown in italics.

### Effectiveness Indicators

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

### Efficiency Indicator

*KPI 8  
Estimated cost of police services*

### Outputs

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

In this Performance Report, a brief statement has been provided about the medium- to long-term targets for the Police Service's seven effectiveness KPIs. Targets were included in the 2001-02 Annual Report, to progressively improve performance by 2005-06. These targets have been modified slightly to ensure that they are clear and concise in relation to the KPI. Progress towards targets is impacted upon by a number of influencing factors such as: media representation, the Royal Commission, the introduction of various legislation and the implementation of new processes and systems within the agency. These medium- to long-term targets are shown in bold italics under their respective KPI.

# KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

## EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

### Community Satisfaction

The Police Service has thousands of direct and indirect contacts with the community each year. Based on these contacts, the community forms an opinion about their level of satisfaction with policing services through the way we deliver services such as: targeted community patrols, response to calls for assistance, co-ordination of public safety for major events and emergency management. The Police Service's focus continues to be on reducing opportunities to commit crime through community education programs and targeting priority crime areas and repeat offenders.

The community's satisfaction with police services and their perception of safety and security is measured by a national survey. This survey is co-ordinated by the Australasian Centre for Policing Research (ACPR), and provides a useful indicator of how effectively the Police Service is achieving its outcomes.

The results of the survey have been analysed using the following two methods:

- 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.
- A response frequency basis - expressed as the proportion (percentage) of responses by category, for example, the proportion of respondents who answer 'satisfied or very satisfied' to a question.

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

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

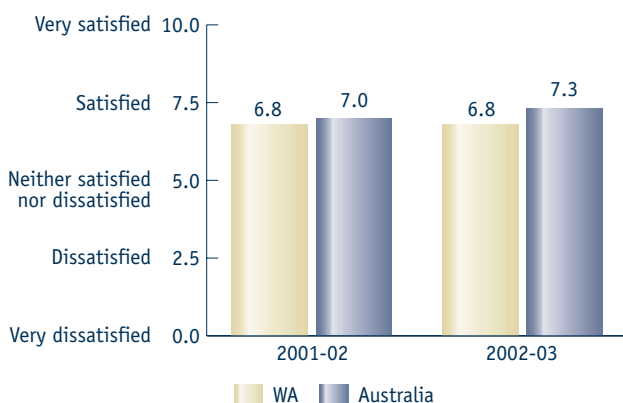
**Target:** *To return to the level of satisfaction achieved in WA during 2001–02 (pre-Royal Commission) by 2005–06.*

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

**Target:** *To achieve a level of satisfaction with services that more closely aligns with, or exceeds, the 2001–02 national level by 2005–06.*

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

**Indicator 1.1: The community's level of satisfaction with services provided by police, 2001–02 and 2002–03** <sup>(a)(b)(c)(d)</sup>

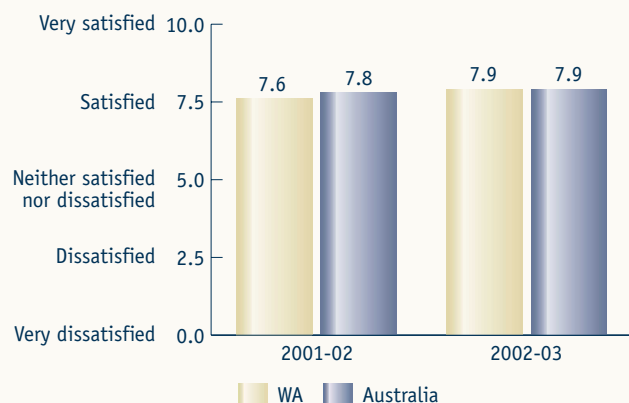


### Analysis

In 2002–03:

- Despite the potential negative impact of the Royal Commission, the level of satisfaction with police services in WA did not change from the previous year. The WA level of satisfaction remains below the Australian average (see chart).
- The proportion of the WA community satisfied or very satisfied with services provided by the police was 64.6 per cent. The equivalent figure for Australia was 72.7 per cent.
- The level of satisfaction with police services continues to be higher for females than males.
- 15–24 year olds were the least satisfied with police services, while persons aged 55 and over recorded the highest level of satisfaction.

**Indicator 1.2: The community's level of satisfaction with services received during their most recent contact with police, 2001-02 and 2002-03** <sup>(a)(b)(c)(d)</sup>



**Analysis**

- While the chart indicates that the WA community's level of satisfaction with their most recent contact with police increased from 2001-02, this difference is not statistically significant.

In 2002-03:

- The proportion of the WA community satisfied or very satisfied with the services received during their most recent contact with police, within the last twelve months, was 80.4 per cent. The equivalent figure for Australia was 81.5 per cent.
- Some 50.1 per cent of people in WA had contact with police of which 56.1 per cent were females. The level of satisfaction for both males and females was the same.
- People in the 20-24 age group had the most contact with police (69.4 per cent). Only 34.5 per cent of the 55 and over age group had contact with police.
- About 60 per cent of the most recent contacts were initiated by the police. The most common reason was to conduct a random breath test (62.0 per cent) followed by the recording of a traffic violation (13.0 per cent).
- The major reason for people initiating their most recent contact with police was to report a crime (42.0 per cent) followed by the reporting of suspicious people or circumstances (12.5 per cent).

**Notes**

- Data are based on an ongoing survey of people aged 15 years and over. The survey is co-ordinated by the Australasian Centre for Policing Research (ACPR) and commenced in July 2001. Nationally about 20,000 people are surveyed over a twelve-month period with about 2,000 being in WA. Although 15-17 year olds were not surveyed in 2001-02, the inclusion of this age group in 2002-03 made no significant difference to the key survey results used for comparative purposes.
- 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 Key Performance Indicators prior to 2001-02. 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.
- 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 sample estimates with a RSE of between 25 per cent and 50 per cent to be used with caution, and estimates with a RSE greater than 50 per cent not to be used. The RSE associated with each of the sample estimates used in compiling the charts for Indicators 1.1 to 1.2 is lower than 1.6 per cent.
- 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 into an interval scale, and then derives a measure of centrality. Each interval in the scale is assigned an equal-distant 'score' and is matched to a 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 is one of many stakeholders that share responsibility for the public's safety and security. There are a number of influencing factors that affect people's feeling of safety within their community. Some of these factors may be media portrayal of crime, urban design, the Royal Commission and more recently, global events.

Proactive policing strategies and establishing positive partnerships with government and non-government agencies, groups and individuals in the community all assist to promote public confidence. The Police Service is focused on deterring people from offending lifestyles, increasing community awareness of services provided by police, managing and co-ordinating emergency response, and maintaining public order and safety.

The community's perception of safety is measured through the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing co-ordinated by the ACPR. Data from the survey provides an indicator of how safe community members feel as they go about their day-to-day business.

The results of the survey have been analysed using the following two methods:

- 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.
- A response frequency basis - expressed as the proportion (percentage) of responses by category, for example, the proportion of respondents who answer 'safe or very safe' to a question.

### Key Performance Indicator 2 – Community perception of safety

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

**Target:** *Improve the perception of safety to a level that more closely aligns with, or exceeds, the 2001–02 national level by 2005–06.*

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

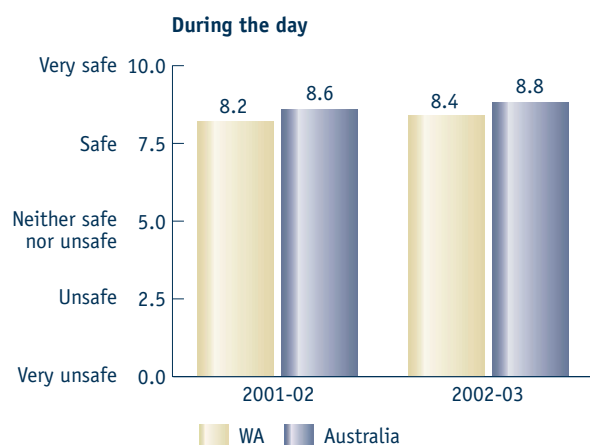
**Target:** *Improve the perception of safety to a level that more closely aligns with, or exceeds, the 2001–02 national level by 2005–06.*

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

**Target:** *Improve the perception of safety level in 2001–02 by 10 per cent by 2005–06.*

Indicators 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.

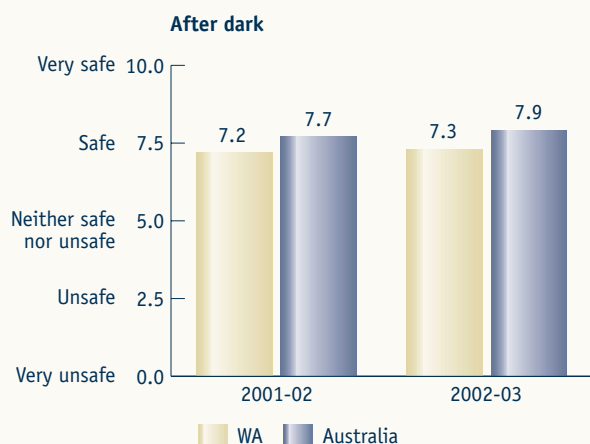
**Indicator 2.1: Community's perception of safety when at home alone during the day and after dark, 2001–02 and 2002–03** <sup>(a)(b)(c)(d)</sup>



#### Analysis

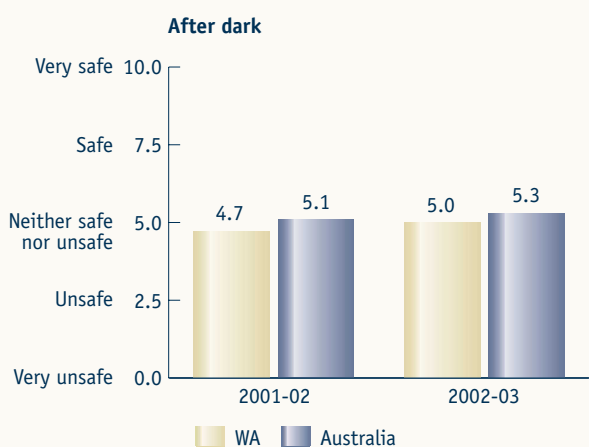
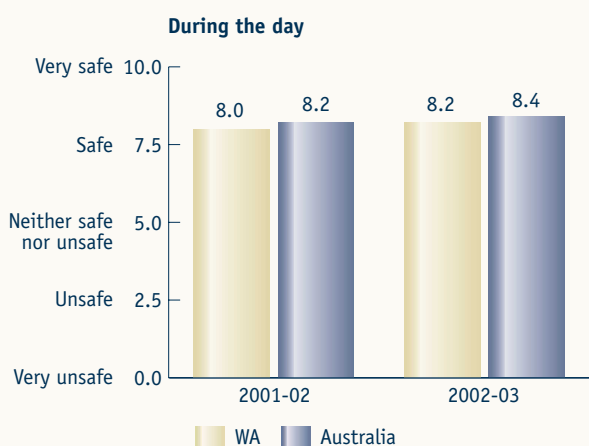
- The charts show that people in WA generally felt safe when at home. The perception of safety levels for the WA community during the day increased from 8.2 to 8.4 and from 7.2 to 7.3 after dark. Both were below the Australian average.
- In 2002–03:
- The perceived level of safety at home during the day and after dark for people in WA and Australia increased compared to the previous year. However, the increase for WA after dark was not statistically significant.
  - The proportion of the WA community who felt safe or very safe at home alone during the day was 87.5 per cent. The equivalent figure for Australia was 91.8 per cent. The proportion of the WA community feeling safe or very safe at home alone after dark was 72.7 per cent. The Australian average was 81.0 per cent.





- Males continue to feel safer at home than females both during the day and after dark.
- The 55 years and over age group had the lowest perceived level of safety at home alone during the day and after dark.

**Indicator 2.2: Community's perception of safety when walking or jogging alone during the day and after dark, 2001-02 and 2002-03** <sup>(a)(b)(c)(d)</sup>



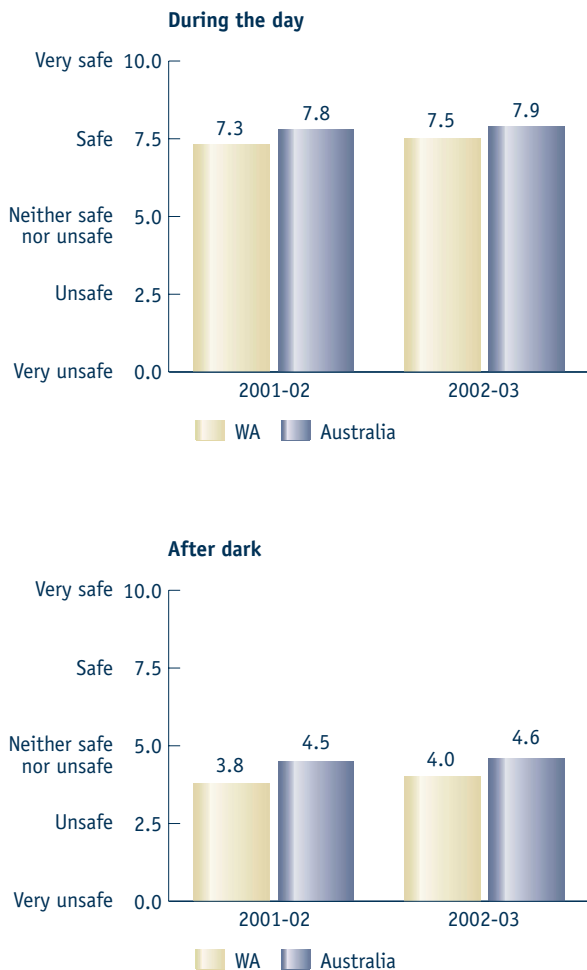
**Analysis**

In 2002-03:

- The WA community's perceived level of safety when walking or jogging alone improved from 2001-02. The perceived level of safety walking or jogging alone during the day increased from 8.0 to 8.2 and from 4.7 to 5.0 after dark. (see charts).
- The perception of safety by the WA community when walking or jogging alone after dark (5.0) is significantly lower than that during the day (8.2). These levels are below the Australian averages of 5.3 and 8.4, respectively. (see charts).
- The proportion of the WA community who felt safe or very safe walking or jogging alone during the day was 85.3 per cent. The equivalent figure for Australia was 87.2 per cent. The proportion feeling safe or very safe walking or jogging alone after dark was 38.3 per cent. The Australian average was 41.5 per cent.
- The perceived level of safety when walking or jogging alone was higher for males than for females.
- The perception of safety when walking or jogging alone was generally lowest in the 55 and over age group.

# KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

## Indicator 2.3: Community's perception of safety when travelling on public transport during the day and after dark, 2001-02 and 2002-03 <sup>(a)(b)(c)(d)(e)</sup>



### Analysis

In 2002-03:

- While the charts show that the perceived level of safety for travelling on public transport improved in WA from 2001-02, the levels are not statistically different.
- The proportion of the WA community who felt safe or very safe travelling on public transport during the day was 59.7 per cent. This is 7.1 percentage points higher than the 2001-02 result of 52.6 per cent. The Australian average was 63.8 per cent in 2002-03.
- The proportion feeling safe or very safe travelling on public transport after dark was 18.3 per cent. This is 2.7 percentage points higher than the 2001-02 result of 15.6 per cent. The Australian average was 23.3 per cent in 2002-03.
- The level of safety perceived when travelling on public transport is higher for males than females.
- The younger age groups recorded the highest perceived level of safety for travelling during the day and after dark. The lowest level of safety was recorded by the 40 years and over age groups.

### Notes

- (a) Data are based on an ongoing survey of people aged 15 years and over. The survey is co-ordinated by the Australasian Centre for Policing Research (ACPR) and commenced in July 2001. Nationally, about 20,000 people are surveyed over a twelve-month period with about 2,000 being in WA. Although 15-17 year olds were not surveyed in 2001-02, the inclusion of this age group in 2002-03 made no significant difference to the key survey results used for comparative purposes.
- (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 Key Performance Indicators prior to 2001-02. 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) 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 sample estimates with a RSE of between 25 per cent and 50 per cent to be used with caution, and estimates with a RSE greater than 50 per cent not to be used. The RSE associated with each of the sample estimates used in compiling the charts for Indicators 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3 is lower than 3.3 per cent.
- (d) 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 into an interval scale, and then derives a measure of centrality. Each interval in the scale is assigned an equal-distant 'score' and is matched to a 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.

- (e) Caution should be used when interpreting these 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 the national average.

#### Source:

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

## EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

### Road Safety

Outcome: Road-users behave safely

The Police Service, working together with the community, aims to improve road-user behaviour. One of the indicators of safe road-user behaviour is the number of fatal road crashes. Major contributing factors to the incidence of fatal road crashes include drink-driving, excessive speed, fatigue and seatbelt usage. A co-ordinated approach to road safety involving the relevant statewide and national organisations, is critical to developing and implementing strategies to influence safe road-user behaviour. This agency works in close partnership with the Road Safety Council to promote a range of education programs and awareness campaigns.

The Police Service's key role for this Outcome focuses on enforcement activities, identifying road safety trends and issues, working with the community to improve road safety behaviour, and applying intelligence-led policing to road safety and traffic management.

### Key Performance Indicator 3 – Major factors contributing to fatal road crashes

Indicator 3.1: Number of fatal road crashes per 100,000 registered motor vehicles.

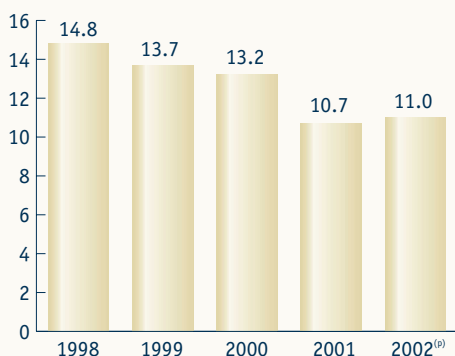
**Target:** *Contribute to reducing the number of fatal road crashes per 100,000 registered motor vehicles.*

Indicator 3.2: Number of fatal road crashes per 100,000 registered motor vehicles where drink-driving and excessive speed were major contributing factors.

**Target:** *Contribute to reducing the number of fatal road crashes per 100,000 registered motor vehicles where drink-driving and excessive speed were major contributing factors.*

Indicator 3.1 illustrates the number of fatal road crashes (per 100,000 registered motor vehicles). This encompasses all factors that contribute to fatal road crashes. Indicator 3.2 illustrates the number of fatal road crashes (per 100,000 registered motor vehicles) where drink-driving and excessive speed were major contributing factors.

**Indicator 3.1: Number of fatal road crashes per 100,000 registered motor vehicles** <sup>(a)(b)(c)(d)</sup>

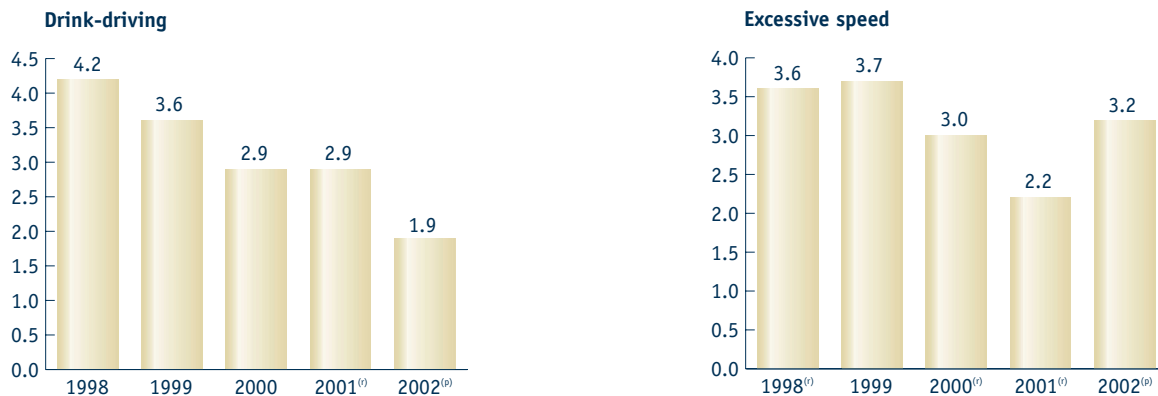


#### Analysis

- The number of fatal crashes per 100,000 registered motor vehicles increased slightly in 2002 compared with 2001.
- The number of fatal crashes per 100,000 registered motor vehicles, decreased by 25.7 per cent from 14.8 in 1998 to 11.0 in 2002.
- The trend in the number of fatal crashes per 100,000 registered motor vehicles reflects a decrease in fatal crashes (from 199 in 1998 to 159 in 2002) and an increase in the number of registered motor vehicles (from 1,341,827 in 1998 to 1,442,339 in 2002).

# KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

## Indicator 3.2: Number of fatal road crashes per 100,000 registered motor vehicles where drink-driving and excessive speed were major contributing factors <sup>(a)(b)(c)(d)(e)(f)</sup>



### Analysis

- The number of fatal crashes per 100,000 registered motor vehicles where drink-driving was a major contributing factor, decreased by 34.5 per cent from 2.9 in 2001 to 1.9 in 2002. This is the lowest figure for at least five years and 54.8 per cent lower than the 1998 figure of 4.2.
- The number of fatal crashes per 100,000 registered motor vehicles where excessive speed was a major contributing factor increased by 45.5 per cent from 2.2 in 2001 to 3.2 in 2002. The 2002 figure is still 11.1 per cent lower than the 1998 figure of 3.6.

### Notes

- This indicator has been modified to report on the number of fatal crashes per 100,000 registered motor vehicles (e.g. 3.7) instead of the number of fatal crashes per 10,000 registered motor vehicles (e.g. 0.37). This is considered to be a more meaningful way of presenting the same performance information. It should not be interpreted that the incidence of crashes has increased as a result of this change.
- A 'fatal crash' is a road crash where at least one person died within 30 days as a result of injuries sustained in the crash. The crash must occur on a road open to and used by the public, and involve a vehicle, which was in motion. It cannot be an 'act of nature', an act of deliberate intent or as a result of a prior event such as a heart attack.
- 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 as at 30 June of each year excluding caravans, trailers and plant and equipment.
- Drink-driving-related fatal crashes include fatal road crashes where at least one driver had a blood-alcohol concentration of or exceeding 0.05gm per cent. 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.
- Figures have been revised from those shown in the previous annual report. A revision of figures for certain years reflects changes to the number of crashes due to the completion of coronial inquiries and / or the number of registered motor vehicles.

#### Sources:

Western Australia Police Service, Traffic Enforcement and Crash Executive Information System (TEACEIS) extracted 14 July 2003.  
Department for Planning and Infrastructure vehicle registration data as at 30 June 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001 and 2002 extracted in July 2003.

## EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

### Crime and Justice

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

The Police Service's primary responsibility for this outcome is to ensure an effective and efficient response to crime. This outcome is also about bringing offenders before the justice system by investigating offences and providing support to the judicial system to enable successful prosecutions.

The Police Service has introduced several initiatives aimed at improving the quality of prosecution briefs and the giving of evidence at trial. These include: BriefCase Information System, Brief Managers, Brief Management Model within the Prosecuting Division and the provision of Prosecuting Awareness Courses to supervisors within the Metropolitan Region.

The four indicators of effectiveness for this outcome are victimisation rates, reported and detected offences, investigation of offences, and support to the judicial system resulting in successful prosecutions. Achievements in this area will also positively impact on Community Safety and Road Safety outcomes. As with performance in all three outcomes, this agency's accomplishments do not occur in isolation but also rely heavily on partnerships with other government and private agencies working on crime and justice issues.

### Key Performance Indicator 4 – Victims of crime

Indicator 4.1 Victimization rate, percentage of persons.

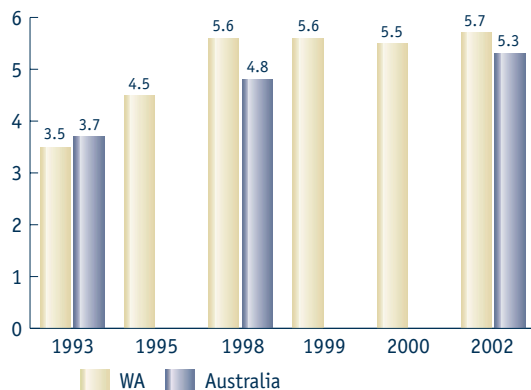
**Target:** *Reduce the level of victimisation.*

Indicator 4.2 Victimization rate, percentage of households.

**Target:** *Reduce the level of victimisation.*

Indicators 4.1 and 4.2 illustrate the trend in victimisation rates between 1993 and 2002 based on National and State Crime and Safety Surveys conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. A survey was not conducted in every year of this period.

#### Indicator 4.1: Victimization rate, percentage of persons <sup>(a)(b)(c)(d)(e)(f)</sup>

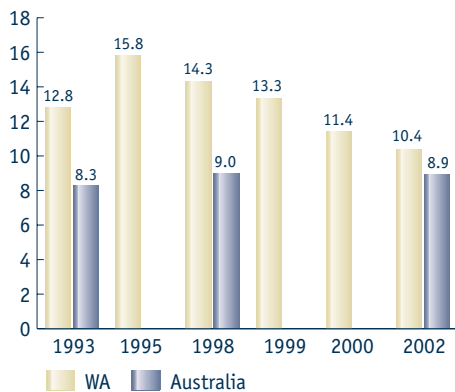


#### Analysis

- The rate of personal victimisation for WA increased at a faster rate than the Australian average from 1993 to 1998. Since 1998, the rate for WA has remained relatively steady while the Australian average has increased.
- WA's rate of personal victimisation was higher than the Australian average for 1998 and 2002.

# KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

## Indicator 4.2: Victimisation rate, percentage of households <sup>(a)(b)(c)(e)(g)</sup>



### Analysis

- WA's rate of household victimisation has shown a steady downward trend from 1995 (15.8 per cent) to 2002 (10.4 per cent) and is now closer to the Australian average (8.9 per cent).
- WA recorded the lowest rate of Motor Vehicle Theft in Australia for 2002 and this has been a contributing factor in reducing the household victimisation rate since 1995.

## Notes

- Australian data are based on the responses of about 41,000 people aged 15 years and over and 20,000 households, surveyed nationally in 1993, 1998 and 2002. WA data are based on the responses of over 5,000 people and 2,500 households, surveyed as part of this national survey, as well as separate State surveys in 1995, 1999 and 2000.
- 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 an RSE of between 25 per cent and 50 per cent to be used with caution, and estimates with a RSE greater than 50 per cent not to be used. The RSE associated with each of the estimates reported in the indicators is lower than six per cent.
- 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 for the offences (such as robbery, assault) summarise the wording of the questions asked of the respondent, and may not necessarily correspond with the legal or police definitions which are used for each offence. Consequently, direct comparison between these figures and police statistics on reported offences may be misleading and 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.
- Male victims of sexual assault aged 18 years and over were included in the survey for the first time in 2002. However, the number of male victims was relatively small and their inclusion had no impact on the rate of personal victimisation.
- 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).

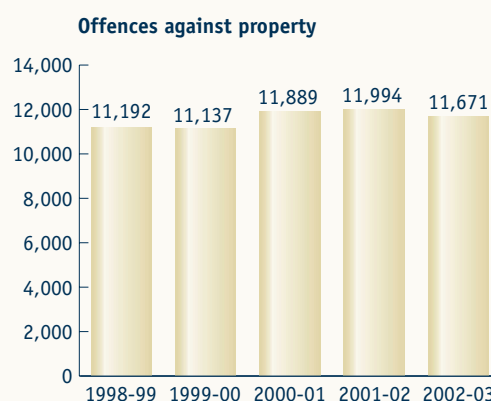
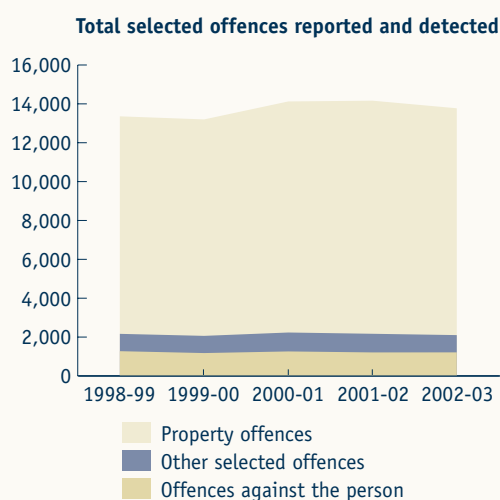
## Key Performance Indicator 5 – Offences reported and detected

Indicator 5.1 Number of offences reported and detected per 100,000 persons.

**Target:** *Reduce the number of reported offences against the person and property per 100,000 persons.*

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 Indicator 5.1.

**Indicator 5.1: Number of offences reported and detected per 100,000 persons, 1998–99 to 2002–03** <sup>(a)(b)(c)(d)(e)(f)(g)(r)</sup>



### Analysis

- In 2002–03, the number of total selected offences reported and detected per 100,000 persons was 13,772. This represents a decrease of 2.8 per cent (-392) compared to the 2001–02 rate (14,164).
- Property offences comprise 85 per cent of total selected offences reported and detected. The rate for property offences per 100,000 persons decreased 2.7 per cent (-323) from a rate of 11,994 in 2001–02 to 11,671 in 2002–03. A large proportion of property offences comprise burglaries and between 2001–02 and 2002–03 the rate of burglary offences decreased 2.0 per cent (-65) from 3,197 to 3,132 per 100,000 persons.
- Offences against the person make up less than nine per cent of total selected offences reported and detected, with the majority involving an assault(s) of some description. The number of offences per 100,000 persons has remained steady and only increased by 0.2 per cent (3) from 1,210 in 2001–02 to 1,213 in 2002–03.
- Other selected offences make up about six per cent of total selected offences reported and detected. The number of offences per 100,000 persons in 2002–03 decreased by 7.4 per cent (-71) to 888 from a total of 959 in 2001–02. Over 80 per cent of other selected offences are drug offences, the detection of which can be influenced by proactive policing initiatives.

# KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

## Key Performance Indicator 5 – Offences reported and detected (continued)

### Notes

- (a) Selected offences reported to or becoming known to police, and resulting in the submission of an offence report in the Offence Information System (OIS) or Incident Management System (IMS). Excludes offences against public order, such as disorderly conduct and offences against the *Firearms Act 1973*, *Liquor Licensing Act 1988* and a number of other offences against the statute laws of this State and the Commonwealth.
- (b) '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, steal motor vehicle, theft, receiving/illegal use, fraud, arson, graffiti and property damage.
- (d) 'Other selected offences' include: breach of restraint and drug offences (trafficking and/or possession).
- (e) The number of reported offences for a period (e.g. financial year) comprises all selected offences reported during that period and may include offences committed during earlier periods. Proactive policing strategies undertaken by the Police Service to encourage the reporting of certain offences, such as domestic violence and sexual assault, and the proactive targeting by the police of certain offences will increase the number of offences reported or detected for a given period. However, a decrease in the number of reports for a targeted offence may occur in subsequent periods if the targeting has been successful or a different offence becomes a replacement target.
- (f) The number of reported offences against property is affected by the variation in reported graffiti offences. Most graffiti offences are committed against public property and the number of offences reported during a period can vary due to the strategies and practices adopted by agencies such as local government authorities. Graffiti offences are, on occasion, reported by victims in batches rather than individually. This may result in a significant variation in reported graffiti offences over consecutive periods. In addition, there is also evidence of an inconsistency in reporting where graffiti is sometimes recorded as property damage.
- (g) For the number of offences reported and detected by category of offence, please refer to the Statistical Appendix.
- (r) Data prior to 2002–03 have been revised. The revised offence rates for 1998–99 to 2001–02 have also been affected by revised Estimated Resident Population figures released in the Australian Bureau of Statistics publication, *Australian Demographic Statistics*, December Quarter 2002, based on the results of the 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

### Sources:

Western Australia Police Service Offence Information System (OIS) and Incident Management System (IMS).  
Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Australian Demographic Statistics*, December Quarter 2002 (ABS Cat. No. 3101.0).



## Key Performance Indicator 6 – Investigation of offences

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

**Target:** *Improve on the 2001–02 clearance rate by 2005–06.*

Indicator 6.2 Number and rate of reported offences against property cleared.

**Target:** *Improve on the 2001–02 clearance rate by 2005–06.*

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

**Target:** *Improve on the 2001–02 clearance rate for drug offences by 2005–06.*

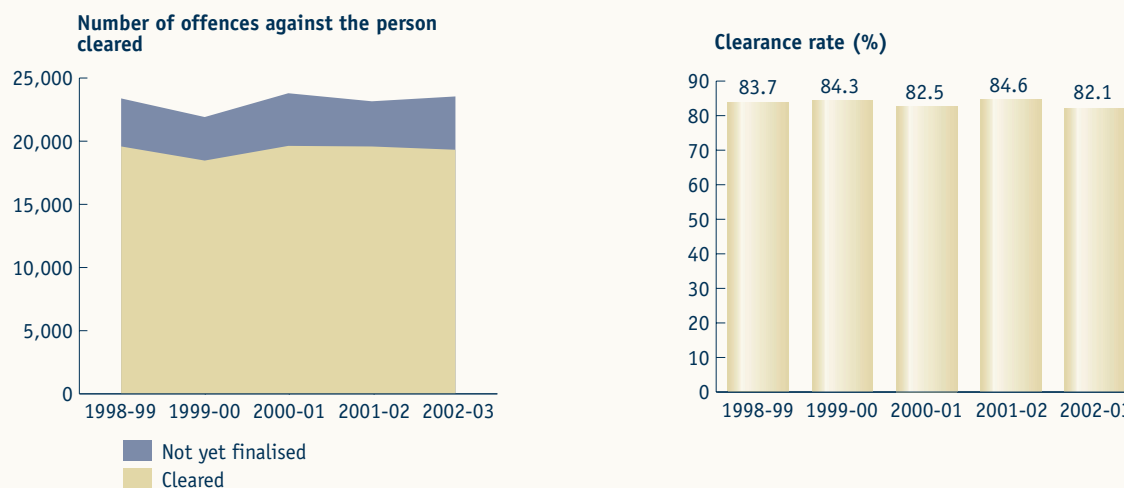
Indicator 6.4 Outcome of investigations – the proportion (%) of investigations finalised within 30 days.

**Target:** *Improve the proportion 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<sup>(d)</sup>. A proportion of offences investigated are not finalised by the end of the financial year when figures for these performance indicators are extracted. 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 Indicators 6.1, 6.2 and 6.3. Indicator 6.4 shows the proportion of investigations that were finalised within 30 days from the offence being recorded.

### Indicator 6.1: Number and rate of reported offences against the person cleared, 1998–99 to 2002–03 <sup>(a)(b)(d)(e)(f)(g)(r)</sup>

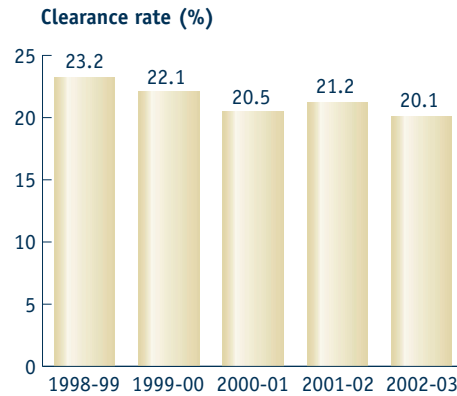
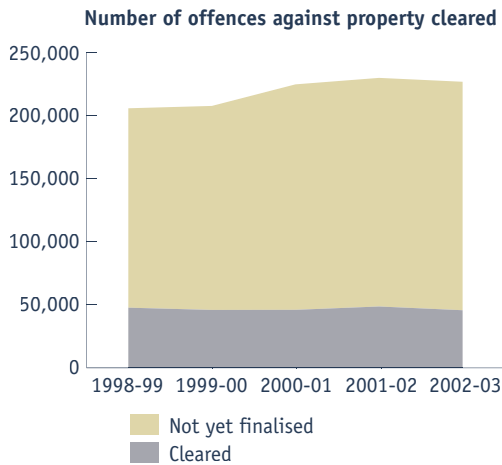


### Analysis

- The clearance rate decreased from 84.6 per cent in 2001–02 to 82.1 per cent in 2002–03. This decrease in the clearance rate was the result of a decrease in the number of offences cleared (by 1.3 per cent from 19,581 in 2001–02 to 19,321 in 2002–03) compared with an increase in reported offences (by 1.7 per cent from 23,158 in 2001–02 to 23,542 in 2002–03).
- The investigation of offences against the person is given the highest priority. This is reflected in the high clearance rate for such offences. The clearance rate has been over 82 per cent since 1998–99.

# KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

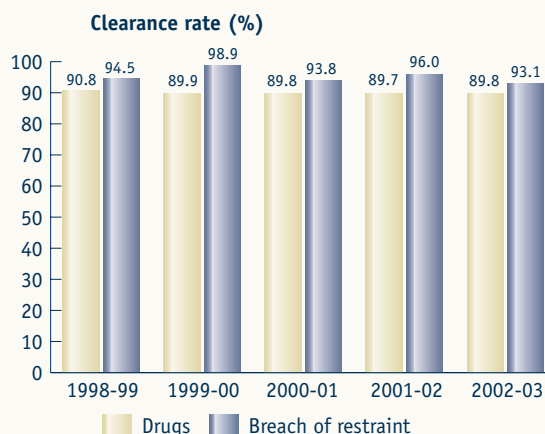
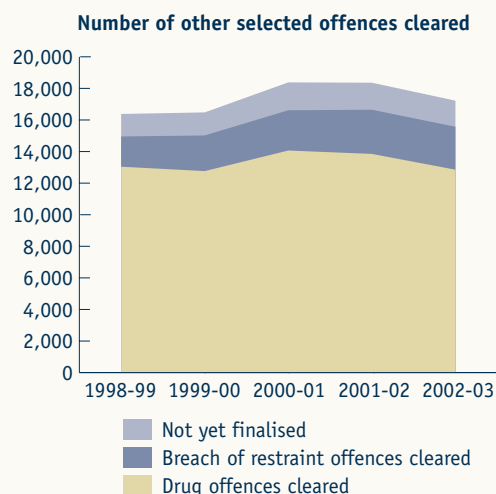
## Indicator 6.2: Number and rate of reported offences against property cleared, 1998–99 to 2002–2003 <sup>(a)(b)(c)(d)(e)(f)(h)(r)</sup>



### Analysis

- The clearance rate has decreased from 21.2 per cent in 2001–02 to 20.1 per cent in 2002–03. This decrease in the clearance rate was the result of a greater decrease in the number of offences cleared (by 6.1 per cent from 48,604 in 2001–02 to 45,636 in 2002–03) compared with the decrease in the number of reported offences (by 1.3 per cent from 229,554 in 2001–02 to 226,684 in 2002–03).
- Over 200,000 offences against property are reported each year. Given the volume of offences, and the priority given to the investigation of offences against the person, offences against property have had a relatively low clearance rate of around 20 per cent. However, this equates to over 45,000 offences cleared each year since 1998–99.

**Indicator 6.3: Other selected offences – number and rate of reported offences cleared, 1998–99 to 2002–03** <sup>(a)(b)(d)(e)(f)(i)(r)</sup>



**Analysis**

- The offence category of ‘other selected offences’ comprises drug offences (trafficking and/or possession) and breach of restraint offences.
- Over 80 per cent of other selected 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 clearance rate for drug offences improved from 89.7 per cent in 2001–02 to 89.8 per cent in 2002–03. This improvement in the clearance rate was the result of a smaller decrease in the number of offences cleared (by 7.2 per cent from 13,850 in 2001–02 to 12,852 in 2002–03) compared with the decrease in the number of offences (by 7.4 per cent from 15,443 in 2001–02 to 14,305 in 2002–03).
- The clearance rate for breach of restraint offences decreased from 96.0 per cent in 2001–02 to 93.1 per cent in 2002–03. This decrease in the clearance rate was the result of a decrease in the number of offences cleared (by 2.9 per cent from 2,798 in 2001–02 to 2,718 in 2002–03) compared with a marginal increase in the number of reported offences from 2,916 in 2001–02 to 2,918 in 2002–03.
- In the five years to 2002–03, the clearance rate for breach of restraint offences has been above 93 per cent.
- The number of breach of restraint offences cleared has increased by 42.0 per cent (804) from 1,914 in 1998–99 to 2,718 in 2002–03, while the number of offences has increased by 44.0 per cent (892) during the same period.

**Indicator 6.4: Outcome of Investigations – the proportion (%) of investigations finalised within 30 days** <sup>(d)(j)(k)</sup>

Offence Category	Calendar Year				
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<b>Homicide</b> <sup>(l)</sup>	74.2	78.2	62.1	63.6	69.7
<b>Assault</b>	53.0	54.7	54.9	54.5	54.3
<b>Sexual assault</b>	48.4	46.7	43.7	43.2	39.3
<b>Robbery</b> <sup>(m)</sup>	20.6	25.7	24.8	26.2	24.7
<b>Burglary (UEWI)</b> <sup>(n)</sup>	7.5	7.9	6.7	6.9	7.1
<b>Motor vehicle theft</b>	12.3	13.0	13.9	15.0	14.9
<b>Other theft</b>	14.6	15.2	14.9	14.8	14.2

# KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

## Analysis

- In the 2002 calendar year, reported homicide and burglary offences showed an improvement in the proportion of investigations finalised within 30 days compared with 2001, while assault, sexual assault, robbery and motor vehicle theft offences showed decreases.
- The proportion of sexual assault offence investigations finalised within 30 days has been steadily decreasing since 1998. However, the number of sexual assault offences finalised as a proportion of reported sexual assault offences has increased over the last five financial years except for 2000-01. The finalisation of these offences may be affected by any increase in reporting of historically occurring multiple offences as these could require a lengthy investigation before finalisation.
- 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 investigating these offences and the relatively higher volume of property offences such as burglary.

## Notes

- (a) Selected offences reported to or becoming known to police, and resulting in the submission of an offence report in the Offence Information System (OIS) or Incident Management System (IMS). Excludes offences against public order, such as disorderly conduct and offences against the *Firearms Act 1973*, *Liquor Licensing Act 1988* and a number of other offences against the statute laws of this State and the Commonwealth.
- (b) The number of reported offences for a period (e.g. financial year) comprises all selected offences reported during that period and may include offences committed during earlier periods. Proactive policing strategies undertaken by the Police Service to encourage the reporting of certain offences, such as domestic violence and sexual assault, and the proactive targeting by the police of certain offences will increase the number of offences reported or detected for a given period. However, a decrease in the number of reports for a targeted offence may occur in subsequent periods if the targeting has been successful or a different offence becomes a replacement target.
- (c) The clearance rate for reported offences against property may be affected by the variation in reported graffiti offences. Most graffiti offences are committed against public property and the number of offences reported during a period can vary due to the strategies and practices adopted by agencies such as local government authorities. Graffiti offences are, on occasion, reported by victims in batches rather than individually. This may result in a significant variation in reported graffiti offences over consecutive periods. In addition, there is also evidence of an inconsistency in reporting where graffiti is sometimes recorded as property damage.
- (d) An offence is deemed to be cleared or finalised where a satisfactory result has been achieved or where, for some substantial reason, police investigations cannot be continued. This includes: offender(s) processed by arrest, summons, Juvenile Justice Team referral or juvenile caution; the offender has died; the offender is in another jurisdiction and extradition is not desired or available; there is a statute bar to proceedings where an offender is under age or claims diplomatic immunity; admittance to a psychiatric facility; false or mistaken reports; civil action recommended.
- (e) The number of offences cleared (clearances) for a period (e.g. financial year) comprises all offences for which a clearance was recorded during that period. Due to the nature and length of investigations, the number of offences cleared during a period may include offences reported prior to that period.
- (f) The clearance rate is based on the number of offences cleared during a period expressed as a percentage of 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.
- (g) 'Offences against the person' include: homicide, driving causing death, assault, sexual assault, threatening behaviour, deprivation of liberty and robbery.
- (h) 'Offences against property' include: burglary, steal motor vehicle, theft, receiving/illegal use, fraud, arson, graffiti and property damage.
- (i) 'Other selected offences' include: breach of restraint and drug offences (trafficking and/or possession).
- (j) 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.
- (k) The statistics shown in Indicator 6.4 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.
- (l) Homicide includes: murder, attempted murder and manslaughter.
- (m) Robbery includes: armed and unarmed robbery.
- (n) 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) The number of offences and clearances for some years prior to 2002-03 have been revised. Only the clearance rate for offences against the person in 1998-99 (see Indicator 6.1) has changed from what was shown in the previous Annual Report.

### Sources:

Western Australia Police Service Offence Information System (OIS) and Incident Management System (IMS).  
Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Recorded Crime - Victims (1998, 1999, 2000, 2001 and 2002)*, (ABS Cat. No. 4510.0).

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

Indicator 7.1 Conviction rate for matters placed before the courts by the Police Service.

**Target:** *Improve the overall conviction rate above 94.7 per cent by 2005–06.*

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

A successful prosecution can be achieved in two ways. An accused person may enter a plea of guilty to a charge(s). This is usually a reflection of the evidence disclosed to the defence by police prosecutors in accordance with our “Disclosure Policy”. This policy has been expanded to include additional documents that were not previously provided to an accused. It is believed that this will promote greater interaction between prosecutors and defence with a view to reduce court hearing times and expenditure. If the accused person chooses to defend the charge, the matter is listed for trial where a successful prosecution will be achieved if they are subsequently found guilty.

During 2002–03, the Police Service arranged for the Department of Justice (DOJ) to supply court-sourced data to replace internally sourced-data for internal and external reporting purposes. The benefits arising from using DOJ data include greater data accuracy, consistency and validity. Due to methodological differences, direct comparison cannot be made between the DOJ data and the police sourced data previously used for this key performance indicator. For this reason, prosecution data prior to 2002–03 has not been provided.

Indicator 7.1 encompasses four aspects of effectiveness: the rate of guilty pleas before trial, the rate of conviction for matters listed for trial, the rate of withdrawn matters, and the overall conviction rate.

### Indicator 7.1: Conviction rate (%) for matters placed before the courts by the Police Service, 2002–03 <sup>(a)(b)(c)</sup>

- The rate of guilty pleas before trial was 88.7 per cent.
- The rate of conviction for matters listed for trial was 63.2 per cent (only 9.6 per cent of total matters were listed for trial).
- The rate of matters that were withdrawn for substitution/reduction or for which no evidence was offered was 1.7 per cent.
- The overall conviction rate was 94.7 per cent.

### Notes

- (a) For the purpose of this indicator, matters represent charges. This indicator includes matters that have been placed before the Children’s Court and Court of Petty Sessions throughout the State by the Police Service. Criminal matters placed before the District and Supreme Courts are not included.
- (b) The total number of matters used to calculate the overall conviction rate and the rate of guilty pleas is based on the sum of guilty pleas, matters that are listed for trial, and matters withdrawn. It is important to note that matters listed for trial may not actually proceed to trial, but a guilty or not guilty finding can still be recorded.
- (c) The rate of guilty pleas is calculated by dividing the number of guilty pleas by the total number of matters then multiplying by 100 to obtain a percentage rate. The rate of conviction for matters listed for trial is calculated by dividing the number of guilty findings by the number of matters listed for trial then multiplying by 100 to obtain a percentage rate. The rate of withdrawn matters is calculated by dividing the number of matters withdrawn by the total number of matters then multiplying by 100 to obtain a percentage rate. The overall conviction rate is calculated by adding together the number of guilty pleas and guilty findings for matters listed for trial and dividing by the total number of matters then multiplying by 100 to obtain a percentage rate.

**Source:**

Department of Justice (Magistrates’ Courts), CHIPS information system. This is a computerised case management system in which Children’s Court and Court of Petty Sessions matters are recorded.

# KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

## EFFICIENCY INDICATOR

### 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 cost of providing a police service to Western Australia. Another indicator is the cost of each service (output) based on hours of service provided. Indicator 8.1 shows, the total cost (expenditure), the cost per hour, and the cost per person in 2001–02 and 2002–03 for each service (output).

#### Indicator 8.1: Costs of Police Services (outputs)

Output <sup>(a)</sup>	2001–02	2002–03	2001–02	2002–03	2001–02	2002–03
	Costs in \$million	Costs in \$million	Cost per hour \$ <small>(a)(b)(c)</small>	Cost per hour \$ <small>(a)(b)(c)</small>	Cost per person \$ <small>(a)(d)</small>	Cost per person \$ <small>(a)(d)</small>
<b>Community Safety</b>	<b>195.820</b>	<b>211.078</b>				
1 Community support, crime prevention and public order	189.299	202.771	58	66	99	104
2 Emergency management and co-ordination	6.521	8.307	65	72	3	4
<b>Road Safety</b>	<b>87.541</b>	<b>93.156</b>				
3 Traffic management and road safety	87.541	93.156	55	60	46	48
<b>Crime and Justice</b>	<b>235.007</b>	<b>245.024</b>				
4 Response to and investigation of offences	183.192	188.461	59	66	96	97
5 Services to the judicial process	51.815	56.563	62	68	27	29
<b>Total yearly cost</b>	<b>518.368</b>	<b>549.258</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>283</b>

#### Analysis

- Community support, crime prevention and public order represented the largest resource commitment in both 2001–02 and 2002–03, with a rounded figure of \$104 spent per person in 2002–03. This output equated to approximately 37 per cent of police resources in 2001–02 and 2002–03. This reflects the agency/s continued aim of working closely with local communities in crime prevention and proactive policing initiatives.
- Response to and investigation of offences and Traffic management and road safety were also major commitments and reflect priorities directed towards safety and security issues.
- In 2002–03, the average cost per hour of police services increased for all outputs by 12 per cent. This is a result of a higher Total Cost of Services (up by six per cent), mainly due to increases in Salaries (EBA three per cent), DNA costs, Capital User Charge, Depreciation and Services and Contracts. The increase in the Total Cost of Services was affected by a five per cent decrease in output hours as a result of disruption to recruiting, caused by the relocation of the Police Academy.
- In 2002–03, the cost of police services per person increased marginally for all the outputs. This reflects a moderate increase in appropriation.

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## Notes:

- (a) The number of outputs was reduced from seven to five from July 2002. The outputs for 2001–02 have been amended from seven to five along with the accompanying data, to allow comparability between 2001–02 and 2002–03.
- (b) Calculated by dividing Actual Total Cost for each Output by the actual operational hours for each Output.
- (c) Allocation of cost and hours based on Police Service Activity Quarterly Surveys for the period.
- (d) Calculated by dividing Actual Total Cost for each Output by the estimated resident population for Western Australia as at December 2001 and December 2002, respectively.

### Sources:

Total cost of output from “Output Schedule of Expenses and Revenues” for the years ending 30 June 2002 and 30 June 2003, 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, December Quarter 2002 (ABS Cat. No. 3101.0).

# OUTPUT BASED MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE MEASURES

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

## OUTPUT 1: COMMUNITY SUPPORT, CRIME PREVENTION AND PUBLIC ORDER

	2002-03 Budget Estimate	2002-03 Actual
Total cost of Output <sup>(a)(b)</sup>	\$206.575m	\$202.771m

### Performance Measures for Output 1

	2002-03 Target	2002-03 Actual
<b>Quantity</b>		
Hours of community support, crime prevention and public order <sup>(a)(b)</sup>	3.373m	3.054m
<b>Quality</b>		
Percentage of the community satisfied with the job the Police Service is doing in supporting community programs <sup>(c)</sup>	76%	74%
Percentage of the community satisfied with the job the Police Service is doing in dealing with public order problems <sup>(c)</sup>	>49%	45%
<b>Timeliness</b>		
Percentage of general calls for assistance (not including '000' calls) answered within 20 seconds <sup>(d)</sup>	70%	85%
<b>Cost (Efficiency)</b>		
Average cost per hour of community support, crime prevention and public order <sup>(e)</sup>	\$61.24	\$66.40

## OUTPUT 2: EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND CO-ORDINATION

	2002-03 Budget Estimate	2002-03 Actual
Total cost of Output <sup>(a)(b)</sup>	\$8.609m	\$8.307m

### Performance Measures for Output 2

	2002-03 Target	2002-03 Actual
<b>Quantity</b>		
Hours of emergency management and co-ordination <sup>(a)(b)</sup>	0.124m	0.116m
<b>Quality</b>		
Number of state emergency management plans that are in place and current, where the Police Service is the designated hazard management authority <sup>(f)</sup>	6	6
<b>Cost (Efficiency)</b>		
Average cost per hour of emergency management and co-ordination <sup>(e)</sup>	\$69.42	\$71.61



**OUTPUT 3: TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT AND ROAD SAFETY**

	2002-03 Budget Estimate	2002-03 Actual
Total cost of Output <sup>(a)(b)</sup>	\$88.393m	\$93.156m

**Performance Measures for Output 3**

	2002-03 Target	2002-03 Actual
<b>Quantity</b>		
Hours of traffic management and road safety <sup>(a)(b)</sup>	1.530m	1.551m
<b>Quality</b>		
Percentage of the community satisfied with the service received during the most recent traffic contact with the Police Service <sup>(c)</sup>	92%	90%
<b>Timeliness</b>		
No single measure of timeliness covers the diverse activities of this output. Specific measures related to delivering services in the most appropriate locations and at the most suitable time to maximise the desired outcome of 'road-users behave safely' are being developed		
<b>Cost (Efficiency)</b>		
Average cost per hour of traffic management and road safety <sup>(e)</sup>	\$57.77	\$60.06

**OUTPUT 4: RESPONSE TO AND INVESTIGATION OF OFFENCES**

	2002-03 Budget Estimate	2002-03 Actual
Total cost of Output <sup>(a)(b)</sup>	\$192.361m	\$188.461m

**Performance Measures for Output 4**

	2002-03 Target	2002-03 Actual
<b>Quantity</b>		
Hours of response to and investigation of offences <sup>(a)(b)</sup>	3.118m	2.854m
<b>Quality</b>		
Percentage of the community satisfied with the job the Police Service is doing in responding to calls for police assistance <sup>(c)</sup>	82%	81%
Rate of guilty pleas before trial <sup>(i)(j)(k)</sup>	>90%	89%
Rate of conviction for matters listed for trial <sup>(i)(j)(k)</sup>	>82%	63%
<b>Timeliness</b>		
Percentage of emergency calls ('000') for police assistance answered in 20 seconds <sup>(g)</sup>	88%	88%
Average time taken to respond to urgent calls for assistance in the metropolitan area from call received to arrival at scene <sup>(h)</sup>		
Priority 1-2 calls	9 mins	9 mins
Priority 3 calls	18 mins	20 mins
Percentage of investigations for offences against the person finalised within 30 days <sup>(l)(m)(n)</sup>	>50%	50%
Percentage of investigations for property offences finalised within 30 days <sup>(l)(m)(o)</sup>	>12%	12%
<b>Cost (Efficiency)</b>		
Average cost per hour of response to and investigation of offences <sup>(e)</sup>	\$61.69	\$66.03

# OUTPUT BASED MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE MEASURES

## OUTPUT 5: SERVICES TO THE JUDICIAL PROCESS

	2002-03 Budget Estimate	2002-03 Actual
Total cost of Output <sup>(a)(b)</sup>	\$54.291m	\$56.563m

### Performance Measures for Output 5

	2002-03 Target	2002-03 Actual
<b>Quantity</b>		
Hours of services to the judicial process <sup>(a)(b)(p)</sup>	0.855m	0.828m
<b>Quality</b>		
Rate of guilty pleas before trial <sup>(i)(j)(k)</sup>	>90%	89%
Rate of conviction for matters listed for trial <sup>(i)(j)(k)</sup>	>82%	63%
<b>Timeliness</b>		
Timeliness measures are not appropriate as the Police Service has no control over the timing of the court process		
<b>Cost (Efficiency)</b>		
Average cost per hour of services to the judicial process <sup>(e)</sup>	\$63.50	\$68.31

#### Notes:

- (a) The 2002-03 Budget Estimates were based on data from the Resource Management Information System using May 2001 to February 2002 activity surveys results.
- (b) Actuals based on data from the Resource Management Information System using Police activity surveys conducted between May 2002 and February 2003.
- (c) The 2002-03 target and actual are based on results from the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing co-ordinated by the Australasian Centre for Policing Research. The wording of this measure has been slightly modified by replacing the term 'survey respondents' with the more appropriate term 'the community'. This modification does not affect the percentage results.
- (d) 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 Authority of Western Australia, State Emergency Service, Cab Alert and Western Power.
- (e) Proportion of total cost.
- (f) "Current" means that plans have been reviewed and exercised in the previous 12-month period.
- (g) 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 Authority 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.
- (h) Urgent calls are defined as priority 1 – 3 calls. Priority 1 calls cover armed hold-up in progress; armed offender incident in progress; and other life-threatening incidents. Priority 2 calls cover incidents where life or property, is or may be in, a state of threat or imminent danger. Priority 3 calls cover incidents requiring immediate attention but is not life-threatening at that time. It may involve the welfare of a person(s), the possible apprehension of offenders or the preservation of evidence. Requires the dispatch of the first available local/district or other vehicle.
- (i) For the purpose of this measure, matters represent charges. This indicator includes matters that have been placed before the Children's Court and Court of Petty Sessions throughout the State by the Police Service. Criminal matters placed before the District and Supreme Courts are not included.
- (j) During 2002-03, the Police Service arranged for the Department of Justice (DOJ) to supply court-sourced data to replace internally sourced data for internal and external reporting purposes. The benefits arising from using DOJ data include greater data accuracy, consistency and validity. Due to methodological differences, direct comparison cannot be made between the DOJ data used for the 2002-03 actual and the police-sourced data used for the 2002-03 Budget Estimate. To reflect the use of DOJ data, the wording of the measure has been modified accordingly.
- (k) The total number of matters used to calculate the rate of guilty pleas is based on the sum of guilty pleas, matters that are listed for trial, and matters withdrawn. It is important to note that matters listed for trial may not actually proceed to trial, but a guilty or not guilty finding can still be recorded. The rate of guilty pleas is calculated by dividing the number of guilty pleas by the total number of matters then multiplying by 100 to obtain a percentage rate. The rate of conviction for matters listed for trial is calculated by dividing the number of guilty findings by the number of matters listed for trial then multiplying by 100 to obtain a percentage rate.
- (l) 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-Victims 2002* (ABS Cat. No. 4510.0 and companion data available on request from ABS). The statistics relate to the 2002 calendar year and not the 2002-03 financial year.
- (m) Police investigations finalised have been compiled on a victim basis that counts the number of victims for each offence category rather than the number of breaches of criminal law.
- (n) Only includes selected offences against the person: murder, attempted murder, manslaughter, assault, sexual assault, kidnapping/abduction, blackmail/extortion and robbery.
- (o) Only includes selected property offences: unlawful entry with intent (burglary), motor vehicle theft, and other theft.
- (p) Support provided to the judicial process includes services such as presentation of evidence, prosecution role in courts, processing and serving court documents, custodial services and services to the coroner. The level of effort applied to these is subject to the court processes, and therefore primarily outside the direct control of the Western Australia Police Service.

# STATISTICAL APPENDIX

## Resource Profile (as at 30 June 2003)

	Personnel <sup>(a)</sup>		Operating <sup>(e)</sup> \$'000	Expenditure <sup>(b)(c)(d)</sup>	
	Sworn	Unsworn		Capital <sup>(f)(g)(h)</sup> \$'000	Total \$'000
Metropolitan Region	2,156	151	154,949	13,521	168,470
Southern Region	636	79	53,965	4,432	58,397
North-Eastern Region	691	61	73,815	3,755	77,570
Crime Investigation Support	525	168	55,260	3,389	58,649
Traffic and Operations Support	554	275	58,063	6,678	64,741
Professional Standards	41	34	6,851	354	7,205
Other	48	0	-	-	-
<b>Support Services</b>					
Administration	23	32	4,622	489	5,111
Asset Management	0	43	33,193	199	33,392
Financial Management	0	38	7,717	176	7,893
Human Resources	22	118	28,137	2,112	30,249
- Academy	105	18	-	-	-
- Recruits	182	0	-	-	-
Strategic and Corporate Development	80	95	54,203	823	55,026
- Information Management	0	64	14	296	310
Wages staff	0	108	-	-	-
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>5,063</b>	<b>1,284</b>	<b>530,789</b>	<b>36,223</b>	<b>567,012</b>
Crossing Guards employed by the Police Service	-	522	-	-	-

### Notes:

- (a) Personnel figures are based on a headcount, which includes employees on leave without pay as at 30 June 2003 (not full-time equivalent (FTE) staff).
- (b) Expenditure figures are provided on an accrual basis.
- (c) Expenditure relating to wages staff is incorporated within the expenditure for the regions.
- (d) Expenditure relating to the crossing guards is incorporated within the expenditure for Traffic and Operations Support.
- (e) Total operating expenditure is the net cost of services. This is net of operating revenue.
- (f) Capital expenditure relating to the Police Academy project has been apportioned across all portfolios according to total sworn FTE numbers.
- (g) 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.
- (h) Capital expenditure has been adjusted for items that have been expensed and items capitalised from operating funding.

### Sources:

Western Australia Police Service, Resource Management Information System (RMIS).  
Western Australia Police Service, Finance Directorate.

## STATISTICAL APPENDIX

### HUMAN RESOURCES INFORMATION

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

As at 30 June	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Senior Police	9	9	8	8	7
Police Officers	4,698	4,698	4,698	4,798	4,813
Aboriginal Police Liaison Officers	104	104	104	114	124
Special Constables	2	2	1	1	1
Total Sworn	4,813	4,813	4,811	4,921	4,945
Total Unsworn	1,169	1,112	1,105	1,045	1,042
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>5,982</b>	<b>5,925</b>	<b>5,916</b>	<b>5,966</b>	<b>5,987</b>

#### Additional 250 Police Officers and 40 Aboriginal Police Liaison Officers <sup>(b)</sup>

This recruitment program is in addition to the normal recruiting process against attrition.

As at 30 June		2001	2002	2003	2004 - Projected	2005 - Projected
Police Officers	AASL (FTE)	4,698	4,798	4,813	4,873	4,948
	Government 250 Program	50	50	15	60	75
	Actual (FTE) includes LWOP	4,811	4,792	4,826	4,901	4,961
Aboriginal Police Liaison Officers	AASL (FTE)	104	114	124	134	144
	Government 40 Program	-	10	10	10	10
	Actual (FTE) includes LWOP	99	109	121	134	144

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

As at 30 June	1999	2000	2001 <sup>(d)</sup>	2002	2003
Senior Executive	8	9	8	8	7
Commissioned Officers	147	134	143	140	137
Sergeants	1,009	1,000	1,005	991	991
Senior Constables	1,572	1,690	1,633	1,647	1,702
Constables	1,922	1,808	1,919	1,948	1,921
Recruits in Training	90	127	184	111	182
Aboriginal Police Liaison Officers	100	99	100	109	122
Special Constables	2	2	1	1	1
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>4,850</b>	<b>4,869</b>	<b>4,993</b>	<b>4,955</b>	<b>5,063</b>

## HUMAN RESOURCES INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

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

As at 30 June	1999	2000	2001 <sup>(d)</sup>	2002	2003
<b>Senior Executive</b>					
Male	8	9	8	8	7
Female	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Police Officers</b>					
Male	4,187	4,171	4,244	4,168	4,199
Female	553	588	640	669	734
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>4,740</b>	<b>4,759</b>	<b>4,884</b>	<b>4,837</b>	<b>4,933</b>
<b>Aboriginal Police Liaison Officers</b>					
Male	86	82	83	83	89
Female	14	17	17	26	33
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>122</b>
<b>Special Constables</b>					
Male	2	2	1	1	1
Female	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Total Males	4,283	4,264	4,336	4,260	4,296
Total Females	567	605	657	695	767
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>4,850</b>	<b>4,869</b>	<b>4,993</b>	<b>4,955</b>	<b>5,063</b>

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

Financial Year	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Total number of sick days involved	35,898	36,732	31,162	34,610	43,089
Average number of days sick leave across the agency per FTE	7.5	7.7	6.4	7.1	8.9
<b>Estimated \$ cost in lost productivity</b>	<b>6,933,140</b>	<b>7,371,897</b>	<b>6,350,372</b>	<b>6,559,610</b>	<b>6,869,174</b>

# STATISTICAL APPENDIX

## HUMAN RESOURCES INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

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

Level	As at 30 June 2001			As at 30 June 2002			As at 30 June 2003		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Level 9	4	1	5	3	1	4	3	0	3
Level 8	5	2	7	4	2	6	4	2	6
Level 7	10	0	10	15	1	16	16	3	19
Level 6/7	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	1	3
Level 6	28	12	40	29	13	42	34	17	51
Level 5	46	15	61	41	23	64	42	24	66
Level 4	58	48	106	59	47	106	60	50	110
Level 3 (includes Band Officers)	54	44	98	50	47	97	49	45	94
Level 2/4	2	3	5	2	6	8	1	3	4
Level 2	116	155	271	99	148	247	103	152	255
Level 1	183	418	601	173	380	553	176	388	564
Other	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
Wages	14	105	119	13	96	109	8	100	108
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>803</b>	<b>1,325</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>1,254</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>1,284</b>
Crossing Guards employed by the Police Service			<b>515</b>			<b>519</b>			<b>522</b>

### Sick-leave (Unsworn Staff) <sup>(e)(f)</sup>

Financial Year	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Total number of sick days involved	7,635	9,098	8,422
Average number of days of sick leave across the agency for unsworn personnel	7.1	8.4	8.2
<b>Estimated \$ cost in lost productivity</b>	<b>1,377,144</b>	<b>1,331,269</b>	<b>911,519</b>

#### Notes:

- (a) Unsworn includes Public Servants and Wages employees but does not include Crossing Guards. Statistics based on full-time equivalent (FTE) staff.
- (b) An additional 250 Police Officers and 40 Aboriginal Police Liaison Officers are to be recruited over the term of the Government. The table shows the progress in the recruitment of these resources, which are in addition to the normal recruitment process against attrition.
- (c) Personnel figures are based on a headcount, which includes employees on leave without pay, as at 30 June (not full-time equivalent (FTE) staff).
- (d) In 2001, the number of sworn members increased above approved strength to allow for the move of the Police Academy to Joondalup.
- (e) Statistics based on full-time equivalent (FTE) staff.
- (f) Does not include Crossing Guards.

#### Source:

Western Australia Police Service, Resource Management Information System (RMIS).

## CRIME INFORMATION

### Number of offences reported and cleared and clearance rate <sup>(a)(b)(c)(d)(e)(f)</sup>

Offences against the person	Financial year	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Homicide <sup>(f)</sup>	Reported	60	60	44	66	53
	Cleared	59	58	47	60	49
	Clearance rate (%)	98.3	96.7	106.8	90.9	92.5
Driving causing death	Reported	38	35	32	18	26
	Cleared	40	34	34	19	26
	Clearance rate (%)	105.3	97.1	106.3	105.6	100.0
Sexual assault <sup>(g)</sup>	Reported	3,329	2,602	3,153	2,690	2,679
	Cleared	3,074	2,558	2,812	2,656	2,687
	Clearance rate (%)	92.3	98.3	89.2	98.7	100.3
Assault <sup>(h)</sup>	Reported	14,647	14,270	15,188	15,519	15,688
	Cleared	12,990	12,518	13,083	13,533	13,233
	Clearance rate (%)	88.7	87.7	86.1	87.2	84.4
Threatening behaviour	Reported	2,531	2,464	2,853	2,620	2,565
	Cleared	2,077	2,026	2,327	2,168	2,056
	Clearance rate (%)	82.1	82.2	81.6	82.7	80.2
Deprivation of liberty	Reported	353	347	368	315	355
	Cleared	278	282	312	250	264
	Clearance rate (%)	78.8	81.3	84.8	79.4	74.4
Aggravated robbery	Reported	1,155	981	1,027	861	1,012
	Cleared	542	486	511	426	496
	Clearance rate (%)	46.9	49.5	49.8	49.5	49.0
Non-aggravated robbery	Reported	1,272	1,152	1,131	1,069	1,164
	Cleared	524	504	503	469	510
	Clearance rate (%)	41.2	43.8	44.5	43.9	43.8
<b>Total offences against the person</b>	<b>Reported</b>	<b>23,385</b>	<b>21,911</b>	<b>23,796</b>	<b>23,158</b>	<b>23,542</b>
	<b>Cleared</b>	<b>19,584</b>	<b>18,466</b>	<b>19,629</b>	<b>19,581</b>	<b>19,321</b>
	<b>Clearance rate (%)</b>	<b>83.7</b>	<b>84.3</b>	<b>82.5</b>	<b>84.6</b>	<b>82.1</b>

# STATISTICAL APPENDIX

## CRIME INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

### Number of offences reported and cleared and clearance rate <sup>(a)(b)(c)(d)(e)(f)</sup>

Offences against property	Financial year	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Burglary (dwelling)	Reported	39,383	41,054	40,721	39,913	40,639
	Cleared	6,502	5,934	5,324	5,870	5,612
	Clearance rate (%)	16.5	14.5	13.1	14.7	13.8
Burglary (non-dwelling)	Reported	16,671	18,226	21,228	21,269	20,138
	Cleared	2,570	2,607	2,765	3,163	2,859
	Clearance rate (%)	15.4	14.3	13.0	14.9	14.2
Steal motor vehicle <sup>(i)</sup>	Reported	14,700	13,507	12,350	12,701	11,101
	Cleared	2,940	2,661	2,644	3,120	2,774
	Clearance rate (%)	20.0	19.7	21.4	24.6	25.0
Theft	Reported	77,949	83,575	90,532	95,361	96,514
	Cleared	18,728	19,521	19,270	19,599	19,023
	Clearance rate (%)	24.0	23.4	21.3	20.6	19.7
Receiving/illegal use	Reported	723	641	694	639	570
	Cleared	742	655	696	682	549
	Clearance rate (%)	102.6	102.2	100.3	106.7	96.3
Fraud	Reported	7,249	6,277	8,294	7,723	7,008
	Cleared	6,252	5,289	6,577	6,569	6,078
	Clearance rate (%)	86.2	84.3	79.3	85.1	86.7
Arson	Reported	835	980	1,065	1,279	1,181
	Cleared	272	293	276	333	359
	Clearance rate (%)	32.6	29.9	25.9	26.0	30.4
Graffiti <sup>(i)</sup>	Reported	12,052	10,171	14,747	14,024	9,416
	Cleared	1,444	1,463	1,090	1,248	544
	Clearance rate (%)	12.0	14.4	7.4	8.9	5.8
Property damage	Reported	35,927	32,930	34,801	36,645	39,906
	Cleared	8,221	7,458	7,317	8,020	7,831
	Clearance rate (%)	22.9	22.6	21.0	21.9	19.6
<b>Total offences against property</b>	<b>Reported</b>	<b>205,489</b>	<b>207,361</b>	<b>224,432</b>	<b>229,554</b>	<b>226,473</b>
	<b>Cleared</b>	<b>47,671</b>	<b>45,881</b>	<b>45,959</b>	<b>48,604</b>	<b>45,629</b>
	<b>Clearance rate (%)</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>20.1</b>



## CRIME INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

### Number of offences reported and cleared and clearance rate <sup>(a)(b)(c)(d)(e)(r)</sup>

Other selected offences	Financial year	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Breach of restraint	Reported	2,026	2,282	2,720	2,916	2,918
	Cleared	1,914	2,257	2,550	2,798	2,718
	Clearance rate (%)	94.5	98.9	93.8	96.0	93.1
Drugs (trafficking)	Reported	1,896	1,695	1,782	1,871	1,842
	Cleared	1,716	1,574	1,638	1,731	1,693
	Clearance rate (%)	90.5	92.9	91.9	92.5	91.9
Drugs (possession)	Reported	12,459	12,502	13,878	13,572	12,463
	Cleared	11,324	11,188	12,427	12,119	11,159
	Clearance rate (%)	90.9	89.5	89.5	89.3	89.5
<b>Total other selected offences</b>	<b>Reported</b>	<b>16,381</b>	<b>16,479</b>	<b>18,380</b>	<b>18,359</b>	<b>17,223</b>
	<b>Cleared</b>	<b>14,954</b>	<b>15,019</b>	<b>16,615</b>	<b>16,648</b>	<b>15,570</b>
	<b>Clearance rate (%)</b>	<b>91.3</b>	<b>91.1</b>	<b>90.4</b>	<b>90.7</b>	<b>90.4</b>
<b>TOTAL SELECTED OFFENCES</b>	<b>Reported</b>	<b>245,255</b>	<b>245,751</b>	<b>266,608</b>	<b>271,071</b>	<b>267,238</b>
	<b>Cleared</b>	<b>82,209</b>	<b>79,366</b>	<b>82,203</b>	<b>84,833</b>	<b>80,520</b>
	<b>Clearance rate (%)</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>30.1</b>

#### Notes:

- (a) Selected offences reported to or becoming known to police, and resulting in the submission of an offence report in the Offence Information System (OIS) or Incident Management System (IMS). Excludes offences against public order, such as disorderly conduct and offences against the *Firearms Act 1973*, *Liquor Licensing Act 1988* and a number of other offences against the statute laws of this State and the Commonwealth.
- (b) The number of reported offences for a period (e.g. financial year) comprises all selected offences reported during that period and may include offences committed during earlier periods. Proactive policing strategies undertaken by the Police Service to encourage the reporting of certain offences, such as domestic violence and sexual assault, and the proactive targeting by the police of certain offences will increase the number of offences reported or detected for a given period. However, a decrease in the number of reports for a targeted offence may occur in subsequent periods if the targeting has been successful or a different offence becomes a replacement target.
- (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; and 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 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 expressed as a percentage of 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' includes the theft of any vehicle capable of being registered such as caravans and trailers, and off-road vehicles. This category of offence excludes attempts to steal a vehicle, damaging or tampering/interfering with a vehicle, or the theft of vehicle parts or the contents of a vehicle.
- (j) Most graffiti offences are committed against public property and the number of offences reported during a period can vary due to the strategies and practices adopted by agencies such as local government authorities. Graffiti offences are, on occasion, reported by victims in batches rather than individually. This may result in a significant variation in reported graffiti offences over consecutive periods. In addition, there is also evidence of an inconsistency in reporting where graffiti is sometimes recorded as property damage.
- (r) Some figures for years prior to 2002-03 have been revised from those shown in the previous Annual Report.

#### Source:

Western Australia Police Service, Offence Information System (OIS) and Incident Management System (IMS).

# STATISTICAL APPENDIX

## ROAD SAFETY INFORMATION

### Crashes and Casualties

Calendar year <sup>(a)</sup>	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002 <sup>(p)</sup>
Number of crashes <sup>(b)</sup>	39,104 <sup>(r)</sup>	39,568 <sup>(r)</sup>	38,138 <sup>(r)</sup>	37,528 <sup>(r)</sup>	36,520
Number of fatal crashes <sup>(c)</sup>	199	190 <sup>(r)</sup>	185 <sup>(r)</sup>	151	159
Number of fatalities <sup>(d)</sup>	223	219 <sup>(r)</sup>	213 <sup>(r)</sup>	165	179
Number of casualties <sup>(e)</sup>	12,232	12,673 <sup>(r)</sup>	12,214 <sup>(r)</sup>	11,732 <sup>(r)</sup>	10,646
Casualties per 100,000 population	671.1 <sup>(r)</sup>	685.1 <sup>(r)</sup>	651.6 <sup>(r)</sup>	617.1 <sup>(r)</sup>	552.4
Casualties per 100,000 licensed drivers <sup>(f)</sup>	1,005.9 <sup>(r)</sup>	1,015.6 <sup>(r)</sup>	974.5 <sup>(r)</sup>	921.4 <sup>(r)</sup>	823.5
Casualties per 100,000 registered motor vehicles <sup>(g)(h)</sup>	911.6 <sup>(r)</sup>	924.5 <sup>(r)</sup>	878.2 <sup>(r)</sup>	829.8 <sup>(r)</sup>	738.1
Population (as at 30 June)	1,822,668 <sup>(r)</sup>	1,849,733 <sup>(r)</sup>	1,874,459 <sup>(r)</sup>	1,901,159 <sup>(r)</sup>	1,927,322
Licensed drivers (as at 30 June)	1,216,000	1,247,866	1,253,422	1,273,275	1,292,751
Registered motor vehicles (as at 30 June) <sup>(h)</sup>	1,341,827	1,370,741	1,390,874	1,413,848	1,442,339

### Number of road fatalities by road-user

Calendar year <sup>(a)</sup>	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002 <sup>(p)</sup>
Motor vehicle driver	96 <sup>(r)</sup>	109 <sup>(r)</sup>	92 <sup>(r)</sup>	71 <sup>(r)</sup>	79
Motor vehicle passenger	61 <sup>(r)</sup>	65	63	41 <sup>(r)</sup>	48
Motorcyclist	28	19	22	28	24
Bicyclists, pedestrians and other	38	26 <sup>(r)</sup>	36	25	28
<b>Total</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>219 <sup>(r)</sup></b>	<b>213 <sup>(r)</sup></b>	<b>165</b>	<b>179</b>

### Traffic enforcement

Financial year	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03 <sup>(p)</sup>
<b>Drink-driving enforcement</b>					
Number of preliminary breath tests <sup>(i)</sup>	1,180,313	1,217,995	1,178,172 <sup>(r)</sup>	975,031 <sup>(r)</sup>	1,003,303
Number of drink-driving charges	11,712	11,460	11,122 <sup>(r)</sup>	13,139 <sup>(r)</sup>	14,325
Charges as a percentage of tests (%)	1.0	0.9	0.9 <sup>(r)</sup>	1.3	1.4
<b>Speed enforcement (Speed Cameras Only)</b>					
Number of vehicles monitored for speeding by speed cameras	18,335,582	19,806,984	18,794,049	19,178,152	20,766,276
Number of vehicles exceeding the posted speed limit	4,039,321	3,899,748	3,713,725	3,694,805	3,186,449
Percentage of vehicles exceeding the posted speed limit (%)	22.0	19.7	19.8	19.3	15.3

#### Notes:

- Due to coronial inquiries into fatal crashes not being completed for the current financial year, crash and casualty statistics have been provided for the calendar year.
- A 'crash' is any apparently unpremeditated collision reported to police which resulted from the movement of at least one road vehicle on a road open to and used by the public, and involving death or injury to any person, or property damage.
- A 'fatal crash' is a road crash where at least one person died within 30 days as a result of injuries sustained in the crash. The crash must occur on a road open to and used by the public, and involve a vehicle, which was in motion. It cannot be an 'act of nature', an act of deliberate intent or as a result of a prior event such as a heart attack.
- A 'fatality' is a person who dies, within 30 days of a road crash, from injuries sustained in that crash.
- A 'casualty' is a person who is killed, admitted to hospital, or injured requiring medical attention as a result of a road crash. Excludes injured persons who do not require medical attention.
- This measure has been modified to show the number of casualties per 100,000 licensed drivers instead of the number of casualties per 10,000 licensed drivers. This is considered to be a more meaningful way of presenting the same information. It should not be interpreted that the incidence of casualties has increased as a result of this change.
- This measure has been modified to show the number of casualties per 100,000 registered motor vehicles instead of the number of casualties per 10,000 registered motor vehicles. This is considered to be a more meaningful way of presenting the same information. It should not be interpreted that the incidence of casualties has increased as a result of this change.
- Registered motor vehicles as at 30 June of each year excluding caravans, trailers and plant and equipment.

- (i) Includes all preliminary breath tests conducted during Random Breath Testing (RBT) operations or as a consequence of stopping a vehicle for a reason other than an RBT, and breath tests performed at crashes.
- (p) Preliminary. Fatal crash and fatality statistics are preliminary pending the completion of all coronial inquiries.
- (r) Revised figures from those shown in the previous annual report due to updated sources of information.

**Sources:**

Western Australia Police Service, Traffic Enforcement and Crash Executive Information System. Data extracted on 14 July 2003.  
 Main Roads Western Australia - crash and casualty data for 1998-2002 extracted in July 2003.  
 Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Australian Demographic Statistics, December Quarter 2002* (ABS Cat. No. 3101.0).  
 Department for Planning and Infrastructure, licensed motor vehicle drivers data and vehicle registration data as at 30 June 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001 and 2002 extracted in July 2003.

## STRATEGIC TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM AND RANDOM ROAD WATCH

The Office of Road Safety funds two ongoing programs of traffic law enforcement activity in addition to that normally conducted by the Police Service. The focus of these programs is to reduce the number of crashes by targeting specific road-user behaviour and road safety problems. The Strategic Traffic Enforcement Program (STEP) contributes to an improvement in road-user behaviour and addresses local road safety problems through specific targeted enforcement campaigns. The Random Road Watch program is designed to increase the presence of police in the vicinity of high crash locations. The following table provides statistics on STEP and Random Road Watch enforcement activity and program funding expenditure.

### STEP and Random Road Watch enforcement activity and expenditure 2002-03 <sup>(a)</sup>

	STEP	Random Road Watch
Traffic patrol hours	2,485	89
Number of vehicles stopped	23,724	593
Vehicles monitored for speeding by speed camera	11,567	0
Non-camera speed contacts – briefs, infringements and cautions (BIC)	7,033	103
Drivers tested for drink-driving	17,586	592
Drivers charged for drink-driving offences	189	4
Seatbelt contacts (BIC)	180	1
Other traffic contacts (BIC)	2,135	52
Vehicle work orders	166	0
Program funding expenditure	\$301,672	\$85,941

**Note:**

- (a) STEP and Random Road Watch funded expenditure for 2002-03 is based on applications for funding received from police districts and traffic support areas for enforcement campaigns commenced during that period. Expenditure is estimated pending the completion of all campaigns, some of which may end in the following financial year.

**Source:**

Western Australia Police Service, Traffic Support Branch.

# STATISTICAL APPENDIX

## PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS INFORMATION

### Overall Police Service Information

	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
<b>Officers subject to Section 8 or Regulation 505A<sup>(a)(b)</sup></b>	8	7	15	17	na <sup>(d)</sup>
<b>Officers stood down/suspended<sup>(a)(c)</sup></b>	7	15	8	18	na <sup>(d)</sup>

<b>MOU – Number of officers dealt with under the Section 8 Process<sup>(d)</sup></b>	<b>2002-03</b>
Commenced	40
Completed	14 <sup>(e)</sup>
Balance on hand	26 <sup>(f)</sup>

#### Notes:

- (a) The total number of 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.
- (d) The method of dealing with Section 8 matters has changed since the introduction of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) – Commissioner's Loss of Confidence – Section 8 of the *Police Act 1892* procedures. These figures do not include the three recruits who resigned under Regulation 505A.
- (e) Twelve officers resigned prior to dismissal, two officers re-instated to full operational duties.
- (f) Fourteen officers stood down from full duties, eleven officers stood aside from operational duties, one officer on sick leave.
- na not available.

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

#### Internal Investigations Unit

<b>Inquiries</b>		<b>1998-99</b>	<b>1999-00</b>	<b>2000-01</b>	<b>2001-02</b>	<b>2002-03</b>
<b>Public</b>	Major					
<b>Complaints</b>	Administration	2	0	0	0	0
	Assault	201	161	140	124	101
	Misconduct	170	116	136	117	116
	Neglect	62	42	48	54	41
	Stealing	10	10	9	11	17
	Major Total	445	329	333	306	275
	Minor Total	702	649	684	588	496
	<b>Total Public Complaints</b>	<b>1,147</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>1,017</b>	<b>894</b>	<b>771</b>

<b>Commissioner of Police<sup>(a)</sup></b>						
	Administration	1	1	5	0	0
	Assault	3	3	7	8	8
	Misconduct	124	119	96	115	107
	Neglect	107	80	76	85	62
	Stealing	8	5	9	6	7
	Major Total	243	208	193	214	184
	Minor Total	5	2	1	2	1
	<b>Total Commissioner of Police</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>185</b>

<b>Other</b>						
<b>Inquiries</b>	Deaths/Suicides	13	10	9	9	11
	Attempted suicides/injuries	126	75	90	78	88
	Firearm discharge/draw	10	7	12	7	16
	Capsicum spray	1	2	15	11	7
	<b>Total Other Inquiries</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>122</b>

<b>Total Inquiries</b>		<b>1,545</b>	<b>1,282</b>	<b>1,337</b>	<b>1,215</b>	<b>1,078</b>
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#### Note:

- (a) Inquiries initiated from internally sourced information.

## PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

### Internal Investigations Unit (continued)

Outcome of Allegations		1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
<b>Public</b>	Conciliated	26	1	45	6	3
<b>Complaints</b>	Not Conciliated	6	0	21	1	1
	Sustained	209	115	191	174	155
	Not sustained	995	810	751	631	726
	Unfounded	80	17	31	15	16
	Withdrawn	26	30	23	21	9
	No action required	50	2	5	0	2
	Complainant unavailable	14	3	15	14	4
	Exonerated	24	16	6	1	22
	Commended	0	0	0	0	0
	Not finalised	424	356	402	425	605
	<b>Total Public Complaints</b>	<b>1,854</b>	<b>1,350</b>	<b>1,490</b>	<b>1,288</b>	<b>1,543</b>
<b>Commissioner of Police</b> <sup>(a)</sup>	Conciliated	0	0	0	0	0
	Not conciliated	0	0	0	0	0
	Sustained	129	136	144	107	90
	Not sustained	105	50	43	88	70
	Unfounded	8	2	9	0	2
	Withdrawn	1	0	1	0	0
	No action required	22	1	1	0	1
	Complainant unavailable	1	0	0	0	0
	Exonerated	7	4	18	2	2
	Commended	0	0	0	0	0
	Certificate of merit	1	0	0	0	0
	Not finalised	96	60	114	149	162
	<b>Total Commissioner of Police</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>327</b>
<b>Total Outcome of Allegations</b>		<b>2,224</b>	<b>1,603</b>	<b>1,820</b>	<b>1,634</b>	<b>1,870</b>

**Note:**

(a) Inquiries initiated from internally sourced information.

### Action resulting from Inquiries

(Number of Officers in brackets)	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Statutory charges	29 (17)	18 (13)	43 (18)	46 (19)	18 <sup>(a)</sup> (14) <sup>(b)</sup>
Discipline charges	108 (37)	37 (24)	51 (32)	108 (70)	45 <sup>(c)</sup> (35) <sup>(d)</sup>
Unfavourable reports	70 (69)	(72)	(61)	(87)	75 (70)
Dismissals	(0)	(0)	(4)	(0)	(0)
Resignation	(22)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(4)
Notice of intention to remove	(8)	(7)	(5)	(3)	(7)
Commendation	(2)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Certificate of merit	(1)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)

**Notes:**

(a) Four charges arising from inquiries commenced prior to July 2002.

(b) Three officers charged arising from inquiries commenced prior to July 2002.

(c) Thirty-eight charges arising from inquiries commenced prior to July 2002.

(d) Twenty-nine officers charged arising from inquiries commenced prior to July 2002.

**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	2002-03
Investigation categories:				
Official corruption	na	33	24	38
Unauthorised/inappropriate computer access	na	29	14	52
Disclose official secrets	na	22	20	32
Drug related	na	30	25	58
Improper associations	na	22	24	23
Serious improper misconduct	na	32	19	54
Disciplinary matters	na	10	7	24
Other	na	20	17	21
<b>Total</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>312</b>
Information reports investigated	147	76	82	63
Outsourced for investigation (to districts)	na	21	20	60
Information reports filed for intelligence	83	101	39	187
Information reports pending assessment	0	0	9	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>312</b>

Investigation Folios relating to investigation categories	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Investigation categories:				
Official corruption	50	11	28	10
Unauthorised/inappropriate computer access	33	12	7	7
Disclose official secrets	4	5	16	15
Drug related	25	14	16	16
Improper associations	7	7	4	4
Serious improper misconduct	7	17	7	11
Disciplinary matters	21	4	4	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>65</b>

Charges/Sanctions (number of persons in brackets)	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
<b>Non-Police:</b>			
Criminal Charges	6 (4)	1 (1)	14 (9)
<b>Police Officers:</b>			
Criminal Charges	38 (4)	1 (1)	11 (4)
Disciplinary Charges/Sanctions	15 (14)	11 (10)	4 (3)
Unfavourable Report	na	na	1 (1)
Commissioner's Loss of Confidence Proceedings	na	na	9 (9)

**Note:**

na not available.

**Source:**

Western Australia Police Service, Internal Affairs Unit.

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## Certification of Financial Statements

The accompanying financial statements of the Western Australia Police Service have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of the *Financial Administration and Audit Act 1985*, from proper accounts and records to present fairly the financial transactions for the year ended 30 June 2003 and the financial position as at 30 June 2003.

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



**P M de MAMIEL**  
DIRECTOR OF FINANCE  
(PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING OFFICER)

1 August 2003



## AUDITOR GENERAL

To the Parliament of Western Australia

### POLICE SERVICE

### FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2003

#### Audit Opinion

In my opinion,

- (i) the controls exercised by the Police Service provide reasonable assurance that the receipt and expenditure of moneys, the acquisition and disposal of property, and the incurring of liabilities have been in accordance with legislative provisions; and
- (ii) 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, 2003 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year ended on that date.

#### Scope

##### *The Commissioner of Police's Role*

The Commissioner of Police is responsible for keeping proper accounts and maintaining adequate systems of internal control, preparing the financial statements, and complying with the Financial Administration and Audit Act 1985 (the Act) and other relevant written law.

The financial statements consist of the Statement of Financial Performance, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Cash Flows, Output Schedule of Expenses and Revenues, Summary of Consolidated Fund Appropriations and Revenue Estimates, and the Notes to the Financial Statements.

##### *Summary of my Role*

As required by the Act, I have independently audited the accounts and financial statements to express an opinion on the controls and financial statements. This was done by looking at a sample of the evidence.

An audit does not guarantee that every amount and disclosure in the financial statements is error free. The term "reasonable assurance" recognises that an audit does not examine all evidence and every transaction. However, my audit procedures should identify errors or omissions significant enough to adversely affect the decisions of users of the financial statements.



**D D R PEARSON**  
AUDITOR GENERAL

October 10, 2003

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2003

	Notes	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
<b>COST OF SERVICES</b>			
<b>Expenses from ordinary activities</b>			
Employee expenses	5	408,111	387,087
Services and contracts	6	86,388	82,791
Capital user charge	7	20,130	19,292
Depreciation and amortisation expense	8	14,752	9,999
Borrowing costs expense	9	113	7
Other expenses from ordinary activities	10	19,764	19,192
<b>Total Cost of services</b>		<b>549,258</b>	<b>518,368</b>
<b>Revenues from ordinary activities</b>			
<i>Revenue from operating activities</i>			
User charges and fees	11	9,885	10,214
Commonwealth grants	12	903	646
Contributions, sponsorships and donations	13	4,214	4,961
<i>Revenue from non-operating activities</i>			
Proceeds from disposal of non-current assets	14	1	140
Other operating revenue from ordinary activities	15	600	1,021
<b>Total Revenues from ordinary activities</b>		<b>15,603</b>	<b>16,982</b>
<b>NET COST OF SERVICES</b>		<b>533,655</b>	<b>501,386</b>
<b>Revenues from State Government</b>			
Output appropriations	16	520,494	494,842
State grants	17	2,866	2,850
Receipts paid into the Consolidated Fund	18	-	(140)
Superannuation liabilities assumed by the Treasurer	19	7,805	2,440
Assets assumed/(transferred)	20	-	532
Initial recognition of assets not previously recognised	21	305	328
Resources received free of charge	22	495	965
<b>Total Revenues from State Government</b>		<b>531,965</b>	<b>501,817</b>
<b>CHANGE IN NET ASSETS BEFORE RESTRUCTURING</b>		<b>(1,690)</b>	<b>431</b>
Net revenues/(expenses) from restructuring	23	-	(446)
<b>CHANGE IN NET ASSETS AFTER RESTRUCTURING</b>		<b>(1,690)</b>	<b>(15)</b>
Net increase/(decrease) in the asset revaluation reserve		20,521	(5,839)
Net initial adjustment on adoption of new accounting standard (AASB 1028)		(1,506)	-
<b>Total revenues, expenses and valuation adjustment recognised directly in equity</b>		<b>19,015</b>	<b>(5,839)</b>
<b>TOTAL CHANGES IN EQUITY OTHER THAN THOSE RESULTING FROM TRANSACTIONS WITH WA STATE GOVERNMENT AS OWNERS</b>	33(d)	<b>17,325</b>	<b>(5,854)</b>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.



# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 30 JUNE 2003

	Notes	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Cash assets	24	3,460	4,354
Restricted cash assets	25(a)	4,756	7,453
Receivables	26	2,131	3,437
Amounts receivable for outputs	27	3,723	3,650
Other current assets	28	7,970	3,334
<b>Total Current Assets</b>		<b>22,040</b>	<b>22,228</b>
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Restricted cash assets	25(b)	11,717	10,085
Amounts receivable for outputs	27	16,418	5,667
Property, vehicles, plant and equipment	29(a)	369,475	329,451
<b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>		<b>397,610</b>	<b>345,203</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>419,650</b>	<b>367,431</b>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Provisions	30(a)	46,750	46,744
Payables	31	5,662	8,465
Other liabilities	32	14,012	12,323
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>		<b>66,424</b>	<b>67,532</b>
<b>Non-Current Liabilities</b>			
Provisions	30(b)	66,314	60,737
<b>Total Non-Current Liabilities</b>		<b>66,314</b>	<b>60,737</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b>132,738</b>	<b>128,269</b>
<b>Equity</b>			
Contributed equity	33(a)	55,903	25,988
Reserves	33(b)	182,560	162,039
Accumulated surplus/(deficiency)	33(c)	48,449	51,135
<b>TOTAL EQUITY</b>		<b>286,912</b>	<b>239,162</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>		<b>419,650</b>	<b>367,431</b>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

# STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2003

Notes	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM STATE GOVERNMENT</b>		
Output appropriations	506,020	485,525
Capital contributions	29,915	25,988
Holding account	3,650	-
State grants received	3,080	2,849
Receipts paid into the Consolidated Fund	-	(140)
<b>Net Cash provided by State Government</b>	<b>542,665</b>	<b>514,222</b>
<b>Utilised as follows:</b>		
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Payments		
Employee costs	(395,073)	(382,165)
Services and contracts	(89,654)	(78,169)
Capital user charge	(20,288)	(19,363)
Borrowing costs	(113)	(8)
GST payments on purchases	(12,783)	(12,019)
GST payments to taxation authority	-	-
Other payments	(19,535)	(15,018)
	<b>(537,446)</b>	<b>(506,742)</b>
Receipts		
User charges and fees	9,743	9,714
Commonwealth grants	834	646
Contributions, sponsorships and donations	4,358	3,991
GST receipts on purchases	12,590	9,919
GST receipts to taxation authority	1,189	1,073
Other receipts	537	409
	<b>29,251</b>	<b>25,752</b>
<b>Net Cash (used in)/provided by operating activities</b>	<b>(508,195)</b>	<b>(480,990)</b>
<b>CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Purchase of non-current physical assets	(36,430)	(28,009)
Proceeds from sale of non-current physical assets	1	140
<b>Net Cash (used in)/provided by investing activities</b>	<b>(36,429)</b>	<b>(27,869)</b>
<b>CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Repayments of borrowings	-	(137)
<b>Net Cash (used in)/provided by financing activities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(137)</b>
RESTRUCTURING ACTIVITIES		
	-	(446)
<b>NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH HELD</b>	<b>(1,959)</b>	<b>4,780</b>
CASH ASSETS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR	21,892	17,112
<b>CASH ASSETS AT THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR</b>	<b>19,933</b>	<b>21,892</b>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

# SUMMARY OF CONSOLIDATED FUND APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE ESTIMATES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2003

	2003 Estimate \$'000	2003 Actual \$'000	2003 Variation \$'000	2003 Actual \$'000	2002 Actual \$'000	Variation \$'000
<b>PURCHASE OF OUTPUTS</b>						
Item 77 Net amount appropriated to purchase outputs	528,246	519,019	(9,227)	519,019	493,367	25,652
Amounts Authorised by Other Statutes <i>Salaries and Allowances Act 1975</i>	1,475	1,475	-	1,475	1,475	-
<b>Total appropriations provided to purchase outputs</b>	<b>529,721</b>	<b>520,494</b>	<b>(9,227)</b>	<b>520,494</b>	<b>494,842</b>	<b>25,652</b>
<b>CAPITAL</b>						
Item 158 Capital Contribution	24,633	29,915	5,282	29,915	25,988	3,927
<b>GRAND TOTAL OF APPROPRIATIONS</b>	<b>554,354</b>	<b>550,409</b>	<b>(3,945)</b>	<b>550,409</b>	<b>520,830</b>	<b>29,579</b>
<b>Details of Expenditure by Outputs</b>						
Community Support, Crime Prevention and Public Order	206,575	202,771	(3,804)	202,771	189,299	13,472
Emergency Management and Co-ordination	8,609	8,307	(302)	8,307	6,521	1,786
Traffic Management and Road Safety	88,393	93,156	4,763	93,156	87,541	5,615
Response to and Investigation of Offences	192,361	188,461	(3,900)	188,461	183,192	5,269
Services to the Judicial Process	54,291	56,563	2,272	56,563	51,815	4,748
<b>Total Cost of Outputs</b>	<b>550,229</b>	<b>549,258</b>	<b>(971)</b>	<b>549,258</b>	<b>518,368</b>	<b>30,890</b>
(Less) Revenue from ordinary activities	(14,210)	(15,603)	(1,393)	(15,603)	(16,982)	1,379
<b>Net Cost of Outputs</b>	<b>536,019</b>	<b>533,655</b>	<b>(2,364)</b>	<b>533,655</b>	<b>501,386</b>	<b>32,269</b>
(Less)/Add Adjustments	(6,298)	(13,161)	(6,863)	(13,161)	(6,544)	(6,617)
<b>Total appropriations provided to purchase outputs</b>	<b>529,721</b>	<b>520,494</b>	<b>(9,227)</b>	<b>520,494</b>	<b>494,842</b>	<b>25,652</b>
<b>Capital Expenditure</b>						
Purchase of non-current physical assets	30,282	36,223	5,941	36,223	26,952	(9,271)
Working capital requirement-leave liability	-	-	-	-	370	(370)
Adjustments for other funding sources	(5,649)	(6,308)	(659)	(6,308)	(1,334)	(4,974)
<b>Capital Contribution (appropriation)</b>	<b>24,633</b>	<b>29,915</b>	<b>5,282</b>	<b>29,915</b>	<b>25,988</b>	<b>3,927</b>
<b>DETAILS OF REVENUE ESTIMATES</b>						
Revenues disclosed as Administered Revenues	390	652	262	652	629	23
Revenues disclosed as Operating Revenues - Vehicle Sales	93	-	(93)	-	140	(140)
<b>Total Revenue Estimates</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>(117)</b>

This Summary provides the basis for the Explanatory Statement Information requirements of *Treasurer's Instruction 945* and is located at Note 41.

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

# OUTPUT SCHEDULE OF EXPENSES AND REVENUES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2003

	Community Support, Crime Prevention and Public Order		Emergency Management and Co-ordination		Traffic Management and Road Safety	
	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>COST OF SERVICES</b>						
<b>Expenses from ordinary activities</b>						
Employee expenses	152,674	142,274	5,896	4,588	68,319	63,983
Services and contracts	30,195	29,479	1,435	1,207	15,155	14,651
Capital user charge	7,467	7,029	300	216	3,247	3,478
Depreciation and amortisation expense	5,487	3,721	345	230	2,948	1,999
Borrowing costs expense	40	4	2	-	20	-
Other expenses from ordinary activities	6,908	6,792	329	280	3,467	3,430
<b>Total Cost of services</b>	<b>202,771</b>	<b>189,299</b>	<b>8,307</b>	<b>6,521</b>	<b>93,156</b>	<b>87,541</b>
<b>Revenues from ordinary activities</b>						
<i>Revenue from operating activities</i>						
User charges and fees	3,818	5,181	252	219	1,787	1,605
Commonwealth grants	313	242	10	11	262	107
Contributions, sponsorships and donations	2,392	2,012	72	55	521	665
<i>Revenue from non-operating activities</i>						
Proceeds from disposal of non-current assets	-	56	-	-	1	40
Revenue from non-operating activities	174	318	6	11	242	383
<b>Total Revenues from ordinary activities</b>	<b>(6,697)</b>	<b>(7,809)</b>	<b>(340)</b>	<b>(296)</b>	<b>(2,813)</b>	<b>(2,800)</b>
<b>NET COST OF SERVICES</b>	<b>196,074</b>	<b>181,490</b>	<b>7,967</b>	<b>6,225</b>	<b>90,343</b>	<b>84,741</b>
<b>Revenues from State Government</b>						
Output appropriations	192,271	180,137	7,812	6,175	85,782	81,281
State grants	-	-	-	-	2,866	2,850
Receipts paid into the Consolidated Fund	-	(51)	-	(2)	-	(23)
Superannuation liabilities assumed by the Treasurer	2,835	891	113	27	1,544	437
Assets assumed/(transferred)	-	213	-	4	-	98
Initial recognition of assets not previously recognised	156	129	4	8	34	57
Resources received free of charge	107	273	9	(5)	33	47
<b>Total Revenues from State Government</b>	<b>195,369</b>	<b>181,592</b>	<b>7,938</b>	<b>6,207</b>	<b>90,259</b>	<b>84,747</b>
<b>CHANGE IN NET ASSETS BEFORE RESTRUCTURING</b>	<b>(705)</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>(29)</b>	<b>(18)</b>	<b>(84)</b>	<b>6</b>
Net revenues/(expenses) from restructuring	-	(446)	-	-	-	-
<b>CHANGE IN NET ASSETS AFTER RESTRUCTURING</b>	<b>(705)</b>	<b>(344)</b>	<b>(29)</b>	<b>(18)</b>	<b>(84)</b>	<b>6</b>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

# OUTPUT SCHEDULE OF EXPENSES AND REVENUES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2003

	Response to and Investigation of Offences		Services to the Judicial Process		TOTAL	
	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>COST OF SERVICES</b>						
<b>Expenses from ordinary activities</b>						
Employee expenses	138,838	137,142	42,384	39,100	408,111	387,087
Services and contracts	30,908	29,298	8,695	8,156	86,388	82,791
Capital user charge	7,027	6,746	2,089	1,823	20,130	19,292
Depreciation and amortisation expense	4,577	3,196	1,395	853	14,752	9,999
Borrowing costs expense	40	3	11	-	113	7
Other expenses from ordinary activities	7,071	6,807	1,989	1,883	19,764	19,192
<b>Total Cost of services</b>	<b>188,461</b>	<b>183,192</b>	<b>56,563</b>	<b>51,815</b>	<b>549,258</b>	<b>518,368</b>
<b>Revenues from ordinary activities</b>						
<i>Revenue from ordinary activities</i>						
User charges and fees	3,238	2,386	790	823	9,885	10,214
Commonwealth grants	248	223	70	63	903	646
Contributions, sponsorships and donations	897	1,813	332	416	4,214	4,961
<i>Revenue from non-operating activities</i>						
Proceeds from disposal of non-current assets	-	34	-	10	1	140
Revenue from non-operating activities	131	239	47	70	600	1,021
<b>Total Revenues from ordinary activities</b>	<b>(4,514)</b>	<b>(4,695)</b>	<b>(1,239)</b>	<b>(1,382)</b>	<b>(15,603)</b>	<b>(16,982)</b>
<b>NET COST OF SERVICES</b>	<b>183,947</b>	<b>178,497</b>	<b>55,324</b>	<b>50,433</b>	<b>533,655</b>	<b>501,386</b>
<b>Revenues from State Government</b>						
Output appropriations	180,378	177,190	54,251	50,059	520,494	494,842
State grants	-	-	-	-	2,866	2,850
Receipts paid into the Consolidated Fund	-	(50)	-	(14)	-	(140)
Superannuation liabilities assumed by the Treasurer	2,536	855	777	230	7,805	2,440
Assets assumed/(transferred)	-	126	-	91	-	532
Initial recognition of assets not previously recognised	69	101	42	33	305	328
Resources received free of charge	283	512	63	138	495	965
<b>Total Revenues from State Government</b>	<b>183,266</b>	<b>178,734</b>	<b>55,133</b>	<b>50,537</b>	<b>531,965</b>	<b>501,817</b>
<b>CHANGE IN NET ASSETS BEFORE RESTRUCTURING</b>	<b>(681)</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>(191)</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>(1,690)</b>	<b>431</b>
Net revenues/(expenses) from restructuring	-	-	-	-	-	(446)
<b>CHANGE IN NET ASSETS AFTER RESTRUCTURING</b>	<b>(681)</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>(191)</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>(1,690)</b>	<b>(15)</b>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

# NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2003

## 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* (AAS) 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* (FAAA) 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* (AASB), 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 bank account or credited to the holding account held at the Department of Treasury and Finance. *Refer to Note 16 for further commentary on output appropriation.*

### **(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.

### **(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.

In accordance with the determination, the Western Australia Police Service retained \$32,332 million in 2003 (\$28,740 million in 2002).

Retained revenues may only be applied to the outputs specified in the 2002-03 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.

### **(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.

Significant costs associated with the acquisition or development of computer software are capitalised and amortised on a straight-line basis over the periods of the expected benefit, which varies from 4 to 8 years.

# NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2003

## (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 a 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	2002-03
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	
- Dogs and Horses	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 revaluation of freehold land and buildings, aircraft, vessels and livestock was performed in July 2002 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 existing use value. Existing use 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.



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 measured at nominal amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

##### *Annual leave loading*

The provision for annual leave loading represents the present amount payable for annual leave accrued since 1 January 2003 for non-police officers. This entitlement is measured at nominal amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

For Police Officers, the annual leave loading is reported as an accrued expenses as payment is made annually irrespective of whether leave is taken.

##### *Long service leave*

The liability for long service leave expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date is recognised in the provisions for employee benefits and is measured at the nominal amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled. The liability for long service leave expected to be settled more than 12 months from the reporting date is recognised in the provisions for

# NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2003

employee benefits and is measured at 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 market yield at the reporting date on national government bonds with terms to maturity and currently that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

## *Employee On-costs*

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.

## *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 and is measured on the same basis as long service leave.

## *Special paid leave*

The provision for special paid leave represents the negotiated leave entitlement to Sworn Officers who previously accrued long service leave on a ten-year basis prior to the accrual period changing to seven years. This liability is measured at nominal amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

## *Sick leave*

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

## *Deferred leave*

The provision for deferred leave relates to Public Service employees whom have entered into an agreement, to self-fund an additional twelve (12) months leave in the fifth year of the agreement. The provision recognises the value of salary set aside for employees to be used in the fifth year. The liability is measured on the same basis as for long service leave.

## *Purchased leave*

The provision for purchased leave relates to Public Service employees whom have entered into an agreement to self-fund up to an additional four (4) weeks leave per calendar year. The provision recognises the value of salary set aside for employees and is measured at the nominal amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

## **(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 State 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.

The Western Australia Police Service is funded for employer contributions in respect of the Gold State Superannuation Scheme and the West State Superannuation Scheme. These contributions were paid to the GESB during the year. The GESB subsequently paid the employer contributions in respect of the Gold State Superannuation Scheme to the Consolidated Fund.

**(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 expenses as appropriate, at fair value.

**(s) 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.

**(t) Comparative Figures**

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

**(u) 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 2003-04.

(ii) Firearms Library

The Police Service controls a firearms library for operational use. A valuation for this library has been completed, however the total individual items greater than the capitalisation threshold was immaterial.

(iii) CADCOM acquisition and debt set-off

During 2002-03 the Police Service ceased the arrangement to lease the CADCOM infrastructure and proceeded with the purchase of Stages 1A (new voice system) and 1B (new Computer Aided Dispatch System). Pursuant to the Amended Deed, the primary contractor was owed amounts relating to works in progress, however these amounts were offset by additional costs and charges incurred by the Police Service as a result of contractual delays.

**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**  
The community has confidence in the level of public order, safety and security.
- **Emergency Management and Co-ordination**  
The community has confidence in the level of public order, safety and security.
- **Traffic Management and Road Safety**  
Road-users behave safely.
- **Response to and Investigation of Offences**  
A response to crime that brings offenders before the justice system.
- **Services to the Judicial Process**  
A response to crime that brings offenders before the justice system.

# NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2003

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
<b>5. EMPLOYEE EXPENSES</b>		
Salaries and wages	296,525	286,389
Leave expenses	45,412	43,149
Superannuation	40,620	32,676
Employee housing	12,469	12,018
Relocation and relieving expenses	3,593	3,852
Fringe benefits tax	2,166	2,250
Uniforms and protective clothing	2,874	2,295
Medical expenses	2,249	1,991
Other	2,203	2,467
	<b>408,111</b>	<b>387,087</b>
<b>6. SERVICES AND CONTRACTS</b>		
Repairs and maintenance	13,034	16,361
Rental, leases and hire	16,973	15,722
Insurances and licences	7,338	4,562
Travel expenses	4,114	3,833
Electricity, water and rates	4,749	4,565
Communication expenses	6,753	6,586
Other services and contracts	33,427	31,162
	<b>86,388</b>	<b>82,791</b>
<b>7. CAPITAL USER CHARGE</b>		
A capital user charge rate of 8% has been set by the Government for 2002-03 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.	<b>20,130</b>	<b>19,292</b>
<b>8. DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION</b>		
Depreciation		
Buildings	4,729	3,438
Vehicles	620	642
Computing and office equipment	7,188	3,978
Aircraft and vessels	486	303
Livestock	164	164
Other plant and equipment	1,449	1,310
	14,636	9,835
Amortisation		
Leased equipment	-	53
Leasehold improvements	116	111
	116	164
	<b>14,752</b>	<b>9,999</b>

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
<b>9. BORROWING COSTS</b>		
Finance lease payments	-	7
Interest expense	113	-
	<b>113</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>10. OTHER EXPENSES FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES</b>		
Fuels and oils	5,070	5,001
Consumables	5,073	4,047
Equipment acquisitions	6,412	3,490
Doubtful debts	67	210
Carrying amount on non-current assets disposed of	87	134
Other assets written off not elsewhere reported *	756	2,179
Services received free of charge	495	965
Grants, subsidies and transfer payments	556	926
Other expenses from ordinary activities	1,248	2,240
	<b>19,764</b>	<b>19,192</b>
<p>* Other assets written off not elsewhere reported includes, items sold, reductions due to capitalisation policy changes and those write-offs in accordance with FAAA s45 located within Note 39.</p>		
<b>11. USER CHARGES AND FEES</b>		
Regulated fees		
Firearms	2,833	3,207
Security and related activities	456	410
Pawnbrokers and secondhand dealers	101	99
Vehicle escorts	1,086	922
Clearance certificates	1,492	788
Crash information	159	161
Other regulated fees	209	125
	6,336	5,712
Recoups of services provided		
Gold stealing	425	425
National Crime Authority	360	287
Family Law Court security	70	68
Search and rescue	136	153
Response to child abuse	38	45
Other	584	1,100
	1,613	2,078
Other Recoups	1,936	2,424
	<b>9,885</b>	<b>10,214</b>
<b>12. COMMONWEALTH GRANTS</b>		
Police Recruit Traineeship Program	562	476
National Campaign Against Drug Abuse	170	146
Standing Action Committee for Protection Against Violence	171	24
	<b>903</b>	<b>646</b>

# NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2003

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
<b>13. CONTRIBUTIONS, SPONSORSHIPS AND DONATIONS</b>		
Contributions		
Employee rental contributions	3,262	3,217
Executive vehicle contributions	96	91
Community Policing Fund contributions	-	304
Other contributions	202	476
	3,560	4,088
Sponsorships and Donations		
Sponsorships	346	299
Cash donations	1	-
Non-cash donations	307	574
	654	873
	<b>4,214</b>	<b>4,961</b>
<b>14. NET GAIN (LOSS) ON DISPOSAL OF NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>		
(a) NET GAIN ON DISPOSAL OF NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
Vehicles	35	28
	35	28
(b) NET LOSS ON DISPOSAL OF NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
Vehicles	(12)	(15)
Computing and Office Equipment	(3)	(3)
Other Plant and Equipment	(1)	(3)
	(16)	(21)
<b>Net gain/(loss)</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>7</b>
<p><i>During 2002-03, other than vehicle sale proceeds, all other sale proceeds were retained by the Police Service. Non-retained sale proceeds are disclosed within Note 42 Schedule of Administered Items.</i></p>		
<b>15. OTHER REVENUES FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES</b>		
Proceeds from Sale of Equipment items	13	21
Other revenues from ordinary activities	587	1,000
	<b>600</b>	<b>1,021</b>
<b>16. OUTPUT APPROPRIATIONS</b>		
Net amount appropriated to purchase outputs	519,019	493,367
Salaries and Allowances Act 1975	1,475	1,475
	<b>520,494</b>	<b>494,842</b>

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
<p><i>Output Appropriations received from 1 July 2002 reflect the full cost paid for outputs delivered. The appropriation revenue comprises a cash component and a receivable (asset). The receivable (holding account) comprises the depreciation expense for the year and any agreed increase in leave liability during the year.</i></p>		
<b>17. GRANTS FROM STATE GOVERNMENT</b>		
Road Trauma Trust Fund	2,863	2,846
Other	3	4
	<b>2,866</b>	<b>2,850</b>
<b>18. RECEIPTS PAID INTO THE CONSOLIDATED FUND</b>		
Proceeds from sale of vehicles	-	(140)
	-	<b>(140)</b>
<p>In 2001-02, vehicle sale proceeds were reported within the Statement of Financial Performance. As these amounts are non-retained, from 2002-03 the amounts are reported within Note 42 Schedule of Administered Items.</p>		
<b>19. LIABILITIES ASSUMED BY THE TREASURER</b>		
The following liabilities have been assumed by the Treasurer during the financial year:		
- Superannuation	7,805	2,440
	<b>7,805</b>	<b>2,440</b>
<p>The assumption of the superannuation liability by the Treasurer is only a notional revenue to offset the notional superannuation expense reported in respect of current employees who are members of the pension scheme and current employees who have a transfer benefit entitlement under the Gold State Scheme. In 2001-02 only the pension scheme value was reported.</p>		
<b>20. ASSETS ASSUMED/(TRANSFERRED)</b>		
Assets assumed from Government	-	630
Assets transferred to the Department of Land Administration	-	(98)
	-	<b>532</b>
<p>Assets assumed/transferred relates to discretionary transfers of assets between State Government agencies. The amounts reported relate to land and buildings, those transferred to the Department of Land Administration upon sale, and assets assumed via the annual revaluation reconciliation.</p>		
<b>21. INITIAL RECOGNITION OF ASSETS NOT PREVIOUSLY RECOGNISED</b>		
Initial recognition of assets not previously recognised in the financial statements:		
- Land	255	116
- Buildings	14	-
- Vehicles	-	20
- Computing and Office Equipment	-	10
- Other Plant and Equipment	36	116
- Artwork	-	66
	<b>305</b>	<b>328</b>

# NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2003

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
<b>22. RESOURCES RECEIVED FREE OF CHARGE</b>		
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	284	613
- Collection of firearm licences provided by the Department of Planning and Infrastructure	70	113
- Audit services provided by the Office of the Auditor General	98	88
- Leased management services provided by the Department of Housing and Works	39	35
- Labour relation services provided by the Department of Consumer and Employment Protection	1	33
- Recruitment services provided by the Department of the Premier and Cabinet, Public Sector Management Division	3	1
- Medical board assessments and Anthrax precautions provided by the Department of Health	-	82
	<b>495</b>	<b>965</b>
<b>23. NET REVENUES/(EXPENSES) FROM RESTRUCTURING</b>		
Transfer of Community Policing Fund and State Crime Strategy grants to the Department of the Premier and Cabinet.	-	(446)
	-	<b>(446)</b>
<b>24. CASH ASSETS</b>		
<b>Operating Account</b>		
Amounts appropriated and any revenues subject to net appropriation determinations are deposited into this account, all payments are made from this account.	3,139	4,102
<b>Advances</b>		
Advances include permanent and temporary advances allocated to areas within the Police Service.	321	252
	<b>3,460</b>	<b>4,354</b>
<b>25. RESTRICTED CASH ASSETS</b>		
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)	4,756	7,453
- Non-current assets (b)	11,717	10,085
	<b>16,473</b>	<b>17,538</b>
(a) CURRENT ASSETS		
<b>Capital Contributions</b>		
Represents the available cash balance of capital contributions received.	3,125	6,169
<b>Police Recruit Traineeship Fund</b>		
To hold grant moneys received from the Commonwealth for the funding of the Recruit Traineeship Program.	1,079	910



	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
<b>25. RESTRICTED CASH ASSETS (continued)</b>		
<b>National Campaign Against Drug Abuse (NCADA)</b> 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.	232	213
<b>Road Trauma Trust Fund</b> To hold grant moneys received from the Road Trauma Trust Fund to facilitate the implementation of approved road safety programs and initiatives.	234	-
<b>Receipts in Suspense</b> 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.	72	89
<b>Police Youth Drug Strategy Project (GURD)</b> To hold unspent money received from Bunnings in relation to the Police Youth Drug Strategy Project.	2	55
<b>Moneys held for Rewards</b> To hold moneys received by the Police Service from the private sector for the purpose of issuing rewards.	12	12
<b>Extradition Fund</b> To hold moneys received by the Police Service from the private sector to extradite persons who the agency would not otherwise pursue.	-	5
	<b>4,756</b>	<b>7,453</b>
<b>(b) NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>		
<b>Accrued Salaries Suspense Account</b> 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.	11,717	10,085
	<b>11,717</b>	<b>10,085</b>
<b>26. RECEIVABLES</b>		
Trade Debtors	999	1,275
Provision for Doubtful Debts	(67)	(214)
GST Receivable	1,199	2,276
Loan to Constable Care Child Safety Project	-	100
	<b>2,131</b>	<b>3,437</b>
<b>27. AMOUNTS RECEIVABLE FOR OUTPUTS</b>		
Current asset	3,723	3,650
Non-current asset	16,418	5,667
	<b>20,141</b>	<b>9,317</b>
<i>This asset 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.</i>		

# NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2003

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
<b>28. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS</b>		
Inventories *	1,941	1,507
Accrued Income	762	425
Prepayments	5,267	1,402
	<b>7,970</b>	<b>3,334</b>
<p>* Inventories comprise items held by Electronics, Traffic, Air Support, Ballistics and Tactical Response Group.</p>		
<b>29. PROPERTY, VEHICLES, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT</b>		
(a) PROPERTY, VEHICLES, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT COMPRISE THE FOLLOWING ASSET CLASSES:		
<b>Land</b>		
At fair value	92,510	88,373
	<b>92,510</b>	<b>88,373</b>
<b>Buildings</b>		
At fair value	201,392	169,365
Accumulated depreciation	(5,060)	(3,477)
	<b>196,332</b>	<b>165,888</b>
<b>Works in Progress</b>		
Buildings under construction - at cost	2,703	15,287
Investment Technology under construction - at cost	15,729	23,116
	<b>18,432</b>	<b>38,403</b>
<b>Vehicles</b>		
At cost	5,839	5,542
Accumulated depreciation	(3,432)	(3,142)
	<b>2,407</b>	<b>2,400</b>
<b>Aircraft and Vessels</b>		
At fair value	4,500	3,962
Accumulated depreciation	(486)	(599)
	<b>4,014</b>	<b>3,363</b>
<b>Computing and Office Equipment</b>		
At cost	65,420	33,120
Accumulated depreciation	(17,911)	(10,469)
	<b>47,509</b>	<b>22,651</b>
<b>Livestock</b>		
At fair value	999	1,495
Accumulated depreciation	(142)	(328)
	<b>857</b>	<b>1,167</b>

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
<b>29. PROPERTY, VEHICLES, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)</b>		
<b>Other Plant and Equipment</b>		
At cost	20,424	18,705
Accumulated depreciation	(13,698)	(12,329)
	<b>6,726</b>	<b>6,376</b>
<b>Artwork</b>		
At cost	303	256
	<b>303</b>	<b>256</b>
<b>Leasehold Improvements</b>		
At cost	2,070	2,196
Accumulated amortisation	(1,685)	(1,728)
	<b>385</b>	<b>468</b>
<b>Leased Assets</b>		
At cost	-	531
Accumulated amortisation	-	(425)
	<b>-</b>	<b>106</b>
	<b>369,475</b>	<b>329,451</b>

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

	Carrying amount at start of the year \$'000	Additions \$'000	Disposals \$'000	Write-offs \$'000	Transfers \$'000	Revaluation \$'000	Depreciation \$'000	Carrying amount at end of year \$'000
Land	88,373	324	-	(38)	624	3,227	-	92,510
Buildings	165,888	13	-	(277)	18,072	17,364	(4,728)	196,332
Works in Progress	38,403	30,749	-	-	(50,720)	-	-	18,432
Vehicles	2,400	778	(82)	(69)	-	-	(620)	2,407
Aircraft and Vessels	3,363	799	-	(12)	-	350	(486)	4,014
Computing and Office Equipment	22,651	640	(4)	(50)	31,461	-	(7,189)	47,509
Livestock	1,167	39	-	(275)	-	90	(164)	857
Other Plant and Equipment	6,376	1,246	(1)	(35)	589	-	(1,449)	6,726
Artwork	256	-	-	-	47	-	-	303
Leasehold Improvements	468	-	-	-	33	-	(116)	385
Leased Assets	106	-	-	-	(106)	-	-	-
	<b>329,451</b>	<b>34,588</b>	<b>(87)</b>	<b>(756)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>21,031</b>	<b>(14,752)</b>	<b>369,475</b>

# NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2003

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
<b>30. PROVISIONS</b>		
Employee entitlements have been recognised in the Financial Statements as follows:		
- Current liabilities (a)	46,750	46,744
- Non-current liabilities (b)	66,314	60,737
	<b>113,064</b>	<b>107,481</b>
<b>(a) CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		
- Annual leave	36,817	37,208
- Long service leave	8,047	7,992
- Annual leave loading	157	-
- Time off In lieu/accrued time off	312	246
- Special paid leave	354	381
- 38-hour leave	159	113
- Purchased leave	61	-
- Other	843	804
	<b>46,750</b>	<b>46,744</b>
<b>(b) NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		
- Long service leave	57,695	52,174
- 38-hour leave	2,564	3,301
- Deferred leave	8	-
- Other	6,047	5,262
	<b>66,314</b>	<b>60,737</b>
<b>31. PAYABLES</b>		
Trade Payables	5,662	8,465
	<b>5,662</b>	<b>8,465</b>
<b>32. OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		
Sundry Accruals		
- Accrued salaries *	9,206	7,556
- Accrued superannuation	892	734
- Police Officers' leave loading expense	2,195	2,389
- Fringe benefit tax liability	534	487
- Other accruals	454	1,092
	13,281	12,258
<i>* Accrued Salaries for seven working days from 20 June to 30 June 2003</i>		
Income in Advance	731	65
	<b>14,012</b>	<b>12,323</b>

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
<b>33. EQUITY</b>		
Equity represents the residual interest in the net assets of the Police Service. The Government holds the equity interest in the Police Service on behalf of the community. The Asset Revaluation Reserve represents that portion of equity resulting from the revaluation of non-current assets.		
Contributed equity (a)	55,903	25,988
Asset revaluation reserve (b)	182,560	162,039
Accumulated surplus/(deficiency) (c)	48,449	51,135
	<b>286,912</b>	<b>239,162</b>
<b>(a) CONTRIBUTED EQUITY</b>		
Opening balance	25,988	-
Capital contributions	29,915	25,988
<b>Balance at 30 June 2003</b>	<b>55,903</b>	<b>25,988</b>
<b>(b) ASSET REVALUATION RESERVE</b>		
Balance as at 1 July 2002	162,039	167,878
Net revaluation increments/(decrements)		
- Land	3,227	(7,421)
- Buildings	17,364	1,682
- Aircraft and Vessels	350	-
- Livestock	90	-
	21,031	(5,739)
Transfer to accumulated surplus/(deficiency) on sale of previously revalued assets	(510)	(100)
<b>Balance at 30 June 2003</b>	<b>182,560</b>	<b>162,039</b>
<b>(c) ACCUMULATED SURPLUS/(DEFICIENCY)</b>		
Accumulated surplus/(deficiency) as at 1 July 2002	51,135	51,050
Change in net assets after restructuring	(1,690)	(15)
Net initial adjustment on adoption of new accounting standard	(1,506)	-
Transfer to accumulated surplus/(deficiency) on sale of previously revalued assets	510	100
<b>Accumulated surplus/(deficiency) at 30 June 2003</b>	<b>48,449</b>	<b>51,135</b>
<b>(d) TOTAL CHANGES IN EQUITY OTHER THAN THOSE RESULTING FROM TRANSACTIONS WITH WA STATE GOVERNMENT AS OWNERS</b>		
Change in net assets after restructuring	(1,690)	(15)
Net initial adoption of new accounting standard (AASB 1028)	(1,506)	-
Net revaluation increments/(decrements) to asset revaluation reserve	21,031	(5,739)
Transfer to accumulated surplus/(deficiency) on sale of previously revalued assets	(510)	(100)
<b>Balance at 30 June 2003</b>	<b>17,325</b>	<b>(5,854)</b>

# NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2003

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
<b>34. NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS</b>		
<b>(a) RECONCILIATION OF CASH</b>		
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	3,460	4,354
- Restricted cash assets	16,473	17,538
<b>Closing Cash Balance</b>	<b>19,933</b>	<b>21,892</b>
<b>(b) RECONCILIATION OF NET COST OF SERVICES TO NET CASH FLOWS PROVIDED BY/(USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
<b>Net cost of services</b>	<b>(533,655)</b>	<b>(501,386)</b>
Adjustment for non-cash items:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	14,752	9,999
Resources received free of charge	494	965
Donated assets	150	58
Superannuation expense	7,805	2,440
Doubtful and bad debts expense	67	210
Adjustment to carrying value of assets	1,053	2,844
(Increase)/decrease in assets		
Receivables	229	(328)
Prepayments	(3,865)	(22)
Accrued income	(338)	(374)
Inventories	(434)	(294)
Increase/(decrease) in liabilities		
Accounts payable	(2,802)	4,324
Sundry accruals	1,023	234
Provisions	5,584	2,159
Unearned revenue	666	(239)
Lease liability	-	(205)
Net change in GST		
Net GST receipts/(payments)	-	-
Change in GST (receivables)/payables	1,076	(1,375)
	<b>25,460</b>	<b>20,396</b>
<b>Net cash (used in)/provided by operating activities</b>	<b>(508,195)</b>	<b>(480,990)</b>
<b>(c) NON-CASH FINANCING AND INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Information about transactions and other events which do not result in any cash flows during the reporting period but affect assets 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 \$150,000 compared to \$58,000 in 2001-02. During the year, there were no transactions of assets assumed/transferred. In 2001-02, there was a piece of land totalling \$630,000 which was assumed from another government agency, and \$98,000 transferred to the Department of Land Administration were not reflected in the Statement of Cash Flows.		

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
<b>35. COMMITMENTS FOR EXPENDITURE</b>		
<b>(a) CAPITAL EXPENDITURE COMMITMENTS</b>		
Capital expenditure commitments, being contracted capital expenditure additional to the amounts reported in the financial statements are payable as follows:		
Within one year	77,487	35,862
Later than one year but not later than two years	58,035	49,708
Later than two years but not later than five years	94,045	99,818
	<b>229,567</b>	<b>185,388</b>
The capital commitment includes amounts for:		
Buildings	53,702	62,413
Computer infrastructure upgrades	146,408	106,876
Other asset acquisitions	29,457	16,099
	<b>229,567</b>	<b>185,388</b>
<b>(b) NON-CANCELLABLE OPERATING LEASE COMMITMENTS</b>		
Operating lease commitments at the reporting date arising through non-cancellable agreements:		
Within one year	14,479	10,872
Later than one year but not later than two years	11,040	11,065
Later than two years but not later than five years	12,665	15,259
Later than five years	-	7,260
	<b>38,184</b>	<b>44,456</b>
These lease commitments represent		
Office accommodation leases	18,731	12,701
Computer hardware and software leases	12,011	20,757
Motor vehicle leases	7,442	10,998
	<b>38,184</b>	<b>44,456</b>
<b>(c) OTHER EXPENDITURE COMMITMENTS</b>		
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	18,182	12,498
Later than one year but not later than two years	9,522	4,184
Later than two years but not later than five years	14,500	10,948
Later than five years	505	475
	<b>42,709</b>	<b>28,105</b>
Representing:		
Staff training	979	394
Computing costs	34,954	23,538
Communication costs	495	225
Other	6,281	3,948
	<b>42,709</b>	<b>28,105</b>

# NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2003

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
<b>36. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES</b>		
UNSETTLED LEGAL CLAIMS AND ACT OF GRACE PAYMENTS		
The value reported represents the maximum obligation potentially payable for the claims on hand at 30 June 2003.	<b>880</b>	<b>2,155</b>

## MEDICAL EXPENSES

Under Police Regulations and the current Enterprise Bargaining and Workplace Agreement, the Police Service is obliged to reimburse sworn officers for their medical expenses. Work-related medical expenses are met in full by the Police Service. Non-work-related medical expenses are reimbursed to the amount not covered by Medicare and private health providers. The total liability in respect of work-related medical costs is not able to be reliably measured at 30 June 2003.

## 37. 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:

\$	2003	2002
60,001 - 70,000	2	-
70,001 - 80,000	1	-
100,001 - 110,000	2	3
110,001 - 120,000	1	-
120,001 - 130,000	1	2
140,001 - 150,000	1	3
150,001 - 160,000	2	2
160,001 - 170,000	2	-
170,001 - 180,000	1	-
200,001 - 210,000	-	2
210,001 - 220,000	1	-
230,001 - 240,000	1	-
250,001 - 260,000	-	1
300,001 - 310,000	1	-
The total remuneration of senior officers is:	<b>2,375</b>	<b>1,983</b>



### 38. 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	Fixed interest rate maturities			Non-interest bearing	Total
			Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years		
2002-03	%	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Financial Assets</b>							
Cash assets	-	-	-	-	-	3,460	3,460
Restricted cash assets	-	-	-	-	-	16,473	16,473
Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	2,131	2,131
Accrued income	-	-	-	-	-	762	762
Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	22,826	22,826
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>							
Payables	-	-	-	-	-	5,662	5,662
Other accrued expenses	-	-	-	-	-	13,281	13,281
Employee entitlements	-	-	-	-	-	113,064	113,064
	-	-	-	-	-	132,007	132,007
<b>Net Financial Assets (Liabilities)</b>	-	-	-	-	-	<b>(109,181)</b>	<b>(109,181)</b>
<b>2001-02</b>							
Financial Assets	-	-	-	-	-	25,754	25,754
Financial Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	128,204	128,204
<b>Net Financial Assets (Liabilities)</b>	-	-	-	-	-	<b>(102,450)</b>	<b>(102,450)</b>

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
(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	124	167
<b>Total</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>167</b>

#### (c) NET FAIR VALUES

The carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the financial statements are not materially different from their net fair values, determined in accordance with the accounting policies disclosed in Note 2(g) of the financial statements.

# NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2003

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
<b>39. SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION</b>		
<b>(a) WRITE-OFFS</b>		
Public and other property, revenue and debts due to the State were written-off in accordance with section 45 of the <i>Financial Administration and Audit Act 1985</i> under the authority of:		
The Accountable Officer	87	254
The Minister	98	24
Executive Council	100	129
	<b>285</b>	<b>407</b>
Analysis of the write-off is as follows:		
Bad debts	214	149
Property damage	57	249
Stolen property	14	9
	<b>285</b>	<b>407</b>
<b>(b) LOSSES OF PUBLIC MONEYS AND PUBLIC OR OTHER PROPERTY THROUGH THEFT OR DEFAULT</b>		
Losses of public property through theft, default or otherwise	285	205
Losses of public money	-	-
Less: Amount recovered	-	-
	<b>285</b>	<b>205</b>
<b>40. AFFILIATED BODIES</b>		
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.		
<b>SAFER WA COMMITTEE'S EXECUTIVE</b>		
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	49	48
Other Recurrent	305	305
	<b>354</b>	<b>353</b>
<b>41. EXPLANATORY STATEMENTS</b>		
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 <i>Treasurer's Instructions 945</i> . Significant variations are considered to be those greater than 10%.		

#### 41. EXPLANATORY STATEMENTS (continued)

##### (a) SIGNIFICANT VARIANCES BETWEEN ESTIMATES AND ACTUAL

<b>(i) TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS TO PURCHASE OUTPUTS</b>	<b>2003 Estimate \$'000</b>	<b>2003 Actual \$'000</b>	<b>2003 Variation \$'000</b>
<b>Appropriation to Fund Outputs</b>	528,246	519,019	(9,227)

The \$9.227 million authorisation to expend less of the appropriation related mainly to the transfer of funds to Capital Injection over the next two years for the purchase of CADCOM (\$7.633 million) and purchase of counter-terrorism equipment (\$3.700 million). This was offset by a transfer from Capital Injection to Purchase of Outputs for increases in amounts being expensed from the capital works program (\$2.000 million) and the implementation of the Gordon inquiry (\$106,000).

<b>(ii) CAPITAL CONTRIBUTION</b>	<b>2003 Estimate \$'000</b>	<b>2003 Actual \$'000</b>	<b>2003 Variation \$'000</b>
The \$5.282 million authorisation to expend in advance of the appropriation related to the funding required to purchase CADCOM Phase 1A and Phase 1B from the financier (\$2.814 million), to commence work on the Metropolitan Police Radio Network (\$768,000), the purchase of counter-terrorism equipment (\$3.700 million), offset by the reductions in the amount being capitalised from the capital works program (\$2.000 million).	24,633	29,915	5,282

<b>(iii) CONSOLIDATED FUND REVENUE</b>	<b>2003 Estimate \$'000</b>	<b>2003 Actual \$'000</b>	<b>2003 Variation \$'000</b>
The estimate was exceeded by \$169,000 due to the increase in sale of lost, stolen and forfeited property (\$190,000), increase in vehicle sale proceeds (\$12,000), offset by a reduction in fines revenue (\$33,000).	483	652	169

##### (b) SIGNIFICANT VARIANCES BETWEEN ACTUAL AND PRIOR YEAR ACTUALS

<b>(i) TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS TO PURCHASE OUTPUTS</b>	<b>2003 Actual \$'000</b>	<b>2002 Actual \$'000</b>	<b>Variation \$'000</b>
<b>Appropriation to Fund Outputs</b>	519,019	493,367	25,652

The \$25.652 million increase was due to funding increases relating mainly to \$11.979 million for salary and CPI increases, \$9.994 million for information technology projects, \$5.157 million in non-cash depreciation, \$5.010 million for DNA, \$1.544 million for superannuation, \$1.958 million capital user charge, \$1.772 million in academy premises costs. This was offset by reductions in CADCOM funding (\$7.633 million) and once-off Boost Police Operation funding (\$4.000 million).

#### Output Expenditure

The variations are due to funding increases and increased demand for the respective outputs.

- Community Support, Crime Prevention and Public Order	202,771	189,299	13,472
- Emergency Management and Co-ordination	8,307	6,521	1,786
- Services to the Judicial Process	56,563	51,815	4,748

# NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2003

## 41. EXPLANATORY STATEMENTS (continued)

(ii) CAPITAL CONTRIBUTION	2003 Actual \$'000	2002 Actual \$'000	Variation \$'000
<b>Capital</b>	29,915	25,988	3,927
<p>The higher expenditure was attributable to the Government's decision to purchase CADCOM rather than lease (\$3.582 million), provision of counter-terrorism equipment (\$3.700 million) and increase in the CAPSPEED system development. This was mainly offset by the completion of the Police Academy (\$8.245 million) and the upgrade of Resource Management Information System (\$1.200 million).</p>			

(iii) CONSOLIDATED FUND REVENUE ESTIMATES	2003 Actual \$'000	2002 Actual \$'000	Variation \$'000
<b>Revenue</b>	652	769	(117)
<p>The increase was mainly attributable to the decrease in the sale of lost, stolen and forfeited property totalling \$112,000 and vehicle sale proceeds totalling \$35,000 offset by an increase in infringement fines totalling \$32,000.</p>			

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
<b>42. SCHEDULE OF ADMINISTERED ITEMS</b>		
<b>(a) ADMINISTERED EXPENSES AND REVENUES</b>		
EXPENSES		
Transfer	870	530
Commission expenses	62	99
Other	60	2
<b>Total administered expenses</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>631</b>
REVENUES		
Commonwealth Government grants	340	2
Licences, fines and other	547	629
Proceeds from disposal of non-current assets	105	-
<b>Total administered revenues</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>631</b>
<b>(b) ADMINISTERED ASSETS AND LIABILITIES</b>		
ASSETS		
Current		
Restricted cash	61	343
Accrued Income	60	-
<b>Total administered assets</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>343</b>
LIABILITIES		
Current		
Grants in advance	61	341
Payables	60	2
<b>Total administered liabilities</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>343</b>

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
<b>43. OTHER FINANCIAL INFORMATION</b>		
Other financial information includes receipts of moneys, for 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:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Proceeds of Crime receipts pending advice from the courts</li> <li>- Stolen Monies Trust Account</li> <li>- Found Money Trust Account</li> </ul>		
<b>(a) PROCEEDS OF CRIME</b>		
OPENING BALANCE AT 1 JULY 2002	4,067	2,490
<b>Receipts</b>		
Proceeds of Crime	1,471	2,785
	<b>5,538</b>	<b>5,275</b>
<b>Payments</b>		
Refunds	278	424
Transfer to the Department of Justice	857	784
Transfer to the Miscellaneous Revenue	-	-
	1,135	1,208
<b>CLOSING BALANCE AT 30 JUNE 2003</b>	<b>4,403</b>	<b>4,067</b>
<b>Purpose</b>		
To hold moneys received pending identification of their purpose pursuant to section 9(2)(c)(iv) of the <i>Financial Administration and Audit Act 1985</i> . 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.		
<b>(b) STOLEN MONIES TRUST ACCOUNT</b>		
OPENING BALANCE AT 1 JULY 2002	201	380
<b>Receipts</b>		
Stolen Money	46	116
	247	496
<b>Payments</b>		
Refunds	46	35
Transfer to the Treasurer	-	260
	46	295
<b>CLOSING BALANCE AT 30 JUNE 2003</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>201</b>
<b>Purpose</b>		
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 <i>Unclaimed Money Act 1990</i> .		

# NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2003

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
<b>43. OTHER FINANCIAL INFORMATION (continued)</b>		
<b>(c) FOUND MONEY TRUST ACCOUNT</b>		
OPENING BALANCE AT 1 JULY 2002	135	106
<b>Receipts</b>		
Found Money	98	155
	<b>233</b>	<b>261</b>
<b>Payments</b>		
Refunds	76	121
Transfer to the Treasurer	-	5
	76	126
<b>CLOSING BALANCE AT 30 JUNE 2003</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>135</b>

***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) in the case of a person having established legal ownership of the money, be paid to that person;
- (ii) in the case of a finder of money having lodged a formal claim and indemnity, not before the expiration of one month from the date the money was surrendered, be paid to that person; or
- (iii) in the event of the funds remaining unclaimed, be dealt with in accordance with the application of the *Unclaimed Money Act 1990*.

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# PRINCIPAL OFFICES

## Local Police Stations

Police Assistance (08) 9222 1111  
General Enquiries 131 444

## Crime Stoppers

Free call 1800 333 000

## Police Headquarters

2 Adelaide Terrace  
East Perth 6004  
Telephone (08) 9222 1111

## 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

Police Headquarters  
2 Adelaide Terrace  
East Perth 6004  
Telephone (08) 9222 1442  
Facsimile (08) 9222 1736

## Professional Standards

565 Hay Street  
Perth 6000  
Telephone (08) 9268 7525  
Facsimile (08) 9268 7671

## Strategic and Corporate Development

Police Headquarters  
2 Adelaide Terrace  
East Perth 6004  
Telephone (08) 9222 1078  
Facsimile (08) 9222 1387

## Media and Public Affairs

Police Headquarters  
2 Adelaide Terrace  
East Perth 6004  
Telephone (08) 9222 1529  
Facsimile (08) 9222 1060

## Human Resources

Law Chambers Building  
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 1578  
Facsimile (08) 9222 1681

## Website

Western Australia Police Service [www.police.wa.gov.au](http://www.police.wa.gov.au)

## Associated Websites

Crime Stoppers [www.wa.crimestoppers.com.au](http://www.wa.crimestoppers.com.au)  
Safer WA [www.saferwa.wa.gov.au](http://www.saferwa.wa.gov.au)  
Blue Light Association [www.bluelight.com.au](http://www.bluelight.com.au)

# STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

The Annual Report for 2002-2003 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**  
29 August 2003

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Copies of this Report can be obtained by contacting the Police Service, Strategic Services Branch on (08) 9268 7654. This Report can be made available in alternative formats upon request.





2003 ANNUAL REPORT