



ANNUAL REPORT 2006

Western Australia Police

Contents

Page

Commissioner's Foreword	2
Senior Management Structure	4
Region/Portfolio Structure	7
Introduction	8
Outcome 1: Lawful Behaviour and Community Safety	11
Outcome 2: Offenders Apprehended...	14
Outcome 3: Lawful Road-User Behaviour	18
Our People	22
Reporting Obligations	26
Statistical Appendix	38
Key Performance Indicators	52
Financial Statements	82
Index	128
Statement of Compliance	132

Principal Offices

Local Police Stations

Police Assistance **131 444**
General Enquiries **131 444**

Crime Stoppers

Free call **1800 333 000**

Specialist Crime Portfolio

Curtin House, 60 Beaufort Street
Perth 6000
Telephone **08 9223 3002**
Facsimile **08 9223 3664**

Traffic and Operations

Police Headquarters
2 Adelaide Terrace
East Perth 6004
Telephone **08 9222 1444**
Facsimile **08 9222 1736**

Corporate Risk Management

26 St Georges Terrace
Perth 6000
Telephone **08 9223 1005**
Facsimile **08 9223 1076**

Police Headquarters

2 Adelaide Terrace
East Perth 6004
Telephone **08 9222 1111**

Police Academy

81 Lakeside Drive
Joondalup 6027
Telephone **08 9301 9500**
Facsimile **08 9301 9555**

Media and Public Affairs

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

Website

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

Associated Websites

Crime Stoppers
www.wa.crimestoppers.com.au

PCYC
www.wapcyc.com.au

Blue Light Association
www.bluelight.com.au



ANNUAL REPORT 2006

Western Australia Police

Core Values

- Honesty:** to ourselves, our jobs, our colleagues and the community
- Respect:** based on human dignity; respect for individual needs and differences; respect in our communications to individuals and groups in the community and each other
- Fairness:** consistency and equity in our decisions and processes, in dealing with the community and with each other
- Empathy:** for victims and vulnerable groups in the community
- Openness:** we will be open with the community and each other, the only exception being where there is organisational risk
- Accountability:** for ourselves, our team and our agency

Our Mission:

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

Welcome to the Annual Report 2006

Western Australia Police

Hon. John Kobelke MLA

**Minister for Police and Emergency Services;
Community Safety; Water Resources; Sport
and Recreation**

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 2006.

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



Karl J O'Callaghan APM

Commissioner of Police

26 September 2006





Commissioner's Foreword

I continually receive positive feedback from the community about the changing face of policing in WA. As a result of the Frontline First reform program within the Western Australia Police Service (WA Police) police officers are seen to be more visible than in past years, and that visibility is producing encouraging results. The combination of Frontline First strategies contributing to this higher visibility include:

- more police in operational areas;
- dedicated central units such as the Regional Operations Group and the Traffic Enforcement Group; and
- more focus on demand-led rostering and prioritising resources to the frontline.

Our increased presence on the streets has had an impact on crime and anti-social behaviour and is resulting in increased feelings of safety and security for the community. Whilst there have been some excellent results throughout the year, we understand that we still have a way to go. We will continue to focus our efforts to address those issues that cause the most concern for the community, such as volume crime, errant driver behaviour and anti-social behaviour.

In relation to anti-social behaviour, the Anti-social Behaviour Reduction Strategy was launched during the year. This Strategy provides a framework for reducing the incidence of anti-social behaviour within the community, with a commitment to preventing this behaviour and adopting a no-tolerance approach to apprehending offenders. Evidence of this strategy in practice was this year's Skyworks. I was on the ground for much of the event and both witnessed and was involved in operations first hand. The decisive, methodical and committed action by police officers leading to a higher number of arrests highlighted that we mean what we say about not tolerating anti-social behaviour.

Another aspect of the reform agenda is a more contemporary, unified and professional image. Two significant changes occurred throughout the year as steps towards achieving this goal:

- The first was the unfurling of the new Police Flag in September. After more than 30 years with the previous flag, which was a derivation of the State Flag, the WA Police now has colours that reflect its identity and can truly be considered unique. The flag design was the result of a competition held among high school art students; the winning design is both contemporary and retains some traditional elements. The swan has long been a motif on police uniforms and other emblems. On the new flag, the swan is in a fighting stance, symbolising all police officers' obligations to protect the community.
- The second was the final rollout of the new uniforms in April, which saw police officers throughout the State wearing the same colour and style of uniform.

The arrests in New South Wales and Victoria throughout the year of a number of people believed to be plotting a terrorist incident in Australia were reminders that policing is becoming increasingly more challenging and complex. The fact that police and intelligence agencies were able to respond quickly is evidence that building a counter-terrorism capacity in policing is essential and is occurring.

The WA Police works closely with other Federal and State Government agencies to ensure that we have the capacity to respond to emergencies if required. There is also an increased commitment by this agency to training, procurement of equipment and reviewing policies and standard operating procedures. Additionally, our response capabilities are tested on a regular basis through the conduct of counter-terrorist and emergency management exercises – four exercises were conducted during the year.

Expanding policing capacity is something we are doing as part of the Government commitment to increasing the number of police officers by 350 and police staff by 160 before June 2009. The net result of this increase in numbers will be 500 more police officers deployed to frontline duties.

If current rates of attrition continue, increasing the number of police officers by 350 will require us to recruit and train approximately 1,400 officers. Due to the competitive employment market, the increasing demand for policing skills in police-related industries and the current low unemployment rate in Australia, we are facing some significant challenges in meeting the increase. To meet these challenges, we have developed a number of recruitment strategies to ensure that targets are met. These strategies included overseas recruitment and the accelerated training of police officers who already possess police experience.

One of the most difficult jobs that a Commissioner has to do is to consider Loss of Confidence proceedings against serving police officers. Since becoming Commissioner, I have had to deal with 40 of these proceedings where officers have resigned or were dismissed as a result of the Loss of Confidence process. I have made it clear to all my officers, that those who engage in this type of behaviour have very little chance of retaining their job as a police officer. However, I have also constantly reminded officers that if they make an error of judgement when acting in good faith, then I will defend and support them. I have made it clear that we must constantly remind ourselves of what it takes to be police officers and for us both individually and collectively to retain the trust of the community.

A number of assaults on police officers in the year again highlighted how dangerous policing can be. I believe police officers should be provided a high level of protection in the role they perform.



‘There is no doubt that our increased presence and visibility on the streets has had an impact on crime and anti-social behaviour and is resulting in increased feelings of safety and security for the community.’

To reinforce this commitment to officer welfare, I have worked with the Government to implement strategies to ensure that those who assault either on- or off-duty police or other public officers are dealt with appropriately.

On a related subject, to enhance officer welfare and overall wellbeing, the WA Police Corporate Health Strategy ‘Fit for Life’ was launched in April. The strategy is based on a comprehensive, integrated workplace health-promotion model to address employee health, fitness and wellbeing, in conjunction with improving the work environment. Essentially, the long-term goal of ‘Fit for Life’ is to enable WA Police employees to meet the demands of work and life outside of work. Apart from the duty of care to employees that I have as Commissioner, a key driver for implementing this strategy is the numerous studies that have shown that a healthy workforce is a productive workforce.

Finally, this report contains some positive movements in crime statistics. The number of reported offences for robbery, burglary and motor vehicle theft have fallen. In addition, the clearance rates for burglary and motor vehicle theft have improved. This shows that the style of policing we are adopting and our commitment to getting officers to the frontline is starting to pay dividends. As I stated previously, while these results are encouraging, we will continue to examine ways to improve our performance and ultimately the safety and security of the Western Australian community.

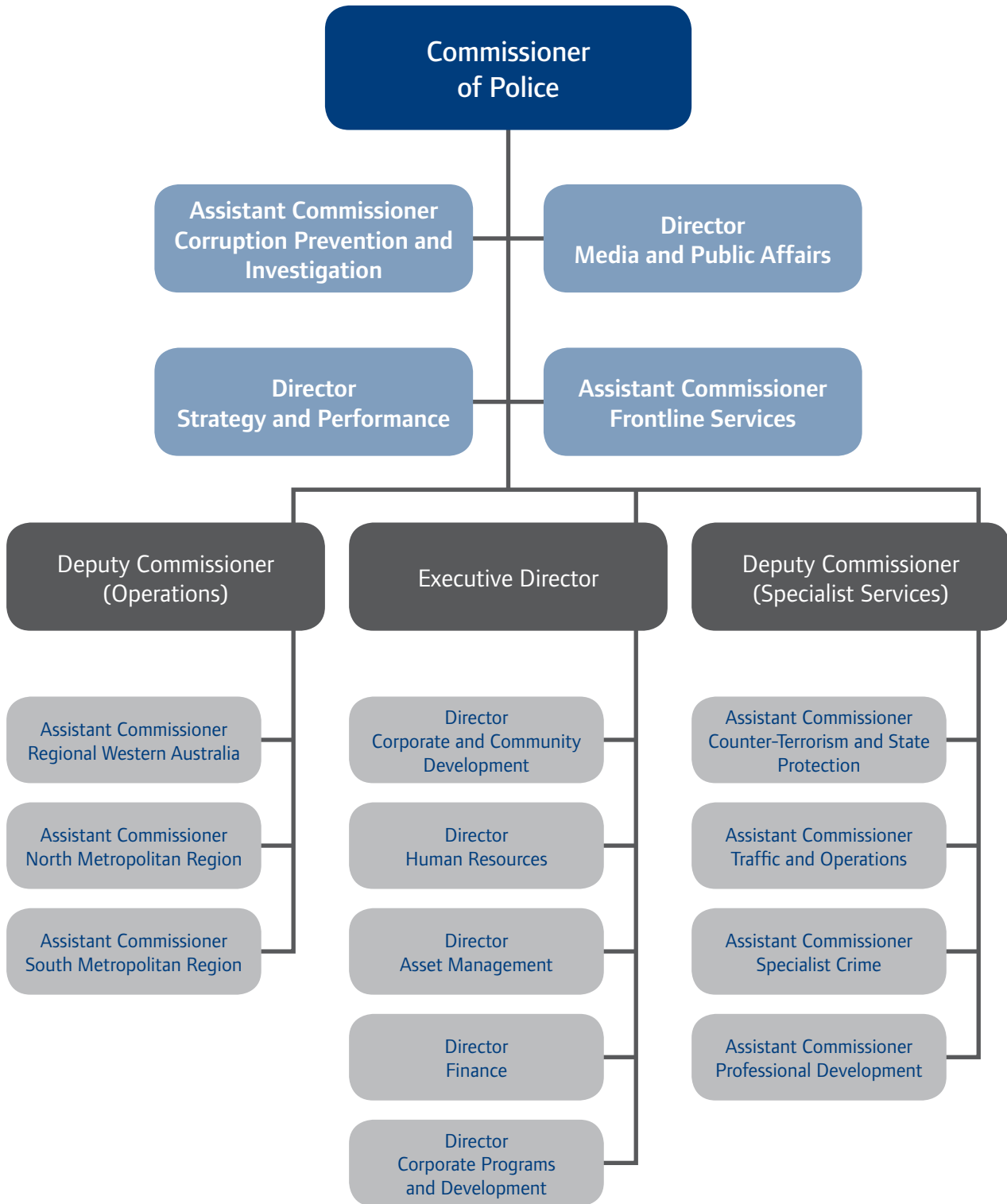
A handwritten signature in blue ink, which appears to be 'Karl J O'Callaghan'. The signature is stylized and written over a light blue circular watermark or background element.

Karl J O'Callaghan APM

Commissioner of Police

26 September 2006

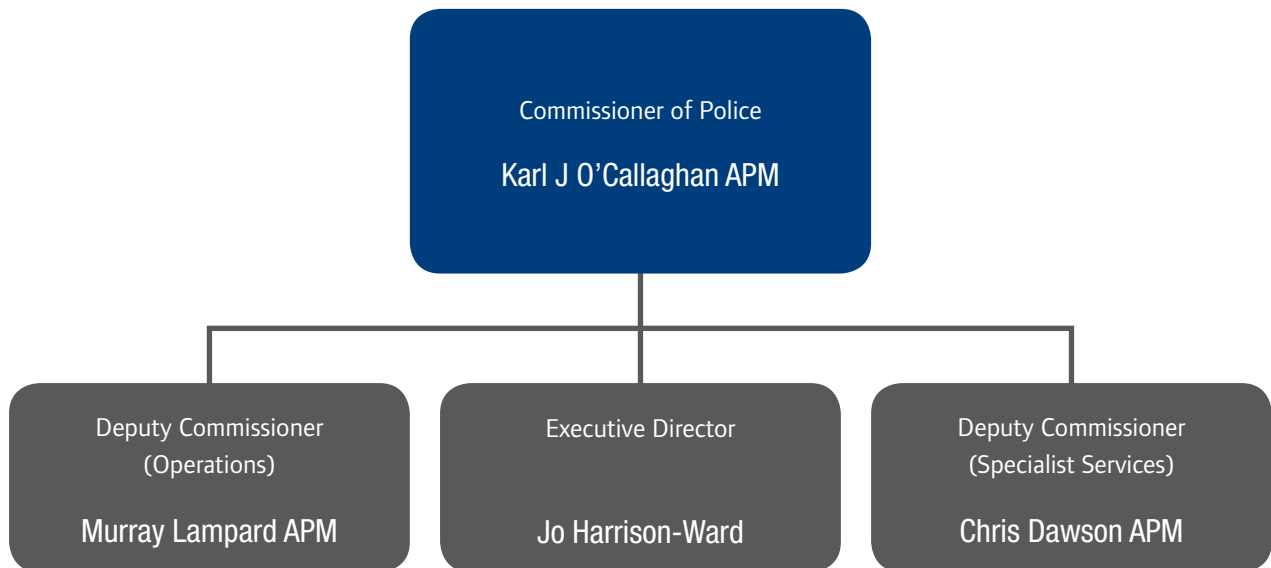
Senior Management Structure (as at 30 June 2006)



Note 1: The Commissioner of Police is appointed by the Executive Council for a three-year term.

Note 2: The Assistant Commissioner Frontline Services was created on 1 June 2006. It is a temporary position for a period of 12 months, with the role of coordinating and integrating the range of projects relating to providing a better quality frontline policing service.

Corporate Executive Team (as at 30 June 2006)



The Corporate Executive Team (CET) maintains a focus on both the external and internal policing environment to make decisions on the strategic direction of the agency. The CET meets on a regular basis to discuss and action high level issues such as: corporate policy; corporate performance; annual budgets and financial performance; compliance with internal and external requirements; and strategic resource requests.



From left to right: Deputy Commissioner Murray Lampard, Commissioner Karl O'Callaghan, Deputy Commissioner Chris Dawson, Ms Jo Harrison-Ward



Corporate Executive Team Biographies

Karl J O'Callaghan APM

Commissioner of Police

Commissioner O'Callaghan commenced employment with WA Police as a police cadet in 1974 and graduated from the Police Academy in January 1976 as Dux of Course. His policing career has included work at Police Communications, Port Hedland, Manjimup Traffic, Community Education and the Police Academy. In 1996, Karl was promoted to Superintendent, Professional Standards and in 1998 he worked as the District Superintendent at Northam and Cannington. In 2001, he was appointed to the position of Assistant Commissioner, Strategic and Corporate Development. Karl's qualifications include a Bachelor of Education, Bachelor of Arts, and a PhD. He is also an Adjunct Associate Professor at the Sellenger Centre for Police Research, Edith Cowan University. In 1997, he was awarded a Churchill Fellowship and completed an international study of the development of ethics and professional standards education in police services.

Chris Dawson APM

Deputy Commissioner (Specialist Services)

Deputy Commissioner Dawson joined the WA Police in 1976 as a police cadet and graduated from the Police Academy in 1978. His first 10 years saw him policing in metropolitan and country locations. In subsequent years, Chris took on the roles of instructor at the Detective Training School, investigator at the Commercial Crime Division and manager of Legal Services Branch. He was promoted to Superintendent in 1999 to become the first Principal of the new Police Academy in Joondalup. After four years at the Academy, Chris took on the role of District Superintendent, Central Metropolitan and from October 2003 acted as the Assistant Commissioner, Corporate Programs and Development until being promoted to his current rank. Chris has a Diploma of Policing and a Graduate Certificate in Police Management.

Murray Lampard APM

Deputy Commissioner (Operations)

Deputy Commissioner Lampard joined the WA Police in 1976. He has been an operational detective for the majority of his career and has investigated major crimes in both country and metropolitan districts. From 1996 to 2005, Murray has held positions of Executive Detective Superintendent in the Crime Investigation and Intelligence Services Portfolio, District Superintendent, South East Metropolitan, Commander of the then North-Eastern Region, and Assistant Commissioner Regional WA. Murray has a Master of Business Administration, and a number of Graduate Diplomas in Business, Management, Policing, Applied Management, Criminal Investigations and Executive Leadership. Murray is an Adjunct Associate Professor to the School of Law and Justice at Edith Cowan University.

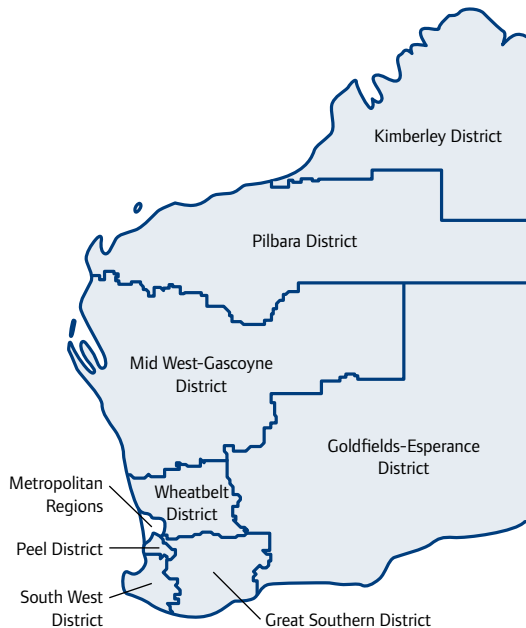
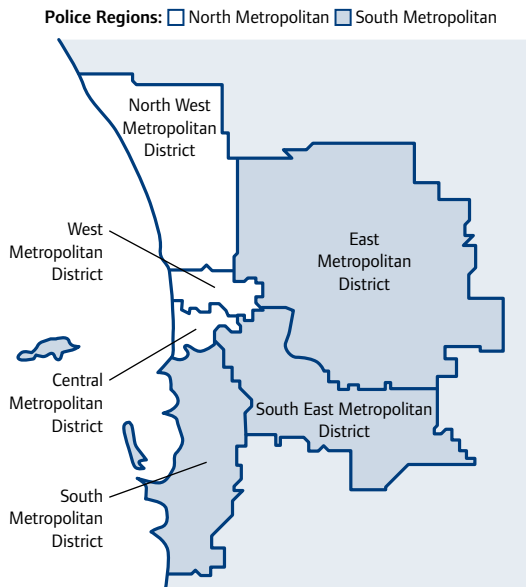
Jo Harrison-Ward

Executive Director

Ms Jo Harrison-Ward was the first woman appointed to the position of Executive Director in January 2005. She joined the public service in 1993 as senior advisor on emergency services to the Minister for Emergency Services over a five-year period. In 1998, she was appointed Manager of Policy and Strategic Planning at the Fire and Emergency Services Authority of WA (FESA) and also held the position of Manager of Media and Public Affairs at FESA. In 2001, Jo was appointed to the position of Director, Machinery of Government Implementation at the Department of Local Government and Regional Development, and then undertook the position of Executive Director, Emergency Management Services at FESA. Jo holds a Graduate Certificate in Management and Master of Leadership and Management. She was awarded a Churchill Fellowship in 2004 to study Engaging the Community in Emergency Management.

Region/Portfolio Structure (as at 30 June 2006)

The WA Police provides policing services through a regional structure comprising three regions, 14 districts and 163 police stations. This structure is complemented by two specialist operational support portfolios – Specialist Crime, and Traffic and Operations.



* The number of police stations includes the Kintore Multi-jurisdictional Police Facility in the Northern Territory that commenced operation in April 2004, and the Warakurna Multi-function Police Facility that is expected to be fully operational in September 2006.

Source: Area and preliminary Estimated Resident Population as at 30 June 2005, obtained from the Australian Bureau of Statistics publication Regional Population Growth 2004-05 (ABS Cat. No. 3218.0).

North Metropolitan Region

Districts:	No. of police stations
Central Metropolitan	7
North West Metropolitan	6
West Metropolitan	6
Total	19
Area in square kilometres	1,009
Population as at 30 June 2005	631,517
Number of police officers	970
Number of police staff	88
Ratio of police officers to population	1:651

South Metropolitan Region

Districts:	No. of police stations
East Metropolitan	6
South East Metropolitan	5
South Metropolitan	8
Total	19
Area in square kilometres	3,472
Population as at 30 June 2005	833,411
Number of police officers	1,055
Number of police staff	103
Ratio of police officers to population	1:790

Regional Western Australia

Districts:	No. of police stations
Goldfields-Esperance	15
Great Southern	21
Kimberley	10
Mid West-Gascoyne	19
Peel	6
Pilbara	14
South West	15
Wheatbelt	25
Total	125*
Area in square kilometres	2,527,943
Population as at 30 June 2005	545,185
Number of police officers	1,391
Number of police staff	136
Ratio of police officers to population	1:392

Specialist Crime

Number of police officers	483
Number of police staff	102

Traffic and Operations

Number of police officers	504
Number of police staff	352

Introduction

Over the past few years, the WA Police has been implementing a significant reform program. Some of the impetus for this reform was the Kennedy Royal Commission (KRC), and many of the significant projects being implemented relate to recommendations within the Final Report of the KRC. However, under the banner of Frontline First, the WA Police Executive has taken a more holistic view in relation to reform and changing the culture of the agency.

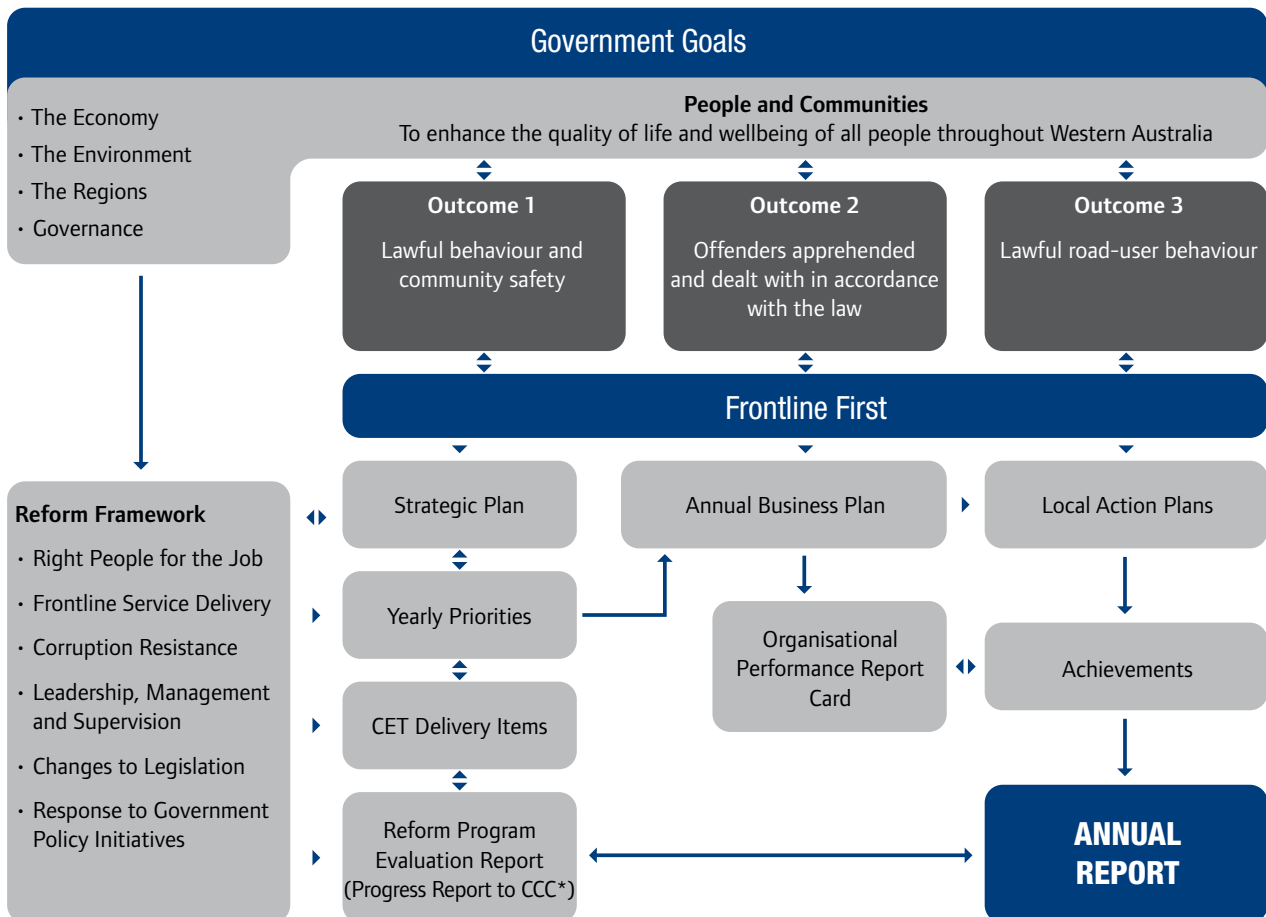
Frontline First is about increasing WA Police's capacity to provide better policing services to the community through:

- increasing police presence and visibility;
- increasing the number of police officers on the frontline;
- reducing administrative duties for frontline officers;
- increasing the quality of police response to calls for assistance;
- improving supervision and management;
- focusing management and reform activities on achieving frontline results; and
- reporting progress to the community in relation to service delivery outcomes and professional standards.

Frontline First is driving improved operational performance. Its successful implementation has a direct impact on the WA Police achieving its three outcomes which are lawful behaviour and community safety, offenders apprehended and dealt with in accordance with the law, and lawful road-user behaviour. Frontline First primarily contributes to the overall government goal of **enhancing the quality of life and wellbeing of all people throughout Western Australia**. Additionally, WA Police contributes to the other four government goals relating to the economy, the environment, the regions and governance through initiatives being implemented as part of the reform program, and also as addressed through the relevant obligatory reporting areas.

The WA Police has implemented a governance framework to ensure that all aspects of the reform program are successfully progressed and that there is improved performance against the three primary outcomes. The framework includes project management, planning, monitoring and reporting processes. The links between these processes are represented in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Planning and Reporting Linkages



* Corruption and Crime Commission

As shown in Figure 1, the agency's annual priorities are established with two factors in mind: key deliverables that need to be addressed as part of the reform program; and key issues that need to be focused on to ensure that the long-term goals detailed in the Strategic Plan are achieved.

In the majority of cases, key deliverables under the reform program are addressed through the initiation of major projects titled CET Delivery Items. The progress of CET Delivery Items is monitored by the CET on a regular basis to ensure delivery on time and on budget. Progress on CET Delivery Items is also reported annually to the Corruption and Crime Commission (along with other reform achievements).

Annual priorities are specified in the WA Police Annual Business Plan. Both operational and administrative areas within the agency develop Action Plans that link to the relevant priorities detailed in the Annual Business Plan. Results and achievements relating to Action Plans are monitored through the Organisational Performance Report Card on a quarterly basis.

These Action Plans ensure that the agency is collectively working towards progressing priorities detailed in the Annual Business Plan. The following achievements show the progress in 2005-06:

- Introduction of the Anti-Social Behaviour Reduction Strategy to provide a framework for reducing anti-social behaviour, underpinned by a no-tolerance approach to apprehending offenders and preventing anti-social behaviour.
- Four major counter-terrorism/emergency management exercises conducted in both the metropolitan and regional areas to test preparedness. These exercises involved the coordination and cooperation of significant resources from a number of government and non-government agencies.
- Continued the implementation of the recommendations from the Gordon Inquiry into family violence and child abuse in Aboriginal communities, by placing a full-time policing presence in remote communities.
- Improved safety for police officers, with the trial and/or deployment of a range of new operational equipment, including new vests designed to carry police accoutrements, new protective gear for motorcycle officers and needle-resistant gloves for all officers.
- Optimum staffing arrangements have been trialled to improve response times and the level of backup for tasking officers. Improved rostering practices have been implemented to provide sufficient tasking vehicles to match predicted community demand.
- Progressed the Police Metropolitan Radio Network (PMRN) to provide a secure digital voice radio network, a limited mobile data facility to enable officers to make enquiries from vehicles, and an automatic vehicle location capability to assist with officer safety and officer tasking.
- Continued use of the Police Assistance Centre (PAC) to free-up officers from telephony and data-entry responsibilities, allowing them to focus on frontline duties. The PAC is now handling some 43,000 calls per month with 86 per cent of those calls being answered within 20 seconds.
- Conducted a review of the WA Police intelligence function aimed at bringing profound change to the way intelligence management practices occur in the agency.
- Reviewed forensic science operations and functions, with a focus on enhancements to the coordination, examination and management of forensic analysis and exhibits.
- Applied intelligence and forensic crime investigation methods to the targeting of volume crime, with the Linked Crime Desk (LCD), District Intelligence Support Centres (DISC) and State Intelligence Division (SID) working together with district police to detect, deter and apprehend offenders.
- Conducted Operation Clearance to target recidivist volume crime offenders. The Operation resulted in 557 charges being preferred, including 115 for burglary, 45 for stealing, 29 for assaults and 17 for motor vehicle theft.
- Worked in partnership with PathWest to streamline DNA analysis processes. This included the purchase of contemporary DNA analysis equipment, including a DNA Extraction Robot and a genetic analyser. These purchases will result in an improved ability to handle major crime samples, improved quality and reliability of DNA tests, more time for staff to perform other DNA analysis, and improved crime clearance rates.
- Commenced the Livescan project to allow the electronic capture of fingerprints in a digital format and provide for the immediate capture of fingerprint images. Once fully implemented, Livescan units will provide WA Police with:
 - a cleaner and more efficient method of taking fingerprints;
 - substantially reduced time for capturing a digital image of fingerprints;
 - real-time identification of offenders (including nationwide identification); and
 - improved quality of fingerprint records to enable a greater rate of solving previously unsolved crimes.
- Initiated the Arrest to Brief Improvement Project to identify potential process improvements to further reduce the time taken by police officers to process offenders and allow officers to return to tasking sooner.
- Progressed the Repeat Drink-Driving Strategy (RDDS), which, in conjunction with the Office of Road Safety and key interest groups, aimed to enhance the prosecution of recidivist drink-driving offenders. Elements of the RDDS include:
 - introduction of new penalties for driving without a valid motor driver's licence;
 - compulsory blood analysis for all drivers/riders involved in fatal and serious crashes;
 - vehicle sanctions including roadside impoundment;
 - installation of alcohol interlocks in vehicle(s) of convicted repeat drink-drivers; and
 - compulsory education and rehabilitation of repeat drink-drivers.



- Progressed Owner Onus Legislation to place responsibility for identifying the driver of a vehicle at the time of an offence with the vehicle's owner. This ensures that drivers who break traffic laws receive the appropriate penalties.
- Developed a new Infringement and Image Processing System (IIPS) to enhance speed detection and provide better information for targeting road safety operations.
- Commenced an integrated Traffic Service Delivery Model in country areas to ensure a cohesive and coordinated approach to reducing road trauma.
- Continued to enhance the use of Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) units, which are proving an effective tool for both traffic enforcement activities and targeting criminal offences. Some 50 operations have been conducted with a total of 51,950 vehicles scanned, resulting in 3,936 requiring further investigation.
- Recruited 80 additional police officers and civilianised 70 positions to further free-up officers for operational policing duties. The released officers will be distributed to operational policing roles in regional and metropolitan locations.
- Initiated a number of proactive recruiting strategies to meet recruiting targets, including accessing alternative sources of police candidates by recruiting existing officers from other policing jurisdictions.
- Implemented a transition program to provide a pathway for serving Aboriginal Police Liaison Officers (APLOs) to make the conversion to police constables. Approximately 90 of the 144 APLOs have nominated for transition.
- Established an Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) Unit to implement policies and procedures aligned with legislative changes which have brought police officers under the *Occupational Safety and Health Act 1984*.
- Introduced the Corporate Health Strategy with the long-term goal of creating and maintaining a healthy and fit workforce that is physically and mentally prepared for the demands of policing.

- Reviewed and streamlined the way in which complaints against police are managed. As a result, the number of complaint files on hand has reduced from 181 in June 2005 to 128 in June 2006. Quality assurance data indicates there has been improvement and a continuing commitment to enhancing the quality and timeliness of internal investigations.
- Implemented a new managerial approach (Managerial Discipline Model) to the way in which complaints against police officers are dealt with.

While these achievements are encouraging, the WA Police understand that there is still work to be done in relation to providing an excellent quality frontline service. In this regard, the 2006-07 Annual Business Plan highlights the following key priorities and challenges for the coming year:

- setting standards in service delivery;
- continuing emphasis on reducing anti-social behaviour;
- building a performance-based culture;
- developing innovative strategies in retention and recruitment;
- increasing the competitiveness of the WA Police in the labour market;
- examining flexibility of and innovation in staff deployment and vacancy control;
- developing and implementing a Human Resource Allocation Model;
- implementing district-based optimum staffing levels;
- increasing counter-terrorism capacity;
- applying new intelligence, forensic and property management practices;
- complying with the State Indigenous Strategy; and
- enhancing discipline processes and individual performance management.



Lawful Behaviour and Community Safety

Outcome 1

Reducing anti-social behaviour

To further strengthen the agency's efforts towards reducing anti-social behaviour, an Anti-Social Behaviour Reduction Strategy was implemented in 2006. This strategy provides a framework for reducing anti-social behaviour within the community and is underpinned by a no-tolerance approach to apprehending offenders and preventing anti-social behaviour. The strategy highlights the importance of a shared understanding and acceptance of accountabilities and responsibilities across the agency. It also emphasises the significance of collaboration with other government and non-government agencies to reducing anti-social behaviour. There are three key themes specified for police and their partners – preventative, proactive and reactive. A number of strategies for deterring, detecting and prosecuting those responsible for this behaviour are also identified.

One example of the new strategy in action is Operation Frontline. This operation was initiated across the metropolitan area in December 2005 using local intelligence specifically to target anti-social behaviour.

The Operation was completed in mid-June 2006 with 1,871 charges preferred, 614 arrests, 772 summonses, 674 move-on notices and 707 liquor infringements issued.

Other situations where police have applied zero tolerance to anti-social behaviour have been New Year's Eve activities and Australia Day Celebrations.

A key aspect of the Anti-social Behaviour Reduction Strategy is the activities undertaken by the Regional Operations Group (ROG). The Group consists of police officers specially trained to deal with incidents of anti-social behaviour. The ROG assists metropolitan and, where possible, country districts with managing events that could involve incidents of anti-social behaviour.

Two specially designed mobile lock-up vehicles have also been purchased to provide safe and secure transport for police officers and detainees. The vehicles permit the rapid deployment of equipment and resources to incidents of anti-social behaviour, civil disorder and other major events.

Another WA Police resource concentrating on the reduction of anti-social behaviour is the Police Rail Unit. Officers from this unit patrol the lines from Perth to Clarkson, Armadale, Midland, Thornlie and Fremantle to provide rail passenger safety and assist in policing public transport infrastructure. WA Police has established partnerships with transport stakeholders such as the Public Transport Authority, the City of Perth and the City Safe Committee. These partnerships together with the use of a comprehensive Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) network, also assist in detecting offenders, gathering evidence and coordinating a holistic approach to public order on the rail transport system.

A project is currently underway to expand the Police Rail Unit to coincide with the opening of the Perth to Mandurah line. It is proposed that funding be allocated to expand the unit when the southern rail-line to Mandurah is completed. In addition, a proposal to construct a purpose-built Police Rail Unit facility on the Perth to Mandurah Railway line at Rockingham is also being considered. This unit would house additional staff to assist in providing improved safety and security for railway commuters.

Being Ready for Emergencies

With a global terrorism threat remaining, the WA Police has further enhanced its Counter-terrorism and Emergency Response capability. Some of the initiatives completed during the year include:

- the design and procurement of a Multi-agency Mobile Command Post vehicle;
- the establishment of a North West Water Police base along with the deployment of the Water Police vessel Delphinus, TRG personnel, vehicles and equipment to this region;
- modification of police aircraft to facilitate counter-terrorism and emergency management activities including the statewide rapid deployment of TRG personnel, emergency supplies and equipment;
- establishment of a specialist counter-terrorism tactical training facility, including the purchase of tactical equipment and vehicles, an armoured assault and rescue vehicle, and water operations equipment;
- enhancement of the WA Police bomb response capability and capacity, as well as an increase in Bomb Response Unit full-time staff numbers;

- the purchase of new bomb disposal robots along with safety equipment and x-ray machines;
- the expansion of training provided to bomb appraisal officers; and
- purchase of simulators used in specialist tactical command training.

In being prepared for the possibility of terrorist incidents, partnerships across agencies are of key importance. Developed in conjunction with other emergency response agencies, the proclamation of the *Emergency Management Act 2005* has enhanced the emergency management framework which applies to all organisations. For the first time in this State, emergency management arrangements are entrenched in legislation. Previously, emergency management was included within policy statements which were not enforceable. The regulations that will follow the emergency management legislation will enable a better service to the Western Australian community in times of emergency.

Another positive change enabling cross-agency partnerships occurred in January this year, when legislation was approved in WA to allow police in participating jurisdictions to conduct covert investigations in other participating jurisdictions. The Australasian Inter-service Incident Management System (AIIMS) has also been adopted.





By providing a common management framework, the AIIMS provides for the integration of activities and resources of multiple agencies when applied to the response to any incident. AIIMS is the preferred incident management system by the Fire and Emergency Services Authority of WA (FESA), State Emergency Service (SES) and other government agencies, providing enhanced interoperability in multi-agency management situations. Planning for a shared state coordination/crisis centre has also been undertaken in conjunction with FESA, the Department of the Premier and Cabinet and other key stakeholders.

As part of being well prepared for emergencies of any kind, four major counter-terrorism exercises within metropolitan and regional areas have been conducted during the year ('Regional Skies Kalgoorlie 05', 'Mercury 05', 'Raw Horizon' and 'ICMEX Western Explorer 06'). These exercises have involved the coordination and cooperation of significant resources from a number of government and non-government agencies.

The lessons learned during these exercises are very beneficial in refining the WA Police's preparedness for emergencies. The agency is also involved in reviewing and evaluating its organisational structures and systems so that they provide the best possible approach to emergency management.

A recent review of the Counter-terrorism and State Protection Portfolio identified the need to redefine the roles of the Emergency Management Coordination Unit. As a result, the unit has a new focus on identifying strategic issues of emergency management capability and capacity within the WA Police. The unit will provide strategic level emergency management advice at a State, district and local level on planning, exercises, targeted training and identifying evolving trends and issues. The unit will be the WA Police's interface with other key stakeholders in all aspects of emergency management.

Policing Remote Western Australia

Regional WA provides unique policing challenges. Western Australia is the largest police jurisdiction in the world. It covers more than two and a half million square kilometres and consists of an amazing variety of terrains and extremes of climate. Policing Regional WA requires a capacity to cope with the challenges of isolation in some areas, while in other areas, policing challenges result from rapidly expanding population growth.

The challenges associated with policing the great distances in Regional WA have been partially overcome by the WA Police's response to the findings of the Gordon Inquiry into family violence and child abuse in Indigenous communities. A program of constructing Multi-function Police Facilities (MFPF) and placing full-time police into nine remote communities has been undertaken.

To date, the WA Police has provided a permanent policing presence in six of the nine communities at Warburton, Kalumburu, Balgo, Bidadanga, Warakurna and Kintore (which is located in the Northern Territory). People living within a 200 kilometre radius of each of the MFPFs are incorporated within the service delivery framework, which has resulted in a substantial increase in service to more than 40 remote communities.

The MFPFs have enabled the commencement of a whole-of-government approach to targeting child abuse and family violence by way of service delivery alignment by the WA Police, the Department for Community Development, Department of Corrective Services, Northern Territory Police and South Australia Police. While it is still too early in the project for reliable statistics, indications from Warburton, Balgo and Bidadanga are that community members are more prepared to approach police to report offences.

Responsiveness to remote communities has also been improved by the delivery of two specially built PC12 aircraft. These PC12s provide a greater passenger capacity than previous aircraft, a greater flight range and a faster flying speed. These features will reduce officer deployment time, enable increased numbers of staff to be deployed and enhance search and rescue capabilities.

'Regional WA provides unique policing challenges. Western Australia is the largest police jurisdiction in the world.'

Enhancing our frontline

With a focus on frontline services, the safety and effectiveness of our officers is critical. As part of safety improvements for police officers, a range of new operational equipment has been trialled and/or purchased: new vests designed to carry police accoutrements have been designed and trialled by officers; motorcycle officers have been issued new protective gear; all police officers have been allocated needle-resistant gloves for use whilst conducting searches; new weapon unloading devices are being installed in police stations to provide improved safety for officers when loading and unloading firearms; and safer more reliable police vans will also soon be available.

To ensure that WA Police equipment continues to meet the operational and safety needs of officers, the agency has appointed a police officer responsible for researching and evaluating the acquisition of new equipment and vehicles.

Improvements in frontline efficiencies are also being facilitated by the introduction of new technology. For example, the Licensing and Permit Management System (LPMS) is a system which will enable firearm licensing to occur at the point of contact, removing the need for customers to obtain firearm licences centrally and allowing for more timely and efficient customer service. Implementation is scheduled for the third quarter of 2006.

Further efficiencies in policing processes have also been examined as part of improving frontline policing. For example, the Arrest to Brief Improvement Project was initiated in April 2006. The aim of this project is to identify potential process improvements to further reduce the time taken by police officers to process offenders, and enable officers to get back to tasking sooner.

Since July 2004 when Frontline First was initiated, 115 police officer positions have been moved from support positions to the frontline. As well as this increase in positions, the way in which officers are deployed is also being reviewed. In June 2006, the Corporate Executive Team endorsed the implementation of the Resource Allocation Model. This Model identifies a fair and equitable allocation of police numbers across the metropolitan area, taking into account a range of socioeconomic and demographic factors as well as current levels of police activity. The model provides a solid foundation for senior managers to make decisions relating to resource allocation within the metropolitan area and can also be used as a planning tool to determine appropriate location and capacity of police stations. It is intended that the model will be able to be applied statewide by early 2007.

Optimum staffing arrangements have been trialled this year within the West Metropolitan District. The aim of the trial is to improve response times and the level of backup for tasking officers. Additionally, police officers have been involved in identifying the best ways of rostering to provide sufficient response vehicles to match predicted community demand.

The Police Union is supportive of the project and the trial is currently the subject of a wide ranging review. If sustainable and replicable, the strategies to achieve optimum staffing will be applied across the agency.

Traditionally, Aboriginal Police Liaison Officers (APLOs) perform a liaison function, and although they are appointed under the *Police Act 1892* have not held the same powers as constables. As part of boosting the numbers of frontline officers and in an effort to increase the numbers of Indigenous people in mainstream policing, a transition program has been developed. This model provides a pathway for serving APLOs to make the conversion to police constable positions. Approximately 90 of the 144 APLOs have nominated for transition and are undergoing skills audits to assess their suitability and training needs. The first group of nine officers commenced transition training in January 2006. Further intakes will occur in conjunction with the 'Direct Entry Accelerated Training' Program and planned recruit intakes scheduled by the WA Police Academy for 2006-07.

The Police Metropolitan Radio Network (PMRN) project has progressed further during the year. The \$59-million project will provide a secure digital voice radio network, a limited mobile data facility to enable officers to make enquiries from vehicles, and an automatic vehicle location capability to assist with officer safety and officer tasking. The project's operational pilot is due to commence in November 2006, with full rollout expected in the second quarter of 2007.

The Police Assistance Centre (PAC) is a modern communications facility based in Midland that is in its second year of operation. Around 43,000 calls per month are being managed through the Centre. The work carried out by staff at the PAC is helping to free-up police officers from telephony and data-entry responsibilities, allowing them to focus on frontline duties. 86 per cent of calls to the PAC's 131 444 number are answered within 20 seconds. In addition to freeing-up operational officers, marketing of the 131 444 number to the community has contributed to a decrease in the number of inappropriate calls made to 000 for non-life-threatening emergencies. The PAC also houses the Incident Recording Facility (IRF). IRF staff also assist police officers to focus on frontline tasks by completing the data-entry work for incidents. Approximately 30 per cent of all property-related incidents from metropolitan and remote policing locations are processed by staff at this facility.





Offenders Apprehended... Outcome 2

Using technology for intelligence-led policing

One of the ways in which the WA Police will provide better frontline services to the community is by improving the quality of information and intelligence gathering, analysis and investigation. The importance the agency places on intelligence management has been reflected in the initiation of two major reviews on this issue; specifically, a review of intelligence management, and a review of forensic science operations and functions were conducted. Recommendations from the intelligence management review are aimed at bringing significant change to the way intelligence management practices occur in the agency. The review of forensic science operations and functions has identified recommendations with a focus on enhancements to the coordination, examination and management of forensic analysis and exhibits. The Corporate Executive Team is currently considering the findings from both reviews.

The Incident Management System (IMS) is the agency's core operational police system for capturing information and intelligence about incidents, people, locations, vehicles, property and organisations. Stage one of the IMS project was completed in early 2004, and replaced the mainframe systems for incident and property management. For the first time in this agency, IMS provides a single access point for a wide variety of operational information. The system also makes field reports available on-line and in most cases these intelligence reports are viewable by all officers. IMS enables officers to add attachments, scan documents or add photographs; information is then available to all police officers across the State. Over the past two years the agency has regularly surveyed the views of IMS users. The most recent survey revealed that 78 per cent of surveyed IMS users had found the system's information very helpful to their investigations. It is also notable that in June 2006, some 6,000 links were identified in IMS between intelligence reports and incidents that occurred.

The next stage of the IMS project focuses on facilitating the decommissioning of the entire Police Mainframe by incorporating its functionality into IMS. Approximately half of the 30 mainframe policing systems have now been replaced by IMS. The remaining systems are expected to be replaced by mid-2007.

The implementation of IMS has provided WA Police with significant improvements in the management of information and intelligence for use in apprehending offenders. To maximise the value of this information, the agency's Linked Crime Desk (LCD), District Intelligence Support Centres (DISC) and State Intelligence Division (SID) have adopted a joint approach to intelligence analysis. These areas work together with district police to detect, deter and apprehend offenders. The role of the LCD is to identify and link criminal activity, crime groups and individuals that operate within and across regional and district boundaries. Some of the activities in which DISCs are involved include applying analysis skills and techniques to identify crime hot spots for officer deployment, conducting second-hand dealer searches to match property and offenders, and conducting telephone record checks.

The application of DNA technology is a major contributor in fighting crime. PathWest conducts almost all the DNA analysis of samples collected by WA Police from volume crime and major crime scenes.

The two agencies also work in partnership to streamline analysis processes. As part of increasing DNA analysis capacity at PathWest, updated DNA analysis equipment has been purchased. This equipment includes a DNA Extraction Robot (which automates the DNA extraction process), and a genetic analyser (which provides a substantial increase in analysis capacity). The purchases will result in an improved ability to handle major crime samples, improved quality and reliability of DNA tests, more time for staff to perform other DNA analysis, and is expected to improve crime clearance rates as a result of being able to test a greater number of DNA samples. The DNA analysis capacity has also increased with the recruitment of 12 additional PathWest staff and the establishment of a dedicated training officer. The appointment of the training officer allows more efficient training delivery to newly inducted scientists and technicians, permitting staff to become proficient in a shorter time. The dedicated training officer also reduces the hours that senior technicians spend on training, allowing them more time for analysis.

The number of persons recorded on the Western Australia DNA database continues to increase significantly. As the WA Police collects more DNA profiles, the likelihood of making a link against a previously unsolved case also increases. From July 2005 to June 2006, 9,851 persons of interest were added to the DNA database. During that time, the number of entries onto the DNA database increased from 50,469 to 63,753 entries. In 2005-06, 1,708 DNA matches to crime scenes were identified, with 1,432 matched to persons of interest from the DNA database.

In March 2006, forensic officers from across Australia and New Zealand attended an Advanced Bloodstain Pattern Analysis (BPA) course conducted at the Western Australia Police Academy. Guest presenters included internationally recognised leaders in the delivery of advanced bloodstain pattern analysis training from Canada and the United States. The course was the first of its kind to be held in the southern hemisphere and strengthens the position of the WA Police as a leader in the training and provision of BPA services in this region. The application of BPA expertise to the collection of forensic evidence at a crime scene provides a better understanding of how a crime was committed.

Technology will provide another enhancement to policing practices with the implementation of the Livescan project. This project was commenced during the year to allow the electronic capture of fingerprints in a digital format and provide for the immediate capture of fingerprint images. Once fully implemented, Livescan units will interface with Crimtrac's National Automated Fingerprint Identification System (NAFIS) to enable images to be automatically registered and/or matched against existing fingerprints in the NAFIS database. Livescan units will provide the WA Police with the following benefits:

- a cleaner and more efficient method of taking fingerprints;
- substantially reduced time for capturing a digital image of fingerprints;
- real-time identification of offenders (including nationwide identification); and
- improved quality of fingerprint records to enable a greater rate of solving previously unsolved crimes.

Tenders are currently being evaluated by the WA Police. It is expected that the Livescan units will be implemented by the first half of 2006-07.

Enforcing the law

The continued application of technology, including DNA testing, enhanced fingerprinting technology, and use of the Incident Management System as a system for capturing information and intelligence are key strategies for investigating offences. The efforts of the WA Police in this area have also been supported by legislative changes and increased police powers.

Under new legislation, police now have the power to assume the identities of children on the Internet in order to target cyber predators. The new laws enhance the work of the Cyber Predator Unit which was formed to combat on-line child exploitation. Officers working as part of the new unit will be able to pose as children under the age of 16 years to try and identify users who are a threat to young people. In conjunction with State, Territory and Federal police, a booklet has been produced called "Who's chatting to your kids?". The document is a guide for parents of children with access to the Internet and provides information about Internet safety and ways to minimise potential risks for children.

The agency's support to the judicial system has been further enhanced this year with the completion of the Custody project. Custody is the name of the information system which assists in managing custodial care, lock-up and bail management to improve the accountability of officers dealing with offenders in custody. The system also supports detainee safety and complaint reduction through open and accountable information recording relating to custodial practices. The Custody system automatically links with BriefCase (the agency's brief preparation system) and has reduced the time taken by police officers from arrest to submission of a court brief from 31 to 19 minutes.

In addition to these features, opportunities for improvement are continuously being sought by the WA Police. To this end, the Arrest to Brief Improvement Project has been initiated. The aim of this project is to identify potential process improvements to further reduce the time taken by police to process offenders and allow police officers to return to tasking sooner. In preparing a business case submission, frontline police from across the agency have been consulted as part of identifying alternatives and opportunities to streamline the process.

The effectiveness of the WA Police in relation to Outcome 2 is assessed by the following Key Performance Indicators: Selected Offences Cleared; and Support to the Judicial System Resulting in Successful Prosecutions. The categories of selected recorded offences are:

- offences against the person;
- property offences; and
- drug-trafficking offences.

The clearance rate for offences against the person has decreased from 84.8 per cent in 2004-05, to 83.2 per cent in 2005-06.

The clearance rate for selected property offences has also decreased from 20.3 per cent last year to 19.4 per cent this year. These results are disappointing as the agency is consistently striving to maintain or improve its clearance rates. However, it is worth noting that while the clearance rate for offences against the person decreased, the number of offences cleared in 2005-06 increased.

The increase in the number of offences reported has contributed to a reduction in the clearance rates for offences against the person and property offences. In 2005-06, there were 31,897 reported offences against the person, which is an increase of 6.3 per cent since 2004-05 and 27.6 per cent greater than the five-year average. The offence categories that contributed most to this increase in reported offences against the person were sexual assault, assault, and threatening behaviour. The increase in these offences is largely attributed to the following factors:

- government legislation and police strategies that encourage the reporting of domestic violence incidents;
- enhancements made to IMS to support these initiatives;
- increased quality of investigations; and
- other enhancements to IMS that have enabled improved recording of some offences.

The number of reported property offences has also increased this year by 4.6 per cent since 2004-05, but was still 10.5 per cent lower than the five-year average. The offence categories of property damage, theft and fraud contributed most to this increase. The apparent increase in the number of fraud offences is mainly due to improved recording of these offences rather than an actual increase in the incidence of fraud.

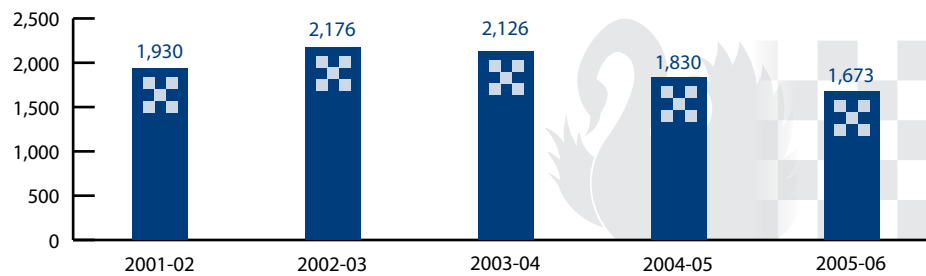
The clearance rate for drug-trafficking offences increased from 92.9 per cent in 2004-05 to 102.2 per cent in 2005-06 (note that the clearance rate may exceed 100 per cent due to more offences being cleared than were reported during the financial year). The detection of drug-trafficking offences has increased by almost 10 per cent in 2005-06 compared with 2004-05, and by 32.2 per cent in comparison with the five-year average. Detected drug-possession offences have also increased in 2005-06 by nearly 14 per cent. Drug offences are not normally reported to the police, but rather are uncovered through police operations. As a result, an increase in drug offences is viewed as a positive indication that the police are making a significant impact in the fight against drugs in the community.



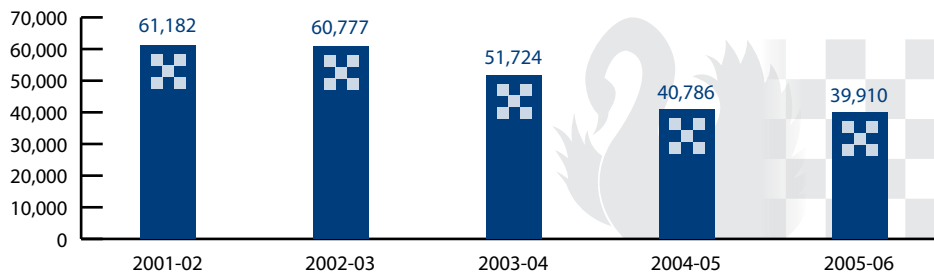


Despite the decreases in clearance rates, a notable improvement has occurred in the number of robbery offences which has reduced this year by 9 per cent when compared with the previous year, and was 18.2 per cent lower than the five-year average. Burglary offences and motor vehicle theft have also each decreased by two per cent in 2005-06. These results are shown in the following graphs:

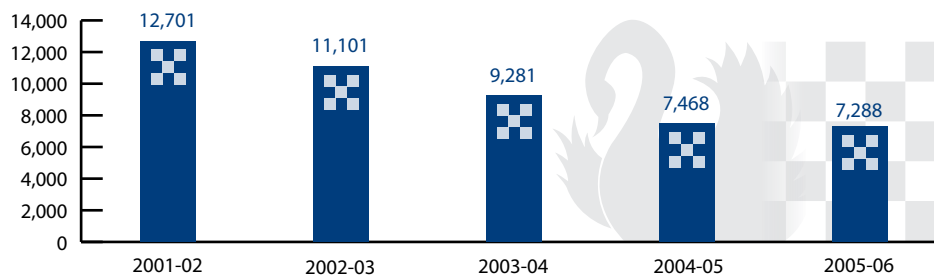
Number of Robbery Offences in WA, 2001-02 to 2005-06



Number of Burglary Offences in WA, 2001-02 to 2005-06



Number of Steal Motor Vehicle Offences in WA, 2001-02 to 2005-06



Source: WA Police, Offence Information System (OIS) and FrontLine Incident Management System (IMS)

In addition to proactive policing initiatives aimed at reducing the occurrence of crime, the WA Police provides a response and enforcement service to the community. Even though there was an increase in the total number of reported offences during the year, the average response time for police to attend incidents remained the same for priority 1–2 incidents (8 minutes) and priority 3 incidents (20 minutes) in 2005–06, compared with 2004–05.

The percentage of general calls for police assistance (not including '000' calls) answered within 20 seconds increased from 79 per cent in 2004–05, to 86 per cent in 2005–06. Emergency calls (000) for police assistance answered within 20 seconds also increased from 78 per cent in 2004–05, to 96 per cent in 2005–06.

Police activities supporting the judicial process include police prosecutions, presenting evidence, processing and serving of court documents, and managing the bail and court reporting process. Achieving successful prosecutions through the court system is a 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) (which is usually a reflection of the evidence disclosed to the defence by police prosecutors); or
- if the accused person chooses to defend the charge, the matter is listed for trial where a successful prosecution is achieved if they are subsequently found guilty.

The percentage of guilty pleas before trial decreased slightly from 93 per cent in 2004–05, to 92.8 per cent in 2005–06. Despite the slight decrease, the WA Police achieved its 2005–06 target of greater than 90 per cent.

The percentage of convictions for matters listed for trial decreased from 68 per cent in 2004–05, to 67.8 per cent in 2005–06. However, the agency achieved the target set for 2005–06 of greater than 60 per cent.

While the WA Police is disappointed with the decrease in the clearance rate for offences against the person and property offences, the level of performance achieved in relation to drug-related offences, response times and prosecutions is heartening.

Customer satisfaction is widely accepted as a measure of organisational performance and the WA community is the customer of services provided by the WA Police. The community's satisfaction with police services is measured by a national survey coordinated by the Australasian Centre for Policing Research. This survey measures two aspects of satisfaction with police services – general satisfaction overall, and satisfaction with services received during most recent contact with police.

In 2005–06, the level of satisfaction with police services in WA was the highest level achieved since 2001–02. In addition, the WA community's level of satisfaction with the services received during their most recent contact with police in 2005–06 was significantly higher than the result achieved for 2004–05.

The level of satisfaction with police services in WA is a positive indicator that the reform program strategies and Frontline First philosophy are assisting to provide a policing service that meets community expectations and need.



Lawful Road-User Behaviour Outcome 3

Improving road-user behaviour

Over the past year, the WA Police has continued its focus on addressing the major factors which contribute to road crashes, such as speed, alcohol, drugs and fatigue.

While the agency has been maintaining its targeted approach to traffic law enforcement, it is also developing and implementing initiatives, strategies and legislative change to further promote lawful road-user behaviour.

For example, the prosecution of recidivist drink-driving offenders is being enhanced through the Repeat Drink-Driving Strategy (RDDS). This strategy has been developed in conjunction with the Office of Road Safety and key stakeholders. The RDDS provides for the introduction of new penalties for driving without a valid motor driver's licence; compulsory blood analysis for all drivers/riders involved in fatal and serious crashes; vehicle sanctions

including roadside impounding; installation of alcohol interlocks in the vehicle(s) of all convicted repeat drink-drivers; and compulsory education and rehabilitation of repeat drink-drivers. It is anticipated that supporting legislation will be progressed through Parliament in the first half of 2007.

Another instance of legislation designed to promote lawful road-user behaviour is the Drug Impaired Driving Bill which was introduced into Parliament in 2005. Following its introduction, State Government road-safety agencies agreed it would be beneficial to expand the Bill to allow police to randomly test motor vehicle drivers using new oral testing methods and technology. This legislation is expected to provide police with a more effective means to address and reduce the incidents of drug-impaired driving. The agency is continuing to progress with legislative matters relating to this Bill.

It is envisaged that the combined Drug Impaired and Oral Fluid Testing Bill will be introduced into Parliament in 2007.

Amendments under the proposed Drug Impaired and Oral Fluid Testing Bill, will enable police to implement new drug enforcement initiatives through visual identification utilising technology to detect driving while impaired by drugs; and oral fluid testing through the purchase and deployment of a specially designed Breath and Drug Bus.

The Breath and Drug Bus will support and enhance the capability already available through Booze Buses, and will enable the random roadside collection of oral fluid samples.

Drivers will be required to undertake an initial identifying test, and where drugs are suspected, a second test will be administered to detect for a range of illegal drugs. The Breath and Drug Bus has been funded by government for deployment throughout the metropolitan area 80 per cent of its time and to regional areas for the remaining 20 per cent.



A full evaluation of the program will be conducted within the first year of operation.

Convictions for offences of drug-impaired driving will carry penalties that include motor driver's licence (MDL) disqualification, fines, and compulsory educational requirements aimed at the rehabilitation of offenders with drug-related problems.

Each year around 24,000 drivers break traffic laws and then avoid the allocation of demerit points. To address this problem, the WA Police has progressed the *Road Traffic Amendment Act 2004*, commonly known as Owner Onus Legislation.

Owner Onus Legislation places the responsibility for identifying the driver of a vehicle at the time of the offence with the vehicle's owner. The legislative enhancements have been in place since January 2006.

The new legislation requires that infringement notices include a photograph of the offending vehicle and driver.

The WA Police has met this requirement by developing a new Infringement and Image Processing System (IIPS). The IIPS is a digitally-based system that can provide email links to officers in the field for inquiries. All speed cameras will be connected to laptops that will store and download evidentiary data. Each time a photograph is taken, data such as time, date, location, and Global Positioning System (GPS) reference will be recorded. This data will provide better information and intelligence-led policing for targeted road safety operations.

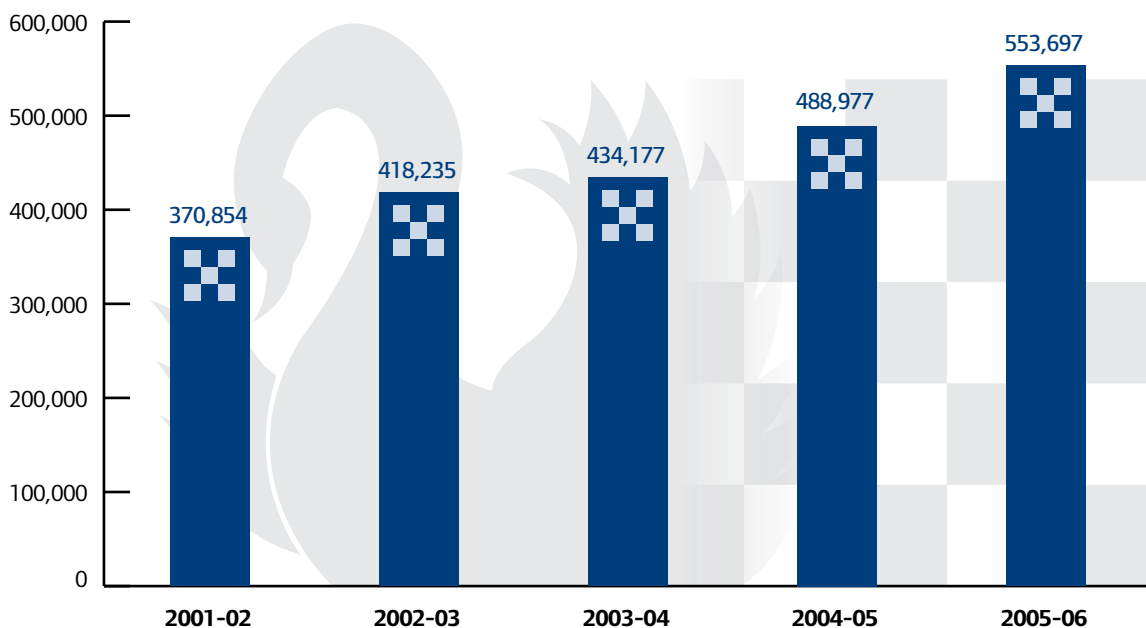
It is anticipated that the IIPS will bring about considerable savings in the time police officers spend proving speeding offences. It is also expected that the system will expand the WA Police's capacity to target errant drivers and reduce road trauma. A benefits assessment of the IIPS will be undertaken after six months of operation.

The IIPS's increased processing capacity also allows enhanced traffic enforcement through the increased use of speed cameras. In this way, implementation of the IIPS has resulted in another initiative relating to traffic enforcement around schools. Analysis of the contacts in school zones when compared with the State average show that four times as many drivers exceed the speed limit in school zones.

The government has allocated funding to enable the WA Police to increase traffic enforcement of these zones by purchasing an additional four speed-cameras. These cameras will be deployed around school zones near children's crossings early in 2007.

A portion of funds collected from drivers speeding in school zones will contribute to expanding the number of Traffic Wardens at children's crossings. This initiative is expected to significantly improve driver behaviour, and increase the safety of children using children's crossings.

Number of Briefs, Infringements* and Cautions issued for Traffic Offences, 2001-02 to 2005-06



* Excludes infringements issued for speeding offences detected by Speed Cameras

Source: WA Police, Traffic Enforcement and Crash Executive Information System (TEACIS)



Intelligence-led policing and traffic management

The WA Police has continued to enhance the use of the Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) units known as Argus. These units are proving to be an effective tool for both traffic enforcement activities and targeting crime on our roads. Currently there are four Argus units being used for traffic and district operations. Results indicate that up to eight per cent of traffic volume requires some form of police intervention.

Fifty operations have been conducted since the purchase of these units, with a total of 51,950 vehicles being scanned and 3,936 requiring further investigation. As a result of these inquiries, 37 people have been charged with driving under suspension, 74 for driving under fines suspension, 84 had expired licences, 47 were driving unlicensed vehicles and 21 criminal infringements were issued for minor drug-related offences.

This type of offence detection is based on the video recording and Optical Character Recognition (OCR) of vehicle number plates, with results checked against an in-car laptop computer containing details of selected offence types. The offence types generally relate to stolen vehicles, outstanding warrants, persons and vehicles of interest and unlicensed vehicles and drivers.

Although still in its infancy, the use of Argus units provides a means of optimising resources by targeting motorists with current outstanding offence or warrant inquiries. It also provides a greater capacity for intelligence that leads to identifying areas where known offenders frequent.

Reducing road trauma in country areas

The State's diverse nature requires an ability to apply different policing initiatives to suit different community needs. The south-west of the State, for example, requires policing to be ahead of rapid population expansion trends. The Peel District has the fastest growing population in Western Australia. An average of 30,000 vehicles travel between Rockingham and Mandurah each day.²

The Peel District has undertaken a number of traffic programs aimed at minimising road trauma such as the Office of Road Safety-funded Strategic Traffic Enforcement Program (STEP) from which Operation Safe Roads was conducted. Run from September 2005 to March 2006, almost 1,800 vehicles were stopped. Some 17 per cent of these drivers were issued with an infringement for speeding and four per cent were charged with drink-driving. Since 2004-05, overall traffic patrols in the Peel District have increased by 31 per cent and there has been a 22 per cent increase in infringements issued.

The Peel and South West Districts have developed a joint approach to conducting highway patrols between police stations in these districts. This coordinated approach is aimed at providing maximum visibility and coverage of main arterial routes. The coverage is further enhanced with the strategic deployment of speed camera devices.

The agency has also commenced an integrated Traffic Service Delivery Model to provide a cohesive and coordinated approach to reducing road trauma. For instance, a corridor patrol strategy has been implemented by the Wheatbelt District which involves coordinating daily patrols of major highways. As a result, the time spent on traffic patrols in the Wheatbelt District has increased over the second quarter of 2006 by 65 per cent compared with the same quarter in 2005.

1 www.peel.wa.gov.au

2 www.mainroads.wa.gov.au



Community partnerships are very important to the effective implementation of strategies aimed at reducing road trauma. With the assistance of RoadWise, the Mid-West Gascoyne District has initiated the 'Lights On Saves Lives' program where local government and major trucking companies encourage staff to drive with their headlights on during the day.

Heavy vehicles and unroadworthy vehicles have also been targeted by a partnership approach initiated by the Peel District and the Department for Planning and Infrastructure. In addition, a joint operations policy in Kununurra and Northam between WorkSafe, Main Roads WA and the WA Police has been formulated to allow inter-agency operations to be conducted that comply with WorkSafe practices and which target fatigue in heavy vehicle drivers.

In May this year, the Pilbara District Road Safety Committee was established in Newman. This committee meets quarterly and is attended by stakeholders including the WA Police, RoadWise, Main Roads WA, Department for Planning and Infrastructure, the Combined Shires Association, Department of Health, Department of Tourism and the Office of Road Safety. These meetings allow for government and non-government agencies to work in partnership to coordinate road safety and traffic-management initiatives in the Pilbara region. Strong links have also been formed between the WA Police and major employers in the mining industry.

During the year, the SGIO Road Safety Award for Community Initiatives was awarded to Roebourne Police. This sub-district has worked in partnership with the Mawarnkarra Health Service to provide culturally appropriate education to promote road safety and improve road-user behaviour of Indigenous people in the local communities. This initiative included the production of television commercials aimed specifically at the Indigenous population.

Analysis of intelligence relating to errant driver behaviour is a key to the effective targeting of police traffic enforcement activities. For example, in the Christmas and Easter periods, Pilbara District police worked closely with Main Roads WA and local shires to enable vehicle classifiers to be placed on roads throughout the district. The classifiers recorded vehicle numbers, types and speed. The data were analysed and used to identify heavy traffic flow, offending times and dates, so that future traffic enforcement operations can target specific issues and locations.

In addition to the aim of reducing road trauma, quality vehicle stops provide a secondary function of detecting crime. For example, Operation Gauntlet was conducted in the South West District from May to June resulting in 732 vehicles stopped, 122 on-the-spot infringements being issued, 18 arrests, 11 summonses, 11 drink-driving charges and one vehicle seizure. The use of these quality vehicle stops also led to the arrest of a male offender in Tom Price. He was found to have a quantity of cannabis and amphetamines and a prohibited weapon in his possession. In December this year during vehicle stops conducted in the Peel District, a 24-year-old male was discovered to be carrying a large amount of cash. His suspicious behaviour led police to search his home where they found methylamphetamine, cannabis and smoking implements.

Automatic Number Plate Recognition units are also deployed in Regional WA. In May this year, a unit was deployed in Geraldton as part of Operation Wisdom. As a result, 1,387 vehicles were stopped and 151 were identified by the Argus unit as requiring further investigation.



Our People

Recruiting the right people

The WA Police's recruiting program focuses on selecting and training the best possible people for the job. The State Government has committed to funding 350 extra police officers over the term of their government. In the 2005-06 financial year, 80 additional police officers have been recruited and 70 positions have been civilianised to further free-up positions for operational policing duties. The additional positions will be distributed to operational policing roles in country and metropolitan locations.

A strong labour market has created special challenges for the WA Police's recruiting program. Competition from increased international demand for skilled law enforcement specialists (as a result of terrorism concerns), an aging police population, and the increasing trend for people to have a number of career changes, are all contributing to the challenge of maintaining the agency's minimum staff level. As an illustration, in order to increase police officer numbers by 80 in 2005-06, a total of 450 officers was required to be recruited.

The WA Police has initiated a number of proactive recruiting strategies to meet its recruiting targets. Some of these strategies include accessing alternative sources of police candidates by targeting existing officers from other national and international policing jurisdictions.

During the past year, the agency conducted a recruiting campaign in the United Kingdom and Ireland, from which 28 officers were selected and commenced training at the Police Academy in May 2006. In the next six months, the WA Police will have approximately 200 officers from overseas either in training or on their way to Perth.

As these recruits already have at least three years of operational policing experience, the Police Academy has implemented an accelerated training program for officers from other jurisdictions. The Direct Entry and Accelerated Training (DEAT) program enables officers with previous policing experience to undertake modified entry processes, training regimes and an accelerated transition and deployment program.

Other initiatives that have been implemented include offering in-training wages above recruit levels, and accelerating promotion and pay levels on the basis of prior learning and experience. This strategy has been initiated to increase the competitiveness of police employment in the labour market. Restrictions relating to the return to service of former WA Police members have also been relaxed by amending policy and procedures for their re-engagement.

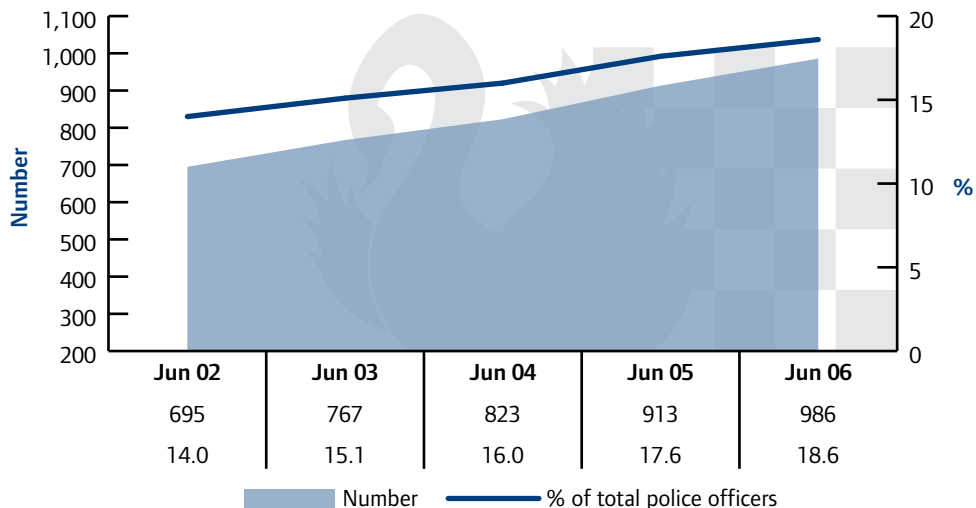
In addition, a transition program has been implemented to provide a pathway for serving Aboriginal Police Liaison Officers (APLOs) to make the conversion to police constable positions.

Approximately 90 of the 144 APLOs have been nominated for transition. Other currently untapped sources of recruitment from compatible policing and/or security services locally, interstate and overseas are also being identified.

The WA Police is also continuing its work to further develop an organisational culture that values and actively promotes the contribution of women. The Women's Advisory Network (WAN) provides ongoing focus on women's representation in decision-making forums. A key aspect of the Network is the role played by 45 District and Portfolio Representatives (DPRs). The DPRs are provided with training and development in their roles which include participating in management meetings to give a women's perspective. DPRs also provide a conduit between women in their area and management. The issues and achievements of women are reported to the WAN Steering Committee which has a direct line of communication with the Corporate Executive Team (CET).

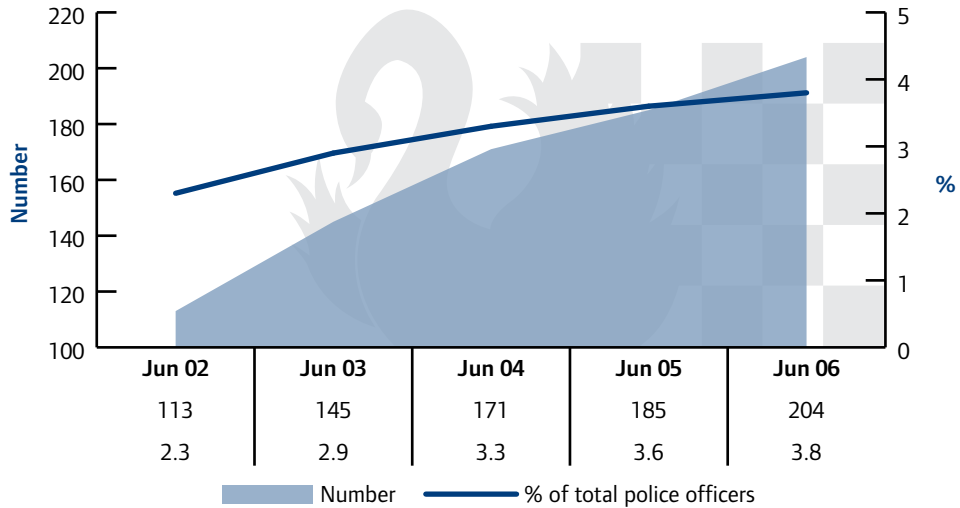
An indicator of the agency's progress in promoting the contribution of women is the increase in the number of women generally and women in senior management roles. Since June 2005, the number of female commissioned officers has increased from 7 to 12 (a 71 per cent increase). The number of female police officers overall has also been increasing as shown in the following graph.

Number and Percentage of Female Police Officers



Source: WA Police, HR Planning Equity and Policy

Number and Percentage of Part-time Police Officers

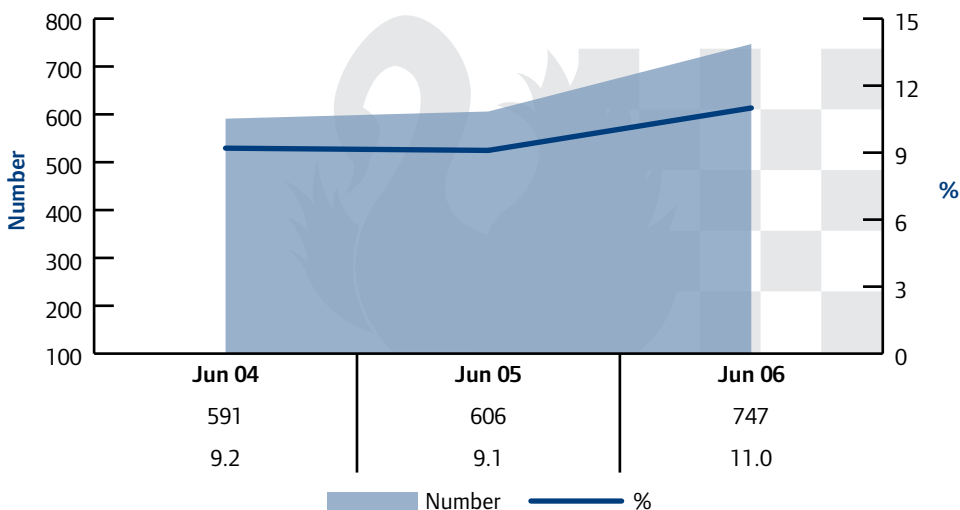


Source: WA Police, HR Planning Equity and Policy

The agency's Mentoring Program also continues to assist members of diverse groups including women, Indigenous Australians, culturally and linguistically diverse employees, youth, and employees with disabilities. In 2005-06, 35 mentees participated in the program, a 28 per cent increase in participants from the previous year. In 2005, the CET also endorsed a number of initiatives addressing flexible work options (FWO) including the development and implementation of a training package for all staff; the review of all policies, practices and procedures; and a feasibility study relating to initiatives undertaken in other states and internationally. The above graph is an example of flexible work practices increasing in the agency; it shows that the number of part-time police officers has increased over the past few years with 204 (four per cent of total) officers working part-time in June 2006.

In the past year, the Western Australia police engaged a consultant to review the management of diversity issues within the agency. As a consequence, implementation of the WA Police Diversity Steering Committee has been recommended for the purpose of setting overall strategic direction and objectives for diversity within the agency. The Steering Group would work to drive diversity initiatives across WA Police, provide a conduit between various representative groups, and initiate and coordinate policy development on diversity issues. The Steering Committee's inaugural meeting is set to occur in September 2006. The following graph shows the increase in the number and per cent of people from culturally diverse backgrounds in the agency since 2002.

Number and Percentage of WA Police Personnel from Culturally Diverse Backgrounds



Source: WA Police, HR Planning Equity and Policy

Note: Information on Culturally Diverse Backgrounds collected prior to June 2004, is not comparable due to differences in data collection methodology.



The Commissioner has increased the emphasis on the development and succession management of the Corporate Executive Team. A significant aim of this program will be to facilitate access to developmental programs and special placements that are tailored to the specific needs of individuals and the agency. A recent example of these activities is the placement of 11 males and four females (police officers and police staff) into executive development programs. The agency will continue to place people into suitable learning environments at the Australian Institute of Police Management in Manly and locally based courses in partnership with Edith Cowan University.

In addition to recruiting and developing the right people, the health and wellbeing of all our employees have received a higher profile. As a result of legislative changes which have brought WA Police (and police officers) under the *Occupational Safety and Health Act 1984*, the agency has established an Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) Unit. The role of the OSH Unit is to implement policies and procedures to ensure that the agency complies with WorkSafe guidelines and legislative requirements by maintaining safe work environments. In 2004, a co-agency Agreement between WorkSafe WA and WA Police was developed. This Agreement established protocols for the enforcement of the OSH Act with respect to police officers. An online Accident/ Incident Reporting and Monitoring system has been developed and implemented. The system provides for ease and timeliness of reporting and response to accidents or incidents by all staff. The OSH Unit has also established working groups to address OSH hazards and issues such as bullying, drug and alcohol use, fatigue, vehicle safety, operational equipment safety, and officer and family accommodation.

A Corporate Health Strategy has also been introduced as part of improving employee health and wellbeing. The long-term goal of the Corporate Health Strategy is to create and maintain a healthy and fit workforce that is physically and mentally prepared for the demands of policing. The WA Police is also participating in Edith Cowan University's (ECU) major study of policing, nursing and teaching. Called the 2005 Report on the Wellbeing of the Professions, the results of the first survey were published this year. Some of the key findings were that most people within the agency are strongly motivated and want to stay in the job. Many police officers reported finding it hard to cope with the continuous pressure of work, although more than 80 per cent felt teamwork and cooperation occurred well. The results will form the baseline for annual surveys, so that agencies involved in the ECU's research will be able to track trends in the wellbeing of staff. Survey results will help agencies better understand what needs to be done to improve employee wellbeing.

Improving Performance and Increasing Corruption Resistance

Implementing the corruption resistance recommendations from the Kennedy Royal Commission is well underway. With the goal of increasing the agency's professionalism, improving performance and accountability, and increasing corruption resistance, a number of changes have occurred to the way the agency conducts its business.

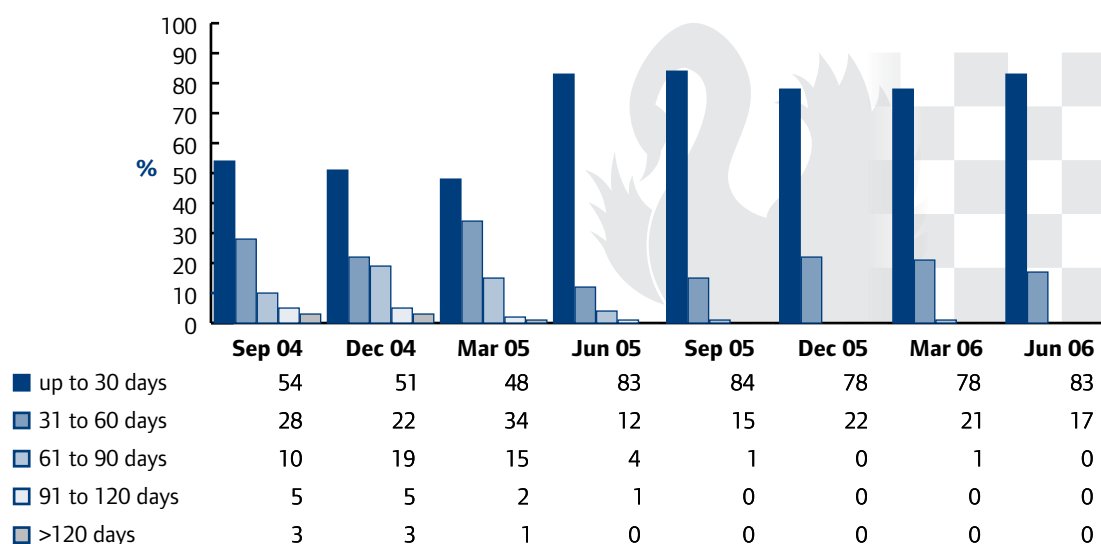
The establishment of the Police Complaint Administration Centre (PCAC) has led to major improvements to the way in which complaints against police are managed. The complaint investigation process has been reviewed and streamlined, and a new timeframe of 60 days for completion of complaint investigations has had a significant impact on the timely completion of complaint files. The number of complaint files on hand has reduced by 29 per cent (53 files) from 181 in June 2005, to 128 in June 2006. The time taken to complete inquiries has also reduced significantly. In the September 2004 quarter, only 11 per cent of inquiry files were completed within 30 days (and 58 per cent of files were taking more than 120 days to complete). However, by the June quarter 2006, more than half the files were completed within 30 days.

Significant improvements have also been made to the time taken to resolve local complaints. As shown in the following graph, in September 2004, only half the files were completed within 30 days. Two years later, in the June quarter 2006, 83 per cent of the files were completed within 30 days.

In addition to the 24-hour service to the public for lodging complaints (through the 131 444 number), PCAC has also implemented a dedicated 1800 number for the Indigenous community, particularly those in remote areas. Providing a dedicated toll free number to access the police complaint system provides members of the Indigenous community, who may not wish to attend their local police station, with an alternative means of contacting police to progress their complaint.

The way in which the outcome of complaints against police officers is dealt with has also been modified to reflect contemporary management practices. In the past, an adversarial approach to discipline was applied; if a police officer were required to be disciplined, the focus was previously on assigning a consequence to the officer concerned. Instead, the new managerial approach (Managerial Discipline Model, MDM) now places the responsibility on those in command to administer appropriate supervision so that there is a reduced risk of the behaviour occurring again. Managers and supervisors are accountable for monitoring, supervising and modifying the behaviour of their staff through this managerial approach. The onus is also on the individual to change behaviour when required. The primary reference point is the agency's values as described in the Western Australia Police Code of Conduct. The MDM is expected to improve individual and workplace performance. The approach has been in place for six months and feedback has been positive.

Percentage of Local Complaint Resolution (LCR) matters completed within set timeframes



While most discipline issues will be dealt with through the MDM, the Commissioner still has the discretion to invoke section 23 of the *Police Act 1892* in matters of a serious nature. This section identifies disciplinary measures for officers who have committed an offence against the Police Regulations.

Much has been done by the agency to develop legislation for dealing with integrity testing and personnel vetting. Integrity testing provides a key strategy for detecting corruption and obtaining evidence to remove corrupt police officers. It includes measures such as providing for personnel working in critical areas to undergo personnel vetting, integrity testing programs and random and targeted alcohol and drug-testing programs. A partnership approach has been used in drafting the legislation with key internal and external stakeholders including the Police Union of Workers, the Community and Public Sector Union, the Corruption and Crime Commission (CCC) and the Public Sector Standards Commission being consulted. It is expected that the legislative provisions will be included in the proposed Police Administration Bill.

The Commissioner and all members of the Corporate Executive Team were the first to undergo the vetting process, which will extend to include police officers and police staff in identified high-risk areas.

Another initiative aimed at improving police performance and increasing corruption resistance is the agency's work with the CCC on property management. In April 2005, a multi-disciplinary team, consisting of members of the WA Police's Management Audit Unit and the CCC, commenced an inquiry into the WA Police's property management practices.

The Inquiry's terms of reference were: to assess the adequacy of the WA Police processes and procedures for managing property; and to make recommendations for improvements to processes and procedures to prevent corruption and other misconduct relating to property. The report acknowledged that property management is not a core function of policing. It placed a strong emphasis on the benefits of civilianisation or outsourcing property management, thereby allowing police officers to focus on frontline responsibilities. The report made 42 recommendations which have been endorsed by the Commissioner as a means of achieving reform in the way that property is managed by police. The report was laid before Parliament in December 2005. A team has now been convened to progress the recommendations of the Inquiry, the first of which is to establish a single Property Management Division with corporate responsibility for the management of all the agency's property holdings.

In addition to these reforms and strategies aimed at the corporate management of risk, two overarching corporate policies have been developed: a Corporate Risk Management Policy, and a Business Continuity Management Policy. The first policy is designed to assist the agency to manage risk which could threaten the quality of service delivery, safety and wellbeing of police officers and police staff, and the confidence and trust of the community. Business continuity is about maintaining a high level of business resilience, and adopting a systematic approach to disaster recovery to sustain frontline service delivery should an adverse event occur. The second policy has been drafted to ensure that business continuity management and planning become an essential part of overall risk management, corporate governance and quality management. It is expected that both policies will be finalised and become fully operational in the near future.





Reporting Obligations

Enabling Legislation

Requirement under Treasurer's Instructions (TI) 902 and 903

The WA Police administers the following legislation:

Australian Crime Commission (Western Australia) Act 2004

Community Protection (Offender Reporting) Act 2004

Criminal Investigation (Identifying People) Act 2002

Firearms Act 1973

Misuse of Drugs Act 1981

*Pawnbrokers and Second-hand Dealers Act 1994**

Police Act 1892

Police Assistance Compensation Act 1964

Prostitution Act 2000 (other than Section 62 and Part 5)

Protective Custody Act 2000

Public Order in Streets Act 1984

Security and Related Activities (Control) Act 1996

Spear-guns Control Act 1955

Surveillance Devices Act 1998

Telecommunications (Interception) Western Australia Act 1996

Terrorism (Extraordinary Powers) Act 2005

Weapons Act 1999

Witness Protection (Western Australia) Act 1996

Legislation Enacted

Throughout 2005-06, the agency facilitated the progression of legislation through Parliament to enactment, including:

Cyber Predators legislation – amendments to The Criminal Code aimed at combating the increasing use of electronic means, particularly the internet, to facilitate and commit sexual offences involving children. The Bill was introduced into Parliament in November 2005, passed through both houses of Parliament and was assented to on 30 March 2006.

Terrorism (Extraordinary Powers) Act - Developed the *Terrorism (Extraordinary Powers) Act 2005*. The majority of the Act came into effect in January 2006.

The purpose of this Act is two-fold:

- to confer special powers on police to deal with imminent threats of terrorist acts and to respond to terrorist acts; and
- to enable the covert entry and search of premises, under the authority of a special covert search warrant, by police officers for the purposes of responding to or preventing terrorist acts.

Legislative Amendments Being Progressed

Throughout 2005-06, the agency facilitated the progression of the following amendments or new legislation:

Criminal and Found Property Disposal Bill 2005 – sets out procedures on how held property is to be dealt with. The Bill was introduced into Parliament in November 2005. It is envisaged that the Bill will be passed during 2006 and enacted in July 2007.

Cross-Border Investigative Powers for Law Enforcement – development of proposals for cross-border powers in relation to controlled operations, assumed identities, witness anonymity and surveillance devices.

Misuse of Drugs Amendment Bill 2006 – section 32A of the *Misuse of Drugs Act 1981* prescribes the circumstance under which a person can be declared a Drug Trafficker. One of these circumstances relates to a serious external offence, and includes an offence against section 233B of the *Customs Act 1901* (Cth). Section 233B of the *Customs Act* has now been repealed and replaced with offences in the *Crimes Act 1914* (Cwlth). The Bill seeks to amend the *Misuse of Drugs Act 1981* to reflect these changes, but rather than list the replacement offences, reference to the *Customs Act* will be replaced with an "offence against a prescribed provision of a law of the Commonwealth". This change will allow the relevant Commonwealth offences to be prescribed in the regulations, thereby enabling future changes to relevant Commonwealth offences to be more expediently recognised by the *Misuse of Drugs Act 1981*. The Bill was introduced into Parliament in June 2006 and it is envisaged that it will be passed during August 2006 and commence in September 2006.

Road Traffic Act (Drug-Impaired Driving) Bill 2005 – creates the offences and procedures for drug-driving offences.

Security and Related Activities (Control) Act 1996 – amendment legislation to provide for increased probity of applicants, improved administrative arrangements and a Code of Conduct.

Police Administration legislation – is proposed to repeal the now largely outdated administrative provisions of the *Police Act 1892* and introduce the necessary administrative and managerial changes needed to underpin a modern policing agency. During the current year, the Corporate Executive Team made key policy determinations for inclusion in the Bill that is to be ultimately drafted.

Criminal Investigation Bill 2005 – is an amalgamation of statutory police powers currently available to police by virtue of the *Police Act* and the Criminal Code and introduces new powers that reflect the needs of a contemporary police force. The Bill was introduced into Parliament in November 2005.

* A Sergeant based at Commercial Agents Unit is specifically designated to deal with matters relating to the *Pawnbrokers and Second-hand Dealers Act 1994* and conducts general inquiries of pawnbrokers and second-hand dealers. District-based police officers conduct specific compliance related activities for licenced persons within their district, and will on occasion, if necessary, work in conjunction with the officers from Commercial Agents. During the year, there were no known outstanding matters relating to the Act, and no matters were brought before the State Administrative Tribunal. A proposal is being considered to appoint pawnbroking and second-hand dealing industry compliance officers. The initiative will allow police officers to be removed from this compliance role and instead concentrate on core police operational duties.

It is envisaged that it will be passed during 2006 and could potentially commence in July 2007. While this Bill is the responsibility of the Attorney General, WA Police Legal Services Branch worked closely with the nominated Instructing Officer to ensure workability from a policing perspective.

Terrorism (Preventative Detention) Bill 2005 – creates provisions for Preventative Detention orders as part of the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) 2005 agreement on legislative reforms to address terrorism.

WA Police Legal Services personnel have worked in conjunction with representatives from the Department of the Premier and Cabinet who were the primary Instructing Officers.

Pawnbrokers and Second-hand Dealers Amendment Bill 2006 – changes to the Act contained within the Bill are consistent with the outcome of the National Competition Policy review of the *Pawnbrokers and Second-hand Dealer Act 1994*. The Bill also addresses a potential anomaly that has arisen as the result of a recent High Court decision in May 2005 of *Palgo Pty Ltd v Gowans*, in which it was held that lending money with goods as security was not necessarily pawnbroking.

Publications – Requirement under Treasurer’s Instruction 903

Various publications are produced to support the work of the WA Police.

Road Safety

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

Community Safety Branch

- Safety for Seniors
- Safety Advice for Seniors
- Home Security
- Car Security
- Holiday Security
- Safer Living
- Security Lighting
- Intruder Alarms
- Armed Hold-Up Prevention Training Kits
- Armed Hold-Up Prevention
- Welcome to Neighbourhood Watch (Metro, Rural, Marine and School Watch Programs)
- Neighbourhood Watch Manual 2003
- PartySafe
- Elder Abuse
- WA Police SMS Assist Registration Form
- WA Police SMS Assist User Guide
- Burglar Beware pamphlet
- Protect Your Handbag pamphlet
- Policing in a Multicultural Society
- Serving Western Australia’s Culturally Diverse Communities
- Domestic Violence – What You Can Do

Organisational Performance

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

Corruption Prevention and Investigation

- Corruption Prevention Plan
- Making a Complaint Against Police
- The Supported Internal Witness Program
- Ethical Guidelines
- Code of Conduct
- The Blueline

Alcohol and Drug Coordination Unit

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

Recruiting

- Step Forward and Make a Difference

For a complete list of publications available to the public, please refer to the Manager, Information Release Centre (08) 9268 7661.



Waste Paper Recycling

Requirement under Cabinet Minute 2.7 of October 1991 on Government Waste Paper Recycling Proposal to Improve Recovery Rates

During the past year, the WA Police recycled a total of 30,405 tonnes of waste paper.

A waste audit was undertaken in 2005 and the data from this audit is being used to develop future sustainable waste management policies and procedures.

Energy Smart Government Policy

Requirement under Premier's Circular No: 2004/10

In accordance with the Energy Smart Government Policy, the WA Police has committed to achieving a 12 per cent reduction in non-transport-related energy use by 2006-07, with a 10 per cent reduction target for 2005-06.

Energy Smart Government Program	Baseline	2005-06	Variation %
Energy Consumption (GJ)	108,336	118,405	+9.3
Energy Cost (\$)	3,922,190	3,722,267	
Greenhouse Gas Emissions (tonnes CO ₂)	26,137	28,288	
Performance Indicators: Police, Fire and Emergency Services Facilities			
MJ/m ²	681	610	
MJ/FTE	16,533	16,533	
Performance Indicators: Tertiary Educational Facilities – Joondalup Academy			
MJ/m ²	446	439	
MJ/EFT Students	32,331	17,045	

Notes: GJ = gigajoules, MJ = megajoules, CO₂ = carbon dioxide, FTE = Full-time Equivalent, EFT = Effective Full-time Student
Sources: Sustainable Energy Development Office, Western Power, and the WA Police (Resource Management Information System)

With increases in operational policing requirements, more police premises are being built and buildings are being occupied for longer periods. During the past year, the agency's gross floor area increased by 27 per cent. These changes have caused an overall increase in energy consumption. However, it should be noted that the agency's electricity consumption per square metre has decreased by 10.4 per cent. This reduction in consumption per square metre shows that the agency is utilising energy more efficiently.

Projects undertaken by WA Police during 2005-06 to reduce energy consumption have included:

- engaging consultants through a Sustainable Energy Development Office (SEDO) funding grant, to undertake energy audits of 11 police stations across the State and metropolitan area;
- incorporating energy-efficient lighting and air-conditioning systems in new police stations;
- releasing broadcast emails to all staff requesting them to switch off computers when not in use;
- integrating requirements to purchase energy-efficient appliances in supply contracts; and
- enhancing proposed capital works to improve energy efficiency through lighting and air-conditioning upgrades at police stations – identified as a result of the energy audits undertaken in 2005-06.

There is a time lag before the results from energy reduction projects can be measured and observed. Despite the increase in energy consumption for the agency in 2005-06, continued initiatives to improve energy efficiency are expected to begin to reflect a slow-down of energy consumption in coming years.

Sustainability

Requirement under Premier's Circular 2004/14: Sustainability Code of Practice for Government Agencies

The main focus in supporting the Government's Sustainability Strategy is to ensure that core police business contributes to building safer communities. This is an outcome that contributes directly to social and economic sustainability and facilitates environmental and regional sustainability. For example, the development of increased policing services to remote communities provides a level of stability and safety to enable further development. The WA Police is committed to providing services in a sustainable way; by ensuring that the actions today consider the needs of future generations and seeking to balance social, economic and environmental outcomes (the triple bottom line).

Several projects in the WA Police Sustainability Strategy 2005-2007 have been undertaken with particular focus this year on sustainability outcomes through fleet management, compliance with procurement policies, energy smart, waste and water management and the management of buildings, assets and land.

The Asset Management Directorate has undertaken several sustainability audits. Consultants conducted energy-efficiency audits of 11 police sites including: Kununurra, the Joondalup Police Academy and Cannington Police Complex. Water audits were conducted at six police sites within the metropolitan area and waste audits have been conducted at six sites including Geraldton and Mirrabooka Police Stations. Information from these audits is being used to further develop policies and practices within the Asset Management Directorate that support agency sustainability.

There has also been a focus on the agency's non-operational vehicle fleet with the Vehicle Management Branch undertaking trials of new-technology, low-emission vehicles such as the Toyota Prius and the dual fuel Commodore.

During 2005-06 the WA Police also participated in the Department of Environment's TravelSmart Workplace Program, to be completed in 2007.

Regional Development Policy Requirement as a result of Cabinet Decision: 20 October 2003

The information contained in the main body of this Report covers achievements relating to the Regional Development Policy.

Evaluations

Requirement under *Public Sector Management Act 1994* s.79e; Premier's Circular 2003/16: Agency Strategic Management

Business Area Management Review Program

The agency's Management Audit Unit (MAU) provides the Commissioner and other police management with assurance that systems of internal control are efficient, effective and in place to assist the agency to achieve its planned priorities and outcomes.

A major component of this assurance is the application of the Business Area Management Review (BAMR) program – an internal control self-assessment mechanism operating at all business areas across the agency. The MAU provides a managerial and quality assurance oversight role.

During the reporting period, a total of 70 BAMR audits were undertaken by the MAU which identified a marked improvement over previous years in the application of the BAMR program.

Commissioner's Assurance Team

During the year, the Commissioner reinforced his commitment to corporate governance by initiating a number of Commissioner's Assurance Team (CAT) reviews. The CAT reviews examine business areas to provide assurance to the Commissioner that Frontline First initiatives have been translated into tangible actions and that other key requirements have been complied with.

CAT reviews are undertaken at the discretion of the Commissioner by teams comprising high level officers, supported by staff from the MAU. The reviews are predicated on immediacy and timeliness and as such do not necessarily focus on detailed process and system examination. CAT reviews are designed to complement the work of the MAU and other review and evaluation mechanisms across the agency.

During the 2005-06 reporting period, six CAT reviews were completed, including management practices at Incident Management Units, the decommissioning of police vehicles and service delivery in response to burglary offences.

Other significant reviews undertaken by the Management Audit Unit include:

- Western Australia Police Property Management Practices – joint inquiry with the Corruption and Crime Commission;
- A Thematic Examination of Intelligence Management within Western Australia Police; and
- Review of Forensic Science Services.

More information on evaluations is contained in the main body of the Report.





Information Statement – Access to Information Requirement under *Freedom of Information Act 1992, s.96-97*

In 2005-06, 1,543 valid applications were submitted to the WA Police under the *Freedom of Information Act 1992* (FOI). This represents an eight per cent increase over the last financial year. As with previous years, over 90 per cent of applicants were successful in obtaining access to documents in accordance with the Act.

In addition to the increase in the number of applications, there has been a significant increase in the complexity of FOI applications. High profile police projects and strategies and resource practices are now more frequently subject to FOI applications.

The agency also provides more detailed FOI activity statistics to the Office of the Information Commissioner and facilitates an on-line Information Statement via the WA Police Internet site, pursuant to section 96 of the Act.

A total of \$42,631 was collected in fees and charges related to FOI applications.

Recordkeeping Plans Requirement under *State Records Act 2000, s.61*, and *State Records Commission Standards, Standard 2, Principle 6*

The agency remains committed to achieving compliance in Records Management and has registered a comprehensive Recordkeeping Plan No. RKP 2003060 as required under the *State Records Act 2000*. This plan was recently reviewed by WA Police Records Management Centre and further qualifications were provided to the State Records Office.

A comprehensive review of the agency's Retention and Disposal Schedule was conducted to reflect changes to legislative obligations, Royal Commission reforms, WA Police Commissioner's frontline policing philosophies, and policing policies and processes. The new schedule will reduce on-site storage problems and improve efficiency in overall policing information lifecycle management.

In addition, WA Police has initiated a major project to replace mainframe corporate information and records management systems with a single, contemporary, Electronic Document Records Management System (EDRMS). A contract was signed for the standardised physical file tracking solution for the agency with the preferred vendor. The contract covers implementation of the EDRMS foundation stage in late 2006 which will mirror current functional police records management systems and practices.

The vendor product is expected to have a greater permeation than current mainframe systems for record keeping. As a result, the project vendor, local police administrators and Records Management Centre will manage a whole-of-agency training program. The vendor product training needs will be achieved by local police 'Super-User' trainers, and supported by contemporary 'User Help Systems' within EDRMS Records Management Centre.

Advertising – Requirement under *Electoral Act 1907, s.175ZE*

Organisation	Purpose	Amount \$
Asset Research	Market research organisations	5,265
Marketforce Productions	Media advertising organisations:	309,170
	Police Recruitment advertising	87,619
	Police Assistance Centre	209,882
	Police Open Day at the Academy	8,766
	Police Officer-of-the-Year Award	2,903

Equal Employment Opportunity Outcomes

Requirement under *Equal Opportunity Act 1984*, s.146

The WA Police has continued to progress initiatives to improve on past performance with respect to the representation and retention of people from the targeted equity groups, as specified within the State Government's Equity and Diversity framework: women; Indigenous Australians; people with disabilities; and people from culturally diverse backgrounds.

During the last reporting period, the agency has improved on its percentage representation of employees in all targeted equity groups except for Indigenous Australians (2.6 per cent in 2005-06 compared with 2.8 per cent in 2004-05). There was a significant increase in the People from Culturally Diverse Backgrounds group (11 per cent in 2005-06 compared with nine per cent in 2004-05). The Equity Index measure of compression, indicating the extent to which a group is primarily to be found at the lower classification levels

(the lower the index the greater the compression, with 100 being equal representation across all levels), showed improvement in all targeted equity group areas except for People with Disabilities (99 Equity Index in 2005-06 compared with 113 Equity Index in 2004-05).

A new agency Equity and Diversity Management Plan will continue to be developed following the recent release of Government's Equity and Diversity Plan for the Public Sector 2006-2009. In line with Government's direction, the priority for the agency continues to be improving both the overall representation of women and the distribution of women through ranks/levels, especially management. Other priorities include an increase in the representation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples through all ranks/levels.

Over the past twelve months, enhancements have been made to Equal Opportunity (EO) complaint management and EO training to demonstrate the agency's continuing commitment to

eliminate harassment, discrimination and victimisation in the workplace

During the year the agency engaged a consultant to review its EEO systems, including EO complaint management, EO training and related policies. A number of recommendations arising from this review have been endorsed by the CET and this has underpinned activities during the past six months and further activities planned for 2006-07. The key initiatives include support to assist with resolving complaints at the local level, with managers and/or supervisors being required to identify and respond to EO-related risk in their work areas. In addition, during the year a number of agency stakeholders considered several planned strategies to more firmly link unlawful discrimination/harassment and misconduct. Additionally, EO accountabilities have been incorporated as part of the Agency's Performance Management System.

In-house Grievances Lodged 2000-01 to 2005-06

Source of Grievance	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Sworn Promotion System	8	24	13	2	5	0
Transfers/Deployment	8	6	7	7	12	13
Administrative Decisions	2	26	13	7	4	8
Relief/Secondment	0	8	11	0	3	2
Other	12	7	11	11	20	14
TOTALS	30	71	55	27	44	37

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

As at 30 June 2006, 93.9 per cent of employees were EO trained (compared with 91 per cent at 30 June 2005). Employees are required to undertake EO training on a three-yearly basis. A revised general EO training package has been prepared for 2006-07, and includes reference to flexible work options.

Several existing programs which target employees from diverse groups were offered again including:

- The Mentoring Program (targeting people from diverse backgrounds as both mentees and mentors);

- The Leadership Development for Women Program (extended in 2006 to include a wider mix of rank/level of participants); and
- The Executive Development Program (encouraging applications from employees from diverse groups for an array of suitable learning environments at the Australian Institute of Police Management in Manly and locally-based courses in partnership with Edith Cowan University).

More information regarding EO initiatives is included in the main body of the Report.





Compliance with Public Sector Standards and Ethical Codes

(Public Sector Management Act 1994, s.31(1))

In the administration of the WA Police, 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 WA Police.

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

A compliance review was conducted by an External Consultant to assess compliance with the Standards.

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.

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

Breach of Standard Applications 2005-2006	
Number lodged	5
Number of breaches found	1
Number still under review	1

Complaints regarding compliance with the Code of Ethics and Agency Code of Conduct 2005-2006	
Number lodged	5
Number of breaches found	0
Number still under review	5



Karl J O'Callaghan APM
Commissioner of Police

26 September 2006

Corruption prevention

Requirement under Premier's Circular 2005/02: Corruption Prevention

The Corruption Prevention and Investigation (CPI) Portfolio has continued in 2005-06 to progress strategies and reforms outlined in the corporate Corruption Prevention Plan (Building and Sustaining Integrity: A Corruption Prevention Plan for Western Australia Police). At the business unit area level, corruption prevention plans have been reviewed and updated to reflect local needs. Prevention and early intervention strategies are a feature of these plans. Some of the specific measures include:

- personnel security vetting;
- integrity testing;
- managerial discipline model;
- 1800 telephone number to assist Indigenous communities to make complaints; and
- drug and alcohol testing.

For more information on corruption prevention measures, please refer to the main body of the Report.

In addition, a range of other initiatives have been developed or reviewed to assist in reducing corruption and misconduct.

All managers are required to include corruption prevention planning and complaint management as part of their formal annual business plans. These plans are audited through the Business Area Management Review (BAMR) process.

A survey of 75 business areas in both metropolitan and Regional WA districts in June 2006 revealed that those sampled have current and relevant corruption prevention plans in place. Most (80 per cent) reported that their plan adds value to the business area and provides some benefits for staff and officers-in-charge. Simplicity of format and regular review are seen by many as the way in which plans can be improved, with many indicating that they are engaging in regular review of plans. Approximately 40 per cent of corruption risks nominated by business areas relate to the issue of property, drugs and misuse of computer information and in most cases respondents detailed the steps they are taking to mitigate these risks.

Managers are also required to develop the skills to implement formal performance management for all personnel and provide induction for all personnel new to the business area.

Management Development Courses

The WA Police Academy offers Management Development courses which include misconduct and corruption prevention strategies; for example the Management Accountabilities course contains segments on corruption prevention, corruption prevention planning and Local Complaint Resolution.

The Contemporary Management Practices course includes a segment on the Managerial Discipline Model as the basis for managing and remedying conduct arising out of complaints. Corruption Prevention and Investigation Portfolio personnel provide the content, and in most cases, the delivery of these course segments.

A Gift Register and associated policy, which sets out clear guidelines relating to the offer or receipt of gifts by the WA Police employees has been established, following a review of, and realignment with, a number of other agency policies relating to conflict of interest, gratuities and rewards. The Western Australia Police Code of Conduct has been revised to reflect contemporary needs. It now serves as an overarching document that applies collectively to police officers, police personnel, volunteers, suppliers, contractors and sub-contractors. It has been issued to all staff and is available on the internet and intranet and is the major reference point for the management of behaviour arising from complaints alleging misconduct, where there is no allegation of criminality. A document entitled *Our Values*, emphasises the relevance to all facets of contemporary policing of the agency's core values of honesty, respect, fairness, empathy, openness and accountability. This document has been developed to complement the Code of Conduct and is provided to every business area and recruit training school.

Section 8 under Part I of the *Police Act 1892* refers to the removal of commissioned and non-commissioned officers from the WA Police by the Commissioner of Police. The power of removal is subject to compliance with section 33 (L) under Part II of the Act.

In June 2005, the Corporate Risk Management Division of CPI implemented a project 'Loss-of-confidence – Streamlining the Process'. This has resulted in:

- all loss-of-confidence files being locked into timelines;
- the rank of Senior Sergeant being included in the role of review officer involving loss-of-confidence for officers of lower rank;
- an inspector working full time on analysing loss-of-confidence reviews; and
- loss-of-confidence timelines being included on the CPI weekly meeting agenda.

Following an extensive international research project, in May 2006, CPI tendered for the procurement of a Professional Standards Information Management System (PSIMS) to:

- support the streamlining of complaint management across the WA Police;
- provide a basic case and information management functionality for Internal Affairs;
- provide an early intervention functionality for Internal Affairs Risk Assessment Unit.

The implementation of a PSIMS within the WA Police will support a change to proactive performance management through the early identification of police officers whose behaviour places them at heightened levels of risk.

In a staged approach through 2006-07, the PSIMS will be expanded to track professional standards incidents including: police complaints; use of force; police pursuits; post-prosecution reports; and EEO complaints.

A PSIMS will ultimately provide CPI and local area managers and supervisors with a single system containing behaviour-based information related to their personnel. This new system is expected to provide significant benefits to performance management across the WA Police.

Revision of Secondary Employment Policy

The Secondary Employment policy was reviewed during the year and a number of amendments made:

- the definition of 'high risk' secondary employment was rewritten to include employment that will be conducted wholly, or in part, overseas;
- in the case of 'high risk' secondary employment, the policy has been clarified to include placing the onus on the employee to demonstrate why exceptional circumstances exist to justify approval;
- it is now a requirement for an employee to be covered by workers' compensation insurance or other private insurance while undertaking secondary employment; and
- an employee is not to conduct secondary employment while on sick leave without prior approval of the Executive Director.

Computer Information Misuse

There are many systems and protocols in the agency to minimise the incidents and impact of information technology misuse. In addition, an assessment of the gaps in Information Technology (IT) security and technology misuse across WA Police was carried out during the year by an information technology consultant.

The objectives of the project were to:

- review the current police procedures and intervention systems for information security; and
- make recommendations on an intervention program and information misuse agency-wide.

The consultant provided an assessment report identifying the gaps and making recommendations to minimise information misuse by police. Many of the viable recommendations are already within the WA Police corporate schedule of IT projects over the coming years.





Public Interest Disclosures

Requirement under *Public Interest Disclosure Act 2003*, s.23 (1)(f)

The WA Police complies with its obligations pursuant to section 23(1) of the Act. An Inspector at the Police Complaints Administration Centre is the agency's designated Public Interest Disclosure (PID) Officer and authorised as the person responsible for receiving, investigating (or causing to be investigated), reviewing, recording and reporting on public interest disclosures. Internal procedures for dealing with PID issues have been developed and will be published in the near future.

Disability Access and Inclusion Plan Outcomes

Requirement under *Disability Services Act 1993*, s.29

The WA Police has commenced the development of a new Disability Access and Inclusion Plan in accordance with Part 5 of the *Disability Services Act 1993* (as amended 2004). This plan will provide a framework for progressing better access to buildings, services and information and increased inclusion in opportunities to participate in police-related public forums and employment.

Until the publication of the new plan, the current plan continues with initiatives such as:

- all new capital works projects comply with the State Government's Disability Services Plan;
- a schedule of building maintenance is implemented annually; and where applicable this includes improvements to meet disability requirements;
- all local police districts have an officer who maintains a working knowledge of the issues relating to delivering services to people with disabilities. It is also this officer's responsibility to communicate this information to other officers within the district;
- revised complaints reporting and response processes provide for local access for people with disabilities;
- WA Police continues to progress initiatives to increase diversity within the WA Police including people with disabilities. Currently 165 WA Police employees identify as having a disability; and
- the WA Police website contains a commitment to people with disabilities, their carers and families, to access the full range of services and facilities. The website also provides direct access to a customer feedback form.

The WA Police also has representation on the across-Government Access to Justice Working Party forum coordinated by the Disability Services Commission, to improve access for people with disabilities.

As part of the development of the new Disability Access and Inclusion Plan, the WA Police will be undertaking consultations with people with disabilities. The new Plan is due for publication in June 2007 and must be registered with the Disability Services Commission by 31 July 2007.

Cultural Diversity and Language Service

Outcomes – Requirement under Cabinet Decision on “Language Services Policy of the Public Sector”

The WA Police has maintained consultative mechanisms such as the Western Australian Police Ethnic Advisory Committee (WAPEAC), Multicultural Community Safety Committee, Ethnic Communities Council of WA, Australian-Asian Association and Service Provider Networks such as African Communities Service Providers. These forums provide an opportunity for multicultural community representatives to provide input on police policies and their impact on diverse groups within the community.

In addition, the WA Police creates collaborative partnerships with key stakeholders (from government and non-government sectors) to introduce community safety strategies engaging culturally and linguistically diverse groups. The aim of these partnerships is to specifically target culturally and linguistically diverse youth, particularly those from new and emerging communities. As an example, much work has been done recently with youth from the growing African communities by holding Youth Leadership camps in partnership with Centrecare. This work includes talking with communities about issues that are affecting them (including youth at risk, elder abuse and domestic violence) and also discovering communication pathways into their communities. This strategy is applied not only for exchange of information, but also to build trust and rapport with newly arrived communities.

The WA Police has also been actively engaged in breaking down barriers to recruitment for people from diverse backgrounds. One of the strategies has included a review of the legislation under which people are employed as police officers to ensure that dress and personal appearance requirements do not prevent diverse groups from joining the WA Police.

Currently a number of promotional activities is being conducted to attract members of multicultural communities into policing as a professional career. One of these initiatives involved a Multicultural Career Advisory Program held at the WA Police Academy. This program provided a comprehensive introduction to policing as a career, including sample testing of the various components of the recruitment selection program.

The WA Police endorses the Language Services strategy and supports it through:

- promoting the use of qualified interpreters to be called as required;
- training police recruits in accessing professional interpreters;
- producing a promotional pamphlet on Elder Abuse in partnership with the Office of the Public Advocate; and
- the development of a Multilingual Phrase Book for operational police in 40 languages.

Youth Outcomes

Requirement under Cabinet Decision on Action: A State Government Plan for Young People 2002-2003

The Federation of Western Australia Police and Community Youth Centres (Inc) (PCYC) has continued to develop strategic initiatives and early intervention 'youth at risk' programs that are delivered through 25 centres around the State.

The keystone to this success has been the focus of targeting youth, based on a priority 'ratings' system, referred to as the Penn PASS. This intelligence-led model is being further developed in WA with complementary software to allow monitoring of recidivist youth and effectiveness in supporting districts to reduce crime and anti-social activity within the community.

Regular recreational, sporting and community activities still attract high attendance rates for youth and serve as a safe, cost-effective facility for the community to enjoy. As an example, PCYC Mornington Adventure Camp continues to provide close interaction between police and students/participants in this challenging environment by developing positive relationships, self-esteem, discipline and confidence.

Substantive Equality

Requirement under Premier's Circular 2005/07: Implementation of the Policy Framework for Substantive Equality

The Substantive Equality Policy Framework was endorsed by Cabinet in December 2004. Commissioner Yvonne Henderson of the Equal Opportunity Commission is the Government Sponsor and coordinator for the program. This program is part of the public sector Anti-Racism and Equality Program for which the Executive Director Jo Harrison-Ward has been appointed senior officer for the WA Police.

Substantive Equality focuses EO beyond current employment-type applications. Instead the focus is on 'systemic' discrimination that may be hard to identify in policies, systems and practices. These often unintentionally produce inequality of outcomes for some groups within the community. The priority is to ensure that the WA Police service delivery is meeting the distinct needs of Indigenous, ethnic and other minority groups.

A draft five-year plan is currently being considered by the Corporate Executive Team and when finally approved will be forwarded to the Equal Opportunity Commission in July 2006. The plan contains:

- a policy on substantive equality to articulate the agency's commitment;
- the five-year program of identified service areas for assessment; and
- a management structure to coordinate the implementation and reporting of the program headed by the Executive Director.

A small working team consisting of representatives from the Equal Opportunity Commission and the WA Police is progressing the initial work.

Through negotiations between the Equal Opportunity Commissioner and the Commissioner of Police, domestic violence has been confirmed as the focus for 2006-07.

The assessment process has commenced with interviews of key personnel at Mirrabooka and the Family Protection Unit and the review of all related policies. Later in the year, the working team will visit other metropolitan, country and remote districts to work with personnel to undertake the assessment using both the Substantive Equality framework and the Assessment Tool provided by the Equal Opportunity Commission.



'Regular recreational, sporting and community activities still attract high attendance rates for youth and serve as a safe, cost-effective facility for the community to enjoy.'



Covert Search Warrants

Requirement under *Terrorism (Extraordinary Powers) Act 2005*, s.30(1)

30(1)(a)	Details
Number of applications made	Nil
Number of applications refused	Nil
Number of applications granted	Nil
30(1)(b)	Details
Number of remote communication applications made	Nil
Number of applications refused	Nil
Number of applications granted	Nil
30(1)(c)	Details
Number of warrants executed	Nil
30(1)(d)	Details
Number of places entered	Nil
30(1)(e)	Details
Number of occasions on which things were seized	Nil
30(1)(f)	Details
Number of occasions when things were replaced	Nil
30(1)(g)	Details
Number of occasions a place was re-entered	Nil
30(1)(h)	Details
Number of occasions on which electronic equipment was operated	Nil
30(1)(i)	Details
Any other information requested by the Minister	Nil

Interest in or benefits from contracts Requirement under s.3(x) and (xi) of the Treasurer's Instruction (TI) 903

The WA Police currently operates a system that requires senior officers to declare confidentiality and interest in respect to any existing or proposed contracts. There are no known cases of any conflict of interest for the 2005-06 reporting period.

Pricing policy for services Requirement under Treasurer's Instruction (TI) 903: Report on Operations

The WA Police prices its services in accordance with the following Legislation and Government and Departmental instructions and policies:

- Section 53(b) of the *Financial Administration and Audit Act 1985*;

- Department of Treasury and Finance (DTF), Costing and Pricing Government Outputs;
- Police (Fees) Regulations 1981; and
- DTF annual instructions for preparation of the budget.

The pricing is reviewed annually and is based on full-cost recovery. All changes to the price of services requires the approval of the Minister for Police.

The pricing policy covers the following services:

- vehicle escorts;
- National Police Certificates;
- crash information;
- traffic records;
- events on roads;
- offence information; and
- other.

Police (Fees) Regulations 1981 allow the Commissioner of Police to discount fees where appropriate, which occurs in the case of National Police Certificates – Volunteer Checks.

Major Capital Works – Requirement under Treasurer’s Instruction (TI) 903: Report on Operations

Major Capital Works - where Project Estimated Total Cost (ETC) exceeds \$3.0 million

Project	Year	Budget	Revised	Variations	Variations	Reasons for Variations over 5% of original ETC, or greater than \$1 million in value.
		ETC (a)	ETC (b)			
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	
Completed Works						
<i>Police Facilities</i>						
Albany District Police Complex	2005-06	9,998	9,708	-290	2.9	
Laverton Police Station	2005-06	3,553	3,553	0	0.0	
Newman Police Station	2005-06	4,261	4,261	0	0.0	
Statewide Office and Cell Block Upgrade Program - Stage 3	2005-06	7,624	7,624	0	0.0	
<i>Equipment and Fleet Programs</i>						
Equipment Purchases and Replacement Program 2001-04	2005-06	9,000	9,000	0	0.0	
Non-Leased/Non-Standard Vehicle Replacement Program	2005-06	5,851	5,836	-15	0.3	
Works in Progress						
<i>Police Facilities</i>						
Canning Vale Police Station	2007-08	3,030	4,300	1,270	41.9	Protracted site selection/acquisition. Revised scope to cater for additional staff.
Carnarvon Police Station	2008-09	4,250	4,250	0	0.0	Cabinet consideration of a joint DotAG/DCS/WA Police funding submission to occur in 2006-07.
Dampier Peninsula Police Station (Gordon Inquiry)	2006-07	1,671	3,200	1,529	91.5	Funding correction and adverse tender result.
Derby Police Station	2008-09	7,600	8,500	900	11.8	Redefined scope of works. Procurement option to be finalised.
Ellenbrook Police Station	2006-07	3,570	3,080	-490	13.7	Favourable land acquisition and construction tender result.
Facility OSH Modifications	2006-07	10,676	10,676	0	0.0	
Harvey Police Station	2007-08	2,600	3,600	1,000	38.5	Cost escalation.
Kalumburu Police Station (Gordon Inquiry)	2006-07	3,268	3,609	341	10.4	Funding correction and adverse tender result.
Kimberley District Police Complex	2007-08	9,900	13,450	3,550	35.9	Cost escalation.
Leonora Police Station	2007-08	2,826	4,850	2,024	71.6	Redefined scope of works. Approved procurement option to minimise escalation.
Operations Support Facility Stage 2 Traffic Support	2008-09	14,430	17,340	2,910	20.2	Scope change.
Perth Watch House/Perth Police Centre/Crime Headquarters	2010-11	81,000	93,000	12,000	14.8	Redefined scope of works. Procurement option to be finalised.
Pilbara District Police Complex	2008-09	7,110	11,330	4,220	59.4	Redefined scope of works. Procurement option to be finalised.
Police Operations Support Facility	2006-07	40,786	42,000	1,214	3.0	Funding correction. Original cost estimate re-instated.
Stirling Police Station	Suspended	4,930	5,750	820	16.6	Inability to acquire site has contributed to cost escalation. Project now suspended.
Vincent Police Station	2008-09	5,110	5,110	0	0.0	
Wanneroo Police Station	2006-07	3,200	3,400	200	6.3	Site acquisition delay.
Police Station Upgrade Program	2007-08	4,000	4,000	0	0.0	
South Hedland Police Station	2008-09	8,360	8,360	0	0.0	
Warakurna Police Station (Gordon Inquiry)	2006-07	2,768	3,872	1,104	39.9	Funding correction and adverse tender result.
Warmun Police Station (Gordon Inquiry)	2006-07	2,673	3,381	708	26.5	Funding correction and adverse tender result.
<i>Information Technology Programs</i>						
CADCOM Planning Costs	2006-07	5,190	5,190	0	0.0	
Perth Metro Radio Network (CADCOM Stage 1C)	2007-08	59,354	59,354	0	0.0	
Delta Communications and Technology (DCAT)	2008-09	111,825	110,025	-1,800	1.6	Changed accounting treatment for Salaries Capitalised.
<i>Equipment and Fleet Programs</i>						
Aircraft Replacement Program	2006-07	10,000	10,000	0	0.0	
Counter-terrorism Equipment	2007-08	4,898	4,898	0	0.0	
Replacement Equipment Program	2008-09	14,000	13,705	-295	2.1	
New Works Approved after 2005-06 Budget (May 2005)						
<i>Police Facilities</i>						
Police Station Upgrade Program 2007-08 to 2009-10	2009-10	n/a	7,500	n/a	n/a	New Project
<i>Equipment and Fleet Programs</i>						
Counter-terrorism Increased Response Capability/North West Deployment	2008-09	n/a	14,230	n/a	n/a	New Project
Non-Leased Non-Standard Vehicles 2006-07 to 2009-10	2009-10	n/a	5,542	n/a	n/a	New Project
Schedule Equipment Replacement Program 2008-09 to 2009-10	2009-10	n/a	11,000	n/a	n/a	New Project

Notes:

(a) Budget ETC is the Estimated Total Cost (ETC) for the Project recorded at the Budget Statements for 2005-06.

(b) Revised ETC is either the Estimated Total Cost (ETC) at the Budget Statements for 2006-07, or the actual expenditure upon completion.

Statistical Appendix

Resource Profile (as at 30 June 2006)

	Personnel ^(a)		Expenditure ^{(b)(c)(d)}		
	Police Officers	Police Staff	Operating ^(e) \$'000	Capital ^{(f)(g)(h)(i)} \$'000	Total \$'000
North Metropolitan Region	970	88	105,116	12,860	117,976
South Metropolitan Region	1,055	103	98,934	11,872	110,806
Regional Western Australia	1,391	136	178,439	30,799	209,238
Specialist Crime	483	102	57,430	5,821	63,251
Traffic and Operations	504	352	99,056	9,380	108,436
Counter-Terrorism and State Protection	109	7	13,517	3,158	16,675
Corruption Prevention and Investigation	70	25	9,351	923	10,274
Metropolitan Regional Support	190	9	4,302	1,892	6,194
Other	31	17	54	0	54
Support Services					
Administration	20	44	6,792	402	7,194
Asset Management	0	38	14,214	305	14,519
Financial Management	0	40	7,757	247	8,004
Human Resources	21	125	15,667	936	16,603
Professional Development	7	9	1,333	113	1,446
- Academy	106	41	25,597	1,407	27,004
- Recruits/DEAT*	268	0	0	0	0
Corporate Programs and Development	44	238	42,048	1,998	44,046
Corporate and Community Development	33	45	8,128	481	8,609
Strategy and Performance	9	33	4,932	259	5,191
Wages staff	0	112	0	0	0
TOTALS	5,311	1,564	692,667	82,853	775,520
Crossing Guards employed by the WA Police	-	536			

* Direct Entry and Accelerated Training program

Notes:

- (a) Personnel figures are based on a headcount, which includes employees on leave without pay as at 30 June 2006 (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.
- (e) Total operating expenditure is the net cost of services. This is net of operating revenue.
- (f) Capital expenditure relating to the Operational Support Facility has been apportioned across all portfolios according to total Police Officer FTE numbers, excluding recruits.

(g) Capital expenditure relating to Information Technology projects such as DCAT and CADCOM has been apportioned across all portfolios according to total Police Officer and Police Staff FTE numbers, excluding recruits, wages and crossing guards.

(h) Corporate capital expenditure has been apportioned across all portfolios according to total Police Officer and Police Staff FTE numbers, excluding recruits, wages and crossing guards.

(i) Capital expenditure has been adjusted for items that have been expensed to and items capitalised from operating funding.

Sources:

WA Police, Resource Management Information System (RMIS).

WA Police, Finance Directorate.

Statistical Appendix

Human Resources Information

Authorised Strength ^(a)

As at 30 June	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Senior Police	8	7	8	11	11
Police Officers	4,798	4,813	4,873	4,948	5,066
Aboriginal Police Liaison Officers	114	124	134	144	106
Special Constables	1	1	na	na	na
Total Police Officers	4,921	4,945	5,015	5,103	5,183
Total Police Staff	1,045	1,042	1,063	1,276	1,312
TOTALS	5,966	5,987	6,078	6,379	6,495

Additional 350 Police Officers ^(b)

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

Police Officers	30 June 2005	30 June 2006	30 June 2007 (projected)	30 June 2008 (projected)	30 June 2009 (projected)	Variance between 30 June 05 & 30 June 06
Authorised Strength (Full-Time Equivalent)	4,948	5,028	5,118	5,208	5,298	80
Actual (FTE) includes leave without pay	4,969	5,061	5,183	5,260	5,341	92
Government 350 Program	-	80	90	90	90	-

Police Officers by rank ^(c)

As at 30 June	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Senior Executive	8	7	6	11	9
Commissioned Officers	140	137	145	161	173
Sergeants	991	991	1,021	1,021	1,081
Senior Constables	1,647	1,702	1,828	1,992	2,030
Constables	1,948	1,921	1,854	1,726	1,668
Recruits/DEAT* in Training	111	182	153	149	254
Aboriginal Police Liaison Officers	109	122	125	131	96
Special Constables	1	1	na	na	na
TOTALS	4,955	5,063	5,132	5,191	5,311

* Direct Entry and Accelerated Training program



Gender profile of Police Officers ^(c)

As at 30 June	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Senior Executive					
Male	8	7	6	10	8
Female	0	0	0	1	1
TOTALS	8	7	6	11	9
Police Officers					
Male	4,168	4,199	4,214	4,176	4,253
Female	669	734	787	873	953
TOTALS	4,837	4,933	5,001	5,049	5,206
Aboriginal Police Liaison Officers					
Male	83	89	89	92	64
Female	26	33	36	39	32
TOTALS	109	122	125	131	96
Special Constables					
Male	1	1	na	na	na
Female	0	0	na	na	na
TOTALS	1	1	na	na	na
Total Males	4,260	4,296	4,309	4,278	4,325
Total Females	695	767	823	913	986
TOTALS	4,955	5,063	5,132	5,191	5,311

Sick-leave (Police Officers) ^(d)

Financial Year	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Total number of sick days involved	34,610	43,089	44,288	51,033	54,380
Average number of days sick leave across the agency per FTE ^(e)	7.1	8.9	9.0	10.1	10.7
Estimated \$ cost in lost productivity	6,559,610	8,527,531	9,186,652	10,992,492	12,409,542

Profile of Police Staff by gender and classification ^(c)

Level	As at 30 June 2004			As at 30 June 2005			As at 30 June 2006		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Group 1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Level 9	3	0	3	5	0	5	7	0	7
Level 8	8	2	10	9	2	11	11	2	13
Level 7	15	3	18	16	6	22	19	8	27
Level 6/7	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Level 6	39	18	57	42	15	57	42	19	61
Level 5	39	24	63	41	34	75	43	41	84
Level 4	57	69	126	76	73	149	91	93	184
Level 3 (includes Band Officers)	44	46	90	41	61	102	76	66	142
Level 2/4	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	5	5
Level 2/3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Level 2	105	153	258	151	294	445	137	324	461
Level 1	198	397	595	183	311	494	175	289	464
Other	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
Wages	9	96	105	15	99	114	21	91	112
TOTALS	518	811	1,329	580	899	1,479	623	941	1,564
Crossing Guards employed by the WA Police			530			533			536

Sick-leave (Police Staff) ^{(d)(f)}

Financial Year	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Total number of sick days involved	9,884	11,143	11,737
Average number of days sick leave across the agency per FTE ^(e)	9.4	9.0	9.6
Estimated \$ cost in lost productivity	1,599,257	1,827,745	1,864,929

Notes:

(a) Statistics based on full-time equivalent (FTE) employees. Police Staff includes Public Servants and Wages employees, but does not include Crossing Guards.

(b) An additional 350 Police Officers are to be recruited over the 2nd term of the Government. The table shows the progress of the recruitment of these resources that 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) Statistics based on full-time equivalent (FTE) staff.

(e) The FTE figure used in this calculation is determined by averaging the twelve monthly FTE figures for each financial year.

(f) Does not include Crossing Guards.

na not applicable. As from 30 June 2004, no Special Constables were employed by WA Police.

Source: WA Police, Resource Management Information System (RMIS).



Statistical Appendix

Crime Information

Number of offences reported and cleared and clearance rate (a)(b)(c)(d)(e)(f)(g)(h)(i)(j)(k)(l)(m)

Offences against the person	Financial year	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Homicide ^(a)	Reported	84	81	108	107	87
	Cleared	78	70	106	131	86
	Clearance rate (%)	92.9	86.4	98.1	122.4	98.9
Sexual assault ^(a)	Reported	2,690	2,679	2,587	2,527	3,059
	Cleared	2,656	2,687	2,309	2,708	3,080
	Clearance rate (%)	98.7	100.3	89.3	107.2	100.7
Assault ^(a)	Reported	15,519	15,688	16,988	20,917	22,124
	Cleared	13,533	13,233	13,731	17,817	18,297
	Clearance rate (%)	87.2	84.4	80.8	85.2	82.7
Threatening behaviour	Reported	2,620	2,565	2,313	4,156	4,558
	Cleared	2,168	2,056	1,875	3,412	3,855
	Clearance rate (%)	82.7	80.2	81.1	82.1	84.6
Deprivation of liberty	Reported	315	355	357	470	396
	Cleared	250	264	294	402	349
	Clearance rate (%)	79.4	74.4	82.4	85.5	88.1
Aggravated robbery	Reported	861	1,012	1,301	1,186	1,085
	Cleared	426	496	553	637	582
	Clearance rate (%)	49.5	49.0	42.5	53.7	53.6
Non-aggravated robbery	Reported	1,069	1,164	825	644	588
	Cleared	469	510	375	338	285
	Clearance rate (%)	43.9	43.8	45.5	52.5	48.5
Total offences against the person	Reported	23,158	23,544	24,479	30,007	31,897
	Cleared	19,580	19,316	19,243	25,445	26,534
	Clearance rate (%)	84.5	82.0	78.6	84.8	83.2

Offences against property	Financial year	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Burglary (dwelling)	Reported	39,913	40,639	33,917	26,813	26,902
	Cleared	5,870	5,612	5,425	4,526	4,602
	Clearance rate (%)	14.7	13.8	16.0	16.9	17.1
Burglary (non-dwelling)	Reported	21,269	20,138	17,807	13,973	13,008
	Cleared	3,163	2,859	2,844	2,533	2,475
	Clearance rate (%)	14.9	14.2	16.0	18.1	19.0
Steal motor vehicle ^(a)	Reported	12,701	11,101	9,281	7,468	7,288
	Cleared	3,120	2,774	2,470	2,194	2,246
	Clearance rate (%)	24.6	25.0	26.6	29.4	30.8
Theft	Reported	95,361	96,514	86,653	77,524	80,862
	Cleared	19,599	19,023	16,600	15,556	14,680
	Clearance rate (%)	20.6	19.7	19.2	20.1	18.2
Receiving/illegal use	Reported	639	570	831	1,014	1,171
	Cleared	682	549	840	1,098	1,231
	Clearance rate (%)	106.7	96.3	101.1	108.3	105.1
Fraud	Reported	7,723	7,008	5,774	6,949	9,263
	Cleared	6,569	6,078	4,940	5,434	8,153
	Clearance rate (%)	85.1	86.7	85.6	78.2	88.0
Arson	Reported	1,279	1,181	1,111	1,083	1,245
	Cleared	333	359	269	327	381
	Clearance rate (%)	26.0	30.4	24.2	30.2	30.6
Graffiti	Reported	14,024	9,416	10,436	9,413	9,061
	Cleared	1,248	544	717	835	885
	Clearance rate (%)	8.9	5.8	6.9	8.9	9.8
Property damage	Reported	36,645	39,906	38,899	38,024	42,315
	Cleared	8,020	7,831	7,840	8,417	8,995
	Clearance rate (%)	21.9	19.6	20.2	22.1	21.3
Total offences against property ^(a)	Reported	229,554	226,473	204,709	182,261	191,115
	Cleared	48,604	45,629	41,945	40,920	43,648
	Clearance rate (%)	21.2	20.1	20.5	22.5	22.8

Number of offences reported and cleared and clearance rate ^{(a)(b)(c)(d)(e)(f)(g)(h)(i)(j)(k)(l)(m)}

Other selected offences	Financial year	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Breach of restraint	Reported	2,916	2,918	3,110	4,397	5,643
	Cleared	2,798	2,718	2,757	4,076	5,224
	Clearance rate (%)	96.0	93.1	88.6	92.7	92.6
Drugs (trafficking) ⁽ⁿ⁾	Reported	1,871	1,842	2,190	2,436	2,675
	Cleared	1,731	1,693	1,923	2,263	2,733
	Clearance rate (%)	92.5	91.9	87.8	92.9	102.2
Drugs (possession) ^(o)	Reported	13,572	12,463	11,129	12,286	13,983
	Cleared	12,119	11,159	9,876	11,661	12,719
	Clearance rate (%)	89.3	89.5	88.7	94.9	91.0
Total other selected offences	Reported	18,359	17,223	16,429	19,119	22,301
	Cleared	16,648	15,570	14,556	18,000	20,676
	Clearance rate (%)	90.7	90.4	88.6	94.1	92.7
TOTAL SELECTED OFFENCES	Reported	271,071	267,240	245,617	231,387	245,313
	Cleared	84,832	80,515	75,744	84,365	90,858
	Clearance rate (%)	31.3	30.1	30.8	36.5	37.0

Notes:

(a) The statistics are preliminary and subject to revision.

(b) The number of reported offences is not within the direct control of the police.

(c) This appendix contains statistical information on selected offences reported to or becoming known to police, and resulting in the submission of an offence/incident report in either the Offence Information System (OIS) or FrontLine Incident Management System (IMS). Excludes offences against public order, such as disorderly conduct and offences against the *Firearms Act 1973*, *Liquor Licensing Act 1988* and a number of other offences against the statute laws of this State and the Commonwealth.

(d) 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.

(e) Proactive policing strategies undertaken by the police to encourage the reporting of certain offences, such as domestic violence and sexual assault, and the proactive targeting by the police of certain offences will increase the number of 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) From late 2002, a number of factors have affected victim reporting and police recording of offences. For example:

- Coding and recording issues associated with the offence category of 'sexual assault' have had an impact on the number of offences recorded.
- The introduction of the IMS has enabled improved recording of 'aggravated robbery' offences, for example, the inclusion of circumstances of aggravation not previously able to be recorded. These circumstances, which are reflected in statute, now include armed robbery, robbery in company and robbery committed against persons aged 60 and over.

- Recording issues and reporting practices by some Government agencies, local government authorities and private enterprise associated with certain offence categories such as 'fraud' and 'graffiti' impact on the number of offences recorded.

- Definitional coding and processing changes associated with the introduction of the IMS have had an impact on some data.

Accordingly, caution should be exercised when interpreting and using offence statistics from late 2002 and later data, especially with comparing those statistics with earlier periods. For example, any variation may not necessarily reflect an actual increase or decrease in the incidence of an offence type (or in total offence numbers), but rather variations resulting from reporting and recording changes. The clearance of offences is similarly impacted upon.

(g) The number of reported 'offences against the person' has increased due to a significant increase in the number of 'assault', 'sexual assault' and 'threatening behaviour' offences recorded. These increases do not reflect an actual increase in crime trends, but are due to the following reporting and recording factors:

- The sustained increase in 'assault' offences when comparing 2004-05 and 2005-06 to prior years is attributable to improved recording capabilities of the FrontLine Incident Management System (IMS) in relation to domestic assaults and enhancements to family and domestic violence legislation and ongoing Government and police strategies to encourage the reporting of offences.

- The increase in 'sexual assault' offences is attributed to increased quality of investigations which is leading to additional offences being recorded following the completion of the investigation, and increased encouragement of the reporting of 'sexual assault' offences, especially in regional communities. The increase in reported 'sexual assault' offences is also attributed to an enhancement to the IMS in February 2005 that enables multiple offences of the same type on the same incident report to be recorded more easily for reporting purposes.





- ‘Threatening behaviour’ offences have increased due to improvements to the IMS in 2004-05 that now enable the recording of all ‘threatening behaviour’ offences in the Police Act and the Criminal Code.
- (h) The increase in the number of ‘fraud’ offences in 2004-05 and 2005-06 is due to an enhancement to the IMS in February 2005 that enables multiple offences of the same type on the same incident report to be more easily recorded for reporting purposes.
- (i) The increase in the number of ‘breach of restraint’ offences in 2004-05 and 2005-06 may reflect enhancements to family and domestic violence legislation in December 2004 that included provision for police-initiated Violence Restraining Orders and ongoing Government and police strategies relating to an increased focus on reporting these types of offences.
- (j) The increase in the number of ‘receiving/illegal use’ offences reflects increased police detection of these offences due to police initiatives such as the burglary reduction strategy rather than an increase in the incidence of this type of offence.
- (k) An offence is cleared (clearance) where an offender(s) is apprehended or processed (such as by arrest, summons, Juvenile Justice Team referral, juvenile caution, drug caution or infringement) or where, for some substantial reason, police investigations cannot be continued. These reasons include: the offender has died; the offender is in another jurisdiction and extradition is not desired or available; insufficient evidence exists to proceed against a suspect; 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; withdrawn complaint; civil action recommended.
- (l) 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.
- (m) 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.
- (n) ‘Homicide’ includes: murder, attempted murder and manslaughter. Due to recording issues associated with ‘driving causing death’ offences, all ‘driving causing death’ offences are incorporated within the offence category of ‘manslaughter’ and therefore under the offence category of ‘homicide’.
- (o) ‘Sexual assault’ includes: aggravated sexual assault and non-aggravated sexual assault.
- (p) ‘Assault’ includes: aggravated assault and non-aggravated assault.
- (q) ‘Steal motor vehicle’ includes the theft of any motorised vehicle (or connected non-motorised 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.
- (r) The number of offences reported, cleared and the clearance rate for ‘total offences against property’ do not match the figures shown in Key Performance Indicator 4.2 due to the inclusion of ‘fraud’, ‘graffiti’ and ‘receiving/illegal use’ offences in this appendix.
- (s) The unlawful sale, supply, cultivation or manufacture of a prohibited drug or plant.
- (t) The unlawful possession or use of a prohibited drug or plant, or the unlawful possession of a smoking implement.

Source: WA Police, Office Information System (OIS) and FrontLine Incident Management System (IMS).



Statistical Appendix

Road Safety Information

Crashes and Casualties

Calendar year ^(a)	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 ^(p)
Number of crashes ^(b)	37,526 ^(r)	36,368 ^(r)	36,011 ^(r)	37,910 ^(r)	39,005
Number of fatal crashes ^(c)	151	159	154	163	149
Number of fatalities ^(d)	165	179	179	179	162
Number of casualties ^(e)	11,885	10,710	10,277 ^(r)	10,510 ^(r)	10,243
Casualties per 100,000 population	625.1	556.5	527.0	531.3 ^(r)	509.6
Casualties per 100,000 licensed drivers	933.4	828.5	778.1 ^(r)	783.7 ^(r)	752.8
Casualties per 100,000 registered motor vehicles ^(f)	840.6	742.5	696.4 ^(r)	690.8 ^(r)	667.8
Estimated Resident Population as at 30 June	1,901,159	1,924,553	1,949,948	1,978,079 ^(r)	2,010,113
Licensed drivers as at 30 June	1,273,275	1,292,751	1,320,777	1,341,116	1,360,598
Registered motor vehicles as at 30 June ^(f)	1,413,848	1,442,339	1,475,772	1,521,319	1,533,782

Number of road fatalities by road-user

Calendar year ^(a)	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 ^(p)
Motor vehicle driver	71 ^(r)	77 ^(r)	84 ^(r)	85	86
Motor vehicle passenger	41 ^(r)	47 ^(r)	53 ^(r)	44 ^(r)	36
Motorcyclist (incl. pillion passengers)	28	24 ^(r)	23 ^(r)	22 ^(r)	20
Bicyclists, pedestrians and other ^(g)	25	31	19 ^(r)	28	20
Totals	165	179	179	179	162

Drink-driving and speeding behaviour and enforcement

Financial year	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06 ^(p)
Drink-driving					
Number of preliminary breath tests ^(h)	975,031	1,003,707	1,079,613	908,042 ^(r)	975,786
Number of drivers who were found to exceed the lawful alcohol limit	13,139	14,332	14,154	13,723 ^(r)	15,082
Percentage of drivers tested who were found to exceed the lawful alcohol limit (%)	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.5
Speeding (Speed Cameras Only)					
Number of vehicles monitored for speeding by speed cameras	19,178,152	20,766,824	19,976,150	19,686,795 ^(r)	16,867,207
Number of vehicles monitored that were found to exceed the lawful speed limit ⁽ⁱ⁾	3,694,805	3,186,563	3,215,650	3,606,581 ^(r)	3,299,746
Percentage of vehicles monitored that were found to exceed the lawful speed limit ⁽ⁱ⁾ (%)	19.3	15.3	16.1	18.3	19.6





Notes:

- (a) 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.
- (b) 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.
- (c) 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.
- (d) A 'fatality' is a person who dies within 30 days of a road crash from injuries sustained in that road crash.
- (e) 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.
- (f) Registered motor vehicles as at 30 June of each year excluding caravans, trailers and plant and equipment.
- (g) 'Other road-users' include skateboarders, rollerbladers/skaters, persons in non-powered wheelchairs and horse-riders.

- (h) 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.
- (i) The lawful speed limit is defined as the posted speed limit shown on road signage.
- (p) Preliminary. Fatal crash and fatality statistics are preliminary pending the completion of all coronial inquiries.
- (r) Revised figure from that shown in the previous Annual Report due to updated data sources.

Sources:

WA Police, Traffic Enforcement and Crash Executive Information System (TEACEIS). Data extracted on 10 July 2006.

Main Roads Western Australia, crash and casualty data for 2001 to 2005 extracted in July 2006.

Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australian Demographic Statistics, December Quarter 2005 (ABS Cat. No. 3101.0).

Department for Planning and Infrastructure, licensed motor vehicle drivers data and vehicle registration data as at 30 June 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005 extracted in July 2006.

Strategic Traffic Enforcement Program

The Office of Road Safety funds the ongoing Strategic Traffic Enforcement Program (STEP) of traffic law enforcement activity in addition to that normally conducted by the WA Police. The focus of this program is to reduce the number of crashes by targeting specific road-user behaviour and road safety problems. STEP contributes to an improvement in road-user behaviour and addresses local road safety problems through specific targeted enforcement campaigns. The following table provides statistics on STEP enforcement activity.

Strategic Traffic Enforcement Program activity ^{(a)(b)}

	2004-05 ^(r)	2005-06
Traffic patrol hours	8,367	12,449
Number of vehicles stopped	58,629	79,832
Speed camera – vehicles monitored for speeding	0	43,615
Speed camera – vehicles over the speed limit	0	8,906
Non-camera speed contacts – briefs, infringements and cautions (BIC)	18,320	21,455
Drivers tested for drink-driving	44,639	60,883
Drivers charged for drink-driving offences	251	595
Seatbelt contacts (BIC)	766	1,084
Other traffic contacts (BIC)	9,643	13,585
Vehicle work orders	584	635

Notes:

- (a) STEP enforcement contacts for a period (e.g. financial year) comprises all campaign enforcement contacts recorded during that period. Due to the length of campaigns, enforcement contacts recorded for a period may also include contacts for a campaign that began in a prior period.

- (b) STEP activity statistics also include enforcement contacts arising from Random Road Watch program activities that are designed to improve the effectiveness of enforcement by increasing the unpredictability of detection.
- (r) Revised figures from those shown in the previous Annual Report due to updated data sources.

Source: WA Police, State Traffic Coordination and Enforcement.

Statistical Appendix

Corruption Prevention and Investigation Information

Inquiries ^(a)

			2004-05 ^(r)	2005-06	
Public Complaints	Serious Misconduct	Assault	75	52	
		Conduct	1	4	
		Corruption	14	11	
		Domestic Violence	3	10	
		Drugs	5	5	
		Equal Opportunity	1	0	
		Information Security	28	29	
		Professionalism	0	1	
		Stealing	13	8	
		Use of Force	0	1	
	Total	140	121		
	Reviewable Police Action	Assault	0	1	
		Conduct	44	44	
		Neglect	38	30	
		Professionalism	623	444	
		Use of Force	95	69	
	Total	800	588		
	Desktop Resolution ^(b)	Assault	0	2	
		Conduct	0	1	
		Information Security	1	2	
Neglect		0	1		
Professionalism		38	117		
Stealing		0	1		
Use of Force		1	0		
Total	40	124			
Non-Reportable ^(c)	Computers	0	1		
	Professionalism	0	10		
	Total	0	11		
TOTAL PUBLIC COMPLAINTS			980	844	
Commissioner of Police ^(d)	Serious Misconduct	Assault	15	3	
		Conduct	1	3	
		Corruption	41	20	
		Domestic Violence	9	7	
		Drugs	8	6	
		Equal Opportunity	3	0	
		Information Security	36	21	
		Stealing	16	10	
		Total	129	70	
		Reviewable Police Action	Computers	2	2
	Conduct		51	33	
	Equipment		0	2	
	Escape Custody		10	1	
	Neglect		12	11	
	Professionalism		2	7	
	Use of Force		7	0	
	Total		84	56	
	Non-Reportable ^(c)	Computer Misuse	6	6	
		Computers	0	1	
		Drive ^(e)	4	5	
Equipment Loss		40	27		
Neglect		0	1		
Performance Management		1	0		
Total		51	40		
TOTAL COMMISSIONER OF POLICE			264	166	
Other	Reviewable Police Action	BAMR ^(f)			
		FIREARMS	Missing	5	4
			Discharge	7	5
			Draw	5	4
			Loss	2	0
	Total	19	13		
	Non-Reportable ^(c)	CRASHES	Police	60	27
			Urgent Duty Driving	55	22
		DEATHS AND INJURIES	Deaths	17	12
			Injuries	77	74
Total		209	135		
TOTAL OTHER			228	148	
GRAND TOTAL			1,472	1,158	



Local Complaint Resolution (LCR) Matters ^(a)

Inquiries can be resolved in two ways – Local Complaint Resolution (LCR) and Full Inquiry. LCR is a process of resolving complaints and issues by reconciliation. This method is now encouraged for many issues that formerly were subject of full inquiry processes, for faster complaint handling and more efficient use of resources. The table below outlines both matters that were historically resolved using LCR (sub-heading ‘professionalism’), as well as matters that historically would have been resolved with a full inquiry but are now resolved through LCR (sub-heading ‘Additional Categories resolved by LCR’).

Local Complaint Resolution (LCR) Matters	2004-05 ^(c)	2005-06
Public Complaints		
Professionalism	660	572
Additional Categories resolved by LCR	78	20
Total	738	592
Commissioner of Police ^(c)		
Professionalism	2	7
Additional Categories resolved by LCR	8	1
Total	10	8
TOTAL LCRs	748	600

Outcome of Allegations ^{(g)(h)}

	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05 ⁽ⁱ⁾	2005-06
Public Complaints					
Conciliated	6	3	7	11	0
Not conciliated	1	1	4	1	2
Sustained	174	155	212	338	223
Not sustained	631	726	644	1,751	1,304
Unfounded	15	16	19	78	50
Withdrawn	21	9	8	70	14
No action required	0	2	0	0	0
Complainant unavailable	14	4	1	11	3
Exonerated	1	22	25	52	18
Declined to disclose	0	0	1	0	0
Not finalised	425	605	865	30	279
Total Public Complaints	1,288	1,543	1,786	2,342	1,893
Commissioner of Police ^(d)					
Conciliated	0	0	0	0	0
Not conciliated	0	0	0	0	0
Sustained	107	90	131	626	217
Not sustained	88	70	38	579	101
Unfounded	0	2	11	63	4
Withdrawn	0	0	0	3	0
No action required	0	1	0	0	0
Complainant unavailable	0	0	0	0	0
Exonerated	2	2	4	23	9
Declined to disclose	0	0	1	0	0
Not finalised	149	162	124	109	94
Total Commissioner of Police	346	327	309	1,403	425
Total Outcome of Allegations	1,634	1,870	2,095	3,745	2,318

Action resulting from Inquiries (Number of officers shown in brackets)

	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05 ^(r)	2005-06
Statutory charges	46 (19)	18 (14)	92 (19)	61 (23)	61 ⁽ⁱ⁾ (24) ^(j)
Discipline charges	108 (70)	45 (35)	37 (27)	70 (37)	25 ^(k) (23) ^(l)
Unfavourable reports	(87)	75 (70)	49 (46)	75 (63)	193 (181)
Dismissals	(0)	(0)	(6)	(28)	(17)
Resignation	(7)	(4)	(4)	(22)	(24)
Nomination for Loss of Confidence	na	(36)	(25)	(26)	(20)
Notice of Intention to Remove	(3)	(7)	(11)	(28)	(26)
Reprimand (<i>Public Sector Management Act</i>)	(0)	2 (2)	3 (1)	0	0
Notice of Breach of COPS ^(m) Manual (Email use)	68 (67)	14 (14)	22 (22)	0	0
Commendations	0	0	0	(7)	0

Notes:

(a) From 1 July 2004 categories changed to align with the *Corruption and Crime Commission Act 2003*. Therefore, historical data cannot be included in this table.

(b) Desktop Resolution complaints are resolved using an informal resolution process via telephone contact with the complainant. Issues that can be resolved via Desktop Resolution are of a level lower than those addressed by the formal Local Complaint Resolution process, and may not require liaison with subject officers or their Officers-in-Charge in order to resolve the complaint. Previously, complaints of this type would have been recorded within Reviewable Police Action. Complaints dealt with by Desktop Resolution have been recorded separately since 1 January 2005. This contributes significantly to the apparent reduction in Reviewable Police Action complaints between 2004-05 and 2005-06.

(c) Not required to be reported to the Corruption and Crime Commission.

(d) Inquiries initiated from internally sourced information.

(e) This category includes breaches of policy and minor traffic infringements.

(f) Business Area Management Review.

(g) All 'Other' inquiries listed in the Inquiries table are incorporated into the 'Commissioner of Police' category of this table.

(h) Total Outcomes of 'Public Complaints' and 'Commissioner of Police' in this table do not equal the total 'Public Complaints' and 'Commissioner of Police' in the Inquiries table because inquiries may contain more than one allegation. Inquiries may also involve more than one subject officer, and each may have multiple allegations. Once inquiries are completed, outcomes are recorded for every allegation.

(i) Thirty-seven charges arising from an inquiry commenced prior to July 2005.

(j) Thirteen officers charged arising from an inquiry commenced prior to July 2005.

(k) Twenty-five charges arising from inquiries commenced prior to July 2005.

(l) Twenty-three officers charged arising from inquiries commenced prior to July 2005.

(m) Commissioner's Orders and Procedures.

(r) Revised statistics from those shown in the previous Annual Report. The statistics are subject to change when: (i) the initial categorization of the complaint changes following investigation; (ii) inquiries relevant to the counting period are reported to and recorded in the Police Complaints Administration Centre Information System after the closure date for financial year reporting; (iii) inquiries commenced but not finalised in the counting period uncover information which causes the category to change. Revised figures for the 2004-05 reporting period also include matters emanating from the Kennedy Royal Commission previously not reported on.

Source: WA Police, Police Complaints Administration Centre Information System.





Certification of Performance Indicators for the Year Ended 30 June 2006

I hereby certify that the Performance Indicators are based on proper records, are relevant and appropriate for assisting users to assess the Police Service's performance, and fairly represent the performance of the Police Service for the financial year ended 30 June 2006.

Karl J O'Callaghan APM

Commissioner of Police

26 September 2006

Key Performance Indicators and Financial Statements



INDEPENDENT AUDIT OPINION

To the Parliament of Western Australia

POLICE SERVICE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2006

Audit Opinion

In my opinion,

- (i) the financial statements are based on proper accounts and present fairly the financial position of the Police Service at 30 June 2006 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year ended on that date. They are in accordance with applicable Accounting Standards and other mandatory professional reporting requirements in Australia and the Treasurer's Instructions;
- (ii) 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
- (iii) 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 30 June 2006.

Scope

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

The financial statements consist of the Income Statement, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity, Cash Flow Statement, Schedule of Expenses and Revenues by Service, Summary of Consolidated Fund Appropriations and Income Estimates, and the Notes to the Financial Statements.

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

Summary of my Role

As required by the Act, I have independently audited the accounts, financial statements and performance indicators to express an opinion on the financial statements, controls and performance indicators. This was done by testing selected samples of the evidence. Further information on my audit approach is provided in my audit practice statement. Refer "<http://www.audit.wa.gov.au/pubs/Audit-Practice-Statement.pdf>".

An audit does not guarantee that every amount and disclosure in the financial statements and performance indicators 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 and performance indicators.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'John Doyle'.

JOHN DOYLE
ACTING AUDITOR GENERAL
4 September 2006



Key Performance Indicators Introduction

Under the provisions of the *Financial Administration and Audit Act 1985* and Treasurer's Instruction 904, agencies are required to disclose in their annual report key effectiveness and efficiency indicators that provide information on the extent to which agency level government desired outcomes have been achieved, or contributed to, through the delivery of services and the allocation of resources.

In 2004-05, the Police Service adopted a new Outcome Based Management (OBM) framework to facilitate, monitor and evaluate the best use of resources for policing. Continual evaluation of its performance measures ensures it provides performance information to assist in management decision-making as well as meeting accountability and disclosure requirements.

Through this framework, the Police Service uses key effectiveness and efficiency indicators showing how services contributed to the achievement of outcomes and explaining how key performance indicators show this relationship.

Outcome Framework

The policing priorities are structured around three primary outcomes: Lawful behaviour and community safety; Offenders apprehended and dealt with in accordance with the law; and Lawful road-user behaviour. These primary outcomes contribute towards Goal 1 (People and Communities) in Better Planning: Better Services – State Strategic Planning Framework “To enhance the quality of life and wellbeing of all people throughout Western Australia”.

There are five services that relate to the three outcomes and these describe the policing services provided to the community. As part of continuous improvement, the services were reviewed to better reflect the Police Service's strategic focus and achievement of primary outcomes. As a result of this review, seven services instead of five will be reported against in 2006-07. In this revised structure, Service 1: Services to maintain lawful behaviour and prevent crime will be replaced by the following three new services:

- Service 1: Intelligence and protective services.
- Service 2: Crime prevention and public order.
- Service 3: Community support (non-offence incidents).

Government Goal(s)	What we sought to achieve (Outcomes)	The services we provided in 2005-06
Goal 1 (People and Communities) To enhance the quality of life and wellbeing of all people throughout Western Australia	Lawful behaviour and community safety	Service 1: Services to maintain lawful behaviour and prevent crime Service 2: Emergency management and coordination
	Offenders apprehended and dealt with in accordance with the law	Service 3: Response to and investigation of offences Service 4: Services to the judicial process
	Lawful road-user behaviour	Service 5: Traffic law enforcement and management

Performance Framework

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

The three outcomes of the Police Service are assessed through seven key effectiveness indicators. As there are not necessarily clear-cut boundaries between each outcome, which can overlap, some of these KPIs are relevant to more than one outcome. For example, KPI 1 – Community satisfaction with police services is the main performance indicator for Outcome 1 – Lawful behaviour and community safety,

but is also a secondary KPI for Outcomes 2 and 3. The following table shows the KPIs for each of the outcomes. For reporting purposes, each outcome has at least one KPI that has been highlighted in bold, with secondary KPIs shown in italics.

Key Effectiveness Indicators

Outcome 1: Lawful behaviour and community safety		Outcome 2: Offenders apprehended and dealt with in accordance with the law		Outcome 3: Lawful road-user behaviour	
KPI 1	Community satisfaction with police services	KPI 1	<i>Community satisfaction with police services</i>	KPI 1	<i>Community satisfaction with police services</i>
KPI 2	Community perception of level of crime	KPI 2	<i>Community perception of level of crime</i>		
KPI 3	Emergency management preparedness				
KPI 4	<i>Selected offences cleared</i>	KPI 4	Selected offences cleared		
KPI 5	<i>Support to judicial processes resulting in successful prosecutions</i>	KPI 5	Support to judicial processes resulting in successful prosecutions		
KPI 6	<i>Road-user behaviour</i>			KPI 6	Road-user behaviour
KPI 7	<i>Community perception of road behaviour</i>			KPI 7	Community perception of road behaviour

Each effectiveness indicator contains a statement about whether this agency achieved the 2005-06 target set in the 2005-06 Budget Statements. In addition, a long-term target has been set for each indicator that is to be achieved over a period of several years. These long-term targets are shown in bold italics under their respective KPI. A number of factors impact on our progress towards achieving these targets such as: media representation, legislative changes and the implementation of new processes and systems within the agency.

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

Key Efficiency Indicators

Service 1: Services to maintain lawful behaviour and prevent crime	Service 2: Emergency management and coordination	Service 3: Response to and investigation of offences	Service 4: Services to the judicial process	Service 5: Traffic law enforcement and management
Cost				
Cost of service (\$)	Cost of service (\$)	Cost of service (\$)	Cost of service (\$)	Cost of service (\$)
Average cost (\$) per hour for providing service(s)	Average cost (\$) per hour for providing service(s)	Average cost (\$) per hour for providing service(s) Average cost (\$) per response/ investigation	Average cost (\$) per hour for providing service(s) Average cost (\$) per guilty plea Average cost (\$) per non-guilty plea	Average cost (\$) per hour for providing service(s)
Timeliness				
General calls for police assistance (not including '000' calls) answered within 20 seconds		Emergency calls (000) for police assistance answered within 20 seconds Average time taken to respond to urgent calls for police assistance in the metropolitan area from call received (entered) to arrival at scene for Priority 1-2 and 3 calls		



Effectiveness Indicators

Outcome 1: Lawful behaviour and community safety

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

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

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



Key Performance Indicator 1 – Community satisfaction with police services

Indicator 1.1: The 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.

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

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

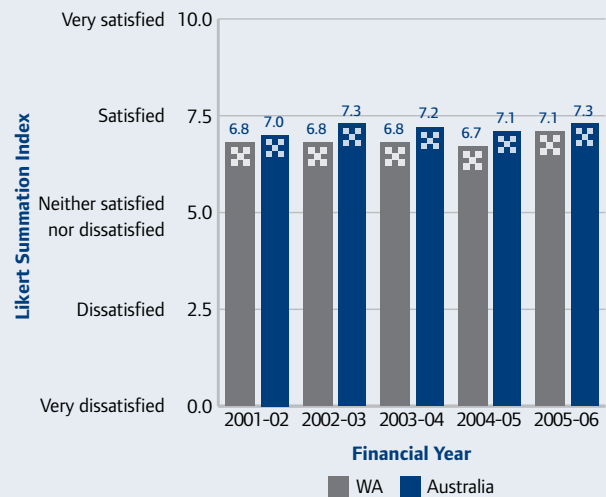
- A Likert Summation Index – a scaling technique that is widely used across the social sciences to effectively measure shifts in attitudes and opinions. For more information about the index, please refer to the notes accompanying the indicators.
- A response frequency basis – expressed as the proportion (percentage) of responses by category, for example, the proportion of the community who were 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' with police services.

It is important to note that a number of issues impact on the community's level of satisfaction with police services, including the extent of crime reporting in the media, personal experiences or indirect contacts with police. Consequently, community satisfaction can alter over time.

Indicator 1.1: The community's level of satisfaction with services provided by police, 2001-02 to 2005-06 ^{(a)(b)(c)}

Analysis

- In 2005-06, the level of satisfaction with police services in WA of 7.1 was the highest level achieved since 2001-02. However, the WA level of satisfaction was lower than the national level of satisfaction which increased from 7.1 in 2004-05 to 7.3 in 2005-06.
- The Police Service achieved the 2005-06 target of equal to or greater than 6.6 (see 2005-06 Budget Statements), and exceeded the long-term target of returning to the level of satisfaction achieved in WA during 2001-02 (pre-Royal Commission) by 2005-06. As a consequence of this achievement, the long-term target will be reassessed for the 2006-07 Annual Report.
- In 2005-06, the proportion of the WA community that were 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' with services provided by the police was 73.8 per cent. The equivalent figure nationally was 74.6 per cent.



Indicator 1.2: The community's level of satisfaction with services received during their most recent contact with police, 2001-02 to 2005-06 ^{(a)(b)(c)}

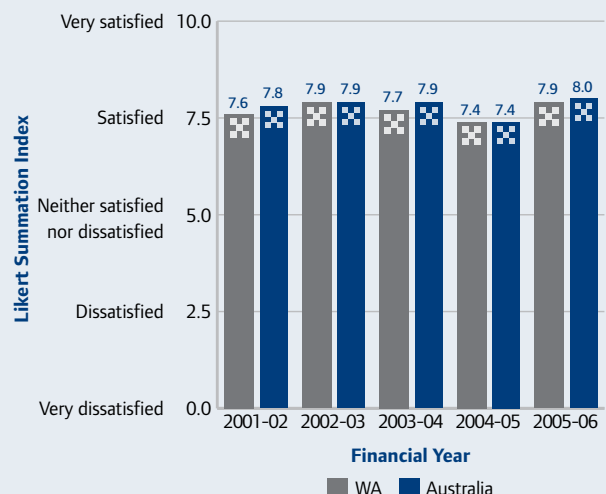
Analysis

The WA community's level of satisfaction with the services received during their most recent contact with police in 2005-06 was 7.9. This result was not significantly different to the national level of satisfaction (8.0). Both the WA and national results for 2005-06 were significantly higher than 2004-05.

The Police Service achieved the 2005-06 target of equal to or greater than 7.6 (see 2005-06 Budget Statements). The Police Service also met its long-term target of "achieving a level of satisfaction that more closely aligns with the 2001-02 national level by 2005-06." Though higher than the 2001-02 national level of 7.8, the WA community's level of satisfaction of 7.9 for 2005-06 was not significantly different. As a consequence of this achievement, the long-term target will be reassessed for the 2006-07 Annual Report.

In 2005-06:

- The proportion of the WA community that were 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' with the services received during their most recent contact with police, within the last twelve months, was 81.3 per cent. The equivalent figure nationally was 82.6 per cent.
- 60.2 per cent of the WA community had contact with police in the last twelve months.
- The most common reason for the most recent contact with police was to conduct a random breath test (29.5 per cent) followed by the reporting of a crime (12.9 per cent), and recording a traffic violation (7.2 per cent).





Notes on Key Performance Indicator 1:

- (a) Data are based on an ongoing survey of people aged 15 years and over. The survey is coordinated by the Australasian Centre for Policing Research and commenced in July 2001. Nationally, about 22,000 people are surveyed over a twelve-month period with about 1,800 being in WA. Although persons aged 15–17 were not surveyed in 2001–02, the inclusion of this age group in 2002–03 made no significant difference to the key survey results.
- (b) With all sample surveys there are errors that occur by chance because the data were obtained from a sample, rather than the entire population. The relative standard error (RSE) is a measure of the error (relative to the size of the estimate) likely to have occurred due to sampling. Generally, only estimates with an RSE of 25 per cent or less are considered reliable for most purposes. Estimates with an RSE of between 25 per cent and 50 per cent should be used with caution while estimates with an RSE greater than 50 per cent should not be used. The RSE associated with each of the sample estimates used in compiling the charts for Indicators 1.1 to 1.2 is lower than 1.4 per cent.
- (c) This indicator uses as a unit of measurement the Likert Summation Index. This is a method for aggregating responses to obtain one measure of the overall (or 'average') level of attitude/opinion.

This method converts the data collected using a Likert scale into an interval scale, and then derives a measure of centrality.

The Likert scale is converted into an interval scale by assigning equal-distant 'scores' to each category in the scale. For example, where the indicator relates to satisfaction with police services, the five response categories 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 coordinated by the Australasian Centre for Policing Research (unpublished data).



Key Performance Indicator 2 – Community perception of level of crime

Indicator 2.1: Extent to which the community thought physical assault in a public place was a problem in their own neighbourhood

Target: To lower or maintain the perception that physical assault in a public place is a problem.

Indicator 2.2: Extent to which the community thought housebreaking was a problem in their own neighbourhood

Target: To lower or maintain the perception that housebreaking is a problem.

Indicator 2.3: Extent to which the community thought motor vehicle theft was a problem in their own neighbourhood

Target: To lower or maintain the perception that motor vehicle theft is a problem.

Indicator 2.4: Extent to which the community thought illegal drugs were a problem in their own neighbourhood

Target: To lower or maintain the perception that illegal drugs are a problem.

Indicator 2.5: Extent to which the community thought louts or gangs were a problem in their own neighbourhood

Target: To lower or maintain the perception that louts or gangs are a problem.

Indicator 2.6: Extent to which the community thought drunken and disorderly behaviour was a problem in their own neighbourhood

Target: To lower or maintain the perception that drunken and disorderly behaviour is a problem.

Indicator 2.7: Extent to which the community thought speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving was a problem in their own neighbourhood

Target: To lower or maintain the perception that speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving is a problem.

Community perception of the level of crime is an indicator of the extent to which the Police Service influences lawful behaviour, safety, security and public order. A national survey coordinated by the Australasian Centre for Policing Research measures the extent to which the community thought that a range of issues were a problem in their own neighbourhood. These include: physical assault in a public place, housebreaking, motor vehicle theft, illegal drugs, louts or gangs, drunken and disorderly behaviour, and speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving. The police can influence factors that affect the perceived level of these crimes including preventing and reducing the actual incidence of offences. Media coverage of crime and personal experiences also significantly impact on community perceptions. The same survey found that for the WA community, personal views on the level of crime were influenced mainly by television (50 per cent) whereas 24 per cent were influenced by state, national and local newspapers and 11 per cent by personal experience. Consequently, the perceived level of crime can alter over time.

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

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

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 the community who thought housebreaking was a 'major problem' or 'somewhat of a problem' in their own neighbourhood.

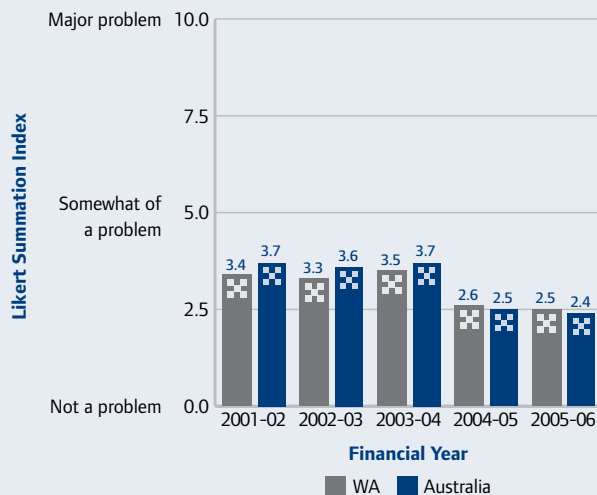
Indicators 2.1 to 2.7 illustrate the WA community's perception of the level of crime in their neighbourhood over time and in comparison with Australia. This provides a relevant primary indicator of how effectively the Police Service is achieving Outcome 1 – Lawful behaviour and community safety, and a secondary indicator of Outcome 2.



Indicator 2.1: Extent to which the community thought physical assault in a public place was a problem in their own neighbourhood, 2001-02 to 2005-06 (a)(b)(c)(d)

Analysis

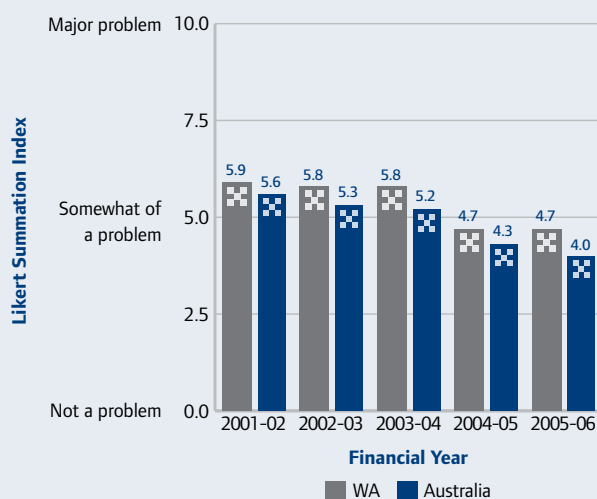
- In 2005-06, the extent to which the WA community thought physical assault in a public place was a problem in their own neighbourhood (2.5) was not significantly different compared with 2004-05 or the national result. The national result of 2.4 for 2005-06 was significantly lower compared with 2004-05 (2.5). In July 2004, the wording of this category in the survey changed from 'physical assault – excluding sexual assault' to 'physical assault in a public place' which may have affected data comparability with previous periods.
- The Police Service achieved the 2005-06 target of equal to or less than 2.9 (see 2005-06 Budget Statements) and is on track to achieve the long-term target of lowering or maintaining the perception that physical assault in a public place is a problem.
- In 2005-06, 39.0 per cent of the WA community thought physical assault in a public place was either a 'major problem' or 'somewhat of a problem' in their own neighbourhood.



Indicator 2.2: Extent to which the community thought housebreaking was a problem in their own neighbourhood, 2001-02 to 2005-06 (a)(b)(c)(d)

Analysis

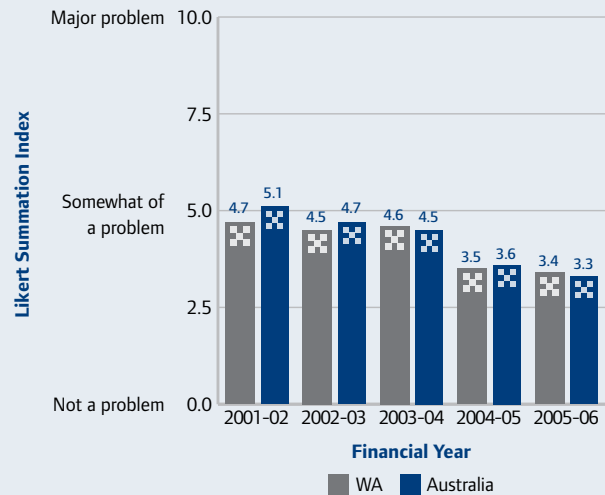
- In 2005-06, the extent to which the WA community thought housebreaking was a problem in their own neighbourhood (4.7) remained the same as 2004-05, but was significantly higher than the national result (4.0). The national result of 4.0 for 2005-06 was significantly lower compared with 2004-05 (4.3).
- The Police Service achieved the 2005-06 target of equal to or less than 5.4 (see 2005-06 Budget Statements) and is on track to achieve the long-term target of lowering or maintaining the perception that housebreaking is a problem.
- In 2005-06, 67.3 per cent of the WA community thought housebreaking was either a 'major problem' or 'somewhat of a problem' in their own neighbourhood. The equivalent figure nationally was 60.7 per cent.



Indicator 2.3: Extent to which the community thought motor vehicle theft was a problem in their own neighbourhood, 2001-02 to 2005-06 (a)(b)(c)(d)

Analysis

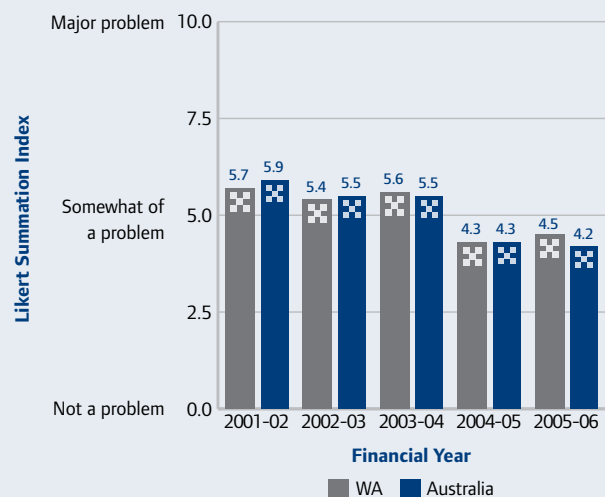
- In 2005-06, the extent to which the WA community thought motor vehicle theft was a problem in their own neighbourhood (3.4) was not significantly different compared with 2004-05 or the national result. The national result of 3.3 for 2005-06 was significantly lower compared with 2004-05 (3.6).
- The Police Service achieved the 2005-06 target of equal to or less than 4.0 (see 2005-06 Budget Statements) and is on track to achieve the long-term target of lowering or maintaining the perception that motor vehicle theft is a problem.
- In 2005-06, 52.5 per cent of the WA community thought motor vehicle theft was either a 'major problem' or 'somewhat of a problem' in their own neighbourhood.



Indicator 2.4: Extent to which the community thought illegal drugs were a problem in their own neighbourhood, 2001-02 to 2005-06 (a)(b)(c)(d)

Analysis

- In 2005-06, the extent to which the WA community thought illegal drugs were a problem in their own neighbourhood was not significantly different compared with 2004-05. The WA result for 2005-06 of 4.5 was significantly higher than Australia (4.2) which had decreased compared with 2004-05.
- The Police Service achieved the 2005-06 target of equal to or less than 5.1 (see 2005-06 Budget Statements) and is working towards achieving the long-term target of lowering or maintaining the perception that illegal drugs are a problem.
- In 2005-06, 60.8 per cent of the WA community thought illegal drugs were either a 'major problem' or 'somewhat of a problem' in their own neighbourhood.

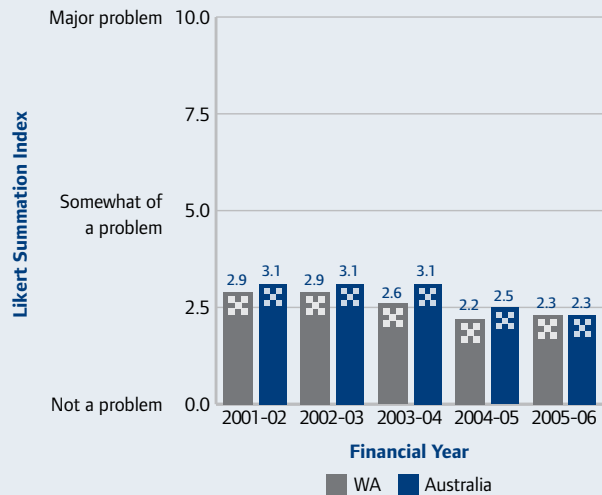




Indicator 2.5: Extent to which the community thought louts or gangs were a problem in their own neighbourhood, 2001-02 to 2005-06 (a)(b)(c)(d)

Analysis

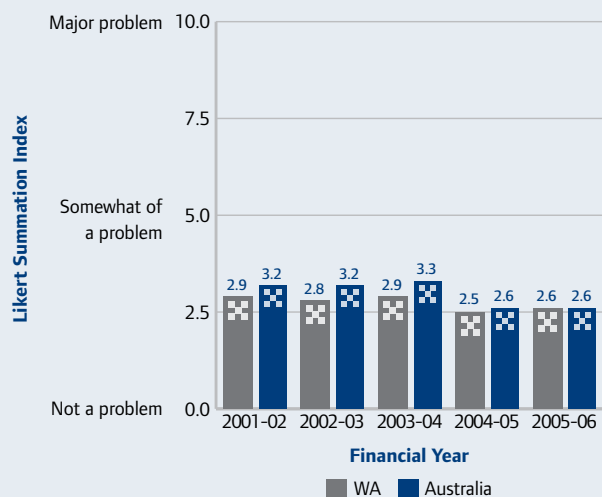
- In 2005-06, the extent to which the WA community thought louts or gangs were a problem in their own neighbourhood (2.3) was not significantly different compared with 2004-05 or the national result. The national result of 2.3 for 2005-06 was significantly lower compared with 2004-05 (2.5).
- The Police Service achieved the 2005-06 target of equal to or less than 2.3 (see 2005-06 Budget Statements) and is on track to achieve the long-term target of lowering or maintaining the perception that louts and gangs are a problem.
- In 2005-06, 36.3 per cent of the WA community thought louts or gangs were either a 'major problem' or 'somewhat of a problem' in their own neighbourhood.



Indicator 2.6: Extent to which the community thought drunken and disorderly behaviour was a problem in their own neighbourhood, 2001-02 to 2005-06 (a)(b)(c)(d)

Analysis

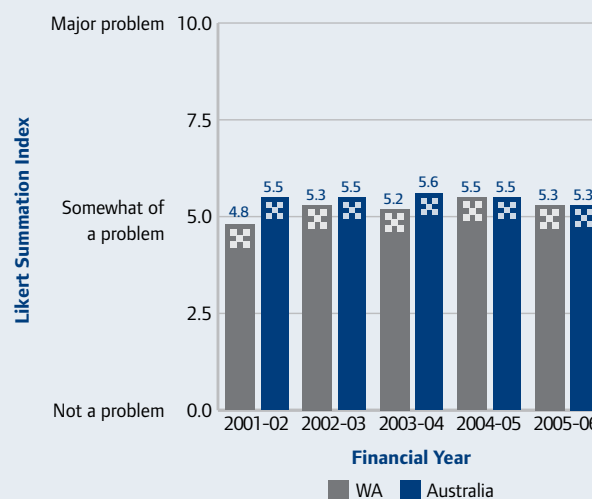
- In 2005-06, the extent to which the WA community thought drunken and disorderly behaviour was a problem in their own neighbourhood (2.6) was not significantly different compared with 2004-05 or the national result.
- The Police Service achieved the 2005-06 target of equal to or less than 2.7 (see 2005-06 Budget Statements) and is on track to achieve the long-term target of lowering or maintaining the perception that drunken and disorderly behaviour is a problem.
- In 2005-06, 40.6 per cent of the WA community thought drunken and disorderly behaviour was either a 'major problem' or 'somewhat of a problem' in their own neighbourhood.



Indicator 2.7: Extent to which the community thought speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving was a problem in their own neighbourhood, 2001-02 to 2005-06 ^{(a)(b)(c)(d)}

Analysis

- In 2005-06, the extent to which the WA community thought speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving was a problem in their own neighbourhood (5.3) was not significantly different compared with 2004-05 or the national result. The national result of 5.3 for 2005-06 was significantly lower compared with 2004-05 (5.5).
- The Police Service achieved the 2005-06 target of equal to or less than 5.5 (see 2005-06 Budget Statements) and is on track to achieve the long-term target of lowering or maintaining the perception that speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving is a problem.
- In 2005-06, 72.2 per cent of the WA community thought speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving was either a 'major problem' or 'somewhat of a problem' in their neighbourhood.



Notes on Key Performance Indicator 2:

- (a) Data are based on an ongoing survey of people aged 15 years and over. The survey is coordinated by the Australasian Centre for Policing Research and commenced in July 2001. Nationally, about 22,000 people are surveyed over a twelve-month period with about 1,800 being in WA. Although persons aged 15-17 were not surveyed in 2001-02, the inclusion of this age group in 2002-03 made no significant difference to the key survey results.
- (b) With all sample surveys there are errors that occur by chance because the data were obtained from a sample, rather than the entire population. The relative standard error (RSE) is a measure of the error (relative to the size of the estimate) likely to have occurred due to sampling. Generally, only estimates with an RSE of 25 per cent or less are considered reliable for most purposes. Estimates with an RSE of between 25 per cent and 50 per cent should be used with caution while estimates with an RSE greater than 50 per cent should not be used. The RSE associated with each of the sample estimates used in compiling the charts for Indicators 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6 and 2.7 is lower than 4.3 per cent.
- (c) This indicator uses as a unit of measurement the Likert Summation Index. This is a method for aggregating responses to obtain one measure of the overall (or 'average') level of attitude/opinion.

This method converts the data collected using a Likert scale into an interval scale, and then derives a measure of centrality.

The Likert scale is converted into an interval scale by assigning equal-distant 'scores' to each category in the scale. For example, where the indicator relates to problems in the neighbourhood, the three response categories are assigned scores as follows:

- 'major problem' (10);
- 'somewhat of a problem' (5); and
- 'not a problem' (0).

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

- (d) The term 'neighbourhood' replaced the term 'local area' in July 2004 which may have affected data comparability with previous periods.

Source: National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing coordinated by the Australasian Centre for Policing Research (unpublished data).





Key Performance Indicator 3 – Emergency management preparedness

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

Target: The six state emergency management plans are in place and current.

Indicator 3.2: Percentage of police districts that met or exceeded the required number of police officers who have a key emergency-related qualification

Target: Increase the number of police officers who have a key emergency-related qualification.

Emergency management preparedness is an indicator of the capability of the Police Service to effectively respond to emergency situations, terrorist incidents and disasters that directly impact on community safety and security. This indicator encompasses two aspects of emergency management preparedness – emergency management plans and emergency management-related training.

The Police Service is the Hazard Management Agency (HMA) responsible for six State Emergency Management Plans, known as Westplans: air transport emergencies; land search and rescue; marine search and rescue; nuclear-powered warships; space re-entry debris; and road transport emergencies.

The Police Service is also the HMA responsible for the hazard of “terrorist act” that has been included in the *Emergency Management Act 2005*. Emergency management planning for terrorism is not covered by a specific State emergency management plan, but rather through a series of plans, policies, strategies and arrangements. These include the Police Service’s Counter-Terrorism Strategy and call-out plan, the National Counter-Terrorism Plan, the National Counter-Terrorism Handbook and the National Counter-Terrorism Committee. Indicator 3.1 provides a five-year summary of the number of State Emergency Management Plans in place and current, and resources committed, where the Police Service is the designated HMA, to prevent and minimise risk.

Emergency management-related training develops the skills police officers require to enable them to respond appropriately to and manage an emergency situation in compliance with the *Emergency Management Act 2005*, regulations and related policies. In order for the Police Service to maintain a high level of emergency management preparedness statewide, a sufficient number of police officers in each police district are required to have a key emergency-related qualification. Indicator 3.2 outlines the number and percentage of police districts that met or exceeded the required number of police officers who have a key emergency-related qualification. This indicator is based on the number and percentage of districts that met or exceeded their respective targets for each key emergency-related qualification. Additionally, the target and actual number of police officers at a State level that have a key emergency-related qualification is included.

Indicator 3.1: State emergency management plans in place and current, and resources committed, where the Police Service is the designated Hazard Management Agency, to prevent and minimise risk ^(a)

2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
6	6	6	6	6

Analysis

The Police Service achieved the 2005-06 target (see 2005-06 Budget Statements) and the long-term target of six state emergency management plans in place and current.

Indicator 3.2: Percentage of police districts that met or exceeded the required number of police officers who have a key emergency-related qualification ^{(b)(c)}

Key emergency-related qualification	Districts 2004-05		Districts 2005-06		State (number of qualified officers) ^(d)		
	Number	%	Number	%	Target	Actual (as at 30 June 2005)	Actual (as at 30 June 2006)
Land Search and Rescue	7	50	7	50	421	408	440
Marine Search and Rescue	12	86	12	86	160	248	347
Strategic Emergency Management	8	57	9	64	192	230	253
Chemical, Biological and Radiological Familiarisation	12	86	14	100	129	306	346
All key emergency-related qualifications	2	14	3	21			

Analysis

- The Police Service did not achieve its 2005-06 target of 93 per cent of 14 police districts that met or exceeded the required number of police officers trained in all key emergency-related qualifications (see 2005-06 Budget Statements). However, with respect to each specific key emergency-related qualification, the percentage of districts that met or exceeded the required number of police officers trained is much higher and in the case of Strategic Emergency Management and Chemical, Biological and Radiological Familiarisation has increased in 2005-06 compared with 2004-05. The Police Service did achieve the long-term target of increasing the number of police officers who have a key emergency-related qualification.
- The Police Service is in a transitional phase of adopting a more focused and competency-based approach to emergency management training. This is aimed at ensuring sufficiently qualified key personnel are available within districts to respond to emergency situations and that their skills remain contemporary. As a consequence, certain training courses, such as Chemical, Biological and Radiological Familiarisation, will be delivered less generally and more specifically to key personnel, resulting in a reduction of the number of officers trained. It is envisaged that in the future, the competency levels of a proportion of qualified officers in frontline operational roles will be tested each year through the conducting of regular emergency training drills and/or utilising interactive computer-based training programs that contain realistic emergency scenarios. This approach is expected to further enhance the Police Service's emergency management preparedness.

Notes on Key Performance Indicator 3:

- (a) Current means that emergency management plans have been reviewed and, where possible, exercised in the previous twelve-month period.
- (b) In the event that a district does not have a sufficient number of suitably qualified police officers, the Police Service has the ability to deploy police officers who do have the required key emergency-related qualification from other districts or organisational units to manage any emergency incident if required. The current requirements for the number of police officers in a district who have a key emergency-related qualification (Land Search and Rescue; Marine Search and Rescue; Strategic Emergency Management; and Chemical, Biological and Radiological Familiarisation), are subject to revision. The percentage of police districts that met or exceeded the required number of police officers who have a key emergency-related qualification is based on a quarterly average during the period and is subject to variation due to the transfer of police officers with these qualifications from one district to other locations within the

Police Service; provision of emergency management training; and resignation or retirement of qualified police officers. The impact of this variation was not adequately considered in the development of this indicator and has resulted in the setting of an unrealistic 2005-06 target of 93 per cent. As a consequence, this indicator will be replaced in 2006-07 by an amended indicator that reflects the number of police officers who have a key emergency-related qualification at a State level which more appropriately shows how well prepared the Police Service is to meet its emergency management responsibilities.

- (c) The number of police officers who are qualified in each of the key emergency-related courses is not mutually exclusive as a police officer may be qualified in more than one key emergency-related course.
- (d) The State target and actual number of police officers who have a key emergency-related qualification is based on the aggregation of district figures and does not take into account specialist/support areas.

Source: Police Service, Emergency Management Coordination Unit.





Effectiveness Indicators

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

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

These achievements do not occur in isolation and rely on partnerships with other government, local government and private agencies working on crime and justice issues.

The Police Service has introduced a number of strategies to enhance the quality of investigations and apprehension of offenders. The continued application of technology, including DNA testing, enhanced fingerprinting technology,

and using the Incident Management System (IMS) as a system for capturing information and intelligence are key strategies for investigating offences. The efforts of the Police Service in this area have been supported by legislative changes and increased police powers.

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

Key Performance Indicator 4 – Selected offences cleared

Indicator 4.1: Number and percentage of selected recorded offences against the person cleared

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

Indicator 4.2: Number and percentage of selected recorded property offences cleared

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

Indicator 4.3: Number and percentage of recorded drug trafficking offences cleared

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

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^(f). 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 reported 'offences against the person' has increased due to a significant increase in the number of 'assault', 'sexual assault' and 'threatening behaviour' offences recorded. These increases do not reflect an actual increase in crime trends, but are due to the following reporting and recording factors:

- The sustained increase in 'assault' offences when comparing 2004-05 and 2005-06 to prior years is attributable to improved recording capabilities of the FrontLine Incident Management System (IMS) in relation to domestic assaults and enhancements to family and domestic violence legislation and ongoing Government and police strategies to encourage the reporting of offences.
- The increase in 'sexual assault' offences is attributed to increased quality of investigations which is leading to additional offences being recorded following the completion of the investigation, and increased encouragement of the reporting of 'sexual assault' offences, especially in regional communities.

The increase in reported 'sexual assault' offences is also attributed to an enhancement to the IMS in February 2005 that enables multiple offences of the same type on the same incident report to be recorded more easily for reporting purposes.

- 'Threatening behaviour' offences have increased due to improvements to the IMS in 2004-05 that now enable the recording of all threatening behaviour offences in the Police Act and Criminal Code.

As a consequence of this increase in the number of 'offences against the person' recorded, the number of these offences cleared has also increased in 2005-06 and is reflected in Indicator 4.1: Number and percentage of selected recorded offences against the person cleared.

The data for Indicator 4.2: Number and percentage of selected recorded property offences cleared, excludes 'fraud', 'graffiti' and 'receiving/ illegal use' offences due to reporting, recording and other issues significant enough to warrant their exclusion from the broad offence category:

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

Including these offence types would artificially inflate the number of property offences and the number and percentage cleared.

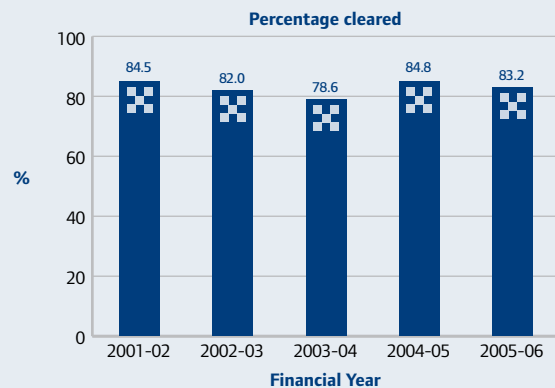
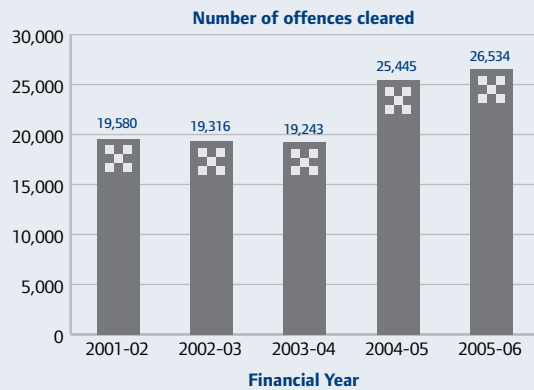
The number of 'offences against property' has increased largely due to a substantial increase in 'property damage' offences. This is attributed to an enhancement to the IMS in February 2005 that enables multiple offences of the same type on the same incident report to be recorded more easily for reporting purposes.

Indicator 4.3 illustrates the number and percentage of recorded drug trafficking offences cleared which reflects the Police Service's focus on detecting and investigating drug trafficking offences.

Indicator 4.1: Number and percentage of selected recorded offences against the person cleared, 2001-02 to 2005-06 (a)(b)(c)(d)(e)(f)(g)(h)(i)(l)

Analysis

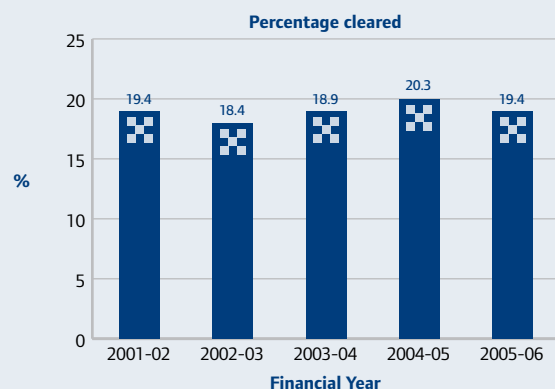
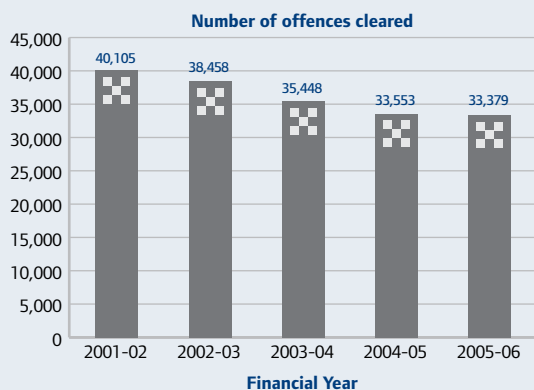
- The clearance rate has decreased from 84.8 per cent in 2004-05 to 83.2 per cent in 2005-06. This was the result of a 4.3 per cent (1,089) increase in the number of offences cleared (from 25,445 in 2004-05 to 26,534 in 2005-06) and a 6.3 per cent increase (1,890) in reported offences (from 30,007 in 2004-05 to 31,897 in 2005-06). The Police Service achieved the 2005-06 target of clearing more than 24,000 offences, but did not achieve the 2005-06 target of a clearance rate of equal to or greater than 87 per cent (see 2005-06 Budget Statements).
- The Police Service did not achieve the long-term target of improving on the 2001-02 clearance rate by 2005-06. The clearance rate was higher in 2001-02 (84.5 per cent) than in 2005-06 (83.2 per cent). This was the result of a 35.5 per cent (6,954) increase in the number of offences cleared (from 19,580 in 2001-02 to 26,534 in 2005-06) and a 37.7 per cent increase (8,739) in reported offences (from 23,158 in 2001-02 to 31,897 in 2005-06). As a consequence of this, the long-term target will be reassessed for the 2006-07 Annual Report.
- The investigation of 'offences against the person' is given the highest priority. This is reflected in the relatively high clearance rate for such offences.



Indicator 4.2: Number and percentage of selected recorded property offences cleared, 2000-01 to 2005-06 (a)(b)(c)(d)(e)(f)(g)(h)(i)(l)

Analysis

- The clearance rate has decreased from 20.3 per cent in 2004-05 to 19.4 per cent in 2005-06. This occurred due to a 0.5 per cent (-174) decrease in offences cleared (from 33,553 in 2004-05 to 33,379 in 2005-06) and a 4.1 per cent (6,735) increase in reported offences (from 164,885 in 2004-05 to 171,620 in 2005-06). The Police Service did not achieve the 2005-06 targets of a clearance rate of equal to or greater than 21 per cent, or clearing equal to or more than 35,000 offences (see 2005-06 Budget Statements).
- The Police Service did achieve the long-term target of improving on the 2001-02 clearance rate by 2005-06. Whilst the clearance rate appears not to have changed in comparison with 2001-02, it has actually improved 0.09 percentage points (from 19.36 per cent in 2001-02 to 19.45 per cent in 2005-06). This improvement in the clearance rate occurred as there was a 16.8 per cent (-6,726) decrease in the number of offences cleared (from 40,105 in 2001-02 to 33,379 in 2005-06), and the number of reported offences decreased by 17.2 per cent (-35,548) (from 207,168 in 2001-02 to 171,620 in 2005-06). As a consequence of this achievement, the long-term target will be reassessed for the 2006-07 Annual Report.

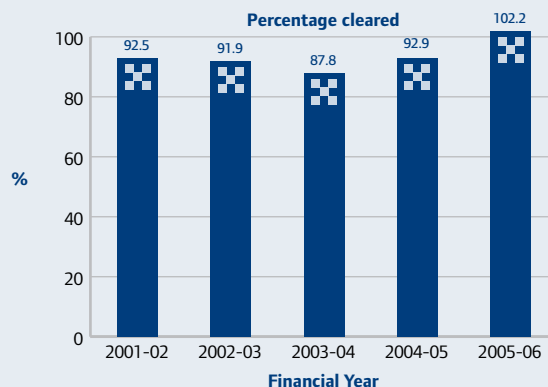
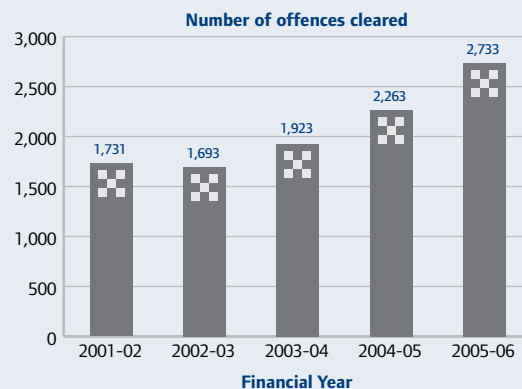




Indicator 4.3: Number and percentage of recorded drug trafficking offences cleared, 2000-01 to 2005-06 (a)(b)(c)(d)(e)(f)(g)(h)(k)(l)

Analysis

- The clearance rate for 'drug trafficking' offences increased from 92.9 per cent in 2004-05 to 102.2^(h) per cent in 2005-06. This was the result of a 20.8 per cent (470) increase in the number of offences cleared (from 2,263 in 2004-05 to 2,733 in 2005-06) and a 9.8 per cent (239) increase in the number of detected offences (from 2,436 in 2004-05 to 2,675 in 2005-06). The Police Service achieved the 2005-06 targets of clearing more than 2,000 offences and a clearance rate of equal to or greater than 98 per cent (see 2005-06 Budget Statements).
- The Police Service achieved the long-term target of improving on the 2001-02 clearance rate by 2005-06. The clearance rate for 'drug trafficking' offences increased from 92.5 per cent in 2001-02 to 102.2^(h) per cent in 2005-06. This was the result of a 57.9 per cent (1,002) increase in the number of offences cleared (from 1,731 in 2001-02 to 2,733 in 2005-06) and a 43.0 per cent (804) increase in the number of detected offences (from 1,871 in 2001-02 to 2,675 in 2005-06). As a consequence of this achievement, the long-term target will be reassessed for the 2006-07 Annual Report.
- The majority of 'drug trafficking' offences are detected by police rather than reported to police. As a result, the clearance rate for 'drug trafficking' offences has been consistently high.



Notes on Key Performance Indicator 4:

- This document contains statistical information on selected offences reported to, or becoming known to police and resulting in the submission of an offence/incident report in either the Offence Information System (OIS) or FrontLine Incident Management System (IMS). Excludes offences against public order, such as disorderly conduct and offences against the *Firearms Act 1973*, *Liquor Licensing Act 1988* and a number of other offences against the statute laws of this State and the Commonwealth.
- The number of reported offences is not within the direct control of the police.
- The statistics are preliminary and subject to revision.
- 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.
- Pro-active policing strategies undertaken by the police to encourage the reporting of certain offences, such as domestic violence and sexual assault, and the proactive targeting by the police of certain offences will increase the number of 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.
- An offence is cleared (clearance) where an offender(s) is apprehended or processed (such as by arrest, summons, Juvenile Justice Team referral, juvenile caution, drug caution or infringement) or where, for some substantial reason, police investigations cannot be continued.

These reasons include: the offender has died; the offender is in another jurisdiction and extradition is not desired or available; insufficient evidence exists to proceed against a suspect; 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; withdrawn complaint; civil action recommended.

- 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.
- 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.
- 'Offences against the person' include: homicide, assault, sexual assault, threatening behaviour, deprivation of liberty and robbery.
- In Indicator 4.2, 'property offences' include: burglary, steal motor vehicle, theft, arson and property damage.
- Drug trafficking is the unlawful sale, supply, cultivation or manufacture of a prohibited drug or plant.
- For the number of offences cleared and the clearance rate by offence category, please refer to the Statistical Appendix.

Source: Police Service, Offence Information System (OIS) and FrontLine Incident Management System (IMS).

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

Indicator 5.1: Percentage of guilty pleas before trial

Target: Greater than 90 per cent.

Indicator 5.2: Percentage of convictions for matters listed for trial

Target: Greater than 60 per cent.

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

Target: Nil deaths in custody for which the Police Service is culpable.

Indicator 5.4: Number of escapes from police custody

Target: Nil escapes from police custody.

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

A successful prosecution can be achieved in two ways. An accused person may enter a plea of guilty to a charge(s). This is usually a reflection of the evidence disclosed to the defence by police prosecutors in accordance with legislation introduced in 2005 which created a statutorily imposed disclosure obligation for all matters. If the accused person chooses to defend the charge, the matter is listed for trial where a successful prosecution will be achieved if they are subsequently found guilty.

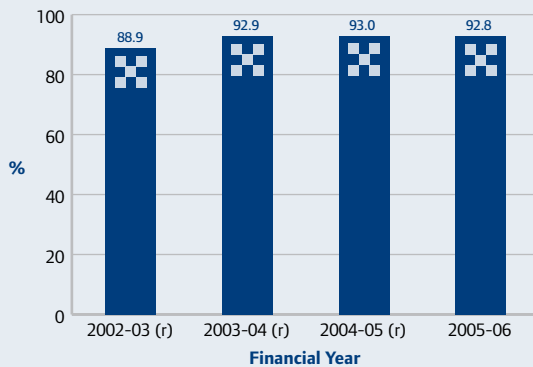
Indicators 5.1 and 5.2 encompass two aspects of effectiveness: the percentage of guilty pleas before trial and the percentage of convictions for matters listed for trial.

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

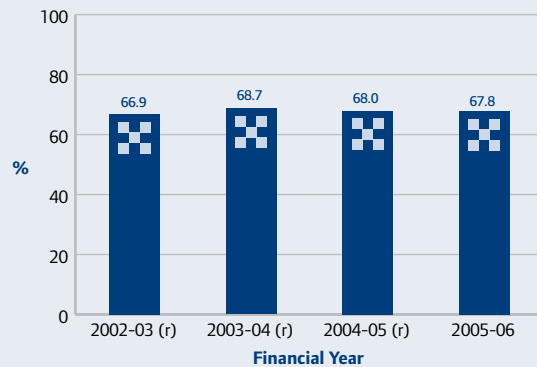




Indicator 5.1: Percentage of guilty pleas before trial, 2002-03 to 2005-06 ^{(a)(b)}



Indicator 5.2: Percentage of convictions for matters listed for trial, 2002-03 to 2005-06 ^{(a)(b)}



Analysis

- The percentage of guilty pleas before trial decreased slightly from 93.0 per cent in 2004-05 to 92.8 per cent in 2005-06. The Police Service achieved its 2005-06 target of greater than 90 per cent (see 2005-06 Budget Statements), and has achieved the long-term target of greater than 90 per cent. As a consequence of the revised performance figures, the long-term target will be reassessed for the 2006-07 Annual Report.
- The percentage of convictions for matters listed for trial decreased from 68.0 per cent in 2004-05 to 67.8 per cent in 2005-06 (only 7.2 per cent of total matters ^(c) were listed for trial in 2005-06). The Police Service achieved the 2005-06 target of greater than 60 per cent (see 2005-06 Budget Statements), and has achieved the long-term target of greater than 60 per cent. As a consequence of the revised performance figures, the long-term target will be reassessed for the 2006-07 Annual Report.
- It is envisaged that with the introduction of the Trial Allocation Day that replaced the Direction Hearings, there will be some flow on effect that will continue to facilitate early pleas of guilty. In addition, the legislative requirement of full disclosure as identified in the *Criminal Procedure Act 2004* will continue to assist in early identification of matters prior to trial. The impact of the *Criminal Code Amendment Act, No. 4, 2004* (this Act created the concept “Either Way” offences) continues to filter its effects on the Magisterial jurisdiction with regard to a greater number of complex and lengthy trial matters. The Criminal Investigation Bill (2005) is expected to be introduced sometime in the 2006-07 period and may impact on police prosecutions.

Notes on Key Performance Indicators 5.1 and 5.2:

- (a) For the purpose of this indicator, matters represent charges. This indicator includes matters that have been placed before the Magistrates Court and Children’s Court throughout the State by the police and may also include a small number of matters placed before the Keeling Islands (Christmas Island and Cocos Island) Court by the Australian Federal Police. Criminal matters placed before the District and Supreme Courts are not included.
- (b) The percentage of guilty pleas before trial is based on the number of guilty pleas expressed as a percentage of the sum of the number of guilty pleas and matters listed for trial. The percentage of convictions for matters listed for trial is based on the number of convictions expressed as a percentage of the number of matters listed for trial. Matters listed for trial may not actually proceed to trial, but a guilty or not guilty finding can still be recorded.
- (c) Total matters comprise the sum of guilty pleas and matters listed for trial.
- (r) Revised figure from that shown in the previous Annual Report. The figures for 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05 have been revised due to the Department of the Attorney General conducting a review of data in their information system that has resulted in improved data quality.

Source:

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

Indicator 5.3: Number of deaths in custody for which the Police Service is culpable ^{(a)(b)}

2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2005-06 Target
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Analysis

- During the period 2001-02 to 2005-06, there were no deaths in custody for which the Police Service was culpable. Subject to the completion of all coronial inquiries, the Police Service has achieved both the 2005-06 target (see 2005-06 Budget Statements) and the long-term target of nil deaths in custody for which the Police Service is culpable.

Notes on Key Performance Indicator 5.3:

(a) The State Coroner is responsible for determining the culpability of the Police Service in the death of a person in custody.

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

Source:

Police Service, Police Complaint Administration Centre Information System.

Indicator 5.4: Number of escapes from police custody ^(a)

2001-02 ^(b)	2002-03 ^(c)	2003-04 ^(d)	2004-05 ^(e)	2005-06	2005-06 Target
2	1	5	3	2	Nil

Analysis

- In 2005-06, two persons escaped from police lock-ups compared with three in 2004-05. One person escaped from the Bunbury Lock-up and one person escaped from the Geraldton Lock-up. Both were recaptured. The Police Service did not achieve the 2005-06 target of nil escapes (see 2005-06 Budget Statements), but continues to work towards improving the security of persons in police custody in order to achieve the long-term target of nil escapes from police custody.
- The number of persons that have escaped from police lock-ups has decreased every year since 2003-04.
- The number of escapes from police lock-ups is relatively small given that over 40,000 persons pass through lock-ups each year.

Notes on Key Performance Indicator 5.4:

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

(b) One person escaped from Broome Lock-up and one person escaped from East Perth Lock-up. Both were recaptured.

(c) One person escaped from Laverton Lock-up and was recaptured.

(d) Three persons escaped from the Carnarvon Lock-up and two escaped from the Kalgoorlie Lock-up. All were recaptured.

(e) One person escaped from the Onslow Lock-up and two persons escaped from the Fitzroy Crossing Lock-up. All were recaptured.

Sources:

Police Service, Prison Squad.

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





Effectiveness Indicators

Outcome 3: Lawful road-user behaviour

The Police Service in conjunction with the community, relevant statewide and national organisations aims to improve road-user behaviour by contributing to whole-of-government road safety programs. A coordinated approach to road safety is critical to developing and implementing strategies to influence safe

road-user behaviour. This agency works in close partnership with the Road Safety Council to promote a range of education programs and awareness campaigns.

The Police Service focuses on influencing lawful road-user behaviour through proactive and intelligence-led

enforcement activities that detect and deter unsafe road-user behaviours such as drink-driving, speeding and failing to wear seatbelts.

The two indicators of effectiveness for this outcome are road-user behaviour, and the community perception of road behaviour.

Key Performance Indicator 6 – Road-user behaviour

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

Aim: To target more specifically the locations where and at times when unlawful road-user behaviour is more likely.

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

Aim: To target more specifically the locations where and at times when unlawful road-user behaviour is more likely.

Indicator 6.3: Percentage of drivers who have never driven when they felt they might be over the 0.05 alcohol limit in the last six months

Target: To improve or maintain the perceived level of lawful road-user behaviour.

Indicator 6.4: Percentage of drivers who have never exceeded the speed limit by 10 km/h or more in the last six months

Target: To improve or maintain the perceived level of lawful road-user behaviour.

Indicator 6.5: Percentage of people who have never driven without wearing a seatbelt in the last six months

Target: To improve or maintain the perceived level of lawful road-user behaviour.

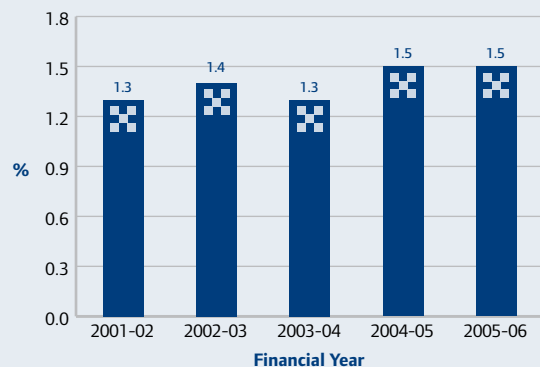
KPI 6 comprises several indicators of effectiveness. Indicators 6.1 and 6.2 reflect the Police Service's focus on enforcement as the primary strategy for influencing lawful road-user behaviour in relation to drink-driving and speeding. The aim of traffic enforcement is to both detect and deter unlawful road-user behaviour. Improving the effectiveness of traffic enforcement through, for example, intelligence-led proactive targeting of locations where and at times when there is likely to be a greater incidence of offending drivers may result in an increase in the percentage of drivers tested or monitored who are found to exceed the lawful alcohol or speed limit. However, such an increase does not necessarily mean that, overall, more people are drink-driving or speeding, but rather it indicates that the Police Service has been more effective in their detection of these unlawful road-user behaviours. This in turn has a significant deterrence value that influences the outcome of lawful road-user behaviour.

Indicators 6.3, 6.4 and 6.5 illustrate the level of lawful road-user behaviour in relation to drink-driving, excessive speed and seatbelt usage based on a driver's perception of their own behaviour in the last six months. These indicators are derived from a national survey coordinated by the Australasian Centre for Policing Research. It is important to note that road-user behaviour is not only influenced by police enforcement, but also through road safety advertising campaigns and education, commercial advertising and social factors. Consequently, the level of lawful road-user behaviour can alter over time.

Indicator 6.1: Percentage of drivers tested for drink-driving who are found to exceed the lawful alcohol limit, 2001-02 to 2005-06 ^{(a)(b)}

Analysis

- The outcome of lawful road-user behaviour is strongly influenced by the effectiveness of police traffic enforcement activities that detect and deter unlawful road-user behaviour such as drink-driving. An increase in the percentage of drivers tested for drink-driving who were found to exceed the lawful alcohol limit reflects more effective detection.
- Police drink-driving enforcement initiatives in the Road Safety Strategy for Western Australia 2003-2007 produced by the Road Safety Council include: boosting the charge rate by improving strategic deployment of Random Breath Testing; fine-tuning operations to detect and deter recidivist drink-drivers (e.g. by targeting drink-driving locations); and analysing crash data to deploy resources where and when drink-driving is most common.

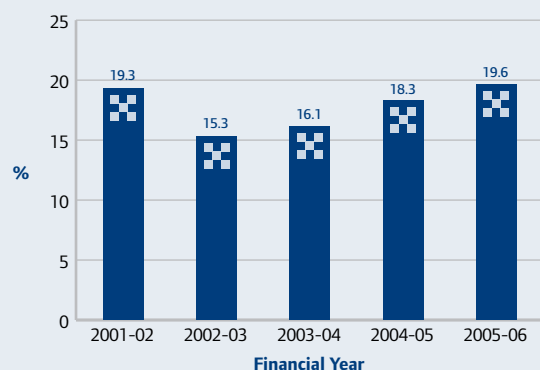


- In 2005-06, the percentage of drivers tested for drink-driving who were found to exceed the lawful alcohol limit was 1.5 per cent. This was the same as 2004-05 and reflects a sustained focus on enforcement utilising an intelligence-led policing strategy that targets high volume alcohol locations and times.
- There was a 7.5 per cent (67,744) increase in the number of drivers tested for drink-driving from 908,042 ^(r) in 2004-05 to 975,786 in 2005-06.

Indicator 6.2: Percentage of vehicles monitored for speeding by speed cameras that are found to exceed the lawful speed limit, 2001-02 to 2005-06 ^{(c)(d)}

Analysis

- The outcome of lawful road-user behaviour is strongly influenced by the effectiveness of police traffic enforcement activities that detect and deter unlawful road-user behaviour such as speeding. An increase in the percentage of vehicles monitored by speed cameras for speeding that were found to exceed the lawful speed limit reflects more effective detection.
- Police speed enforcement initiatives in the Road Safety Strategy for Western Australia 2003-2007 produced by the Road Safety Council include: increase police visibility and unpredictability of enforcement; increase speed camera locations and supplement current camera use with a more unpredictable approach; determine optimal enforcement strategies for the use of speed and red-light cameras and radar/laser equipment; increase use of radar/laser equipment in rural areas; and analyse data for more strategic deployment.



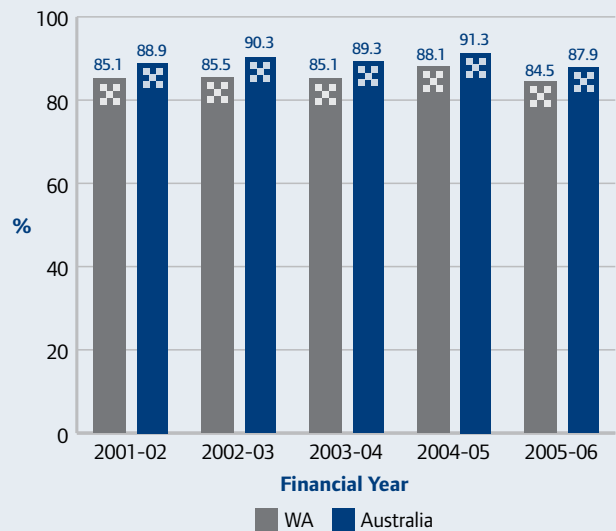
- The percentage of vehicles monitored for speeding that were found to exceed the lawful speed limit increased from 18.3 per cent in 2004-05 to 19.6 per cent in 2005-06. This increase is attributed to changes in the operational deployment of speed cameras that impacted on both the number of vehicles monitored and the proportion of vehicles detected exceeding the lawful speed limit.
- There was a 14.3 per cent (-2,819,588) decrease in the number of vehicles monitored by speed cameras from 19,686,795 in 2004-05 to 16,867,207 in 2005-06. This decrease is attributed to both the use of speed cameras in the testing of the Infringement Image and Processing System as part of the CAP Speed Project in the final quarter of the financial year, and changes in the operational deployment of speed cameras that impacted on the volume of traffic monitored.



Indicator 6.3: Percentage of drivers who have never driven when they felt they might be over the 0.05 alcohol limit in the last six months, 2001-02 to 2005-06 ^{(e)(f)(g)}

Analysis

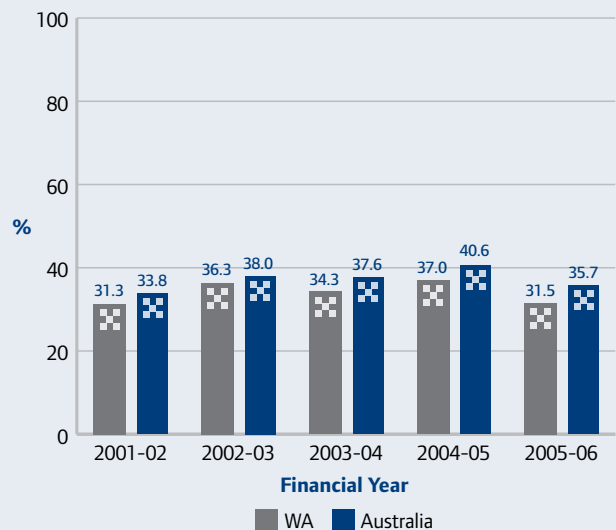
- In 2005-06, 84.5 per cent of WA drivers perceived that they had never driven when they felt they might be over the 0.05 alcohol limit in the last six months. This percentage had a 95 per cent confidence interval of between 78.7 per cent and 90.3 per cent. Statistically, this result was not significantly different compared with 2004-05 (88.1 per cent) or the national figure of 87.9 per cent.
- The apparent decrease in the percentage results between 2004-05 and 2005-06 is attributed to a change to the response categories for this survey question that was implemented in July 2005.
- The Police Service achieved the 2005-06 target of equal to or greater than 85 per cent (see 2005-06 Budget Statements) as the target was within the 95 per cent confidence interval. The Police Service is also on track to achieve the long-term target of improving or maintaining the perceived level of road-user behaviour.



Indicator 6.4: Percentage of drivers who have never exceeded the speed limit by 10 km/h or more in the last six months, 2001-02 to 2005-06 ^{(e)(f)(g)}

Analysis

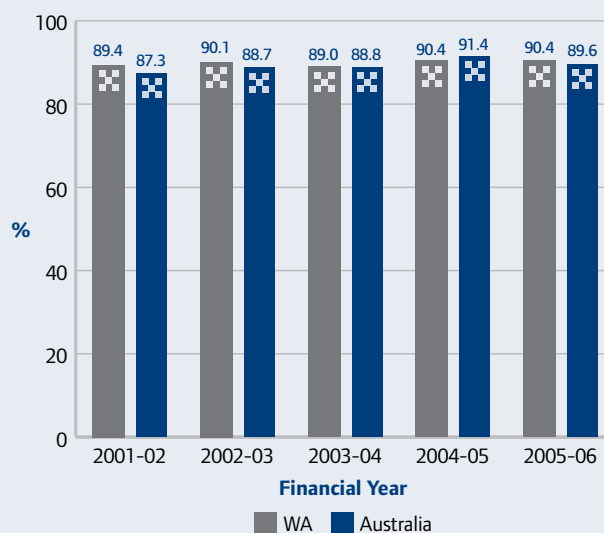
- In 2005-06, 31.5 per cent of WA drivers perceived that they had never exceeded the speed limit by 10 km/h or more in the last six months. This percentage had a 95 per cent confidence interval of between 27.7 per cent and 35.3 per cent. Statistically, this result was not significantly different to the previous year, but was significantly different to the national figure of 35.7 per cent.
- The apparent decrease in the percentage results between 2004-05 and 2005-06 is attributed to a change to the response categories for this survey question that was implemented in July 2005.
- The 2005-06 target of equal to or greater than 34 per cent (see 2005-06 Budget Statements) was based on survey data prior to July 2005 and therefore reflects the previous response categories for this survey question. As a consequence, the 2005-06 result of 31.5 per cent is not strictly comparable with that target. However, as the target was within the 95 per cent confidence interval of the 2005-06 result, the Police Service is considered to have achieved the 2005-06 target. The Police Service is working towards the long-term target of improving or maintaining the perceived level of road-user behaviour.



Indicator 6.5: Percentage of people who have never driven without wearing a seatbelt in the last six months, 2001-02 to 2005-06 ^{(e)(f)(g)}

Analysis

- In 2005-06, 90.4 per cent of WA drivers perceived that they had not driven without wearing a seatbelt in the last six months. This percentage had a 95 per cent confidence interval of between 84.5 per cent and 96.3 per cent. Statistically, this result was not significantly different compared with 2004-05 or the national figure of 89.6 per cent.
- The Police Service achieved the 2005-06 target of equal to or greater than 89 per cent (see 2005-06 Budget Statements) and is on track to achieve the long-term target of improving or maintaining the perceived level of road-user behaviour.



Notes on Key Performance Indicator 6:

- (a) Achieved through the use of strategies that focus RBT (Random Breath Test) and MBT (Mobile Breath Test) enforcement activities at high alcohol consumption times and locations.
- (b) Based on the number of evidentiary charges expressed as a percentage of the total number of preliminary breath tests. The number of preliminary breath tests and evidentiary charges are derived from the Daily Traffic Returns. These statistics therefore reflect the returns that have been submitted and the accuracy of the data in those returns.
- (c) The lawful speed limit is defined as the posted speed limit shown on road signage.
- (d) Achieved through the targeted use of speed measuring equipment, both camera and officer operated, in known black-spot areas, areas of complaint or those identified as having low-speed limit compliance.
- (e) Data are based on an ongoing survey of people aged 15 years and over. The survey is coordinated by the Australasian Centre for Policing Research and commenced in July 2001. Nationally, about 22,000 people are surveyed over a twelve-month period with about 1,800 being in WA. Although persons aged 15-17 were not surveyed in 2001-02, the inclusion of this age group in 2002-03 made no significant difference to the key survey results.
- (f) With all sample surveys there are errors that occur by chance because the data were obtained from a sample, rather than the entire population. The relative standard error (RSE) is a measure of the error (relative to the size of the estimate) likely to have occurred due to sampling. Generally, only estimates with an RSE of 25 per cent or less are considered reliable for most purposes. Estimates with an RSE of between 25 per cent and 50 per cent should be used with caution while estimates with an RSE greater than 50 per cent should not be used. The RSE associated with each of the sample estimates reported in the indicators is lower than 6.1 per cent.
- (g) In July 2005, the response categories for this survey question were changed from 'Never', 'Sometimes', 'Half the time', 'Most of the time' and 'Always' to 'Never', 'Rarely', 'Sometimes', 'Most of the time' and 'Always'. This change has resulted in a lower percentage of drivers responding 'Never' in relation to drink-driving and speeding behaviour during 2005-06. This has affected comparability with previous periods.
- (r) Revised figure from that shown in the previous Annual Report due to updated data sources.

Sources:

Police Service, Traffic Enforcement and Crash Executive Information System (TEACEIS). Data extracted on 10 July 2006.

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





Key Performance Indicator 7 – Community perception of road behaviour

Indicator 7.1: Extent to which the community thought speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving was a problem in their own neighbourhood.

Target: To lower or maintain the perception that speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving is a problem.

Unlike Indicators 6.3, 6.4 and 6.5 that are based on the driver's own perceived level of lawful road-user behaviour, Indicator 7.1 reflects the broader community's perception of the incidence of adverse road-user behaviours in their own neighbourhood. The extent to which speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving is perceived as a problem can be influenced by the police and therefore it is considered a relevant effectiveness indicator for Outcome 3 – Lawful road-user behaviour. The data for this indicator are also obtained from the national survey coordinated by the Australasian Centre for Policing Research.

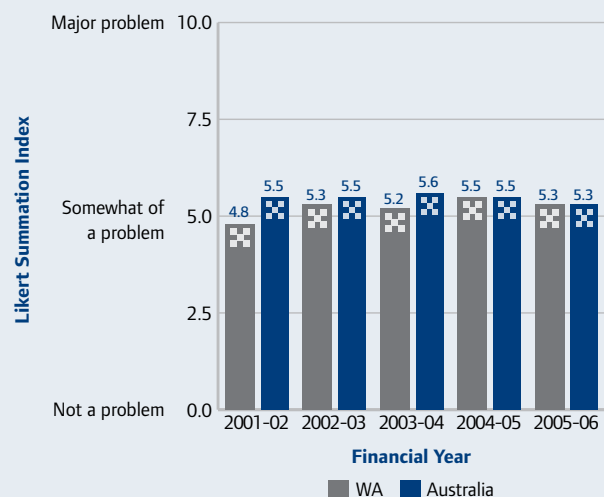
The results of the survey have been analysed using the following two methods:

- 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 indicator.
- A response frequency basis – expressed as the proportion (percentage) of responses by category, for example, the proportion of the community who thought speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving was a 'major problem' or 'somewhat of a problem' in their own neighbourhood.

Indicator 7.1: Extent to which the community thought speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving was a problem in their own neighbourhood, 2001-02 to 2005-06 (a)(b)(c)(d)

Analysis

- In 2005-06, the extent to which the WA community thought speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving was a problem in their own neighbourhood (5.3) was not significantly different compared with 2004-05 or the national result. The national result of 5.3 for 2005-06 was significantly lower compared with 2004-05 (5.5).
- The Police Service achieved the 2005-06 target of equal to or less than 5.5 (see 2005-06 Budget Statements) and is on track to achieve the long-term target of lowering or maintaining the perception that speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving is a problem.
- In 2005-06, 72.2 per cent of the WA community thought speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving was either a 'major problem' or 'somewhat of a problem' in their neighbourhood.



Notes on Key Performance Indicator 7:

- (a) Data are based on an ongoing survey of people aged 15 years and over. The survey is coordinated by the Australasian Centre for Policing Research and commenced in July 2001. Nationally about 22,000 people are surveyed over a twelve-month period with about 1,800 being in WA. Although persons aged 15–17 were not surveyed in 2001-02, the inclusion of this age group in 2002-03 made no significant difference to the key survey results.
- (b) With all sample surveys there are errors that occur by chance because the data were obtained from a sample, rather than the entire population. The relative standard error (RSE) is a measure of the error (relative to the size of the estimate) likely to have occurred due to sampling. Generally, only estimates with an RSE of 25 per cent or less are considered reliable for most purposes. Estimates with an RSE of between 25 per cent and 50 per cent should be used with caution while estimates with an RSE greater than 50 per cent should not be used. The RSE associated with each of the sample estimates used in compiling the chart for Indicator 7.1 is lower than 2.2 per cent.
- (c) This indicator uses as a unit of measurement the Likert Summation Index. This is a method for aggregating responses to obtain one measure of the overall (or 'average') level of attitude/opinion. This method converts the data collected using a Likert scale into an interval scale, and then derives a measure of centrality.

The Likert scale is converted into an interval scale by assigning equal-distant 'scores' to each category in the scale. For example, where the indicator relates to problems in the neighbourhood, the three response categories are assigned scores as follows:

- 'major problem' (10);
- 'somewhat of a problem' (5); and
- 'not a problem' (0).

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

- (d) The term 'neighbourhood' replaced the term 'local area' in July 2004 which may have affected data comparability with previous periods.

Source: National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing coordinated by the Australasian Centre for Policing Research (unpublished data).



Efficiency Indicators

Key efficiency indicators demonstrate the efficiency with which the Police Service allocates its resources to the appropriate services to create a safer and more secure community. Efficiency can be measured in terms of both cost and timeliness. Table 1 shows the cost and timeliness efficiency indicators and the service(s) to which they apply together with the comparative performance for the 2004-05 and 2005-06 financial years. In 2006-07, the number of services will increase from five to seven. The efficiency indicators and targets that apply to each of these seven services in 2006-07 are presented in Table 2.

Table 1: Key Efficiency Indicators – Cost and timeliness of police services

EFFICIENCY INDICATORS	Outcomes / Services												
	Lawful behaviour and community safety				Offenders apprehended and dealt with in accordance with the law				Lawful road-user behaviour				TOTALS
	Service 1: Services to maintain lawful behaviour and prevent crime		Service 2: Emergency management and coordination		Service 3: Response to and investigation of offences		Service 4: Services to the judicial process		Service 5: Traffic law enforcement and management				
Cost	2004-05	2005-06	2004-05	2005-06	2004-05	2005-06	2004-05	2005-06	2004-05	2005-06	2004-05	2005-06	
Cost of service (\$ million)	246.774 ^(r)	268.415	11.226 ^(r)	11.886	226.462 ^(r)	255.899	59.878 ^(r)	53.843	105.921 ^(r)	102.624	650.261 ^(r)	692.667	
Average cost (\$) per hour for providing services ^{(a)(b)}	77	81	88	93	76	na	80 ^(r)	83	71	76	76	81	
Average cost (\$) per person per service ^(c)	124	132	6	6	114	126	30	27	53	51	326 ^(r)	341	
Average cost (\$) per response/investigation ^(d)					1,058 ^(r)	1,133							
Average cost (\$) per guilty plea ^(e)							36 ^(r)	28					
Average cost (\$) per non-guilty plea ^(e)							289 ^(r)	227					
Timeliness													
General calls for police assistance (not including '000' calls) answered within 20 seconds ^{(f)(g)}	79%	86%											
Emergency calls (000) for police assistance answered within 20 seconds ^(h)					78%	96%							
Average time taken to respond to urgent calls for police assistance in the metropolitan area from call received (entered) to arrival at scene ^{(i)(j)(k)(l)(m)(n)}													
Priority 1–2 calls					8 mins	8 mins							
Priority 3 calls					20 mins	20 mins							

Table 2: Key Efficiency Indicators – Cost and timeliness targets for 2006-07

EFFICIENCY INDICATORS	Outcomes / Services						
	Lawful behaviour and community safety				Offenders apprehended and dealt with in accordance with the law		Lawful road-user behaviour
	Service 1: Intelligence and protective services	Service 2: Crime prevention and public order	Service 3: Community support (non-offence incidents)	Service 4: Emergency management and coordination	Service 5: Response to and investigation of offences	Service 6: Services to the judicial process	Service 7: Traffic law enforcement and management
Cost	2006-07 Target	2006-07 Target	2006-07 Target	2006-07 Target	2006-07 Target	2006-07 Target	2006-07 Target
Cost of service (\$ million)	66.754	107.420	89.005	16.589	268.926	77.258	129.172
Average cost (\$) per hour for providing services ^{(o)(p)}	86	86	86	98		90	79
Average cost (\$) per person per service ^(q)	32	52	43	8	130	37	62
Average cost (\$) per response/investigation					1,230		
Average cost (\$) per guilty plea ^(e)						50	
Average cost (\$) per non-guilty plea ^(e)						397	
Timeliness							
General calls for police assistance (not including '000' calls) answered within 20 seconds ^{(f)(g)}			85%				
Emergency calls (000) for police assistance answered within 20 seconds ^(h)					90%		
Average time taken to respond to urgent calls for police assistance in the metropolitan area from call received (entered) to arrival at scene ^{(i)(k)(l)(m)(n)}							
Priority 1–2 calls					9 minutes		
Priority 3 calls					20 minutes		



Analysis

Cost Efficiency Indicators

- The total cost of all police services increased by seven per cent in 2005-06 to \$692,667,000. This increase is mainly attributable to funding increases relating to salaries and employee-related costs (additional Police Officer recruiting programs, EBA flow-on increases and provision for salary increases), Delta Communication and Technology and CADCOM projects, counter-terrorism, depreciation, general cost escalation, Capital User Charge, building maintenance, and a number of other initiatives including Canine expansion, additional Gordon Inquiry funding, smarter policing (DNA), Frontline Initiative, etc.
- There were variations in the cost of each service for 2005-06 compared with 2004-05. These variations reflect each service's portion of the increase in funding and the internal allocation and application of resources according to operational needs due to the reactive nature of policing. In 2005-06, the cost of services increased 13 per cent for 'Response to and investigation of offences', nine per cent for 'Services to maintain lawful behaviour and prevent crime', and six per cent for 'Emergency management and coordination'. The cost of services decreased by 10 per cent for 'Services to the judicial process' and three per cent for 'Traffic law enforcement and management'.
- 'Services to maintain lawful behaviour and prevent crime' and 'Response to and investigation of offences' represented the largest resource commitments in both 2004-05 and 2005-06. The cost of these two services combined was 76 per cent of the total cost of all police services in 2005-06. 'Traffic law enforcement and management' (15 per cent) was also a major commitment.

In 2005-06:

- The total average cost per hour for providing police services increased by six per cent to \$81. The average cost per hour for providing police services increased for all applicable services. For 'Services to maintain lawful behaviour and prevent crime' and 'Emergency management and coordination', this increase reflects a moderate increase in appropriation while the increase for 'Services to the judicial process' and 'Traffic law enforcement and management' reflects a decrease in the number of hours allocated to these services.
- The average cost per hour for providing police services was lower than the 2005-06 target for 'Services to maintain lawful behaviour and prevent crime' and 'Services to the judicial process', but higher for 'Emergency management and coordination' and 'Traffic law enforcement and management' (see 2005-06 Budget Statements).
- The average cost per person increased for 'Services to maintain lawful behaviour and prevent crime' and 'Response to and investigation of offences' compared with 2004-05, but decreased or remained unchanged for the other services.
- The average cost per response/investigation was \$1,133 which was lower than the 2005-06 target of \$1,148 (see 2005-06 Budget Statements).
- The average cost per guilty plea was \$28, a 22 per cent decrease compared with 2004-05 (\$36). Similarly, the average cost per non-guilty plea decreased by 21 per cent to \$227 compared with \$289 in 2004-05. This decrease reflects an increase in the number of guilty and non-guilty pleas and a reduction in the cost of 'prosecution' activities. The average cost per guilty plea and non-guilty plea were lower than the 2005-06 targets of \$45 and \$361, respectively (see 2005-06 Budget Statements).

Timeliness Efficiency Indicators

In 2005-06:

- The percentage of general calls for police assistance answered within 20 seconds was 86 per cent. This was an improvement in performance compared with 2004-05 (79 per cent). The Police Service achieved the 2005-06 target of 80 per cent (see 2005-06 Budget Statements).
- The percentage of emergency calls (000) for police assistance answered within 20 seconds was 96 per cent. This was a significant improvement in performance compared with 2004-05 (78 per cent). The Police Service achieved the 2005-06 target of 90 per cent (see 2005-06 Budget Statements).
- The average time taken to respond to urgent calls for police assistance in the metropolitan area from call received (entered) to arrival at scene for priority 1-2 calls was 8 minutes and 20 minutes for priority 3 calls. The Police Service achieved the 2005-06 targets of 9 minutes for priority 1-2 calls and 20 minutes for priority 3 calls (see 2005-06 Budget Statements).

Notes on Efficiency Indicators:

- (a) Calculated by dividing the Actual Total Cost for each Service by the actual operational hours for each Service.
- (b) Allocation of cost and hours based on Police Service Activity Surveys for the period.
- (c) Calculated by dividing the Actual Total Cost for each Service by the Estimated Resident Population for Western Australia as at December 2004 and December 2005, respectively.
- (d) The number of responses/investigations is based on the total number of selected reported offences excluding receiving/illegal use, fraud and graffiti offences.
- (e) For the purpose of this indicator, matters represent charges. This indicator includes matters that have been placed before the Magistrates Court and Children's Court throughout the State by the police, and may also include a small number of matters placed before the Keeling Islands (Christmas Island and Cocos Island) Court by the Australian Federal Police. Criminal matters placed before the District and Supreme Courts are not included.
- (f) General calls to the Police Assistance Centre (131 444) not including emergency '000' calls or calls from security firms, education security, St John Ambulance, Fire and Emergency Services, Cab Alert and Western Power.
- (g) On 2 May 2005, the Police Service introduced 131 444 as the general telephone number for the Police Assistance Centre. The catchment area for 131 444 includes the general telephone calls previously made to 9222 1111 and the majority of calls previously directed to police sub-districts. Prior to 2 May 2005, telephone calls directed to police sub-districts were not counted in this Key Efficiency Indicator as there was no record of the volume of calls or the time taken to answer these calls.
- (h) Emergency calls to the Police Operations Centre ('000') not including general (131 444) calls or calls from security firms, education security, St John Ambulance, Fire and Emergency Services, Cab Alert, and Western Power.
- (i) Priority 1 tasks cover offences such as: an armed hold-up in progress; armed offender incident in progress; and other life-threatening incidents. Priority 2 tasks cover incidents where life or property is, or may be, in a state of threat or imminent danger. Due to the extremely small number of Priority 1 incidents (which are statistically insignificant), these are included with Priority 2 incidents to calculate a combined response time.
- (j) Priority 3 tasks cover incidents requiring immediate attention, but are not life-threatening at that time. Priority 3 incidents may involve the welfare of a person, the possible apprehension of offenders or the preservation of evidence. This requires the dispatch of the first available local/district or other resource.
- (k) EXCEPTIONS
- In order to provide an accurate indication of response times, the following types of incidents have been excluded from the response time calculations as they do not contribute to measuring service delivery and have the potential to skew results:
- Scheduled Events – are incidents created for attendance at a later time (e.g. Royal Flying Doctor Service escorts).
 - Pursuits – are deemed 'arrived' at the time of creating the CAD incident.
 - Change of Incident Response Priority – where incidents are subject to a priority upgrade (e.g. priority 4 to priority 2), the applicable response target time becomes that of the new priority group, however the Target response time for that Priority may already have expired.
 - Incidents with no recorded 'At Scene' time – due to a number of circumstances these do not have an 'At Scene' time recorded.
- (l) The response time has been formulated from the time the incident was initiated in the CAD system to arrival of the first resource at the scene. The response times of other resources that may also attend the same incident are excluded.
- (m) The paramount considerations in responding to all incidents are the safety of the community and police officers, and the quality of the response. Response times are therefore considered to be indicative and only one aspect of police performance when responding to incidents. Response times are affected by many factors including the number of available police, existing job demands and priorities, road and weather conditions.
- (n) Population growth and the development of new housing estates in the metropolitan area have a significant impact on existing policing districts. Several of the metropolitan districts have police sub-districts that lie on the periphery of the metropolitan area. Whilst patrolling these outlying sub-districts is contained within a district's service delivery model, it is not necessarily true that an operational unit will be in the area when a high priority task arises. It is reasonable to assume that responding to Priority 1, 2 or 3 tasks in these marginal metropolitan areas may experience delays beyond the target response times.
- (o) Calculated by dividing the 2006-07 Budget Total Cost for each Service by the 2006-07 Budget operational hours for each Service.
- (p) Allocation of cost and hours estimated using Police Service Activity Surveys.
- (q) Calculated by dividing the 2006-07 Budget Total Cost for each Service by the Series B Projected Estimated Resident Population for Western Australia as at June 2007. Series B Projected Estimated Resident Population assumes medium levels of fertility, life expectancy, overseas migration and interstate migration flows.
- (r) Revised figure from that shown in the previous Annual Report. The 2004-05 financial year 'Cost of Service' has been revised in accordance with the First-Time adoption of the Australian equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards. The average cost per guilty and non-guilty plea has been revised due to updated data provided by the Department of the Attorney General.
- na Denotes not applicable.

Sources:

Total cost of Service from Schedule of Income and Expenses by Services for the years ending 30 June 2005 and 30 June 2006, respectively.

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

Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australian Demographic Statistics, December Quarter 2005 (ABS Cat. No. 3101.0) and Population Projections, Australia 2004 to 2101 (ABS Cat. No. 3222.0).

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

Police Service, Communications Division, Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system. This system is used for creating and managing tasks for police attendance within the metropolitan area.



Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2006

Certification of Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2006

The accompanying financial statements of the 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 financial year ending 30 June 2006 and the financial position as at 30 June 2006.

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



Karl J O'Callaghan APM
Commissioner of Police



Mick de Mamiel
Director of Finance
(Chief Finance Officer)

17 July 2006



Financial Statements

Income Statement

for the year ended 30 June 2006

	Note	2006 \$'000	2005 \$'000
COST OF SERVICES			
Expenses			
Employee expenses	7	501,965	470,536
Supplies and services	8	131,316	129,381
Capital user charge	9	35,568	30,111
Depreciation and amortisation expense	10	20,323	16,560
Loss on disposal of non-current assets	16	30	24
Other expenses	11	3,465	3,649
Total cost of services		692,667	650,261
Income			
Revenue			
User charges and fees	12	14,537	12,022
Commonwealth grants	13	1,876	651
Contributions, sponsorships and donations	14	4,765	6,204
Other revenue	15	922	370
Total Revenue		22,100	19,247
Gains			
Gains on disposal of non-current assets	16	20	80
Total Gains		20	80
Total Income other than Income from State Government		22,120	19,327
NET COST OF SERVICES		670,547	630,934
Income from State Government			
Service Appropriation	17	682,475	622,144
State grants	18	3,960	3,427
Liabilities assumed by the Treasurer	19	4,438	7,761
Initial recognition of assets not previously recognised	20	149	525
Resources received free of charge	21	1,933	1,602
Total Income from State Government		692,955	635,459
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE PERIOD		22,408	4,525

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

Balance Sheet

as at 30 June 2006

	Note	2006 \$'000	2005 \$'000
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	22	58,737	64,889
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	23 (a)	2,326	1,619
Receivables	24	6,110	3,624
Amounts receivable for services	25	42,871	18,400
Non-current assets classified as held for sale	26	11,548	2,367
Inventories	27	130	532
Other current assets	28	4,576	4,361
Total Current Assets		126,298	95,792
Non-Current Assets			
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	23 (b)	1,825	-
Amounts receivable for services	25	18,007	32,743
Property, plant and equipment	29	418,065	363,213
Intangible assets	30	68,971	61,151
Total Non-Current Assets		506,868	457,107
TOTAL ASSETS		633,166	552,899
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Provisions	31	106,120	103,953
Payables	32	3,003	7,442
Other current liabilities	33	11,195	5,261
Total Current Liabilities		120,318	116,656
Non-Current Liabilities			
Provisions	31	22,117	23,175
Total Non-Current Liabilities		22,117	23,175
TOTAL LIABILITIES		142,435	139,831
EQUITY			
Contributed equity	34	194,038	153,319
Reserves		224,111	212,649
Accumulated surplus/(deficiency) [Retained earnings]		72,582	47,100
TOTAL EQUITY		490,731	413,068
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		633,166	552,899

The Balance Sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.



Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 30 June 2006

	Note	2006 \$'000	2005 \$'000
BALANCE OF EQUITY AT START OF PERIOD	45	413,068	340,417
Contributed equity	34		
Balance at start of period		153,319	111,207
Capital contributions		44,268	43,434
Transfer of net assets from/(to) other agencies		(3,493)	(1,254)
Net assets transferred to Government		(56)	(68)
Balance at end of period		194,038	153,319
RESERVES			
Asset Revaluation Reserve	34		
Balance at start of period		212,649	188,138
Net adjustment at date of transition to AIFRS		-	-
Changes in accounting policy or correction of prior period errors		-	-
Restated balance at start of period		212,649	188,138
Gains/(losses) from asset revaluations		14,536	26,014
Transfer to accumulated surplus/deficit of assets disposed		(3,074)	(1,503)
Balance at end of period		224,111	212,649
Accumulated surplus/(deficiency) [Retained earnings]	34		
Balance at start of period		47,100	41,072
Net adjustment at date of transition to AIFRS	45	-	-
Changes in accounting policy or correction of prior period errors		-	-
Restated balance at start of period		47,100	41,072
Surplus/(deficit) for the period		22,408	4,525
Gains/(losses) recognised directly to equity		-	-
Previous transfer of revalued amounts of assets sold		3,074	1,503
Balance at end of period		72,582	47,100
BALANCE OF EQUITY AT END OF PERIOD		490,731	413,068
TOTAL INCOME AND EXPENSE FOR THE PERIOD		36,944	30,539

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

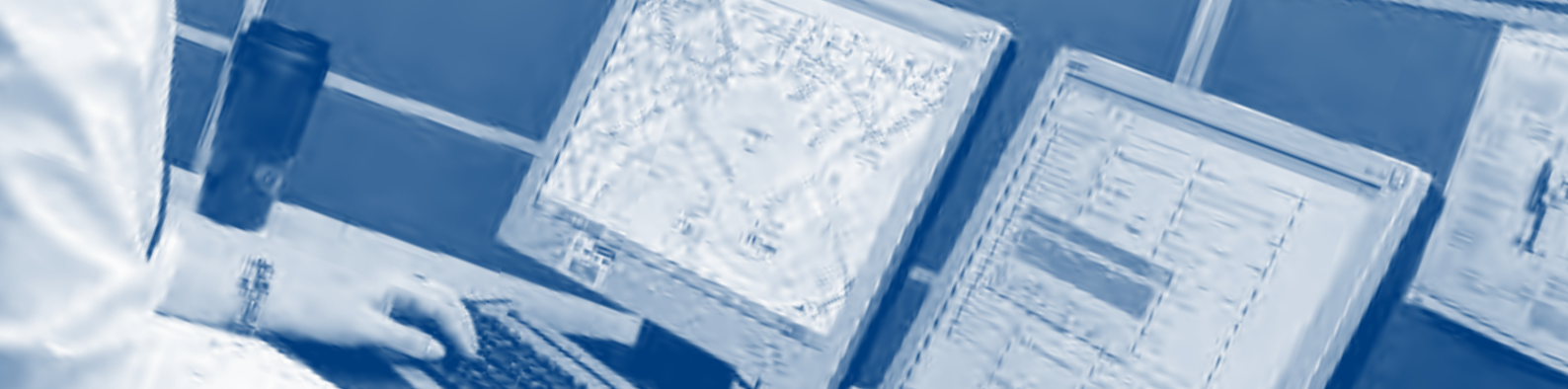
Cash Flow Statement

for the year ended 30 June 2006

	Note	2006 \$'000	2005 \$'000
CASH FLOWS FROM STATE GOVERNMENT			
Service Appropriation		654,340	594,731
Capital contributions		44,268	43,434
Holding account drawdowns		18,400	17,907
Grants from State Government		4,089	2,158
Non-retained revenue distribution to owners		(56)	(68)
Transfer of net assets from/(to) other agencies		(182)	-
Net cash provided by State Government		720,859	658,162
Utilised as follows:			
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Payments			
Employee payments		(493,516)	(472,715)
Supplies and services		(111,654)	(100,023)
Capital user charge		(33,067)	(30,136)
GST payments on purchases		(21,607)	(17,137)
GST payments to taxation authority		-	-
Other payments		(22,807)	(25,713)
		(682,651)	(645,724)
Receipts			
User charges and fees		13,823	11,940
Commonwealth grants		1,877	761
Contributions, sponsorships and donations		4,610	3,872
GST receipts on sales		1,291	1,264
GST receipts from taxation authority		18,418	15,929
Other receipts		1,004	754
		41,023	34,520
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	35(b)	(641,628)	(611,204)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of non-current physical assets		(82,910)	(42,594)
Proceeds from sale of non-current physical assets		59	181
		(82,851)	(42,413)
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		(3,620)	4,545
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of period		66,508	61,963
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF PERIOD	35(a)	62,888	66,508

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





Summary of Consolidated Fund Appropriations and Income Estimates for the year ended 30 June 2006

	2006 Estimate \$'000	2006 Actual \$'000	2006 Variation \$'000	2006 Actual \$'000	2005 Actual \$'000	Variation \$'000
DELIVERY OF SERVICES						
Item 73 Net amount appropriated to deliver services	671,922	680,005	8,083	680,005	619,769	60,236
Amounts Authorised by Other Statutes						
<i>Salaries and Allowances Act 1975</i>	2,410	2,470	60	2,470	2,375	95
Total appropriations provided to deliver services	674,332	682,475	8,143	682,475	622,144	60,331
CAPITAL						
Item 152 Capital Contribution	38,838	44,268	5,430	44,268	43,434	834
GRAND TOTAL OF APPROPRIATIONS	713,170	726,743	13,573	726,743	665,578	61,165
Details of Expenses by Service						
Services to Maintain Lawful Behaviour and Prevent Crime	263,877	268,415	4,538	268,415	246,774	21,641
Emergency Management and Co-ordination	14,442	11,886	(2,556)	11,886	11,226	660
Response to and Investigation of Offences	242,948	255,899	12,951	255,899	226,462	29,437
Services to the Judicial Process	70,800	53,843	(16,957)	53,843	59,878	(6,035)
Traffic Law Enforcement and Management	111,412	102,624	(8,788)	102,624	105,921	(3,297)
Total Cost of Services	703,479	692,667	(10,812)	692,667	650,261	42,406
<i>Less Total income</i>	(20,116)	(22,120)	(2,004)	(22,120)	(19,327)	(2,793)
Net Cost of Services	683,363	670,547	(12,816)	670,547	630,934	39,613
<i>(Less)/Add Adjustments</i>	(9,031)	11,928	20,959	11,928	(8,790)	20,718
Total appropriations provided to deliver services	674,332	682,475	8,143	682,475	622,144	60,331
Capital Expenditure						
Purchase of non-current physical assets	91,881	81,836	(10,045)	81,836	42,829	39,007
Adjustments for other funding sources	(53,043)	(37,568)	15,475	(37,568)	605	(38,173)
Capital Contribution (appropriation)	38,838	44,268	5,430	44,268	43,434	834
DETAILS OF INCOME ESTIMATES						
Income disclosed as Administered Incomes	390	578	188	578	799	(221)
Total Income Estimates	390	578	188	578	799	(221)

The Summary of Consolidated Fund Appropriations, variance to budget and actual should be read in conjunction with Note 43.

Schedule of Income and Expenses by Service

for the year ended 30 June 2006

	Services to Maintain Lawful Behaviour and Prevent Crime		Emergency Management and Co-ordination		Response to and Investigation of Offences	
	2006 \$'000	2005 \$'000	2006 \$'000	2005 \$'000	2006 \$'000	2005 \$'000
COST OF SERVICES						
Expenses						
Employee expenses	196,600	180,452	7,730	7,591	183,931	162,511
Supplies and services	47,802	46,893	2,213	2,570	51,877	47,180
Capital user charge	13,791	11,393	598	514	13,188	10,485
Depreciation and amortisation expense	9,159	6,639	1,107	487	5,450	4,920
Loss on disposal of non-current assets	7	13	-	2	6	7
Other expenses	1,056	1,384	238	62	1,447	1,359
Total cost of services	268,415	246,774	11,886	11,226	255,899	226,462
Income						
Revenue						
User charges and fees	5,696	5,710	62	141	5,199	3,016
Commonwealth grants	716	231	26	12	712	236
Contributions, sponsorships and donations	2,044	2,816	69	131	1,516	1,761
Other revenue	404	136	27	7	307	140
Total Revenue	8,860	8,893	184	291	7,734	5,153
Gains						
Gains on disposal of non-current assets	8	40	-	-	6	19
Total Gains	8	40	-	-	6	19
Total Income other than Income from State Government	8,868	8,933	184	291	7,740	5,172
NET COST OF SERVICES	259,547	237,841	11,702	10,935	248,159	221,290
Income from State Government						
Service Appropriation	264,175	234,528	11,925	10,782	252,522	218,208
State grants	1,522	1,237	54	63	1,515	1,249
Liabilities assumed by the Treasurer	1,693	2,910	67	109	1,669	2,834
Initial recognition of assets not previously recognised	42	332	1	-	85	189
Resources received free of charge	334	290	11	9	1,171	964
Total Income from State Government	267,766	239,297	12,058	10,963	256,962	223,444
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE PERIOD	8,219	1,456	356	28	8,803	2,154

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



POLICE FORENSIC

Schedule of Income and Expenses by Service for the year ended 30 June 2006

	Services to the Judicial Process		Traffic Law Enforcement and Management		TOTAL	
	2006 \$'000	2005 \$'000	2006 \$'000	2005 \$'000	2006 \$'000	2005 \$'000
COST OF SERVICES						
Expenses						
Employee expenses	39,642	44,004	74,062	75,978	501,965	470,536
Supplies and services	9,682	11,346	19,742	21,392	131,316	129,381
Capital user charge	2,761	2,840	5,230	4,879	35,568	30,111
Depreciation and amortisation expense	1,446	1,344	3,161	3,170	20,323	16,560
Loss on disposal of non-current assets	1	1	16	1	30	24
Other expenses	311	343	413	501	3,465	3,649
Total cost of services	53,843	59,878	102,624	105,921	692,667	650,261
Income						
Revenue						
User charges and fees	490	1,084	3,090	2,071	14,537	12,022
Commonwealth grants	133	60	289	112	1,876	651
Contributions, sponsorships and donations	535	649	601	847	4,765	6,204
Other revenue	64	32	120	55	922	370
Total Revenue	1,222	1,825	4,100	3,085	22,100	19,247
Gains						
Gains on disposal of non-current assets	1	7	5	14	20	80
Total Gains	1	7	5	14	20	80
Total Income other than Income from State Government	1,223	1,832	4,105	3,099	22,120	19,327
NET COST OF SERVICES	52,620	58,046	98,519	102,822	670,547	630,934
Income from State Government						
Service Appropriation	53,595	57,237	100,258	101,389	682,475	622,144
State grants	272	300	597	578	3,960	3,427
Liabilities assumed by the Treasurer	331	575	678	1,333	4,438	7,761
Initial recognition of assets not previously recognised	9	4	12	-	149	525
Resources received free of charge	294	223	123	116	1,933	1,602
Total Income from State Government	54,501	58,339	101,668	103,416	692,955	635,459
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE PERIOD	1,881	293	3,149	594	22,408	4,525

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2006

1. Mission and Funding

The mission of the 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. First-time Adoption of Australian Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards

General

These are the Police Service’s first published statements prepared under the Australian equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (AIFRS). AASB 1 ‘First –time adoption of Australian equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards’ has been applied in preparing these financial statements. The financial statements of the Police Service until 30 June 2005 had been prepared under the previous Australian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (AGAAP).

The Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) adopted the Standards of the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) for application to reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2005 by issuing Australian equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (AIFRS) which comprise a framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements, Accounting Standards and the Urgent Issue Group (UIG) Interpretations.

In accordance with the option provided by AASB 1 paragraph 36A and exercised by Treasurer’s Instruction 1101 ‘Application of Australian Accounting Standards and Other Pronouncements’, financial instrument information prepared under AASB 132 and AASB 139 will apply from 1 July 2005 and consequently comparative information for financial instruments is presented on the previous AGAAP basis. All other comparative information has been prepared under the AIFRS basis.

Early Adoption of Standards

The Police Service cannot early adopt an Australian Accounting Standard or UIG Interpretation unless specifically permitted by TI 1101 ‘Application of Australian Accounting Standards and Other Pronouncements’. This TI requires the early adoption of revised AASB 119 ‘Employee Benefits’ as issued in December 2004, AASB 2004-3 ‘Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards’ and AASB 2005-3 ‘Amendments to Australian Accounting Standard [AASB 119]’, AASB 2005-4 ‘Amendments to Australian Accounting Standard [AASB 139, AASB 132, AASB 1,

AASB 1023 and AASB 1038]’ and AASB 2005-6 ‘Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards [AASB 3]’ to the annual reporting period beginning 1 July 2005. AASB 2005-4 amends AASB 139 ‘Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement’ so that the ability to designate financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value is restricted. AASB 2005-6 excludes business combinations involving common control from the scope of AASB 3 ‘Business Combinations’.

Reconciliations explaining the transition to AIFRS as at 1 July 2004 and 30 June 2005 are provided in Note 45.

3. Significant Accounting Policies

(a) General Statement

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

The *Financial Administration and Audit Act 1985* (FAAA) and the Treasurer’s Instructions are legislative provisions governing the preparation of financial statements and take precedence over the Accounting Standards, the Framework, Statements of Accounting Concepts and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board.

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

(b) Basis of Preparation


The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Accounting Standard AAS 29 ‘Financial Reporting by Government Departments’ on the accrual basis of accounting using the historical cost convention, modified by the revaluation of land, buildings and infrastructure which have been measured at fair value.

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

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

The judgements that have been made in the process of applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements include the recognition of capitalised development expenditure on intangibles.





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

- Discount rates used in estimating provisions
- Estimating useful life of key assets.

(c) Reporting Entity

The reporting entity comprises the Police Service.

The Police Service administers assets, liabilities, income and expenses on behalf of the Government which are not controlled by, nor integral to, the function of the Police Service. These administered balances and transactions are not recognized in the principal financial statements of the Police Service but schedules are prepared on a similar basis to the financial statements and are presented in Note 44.

(d) Contributed equity

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

Transfer of net assets to/from other agencies are designated as contributions by owners where the transfers are non-discretionary and non-reciprocal. See Note 34 'Equity'.

(e) Income

Sale of goods and rendering of services

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.

Service Appropriations

Service 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 Police Service's bank account or credited to the holding account held at the Department of Treasury and Finance. See Note 17 for further detail.

Net Appropriation Determination

The Treasurer may make a determination providing for prescribed revenues to be retained for services under the control of the Police Service.

In accordance with the determination specified in the 2005-06 Budget Statements, the Police Service retained \$22.120 million in 2005-06 (\$19.327 million in 2004-05) from the following:

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

Grants and Other Contributions

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

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

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 undischarged as at the reporting date, the nature of, and amounts pertaining to, those undischarged conditions are disclosed in the notes.

Gains

Gains may be realised or unrealised and are recognised on a net basis on the disposal of non-current assets.

(f) Property, plant and equipment

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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.

Subsequent measurement

After recognition as an asset, the Police Service uses the revaluation model for the measurement of land, buildings and livestock and the cost model for all other property, plant and equipment. Land, buildings and livestock are carried at the fair value less accumulated depreciation on buildings and livestock and accumulated impairment losses. The carrying amount of land, buildings and livestock at 30 June 2006 was fair value less accumulated depreciation on buildings and livestock.

Where market evidence is available, the fair value of land and buildings is determined on the basis of current market buying values determined by reference to recent market transactions. Where market evidence is not available, the fair value of land and buildings is determined on the basis of existing use.

This normally applies where buildings are specialised or where land use is restricted. Fair value for existing use assets is determined by reference to the cost of replacing the remaining future economic benefits embodied in the asset, i.e. the depreciated replacement cost. The revaluation of land and buildings is an independent valuation provided on an annual basis by the Department of Land Information (Valuation Services). The latest valuation was performed in 2005-06 with the effective date being 1 July 2005.

Livestock revaluation was performed during 2005-06 with the effective date being 1 July 2005 by an independent valuer from Asset Valuation Services Pty Ltd. Fair value of livestock has been determined on the basis of current market buying values or existing use value.

The Police Service has a policy of valuing land, buildings, livestock at fair value. These asset classes can experience frequent and material movements in fair value, therefore a revaluation is considered necessary each reporting period.

When buildings and livestock are revalued, the accumulated depreciation is restated proportionately with the change in the gross carrying amount.

Depreciation

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

Depreciation is provided for on either a straight-line basis net of residual values or on a straight line as is the case for livestock. Depreciation rates are reviewed annually and the useful lives for each class of depreciable asset are shown in Table A.

Land is not depreciated.

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.

Table A

Class of Assets	2005-06
Buildings	
- 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 6 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	
- Audio Visual Equipment	7 years
- Photographic and Traffic Equipment	8 years
- Radio, Firearms and Scientific Equipment	10 years
- Radio/Communication Towers	10 years
- Other Plant and Equipment	10 years





(g) Intangible assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

The capitalisation policy for intangible assets is \$5,000 for individual licences and \$50,000 for all other intangibles.

Subsequent measurement

Following initial recognition the cost model is applied requiring the asset to be carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. The carrying value of intangible assets is reviewed for impairment annually when the asset is not yet in use, or more frequently when an indicator of impairment arises during the reporting year indicating that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Amortisation

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

The expected useful lives for each class of intangible asset are:

- Licences – 4 years
- Software and related system developments – 8 years

Licences

Licences are valued at cost.

System Developments

For system developments research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditure incurred on an individual project is carried forward when its future recoverability can reasonably be regarded as assured. Other development expenditures are expensed as incurred.

Computer Software

Acquired software items costing less than \$5,000 are expensed in the year of acquisition. Where software is an integral part of the related hardware, it is treated as property, plant and equipment. Where the software is not an integral part of the related hardware, it is treated as an intangible asset.

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

(h) Impairment of Assets

Property, plant and equipment, infrastructure and intangible assets are tested for any indication of impairment at each reporting date. Where there is an indication of impairment, the recoverable amount is estimated. Where the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount, the asset is written down to the recoverable amount and an impairment loss is recognised.

As the Police Service is a not-for-profit entity, unless an asset has been identified as a surplus asset, the recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and depreciated replacement cost.

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

The Police Service tests intangible assets with an indefinite useful life and intangible assets not yet available for use for impairment each reporting period irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment. Tests are undertaken at each reporting date.

For assets identified as surplus assets, the recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and the present value of future cash flows expected to be derived from the asset.

For surplus assets carried at fair value, there is no risk of material impairment. Surplus assets at cost are tested for indications of impairments at each reporting date.

(i) Non-current assets (or disposal groups) classified as Held for Sale

Non-current assets (or disposal groups) are classified as assets held for sale if their carrying amount is to be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use, the asset is available for immediate sale and the sale is highly probable. Non-current assets (or disposal groups) held for sale are recognised at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell and are presented separately in the Balance Sheet as a current asset. These assets are not depreciated or amortised while they are classified as held for sale.

All land holdings are Crown land vested in the Police Service by the Government. The Department for Planning and Infrastructure (DPI) is the only agency with the power to sell Crown land and any buildings which are erected on that land. The Police Service transfers these Crown lands and their buildings to DPI when the assets become available for sale.

(j) Leases

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

(k) Financial Instruments

The Police Service has two categories of financial instrument:

- Loans and receivables (includes cash)
- Non-trading financial liabilities.

Initial recognition and measurement is at fair value. Usually the transaction cost or face value is equivalent to the fair value. Subsequent measurement is at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Short-term receivables and payables with no stated interest rate are measured at transaction cost/face value where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(l) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the Cash Flow Statement, cash and cash equivalents assets include restricted cash and cash equivalents. Cash equivalents includes cash-on-hand.

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

(m) Amounts receivable for services (Holding Account)

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

See also Note 17 'Service Appropriation' and Note 25 'Amounts receivable for services'.

(n) Receivables

Receivables are recognised and carried at original invoice amount less an allowance for uncollectible amounts (ie impairment). The collectability of receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis and any receivables identified as uncollectable are written off. The allowance for uncollectible amounts (doubtful debts) is raised when collectability is no longer probable. The carrying amount is equivalent to fair value as it is due for settlement within 30 days.

See also Note 38 'Financial Instruments' and Note 24 'Receivables'.

(o) Inventories

Inventories include those items held for distribution. These have been valued at the lower of cost and current replacement cost. The values have been confirmed through an annual stocktake.

(p) Payables

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

See Note 38 'Financial Instruments' and Note 32 'Payables'.

(q) Accrued Salaries

The accrued salaries suspense account (refer Note 23b) consists of amounts paid annually into a suspense account over a period of ten financial years to largely meet the additional cash outflow in each eleventh year when 27 pay days occur in that year instead of the normal 26. No interest is received on this account.

Accrued salaries (refer Note 33) 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. For 2006, the accrued salaries calculation is based on one day, as the last pay day was 29 June.

(r) Provisions

Provisions are liabilities of uncertain timing and amount. The Police Service only recognises provisions where there is a present legal or equitable or constructive obligation as a result of a past event and when the outflow of economic benefits is probable and can be measured reliably. Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. Refer Note 31 'Provisions'.


Provisions – Employee Benefits

Annual leave and long service leave

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

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





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

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

Annual leave loading

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

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

38-hour leave liability

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

The hours accrued are only payable on retirement, resignation or termination 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 police officers who previously accrued long service leave on a ten-year basis prior to the accrual period changing to seven years. This liability is measured on the same basis as annual leave.

Time off in Lieu

This liability represents accumulated days off (time off in lieu) expected to be paid out within two (2) months of the reporting date and is measured on the same basis as annual leave.

Sick leave

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

Deferred leave

The provision for deferred leave relates to Public Service employees who have entered into an agreement to self-fund an additional twelve (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. This liability is measured on the same basis as annual leave. Deferred leave is reported as a non-current provision until the fifth year.

Purchased leave

The provision for purchased leave relates to Public Service employees who have entered into an agreement to self-fund up to an additional four (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. This liability is measured on the same basis as annual leave.

Superannuation

The Government Employees Superannuation Board (GESB) administers the following superannuation schemes.

Employees may contribute to the Pension Scheme, a defined benefit pension scheme now closed to new members or the Gold State Superannuation Scheme (GSS), a defined benefit lump sum scheme also closed to new members. The Police Service has no liabilities for superannuation charges under the Pension Scheme or the GSS Scheme as the liability has been assumed by the Treasurer.

Employees who are not members of either the Pension Scheme or the GSS Scheme become non-contributory members of the West State Superannuation Scheme (WSS), an accumulation fund. The Police Service makes concurrent contributions to GESB on behalf of employees in compliance with the Commonwealth Government's Superannuation Guarantee (Administration) Act 1992. These contributions extinguish the liability for superannuation charges in respect of the WSS Scheme.

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

See also Note 3(s) 'superannuation expense'.

Provisions - Other

Employee on-costs

Employment on-costs, including workers' compensation insurance, are not employee benefits and are recognised as liabilities and expenses when the employment to which they relate has occurred. Employment on-costs are not included as part of the Police Service's 'Employee benefits expense' and the related liability is included in Employment on-costs provision. The associated expense is included under Note 7, 'Employee expenses'.

(s) Superannuation expense

The following elements are included in calculating the superannuation expense:

- (i) Defined benefit plan - 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) Defined contribution plan – Employer contributions paid to the Gold State Superannuation Scheme (GSS) and the West State Superannuation Scheme (WSS).

Defined benefit plans

Defined benefit plans – In order to reflect the true cost of services, the movements in the liabilities in respect of the Pension Scheme and the GSS Scheme transfer benefits are recognised as expenses. As these liabilities are assumed by the Treasurer (refer Note 7), a revenue entitled ‘Liabilities assumed by the Treasurer’ equivalent to the expense is recognised under Income from State Government in the Income Statement (see Note 19 ‘Liabilities assumed by the Treasurer’).

Defined contribution plans

The Police Service is funded for the equivalent of employer contributions in respect of the GSS Scheme (excluding transfer benefits). These contributions were paid to the GESB during the year and placed in a trust account administered by the GESB on behalf of the Treasurer. The GESB subsequently paid these employer contributions in respect of the GSS Scheme to the Consolidated Fund.

(t) Resources Received Free of Charge or for Nominal Cost

Resources received free of charge or for nominal value which can be reliably measured are recognised as revenues and expenses as appropriate, at fair value.

Where assets or services have been received free of charge or for nominal cost, the Police Service recognises revenues (except where the contributions of assets or services are in the nature of contributions by owners in which case the Police Service shall make a direct adjustment to equity) equivalent to the fair value of the assets and/or the fair value of those services that can be reliably determined and which would have been purchased if not donated, and those fair values shall be recognised as assets or expenses, as applicable.

(u) Resources Provided Free of Charge or for Nominal Cost

The Police Service provides a range of services free of charge to other government agencies. Information on resources provided free of charge has not been reported at balance date. Further progress will be made during 2006-07.

(v) Monies held in Trust

The Police Service receives money in a trustee capacity in the form of Found Money, Stolen Monies, Seized Monies and Deceased Monies. As the Police Service only performs a custodial role in respect of these monies, and because the monies cannot be used for achievement of the Police Service objectives, they are not brought to account in the financial statements, but are reported within the notes to the financial statements (refer Note 46 ‘Other Financial Statements’).

(w) Comparative Figures

Comparative figures have been restated on the AIFRS basis except for financial instruments information, which has been prepared under the previous AGAAP Australian Accounting Standard AAS 33 ‘Presentation and Disclosure of Financial Instruments’. The transition date to AIFRS for financial instruments is 1 July 2005 in accordance with the exemption allowed under AASB 1, paragraph 36A and Treasurer’s Instruction 1101.

(x) Rounding

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

4. Judgements Made by Management in Applying Accounting Policies

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

5. Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The employee provisions stated in the Balance Sheet include future changes in salary rates. The salary rates used for the valuation at 30 June reflect the then current employer offer. There is uncertainty in the outcome of the negotiations that could further increase the employee provisions (and a subsequent increase in expense in the Income Statement).

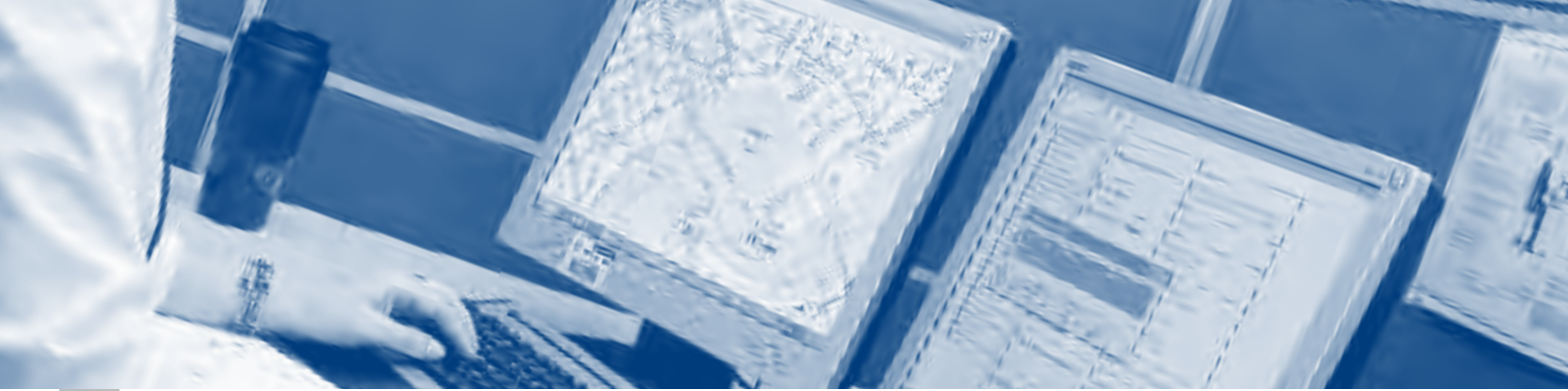
6. Disclosure of Changes in Accounting Policy and Estimates

Future Impact of Australian Accounting Standards not yet Operative

The Police Service cannot early adopt an Australian Accounting Standard or UIG Interpretation unless specifically permitted by TI 1101 ‘Application of Australian Accounting Standards and Other Pronouncements’. As referred to in Note 2, TI 1101 has only mandated the early adoption of revised AASB 119, AASB 2004-3, AASB 2005-3, AASB 2005-4 and AASB 2005-6. Consequently, the Police Service has not applied the following Australian Accounting Standards and UIG Interpretations that have been issued but are not yet effective. These will be applied from their application date:

- AASB 7 ‘Financial Instruments: Disclosures’ (including consequential amendments in AASB 2005-10 ‘Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards [AASB 132, AASB 101, AASB 114, AASB 117, AASB 133, AASB 139, AASB 1, AASB 4, AASB 1023 and AASB 1038]’). This Standard requires new disclosures in relation to financial instruments. The Standard is required to be applied to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2007.





The Standard is considered to result in increased disclosures of an entity's risks, enhanced disclosure about components of financial position and performance, and changes to the way of presenting financial statements, but otherwise there is no financial impact.

- AASB 2005-9 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards [AASB 4, AASB 1023, AASB 139 and AASB 132]' (Financial guarantee contracts). The amendment deals with the treatment of financial guarantee contracts, credit insurance contracts, letters of credit or credit derivative default contracts as either an "insurance contract" under AASB 4 'Insurance Contracts' or as a "financial guarantee contract" under AASB 139 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement'. The Police Service does not undertake these types of transactions resulting in no financial impact when the Standard is first applied. The Standard is required to be applied to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2006.
- UIG Interpretation 4 'Determining whether an Agreement Contains a Lease'. This Interpretation deals with arrangements that comprise a transaction or a series of linked transactions that may not involve a legal form of a lease but by their nature are deemed to be leases for the purposes of applying AASB 117 'Leases'. At reporting date, the Police Service has not entered into any arrangements as specified in the Interpretation resulting in no impact when the Interpretation is first applied. The Interpretation is required to be applied to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2006.
- UIG Interpretation 9 'Reassessment of Embedded Derivatives'. This Interpretation clarifies the circumstances that require an entity to reassess whether an embedded derivative contained in a host contract is required to be separated from the host contract and accounted for as a derivative under AASB 139. The Police Service has not identified any embedded derivatives resulting in no impact when the Interpretation is first applied. The Interpretation is required to be applied to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 June 2006.

The following amendments are not applicable to the Police Service as they will have no impact:

AASB Amendment	Affected Standards
2005-1	AASB 139 (cash flow hedge accounting of forecast intragroup transactions)
2005-5	'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards [AASB 1 & AASB 139]'
2006-1	AASB 121 (net investment in foreign operations)
UIG 5	'Rights to Interests arising from Decommissioning, Restoration and Environmental Rehabilitation Funds'
UIG 6	'Liabilities arising from Participating in a Specific Market – Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment'
UIG 7	'Applying the Restatement Approach under AASB 129 Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies'
UIG 8	'Scope of AASB 2'

2006
\$'0002005
\$'000

7. Employee Expenses

Employee benefit expense		
Salaries and wages	361,484	337,334
Annual leave (a)	41,837	39,362
Long service leave (a)	12,978	13,786
Other leave (a)	1,146	1,119
Superannuation - defined contribution plans (b)	39,979	37,237
Superannuation - defined benefit plans (c)	4,438	7,761
Employee housing	16,628	15,270
Relocation and relieving expenses	6,224	5,666
Fringe benefits tax	3,059	2,826
Uniforms and protective clothing	7,097	2,957
Medical expenses	3,148	3,085
Other employee benefit expense	1,357	1,024
	499,375	467,427
Other employee expenses		
Training expenses	2,159	1,985
Workers' compensation including on-cost	431	1,124
	2,590	3,109
	501,965	470,536

(a) Includes a superannuation contribution component.

(b) Defined contribution plans include West State and Gold State (contribution paid).

(c) Defined benefit plans include Pension scheme and Gold State (pre-transfer benefits).

An equivalent notional income is also recognised (see Note 19 'Liabilities assumed by the Treasurer').

8. Supplies and Services

Repairs and maintenance	18,869	20,351
Rental, leases and hire	16,059	14,789
Insurances and licences	7,039	5,334
Travel expenses	5,512	4,688
Energy, water and rates	4,893	4,862
Communication expenses	7,176	7,466
Other services and contracts	49,372	46,703
Equipment acquisitions	8,318	12,827
Fuels and oils	6,937	5,709
Consumables	5,208	5,050
Services received free of charge	1,933	1,602
	131,316	129,381

9. Capital User Charge

The Government applies a levy for the use of its capital for the delivery of services.

It is applied at 8 per cent per annum on the net assets of the Police Service, excluding exempt assets and is paid to the Department of Treasury and Finance quarterly.

35,568

30,111



POLICE FORENSIC

2006
\$'000

2005
\$'000

10. Depreciation and Amortisation Expense

Depreciation

Buildings	5,902	5,461
Vehicles	493	433
Computing and office equipment	2,608	1,659
Aircraft and vessels	404	396
Livestock	255	270
Leasehold improvements	39	78
Other plant and equipment	2,359	1,804
	12,060	10,101

Amortisation

Software and software developments	8,263	6,459
	20,323	16,560

11. Other Expenses

Doubtful debts	133	100
Other assets written off not elsewhere reported (a)	1,684	698
Grants, subsidies and transfer payments	363	750
Other expenses from ordinary activities	1,285	2,101
	3,465	3,649

(a) Other assets written off not elsewhere reported includes reductions due to capitalisation policy changes and those write-offs in accordance with FAAA s45 located within Note 41.

12. User Charges and Fees

Regulated fees

Firearms	3,243	3,080
Security and related activities	957	731
Pawnbrokers and second-hand dealers	77	103
Vehicle escorts	2,044	1,313
Clearance certificates	4,078	3,367
Crash information	199	124
Other regulated fees	486	290
	11,084	9,008

Recoups of services provided

Gold stealing	569	572
National Crime Authority	65	169
Family Law Court security	80	76
Search and rescue	100	16
Other	402	527
	1,216	1,360

Other Recoups

	2,237	1,654
	14,537	12,022

	2006 \$'000	2005 \$'000
13. Commonwealth Grants		
Police Recruit Traineeship Program	576	432
National Campaign Against Drug Abuse	246	146
Standing Action Committee for Protection Against Violence	953	70
Other	101	3
	1,876	651

14. Contributors, Sponsorship and Donations

Contributions		
Employee rental contributions	3,678	3,440
Executive vehicle contributions	126	103
Other contributions	672	416
	4,476	3,959
Sponsorships and Donations		
Sponsorships	5	49
Cash donations	-	1
Non-cash donations	284	2,195
	289	2,245
	4,765	6,204

15. Other Revenue

Proceeds from Sale of Equipment items	21	16
Other revenues from ordinary activities	901	354
	922	370





2006
\$'000

2005
\$'000

16. Net Gain/(Loss) on Disposal of Non-Current Assets

(a) NET GAIN ON DISPOSAL OF NON-CURRENT ASSETS

Property, plant and equipment

Vehicles	9	47
Aircraft and vessels	-	27
Other plant and equipment	-	6
	9	80

Assets held for sale

Vehicles held for sale	11	-
	11	-

Total gain on disposal

20 **80**

(b) NET LOSS ON DISPOSAL OF NON-CURRENT ASSETS

Property, plant and equipment

Vehicles	(7)	(9)
Computing and office equipment	(5)	(4)
Other plant and equipment	-	(11)
	(12)	(24)

Assets held for sale

Vehicles held for sale	(18)	-
	(18)	-

Total loss on disposal

(30) **(24)**

Net gain/(loss)

(10) **56**

(c) This is further reconciled as follows:

Costs of Disposal

Property, plant and equipment	24	125
Assets held for sale	44	-
	68	125

Proceeds from Disposal

Property, plant and equipment	22	181
Assets held for sale	36	-
	58	181

Net gain/(loss)

(10) **56**

17. Service Appropriation

Service appropriations received during the year	680,005	619,769
Salaries and Allowances Act 1975	2,470	2,375
	682,475	622,144

Service Appropriations are accrual amounts reflecting the full cost paid for services delivered. The appropriation revenue comprises a cash component and a receivable (asset). The receivable (holding account) comprises the depreciation expense for the year and any agreed increase in leave liability during the year.

	2006 \$'000	2005 \$'000
18. State Grants		
Road Trauma Trust Fund	3,942	3,420
Other	18	7
	3,960	3,427

19. Liabilities assumed by the Treasurer

The following liabilities have been assumed by the Treasurer during the financial year:

– Superannuation	4,438	7,761
	4,438	7,761

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 Superannuation Scheme. (The notional superannuation expense is included under 'Superannuation' within Note 7 'Employee benefit expense'.)

20. Initial recognition of assets not previously recognised

Initial recognition of assets not previously recognised in the financial statements:

– Vehicles	15	-
– Computing and office equipment	75	35
– Livestock	-	110
– Other plant and equipment	59	380
	149	525

Where assets have been discovered, the Police Service recognised the corresponding credit as revenue.

21. Resources received free of charge

Resources received free of charge is determined by the following estimates provided by agencies:

– Title searches and valuation services provided by the Department of Land Information	1,176	970
– Collection of firearm licences provided by the Department for Planning and Infrastructure	47	38
– Leased management services provided by the Department of Housing and Works	83	65
– Labour relation services provided by the Department of Consumer and Employment Protection	34	8
– Recruitment services provided by the Department of the Premier and Cabinet, Public Sector Management Division	3	5
– Procurement services provided by the Department of Treasury and Finance	590	516
	1,933	1,602





2006
\$'000

2005
\$'000

22. Cash and cash equivalents

Operating Account

Amounts appropriated and any revenues subject to net appropriation determinations are deposited into this account, from which all payments are made.

58,361 64,514

Advances

Advances include permanent and temporary advances allocated to areas within the Police Service

376 375

58,737 64,889

23. Restricted cash and cash equivalents

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

- Current assets (a)	2,326	1,619
- Non-current assets (b)	1,825	-
	4,151	1,619

(a) CURRENT ASSETS

Police Recruit Traineeship Fund

To hold grant moneys received from the Commonwealth for the funding of the Recruit Traineeship Program.

858 846

National Drug Strategy

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.

525 347

Receipts in Suspense

Receipts in suspense refer to moneys being retained pending the identification of their purpose. The funds may be cleared by refund to the payer, transfer to the correct account, payment to another government agency or transfer to Treasury.

112 165

RAC Neighbourhood Watch

To hold unspent money received from RAC Insurance Pty Ltd in relation to the Neighbourhood Watch program.

120 -

Moneys held for Rewards

To hold moneys received by the Police Service from the private sector for the purpose of issuing rewards.

10 10

National Counter-Terrorism Committee

To hold moneys received by the Police Service from the Commonwealth for the funding of National Counter-Terrorism exercises.

701 251

2,326 1,619

(b) NON-CURRENT ASSETS

Accrued Salaries Suspense Account

Pursuant to section 27 (2) of the *Financial Administration and Audit Act 1985*, amounts are annually transferred to this Trust to provide for the payment of a 27th pay period occurring every eleven years.

1,825 -

1,825 -

	2006 \$'000	2005 \$'000
24. Receivables		
Receivables	2,408	1,274
Allowance for doubtful debts	(246)	(176)
GST Receivable	3,948	2,526
	6,110	3,624

25. Amounts receivable for services

Current asset	42,871	18,400
Non-current asset	18,007	32,743
	60,878	51,143

This asset represents the non-cash component of service appropriations. It is restricted in that it can only be used for asset replacement or payment of leave liability. See Note 3(m) 'Amounts receivable for services'.

26. Non-current assets classified as held for sale

Land	8,041	1,915
Buildings	3,507	408
Vehicles	-	44
	11,548	2,367

This is reconciled as follows:

Opening Balance	2,367	1,770
Add net assets reclassified as held for sale	11,294	1,716
Total assets held for sale	13,661	3,486
Less assets sold	(2,113)	(1,119)
Closing Balance	11,548	2,367

See also Note 3(i) 'Non-current assets (or disposal groups) classified as Held for Sale' and Note 16 'Net Gain/Loss on Disposal of Non-Current Assets'.

27. Inventories

Inventories held for distribution	130	532
	130	532

28. Other current assets

Accrued income	902	1,101
Prepayments	3,674	3,260
	4,576	4,361





2006
\$'000

2005
\$'000

29. Property, Plant and Equipment

(a) PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT COMPRISE THE FOLLOWING ASSET CLASSES:

Land

At fair value	97,235	98,718
Accumulated impairment losses	-	-
	97,235	98,718

Buildings

At fair value	240,399	221,371
Accumulated depreciation	(6,714)	(6,148)
	233,685	215,223
Accumulated impairment losses	-	-
	233,685	215,223

Works in Progress

Buildings under construction	38,482	22,862
Other	13,051	81
	51,533	22,943

Vehicles

At cost	6,186	5,621
Accumulated depreciation	(3,870)	(3,480)
	2,316	2,141
Accumulated impairment losses	-	-
	2,316	2,141

Aircraft and Vessels

At fair value	4,984	4,634
Accumulated depreciation	(1,279)	(1,225)
	3,705	3,409
Accumulated impairment losses	-	-
	3,705	3,409

Computing and Office Equipment

At cost	18,190	12,848
Accumulated depreciation	(8,378)	(6,559)
	9,812	6,289
Accumulated impairment losses	-	-
	9,812	6,289

Livestock

At fair value	1,656	1,668
Accumulated depreciation	(254)	(260)
	1,402	1,408
Accumulated impairment losses	-	-
	1,402	1,408

2006
\$'000

2005
\$'000

29. Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

Other Plant and Equipment

At cost	35,239	28,263
Accumulated depreciation	(17,558)	(15,907)
	17,681	12,356
Accumulated impairment losses	-	-
	17,681	12,356

Artwork

At cost	310	310
Accumulated impairment losses	-	-
	310	310

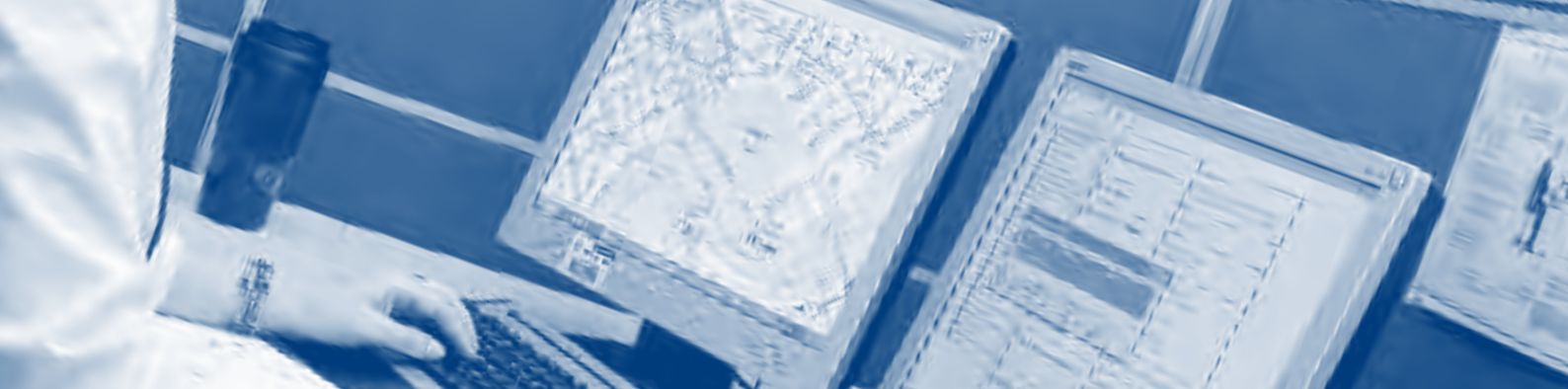
Leasehold Improvements

At cost	2,117	2,108
Accumulated amortisation	(1,731)	(1,692)
	386	416
Accumulated impairment losses	-	-
	386	416
	418,065	363,213

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

	Carrying amount at start of the year	Additions	Retirements	Transfers between classes	Transfer to asset held for sale	Impairment losses	Impairment losses reversal	Revaluation	Depreciation	Carrying amount at end of year
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Land	98,718	-	-	1,350	(7,836)	-	-	5,003	-	97,235
Buildings	215,223	335	(1,245)	19,477	(3,458)	-	-	9,254	(5,901)	233,685
Works in progress	22,943	58,412	-	(29,822)	-	-	-	-	-	51,533
Vehicles	2,141	698	(30)	-	-	-	-	-	(493)	2,316
Aircraft and vessels	3,409	1,810	(1,109)	-	-	-	-	-	(405)	3,705
Computing and office equipment	6,289	1,430	(258)	4,959	-	-	-	-	(2,608)	9,812
Livestock	1,408	10	(40)	-	-	-	-	279	(255)	1,402
Other Plant and equipment	12,356	1,652	(266)	6,298	-	-	-	-	(2,359)	17,681
Artwork	310	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310
Leasehold improvements	416	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	(39)	386
	363,213	64,347	(2,948)	2,271	(11,294)	-	-	14,536	(12,060)	418,065





2006
\$'000

2005
\$'000

30. Intangible Assets

(a) INTANGIBLE ASSETS COMPRISE THE FOLLOWING ASSET CLASSES:

Software	59,514	54,691
Accumulated amortisation	(26,639)	(18,446)
	32,875	36,245
Accumulated impairment losses	-	-
	32,875	36,245
Software Development in Progress	36,096	24,906
	68,971	61,151

(b) RECONCILIATIONS OF THE CARRYING AMOUNT OF INTANGIBLES AT THE BEGINNING AND END OF THE CURRENT FINANCIAL YEAR ARE SET OUT BELOW:

	Carrying amount at start of the year	Additions	Retirements	Transfers between classes	Transfer to asset held for sale	Impairment losses	Impairment losses reversal	Revaluation	Depreciation	Carrying amount at end of year
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Software	36,245	24	-	4,869	-	-	-	-	(8,263)	32,875
Software Development in Progress	24,906	18,332	-	(7,142)	-	-	-	-	-	36,096
	61,151	18,356	-	(2,273)	-	-	-	-	(8,263)	68,971

31. Provisions

PROVISIONS COMPRISE THE FOLLOWING ITEMS:

(i) Current liabilities

(a) Employee benefits provision	106,027	103,879
(b) Other provisions	93	74
	106,120	103,953

(ii) Non-current liabilities

(a) Employee benefits provision	22,098	23,160
(b) Other provisions	19	15
	22,117	23,175
	128,237	127,128

(a) EMPLOYEE BENEFITS PROVISIONS HAVE BEEN RECOGNISED IN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS FOLLOWS:

- Current liabilities (i)	106,027	103,879
- Non-current liabilities (ii)	22,098	23,160
	128,125	127,039

(i) Current Liabilities

- Annual leave (*)	41,131	41,421
- Long service leave (**)	63,671	61,356
- 38-hour leave	271	204
- Special paid leave	281	337
- Time off in lieu/banked leave	445	372
- Purchased leave	190	189
- Deferred Leave	38	-
	106,027	103,879

	2006 \$'000	2005 \$'000
31. Provisions (continued)		
<i>(ii) Non-Current Liabilities</i>		
– Long service leave	19,511	20,573
– 38-hour leave	2,394	2,501
– Deferred leave	193	86
	22,098	23,160
* Annual leave liabilities including leave loading have been classified as current as there is no unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after reporting date. Assessments indicate that actual settlement of the liabilities will occur as follows:		
– Within 12 months of reporting date	35,682	32,019
– More than 12 months after reporting date	5,449	9,402
	41,131	41,421
**Long service leave liabilities have been classified as current as there is no unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after reporting date. Assessments indicate that actual settlement of the liabilities will occur as follows:		
– Within 12 months of reporting date	13,988	12,593
– More than 12 months after reporting date	49,683	48,763
	63,671	61,356
(b) OTHER PROVISIONS HAVE BEEN RECOGNISED IN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS FOLLOWS:		
– Current liabilities	93	74
– Non-current liabilities	19	15
	112	89
The settlement of leave liabilities gives rise to the payment of employment on-costs including workers' compensation and medical benefits.		
Movement in Other provisions		
Carrying amount at start of year	89	114
Additional provisions recognised	23	-
Payments/other sacrifices of economic benefits	-	25
Carrying amount at end of year	112	89
32. Payables		
Payables	3,003	7,442
	3,003	7,442



POLICE FORENSIC

2006
\$'000

2005
\$'000

33. Other Current Liabilities

Sundry Accruals

– Accrued salaries*	2,496	-
– Accrued superannuation*	236	-
– Police officers' leave loading expense	2,673	2,414
– Fringe benefit tax liability	749	688
– Other accruals	4,364	1,986
	10,518	5,088

* Accrued salaries and superannuation have been calculated for one working day being 30 June 2006

Income in Advance

677 173

11,195 5,261

34. Equity

Equity represents the residual interest in the net assets of the Police Service. The Government holds the equity interest in the Police Service on behalf of the community. The Asset Revaluation Reserve represents that portion of equity resulting from the revaluation of non-current assets.

Contributed equity (a)	194,038	153,319
Asset revaluation reserve (b)	224,111	212,649
Accumulated surplus/(deficiency) [Retained earnings]	72,582	47,100
	490,731	413,068

(a) CONTRIBUTED EQUITY

Balance at the start of the year 153,319 111,207

Contribution by Owners

Capital contributions (i) 44,268 43,434
Transfer of net assets from other agencies (i) - -

44,268 43,434

Distribution to owners

Transfer of net assets to other agencies (ii)

– Land and buildings transferred to the Department for Planning and Infrastructure (3,311) (1,254)
– Payment for Path Centre asset purchases (182) -

Net assets transferred to Government (iii)

– Proceeds for disposal of assets paid to Consolidated Fund (56) (68)

(3,549) (1,322)

Balance at the end of the year

194,038 153,319

- (i) Capital contributions (appropriations) and non-discretionary (non-reciprocal) transfers of net assets from other State Government agencies have been designated as contributions by owners in Treasurer's Instructions TI 955 'Contributions by Owners Made to Wholly-Owned Public Sector Entities' and are credited directly to equity.
- (ii) UIG Interpretation 1038 'Contributions by Owners Made to Wholly-Owned Public Sector Entities' requires that where the transferee accounts for a transfer as a contribution by owner, the transferor must account for the transfer as a distribution to owners. Consequently, non-discretionary (non-reciprocal) transfers of net assets to other State Government agencies are distribution to owners and are debited directly to equity.
- (iii) TI 955 requires non-reciprocal transfers of net assets to Government to be accounted for as distribution to owners.

	2006 \$'000	2005 \$'000
--	----------------	----------------

34. Equity (continued)

(b) ASSET REVALUATION RESERVE

Balance at the start of the year	212,649	188,138
Net revaluation increments/(decrements):		
Land	5,003	8,664
Buildings	9,254	17,089
Livestock	279	261
	14,536	26,014
Transfer to accumulated surplus/(deficiency) on sale of previously revalued assets	(3,074)	(1,503)
Balance at the end of the year	224,111	212,649

35. Notes to the Cash Flow Statement

(a) RECONCILIATION OF CASH

Cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the Cash Flow Statement is reconciled to the related items in the Balance Sheet as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents	58,737	64,889
Restricted cash and cash equivalents (see Note 23)	4,151	1,619
	62,888	66,508

(b) RECONCILIATION OF NET COST OF SERVICES TO NET CASH FLOWS PROVIDED BY/(USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES

Net cost of services	(670,547)	(630,934)
<i>Adjustment for non-cash items:</i>		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	20,324	16,560
Resources received free of charge	1,933	1,602
Donated assets	(140)	(701)
Superannuation expense	4,438	7,761
Doubtful and bad debts expense	133	100
Net loss/(profit) on sale of non-current assets	9	(56)
Adjustment to carrying value of assets	1,916	1,445
<i>(Increase)/decrease in assets:</i>		
Receivables	(1,064)	434
Prepayments	(413)	705
Accrued income	199	(901)
Inventories	403	50
<i>Increase/(decrease) in liabilities:</i>		
Payables	(4,439)	3,519
Sundry accruals	5,430	(13,554)
Provisions	1,109	3,441
Unearned revenue	503	(392)
<i>Net change in GST:</i>		
Net GST receipts/(payments) (i)	-	-
Change in GST (receivables)/payables (ii)	(1,422)	(283)
	28,919	19,730
Net cash (used in)/provided by operating activities	(641,628)	(611,204)

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

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



2006
\$'0002005
\$'000

35. Notes to the Cash Flow Statement (continued)

(c) NON-CASH FINANCING AND INVESTING ACTIVITIES

Information about transactions and other events which do not result in any cash flows during the reporting period but affect assets and liabilities that are recognised must be disclosed 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 \$139,510 compared to \$701,400 in 2004-05.

During the year, there were \$3.311 million of assets transferred to Department of Land Information compared to \$1.254 million in 2004-05.

36. Commitments

(a) CAPITAL EXPENDITURE COMMITMENTS

Capital expenditure commitments, being contracted capital expenditure additional to the amounts reported in the financial statements are payable as follows:

Within one year	144,182	123,535
Later than one year but not later than two years	104,656	94,833
Later than two years but not later than five years	72,574	160,520
	321,412	378,888

The capital commitment includes amounts for:

Buildings	203,017	201,947
Computer infrastructure upgrades	81,483	121,006
Other asset acquisitions	36,912	55,935
	321,412	378,888

(b) LEASE COMMITMENTS

Operating lease commitments at the reporting date arising through non-cancellable agreements:

Within one year	12,777	10,540
Later than one year but not later than two years	8,488	7,157
Later than two years but not later than five years	11,806	8,699
Later than five years	-	-
	33,071	26,396

Representing:

Cancellable operating leases	9,215	9,607
Non-cancellable operating leases (i)	23,856	16,789
	33,071	26,396

- (i) Non-cancellable operating lease commitments

Commitments for minimum lease payments are payable as follows:

Within one year	6,417	4,126
Later than one year but not later than two years	5,633	4,261
Later than two years but not later than five years	10,958	8,402
Later than five years	848	-
	23,856	16,789

	2006 \$'000	2005 \$'000
--	----------------	----------------

36. Commitments (continued)

(c) OTHER EXPENDITURE COMMITMENTS

Other expenditure commitments at the reporting date arising through the placement of purchase orders or non-cancellable agreements and are payable as follows:

Within one year	20,712	49,247
Later than one year but not later than two years	5,305	36,305
Later than two years but not later than five years	9,463	37,041
Later than five years	675	475
	36,155	123,068

These represent:

Staff training	124	734
Computing costs	15,639	99,737
Communication costs	12,817	6,359
Other	7,575	16,238
	36,155	123,068

The above commitments are all inclusive of GST.

37. Contingent Liabilities

UNSETTLED LEGAL CLAIMS AND ACT OF GRACE PAYMENTS

The value reported represents the maximum obligation potentially payable for the claims on hand at 30 June 2006.

	2,510	16,239
--	--------------	---------------

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 2006.

38. Financial Instruments

(a) Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

Financial instruments held by the Police Service are cash and cash equivalents, receivables and payables. The Police Service has limited exposure to financial risks. The Police Service's overall risk management program focuses on managing the risks identified below.

Credit Risk

The Police Service trades only with recognised, creditworthy third parties. The Police Service has policies in place to ensure that sales of services are made to customers with an appropriate credit history. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that the Police Service's exposure to bad debts is minimal. There are no significant concentrations of credit risk.

Liquidity Risk

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

Cash flow interest rate risk

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

(b) Financial Instrument Disclosures

Financial instrument information for the year ended 2005 has been prepared under the previous AGAAP Australian Accounting Standard AAS 33 'Presentation and Disclosure of Financial Instruments'. Financial instrument information from 1 July 2005 has been prepared under AASB 132 'Financial Instruments: Presentation' and AASB 139 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement'. See also Note 3 (w).



38. Financial Instruments (continued)

(c) Interest Rate Risk Exposure

The following table details the Police Service's exposure to interest rate risk as at the reporting date:

2005-06	Weighted average effective interest rate	Variable interest rate	Fixed interest rate maturities			Non-interest bearing	Total
			Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years		
	%	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Financial Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	58,737	58,737
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	4,151	4,151
Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	6,110	6,110
Amounts receivable for services	-	-	-	-	-	60,878	60,878
Accrued income	-	-	-	-	-	902	902
	-	-	-	-	-	130,778	130,778
Financial Liabilities							
Payables	-	-	-	-	-	3,003	3,003
Other accrued expenses	-	-	-	-	-	10,518	10,518
	-	-	-	-	-	13,521	13,521
Net Financial Assets (Liabilities)	-	-	-	-	-	117,257	117,257
2004-05							
Financial Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	64,889	64,889
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	1,619	1,619
Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	3,624	3,624
Amounts receivable for services	-	-	-	-	-	51,143	51,143
Accrued income	-	-	-	-	-	1,101	1,101
	-	-	-	-	-	122,376	122,376
Financial Liabilities							
Payables	-	-	-	-	-	7,442	7,442
Other accrued expenses	-	-	-	-	-	5,088	5,088
	-	-	-	-	-	12,530	12,530
Net Financial Assets (Liabilities)	-	-	-	-	-	109,846	109,846

2006	2005
\$'000	\$'000

(d) 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	1,651	1,345
Total	1,651	1,345

(e) 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.

2006
\$'0002005
\$'000

39. 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 and other senior public servants.

REMUNERATION BENEFITS

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

\$	2006	2005
10,001 – 20,000	1	1
20,001 – 30,000	-	1
30,001 – 40,000	2	3
60,001 – 70,000	-	4
80,001 – 90,000	-	1
90,001 – 100,000	1	1
100,001 – 110,000	3	-
110,001 – 120,000	3	-
120,001 – 130,000	1	2
130,001 – 140,000	1	-
140,001 – 150,000	-	4
150,001 – 160,000	1	-
160,001 – 170,000	3	4
170,001 – 180,000	2	-
180,001 – 190,000	1	1
200,001 – 210,000	1	-
210,001 – 220,000	-	4
220,001 – 230,000	-	1
230,001 – 240,000	1	-
260,001 – 270,000	1	-
280,001 – 290,000	1	-
380,001 – 390,000	-	1

The total remuneration of senior officers is:

3,264

3,726

- (i) Includes senior officers where periods of service is less than twelve months.
(ii) No senior officers are members of the Pension Scheme.

40. Remuneration of Auditor

Remuneration payable to the Auditor General for the financial year is as follows:

Auditing the accounts, financial statements and performance indicators.

130

118





2006
\$'000

2005
\$'000

41. Supplementary Financial Information

(a) WRITE-OFFS

Public and other property, revenue and debts due to the State were written-off in accordance with section 45 of the *Financial Administration and Audit Act 1985* under the authority of:

The Accountable Officer	85	76
The Minister	62	73
Executive Council	-	-
	147	149

Analysis of the write-off is as follows:

Bad debts	80	40
Property damage	67	106
Stolen property	-	3
	147	149

(b) LOSSES OF PUBLIC MONIES AND PUBLIC OR OTHER PROPERTY THROUGH THEFT OR DEFAULT

Losses of public property through theft, default or otherwise	147	149
Losses of public money	-	-
Less: Amount recovered	-	-
	147	149

42. Affiliated Bodies

An affiliated body of the Police Service is a body which receives more than half its funding and resources from the Police Service but is not subject to operational control by the Police Service. There are no affiliated and reported bodies at the reporting date.

SAFER WA COMMITTEE'S EXECUTIVE

Salaries	-	51
Other Recurrent	-	-
	-	51



43. Explanatory Statements

Significant variations between estimates and actual results for income and expense as presented in the financial statement titled 'Summary of Consolidated Fund Appropriations and Income Estimates' are shown below. Significant variations are considered to be those greater than 10 per cent or \$1 million.

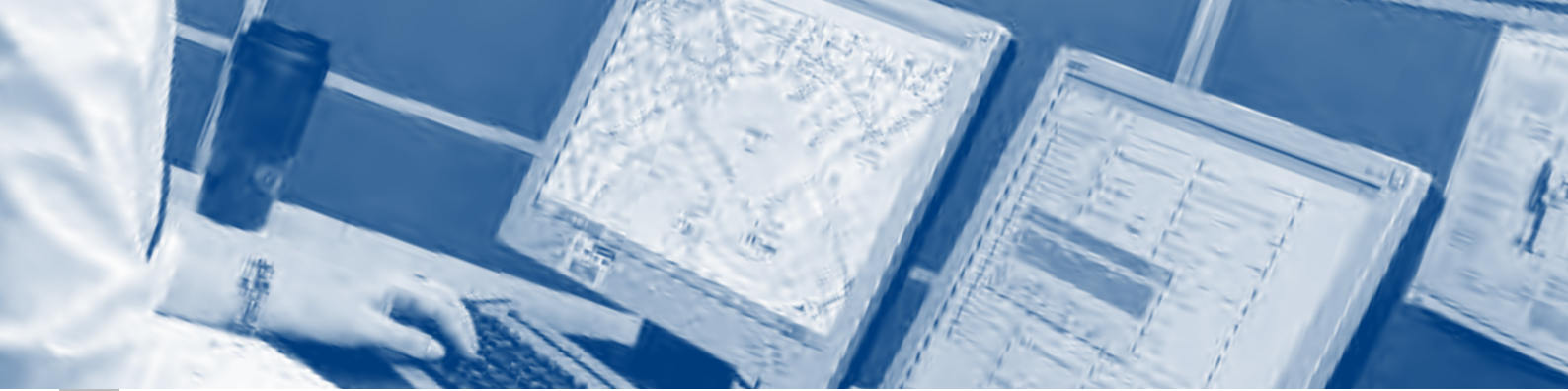
(a) SIGNIFICANT VARIANCES BETWEEN ESTIMATES AND ACTUAL

	2006 Estimate \$'000	2006 Actual \$'000	2006 Variation \$'000
(i) TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS TO DELIVER SERVICES			
Appropriation to deliver services	671,922	680,005	8,083
The \$8.143 million increase relates to approved supplementary funding in 2005-06 for Counter-Terrorism (\$5.893 million), changes relating to Capital User Charge (\$1.559 million), a change in amounts being expensed from the capital works program (\$0.600 million), and metal detectors (\$0.031 million).			
Service Expenditure			
The increase in Total Cost of Services of \$10.812 million above the budget is mainly attributable to increased Appropriations to Fund Services. The variations reflect each Service's portion of the Appropriation increase. In addition, due to the reactive nature of policing, the internal allocation and application of resources according to the operational needs, contributes to variations within these Services.			
Services to Maintain Lawful Behaviour and Prevent Crime	263,877	268,415	4,538
Emergency Management and Co-ordination	14,442	11,886	(2,556)
Response to and Investigation of Offences	242,948	255,899	12,951
Services to the Judicial Process	70,800	53,843	(16,957)
Traffic Law Enforcement and Management	111,412	102,624	(8,788)
	703,479	692,667	(10,812)
(ii) CAPITAL CONTRIBUTION			
The \$5.430 million increase is mainly attributable to approved supplementary funding for Counter-Terrorism (\$5.433 million), Mobile Lock-ups (\$0.380 million) and Gordon Inquiry additional funds (\$0.217 million). This increase was offset by a change in the amounts expensed from the capital works program (-\$0.600 million).			
	38,838	44,268	5,430
(iii) CONSOLIDATED FUND REVENUE			
These Administered incomes mainly comprise sale of stolen property and firearm infringement fines. In the case of stolen property the volumes and values can fluctuate substantially from year to year, as can infringement fines. The variance is due to a conservative estimate being used for this "volatile" area.			
	390	578	188

(b) SIGNIFICANT VARIANCES BETWEEN ACTUAL AND PRIOR YEAR ACTUALS

	2006 Actual \$'000	2005 Actual \$'000	Variation \$'000
(i) TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS TO DELIVER SERVICES			
Appropriation to deliver services	680,005	619,769	60,236
The \$60.236 million increase was mainly attributable to funding increases relating to salaries and employee related costs \$35.671 million (additional Police Officer recruiting programs \$14.691 million, EBA flow on increases \$13.251 million and provision for salary increase and other \$7.729 million), Delta Communication and Technology and CADCOM projects (\$14.229 million), Counter-Terrorism (\$5.441 million), depreciation (\$5.062 million), general cost escalation (\$3.106 million), Capital User Charge (\$2.803 million), building maintenance (\$2.200 million), and a number of other initiatives including, Canine Expansion, additional Gordon Inquiry funding, smarter policing (DNA), Frontline Initiative etc. These additional appropriations were offset by savings for Shared Services-Procurement Savings (\$5.449 million) and a number of smaller non recurring costs from the previous year.			





	2006 Actual \$'000	2005 Actual \$'000	Variation \$'000
--	--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------

43. Explanatory Statements (continued)

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

Service Expenditure

There was an increase in the Total Cost of Services of \$42.406 million from the previous year. The variations reflect each Service's portion of that increase. The variations mainly comprise increased appropriations (see above) and movements in assets and liabilities. Also the reactive nature of policing causes fluctuations in the internal allocation and application of resources according to the operational exigencies that exist at the time.

Services to Maintain Lawful Behaviour and Prevent Crime	268,415	246,774	21,641
Emergency Management and Co-ordination	11,886	11,226	660
Response to and Investigation of Offences	255,899	226,462	29,437
Services to the Judicial Process	53,843	59,878	(6,035)
Traffic Law Enforcement and Management	102,624	105,921	(3,297)
	692,667	650,261	42,406

(ii) CONSOLIDATED FUND REVENUE

Revenue

The difference mainly relates to a reduction in forfeited property proceeds (\$158,000), sale of lost and stolen property (\$51,000) and vehicle sale proceeds (\$12,000).

	578	799	(221)
--	-----	-----	-------

	2006 \$'000	2005 \$'000
--	----------------	----------------

44. Schedule of Administered Items

(a) ADMINISTERED EXPENSES AND INCOME

EXPENSES

Handgun buyback payments	7	420
Transfer	510	774
Commission expenses	68	85
Other	-	140
Total administered expenses	585	1,419

INCOME

Commonwealth Government grants - Handgun buyback	-	621
Licences, fines and other	529	730
Proceeds from disposal of non-current assets	56	68
Total administered income	585	1,419

(b) ADMINISTERED ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

ASSETS

Current

Accrued Income	177	170
Total administered assets	177	170

LIABILITIES

Current

Payables	177	170
Total administered liabilities	177	170

45. Reconciliation explaining the transition to Australian Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (AIFRS)

(a) Reconciliation of Equity at the date of transition to AIFRS: 1 July 2004 (AASB 1.39(a)(i))

	Previous AGAAP 1 July 2004	Reclassification Depreciation AASB 5	Inventories AASB 102	Restoration Costs AASB 116	Net Gain on Disposal AASB 116	Intangibles AASB 138	Employee Benefits AASB 119	AASB 1 Note 45.7a	Total Adjustments	AIFRS 1 July 2004
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Current Assets										
Cash and cash equivalents (i)	45,564	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45,564
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	16,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,400
Receivables	3,775	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,775
Amounts receivable for services (ii)	17,907	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,907
Non-current assets classified as held for sale	-	1,770	-	-	-	-	-	1,770	1,770	1,770
Inventories	1,708	-	(1,128)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,128)	580
Other current assets (iii)	4,165	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,165
Total Current Assets	89,519	1,770	(1,128)	-	-	-	-	-	642	90,161
Non-Current Assets										
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amounts receivable for services (ii)	23,730	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,730
Property, plant and equipment	321,054	(1,770)	-	610	-	55	-	-	(1,105)	319,949
Intangible assets	64,719	-	-	-	-	(11,323)	-	-	(11,323)	53,396
Total Non-Current Assets	409,503	(1,770)	-	610	-	(11,268)	-	-	(12,428)	397,075
TOTAL ASSETS	499,022	-	(1,128)	610	-	(11,268)	-	-	(11,786)	487,236
Current Liabilities										
Provisions	48,756	-	-	-	-	-	51,020	-	51,020	99,776
Payables	3,923	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,923
Other current liabilities (iv)	19,208	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,208
Total Current Liabilities	71,887	-	-	-	-	-	51,020	-	51,020	122,907
Non-Current Liabilities										
Provisions	73,011	-	-	-	-	-	(49,101)	-	(49,101)	23,910
Total Non-Current Liabilities	73,011	-	-	-	-	-	(49,101)	-	(49,101)	23,910
TOTAL LIABILITIES	144,898	-	-	-	-	-	1,919	-	1,919	146,817
Equity										
Contributed equity	111,207	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	111,207
Reserves	189,993	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,854)	(1,854)	188,139
Accumulated surplus/(deficiency) [Retained earnings]	52,923	-	(1,128)	610	-	(11,268)	(1,919)	1,854	(11,851)	41,072
TOTAL EQUITY	354,123	-	(1,128)	610	-	(11,268)	(1,919)	-	(13,705)	340,418
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	499,021	-	(1,128)	610	-	(11,268)	-	-	(11,786)	487,235

(i) Equivalent AGAAP item 'Cash assets' (AIFRS 'Cash and cash equivalents')

(ii) Equivalent AGAAP item 'Amounts receivable for outputs' (AIFRS 'Amounts receivable for services')

(iii) Equivalent AGAAP item 'Other assets' (AIFRS 'Other current assets')

(iv) Equivalent AGAAP item 'Other liabilities' (AIFRS 'Other current liabilities')

45. Reconciliation explaining the transition to Australian Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (AIFRS) (continued)

(b) RECONCILIATION OF EQUITY AT THE END OF LAST REPORTING PERIOD UNDER PREVIOUS AGAAP: 30 JUNE 2005 (AASB 1.39(a)(ii))

	Previous AGAAP 30 June 2005	Reclassification, Depreciation AASB 5	Inventories AASB 102	Subsequent Costs AASB 116	Net Gain on Disposal AASB 116	Intangibles AASB 138	Employee Benefits AASB 119	AASB 1 Adjustments	Total Adjustments	AIFRS 30 June 2005
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Current Assets										
Cash and cash equivalents	64,889	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64,889
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	1,619	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,619
Receivables	3,624	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,624
Amounts receivable for services	18,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,400
Non-current assets classified as held for sale	-	2,367	-	-	-	-	-	2,367	2,367	2,367
Inventories	1,297	-	(765)	-	-	-	-	-	(765)	532
Other current assets	4,361	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,361
Total Current Assets	94,190	2,367	(765)	-	-	-	-	-	1,602	95,792
Non-Current Assets										
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amounts receivable for services	32,743	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,743
Property, plant and equipment	364,937	(2,367)	-	588	-	55	-	(1,724)	(1,724)	363,213
Intangible assets	73,169	-	-	-	-	(12,018)	-	(12,018)	(12,018)	61,151
Total Non-Current Assets	470,849	(2,367)	-	588	-	(11,963)	-	(13,742)	(13,742)	457,107
TOTAL ASSETS	565,039	-	(765)	588	-	(11,963)	-	(12,140)	(12,140)	552,899
Current Liabilities										
Provisions	54,541	-	-	-	-	-	49,412	-	49,412	103,953
Payables	7,442	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,442
Other current liabilities	5,261	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,261
Total Current Liabilities	67,244	-	-	-	-	-	49,412	-	49,412	116,656
Non-Current Liabilities										
Provisions	73,233	-	-	-	-	-	(50,058)	-	(50,058)	23,175
Total Non-Current Liabilities	73,233	-	-	-	-	-	(50,058)	-	(50,058)	23,175
TOTAL LIABILITIES	140,477	-	-	-	-	-	(646)	-	(646)	139,831
Equity										
Contributed equity	153,352	-	-	-	(33)	-	-	-	(33)	153,319
Reserves	214,511	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,862)	(1,862)	212,649
Accumulated surplus/(deficiency) [Retained earnings]	56,699	-	(765)	588	33	(11,963)	646	1,862	(9,599)	47,100
TOTAL EQUITY	424,562	-	(765)	588	-	(11,963)	646	-	(11,494)	413,068
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	565,039	-	(765)	588	-	(11,963)	-	(12,140)	(12,140)	552,899

(i) Equivalent AGAAP item 'Cash Assets' (AIFRS 'Cash and cash equivalents')

(ii) Equivalent AGAAP item 'Amounts receivable for outputs' (AIFRS 'Amounts receivable for services')

(iii) Equivalent AGAAP item 'Other assets' (AIFRS 'Other current assets')

(iv) Equivalent AGAAP item 'Other liabilities' (AIFRS 'Other current liabilities')

45. Reconciliation explaining the transition to Australian Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (AIFRS) (continued)

(c) RECONCILIATION OF INCOME STATEMENT (PROFIT OR LOSS) FOR YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2005 (AASB 1.39b)

	Previous AGAAP 30 June 2005	Reclassification, Depreciation AASB 5	Inventories AASB 102	Subsequent Costs AASB 116	Net Gain on Disposal AASB 116	Intangibles AASB 138	Employee Benefits AASB 119	AASB 1	Total Adjustments	AIFRS 30 June 2005
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
		Note 45.1c	Note 45.2c	Note 45.3c	Note 45.4c	Note 45.5c	Note 45.6c			
COST OF SERVICES										
Expenses										
Employee expenses	472,972	-	-	-	-	129	(2,565)	-	(2,436)	470,536
Supplies and services	128,718	-	(363)	-	-	1,026	-	-	663	129,381
Capital user charge	30,111	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,111
Depreciation and amortisation expense	17,003	(6)	-	23	-	(460)	-	-	(443)	16,560
Loss on disposal of non-current assets	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	24	24
Other expenses	3,735	-	-	-	(86)	-	-	-	(86)	3,649
Total Expense	652,539	(6)	(363)	23	(62)	695	(2,565)	-	(2,278)	650,261
Income										
Revenue										
User charges and fees	12,022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,022
Commonwealth grants	651	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	651
Contributions, sponsorships and donations	6,204	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,204
Other revenue	370	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	370
Total Revenue	19,247	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,247
Gains										
Proceeds from disposal of non-current assets	113	-	-	-	(113)	-	-	-	(113)	-
Gains on disposal of non-current assets	-	-	-	-	80	-	-	-	80	80
Total Gains	113	-	-	-	(33)	-	-	-	(33)	80
Total income	19,360	-	-	-	(33)	-	-	-	(33)	19,327
NET COST OF SERVICES	633,179	(6)	(363)	23	(29)	695	(2,565)	-	(2,245)	630,934
Income from State Government										
Service Appropriation	622,144	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	622,144
State grants	3,427	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,427
Liabilities assumed by the Treasurer	7,761	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,761
Initial recognition of assets not previously recognised	525	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	525
Resources received free of charge	1,602	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,602
Total Income from State Government	635,459	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	635,459
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE PERIOD	2,280	6	363	(23)	29	(695)	2,565	-	2,245	4,525

- (i) Disposals are treated on the net basis under AIFRS
(ii) Equivalent AGAAP item 'Other expenses from ordinary activities' (AIFRS 'Other expenses')
(iii) Equivalent AGAAP item 'Other revenues from ordinary activities' (AIFRS 'Other revenue')





	Previous AGAAP 30 June 2005	Adjustment AASB 119 Note 45.5d	AIFRS 30 June 2005
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
45. Reconciliation explaining the transition to Australian Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (AIFRS) (continued)			
(d) RECONCILIATION OF CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2005 (AASB 1.40)			
CASH FLOWS FROM STATE GOVERNMENT			
Appropriations	594,731	-	594,731
Capital contributions	43,434	-	43,434
Holding account drawdowns	17,907	-	17,907
State grants received	2,158	-	2,158
Non-retained revenue distribution to owners	-	(68)	(68)
Transfer of net assets from/(to) other agencies	-	-	-
Net Cash provided by State Government	658,230	(68)	658,162
Utilised as follows:			
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
<i>Payments</i>			
Employee payments	(472,586)	(129)	(472,715)
Services and contracts	(100,023)	-	(100,023)
Capital user charge	(30,136)	-	(30,136)
GST payments on purchases	(17,137)	-	(17,137)
GST payments to taxation authority	-	-	-
Other payments	(24,687)	(1,026)	(25,713)
	(644,569)	(1,155)	(645,724)
<i>Receipts</i>			
User charges and fees	11,940	-	11,940
Commonwealth grants	761	-	761
Contributions, sponsorships and donations	3,872	-	3,872
GST receipts on sales	15,929	-	15,929
GST receipts from taxation authority	1,264	-	1,264
Other receipts	754	-	754
	34,520	-	34,520
Net Cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	(610,049)	(1,155)	(611,204)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of non-current physical assets	(43,749)	1,155	(42,594)
Proceeds from sale of non-current physical assets	113	68	181
Net Cash provided by/(used in) investing activities	(43,636)	1,223	(42,413)
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	4,545	-	4,545
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of period	61,963	-	61,963
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF PERIOD	66,508	-	66,508

45. Reconciliation explaining the transition to Australian Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (AIFRS) (continued)

45.1 Non-current assets held for sale (AASB 5)

AASB 5 requires non-current assets available for sale to be disclosed as a separate class of asset on the balance sheet. Assets classified as non-current assets held for sale are not depreciated and are measured at the lower of carrying amount (prior to reclassification) and fair value less selling costs. The Police Service has identified items of plant, equipment and vehicles that are required to be classified as non-current assets held for sale and has made the following adjustments:

45.1a Adjustments to opening Balance Sheet (1 July 2004)

The Police Service has transferred \$1,770,000 from property, plant and equipment to non-current assets classified as held for sale. As the values were treated as becoming available for sale on 30 June 2004 no adjustment has been made to the accumulated depreciation.

45.1b Adjustments to 30 June 2005 Balance Sheet

The Police Service has transferred \$2,367,000 from property, plant and equipment to non-current assets classified as held for sale. Accumulated depreciation (property, plant and equipment) has been reduced by \$6,000 with a corresponding increase in accumulated surplus.

45.1c Adjustments to the Income Statement for the period ended 30 June 2005

Depreciation expense was reduced by \$6,000 with a corresponding increase in the surplus for the year. This adjustment is in respect of assets classified as non-current assets available for sale at any time during 2004-05 and consists of:

- \$6,000 – depreciation expense from 1 July 2004 to date of sale in respect of assets held for sale at 1 July 2004 and sold in 2004-05.
- \$1,158,000 of the total \$1,770,000 classified as held for sale on 1 July 2004 were sold during 2004-05. The remaining items are still pending sale.

45.2 Inventories (AASB 102)

AASB 102 requires not for profit entities to separately classify inventories held for distribution and to measure the inventories at the lower of costs and current replacement cost.

45.2a Adjustments to opening Balance Sheet (1 July 2004)

The Police Service has re-assessed its inventory resulting in a \$1,128,000 write-down with a corresponding decrease in accumulated surplus.

45.2b Adjustments to 30 June 2005 Balance Sheet

The Police Service has re-assessed its inventory resulting in a \$765,000 write-down.

45.2c Adjustments to the Income Statement for the period ended 30 June 2005

The net movement of changes to the capitalised value of inventory from 1 July 2004 to 30 June 2005 is a net decrease in expense of \$363,000 for consumables, repairs and maintenance reported under supplies and services.

45.3 Subsequent costs (AASB 116)

AASB 116 contains a wider scope on the recognition criteria for subsequent costs. As a consequence, the cost of major inspections and overhauls which previously were expensed unless they enhanced the originally assessed standard service capacity, service quality or useful life of an asset would now be capitalised.

45.3a Adjustments to opening Balance Sheet (1 July 2004)

The Police Service has identified an additional \$610,000 of subsequent costs recognised under property plant and equipment with a corresponding increase in accumulated surplus.

45.3b Adjustments to 30 June 2005 Balance Sheet

An adjustment has been made to reflect the 1 July 2004 recognition of subsequent costs offset by \$23,000 accumulated depreciation.

45.3c Adjustments to the Income Statement for the period ended 30 June 2005

Depreciation expense was increased by \$23,000 as a result of the capitalisation of subsequent costs. This resulted in a corresponding decrease in the surplus for the year.

45.4 Net gain on disposals (AASB 116)

Under AGAAP, the disposal of non-current assets was disclosed on the gross basis. That is, the proceeds of disposal are revenue and the carrying amounts of assets disposed of are expense. Under AIFRS, the disposal of non-current assets is disclosed on the net basis (gains or losses).





45.4a Adjustments to opening Balance Sheet (1 July 2004)

No impact.

45.4b Adjustments to 30 June 2005 Balance Sheet

The value of contributed equity decreased by \$33,000 due to the reinstatement of depreciation posted for vehicle and building assets contributed equity transfers.

Under AGAAP, the value reported represents the net book value at the time of transfer from the property, plant and equipment asset classes. This included depreciation posted during 2004-05. From July 1 2004, these assets were reported as assets held for sale and therefore not depreciated.

45.4c Adjustments to the Income Statement for the period ended 30 June 2005

- The carrying amounts of assets disposed of was previously recognised as expense. This has been derecognised (\$86,000).
- The proceeds of disposal of non-current assets was previously recognised as income. This has been derecognised (\$113,000).
- A loss on disposal of non-current asset of \$24,000 has been recognised as an expense.
- A gain on the disposal of non-current assets of \$80,000 has been recognised as income.

45.5 Intangibles (AASB 138)

AASB 138 requires that software not integral to the operation of a computer must be disclosed as intangible assets. Intangible assets must be disclosed on the Balance Sheet. All software has previously been classified as property, plant and equipment (office equipment).

AASB 138 requires that all research costs must be expensed and imposes stricter recognition for the capitalisation of development costs. As a consequence, deferred research and development costs previously capitalised (under other assets) must be derecognised.

45.5a Adjustments to opening Balance Sheet (1 July 2004)

The Police Service has transferred \$55,000 in software from intangibles to property, plant and equipment.

Previously capitalised deferred research and development costs of \$11,323,000 were expensed. There is a decrease in accumulated surplus of \$11,268,000.

45.5b Adjustments to 30 June 2005 Balance Sheet

The Police Service has transferred \$55,000 in software from intangibles to property, plant and equipment.

Previously capitalised deferred research and development costs of \$12,018,000 were expensed. There is a decrease in accumulated surplus of \$11,963,000.

45.5c Adjustments to the Income Statement for the period ended 30 June 2005

Due to the research costs being expensed and the stricter recognition for the capitalisation of development costs, the net impact on the Income Statement is as follows:

- Previously capitalised research and development costs of \$1,155,000 were expensed, representing \$129,000 in labour costs and \$1,026,000 in supplies and services.
- Amortisation of \$460,000 has been derecognised.

The net impact resulted in a decrease of \$695,000 to the surplus for the period.

45.5d Adjustments to the Cash Flow Statement for the period ended 30 June 2005

Previously capitalised research and development costs of \$1,155,000 were reported under Cash flow from investing activities. This has been reclassified to Cash flow from operating activities.

45.6 Employee Benefits (AASB 119)

AASB 101 requires that a liability must be classified as current where the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months beyond the reporting date. Consequently, all annual leave and long service leave entitlements (unconditional long service leave) must now be classified as current. Non-vested long service leave liability will be non-current to the extent that it does not become unconditional within 12 months from reporting date.

Employment on-costs are disclosed together on the face of the Income Statement as Employee Expenses. In Note 5, this is further disclosed as being employee benefits and Other employee expenses.

Under AASB 101, annual leave is classified as a current liability. Where annual leave is classified as other long-term employee benefits under AASB 119, it is measured on a discounted basis. Under AGAAP all annual leave was measured on the nominal basis.

45.6a Adjustments to opening Balance Sheet (1 July 2004)

All unconditional long service leave previously reported as non-current liability has been reclassified to current liability (\$49,101,000).

Total provisions increased by \$1,919,000 due to the re-assessment of the measurement basis. A corresponding decrease to accumulated surplus.

45.6b Adjustments to 30 June 2005 Balance Sheet

All unconditional long service leave previously reported as non-current liability has been reclassified to current liability (\$50,058,000).

Total provisions decreased by \$646,000 due to the re-assessment of the measurement basis, the majority relating to annual leave. There was a corresponding increase to accumulated surplus.

45.6c Adjustments to the Income Statement for the period ended 30 June 2005

Decrease in the net amount in employee benefits and Other provisions totalling \$2,565,000.

45.7 Deemed Cost (AASB 1)

AASB 1 'First-time adoption of Australian equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards' allowed reporting entities to report items previously recognized at fair value as deemed costs at the date of transition. Treasurer's Instruction 1106(6)(i) did not allow reporting entities to exercise this option. The Police Service sought a Treasurer's exemption to report its vessel and aircraft assets at deemed costs. Approval was granted.

45.7a Adjustments to opening Balance Sheet (1 July 2004)

The asset revaluation reserve was reduced by \$1,854,000 with a corresponding increase to the accumulated surplus.

45.7b Adjustments to 30 June 2005 Balance Sheet

The asset revaluation reserve was reduced by \$1,862,000 with a corresponding increase to the accumulated surplus.





2006
\$'000

2005
\$'000

46. Other Financial Statements

Other financial information includes receipts of monies, for which the Police Service only performs a custodial role. As the monies collected cannot be used for the achievement of the agency's objectives, they are not brought to account in the Balance Sheet. These include:

- (a) Found Money Trust
- (b) Stolen Monies Trust
- (c) Seized Monies Trust
- (d) Deceased Estate Monies

(a) FOUND MONEY TRUST

OPENING BALANCE AT 1 JULY 2005	247	245
<i>Receipts</i>		
Found Money	142	127
	389	372
<i>Payments</i>		
Refunds	105	123
Transfer	3	2
	108	125
CLOSING BALANCE AT 30 JUNE 2006	281	247

Purpose

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

(b) STOLEN MONIES TRUST

OPENING BALANCE AT 1 JULY 2005	223	177
<i>Receipts</i>		
Stolen Money	79	128
	302	305
<i>Payments</i>		
Refunds	70	51
Transfer	-	31
	70	82
CLOSING BALANCE AT 30 JUNE 2006	232	223

Purpose

To hold monies seized by the Police Service believed to be stolen monies pending prosecution.

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

	2006 \$'000	2005 \$'000
--	----------------	----------------

46. Other Financial Statements (continued)

(c) SEIZED MONIES TRUST

OPENING BALANCE AT 1 JULY 2005	6,143	5,115
<i>Receipts</i>		
Proceeds of Crime	3,348	2,420
Transfer	4	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	9,495	7,535
<i>Payments</i>		
Refunds	668	660
Payments to Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions	1,102	721
Transfer to the Consolidated Fund	21	
Transfer	13	11
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,804	1,392
	<hr/>	<hr/>
CLOSING BALANCE AT 30 JUNE 2006	7,691	6,143

Purpose

To hold monies seized by officers of the Police Service in the exercise of relevant statutory powers.

(d) DECEASED ESTATE MONIES

OPENING BALANCE AT 1 JULY 2005	-	
<i>Receipts</i>		
Deceased Estate Money	24	-
Transfer	23	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	47	-
<i>Payments</i>		
Transfer to deceased estate	38	-
Transfer	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	38	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
CLOSING BALANCE AT 30 JUNE 2006	9	-

Purpose

To hold monies found on deceased persons by officers of the Police Service in the exercise of relevant statutory powers.



Deceased Monies Trust Statement

POLICE SERVICE

TRUST STATEMENT NO. 26 DECEASED ESTATE MONEY TRUST

NAME	An account called "Deceased Estate Money Trust" account shall be maintained as a Private Trust Account under section 9(2)(c)(i) of the <i>Financial Administration and Audit Act</i> .
PURPOSE	To hold monies found on deceased persons by officers of the Police Service in the exercise of relevant statutory powers.
RECEIPTS	Such monies as found by officers of the Police Service on deceased persons shall be paid into and placed to the credit of the account.
PAYMENTS	The funds in the account shall: <ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) be paid to the Executor or Administrator of the estate of the deceased, or(ii) be applied or otherwise dealt with as required by any other written law.
ADMINISTRATION OF ACCOUNT	The account shall be administered by the Commissioner of Police in accordance with the <i>Financial Administration and Audit Act</i> , the Financial Administration Regulations and the Treasurer's Instructions.
ACCOUNTING RECORDS	There shall be maintained by the Commissioner of Police a detailed record of transactions processed through the account, together with such other accounting records and procedures as are detailed in the Accounting Manual.
FINANCIAL STATEMENT	The Commissioner of Police shall cause to be prepared a statement of cash receipts and payments and other supplementary information in accordance with the requirements of the Treasurer's Instructions.
INVESTMENT OF MONEYS	Monies standing to the credit of the account may be invested in accordance with section 38 of the <i>Financial Administration and Audit Act</i> .

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

Approved



COMMISSIONER OF POLICE

DATE APPROVED

12-6-06



ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

ACCOUNTING POLICY & LEGISLATION
DATE APPROVED 28-10-06

Index

Advertising	30	Drugs	15, 17, 27, 43, 47, 57, 59, 64, 66
Anti-social behaviour	9, 10, 11	Drug-impaired driving	18
Burglary	3, 16, 29, 42	Drug and alcohol testing	25, 32
Business continuity	25	Effectiveness Indicators	54-75
Certification of Financial Statements	81	Efficiency Indicators	76-79
Certification of Performance Indicators	50	Electoral Act	30
Commissioner's Assurance Team	29	Emergency management	2, 9, 11-12, 62-63
Community perception	53-61, 70, 74	Employee statistics	38-41
Complaints	10, 24, 31, 32-33, 47-49	Enabling Legislation	26-27
Compliance statements		Energy Smart	28-29
Auditor General's Opinion	51	Equal Employment Opportunity	31
Certification of Financial Statements	81	Financial statements	82-126
Certification of KPIs	50	Flexible work options	23, 31
Public Sector Management Act	32	Forensic science	9, 14
Public Sector Standards	32	Freedom of Information	30
Statement of Compliance	132	Frontline First	2, 8, 13
Corporate Executive Team	5-6	Gordon Inquiry	9, 12, 115
Corporate Health Strategy	3, 10, 24	Governance	8, 25, 29
Corruption and Crime Commission	8, 9, 25	Information misuse	33
Corruption Prevention Plan	32	Information security	33, 47
Corruption resistance	24-25	Information Statement	30
Counter-terrorism	2, 9, 10, 11-12, 62	In-house Grievances	31
Crime statistics	42-44	Integrity testing	25, 32
Cultural diversity	34	Intelligence management	9, 14, 29
Disability access and inclusion	34	Intelligence-led policing	14, 19-20
Diversity	23, 31, 34	Kennedy Royal Commission	8, 24

Leadership and supervision	8, 31	Reform program	2, 8-9
Legislative amendments	26	Regional Development Policy	29
Legislation enacted	26	Regional Operations Group	2, 11
Loss-of-confidence proceedings	2, 33, 49	Regional policing	4, 12, 20
Major capital works	37	Regions and portfolios	7
Mentoring program	23, 31	Remote policing	9, 12, 13
Multi-function Police Facility (MFPP)	12	Reviews	9, 10, 14, 29, 33-34, 36
Obligatory reporting	8, 26-37	Risk management	25, 33, 111
Occupational safety and health	10, 24, 37	Road safety	18-21
Optimum staffing	9, 10, 13	Senior Management Structure	4
Oral fluid testing	18	Speed monitoring and enforcement	10, 18-20, 45-46
Organisational Performance Report Card	9	Statement of compliance	132
Police Assistance Centre (PAC)	9, 13	Statistical Appendix	39-49
Performance Indicators	52-79	Substantive Equality	35
Performance management	10, 31-33, 47	Sustainability	29
Personnel vetting	25	Traffic Enforcement Group	2
Police Metropolitan Radio Network (PMRN)	9, 13	Volume crime	2, 9, 14
Police officer safety	9, 10, 13, 24	Waste Paper Recycling	28
Principal offices	<i>Inside cover</i>	Websites	<i>Inside cover</i>
Priorities for 2006-07	10	Wellbeing project	24
Property management	10, 14, 25, 29	Women in policing	22-23
Public interest disclosure	34	Women's Advisory Network (WAN)	22
Public sector standards	32	Young people	23, 34, 35
Publications	27		
Recordkeeping plans	30		
Recruitment	2, 10, 14, 22		



Statement of Compliance

The Annual Report for 2005-06 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 circumstance that would render the particulars implied in this statement misleading or inaccurate.



Karl J O'Callaghan APM

Commissioner of Police

26 September 2006

Copies of this Report can be obtained from the Western Australia Police website www.police.wa.gov.au, or by contacting the WA Police, Strategy and Performance Directorate, on (08) 9222 1066.

This report can be made available in alternative formats upon request.