

WESTERN AUSTRALIA POLICE



ANNUAL REPORT

V



09



09 contents

	Page
Mission	1
Commissioner's Foreword	2
Executive Summary	4
Operational Structure	6
Enabling Legislation	10
Performance Management Framework	12
AGENCY PERFORMANCE REPORT ON OPERATIONS	
Summary of Results Against Financial Targets	14
Summary of Results Against Performance Targets	15
Lawful Behaviour And Community Safety - Outcome 1	20
Offenders Apprehended... - Outcome 2	22
Lawful Road-user Behaviour - Outcome 3	26
A Safer and More Secure Community - Outcome 4	28
Our People Strategy	30
Statistical Summary	32
SIGNIFICANT ISSUES IMPACTING THE AGENCY	50
DISCLOSURES AND LEGAL COMPLIANCE	
Independent Audit Opinion	52
Financial Statements	55
Key Performance Indicators	109
Other Financial Disclosures	145
Governance Disclosures	147
Other Legal Requirements	148
Government Policy Requirements	154
Principal Offices	158



Hon. Rob Johnson MLA

Minister for Police; Emergency Services; Road Safety

In accordance with section 61 of the *Financial Management Act 2006*, I hereby submit for your information and presentation to Parliament the Report of the Western Australia Police Service for the year ending 30 June 2009.

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



Karl J O'Callaghan APM

Commissioner of Police

24 September 2009

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

09 commissioner's foreword

THIS YEAR HAS BEEN ONE OF CONSOLIDATING THE SIGNIFICANT GAINS WE HAVE MADE IN PAST YEARS, SINCE THE ADVENT OF FRONTLINE FIRST. WE CONTINUE TO REVIEW OUR BUSINESS PRACTICES TO ENSURE THAT WE ARE ABLE TO DELIVER THE BEST POSSIBLE SERVICE TO THE COMMUNITY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

The outcomes of these reviews and the implementation of new business models can be seen in the positive results we are achieving in a number of our key performance indicators. These include:

- Meeting our service delivery standard target in relation to response times for calls for assistance
- An increase in clearance rates for offences against the person and property
- An increase in the percentage of guilty pleas
- A decrease in the rate of reported home burglary offences
- An increase in the percentage of drivers tested for drink-driving who exceeded the lawful blood-alcohol limit
- An increase in the percentage of drivers who perceive that they have never driven when over the lawful blood-alcohol limit, never exceeded the speed limit by 10 km/h or more, and never driven without a seat belt
- A decrease in people's perception of the extent to which assault and illegal drugs were a problem in their neighbourhood
- An increase in the community's level of satisfaction with services provided by police
- An increase in the percentage of the community who feel safe or very safe at home alone during the day and at night.

An example of the high regard in which WA police officers are held within the community was the rally at Parliament House, attended by more than 3,000 people. These people were there to show support for Constable Matt Butcher and all police officers involved in serious assaults. In my 30 years as a police officer I have rarely seen such a public display of unity and support for police. There is no doubt that continuing serious assaults on police and their highly visible consequences have an effect on police morale. Therefore, I will continue to work with Government to ensure offenders are dealt with appropriately.

In the spirit of keeping the lines of communication open with the community, we launched the police online news web site. Since its commencement in September 2008, the web site has evolved into a powerful communications option for WA Police, and gives us a new platform to package and deliver information to the community.

Throughout the year, we continued the process of divesting what we consider non-core functions, or carried out reviews of business practices to enhance efficiency and re-allocate police officers' time to frontline duties. The new Custody Officers have successfully completed their training and are now serving at the Perth Watch House. The transition from the training ground to the workplace was seamless. Additionally, on-the-job training was conducted to ensure the level of service was maintained after police officers were released from the custody role.

Following a review of the previous policy governing the attendance and investigation of traffic crashes, a new policy was implemented. This policy enables officers to resolve minor incidents at the scene rather than compiling a case file for further investigation. Further investigation only takes place when a crash falls within certain criteria. Given that over 47,000 crashes were reported to WA Police in 2008, with officers attending approximately 10,000 incidents, it is expected the new policy will save frontline officers significant time and paperwork. To coincide with this, in partnership with the Insurance Commission of WA and Main Roads WA, we are examining an initiative for crash reporting to be undertaken online. When implemented, this initiative will save even more time for frontline officers in relation to crash reporting.

To expand the current partnership in place for National Police Certificates, we initiated a project to allow for the receipt and payment of firearm licences at Australia Post offices, rather than police stations. We estimate that around 24,000 contacts are made at police stations across the State for this function. This requires allocation of police officers to office duties, diverting them from the frontline. The project is targeted for completion in the second half of 2009.

In April 2009, the \$23 million WA Police State Traffic Operations facility at Midland was officially opened. This facility provides the contemporary base our officers need to carry out traffic enforcement operations throughout the State.

One such operation was the Easter Campaign, where we joined forces with other emergency service agencies to prevent a repeat of last year's road carnage when six people lost their lives – the worst Easter road toll in nine years. We deployed booze buses, speed cameras,



marked and unmarked patrol cars and the breath and drug bus across the State, over the five-day break. Throughout the operation hundreds of charges were laid for offences including no motor driver's licence, hooning, reckless driving, using mobile phones, non-use of seat belts and speeding.

Despite extensive advertising preceding and during the Easter Campaign, some drivers still chose to drink and drive, with 9.4 per cent of drivers tested returning positive results. This demonstrates that our concerted effort to address the drink-driving issue needs to, and will, be ongoing and relentless.

During the year, we reaffirmed our strong commitment to police Outlaw Motorcycle Gang (OMCG) activities. Our main platform for this enforcement, Operation Jupiter, has been fully operational since January 2008. Since this time, officers attached to Operation Jupiter have apprehended and preferred charges against a range of persons, including OMCG members, nominees and associates.

Additionally, quantities of firearms, ammunition, amphetamine-type stimulants, cannabis and more than one million dollars in cash have been seized. The seizure of drugs alone has been estimated to equate to a social cost-saving to the WA community of \$46.13 million. The community can be confident that we will continue with our commitment to disrupt and dismantle OMCGs in WA.

In 2007, a Commissioner's Assurance Team Review of liquor-licensing enforcement was conducted. The review found that the level of enforcement at licensed premises had decreased significantly since 1996, when the Liquor and Gaming Branch was disbanded and the responsibility for alcohol enforcement matters was shifted to a decentralised model. This was despite the fact that the number of liquor licences in the State had nearly doubled since that time.

To address this situation, a three-phase approach to forming a centralised model for liquor enforcement was approved for implementation, including the establishment of the Licensing Enforcement Division. The primary role of this Division is to conduct statewide investigations and gather intelligence on the operations and management practices of both liquor and crowd-control industries. It also provides districts with support for operations and events, analyses and identifies criminal trends within licensed premises, and

prosecutes identified breaches of the legislation. Given that a significant proportion of the crime and anti-social behaviour associated with alcohol intoxication occurs in and around licensed premises, addressing this issue is a key focus for the WA Police.

To enable workforce capacity and capability to meet future policing needs and community expectations, the Our People Strategy 2009-2012 was launched in March 2009. Its successful implementation will enable us to create a workforce that reflects the future needs of the agency and meets the changing demands for policing services.

Priority initiatives for implementation in the first year of the Plan have been determined. These include:

- Examining selection processes
- Improving flexibility
- Driving diversity
- Developing a leadership capability framework
- Linking individual contribution to corporate performance
- Identifying models to achieve better workforce integration
- Embedding our organisational values into the day-to-day business of the agency.

Finally, I congratulate the police officers and police staff of the WA Police for the tremendous results achieved in 2008-09. I am sure that with their continued efforts we will see further improvements in the coming year.

Karl J O'Callaghan APM

Commissioner of Police
24 September 2009

09 executive summary

THROUGHOUT 2008-09, THE WA POLICE HAS CONTINUED TO DELIVER POSITIVE RESULTS AGAINST FOUR PRIMARY POLICING OUTCOMES

- Lawful behaviour and community safety
- Offenders apprehended and dealt with in accordance with the law
- Lawful road-user behaviour
- A safer and more secure community.

In order to focus our efforts in the right areas during the year, a number of Informing Strategies were developed and implemented. These strategies have an operational focus and are intended to direct frontline officers on the agency's current key priorities. During 2008-09 these key priorities included:

- Emergency Management – continued to assist in the development of the whole-of-government Crisis Information Management System to enable the State to respond effectively to major emergencies. To test procedures in managing air-crash emergencies, a state level exercise, Operation Raptor 09, was conducted in early 2009
- Scientific Investigation – implemented a contemporary service delivery model to increase collaboration between frontline officers and the State Intelligence Division, and expanded the National Fingerprint Identification System
- Traffic Policing – a focus on drug-impaired driving through mandatory training for all probationary officers, enactment of the *Road Traffic Amendment Act 2008* and the partnership with the Insurance Commission of WA to create an on-line traffic crash reporting facility
- Volume Crime – implementation of the Prolific and Priority Offender Management Program to effectively target and manage the small group of offenders who commit the majority of volume crime

- Counter-terrorism – two exercises were conducted during 2008-09 to increase the effectiveness of the WA Police role in the fight against terrorism, Mercury 08 and Viper 09. Mercury 08 was a high-level multi-jurisdictional exercise to test the State's whole-of-government counter-terrorism arrangements. Viper 09 was a two-day National Counter-terrorism Committee exercise that focused on chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear threats
- Crime Prevention – implementation of the State Government's Tough on Graffiti policy, and strengthening of the Burglar Beware and the Eyes on the Street programs.

In addition to these key priorities the WA Police is cognisant of other significant issues that will impact on agency outcomes and the community. Through initiatives such as Frontline First we will strive to meet the challenges of addressing these key priorities.

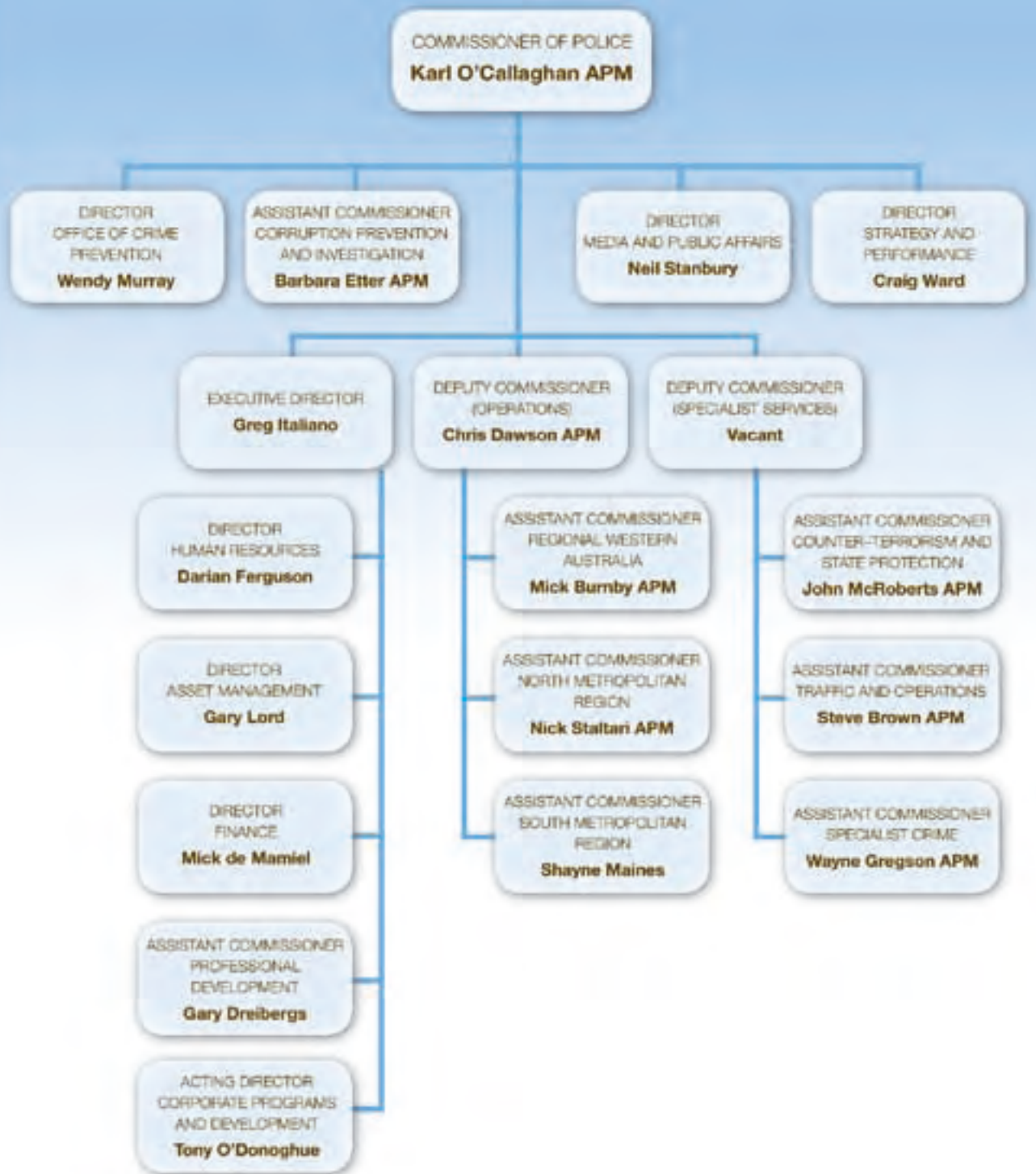
In delivering our operational and management responsibilities in the coming year, the WA Police will give special attention to the following key issues:

- Intelligence-driven Policing – promote intelligence-driven policing within the agency to assist with the identification of cross-district criminal activity, link crime/series, and emerging crime trends
- Anti-social Behaviour – implement initiatives to discourage anti-social behaviour incidents from occurring, and provide a coordinated response to ensure such incidents do not escalate and impact on the safety and security of the community
- Alcohol Policing – reduce the number of alcohol-related incidents through a high visibility presence around licensed outlets and collaborating with the liquor and entertainment industry/precincts

- Standardisation – introduce Standardised District Policing and Incident Management Unit (IMU) models to meet service delivery requirements and address the impact of urban growth throughout the State. Resources will be managed to create greater tasking efficiency and assist in tackling volume crime
- Community Engagement – strive to develop a better understanding of communities to ensure service provision is appropriate to their needs, to assist with crime and victimisation reduction, and intelligence-gathering
- Organised Crime – continue to pursue, disrupt and dismantle established criminal networks, including Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs (OMCGs), through a multi-agency and multi-faceted approach. This includes a strong focus on unexplained wealth investigations and declared drug traffickers.



operational structure As at 30 June 2009



WA POLICE SENIOR EXECUTIVE

Karl J O'Callaghan APM, Commissioner of Police

Commissioner O'Callaghan commenced with WA Police as a police cadet in 1974 and graduated from the Police Academy in January 1976. His policing career has included work in country and metropolitan police stations as well as specialist areas. He was promoted to Superintendent in 1996, Assistant Commissioner in 2001 and Commissioner of Police in 2004. Karl's qualifications include a PhD, Bachelor of Education and Bachelor of Arts. 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 (Operations)

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

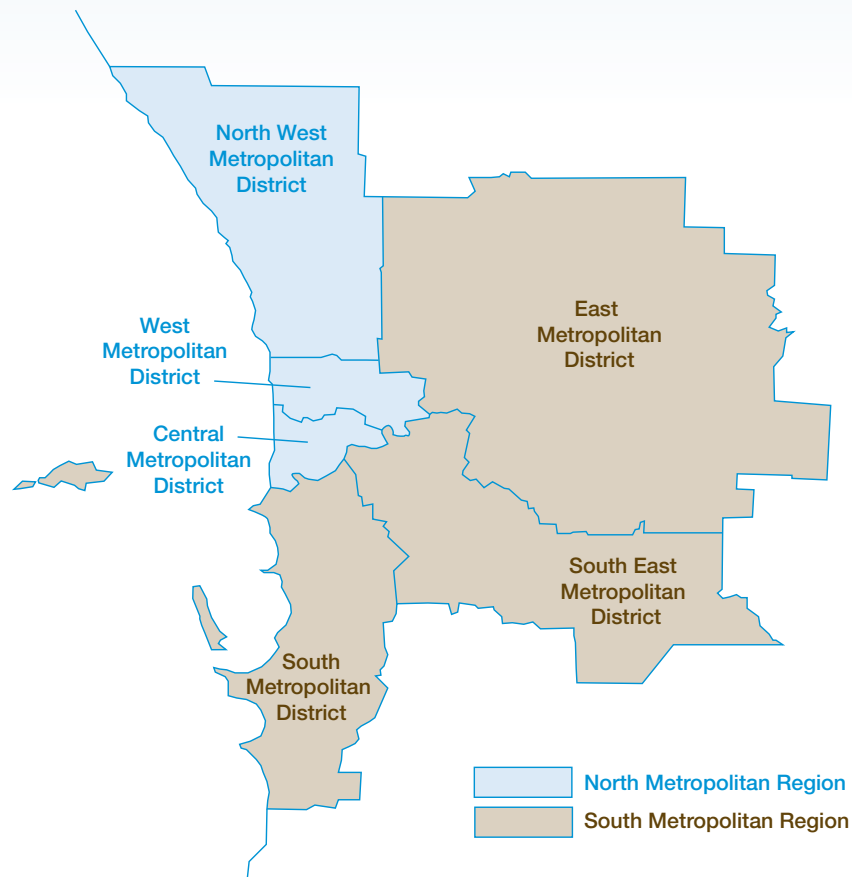
Greg Italiano, Executive Director

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

regions and districts

North Metropolitan Region Assistant Commissioner Nick Staltari APM	
Area in square kilometres	1,009
Population as at 30 June 2008	687,568
Number of police officers	1,078
Number of police staff	120
Ratio of police to population	1:638
Districts	No. of police stations
Central Metropolitan	4
North West Metropolitan	6
West Metropolitan	5
Total	15

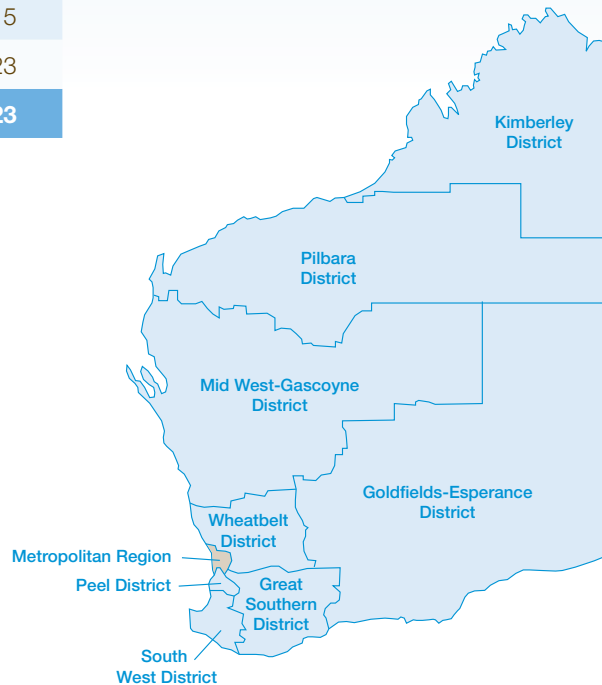
South Metropolitan Region Assistant Commissioner Shayne Maines	
Area in square kilometres	3,472
Population as at 30 June 2008	899,710
Number of police officers	1,225
Number of police staff	139
Ratio of police to population	1:734
Districts	No. of police stations
East Metropolitan	6
South East Metropolitan	6
South Metropolitan	7
Total	19



Regional Western Australia
Assistant Commissioner Mick Burnby APM

Area in square kilometres	2,527,082
Population as at 30 June 2008	583,919
Number of police officers	1,459
Number of police staff	165
Ratio of police to population	1:400

Districts	No. of police stations
Goldfields–Esperance	14
Great Southern	20
Kimberley	12
Mid West–Gascoyne	18
Peel	6
Pilbara	15
South West	15
Wheatbelt	23
Total	123



Notes:

The number of police stations includes Balgo, Bidiyadanga, Blackstone, Dampier Peninsula, Jigalong, Kalumburu, Warakurna, Warburton and Warmun Multi-functional Police Facilities, and the Kintore Multi-jurisdictional Police Facility in the Northern Territory.

Source:

Area and preliminary Estimated Resident Population as at 30 June 2008, obtained from the Australian Bureau of Statistics publication Regional Population Growth 2007-08 (ABS Cat. No. 3218.0).

enabling legislation

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT WAS ESTABLISHED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE *PUBLIC SERVICE ACT 1904* ON 16 DECEMBER 1964.

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

As a key element in the Government's law and order program, WA Police is integrally involved in the review and reform of criminal and traffic law. During 2008-09 a significant amount of criminal and traffic legislation was progressed to enactment and more is at various stages of development.

WA Police administers the following legislation:

Australian Crime Commission (Western Australia) Act 2004
Community Protection (Offender Reporting) Act 2004
Criminal and Found Property Disposal Act 2006
Criminal Investigation (Identifying People) Act 2002
Criminal Investigation Act 2006
Firearms Act 1973
Misuse of Drugs Act 1981
Pawnbrokers and Second-hand Dealers Act 1994
Police Act 1892
Police (Medical and Other Expenses for Former Officers) Act 2008
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-gun Control Act 1955
Surveillance Devices Act 1998
Telecommunications (Interception) Western Australia Act 1996
Terrorism (Extraordinary Powers) Act 2005
Terrorism (Preventative Detention) Act 2006
Weapons Act 1999
Witness Protection (Western Australia) Act 1996

During 2008-09 the WA Police progressed the following legislation through Parliament to enactment:

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

Security and Related Activities (Control) Amendment Act 2008

During 2008-09 the WA Police assisted other agencies to progress the following legislation through Parliament to enactment:

Road Traffic Amendment Act 2008

During 2008-09 WA Police progressed the development of the following legislation:

Cross-border Covert Investigative Powers Legislation

Misuse of Drugs Amendment Bill 2009

Police Administration Bill

Police Amendment Bill 2009 (Police Auxiliary Officers)

Police Fees Amendment Legislation

During 2008-09 WA Police assisted other agencies in the development of the following legislation:

Child Exploitation Material and Classification Legislation Amendment Bill 2009

Criminal Code Amendment Bill 2008

Road Traffic Amendment (Hoons) Bill 2009

During 2008-09 WA Police progressed the following delegated legislation through to enactment:

Community Protection (Offender Reporting) Amendment Regulations (No.2) 2008

Community Protection (Offender Reporting) Amendment Regulations (No.3) 2008

Firearms Amendment Regulations 2009

Firearms Amendment Regulations (No.2) 2009

Firearms Amendment Regulations (No.3) 2009

Misuse of Drugs Amendment Regulations 2009

Pawnbrokers and Second-hand Dealers Amendment Regulations 2009

Police (Fees) Amendment Regulations 2009

Security and Related Activities (Control) Amendment Regulations 2009

performance management **framework**

OUTCOME BASED MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

Under an Outcome Based Management Framework, the outcomes that the WA Police is seeking to achieve primarily contribute to the Government Goal 'Outcomes Based Service Delivery - Greater focus on achieving results in key service delivery areas for the benefit of all Western Australians'.

WA Police contribution to Government goals

Government Goal	WA Police Outcomes	WA Police Services
Outcomes Based Service Delivery - Greater focus on achieving results in key service delivery areas for the benefit of all Western Australians	Lawful Behaviour and Community Safety	1. Intelligence and Protective Services 2. Crime Prevention and Public Order 3. Community Support (Non-Offence Incidents) 4. Emergency Management and Coordination
	Offenders Apprehended and Dealt with in Accordance with the Law	5. Response to and Investigation of Offences 6. Services to the Judicial Process
	Lawful Road-User Behaviour	7. Traffic Law Enforcement and Management
	A Safer and More Secure Community	8. Implementation of the State Crime Prevention Strategy

SHARED RESPONSIBILITIES WITH OTHER AGENCIES

WA Police did not share responsibility for the delivery of services with other agencies in 2008-09.

In the financial administration of the department, we have compiled with the requirements of the *Financial Management Act 2006* and every other relevant written law, and exercised controls which provide reasonable assurance that the receipt and expenditure of money and the acquisition and disposal of public property and incurring liabilities have been in accordance with legislative provisions.

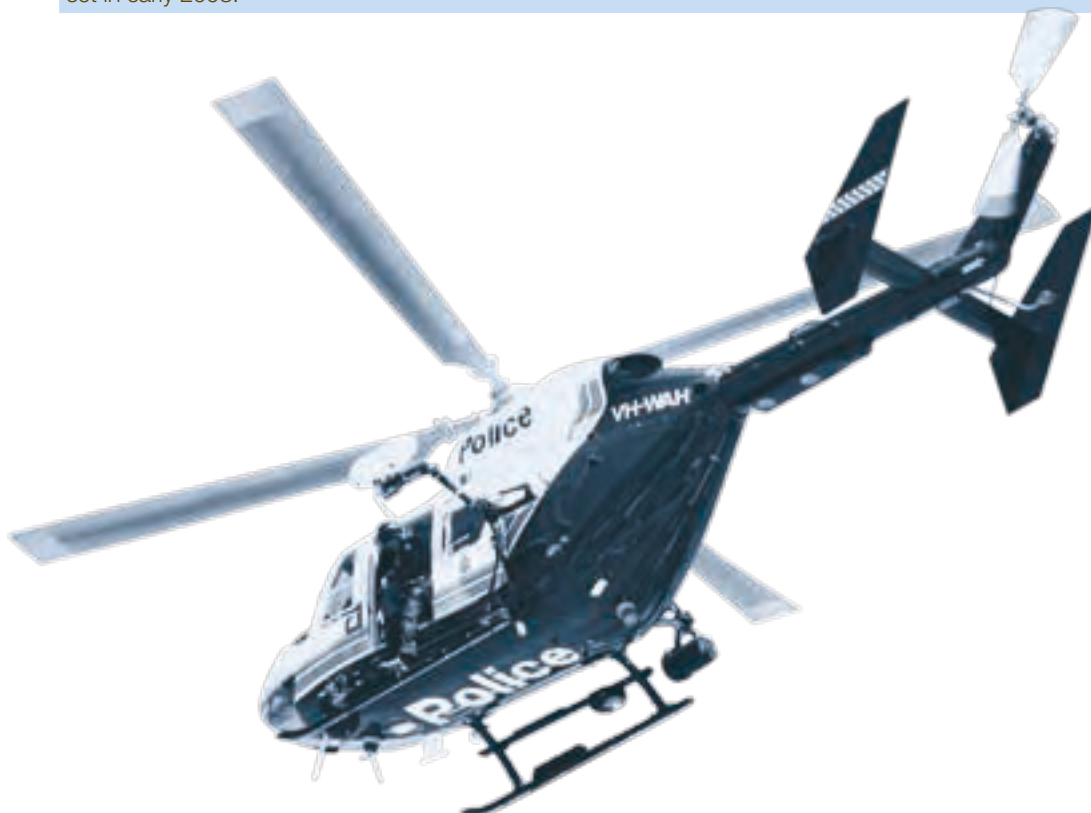
At the date of signing, we are not aware of any circumstances which would render the particulars in this statement misleading or inaccurate.



agency performance –
report on operations

summary of results against financial targets

	2009 Target \$'000	2009 Actual \$'000	Variation \$'000
Total cost of services	899,974	923,780	23,806
The variance represents 2.6% of the target - total cost of service			
The increase represents the net impact of various policy decisions, parameter changes and general cost escalation.			
Net cost of services	862,898	894,163	31,265
The variance represents 3.6% of the target - net cost of service			
The variance is mainly attributable to the flow-on impact of increased Total Cost of Service as a result of approved initiatives.			
Total equity	696,927	810,014	113,087
The variation is mainly due to greater than expected increase in asset revaluation for land and buildings and increase in Equity Contribution.			
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held	16,387	12,014	(4,373)
	No.	No.	No.
Approved full-time equivalent (FTE) staff level	7,054	7,255	201
The increase relates to new initiatives and positions. This does not indicate that WA Police are 201 FTE above approved strength, but that approved strength has been increased above the target set in early 2008.			



summary of results against performance targets

Key Effectiveness Indicators ^(a)	2008-09 Target ^(b)	2008-09 Actual	Variation ^{(c)(d)}
Outcome 1: Lawful behaviour and community safety			
The community's level of satisfaction with services provided by police	≥ 6.7	6.8	Not significantly different
The community's level of satisfaction with services received during the most recent contact with police	≥ 7.8	7.8	–
Extent to which the community thought each of the following was a problem in their own neighbourhood:			
- physical assault in a public place	≤ 2.4	2.3	Not significantly different
- housebreaking	≤ 4.0	4.0	–
- motor vehicle theft	≤ 2.8	2.9	Not significantly different
- illegal drugs	≤ 4.1	3.8	(0.3)
- louts or gangs	≤ 2.0	2.1	Not significantly different
- drunken or disorderly behaviour	≤ 2.5	2.8	0.3
- speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving	≤ 5.0	5.4	0.4
State emergency management plans in place and current, and resources committed, where the Western Australia Police is the designated Hazard Management Agency, to prevent and minimise risk	6	6	–
Number of police officers who have a key emergency management-related qualification	3,550	3,260	(290)
Outcome 2: Offenders apprehended and dealt with in accordance with the law			
Selected recorded offences against the person cleared:			
- number cleared	≥ 27,000	29,561	2,561
- percentage cleared	≥ 83%	86.9%	3.9%
Selected recorded property offences cleared:			
- number cleared	≥ 34,000	35,990	1,990
- percentage cleared	≥ 20%	21.3%	1.3%
Recorded drug-trafficking offences:			
- number cleared	≥ 2,300	2,647	347
- percentage cleared	≥ 93%	92.3%	(0.7%)
Percentage of guilty pleas before trial	93%	93.8%	0.8%
Percentage of convictions for matters listed for trial	65%	60.6%	(4.4%)
Number of deaths in custody for which the Western Australia Police is culpable	nil	nil	–
Number of escapes from police custody	nil	3	3

summary of results against performance targets

Key Effectiveness Indicators ^(a)	2008-09 Target ^(b)	2008-09 Actual	Variation ^{(c)(d)}
Outcome 3: Lawful road-user behaviour			
Percentage of drivers tested for drink-driving who are found to exceed the lawful alcohol limit	≥ 1.6%	2.9%	1.3%
Percentage of vehicles monitored for speeding by speed cameras that are found to exceed the lawful speed limit	≥ 20%	16.1%	(3.9%)
Percentage of drivers who have never driven when they felt they might be over the alcohol limit in the last six months	≥ 85%	85.9%	0.9%
Percentage of drivers who have never exceeded the speed limit by 10 km/h or more in the last six months	≥ 35%	37.3%	2.3%
Percentage of drivers who have never driven without wearing a seat belt in the last six months	≥ 91%	94.5%	3.5%
Extent to which the community thought speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving was a problem in their own neighbourhood	≤ 5.0	5.4	0.4
Outcome 4: A safer and more secure community			
Reported rate of home burglary per 1,000 residential dwellings	≤ 30.0	27.7	(2.3)
Percentage of the community who feel safe or very safe at home alone during the night	≥ 79%	80.5%	1.5%
Percentage of the community who feel safe or very safe at home alone during the day	≥ 91%	91.0%	–

Notes:

(a) The tables are a summary of the 2008-09 WA Police Key Performance Indicators. For more detailed information see the Key Performance Indicator section of this report.

(b) Target as specified in the 2008-09 Budget Statements.

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

(d) Variations shown in brackets represent a decrease in the actual figure compared with the target. Depending on the Key Performance Indicator, a decrease in the actual figure does not necessarily mean that the target has not been achieved.

Key Efficiency Indicators ^(a)	2008-09 Target ^(b)	2008-09 Actual	Variation ^(d)
Service 1: Intelligence and Protective Services			
Average cost per hour for providing intelligence and protective services	\$97	\$97	–
Service 2: Crime Prevention and Public Order			
Average cost per hour for providing crime prevention and public order services	\$95	\$99	\$4
Service 3: Community Support (non-offence incidents)			
Average cost per hour for providing community support (non-offence incidents) services	\$98	\$99	\$1
General calls for police assistance (not including 000 calls) answered within 20 seconds	85%	83%	(2%)
Service 4: Emergency Management and Coordination			
Average cost per hour of emergency management and coordination	\$103	\$107	\$4
Service 5: Response to and Investigation of Offences			
Average cost per response/investigation	\$1,493	\$1,740	\$247
Emergency calls (000) for police assistance answered within 20 seconds	90%	88%	(2%)
Average time taken to respond to urgent calls for police assistance in the metropolitan area from call received (entered) to arrival at scene			
Priority 1–2 calls	9 mins	8 mins	(1 min)
Priority 3 calls	25 mins	18 mins	(7 mins)
Service 6: Services to the Judicial Process			
Average cost per hour of services to the judicial process	\$92	\$97	\$5
Average cost per guilty plea	\$44	\$27	(\$17)
Average cost per non-guilty plea	\$349	\$213	(\$136)
Service 7: Traffic Law Enforcement and Management			
Average cost per hour of traffic law enforcement and management	\$97	\$92	(\$5)
Service 8: Implementation of the State Crime Prevention Strategy			
Average cost per community safety and crime prevention partnership managed	\$32,449	\$23,413	(\$9,036)
Average cost per hour for research, policy development and support to the Community Safety and Crime Prevention Council	\$128	\$99	(\$29)
Average cost per \$1 million in grant funding administered	\$294,829	\$317,514	\$22,685

summary of variation against performance targets

Key Effectiveness Indicators

Outcome 1: Lawful behaviour and community safety

The targets for the extent to which the community thought drunken or disorderly behaviour and speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving were a problem in their own neighbourhood, were not achieved.

Government initiatives restricting alcohol in the North-west of the State and the WA Police stance that alcohol consumption is a major community problem may have influenced people's perceptions of drunken or disorderly behaviour. Perceptions are also likely to reflect actual experience, as well as reports in the local media. High profile media reports associated with incidents on Australia Day, ongoing nightspot trouble in entertainment precincts, including several one-punch incidents, and serious assaults on police may also have been contributing factors.

Media reporting of hoon incidents, and ongoing measures to combat such incidents is likely to have contributed to the increased community perception of speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving being a problem in their neighbourhood.

The target for the number of police officers who have a key emergency-related qualification was not achieved. This was due to a revised method of calculating the number of police officers who have an emergency-related qualification. This indicator has been refined to more accurately reflect our emergency management capability.

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

The target for the percentage of drug-trafficking offences cleared was not achieved. The majority of drug-trafficking offences are detected by police, rather than reported to police. Operation Tall Timbers which identified cannabis crops in the South-west, and improved intelligence to identify clandestine drug labs, resulted in more drug seizures. However, offenders are often not able to be apprehended and consequently these drug-trafficking offences remain uncleared.

The target for the percentage of convictions for matters listed for trial was not achieved. The number of matters listed for trial increased by 5.4 per cent in 2008-09 compared with 2007-08 and by 30.4 per cent compared with 2004-05. The impact of the *Criminal Code Amendment Act, No. 4, 2004* continues to filter its effects on the Magisterial jurisdiction, in relation to a greater number of complex and lengthy trial matters. *The Criminal Investigation Act 2006* confers powers to detain and powers of entry and search. Section 154 of the Act provides that if an object relevant to an offence is seized or obtained, and a requirement of this Act in relation to exercising the power conferred by this Act is contravened, any evidence derived is not admissible in court. This provision may also impact on the successful prosecution of trial matters.

The number of escapes from police custody target of nil was not met. Three persons escaped during 2008-09 from an estimated 40,000 persons that pass through police lock-ups each year. All three were recaptured. The WA Police continues to work towards improving security in order to prevent escapes of persons in police custody.

Outcome 3: Lawful road-user behaviour

The target for the percentage of vehicles monitored for speeding by speed cameras that were found to exceed the lawful speed limit was not met. This was due to the introduction of targeted deployment strategies intended to improve the deterrent effect of speed cameras. These include the increased deployment of speed cameras in Regional WA and at crash black-spots and other strategic locations.

The target for the extent to which the community thought speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving was a problem in their own neighbourhood was not achieved. Media reporting of hoon incidents, and ongoing measures to combat such incidents are likely to have contributed to not meeting this target.



Key Efficiency Indicators

Services 2, 3, 4 and 6 did not achieve their average cost per hour target. The average cost per hour can change according to the ratio between the cost of the service and the number of hours allocated to that service. In relation to Services 2, 3 and 4, whilst both the actual cost and number of hours decreased compared with the 2008-09 estimate, the rate of decrease was greater for the number of hours. Similarly, in the case of Service 6 both the actual cost and number of hours increased compared with the 2008-09 estimate, but the rate of increase was greater for the cost of service. These factors contributed to the targets not being achieved.

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

Service 3: Community support (non-offence incidents)

General calls (131 444) for police assistance answered within 20 seconds was two per cent under target. Although an increase in resources was approved for the Police Assistance Centre (PAC), as a result of the labour market, procedural and industrial issues, some vacant positions were unable to be filled in time for the 2008-09 summer peak-period.

Service 5: Response to and investigation of offences

The target for the average cost per response/ investigation was not achieved due to a significant increase in the cost of this service.

Emergency calls (000) for police assistance answered within 20 seconds was two per cent under target. Although an increase in resources was approved for the Police Assistance Centre (PAC), as a result of the labour market, procedural and industrial issues, some vacant positions were unable to be filled in time for the 2008-09 summer peak-period.

Service 8: Implementation of the State Crime Prevention Strategy

The average cost per \$1 million in grant funding administered was over-target. This was due to a reduction in grants funded as a result of delays from the caretaker period related to the 2008 election, and additional work carried out in 2008-09 to clear a backlog of grants-related issues, including a review and enhancement project of the grants system.

lawful behaviour and community safety

outcome 1

Quality Intelligence

WA Police are continuing to implement the recommendations of the Intelligence Review. The introduction of a standardised district policing model has allowed for a more effective use of resources to achieve greater tasking efficiency and volume crime management. The enhancement of the agency's intelligence resources and tasking capabilities is critical in the support and promotion of intelligence-driven policing throughout the State.

Achievements in the last 12 months include:

- Completion of a Strategic Assessment for the period July 2008 to December 2008. The Strategic Assessment is supported by a proposed agency Control Strategy. This contains intelligence, prevention and enforcement strategies designed to influence the agency's annual business planning process and the identification of agency crime priorities for the next reporting period
- The recent expansion of capabilities within intelligence areas has ensured the agency has the appropriate capacity and resources to support intelligence-driven policing, and provide a greater service delivery to internal stakeholders. For example, acquisition of equipment for covert operational areas has significantly enhanced operational capabilities and output, as well as improved the safety of personnel
- Crime and Intelligence Coordination Units have replaced District Intelligence Support Centres in all six metropolitan districts. These units work in close partnership with the central intelligence area (and each other) to provide accurate and timely intelligence packages for presentation to district Tasking and Coordination Group meetings
- Delivery of quality in-house training for all intelligence personnel, including the development of a researcher's course and Field Intelligence Officer course.

Blue Iris - CCTV

Launched in April 2009, Blue Iris is an exciting new development in the fight against crime. The Blue Iris program invites Government agencies, local authorities and businesses to join a web-based register to allow police to access their CCTV systems. The register provides police officers with information on the nearest CCTV camera and how to contact its owner, therefore providing valuable information when investigating an offence.

The City of Perth was one of the initial registrations and it is expected that WA Police will have access to between 4,000 and 6,000 cameras within the State by the end of 2009. WA Police has also negotiated with the Public Transport Authority to have access to CCTV along the public rail system, as well as giving the Major Incident Facility in Midland real time access to the network's 1,200 cameras. Work on the necessary infrastructure is set to begin in July 2009.

Police Assistance Centre (PAC) Expansion

In 2006, a review was completed on the PAC, and the recommendations included increasing the capacity of the PAC to handle all general enquiry calls that were being taken by metropolitan and country police stations. Benefits to be gained included the freeing-up of frontline resources, providing improved access to police services for the community and ensuring a standardised level of call-taking services.

In order to meet the increased demand for services and maintain a high level of responsiveness to the community. WA Police Executive approved an increase in full-time personnel, as well as changes to business practices and human resource management processes within the PAC. The additional staff included call-takers, but also supervisory staff to provide improved quality assurance, mentoring services and monitoring of call volumes.



Outsourcing of Applications and Payment for Firearm Licences

The receipt and processing of applications and payments related to firearms licences has been an unnecessary administrative function for most police stations.

In March 2009, negotiations were completed to enable Australia Post to receive firearm licence applications and payment of fees on behalf of the WA Police. Australia Post has extensive experience in electronic formatting and handling of documents and has issued National Police Certificates since the end of 2007. Work has commenced to replace the current application and payment process as well as enabling access to data for direct input into WA Police Firearm Registry.

This project is due for completion in the second half of 2009. This partnership represents another example of releasing frontline officers throughout the State for deployment to operational duties.

Perth Watch House

The management and operation of the Perth Watch House was identified by the WA Police Executive as a non-core policing activity. In July 2008, the State Government approved funding to allow for the release of 80 per cent of police officers from watch house duties in a phased transition, and to replace them with police staff with special constable status. This initiative was designed to further increase the availability of police officers to frontline operational duties.

Preventing and Preparing for Terrorist Acts or Incidents

This year, the WA Police has hosted a number of exercises designed to enhance the State's capacity to prevent, prepare and respond to acts of terrorism. These were conducted in both metropolitan and regional locations and focused on inter-agency cooperation with other policing jurisdictions, State partners including Fire and Emergency Services, St John Ambulance, the Department of Health (WA), and critical infrastructure owners.

- Mercury 08 was a high-level multi-jurisdictional exercise comprising a range of training activities to test the State's whole-of-government counter-terrorism arrangements. This exercise was successful in improving inter-operability between agencies when faced with a complex and challenging scenario.
- Viper 09 was a two-day National Counter-terrorism Committee endorsed exercise comprising representatives from agencies across Australia. It focused on chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear threats. The exercises and drills undertaken provided the opportunity to review and validate procedures in place.
- Operation Raptor 09 was a State-level full deployment air-crash exercise. WA Police is the prescribed Hazard Management Agency for air crashes. This exercise tested command, control, coordination and communication procedures.

WA Police continues to assist in the development of the whole-of-government Crisis Information Management System (CIMS) to enable the State to respond effectively to major emergencies. WA Police has representation on the Emergency Services Sub-Committee – CIMS Working Group and the agency has adopted WebEOC as the primary emergency management tool. WebEOC has been successfully used for major policing operations and planned events, with access being provided to other agencies as required.

A Counter-terrorism Cadre of Commanders has been established by conducting Australasian Inter-service Incident Management System training within WA Police and across Government agencies. Other courses aimed at building police capability to respond effectively to terrorist incidents at both the frontline and command level have also been introduced.

During the year the agency also released the Counter-terrorism Strategy 2009-2010, which in combination with the Emergency Management Strategy 2008-10, gives clear direction and focus of the responsibilities and duties of frontline and specialist police in the fight against terrorism.

offenders apprehended...

outcome 2

Alcohol Policing

Alcohol intoxication is one of the major factors driving demand for police resources. Research has indicated that it is a factor in approximately 60 per cent of calls for police attendance, and 90 per cent of calls between the hours of 10pm and 2am.

A significant proportion of the crime and anti-social behaviour associated with alcohol intoxication occurs in and around licensed premises. The behaviour of intoxicated people erodes public confidence in community safety and security.

To address this situation the WA Police has introduced a new model for alcohol policing. This included completing the expansion of the Liquor Enforcement Unit (LEU), and involved the redeployment of all Metropolitan District Alcohol and Drug Coordinators to a central unit. This has resulted in a uniform structure which facilitates a more targeted approach to alcohol-related policing priorities.

Essentially, LEU enforce the *Liquor Control Act 1988* and *Security and Related Activities (Control) Act 1996* which enables the issuing of infringement notices against licencees, as part of an evidential basis for submissions to the Director of Liquor Licensing.

Operations are instigated by LEU in partnership with districts and have effectively identified and targeted venues within the metropolitan area that have breached liquor legislation.

One such operation was Operation College. This operation is an example of the new model's ability to add significant value to districts through strategic deployment of staff (both district and LEU). It targeted both the licensed premises and the general public over several weeks. The deployment of staff to the target area during the operation was followed up with liquor-related investigations. This strategic approach tackles one cause of the problem and proactively aims to prevent future alcohol-related anti-social behaviour and offending.

Child Abuse

The implementation of mandatory reporting legislation in 2009, has resulted in a significant increase in the reporting of suspected child sexual abuse.

During the first half of 2009, 1,020 child sexual abuse reports were received by WA Police for investigation, in comparison to 580 for the same period in 2008. This equates to an increase in reporting of 75 per cent. This increase in reporting has placed significant pressure on WA Police Child Abuse Squad and district detectives to respond to the additional investigative workload.

In March 2009, the WA Police Sex Crime Division was allocated additional investigative personnel to develop regional response processes to Indigenous communities. Regional Response Teams were implemented, and proactive operations were commenced in the Mid West-Gascoyne (Operation Reset) and Pilbara (Operation Leeds) Districts. These operations involve coordinated and protracted community engagement strategies, to be conducted over 12-month periods. The success of these operations will be measured long-term, however in the first three months of operation, seven offenders have been apprehended and charged with significant child sexual abuse offences in these communities.

In addition to proactive operations, reactive responses in Regional WA were increased. The Child Abuse Squad conducted 33 operations in regional districts during the first half of the year, with more than 20 offenders being apprehended and charged.



Prolific and Priority Offender Management (PPOM)

Offender management forms an integral part of the WA Police Volume Crime Strategy. Research suggests that a small number of prolific offenders account for a disproportionate amount of crime. It has been identified that by effectively managing and targeting this small group through a standardised and coordinated approach, a reduction in volume crime rates can be achieved.

The implementation of the PPOM program in the metropolitan area has been a staged process, initially implemented as a pilot by Central and South East Metropolitan Districts in November 2007. Following the initial three-month trial it was introduced into North West and East Metropolitan Districts in April 2008, followed by South Metropolitan District in July 2008.

To entrench the Program into normal business practices, PPOM Coordinator positions were created within the recently established Crime and Intelligence Coordination Units (CICU). The primary role of these officers is to ensure a coordinated district approach to identifying and managing PPOs, within the scope of the WA Police Intelligence Model.

A number of districts within Regional WA have also adopted the Offenders Management Strategy, including Wheatbelt District, Great Southern District, Peel District and South Hedland Sub-district. All other Regional WA districts are standardising their approach to that of the metropolitan model.

Scientific Investigation

Following recommendations from a number of reviews the Scientific Investigation Strategy was launched in early 2009. The strategy addresses a number of key objectives identified from the reviews with a focus on quality and results, training and development and the implementation of a contemporary service delivery model. This strategy also provides a solid platform to assist with future developments in scientific investigation.

The new model has increased collaboration between frontline police officers, District Forensic Investigation Officers, district detectives, the Forensic Division and State Intelligence Division. Service delivery now occurs on a two-tiered basis. Metropolitan and regional frontline officers and District Forensic Investigators have primary responsibility for volume crime matters, whilst Forensic Division focuses its response on serious crime and providing specialist discipline-specific services.

The implementation of these initiatives, including the establishment of the Volume Crime Desk and expansion of the National Fingerprint Identification System Team Network, has resulted in demonstrated success, with the agency consistently apprehending offenders within reduced timeframes as a result of the swift recovery and analysis of forensic evidence. This has resulted in prolific offenders being identified through fingerprints for volume crime offences within 24 hours of committing the offence. The increase in the detection and collection of quality forensic evidence enables the WA Police to provide more effective support to the criminal investigation and judicial process and the achievement of the successful prosecution of offenders.

Equipping our forensic officers with the skills and knowledge to undertake their role in accordance with contemporary requirements, along with building forensic capacity, is reflected in achieving the most advanced and comprehensive police forensic education and training regime within the Australasian region. This can be evidenced by the WA Police being the only Australasian jurisdiction to have adopted a Bachelor of Science in forensic investigation. Additionally, the agency has developed and registered a Diploma in Public Safety (Forensic Investigation), again a first in relation to Australasian law enforcement. This is now a mandatory requirement for WA Police forensic officers, in addition to discipline specific training.

offenders apprehended...

outcome 2 continued

Standards are met and maintained through statewide training to Forensic Investigators to ensure that a quality forensic service is delivered to the community and provide for an increase in the identification of offenders through the collection and analysis of quality evidence.

Organised Crime

The fundamental characteristic of organised crime is that it supplies a diverse range of goods and services for which people are willing to pay. The cost of organised crime to Australian society is estimated to be in excess of \$10 billion annually. It is this financial aspect of organised criminal activities that present opportunities for law enforcement agencies. Organised crime operates like a business, and as such is reliant on a broad range of financial services. It is diverse and flexible and able to adapt to new law enforcement strategies.

WA Police focus in relation to organised crime is the identification and investigation of established criminal networks. A key priority is to target the financial structure and asset base of these groups, and dismantling them through multi-faceted and multi-agency operations.

Within the WA Police, the Organised Crime Division (OCD) has responsibility for reducing the impact of organised crime on the people of Western Australia. This division employs contemporary law enforcement techniques based on disruption and deterrence strategies. Organised criminal activity that is targeted includes:

- Drug trafficking
- Drug manufacturing
- Chemical diversion
- Firearms trafficking.

Investigators work closely with the Australian Crime Commission, Australian Federal Police, Corruption and Crime Commission and other State agencies to ensure action is taken against high-level criminals at a State, national and international level.

The *Criminal Property Confiscation Act 2000* is a potent instrument in the forfeiture of property

obtained through criminal activity and it is the intent of WA Police to further the application of this legislation.

A recent review and restructure of the OCD has realigned its priorities to focus on unexplained wealth investigations, as well as declared drug traffickers. The expected result is the disruption and dismantling of organised crime activities through the investigation and confiscation of their financial base.

In November 2008, the Attorney General and the Minister for Police signed a memorandum of understanding to allow for \$1.15 million per annum of monies collected under the *Criminal Property Confiscation Act 2000* to be allocated to the WA Police for use in combatting organised crime in WA. In addition, where the total value of funds in a calendar year exceeds \$9 million, 30 cents in every dollar will be allocated for use by WA Police.

Dog Squad Expansion

The WA Police Dog Squad undertook a review which focused on delivering greater service delivery of general purpose dogs to metropolitan and regional WA, the implementation of contemporary training techniques and the development of an internal breeding program. Strategies used to achieve these objectives included:

- Deployment of General Purpose Handlers and dogs to metropolitan and regional WA districts to be utilised as an additional resource and provide a localised police-dog service
- Successful adoption and implementation of a UK dog-training program - Safety, Efficiency, Control
- Development of an internal breeding program designed to provide an ongoing supply of general purpose dogs
- Introduction of a dog procurement program to expand WA Police dog stocks
- Introduction of a passive alert detection dog capability enabling police to search people for drugs.

Targeting Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs (OMCG)

The WA Police has continued to successfully target OMCG activities through Operation Jupiter.

Operation Jupiter has been fully operational since January 2008 with the aim of targeting OMCG activities, and has achieved the following results:

- Apprehended 834 people and preferred 1,841 charges against a range of persons including OMCG members, nominees and associates.
- Seized 71 firearms, over 5,000 rounds of ammunition, 7.1 kilograms of amphetamine-type stimulants, approximately 60 kilograms of cannabis and over one million dollars in cash.

The seizure of drugs alone equates to a social cost-saving to the WA community of \$46.13 million. Officers have also issued 545 traffic infringement notices and 405 work orders to OMCG affiliates. From 288 drug-driving tests conducted on OMCG members, 35 have been charged with this offence.

A new initiative launched during the year saw the Crime Stoppers phone number become a bikie information hotline for a 16-hour period, to take anonymous calls from community members with knowledge of OMCG's activities and their associates.

Project Anticus (Detective Training)

In recent years there have been several high-profile cases relating to serious crime where detective practices have been criticised. Several of the cases have related to the manner in which interviews were conducted and the communication between WA Police and the Director of Public Prosecutions.

As a result, Project Anticus was implemented to improve and ensure quality standardised detective practices across the agency, it focuses on four key components:

- Detective professional development and career paths
- Investigation policy and procedures
- Interview practices
- Police-prosecutorial agency relationship.

Project Anticus also focused on standardising investigative procedures for all police officers, and in 2009 the new WA Police interview regime was implemented. This has been complemented by the roll-out of new investigative training programs and liaison processes with the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions.

lawful road-user behaviour

outcome 3

The Traffic Policing Strategy 2008-2010 remains the cornerstone of WA Police's contribution to making WA roads safer and is focused in the areas of enforcing traffic laws and targeting unsafe road-user behaviour through intelligence-driven traffic operations.

Drug Impaired Driving (DID)

A recent review of Western Australian drug-driving laws conducted by the Office of Road Safety identified that the DID process had not achieved the targeted annual number of cases. A number of recommendations were made including additional training courses and promotion of the legislation to support the implementation of DID testing across WA Police.

DID training lectures have now been delivered to some 1,000 operational police officers across the agency and the training course is available to all police officers through the WA Police on-line training environment. DID training has also been included as a mandatory part of the training for all probationary officers who rotate through breath and drug operations, and is being considered for inclusion as a component of the specialist traffic officer course currently being developed.

It is anticipated that the significant increase in the number of officers trained in DID legislation and enforcement practices will have a positive effect on the number of cases recorded.

Amendments to Road Traffic Legislation

Enactment of the *Road Traffic Amendment Act 2008* resulted in changes to the impounding provisions and a corresponding impact on police resources. Amendments enacted include:

- Amending the definition of a road-rage offence so that an assault, property damage or reckless driving endangering the victim will constitute a road-rage offence, provided the event that triggered the offence occurred on a road or public place and the offender was the driver of a vehicle
- Increasing the roadside impounding period following the commission of an impounding offence (driving) from 48 hours to 7 days. The impounding period is increased to 28 days where a previous conviction for an impounding offence (driving) has been recorded.

Since the commencement of the legislation in July 2008, 1,710 vehicles have been impounded, with 181 vehicle impoundments relating to previous impounding convictions.

Legislation to be proclaimed in July 2009 includes expanding the definition of an impounding offence (driver's licence) so that it encompasses other kinds of unauthorised driving, such as driving when a court has imposed a licence disqualification upon the driver.

In May 2008, WA Police launched a Hoon Hot-line to address the community's concerns over anti-social and aggressive driving practices. The hot-line model is designed to fully capitalise on the information provided by the public, better manage community expectations and respond to report of offenders and hot-spots more effectively.

Operation Raid

In November 2008, WA Police took part in Operation Raid, a national traffic enforcement strategy aimed to remove all impaired drivers (Raid). The feature of this strategy was the use of lock-downs to cordon off routes from popular entertainment areas, apprehending motorists for drink/drug-driving offences, and preventing future offending through high visibility.

Operation Raid was conducted in WA from November to December with routes cordoned off in the Hillarys, Fremantle, Mandurah and Margaret River areas. The results achieved by WA Police over this period were significant, with more than 20,000 drivers tested for alcohol or drugs resulting in 529 prosecutions. Speeding fines issued and cautions given both exceeded 4,000, with a total of 32,684 contacts with WA Police recorded.

Easter Road Campaign

WA Police joined forces with emergency services in an Easter Traffic Campaign that included speed cameras, booze buses, marked and unmarked patrol cars and the Breath and Drug Bus. In stark contrast to 2008, where six people lost their lives on the roads, the worst Easter road toll in nine years, only one fatality was recorded on our roads over the five-day 2009 Easter period.

Guided by the Traffic Policing Strategy 2008-2010 to target priority areas, hundreds of charges were laid for offences including speeding, alcohol and drug-driving, no motor vehicle licence, hooning, reckless driving, use of mobile phones and non-use of restraints. Police issued 72 work orders and impounded six vehicles. A total of 7,916 breath tests were conducted with 76 motorists charged.

Speed Camera Deployment Review

In May 2008, a review was conducted to analyse the deployment of speed cameras in WA, particularly focusing on the criteria for selecting speed camera locations. After consultation with key stakeholders within the agency new criteria were adopted as follows:

- On a road where a fatal or serious crash has occurred within the past two years, where speed was an element, and at a similar time of day
- At locations of speed-related complaints
- At school zone locations
- Where speed in excess of the posted speed limit is recorded by more than 20 per cent of road users.

This resulted in the determination of 1,045 road locations in the Perth metropolitan area that were appropriate for the deployment of speed cameras. An automated selection process will ensure that these sites are visited regularly yet randomly. A roster system identifies the correct time of day for the most suitable deployment of cameras to each location. A tool to measure the effectiveness of the deployment has been created and will be monitored accordingly.

Intelligence-driven Traffic Operations in Heavy Vehicle Industry

In May 2008, Operation Herald Angel (Norseman) was conducted to target unsafe driving practices in the heavy vehicle industry. This Operation led to large amounts of intelligence being gathered on vehicles, drivers and drug-related crime. In addition, numerous charges were laid for drug possession and drug-driving. Ongoing intelligence obtained from the districts is collected and stored in a central database to assist in future operations.

Traffic Crash Reporting

The WA Police, Insurance Commission of WA and Main Roads WA have been working in partnership to create an on-line reporting facility to capture all reported traffic crashes across WA. The new system is a more efficient on-line data management platform and enhances the reporting capabilities for the agencies, and enhancing data integrity by confirming crash data against validated sources.

The On-line Crash Reporting Facility (OCRf) went live in March 2009 for all personal injury crashes. It is expected the system will accept all types of crashes (personal injury and/or property damage) by the end of the year. The process enables motorists to report an incident on-line, negating the need to visit a police station. It also has a location mapping feature, to allow the location of the crash to be clearly identified as well as the capacity to upload digital images of the crash scene.

Along with greater convenience for the public, the new crash management process will direct resources back to the frontline. Last year over 10,000 traffic incidents were attended by police and around 37,000 other crashes were recorded across the State. The OCRf, in combination with other policy changes, will see a significant drop in paper-based reporting and minimise the administrative tasks undertaken by frontline officers.

a safer and more secure community

outcome 4

Primary responsibility for this outcome rests with the WA Police Office of Crime Prevention (OCP). OCP is responsible for coordinating Government and community activity to achieve a safer and more secure community. Crime prevention, community safety initiatives and individual crime prevention programs within the State are delivered as part of the State Crime Prevention Strategy.

Crime Prevention Strategic Planning

The development of the new State Community Crime Prevention Plan commenced in November 2008, following consultation with stakeholders. The Plan will address crime priorities identified by the community, strengthen across-government responses to crime prevention, and maintain partnerships with the community and local government.

Additionally, an environmental scan was conducted early in 2009, supported by data analysis, to provide a metropolitan and regional context for planning crime prevention to address issues and trends.

Graffiti Vandalism Reduction Strategy

Implementation of the State Government's Tough on Graffiti policy has provided an action-orientated approach to graffiti vandalism. Key initiatives implemented in 2008-09 include:

- Establishing the Graffiti Taskforce to guide the implementation of the Tough on Graffiti initiative
- Removal and prevention of graffiti vandalism through grants provided to local government authorities and community groups
- Provision of subsidies for industry managed training to local government authorities to undertake graffiti-removal training
- Conducted the State Graffiti Forum (June 2009) to share experiences and education on a range of graffiti-related topics
- Development of the Graffiti Clean-Up Referral Program to make juvenile graffiti offenders accountable for their actions (to be piloted in late 2009)
- Launched the School-Based Education Program to provide teaching resources targeting early childhood to early adolescents
- Initial development of an Offence Alternative Recording System to ensure statewide streamlining of reporting and recording of graffiti offences.

Designing Out Crime

The State Designing Out Crime Strategy was launched in October 2007 following extensive consultation with stakeholders. The Strategy seeks to embed designing out crime principles and practices within local and State government planning and policy frameworks.

The Designing Out Crime guidelines were promoted with key stakeholders throughout the State through training seminars, meetings, forums and the State Strategy Steering Committee.

Designing Out Crime advice and consultancy was also provided to State and local government agencies and the private sector on a range of major development and infrastructure concept plans and projects.

Burglar Beware

The Burglar Beware Program aims to reduce the number of residential and commercial burglaries in hot-spot areas. In 2008-09 the program was strengthened in existing areas of Perth's southeastern suburbs, as well as Geraldton, Port Hedland, South Hedland and Carnarvon. Key achievements include:

- Implementation of the Keeping Kids in School Program in partnership with the Department of Education and Training on a statewide basis
- Launch of Midnight Basketball in Midland and continued support for the program in Geraldton
- Development of an armed robbery prevention resource and DVD for businesses at risk in target areas
- Development of a General Safety and Security Brochure
- Development and distribution of a Home Owners Property Register pack within Burglar Beware areas
- Launch of a pilot Personal Safety Project in conjunction with Curtin University, providing personal alarms and security advice to female students
- Trial of Burglary Hot-spot signs in the East and South Metropolitan Districts to target burglary hot-spots.



Eyes on the Street

Eyes on the Street is a coordinated intelligence-gathering program that encourages and enables State Government agencies, local governments and businesses to identify and record possible criminal activity and suspicious behaviour and report it to police.

Existing partnerships were supported and maintained, and the program was expanded to include Port Hedland, South Hedland, Mandurah, Broome, Mullewa and the West Metropolitan District. A pilot Eyes on the Street program, in conjunction with the Department of Housing, was implemented statewide in 2008-09, and now operates in over 176 agencies.

Additionally, an Eyes on the Street training DVD was developed and launched. This training program incorporates a Certificate of Competence for successful participants. The success of the program is evidenced by the increased number of reports to Crime Stoppers (attributed to Eyes on the Street) made in the year, with approximately 1,000 converted to Incident Reports for further investigation.

Leavers Program

The Leavers Program was strengthened with cooperation between agencies and accommodation providers in extending the program in both Dunsborough and Rottnest. Statistics from Dunsborough show a 53 per cent reduction in arrests from the previous year. Additionally, clean-up costs and repairs declined by 35 per cent. These significant improvements resulted in 86 per cent of Dunsborough community members indicating that they experienced no impact from Leavers celebrations in 2008-09 compared to 31 per cent in 2007-08.

The State Leavers Symposium held in April 2009 was attended by over 55 representatives of State and non-government agencies involved in managing leavers in Western Australia. The symposium set the direction for 2009 management plans across the state, focusing primarily on the South-west, Rottnest, Mandurah and Mid-west regions.



our people strategy

OUR PEOPLE STRATEGY 2009-2012 WAS LAUNCHED IN MARCH 2009 AFTER EXTENSIVE RESEARCH AND CONSULTATION. THE STRATEGY WAS DEVELOPED TO ENSURE WORKFORCE CAPACITY AND CAPABILITY TO MEET FUTURE POLICING NEEDS AND COMMUNITY EXPECTATIONS. IT SETS OUT SEVEN PRIORITY AREAS TO BUILD THE REQUIRED WORKFORCE CAPABILITIES.

- Attracting and keeping the right people
- Promoting organisational health and well-being
- Driving diversity
- Building learning and leadership
- Aligning our people and our business
- Bringing our people together
- Living our values.

The impetus for development of the Strategy was the fact that the WA Police has an ageing workforce, with an expected turnover of up to 30 per cent in the key middle and senior management levels between 2009 and 2012 as a result of retirement and promotion. This has the potential to lead to significant frontline leadership gaps.

In essence, the successful implementation of the Our People Strategy will facilitate the building of a workforce that reflects the future needs of the agency, new demands for policing services, demographic changes, emerging technology and a desire for balance. Over the next three to four years there will be a significant number of projects undertaken across the agency which will address the seven priority areas.

An existing branch within WA Police Human Resources (HR) Directorate was reconfigured to take on a strategic coordination and consultancy role with respect to the people-related projects, and ensure alignment to agency priorities. Achievements in 2008-09 included the following from within the seven priority areas.

Attracting and Keeping the Right People

- Developed an attraction and retention strategy addressing the needs of Regional WA. This included evidence-based analysis of conditions, a banding approach to regional allowances, a motivation survey, development of promotional material packages for regional posts and communication strategy.

Promoting Organisational Health and Well-being

- Developed a standardised forward-planning system for shift rosters in order to improve employee well-being and work-life integration by being able to plan rest days and family commitments
- Developed relief policing as an option to provide additional capacity within the existing workforce during high demand and peak times
- Implemented an Employee Assistance Program
- Commenced the Fit for Life Gym Strategy providing for the design, establishment, fit-out, use, maintenance and refurbishment of WA Police gymnasiums
- Developed the Post-Separation Medical Benefits Scheme
- Produced and launched the Flexible Work Fact Sheets to assist managers and employees in the use of flexible work arrangements, to remove barriers and support a multi-generational and flexible workforce
- Developed a Regional OIC Support System to support police station officers-in-charge in country locations.

Driving Diversity

- Developed the Women's Secondment Program to promote opportunities across criminal justice and emergency services agencies that target the involvement of women in middle management
- Established the Women in Leadership Executive Committee to provide the WA Police support and direction for the development of women.



Building Learning and Leadership

- Promoted employee development and knowledge retention through the continuation and expansion of the WA Police mentoring program.

Aligning Our People and Our Business

- Implemented the new performance management system, *4me2achieve* to align individual performance with the WA Police strategic direction and priorities
- Developed an integrated agency scorecard to measure the progress of the Our People Strategy.

Bringing Our People Together

- Scoped and developed an Auxiliary Police Officer model to achieve greater workforce integration.

Living Our Values

- Developed an integrated human resource process for the provision of information and complaint-handling covering Occupational Safety and Health and Equal Opportunity.



statistical summary

RESOURCE PROFILE (as at 30 June 2009)

	Personnel ^(a)		Expenditure ^{(b)(c)(d)}		
	Police Officers	Police Staff	Operating ^(e) \$'000	Capital ^{(f)(g)(h)(i)} \$'000	Total \$'000
North Metropolitan Region	1,078	120	110,102	3,476	113,578
South Metropolitan Region	1,225	139	126,054	6,846	132,900
Regional Western Australia	1,459	165	231,352	35,878	267,230
Specialist Crime	515	106	67,085	2,356	69,441
Traffic and Operations	547	444	125,861	7,873	133,734
Counter-Terrorism and State Protection	152	12	20,100	1,594	21,694
Corruption Prevention and Investigation	76	34	12,786	608	13,394
Metropolitan Regional Support	199	77	25,457	662	26,119
State Intelligence	140	68	22,338	824	23,162
Other	41	12	0	0	0
Support Services					
Administration	13	50	8,390	644	9,034
Media and Public Affairs	40	42	7,206	158	7,364
Asset Management	0	48	18,628	459	19,087
Financial Management	0	45	4,251	87	4,338
Human Resources	18	141	16,839	333	17,172
Professional Development	15	53	19,703	328	20,031
- Academy	123	32	20,356	298	20,654
- Recruits/Transitional Recruits	88	0	0	0	0
Corporate Programs and Development	34	337	70,086	3,984	74,070
Office of Crime Prevention	0	40	10,336	77	10,413
Strategy and Performance	15	47	6,850	119	6,969
Wages staff	0	111	0	0	0
TOTALS	5,778	2,123	923,780	66,604	990,384
Childrens' Crossing Guards employed by the WA Police ^(j)		478			



Notes:

- (a) Personnel figures are based on a headcount, which includes employees on leave without pay as at 30 June 2009 (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 childrens' 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 (incorporating Communications, Forensic and State Traffic Operations) 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 Delta Communications and Technology (DCAT) and Police Metropolitan Radio Network (PMRN) has been apportioned across all portfolios according to total Police Officer and Police Staff FTE numbers, excluding recruits, wages staff and childrens' 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 staff and children's crossing guards.
- (i) Capital expenditure has been adjusted for items that have been expensed and items capitalised from operating funding.
- (j) The number of childrens' crossing guard positions to operate Type A children's crossings in Western Australia as at 30 June 2009.

Sources:

WA Police, Resource Management Information System (RMIS) and WA Police, Finance Directorate.

HUMAN RESOURCES INFORMATION

Authorised Strength ^(a)

As at 30 June	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Senior Police ^(c)	11	11	11	11	11
Police Officers	4,948	5,066	5,193	5,300	5,425
Aboriginal Police Liaison Officers	144	106	69	52	23
Total Police Officers	5,103	5,183	5,273	5,363	5,459
Total Police Staff	1,276	1,312	1,497	1,653	1,796
TOTALS	6,379	6,495	6,770	7,016	7,255

Additional 350 Police Officers and Aboriginal Police Liaison Officers (APLO) transition program ^{(a) (d)}

This recruitment program is in addition to the normal recruiting process against attrition and was completed in December 2008.

Police Officers	30 June 2005	30 June 2006	30 June 2007	30 June 2008	30 June 2009	Variance Between 30 June 05 and 30 June 09
Authorised Strength (FTE)	4,948	5,066	5,193	5,300	5,425	477
Actual (FTE) includes LWOP	4,969	5,061	5,142	5,448	5,554	585
Government 350 Program	-	80	90	90	90	-
Aboriginal Police Liaison Officer Transition Program	-	38	37	17	29	-

statistical **summary**

HUMAN RESOURCES INFORMATION (continued)

Police Officers by rank ^(e)

As at 30 June	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Senior Police ^(e)	11	9	11	10	10
Commissioned Officers	161	173	175	189	185
Sergeants	1,021	1,081	1,115	1,211	1,283
Senior Constables	1,992	2,030	1,938	1,883	1,881
Constables	1,726	1,668	1,830	2,023	2,326
Recruits/Transitional Recruits in Training	149	254	202	298	69
Aboriginal Police Liaison Officers	131	96	59	33	24
TOTALS	5,191	5,311	5,330	5,647	5,778

Gender profile of Police Officers ^(e)

As at 30 June	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Senior Police ^(e)					
Male	10	8	10	9	9
Female	1	1	1	1	1
TOTALS	11	9	11	10	10
Police Officers					
Male	4,176	4,253	4,271	4,502	4,591
Female	873	953	989	1,102	1,153
TOTALS	5,049	5,206	5,260	5,604	5,744
Aboriginal Police Liaison Officers					
Male	92	64	41	22	17
Female	39	32	18	11	7
TOTALS	131	96	59	33	24
Total Males	4,278	4,325	4,322	4,533	4,617
Total Females	913	986	1,008	1,114	1,161
TOTALS	5,191	5,311	5,330	5,647	5,778

Sick-leave (Police Officers) ^(a)

Financial Year	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Total number of sick days involved	51,033	54,380	56,741	63,265	67,517
Average number of days sick leave across the agency per FTE ^(b)	10.1	10.7	11.0	11.7	12.2
Estimated \$ cost in lost productivity	10,992,492	12,409,542	13,881,370	16,344,944	18,262,998

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

Level	As at 30 June 2007			As at 30 June 2008			As at 30 June 2009		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Group 2	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
Class 1	0	1	1	0	1	1	2	1	3
Level 9	5	0	5	4	0	4	2	0	2
Level 8	14	4	18	15	8	23	19	9	28
Level 7/8	0	2	2	1	3	4	2	3	5
Specified Calling 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	1	1
Level 7	30	17	47	45	24	69	44	21	65
Level 6/7	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
Specified Calling 3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	0	1
Level 6	47	23	70	46	42	88	64	54	118
Specified Calling 2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	4	4
Level 5	52	64	116	69	88	157	80	103	183
Level 4	81	93	174	83	86	169	95	106	201
Specified Calling 1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	1	1
Level 3 (includes Band Officers)	86	86	172	93	85	178	111	114	225
Level 2/4	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	1	1
Level 2	130	375	505	173	439	612	227	483	710
Level 1	171	283	454	121	277	398	111	280	391
Other	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	2
Cadets	26	16	42	40	26	66	41	28	69
Wages	18	91	109	21	83	104	21	90	111
TOTALS	664	1,057	1,721	715	1,164	1,879	824	1,299	2,123
Childrens' Crossing Guards employed by the WA Police ^(d)			541			504			478

statistical **summary**

HUMAN RESOURCES INFORMATION (continued)

Sick-leave (Police Staff) ^{(a) (b)}

Financial Year	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Total number of sick days involved	13,028	15,512	18,301
Average number of days sick leave across the agency per FTE ^(f)	9.0	9.7	10.2
Estimated \$ cost in lost productivity	2,458,155	2,719,517	3,794,001

Notes:

- (a) Statistics based on full-time equivalent (FTE) staff.
- (b) Police Staff includes Public Servants and Wages staff, but does not include childrens' crossing guards.
- (c) Senior Police comprises the Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner and the Assistant Commissioners.
- (d) An additional 350 Police Officers were recruited between July 2005 and December 2008. The table shows the recruitment of these resources that were in addition to the normal recruitment process against attrition.
- (e) Personnel figures are based on a headcount, which includes employees on leave without pay, as at 30 June (not full-time equivalent (FTE) staff).

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

(g) The number of Childrens' Crossing Guard positions to operate Type A childrens' crossing in Western Australia as at 30 June.

Source:

WA Police, Resource Management Information System (RMIS).

CRIME INFORMATION

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

Offences against the person	Financial year	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08 ⁽ⁱ⁾	2008-09
Homicide ^(b)	Reported	107	108	79	84	48
	Cleared	131	98	90	76	60
	Clearance rate (%)	122.4	90.7	113.9	90.5	125.0
Sexual assault ^(k)	Reported	2,521	3,214	3,816	3,903	3,512
	Cleared	2,708	2,983	3,306	3,450	3,657
	Clearance rate (%)	107.4	92.8	86.6	88.4	104.1
Assault ^(l)	Reported	20,916	22,236	22,873	22,708	22,706
	Cleared	17,817	18,109	18,576	18,945	19,525
	Clearance rate (%)	85.2	81.4	81.2	83.4	86.0
Threatening behaviour	Reported	4,210	4,844	5,065	4,988	5,541
	Cleared	3,459	4,020	4,258	4,349	5,034
	Clearance rate (%)	82.2	83.0	84.1	87.2	90.9
Deprivation of liberty	Reported	470	397	420	358	357
	Cleared	402	337	326	296	301
	Clearance rate (%)	85.5	84.9	77.6	82.7	84.3
Aggravated robbery	Reported	1,186	1,185	1,560	1,324	1,296
	Cleared	637	598	716	660	683
	Clearance rate (%)	53.7	50.5	45.9	49.8	52.7
Non-aggravated robbery	Reported	644	545	489	525	561
	Cleared	338	263	282	291	301
	Clearance rate (%)	52.5	48.3	57.7	55.4	53.7
Total offences against the person	Reported	30,054	32,529	34,302	33,890	34,021
	Cleared	25,492	26,408	27,554	28,067	29,561
	Clearance rate (%)	84.8	81.2	80.3	82.8	86.9
Offences against property	Financial year	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08 ⁽ⁱ⁾	2008-09
Burglary (dwelling)	Reported	26,813	26,895	25,745	26,426	24,781
	Cleared	4,525	4,535	4,655	5,036	4,684
	Clearance rate (%)	16.9	16.9	18.1	19.1	18.9
Burglary (non-dwelling)	Reported	13,972	13,004	12,666	13,056	11,562
	Cleared	2,532	2,424	2,646	2,711	2,469
	Clearance rate (%)	18.1	18.6	20.9	20.8	21.4
Steal motor vehicle ^(m)	Reported	7,465	7,317	7,633	8,00	7,501
	Cleared	2,193	2,214	2,380	2,684	2,457
	Clearance rate (%)	29.4	30.3	31.2	33.5	32.8
Theft	Reported	77,518	80,964	82,043	82,900	78,552
	Cleared	15,556	14,541	14,761	15,728	15,540
	Clearance rate (%)	20.1	18.0	18.0	19.0	19.8
Arson	Reported	1,083	1,251	1,272	1,394	1,487
	Cleared	327	380	339	410	469
	Clearance rate (%)	30.2	30.4	26.7	29.4	31.5
Property damage	Reported	38,022	42,008	44,297	45,998	44,895
	Cleared	8,417	8,824	9,519	10,336	10,371
	Clearance rate (%)	22.1	21.0	21.5	22.5	23.1
Total offences against property	Reported	164,873	171,439	173,656	177,783	168,778
	Cleared	33,550	32,918	34,300	36,905	35,990
	Clearance rate (%)	20.3	19.2	19.8	20.8	21.3
TOTAL SELECTED REPORTED OFFENCES	Reported	194,927	203,968	207,958	211,673	202,799
	Cleared	59,042	59,326	61,854	64,972	65,551
	Clearance rate (%)	30.3	29.1	29.7	30.7	32.3

statistical summary

CRIME INFORMATION (continued)

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

Detected offences ^(a)	Financial year	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08 ⁽ⁱ⁾	2008-09
Drugs (trafficking) ^(c)	Reported	2,436	2,700	2,716	2,462	2,869
	Cleared	2,263	2,530	2,551	2,289	2,647
	Clearance rate (%)	92.9	93.7	93.9	93.0	92.3
Drugs (possession) ^(b)	Reported	12,286	14,097	14,929	13,955	14,748
	Cleared	11,661	12,708	13,717	13,016	13,871
	Clearance rate (%)	94.9	90.1	91.9	93.3	94.1
Receiving/illegal use ^(d)	Reported	1,014	1,292	1,655	2,126	2,426
	Cleared	1,098	1,235	1,614	2,055	2,576
	Clearance rate (%)	108.3	95.6	97.5	96.7	106.2
Total detected offences	Reported	15,736	18,089	19,300	18,543	20,043
	Cleared	15,022	16,473	17,882	17,360	19,094
	Clearance rate (%)	95.5	91.1	92.7	93.6	95.3
Other offences ^(e)	Financial year	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08 ⁽ⁱ⁾	2008-09
Fraud ^(f)	Reported	6,906	9,979	9,240	9,564	9,793
	Cleared	5,409	7,846	7,423	7,313	8,447
	Clearance rate (%)	78.3	78.6	80.3	76.5	86.3
Graffiti	Reported	9,247	9,294	13,852	16,025	14,046
	Cleared	835	962	1,260	1,416	1,465
	Clearance rate (%)	9.0	10.4	9.1	8.8	10.4
Breach of restraint	Reported	4,397	5,671	6,772	6,123	6,145
	Cleared	4,076	5,199	6,263	5,830	6,064
	Clearance rate (%)	92.7	91.7	92.5	95.2	98.7

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 summary contains statistical information on selected offences reported to or becoming known to police, and resulting in the submission of an offence/incident report in 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 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) The number of reported 'offences against the person' has increased over the past five years due to significant increases in the number of 'assault', 'sexual assault' and 'threatening behaviour' offences recorded. These increases do not necessarily reflect an actual increase in crime trends, but can be largely attributed to the following reporting and recording factors:

- The increase in 'assault' offences since 2004-05 is largely attributable to improved recording capabilities of the 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.
- (g) 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.
- (h) 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.
- (i) 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.
- (j) 'Homicide' includes: murder, attempted murder, manslaughter and unlawful assault causing death. 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'.
- (k) 'Sexual assault' includes: aggravated sexual assault and non-aggravated sexual assault.
- (l) 'Assault' includes: aggravated assault and non-aggravated assault.
- (m) 'Steal motor vehicle' excludes attempts to steal a motor vehicle, damaging or tampering/interfering with a motor vehicle, or the theft of motor vehicle parts or the contents of a motor vehicle. For the purpose of this offence category, a motor vehicle is defined as a self-propelled vehicle that runs on a land surface (but is not restricted to rails or tram lines) and is eligible for registration for use on public roads, or could be made eligible for registration for use on

public roads with modifications that would not change the essential nature of the vehicle. 'Steal motor vehicle' therefore excludes the theft of some types of motorised vehicle such as large mining trucks (super-haulers), gophers (motorised wheel chairs), golf carts, miniature motor cycles (pocket rockets), go-carts and motorised bicycles/scooters, and also excludes the theft of trailers, semi-trailers or caravans (regardless of whether or not they were attached to a motor vehicle at the time of theft).

- (n) 'Detected offences' comprise categories of offences such as drug trafficking and possession offences and receiving/illegal use offences that are usually detected by, rather than reported to, police.
- (o) The unlawful sale, supply, cultivation or manufacture of a prohibited drug or plant.
- (p) The unlawful possession or use of a prohibited drug or plant, or the unlawful possession of a smoking implement.
- (q) The increase in the number of receiving/illegal use offences reflects increased police detection of these offences due to police initiatives such as the volume crime strategy, rather than an increase in the incidence of this type of offence.
- (r) Revised figure from that shown in the previous Annual Report. The revisions are attributable to the following factors: Reported and cleared offence data are subject to revision due to the use of a monthly 13-month re-extraction process. This process enables data entered after the initial monthly or annual cut-off date to be included in later extractions, and ensures a more accurate count of reported offences, cleared offences and clearance rates.
- (s) 'Other offences' comprise offence categories that are not included in 'total selected offences' due to factors that impact on the number of offences recorded. The number of 'fraud' and 'graffiti' offences is affected by recording issues and reporting practices by some Government agencies, local government authorities and private enterprise. The number of 'breach of restraint' offences is affected by 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.
- (t) The increase in the number of 'fraud' offences in 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.

Source:

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

statistical summary

ROAD SAFETY INFORMATION

Crashes and Casualties

Calendar year ^(a)	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008 ^(p)
Number of crashes ^(b)	37,909	38,986	39,563	41,636 ^(r)	39,283
Number of fatal crashes ^(c)	163	148 ^(r)	182	214	189
Number of fatalities ^(d)	179	161 ^(r)	201	236	209
Number of casualties ^(e)	10,508	10,263 ^(r)	10,462	10,457 ^(r)	10,205
Casualties per 100,000 population	530.0	508.8 ^(r)	508.0	494.9 ^(r)	470.0
Casualties per 100,000 registered motor vehicles ^(f)	690.7	669.1 ^(r)	636.7	627.4 ^(r)	556.8
Estimated Resident Population as at 30 June	1,982,637	2,017,088	2,059,381	2,112,967	2,171,197
Licensed drivers as at 30 June	1,341,116	1,360,598	1,379,365	1,423,222	
Registered motor vehicles as at 30 June ^(f)	1,521,319	1,533,782	1,643,187	1,666,820	1,832,748

Number of road fatalities by road-user

Calendar year ^(a)	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008 ^(p)
Motor vehicle driver	85	86	94	111	102
Motor vehicle passenger	44	35 ^(r)	50	64	46
Motorcyclist (incl. pillion passengers)	22	20	31	35	37
Bicyclists, pedestrians and other ^(g)	28	20	26	26	24
Totals	179	161 ^(r)	201	236	209

Drink-driving and speeding behaviour and enforcement

Financial year	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 ^(p)
Drink-driving					
Number of preliminary breath tests ^(h)	908,042	978,724	930,947	970,398 ^(r)	759,848
Number of drivers who were found to exceed the lawful alcohol limit	13,723	15,124	15,070	19,288 ^(r)	21,855
Percentage of drivers tested who were found to exceed the lawful alcohol limit (%)	1.5	1.5	1.6	2.0	2.9
Speeding (Speed Cameras Only)					
Number of vehicles monitored for speeding by speed cameras	19,686,795	16,899,491	12,713,986	11,525,471	11,197,211
Number of vehicles monitored that were found to exceed the lawful speed limit ⁽ⁱ⁾	3,606,581	3,306,521	2,166,697	1,858,217	1,798,230
Percentage of vehicles monitored that were found to exceed the lawful speed limit ⁽ⁱ⁾ (%)	18.3	19.6	17.0	16.1	16.1



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 that resulted from the movement of at least one road vehicle on a road open to and used by the public, and involving death or injury to any person, or property damage.
- (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). Infringement Imaging Processing System (IIPS) Main Roads Western Australia, crash and casualty data.
 Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Australian Demographic Statistics, December Quarter 2008* (ABS Cat. No. 3101.0).
 Department for Planning and Infrastructure, licensed motor vehicle drivers data and vehicle registration data.

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)}

	2007-08	2008-09
Traffic patrol hours	10,947	10,755
Number of vehicles stopped	62,185	54,072
Non-camera speed contacts – briefs, infringements and cautions (BIC)	26,920	23,172
Drivers tested for drink-driving	40,193	34,074
Drivers charged for drink-driving offences	236	358
Seatbelt contacts (BIC)	831	874
Other traffic contacts (BIC)	12,712	13,142
Vehicle work orders	642	829

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 increase the presence of police in the vicinity of high-crash locations.

Source: WA Police, State Traffic Coordination and Enforcement.

09 statistical summary

CORRUPTION PREVENTION AND INVESTIGATION INFORMATION POLICE COMPLAINTS ADMINISTRATION CENTRE (PCAC)

Inquiries ^(a)

		2004-05	2005-06 ^(r)	2006-07 ^(r)	2007-08 ^(r)	2008-09
Public Complaints						
Serious Misconduct	Assault	76	50	57	39	42
	Conduct ^(b)	1	4	3	0	0
	Corruption ^(c)	14	11	12	7	10
	Domestic violence	3	10	8	7	11
	Drugs	5	6	1	1	0
	Equal opportunity	1	0	1	0	0
	Information security ^(d)	28	29	23	18	34
	Professionalism ^(e)	0	1	0	0	0
	Stealing	13	7	6	7	10
	Total	141	118	111	79	107
Reviewable Police Action	Assault	0	1	0	0	0
	Conduct ^(b)	44	44	25	44	75
	Draw ^(f)	0	0	1	1	0
	Neglect	39	32	29	38	46
	Professionalism ^(e)	624	453	574	345	418
	Stealing	0	0	1	0	0
	Use of force	95	72	102	83	130
		Total	802	602	732	511
Information Files ^(g)	Assault	0	2	0	0	0
	Conduct ^(b)	0	1	18	69	94
	Corruption ^(c)	0	0	2	4	6
	Criminal	0	0	1	3	2
	Information (miscellaneous)	0	0	0	1	10
	Information security ^(d)	0	2	0	0	0
	Manner	0	0	0	0	58
	Neglect	0	1	0	0	0
	Procedure ^(h)	0	0	58	148	265
	Professionalism ^(e)	1	117	0	1	53
	Service delivery ⁽ⁱ⁾	0	0	45	80	53
	Stealing	0	1	0	0	0
	Traffic	0	0	22	31	41
	Total	1	124	146	337	582
Non-Reportable ^(j)	Computers ^(k)	0	1	0	0	0
	Information security	1	0	0	0	0
	Neglect	0	0	1	0	0
	Professionalism ^(e)	37	10	0	0	0
	Use of force	1	0	0	0	0
	Total	39	11	1	0	0
TOTAL PUBLIC COMPLAINTS		983	855	990	927	1,358 ^(z)



CORRUPTION PREVENTION AND INVESTIGATION INFORMATION POLICE COMPLAINTS ADMINISTRATION CENTRE (PCAC)

Inquiries ^(a) (continued)

		2004-05	2005-06 ^(t)	2006-07 ^(r)	2007-08 ^(r)	2008-09
Commissioner of Police ⁽ⁱ⁾						
Serious Misconduct	Assault	14	3	3	7	1
	Conduct ^(b)	1	3	3	0	0
	Corruption ^(c)	41	20	16	9	12
	Domestic violence	9	7	1	10	1
	Drugs	9	6	1	2	0
	Equal opportunity	3	0	2	4	2
	Information security ^(d)	36	21	25	15	26
	Stealing	16	10	4	4	7
	Total	129	70	55	51	49
Reviewable Police Action	Computers ^{(k)(m)}	2	4	5	35	9
	Conduct ^(b)	51	34	33	30	64
	Equipment	0	2	0	0	0
	Escape custody ⁽ⁿ⁾	10	1	4	4	6
	Neglect	12	13	15	15	24
	Professionalism ^(e)	2	8	3	0	5
	Use of force	7	0	5	2	2
	Total	84	62	65	86	110
Non-Reportable ⁽ⁱ⁾	Computer misuse ^(o)	7	7	0	1	0
	Drive ^(p)	4	5	0	0	2
	Equipment loss	40	27	4	3	4
	Neglect	0	1	0	0	0
	Performance	1	0	0	0	0
	Management					
	Total	52	40	4	4	6
TOTAL COMMISSIONER OF POLICE		265	172	124	141	165
Other						
Reviewable Police Action Business Area Management Review	Accountability	0	0	1	0	0
	Missing ^(q)	4	6	7	1	0
	Neglect	1	0	0	0	0
Firearms	Discharge ^(s)	7	5	2	1	1
	Draw ^(f)	5	4	5	2	0
	Loss	2	0	2	0	1
	Total	19	15	17	4	2
Non-Reportable ⁽ⁱ⁾ Crashes ^(t) Deaths and Injuries ^(u)	Police	60	40	19	8	9
	Urgent duty driving	54	27	8	5	2
	Deaths	17	11	0	0	2
	Injuries	77	75	83	77	128
	Total	208	153	110	90	141
TOTAL OTHER		227	168	127	94	143
GRAND TOTAL		1,475	1,195	1,241	1,162	1,666^(z)

statistical summary

CORRUPTION PREVENTION AND INVESTIGATION INFORMATION POLICE COMPLAINTS ADMINISTRATION CENTRE (PCAC) (continued)

Local Complaint Resolution 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’). **The figures below are taken from the PCAC Inquiries table and are not additional to those figures.**

	2004-05 ^(r)	2005-06 ^(r)	2006-07 ^(r)	2007-08 ^(r)	2008-09
Public Complaints					
Professionalism ^(e)	661	464	574	345	417
Additional Categories resolved by LCR	69	61	62	96	84
Total	730	525	636	441	501
Commissioner of Police^(f)					
Professionalism ^(e)	2	8	3	0	5
Additional Categories resolved by LCR	5	2	6	1	0
Total	7	10	9	1	5
TOTAL LCRs	737	535	645	442	506

Outcome of Allegations ^{(v)(w)}

	2004-05 ^(r)	2005-06 ^(r)	2006-07 ^(r)	2007-08 ^(r)	2008-09
Public Complaints					
Conciliated	11	0	1	0	0
Not conciliated	1	2	0	4	1
Sustained	350	275	267	207	210
Not sustained	1,776	1,643	1,489	1,280	1,108
Unfounded	77	61	87	119	168
Withdrawn	71	18	33	45	23
No action required	0	0	6	4	0
Complainant unavailable	11	3	0	0	0
Exonerated	52	27	39	125	207
Resolved at PCAC ^(x)	0	0	90	326	344
Not finalised ^(y)	0	0	0	0	386
Total Public Complaints	2,349	2,029	2,012	2,110	2,447
Commissioner of Police ^(f)					
Sustained	737	334	254	342	216
Not sustained	592	148	117	113	70
Unfounded	69	6	15	12	11
Withdrawn	3	3	1	0	0
No action required	10	0	2	3	0
Exonerated	25	10	27	13	20
Not finalised ^(y)	0	0	0	0	91
Total Commissioner of Police	1,436	501	416	483	408
TOTAL OUTCOME OF ALLEGATIONS	3,785	2,530	2,428	2,593	2,855

Notes:

- (a) From 1 July 2004 categories changed to align with the *Corruption and Crime Commission Act 2003*. Therefore, data prior to 2004-05 is not included in this table.
- (b) 'Conduct' includes sub-categories of Damage, Drive, Secondary Employment, Serious, Sponsorship/Donation and Unbecoming – where the conduct of the subject officer is questionable.
- (c) 'Corruption' is defined by Section 83 of the Criminal Code as any public officer who, without lawful authority or a reasonable excuse: (a) acts upon any knowledge or information obtained by reason of his office or employment; (b) acts in any matter, in the performance or discharge of the functions of his office or employment, in relation to which he has, directly or indirectly, any pecuniary interest; or (c) acts corruptly in the performance or discharge of the functions of his office or employment, so as to gain a benefit, whether pecuniary or otherwise, for any person, or so as to cause a detriment, whether pecuniary or otherwise.
- (d) 'Information Security' incorporates allegations of Unlawful access (censorship), Divulge information (disclose) and Unauthorised Access (without authorisation).
- (e) 'Professionalism' includes sub-categories of Minor Damage, Manner, Procedure, etc where the behaviour of the subject officer is of a minor nature and is dealt with through the LCR process.
- (f) 'Draw' includes un-holstering of firearm in circumstances that are likely to cause public alarm, unnecessary fear, or intimidation.
- (g) Information Files are resolved using an informal resolution process via telephone or email contact with the complainant. Issues that can be resolved via this process are of a level lower than those addressed by the formal LCR 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 – e.g. where there is a lack of understanding or knowledge of legislation, police policy/procedure or the matter is frivolous - would have been recorded within Reviewable Police Action. Complaints dealt with via this method have been recorded separately since 1 January 2005. The initial assessment of the complaint is made by Complaint Assessors attached to PCAC. If deemed suitable for immediate resolution, this is achieved via the Complaint Assessor usually directly with the Complainant via the telephone or email and the District/Divisional Officer advised where relevant. If deemed not suitable for immediate resolution, the file becomes a PCAC Complaint file and is allocated to the Districts/Divisions for action. Information Files will change category to a Public Complaint if allocated for investigation.
- (h) 'Procedure' matters relate to issues concerning policy/procedures, matters of law, Standard Operating Procedures etc., with these previously being reported as Professionalism. The substantial increase in numbers for this reporting period is due to improved complaint assessment processes at PCAC and resolving those matters.
- (i) 'Service Delivery' matters are those that simply relate to time taken for police to respond or the placement of a Booze Bus, speed camera, etc. PCAC is recording this data more efficiently.
- (j) Not required to be reported to the Corruption and Crime Commission.
- (k) 'Computers' refers to the misuse of computers or electronic systems other than serious criminal actions or minor policy breach.
- (l) Inquiries initiated from internally sourced information.
- (m) Substantial increase in the 2007-08 reporting period relates to a number of files involving the emailing of inappropriate images.
- (n) 'Escape custody' includes allegations where the subject officer's actions have resulted in a detained person escaping police custody, e.g. equipment failure or damage, failing to secure prisoner, prisoner escaped following struggle with police, or police left prisoner unattended.
- (o) 'Computer Misuse' refers to the inappropriate use of a computer to access or transmit non-work-related material.
- (p) 'Drive' includes breaches of policy and minor traffic infringements.
- (q) Items not found during Business Area Management Review (BAMR) or other audit process can include seized property and drugs, found property, accoutrements and other Government property.
- (r) Revised statistics from those shown in the previous Annual Report. The statistics are subject to change when: (i) the initial categorisation of the complaint changes following investigation; (ii) inquiries relevant to the counting period are reported and recorded after the closure date for financial year reporting; (iii) inquiries commenced but not finalised in the counting period uncover information which causes the category to change.
- (s) 'Discharge' can include either intentional or unintentional discharge of firearm with or without non-threatening injury reported to PCAC.
- (t) Crash statistics are now only recorded if an investigation results in managerial action being taken against a subject officer.
- (u) 'Deaths' includes Death in Custody and Death in Police Presence files. 'Injuries' includes any injury sustained in Police Custody or Police Presence. Definition as agreed to by the WA Police, Coroner, and the Crime and Corruption Commission. Deaths in Custody and Deaths in Police Presence have traditionally been included in the PCAC Inquiries table, however those matters falling under the jurisdiction of the Coordinator, Deaths in Custody, and overseen/investigated by the Internal Affairs Unit (IAU) are now included in the IAU Inquiries table.
- (v) All 'Other' inquiries listed in the Inquiries table are incorporated into the 'Commissioner of Police' category of this table.
- (w) 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.
- (x) Allegations and Outcomes are now recorded against Information Files resolved at PCAC (recording commenced March 2007).
- (y) Allegations that remain not finalised as at the date of reporting.
- (z) Increase over previous year due to improved data capture practices with respect to PCAC Information files.

Source:

WA Police, Corruption Prevention and Investigation Portfolio Information System (IAPro).

statistical summary

CORRUPTION PREVENTION AND INVESTIGATION INFORMATION INTERNAL AFFAIRS UNIT (IAU)

Inquiries

		2006-07 ^(r)	2007-08 ^(r)	2008-09
Information Reports ^(a)				
Serious Misconduct	Assault	5	2	8
	Conduct ^(b)	12	2	0
	Corruption ^(c)	84	48	18
	Domestic violence	0	1	2
	Drugs	11	22	22
	Equal opportunity	1	0	0
	Information security ^(d)	11	28	10
	Stealing	8	6	1
	Total	132	109	61
Reviewable Police Action	Computers ^(e)	4	6	2
	Conduct ^(b)	3	15	12
	Equipment	1	0	0
	Escape custody	0	0	1
	Firearm – draw	0	0	1
	Firearm – loss	0	0	1
	Neglect	4	3	2
	Professionalism ^(f)	8	3	1
	Use of force	2	0	0
		Total	22	27
Information Only ^(g)	Assault	0	0	4
	Computer misuse ⁽ⁱ⁾	0	0	2
	Computers ^(e)	2	0	0
	Conduct ^(b)	9	11	11
	Corruption ^(c)	7	10	25
	Domestic violence	1	4	0
	Drive	0	0	1
	Drugs	6	8	11
	Eeo	0	0	1
	Equipment	0	1	1
	Information only	57	33	8
	Information security ^(d)	2	4	3
	Misconduct	2	0	0
	Neglect	0	1	1
	Performance management	0	2	0
	Professionalism ^(f)	1	5	1
Stealing	2	0	1	
	Total	89	79	70
Non-Reportable ^(h)	Computers ^(e)	13	0	0
	Computer misuse ⁽ⁱ⁾	0	5	3
	Drive ⁽ⁱ⁾	0	10	2
	Equipment	0	0	1
	Performance management	0	1	0
	Police crash	0	1	1
	Total	13	17	7
TOTAL INFORMATION REPORTS		256	232	158

**CORRUPTION PREVENTION AND INVESTIGATION INFORMATION
INTERNAL AFFAIRS UNIT (IAU) (continued)**

Inquiries (continued)

		2006-07 ^(r)	2007-08 ^(r)	2008-09
Folios ^(a)				
Serious Misconduct	Assault	3	7	12
	Conduct ^(b)	6	2	1
	Corruption ^(c)	14	13	14
	Drugs	5	11	5
	Information security ^(d)	3	10	13
	Professionalism ^(f)	0	2	0
	Stealing	2	2	2
	Total	33	47	47
Reviewable Police Action	Computers ^(e)	1	2	0
	Conduct ^(b)	10	19	9
	Equipment	0	1	0
	Neglect	1	2	1
	Professionalism ^(f)	0	3	1
	Use of force	1	1	3
	Total	13	28	14
Non-Reportable ^(h)	Computer misuse ⁽ⁱ⁾	0	1	1
	Firearms			
	Discharge ^(k)	2	1	13
	Draw	0	0	3
Deaths/Injuries	Injuries	0	1	2
	Deaths	5	9	14
	Total	7	12	33
TOTAL FOLIOS		53	87	94
GRAND TOTAL		309	319	252

statistical summary

CORRUPTION PREVENTION AND INVESTIGATION INFORMATION INTERNAL AFFAIRS UNIT (IAU) (continued)

Outcome of Allegations ⁽ⁱ⁾

		2006-07 ^(r)	2007-08 ^(r)	2008-09
Information Reports	File for intelligence	50	106	52
	Conciliated – no action required	0	1	1
	Sustained	10	7	10
	Declined to disclose	0	0	3
	Insufficient evidence	0	3	0
	Not sustained	19	34	36
	Unfounded	27	46	31
	Withdrawn	0	1	1
	Statute barred	0	0	1
	No action required	0	5	3
	Exonerated	0	8	2
	Not finalised ^(m)	2	10	29
	Total information reports	108	221	169
Folios	File for intelligence	3	7	0
	Insufficient evidence	8	0	0
	Sustained	57	236 ⁽ⁿ⁾	53
	Not sustained	48	107	53
	Unfounded	14	35	5
	No action required	2	0	0
	Statute barred	1	0	0
	Exonerated	0	1	4
	Not finalised ^(m)	0	0	72
	Total folios	133	386	187
TOTAL OUTCOME OF ALLEGATIONS	241	607	356	

Notes:

- (a) An Information Report contains the originating information which, after assessment, may require further investigation (Folio).
- (b) 'Conduct' includes sub-categories of Damage, Drive, Secondary Employment, Serious, Sponsorship/Donation and Unbecoming – where the conduct of the subject officer is questionable.
- (c) 'Corruption' is defined by s. 83 of Criminal Code as any public officer who, without lawful authority or a reasonable excuse: (a) acts upon any knowledge or information obtained by reason of his office or employment; (b) acts in any matter, in the performance or discharge of the functions of his office or employment, in relation to which he has, directly or indirectly, any pecuniary interest; or (c) acts corruptly in the performance or discharge of the functions of his office or employment, so as to gain a benefit, whether pecuniary or otherwise, for any person, or so as to cause a detriment, whether pecuniary or otherwise.
- (d) 'Information Security' incorporates allegations of Unlawful access (censorship), Divulge information (disclose) and Unauthorised Access (without authorisation).
- (e) 'Computers' refers to the misuse of computers or electronic systems other than serious criminal actions or minor policy breach.
- (f) 'Professionalism' includes sub-categories of Minor Damage, Manner, Procedure, etc. where the behaviour of the subject officer is of a minor nature.
- (g) Information reported to the Internal Affairs Unit requiring no research or further action.
- (h) Not required to be reported to the Corruption and Crime Commission.
- (i) 'Computer Misuse' refers to the inappropriate use of a computer to access or transmit non-work-related material.
- (j) 'Drive' includes breaches of policy and minor traffic infringements.
- (k) 'Discharge' can include either intentional or unintentional discharge of firearm with or without non-threatening injury.
- (l) Total Outcomes of 'Information Reports' and 'Folios' in this table do not equal the total 'Information Reports' and 'Folios' in the Inquiries table because not all Information Reports contain allegations, however Folios may contain more than one

allegation. The Outcomes table shows allegation outcomes, not individual inquiry outcomes and each individual allegation receives an outcome at the time of file write-off.

- (m) Allegations that remain not finalised as at the date of reporting.
- (n) One Folio containing 102 officers who distributed an inappropriate email.
- (r) Revised statistics from those shown in the previous Annual Report. The statistics are subject to change when: (i) the

initial categorisation of the complaint changes following investigation; (ii) inquiries relevant to the counting period are reported and recorded after the closure date for financial year reporting; and (iii) inquiries commenced but not finalised in the counting period uncover information which causes the category to change.

Source:

WA Police, Corruption Prevention & Investigation Portfolio Information System (IAPro).

CORRUPTION PREVENTION AND INVESTIGATION INFORMATION

Action resulting from all Inquiries (includes PCAC and IAU)

(Number of officers shown in brackets)

	2004-05 ^(r)	2005-06 ^(r)	2006-07 ^(r)	2007-08 ^(r)	2008-09
Statutory charges	64 (26)	41 (22)	56 (13)	38 (27)	61 (34)
Discipline charges (s.23 Police Act)	70 (37)	46 (46)	6 (5)	22 (14)	16 (11)
Demotion	(4)	(2)	(3)	(2)	(2)
Fine	(17)	(11)	(3)	(8)	(6)
Unfavourable Report	69 (63)	207 (195) ^(a)	31 (31)	0	0
Managerial Notice ^(b)	0	0	28 (28)	50 (47)	60 (60)
Internal Review Panel ^(b)	0	0	(5)	(5)	(8)
Dismissals (s.8 and s.23 and s.38(1) ^(b) Police Act and s.505A(2) Police Force Regulations)	(11)	(19)	(2)	(0)	(3)
Resignation (as a result of inquiry)	(19)	(25)	(23)	(30)	(21)
Nomination for Loss of Confidence (s.8 Police Act) and Nomination for Removal (s.505A Police Force Regulations)	(27)	(22)	(30)	(25)	(28)
Notice of Intention to Remove (s.8 Police Act and s.505A(2) Police Force Regulations) and Notice to Revoke (s.38(1) ^(b) Police Act)	(24)	(19)	(18)	(16)	(31)
Reprimand (Public Sector Management Act)	0	(3)	(3)	(1)	(2)

Notes:

- (a) One inquiry file included 185 officers being investigated, with 132 Unfavourable Reports being issued.
- (b) Managerial Notices were introduced on 30 January 2007 in place of Unfavourable Reports as a result of the move towards a more managerial approach to behavioural issues. The Internal Review Panel (IRP) considers recommendations for disciplinary action under s.23 of the Police Act, with the final decision resting with the Commissioner of Police.
- (r) Revised statistics from those shown in the previous Annual Report. The statistics are subject to change when: (i) the initial categorisation of the complaint changes following investigation; (ii) inquiries relevant to the counting period are reported and recorded after the closure date for financial year reporting; (iii) inquiries commenced but not finalised in the counting period uncover information which causes the category to change.

significant issues impacting the **agency**

- The WA Police continues to evolve and develop the agency's focus on intelligence-driven policing to increase the safety and security of the community through:
 - Strengthening the Tasking and Coordination Group process within metropolitan and regional districts
 - Introducing fortnightly District Tactical Assessments to assist with the identification of cross-district criminal activity

The Tactical Assessment process is emerging as an essential informing tool, assisting with the development of operational and tactical policing strategies, prioritising agency resources and identifying and supporting the operational requirements of the agency.
- A strategic assessment conducted in November 2008 into the operational effectiveness of engagement with culturally and linguistically diverse (CaLD) groups indicated that WA Police is at risk of disengagement with these groups.

The results of disengagement with these groups, and non-provision of the level of support they require, may result in increased criminality impacting upon CaLD groups and the rest of the community. The chance of radicalism within our community because of this disengagement is also identified as a significant risk.

Community services, including policing, require ongoing assessment of resources to ensure the specific needs of newly arrived and existing CaLD persons are met. Current and ongoing challenges for WA Police include:

 - Involvement with CaLD community representatives by local police
 - Communicating an understanding of Australian laws to CaLD groups.
- The misuse of alcohol is a significant social problem. The prevention of binge drinking by young people is a national priority as identified by the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) and the subject of a package of measures by the Commonwealth Government.

The WA Police continues to provide a strong enforcement focus at all major events, particularly in relation to juveniles in licensed areas, including:

 - Providing support to Leavers celebrations throughout the State to reduce alcohol consumption by juveniles in communal areas of caravan parks and motels
 - Leading a prevention strategy in relation to reducing numbers of juveniles gaining entry into licensed premises
 - Exploring utilising s.171 of the *Liquor Control Act 1988* to conduct under-age test purchase operations at licensed premises.
- WA Police has a large and diverse accommodation portfolio and the demand for policing services is increasing. The appropriate deployment of additional police officers and police staff is largely dependent on the availability of office accommodation. Failure to meet accommodation costs and the resultant increase in utility expenditure may place the agency in an unsustainable situation. The result may be that the WA Police will be unable to direct additional resources to frontline areas of greatest need.
- As a consequence of the population growth, maintaining statewide information and communication technology services outside the Police Metropolitan Radio Network (PMRN) coverage area is critical. The PMRN Expansion project aims to upgrade the network and will deliver the following benefits:
 - Replacement of the current ageing analogue networks with digital networks comparable in standard and function to the PMRN

- Expansion of the PMRN mobile data capability to correspond with the new digital radio coverage.
 - > Upgrade of the current ageing radio terminals.
 - > Installation of the mobile Tasking and Data Information System (TADIS) in operational police vehicles in all the expanded coverage area.

WA Police is currently maintaining the existing systems as a priority, however, continued outages and failures of the regional radio network is a significant operational issue.

- There is an increased demand on policing services as a result of changes to legislation and initiatives such as:
 - The Western Australian Redress Program to compensate people who were abused or neglected as children while in State care. If a large number of historical abuse allegations are referred to WA Police then additional resources will be required to conduct these investigations
 - The proposed Public Sex Offender Register will place an additional burden on WA Police resources to manage consequences of the identification of persons.

- There is an increased demand on policing resources as a result of legislative changes relating to hoon driving, including:
 - Allowing the WA Police to impound a vehicle used in the commission of an impounding offence from 48 hours to 28 days and to encompass other kinds of unauthorised driving, such as driving when a court has imposed a licence disqualification upon the driver
 - Enabling the Commissioner of Police to seek a court order for the confiscation of a vehicle where that person has committed previous impounding offences.



INDEPENDENT AUDIT OPINION



Auditor General

To the Parliament of Western Australia

POLICE SERVICE

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009

I have audited the accounts, financial statements, controls and key performance indicators of the Police Service.

The financial statements comprise the Balance Sheet as at 30 June 2009, and the Income Statement, Statement of Changes in Equity, Cash Flow Statement, Schedule of Income and Expenses by Service, Schedule of Assets and Liabilities by Service, and Summary of Consolidated Account Appropriations and Income Estimates for the year then ended, a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory Notes.

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

Commissioner of Police's Responsibility for the Financial Statements and Key Performance Indicators

The Commissioner of Police is responsible for keeping proper accounts, and the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the Treasurer's Instructions, and the key performance indicators. This responsibility includes establishing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements and key performance indicators that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances; and complying with the Financial Management Act 2006 and other relevant written law.

Summary of my Role

As required by the Auditor General Act 2006, my responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements, controls and key performance indicators based on my audit. This was done by testing selected samples of the audit evidence. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion. Further information on my audit approach is provided in my audit practice statement. Refer www.audit.wa.gov.au/pubs/AuditPracStatement_Feb09.pdf.

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

Police Service

Financial Statements and Key Performance Indicators for the year ended 30 June 2009

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 2009 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year ended on that date. They are in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the Treasurer's Instructions;
- (ii) the controls exercised by the Police Service provide reasonable assurance that the receipt, expenditure and investment of money, the acquisition and disposal of property, and the incurring of liabilities have been in accordance with legislative provisions; and
- (iii) the key 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 2009.



COLIN MURPHY
AUDITOR GENERAL
25 August 2009



financial statements

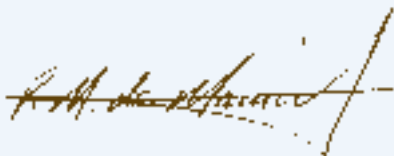
CERTIFICATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009

The accompanying financial statements of the Police Service have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of the *Financial Management Act 2006* from proper accounts and records to present fairly the financial transactions for the financial year ending 30 June 2009 and the financial position as at 30 June 2009.

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)

7 August 2009

financial statements

INCOME STATEMENT

for the year ended 30 June 2009

	Note	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
COST OF SERVICES			
Expenses			
Employee expenses	7	683,979	614,904
Supplies and services	8	192,800	171,092
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment expense	9	40,943	37,772
Grant payments	10	2,983	3,957
Loss on disposal of non-current assets	16 (b)	124	49
Other expenses	11	2,951	2,252
Total cost of services		923,780	830,026
Income			
Revenue			
User charges and fees	12	21,560	20,283
Commonwealth grants	13	1,077	965
Contributions, sponsorships and donations	14	6,099	5,768
Other revenue	15	816	1,888
Total Revenue		29,552	28,904
Gains			
Gain on disposal of non-current assets	16 (a)	65	74
Total Gains		65	74
Total Income other than Income from State Government		29,617	28,978
NET COST OF SERVICES		894,163	801,048
Income from State Government			
Service appropriation	17	899,193	795,805
State grants	18	8,867	9,579
Liabilities assumed by the Treasurer	19	-	5,072
Resources received free-of-charge	20	2,339	1,398
Total Income from State Government		910,399	811,854
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE PERIOD		16,236	10,806

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

financial statements

BALANCE SHEET

as at 30 June 2009

	Note	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	21	90,127	76,090
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	22 (a)	3,526	8,849
Receivables	23	8,434	11,080
Amounts receivable for services	24	1,740	1,922
Non-current assets classified as held for sale	25	16,058	18,522
Inventories	26	231	130
Other current assets	27	5,353	4,289
Total Current Assets		125,469	120,882
Non-Current Assets			
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	22 (b)	9,825	6,525
Amounts receivable for services	24	117,328	71,216
Property, plant and equipment	28	671,318	616,299
Intangible assets	29	72,639	76,008
Total Non-Current Assets		871,110	770,048
TOTAL ASSETS		996,579	890,930
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Provisions	30	121,096	113,409
Payables	31	24,535	11,239
Other current liabilities	32	11,605	8,617
Total Current Liabilities		157,236	133,265
Non-Current Liabilities			
Provisions	30	29,329	24,480
Total Non-Current Liabilities		29,329	24,480
TOTAL LIABILITIES		186,565	157,745
NET ASSETS		810,014	733,185
EQUITY			
Contributed equity	33	319,685	284,745
Reserves		364,175	353,887
Accumulated surplus/(deficiency)		126,154	94,553
TOTAL EQUITY		810,014	733,185

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

financial statements

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

for the year ended 30 June 2009

	Note	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
BALANCE OF EQUITY AT START OF PERIOD		733,185	594,069
Contributed equity	33 (a)		
Balance at start of period		284,745	233,437
Capital contributions		38,373	52,680
Other contributions by owners		20	-
Distributions to owners		(3,453)	(1,372)
Balance at end of period		319,685	284,745
Reserves			
Asset Revaluation Reserve	33 (b)		
Balance at start of period		353,887	277,291
Gains/(losses) from asset revaluation		25,653	77,002
Transfer to accumulated surplus/deficit of assets disposed		(15,365)	(406)
Balance at end of period		364,175	353,887
Accumulated surplus/(deficiency)			
Balance at start of period		94,553	83,341
Surplus/(deficit) for the period		16,236	10,806
Previous transfer of revalued amounts of assets sold		15,365	406
Balance at end of period		126,154	94,553
BALANCE OF EQUITY AT END OF PERIOD		810,014	733,185
TOTAL INCOME AND EXPENSE FOR THE PERIOD (a)		41,889	87,808

(a) The aggregate net amount attributable to each category of equity is:

– surplus \$16,236,000 plus gains from asset revaluation \$25,653,000.

– (2008: surplus \$10,806,000 plus gains from asset revaluation \$77,002,000).

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

financial statements

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

for the year ended 30 June 2009

	Note	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
CASH FLOWS FROM STATE GOVERNMENT			
Service appropriation		851,341	749,948
Capital contributions		38,373	52,680
Holding account drawdowns		1,922	24,009
Grants from State Government		9,237	9,479
Transfer of net assets from/(to) other agencies		(134)	(888)
Net cash provided by State Government		900,739	835,228
Utilised as follows:			
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Payments			
Employee payments		(662,637)	(596,595)
Supplies and services		(156,659)	(140,700)
Grant payments		(2,952)	(3,666)
GST payments on purchases		(27,103)	(24,736)
Other payments		(30,619)	(26,502)
		(879,970)	(792,199)
Receipts			
User charges and fees		20,995	20,829
Commonwealth grants		974	1,068
Contributions, sponsorships and donations		5,241	5,305
GST receipts on sales		2,039	2,429
GST receipts from taxation authority		28,280	21,287
Other receipts		320	1,529
		57,849	52,447
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	34 (b)	(822,121)	(739,752)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of non-current physical assets		(66,934)	(64,974)
Proceeds from sale of non-current physical assets		330	152
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities		(66,604)	(64,822)
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of period		91,464	60,810
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF PERIOD	34 (a)	103,478	91,464

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

financial statements

SUMMARY OF CONSOLIDATED FUND APPROPRIATIONS AND INCOME ESTIMATES

for the year ended 30 June 2009

	2009 Estimate \$'000	2009 Actual \$'000	2009 Variation \$'000	2009 Actual \$'000	2008 Actual \$'000	Variation \$'000
DELIVERY OF SERVICES						
Item 56 Net amount appropriated to deliver services	884,995	896,176	11,181	896,176	792,883	103,293
Amounts Authorised by Other Statutes						
<i>Salaries and Allowances Act 1975</i>	2,924	3,017	93	3,017	2,922	95
Total appropriations provided to deliver services	887,919	899,193	11,274	899,193	795,805	103,388
CAPITAL						
Item 142 Capital Contribution	40,144	38,373	(1,771)	38,373	52,680	(14,307)
GRAND TOTAL OF APPROPRIATIONS	928,063	937,566	9,503	937,566	848,485	89,081
Details of Expenses by Service						
Intelligence and protective services	69,249	51,516	(17,733)	51,516	54,440	(2,924)
Crime prevention and public order	85,822	62,394	(23,428)	62,394	63,310	(916)
Community support (non-offence incidents)	83,894	76,169	(7,725)	76,169	61,648	14,521
Emergency management and co-ordination	25,407	24,054	(1,353)	24,054	25,940	(1,886)
Response to and investigation of offences	347,908	394,200	46,292	394,200	341,005	53,195
Services to the judicial process	87,248	113,278	26,030	113,278	97,054	16,224
Traffic law enforcement and management	190,166	190,539	373	190,539	177,725	12,814
Implementation of the State crime prevention strategy	10,280	11,630	1,350	11,630	8,904	2,726
Total Cost of Services	899,974	923,780	23,806	923,780	830,026	93,754
Less Total income	(37,076)	(29,617)	7,459	(29,617)	(28,978)	(639)
Net Cost of Services	862,898	894,163	31,265	894,163	801,048	93,115
(Less)/Add Adjustments	25,021	5,030	(19,991)	5,030	(5,243)	10,273
Total appropriations provided to deliver services	887,919	899,193	11,274	899,193	795,805	103,388
Capital Expenditure						
Purchase of non-current physical assets	63,117	66,979	3,862	66,979	67,005	(26)
Adjustments for other funding sources	(22,973)	(28,606)	(5,633)	(28,606)	(14,325)	(14,281)
Capital Contribution (appropriation)	40,144	38,373	(1,771)	38,373	52,680	(14,307)
DETAILS OF INCOME ESTIMATES						
Income disclosed as Administered Incomes	650	822	172	822	546	276
Total Income Estimates	650	822	172	822	546	276

The Summary of Consolidated Fund Appropriations, variance to budget and actual should be read in conjunction with Note 42.

financial statements

SCHEDULE OF INCOME AND EXPENSES BY SERVICE

for the year ended 30 June 2009

	Intelligence and protective services		Crime prevention and public order		Community support (non-offence incidents)		Emergency management and co-ordination		Response to and investigation of offences	
	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
COST OF SERVICES										
Expenses										
Employee expenses	39,018	38,944	47,786	48,065	56,359	39,171	16,949	15,241	292,585	256,349
Supplies and services	9,675	12,390	11,855	12,386	13,948	15,806	4,908	8,078	85,607	68,121
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment expense	2,358	2,533	2,552	2,449	5,680	6,144	1,963	2,328	14,883	13,692
Grant payments	10	350	12	296	14	357	4	176	74	1,770
Loss on disposal of non-current assets	9	1	18	7	6	3	29	3	17	10
Other expenses	446	222	171	107	162	167	201	114	1,034	1,063
Total cost of services	51,516	54,440	62,394	63,310	76,169	61,648	24,054	25,940	394,200	341,005
Income										
Revenue										
User charges and fees	3,126	2,802	2,017	4,700	1,239	3,630	830	793	7,740	5,598
Commonwealth grants	63	86	84	72	87	86	21	43	448	433
Contributions, sponsorships and donations	377	350	531	662	603	536	102	74	1,985	1,765
Other revenue	41	220	38	113	16	191	11	92	204	722
Total Revenue	3,607	3,458	2,670	5,547	1,945	4,443	964	1,002	10,377	8,518
Gains										
Gain on disposal of non-current assets	(6)	7	(21)	7	7	9	(59)	1	75	29
Total Gains	(6)	7	(21)	7	7	9	(59)	1	75	29
Total Income other than Income from State Government	3,601	3,465	2,649	5,554	1,952	4,452	905	1,003	10,452	8,547
NET COST OF SERVICES	47,915	50,975	59,745	57,756	74,217	57,196	23,149	24,937	383,748	332,458
Income from State Government										
Service appropriation	48,154	50,379	60,032	57,386	74,657	56,555	23,318	24,701	385,964	330,177
State grants	505	872	640	682	713	951	193	369	3,752	4,082
Liabilities assumed by the Treasurer	2	468	4	372	(1)	496	13	186	(4)	2,150
Resources received free-of-charge	110	71	137	147	140	75	44	28	1,290	858
Total Income from State Government	48,771	51,790	60,813	58,587	75,509	58,077	23,568	25,284	391,002	337,267
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE PERIOD	856	815	1,068	831	1,292	881	419	347	7,254	4,809

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

SCHEDULE OF INCOME AND EXPENSES BY SERVICE

for the year ended 30 June 2009

	Services to the judicial process		Traffic law enforcement and management		Implementation of the State crime prevention strategy		TOTAL	
	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
COST OF SERVICES								
Expenses								
Employee expenses	85,503	72,613	141,439	141,031	4,340	3,490	683,979	614,904
Supplies and services	22,988	19,576	39,512	29,467	4,307	5,268	192,800	171,092
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment expense	4,429	4,166	8,937	6,321	141	139	40,943	37,772
Grant payments	21	416	38	598	2,810	(6)	2,983	3,957
Loss on disposal of non-current assets	9	4	36	21	-	-	124	49
Other expenses	328	279	577	287	32	13	2,951	2,252
Total cost of services	113,278	97,054	190,539	177,725	11,630	8,904	923,780	830,026
Income								
Revenue								
User charges and fees	1,733	1,582	4,811	1,122	64	56	21,560	20,283
Commonwealth grants	136	101	238	144	-	-	1,077	965
Contributions, sponsorships and donations	657	923	1,206	561	638	897	6,099	5,768
Other revenue	53	322	429	219	24	9	816	1,888
Total Revenue	2,579	2,928	6,684	2,046	726	962	29,552	28,904
Gains								
Gain on disposal of non-current assets	15	8	53	13	1	-	65	74
Total Gains	15	8	53	13	1	-	65	74
Total Income other than Income from State Government	2,594	2,936	6,737	2,059	727	962	29,617	28,978
NET COST OF SERVICES	110,684	94,118	183,802	175,666	10,903	7,942	894,163	801,048
Income from State Government								
Service appropriation	111,310	93,162	184,721	175,509	11,037	7,936	899,193	795,805
State grants	1,094	1,463	1,935	1,111	35	49	8,867	9,579
Liabilities assumed by the Treasurer	(4)	807	(10)	562	-	31	-	5,072
Resources received free-of-charge	227	129	379	85	12	5	2,339	1,398
Total Income from State Government	112,627	95,561	187,025	177,267	11,084	8,021	910,399	811,854
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE PERIOD	1,943	1,443	3,223	1,601	181	79	16,236	10,806

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

financial statements

SCHEDULE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES BY SERVICE

as at 30 June 2009

	Intelligence and protective services		Crime prevention and public order		Community support (non-offence incidents)		Emergency management and co-ordination		Response to and investigation of offences	
	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
ASSETS										
Current assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-current assets	43,407	46,840	47,058	45,397	104,018	113,026	35,912	42,831	274,635	253,675
Total Assets	43,407	46,840	47,058	45,397	104,018	113,026	35,912	42,831	274,635	253,675
LIABILITIES										
Current liabilities	7,319	7,441	8,963	9,183	10,572	7,484	3,179	2,912	54,881	48,979
Non-current liabilities	1,673	1,550	2,049	1,914	2,417	1,559	727	607	12,546	10,206
Total Liabilities	8,992	8,991	11,012	11,097	12,988	9,044	3,906	3,519	67,428	59,185
NET ASSETS	34,415	37,848	36,045	34,300	91,030	103,983	32,006	39,312	207,208	194,491

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

SCHEDULE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES BY SERVICE

as at 30 June 2009

	Services to the judicial process		Traffic law enforcement and management		Implementation of the State crime prevention strategy		Not reliably attributable to services		TOTAL	
	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
ASSETS										
Current assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	125,469	120,882	125,469	120,882
Non-current assets	81,706	77,127	164,422	117,351	2,624	2,585	117,328	71,216	871,110	770,048
Total Assets	81,706	77,127	164,422	117,351	2,624	2,585	242,797	192,098	996,579	890,930
LIABILITIES										
Current liabilities	16,038	13,874	26,530	26,946	814	667	28,939	15,779	157,236	133,265
Non-current liabilities	3,666	2,891	6,065	5,615	186	139	-	-	29,329	24,480
Total Liabilities	19,705	16,765	32,595	32,561	1,000	806	28,939	15,779	186,565	157,745
NET ASSETS	62,001	60,363	131,827	84,791	1,624	1,779	213,858	176,319	810,014	733,185

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

notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2009

1. MISSION AND FUNDING

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

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

2. AUSTRALIAN EQUIVALENTS TO INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS

General

The Police Service's financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2009 have been prepared in accordance with Australian equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (AIFRS), which comprise a Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements (the Framework) and Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations).

In preparing these financial statements the Police Service has adopted, where relevant to its operations, new and revised Standards and Interpretations from their operative dates as issued by the AASB and formerly the Urgent Issues Group (UIG).

Early adoption of standards

The Police Service cannot early adopt an Australian Accounting Standard or Australian Accounting Interpretation unless specifically permitted by TI 1101 'Application of Australian Accounting Standards and Other Pronouncements'. No Standards and Interpretations that have been issued or amended but are not yet operative have been early adopted by the Police Service for the annual reporting period ended 30 June 2009.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) General statement

The financial statements constitute a general purpose financial report which has 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 Management Act 2006* (FMA) and the Treasurer's Instructions (TI) 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 the resulting financial effect are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

(b) Basis of preparation

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

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

notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2009 (continued)

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 are disclosed at Note 4 'Judgements made by management in applying accounting policies'.

The key assumptions made concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the balance sheet 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 disclosed at Note 5 'Key sources of estimation uncertainty'.

(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 recognised 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 43 'Schedule of administered items'.

(d) Contributed equity

AASB Interpretation 1038 'Contributions by Owners Made to Wholly-Owned Public Sector Entities' requires transfers in the nature of equity contributions to be designated by the Government (owner) as contributions by owners (at the time of, or prior to transfer) before such transfers can be recognised as equity contributions in the financial statements. Capital 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 33 'Equity'.

(e) Income

Revenue Recognition

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

Sale of Goods

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

Rendering of Services

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

Service Appropriations

Service Appropriations are recognised as revenues 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 Treasury. See Note 17 'Service appropriation' for further detail.

notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2009 (continued)

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 2008-09 Budget Statements, the Police Service retained \$29.617 million in 2008-09 (\$28.978 million in 2007-08) 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 balance sheet 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. These include gains arising on the disposal of non-current assets.

(f) Property, plant and equipment

Capitalisation/Expensing of assets

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

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

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

Subsequent measurement

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. All other items of property, plant and equipment are carried at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2009 (continued)

The carrying amount of land, buildings and livestock at 30 June 2009 was fair value less accumulated depreciation on buildings and livestock.

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

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

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

Livestock revaluation was performed during 2007-08 with the effective date being 1 July 2007 by an independent valuer from Asset Valuation Partners Pty Ltd. Fair value of livestock has been determined on the basis of existing use value. 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. Independent valuations are recognised with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amount of the asset does not differ materially from the asset's fair value at the balance sheet date.

Depreciation

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

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

Class of Assets	Years
BUILDINGS	
- Buildings	50
- Transportables	20
VEHICLES	
- Motor Vehicles and Cycles	5
- All Other Vehicles	7
AIRCRAFT AND VESSELS	
- Aircraft	20
- Vessels	10 to 15
COMPUTING AND OFFICE EQUIPMENT	
- Computing Software and Hardware	4 to 6
- Office Equipment	7
- Furniture and Fittings	10
- Communication Equipment	7

notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2009 (continued)

Class of Assets	Years
LIVESTOCK	
- Dogs and Horses	8 to 20
OTHER PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	
- Audio-Visual Equipment	7
- Photographic and Traffic Equipment	8
- Radio, Firearms and Scientific Equipment	10
- Radio/Communication Towers	10
- Other Plant and Equipment	10
LEASEHOLD IMPROVEMENTS	3 to 10

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

(g) Intangible assets

Capitalising/Expensing of assets

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

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Subsequent measurement

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

Licences - 4 years

Software and related system developments - 8 years.

notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2009 (continued)

Licences

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

System developments

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

Computer software

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

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

(h) Impairment of assets

Property, plant and equipment, infrastructure and intangible assets are tested for any indication of impairment at each balance sheet 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.

Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at each balance sheet date irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment.

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

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

Non-current assets (or disposal groups) held for sale are recognised at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell and are presented separately 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.

notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2009 (continued)

(j) Leases

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

(k) Financial instruments

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

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

These have been disaggregated into the following classes:

Financial Assets

- Cash and cash equivalents
- Restricted cash and cash equivalents
- Receivables
- Amount receivable for services

Financial Liabilities

- Payables

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

(l) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the Cash Flow Statement, cash and cash equivalents include restricted cash and cash equivalents.

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

Cash equivalents includes cash-on-hand.

(m) Amounts receivable for services (Holding account)

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

See also Note 17 'Service appropriation' and Note 24 'Amounts receivable for services'.

(n) Receivables

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

See also Note 3(k) 'Financial instruments' and Note 23 'Receivables'.

notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2009 (continued)

(o) Inventories

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

(p) Payables

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

See Note 36 'Financial instruments' and Note 31 'Payables'.

(q) Accrued salaries

The accrued salaries suspense account (refer Note 22(b) 'Restricted cash and cash equivalents') consists of amounts paid annually into a suspense account over a period of ten financial years to largely meet the additional cash outflow 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 32 'Other current liabilities') 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 2009, the accrued salaries calculation is based on three working days, as the last pay day was 25 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 date. Refer Note 30 '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 balance sheet 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 balance sheet 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 balance sheet 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 balance sheet 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 balance sheet date.

notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2009 (continued)

Annual leave loading

The provision for annual leave loading represents the present amount payable for annual leave accrued since 1 January 2003 for non-police officers. This entitlement is measured in accordance with annual leave above. For police officers, the annual leave loading is reported as an accrued expense as payment is made annually irrespective of whether leave is taken.

38-hour leave liability

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

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

Special paid leave

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

Time off in lieu

This liability represents accumulated days off (time off in lieu) expected to be paid out within two months of the balance sheet 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 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 weeks leave per calendar year. The provision recognises the value of salary set aside for employees and is measured at the nominal amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. This liability is measured on the same basis as annual leave.

Post-separation medical benefits

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

An actuarial assessment of the amounts expected to be settled was performed at 30 June 2009.

notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2009 (continued)

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 commencing employment prior to 16 April 2007 who are not members of either the Pension or the GSS Scheme became non-contributory members of the West State Superannuation Scheme (WSS). Employees commencing employment on or after 16 April 2007 became members of the GESB Super Scheme (GESBS). Both of these schemes are accumulation schemes. 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 and GESBS Schemes.

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

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

Provisions - Other

Employment 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 in the Income Statement:

- (a) Defined benefit plans – For 2007-08, the change in the unfunded employer's liability (i.e. current service costs and, actuarial gains and losses) assumed by the Treasurer 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 GSS; and
- (b) Defined contribution plans – Employer contributions paid to the WSS, GESBS and the equivalent of employer contributions to the GSS.

Defined benefit plans

For 2007-08, the movements (i.e. current service cost and, actuarial gains and losses) in the liabilities in respect of the Pension Scheme and the GSS Scheme transfer benefits are recognised as expenses directly in the Income Statement. As these liabilities are assumed by the Treasurer a revenue titled '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'. Commencing in 2008-09, the reporting of annual movements in these notional liabilities has been discontinued and is no longer recognised in the Income Statement.

The superannuation expense does not include payment of pensions to retirees, as this does not constitute part of the costs of services provided in the current year.

notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2009 (continued)

Defined contributions plans

In order to reflect the Police Service's true cost of services, 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 Account.

GSS Scheme

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

(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.

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

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

(v) Monies held in trust

The Police Service receives money in a trustee capacity in the form of Found Money, Stolen Monies, Seized Monies and Deceased Estate Monies. As the Police Service only performs a custodial role in respect of these monies, and because the monies cannot be used for achievement of the Police Service objectives, they are not brought to account in the financial statements, but are reported within the notes to the financial statements (refer Note 44 'Special purpose accounts').

(w) Goods and services tax (GST)

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

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

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

(x) Comparative figures

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

(y) Rounding

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

notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2009 (continued)

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

Employee provisions estimation

In the calculations for employee provisions there are several estimations which are made. These include future salary rates and the discount rates used. 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).

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

6. DISCLOSURE OF CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICY AND ESTIMATES

Initial application of an Australian Accounting Standard

The Police Service has applied the following Australian Accounting Standards and Australian Accounting Interpretations effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2008.

Review of AAS 27 'Financial Reporting by Local Governments', AAS 29 'Financial Reporting by Government Departments' and AAS 31 'Financial Reporting by Governments'. The AASB has made the following pronouncements from its short-term review of AAS 27, AAS 29 and AAS 31:

AASB 1004 'Contributions';

AASB 1050 'Administered Items';

AASB 1051 'Land Under Roads';

AASB 1052 'Disaggregated Disclosures';

AASB 2007-9 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the review of AASs 27, 29 and 31 [AASB 3, AASB 5, AASB 8, AASB 101, AASB 114, AASB 116, AASB 127 and AASB 137];

Interpretation 1038 'Contributions by Owners Made to Wholly-Owned Public Sector Entities'.

The existing requirements in AAS 27, AAS 29 and AAS 31 have been transferred to the above new and revised topic-based Standards and Interpretation. These requirements remain substantively unchanged. The new and revised Standards and Interpretation make some modifications to disclosures and provide additional guidance, otherwise there is no financial impact.

The following Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations are not applicable to the Police Service as they have no impact or do not apply to not-for-profit entities:

notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2009 (continued)

AASB Standards and Interpretations	
1048	'Interpretation and Application of Standards' (issued September 2008)
1049	'Whole of Government and General Government Sector Financial Reporting' (revised – October 2007)
2007-2	'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB Interpretation 12 [AASB 1, AASB 117, AASB 118, AASB 120, AASB 121, AASB 127, AASB 131 & AASB 139]' – paragraphs 1-8
2008-10	'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Reclassification of Financial Assets [AASB 7 & AASB 139]'
2008-12	'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Reclassification of Financial Assets [AASB 7, AASB 139 & AASB 2008-10]'
2009-3	'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Embedded Derivatives [AASB 139 & Interpretation 9]'
Interpretation 4	'Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease' (revised – February 2007)
Interpretation 12	'Service Concession Arrangements'
Interpretation 13	'Customer Loyalty Programmes'
Interpretation 14	'AASB 119 – The Limit on a Defined Benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirements and their Interaction'
Interpretation 129	'Service Concession Arrangements: Disclosures'

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'. Consequently, the Police Service has not applied the following Australian Accounting Standards and Australian Accounting Interpretations that have been issued and which may impact on the Police Service but are not yet effective. Where applicable, these will be applied from their application date:

notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2009 (continued)

Title	Operative for reporting periods beginning on/after
AASB 101 'Presentation of Financial Statements' (September 2007). This Standard has been revised and will change the structure of the financial statements. These changes will require that owner changes in equity are presented separately from non-owner changes in equity. The Police Service does not expect any financial impact when the Standard is first applied.	1 January 2009
AASB 2008-13 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB Interpretation 17 – Distributions of Non-cash Assets to Owners [AASB 5 & AASB 110]'. This Standard amends AASB 5 'Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations' in respect of the classification, presentation and measurement of non-current assets held for distribution to owners in their capacity as owners. This may impact on the presentation and classification of Crown land held by the Police Service where the Crown land is to be sold by the Department for Regional Development and Lands (formerly Department for Planning and Infrastructure). The Police Service does not expect any financial impact when the Standard is applied prospectively.	1 July 2009
AASB 2009-2 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Improving Disclosures about Financial Instruments [AASB 4, AASB 7, AASB 1023 and AASB 1038]'. This Standard amends AASB 7 and will require enhanced disclosures about fair value measurements and liquidity risk with respect to financial instruments. The Police Service does not expect any financial impact when the Standard is first applied.	1 January 2009

The following Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations are not considered applicable to the Police Service or adoption of them in future periods will have no impact on the Police Service or do not apply to not-for-profit entities:

Title	Operative for reporting periods beginning on/after
AASB 3 'Business Combinations' (March 2008)	1 July 2009
AASB 8 'Operating Segments'	1 January 2009
AASB 123 'Borrowing Costs' (June 2007)	1 January 2009
AASB 127 'Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements' (March 2008)	1 July 2009
AASB 1039 'Concise Financial Reports'	1 January 2009
AASB 2007-3 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 8 [AASB 5, AASB 6, AASB 102, AASB 107, AASB 119, AASB 127, AASB 134, AASB 136, AASB 1023 and AASB 1038]'	1 January 2009
AASB 2007-6 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 123 [AASB 1, AASB 101, AASB 107, AASB 111, AASB 116 and AASB 138 and Interpretations 1 and 12]'	1 January 2009

notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2009 (continued)

Title	Operative for reporting periods beginning on/after
AASB 2007-8 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 101'	1 January 2009
AASB 2007-10 'Further Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 101'	1 January 2009
AASB 2008-1 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standard - Share-based Payments: Vesting Conditions and Cancellations [AASB 2]'	1 January 2009
AASB 2008-2 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standard - Puttable Financial Instruments and Obligations arising on Liquidation [AASB 7, AASB 101, AASB 132, AASB 139 and Interpretation 2]'	1 January 2009
AASB 2008-3 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 3 and AASB 127 [AASBs 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 101, 107, 112, 114, 116, 121, 128, 131, 132, 133, 134, 136, 137, 138, 139 and Interpretations 9 and 107]'	1 July 2009
AASB 2008-5 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Annual Improvements Project [AASB 5, 7, 101, 102, 107, 108, 110, 116, 118, 119, 120, 123, 127, 128, 129, 131, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 141, 1023 and 1038]'	1 January 2009
AASB 2008-6 'Further Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Annual Improvements Project [AASB 1 and AASB 5]'	1 July 2009
AASB 2008-7 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Cost of an Investment in a Subsidiary, Jointly Controlled Entity or Associate [AASB 1, AASB 118, AASB 121, AASB 127 and AASB 136]'	1 January 2009
AASB 2008-8 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Eligible Hedged Items [AASB 139]'	1 July 2009
AASB 2008-9 'Amendments to AASB 1049 for Consistency with AASB 101'	1 January 2009
AASB 2008-11 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standard – Business Combinations Among Not-for-Profit Entities [AASB 3]'	1 July 2009
AASB 2009-1 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Borrowing Costs of Not-for-Profit Public Sector Entities [AASB 1, AASB 111 and AASB 123]'	1 January 2009
AASB 2009-4 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Annual Improvements Project [AASB 2 and AASB 138 and Interpretations 9 and 16]'	1 July 2009
AASB 2009-5 'Further Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Annual Improvements Project [AASB 5, 8, 101, 107, 117, 118, 136 and 139]'	1 January 2010
Interpretation 15 'Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate'	1 January 2009
Interpretation 16 'Hedges of a Net Investment in a Foreign Operation'	1 October 2008
Interpretation 17 'Distributions of Non-cash Assets to Owners'	1 July 2009
Interpretation 18 'Transfer of Assets from Customers'	1 July 2009

notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2009 (continued)

	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
7. EMPLOYEE EXPENSES		
Employee benefits expense		
Salaries and wages	496,949	440,190
Annual leave (a)	56,054	53,083
Long service leave (a)	21,899	21,205
Other leave (a)	554	293
Superannuation - defined contribution plans (b)	53,273	47,296
Superannuation - defined benefit plans (c) (d)	-	5,072
Employee housing	28,214	22,294
Relocation and relieving expenses	6,357	6,783
Fringe benefits tax	3,880	3,083
Uniforms and protective clothing	5,355	6,453
Medical expenses (e)	5,524	3,130
Other employee benefits expense	1,888	1,605
	679,947	610,487
Other employee expenses		
Training expenses	3,167	3,758
Workers' compensation including on-cost	858	665
Other employee expenses	7	(6)
	4,032	4,417
	683,979	614,904

(a) Includes a superannuation contribution component.

(b) Defined contribution plans include West State, Gold State and GESB Super Scheme (contribution paid).

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

(d) An equivalent notional income is also recognised (see Note 19 'Liabilities assumed by the Treasurer'). Commencing in 2008-09, the reporting of notional superannuation expense and equivalent notional income has been discontinued.

(e) Commencing in 2008-09, medical expenses includes post-separation medical benefits.

8. SUPPLIES AND SERVICES

Repairs and maintenance	31,372	24,012
Rental, leases and hire	24,670	21,086
Insurances and licences	9,633	6,664
Travel expenses	8,043	7,780
Energy, water and rates	6,658	6,028
Communication expenses	8,487	8,105
Other services and contracts	74,171	72,625
Equipment acquisitions	11,917	8,413
Fuels and oils	8,402	8,485
Consumables	7,108	6,496
Services received free-of-charge	2,339	1,398
	192,800	171,092

notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2009 (continued)

	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
9. DEPRECIATION, AMORTISATION AND IMPAIRMENT EXPENSE		
<i>Depreciation</i>		
Buildings	12,944	8,820
Vehicles	782	709
Computing and office equipment	4,909	4,811
Aircraft and vessels	1,220	1,055
Livestock	411	182
Leasehold improvements	219	146
Other plant and equipment	6,041	4,734
	<u>26,526</u>	<u>20,457</u>
<i>Amortisation</i>		
Software and software developments	13,967	14,220
<i>Impairments</i>		
Impairment on buildings under construction	450	-
Impairment on software assets under construction	-	3,095
	<u>40,943</u>	<u>37,772</u>

Refer to Note 28 'Property, Plant and Equipment' and Note 29 'Intangible assets' for details of recognised impairment losses.

10. GRANT PAYMENTS

State Crime Prevention Grants	2,787	3,858
Aboriginal Wardens Scheme Grants	45	36
Other grants	151	63
	<u>2,983</u>	<u>3,957</u>

11. OTHER EXPENSES

Doubtful debts	136	17
Other assets written off (a)	895	751
Other expenses from ordinary activities	1,920	1,484
	<u>2,951</u>	<u>2,252</u>

(a) Other assets written off include surplus assets and those write-offs in accordance with the *Financial Management Act 2006* located within Note 40.

notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2009 (continued)

	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
12. USER CHARGES AND FEES		
Regulated fees		
Firearms	3,888	3,825
Security and related activities	1,765	1,137
Pawnbrokers and second-hand dealers	57	60
Vehicle escorts	2,435	2,218
Clearance certificates	5,844	5,527
Crash information	242	198
Other regulated fees	582	464
	14,813	13,429
Recoups of services provided		
Gold stealing	829	646
National Crime Authority	-	161
Search and rescue	100	104
Other	1,030	1,951
	1,959	2,862
Other Recoups	4,788	3,992
	21,560	20,283
13. COMMONWEALTH GRANTS		
Police Recruit Traineeship Program	778	805
National Campaign Against Drug Abuse	146	146
Regional Airport Security	103	14
Other	50	-
	1,077	965
14. CONTRIBUTIONS, SPONSORSHIPS AND DONATIONS		
Contributions		
Employee rental contributions	4,021	3,933
Executive vehicle contributions	170	158
Other contributions	1,215	1,213
	5,406	5,304
Sponsorships and Donations		
Sponsorships	194	141
Non-cash donations	499	323
	693	464
	6,099	5,768
15. OTHER REVENUE		
Proceeds from Sale of Equipment items	12	13
Other revenues from ordinary activities	804	1,875
	816	1,888

notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2009 (continued)

	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
16. NET GAIN / (LOSS) ON DISPOSAL OF NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
(a) Net Gain on Disposal of non-current assets		
<i>Property, plant and equipment</i>		
Vehicles	44	71
Aircraft and Vessels	15	-
Other Plant and Equipment	6	3
Net gain	65	74
(b) Net (loss) on Disposal of non-current assets		
<i>Property, plant and equipment</i>		
Vehicles	(43)	(47)
Aircraft and Vessels	(50)	-
Computing and Office Equipment	(3)	(2)
Other Plant and Equipment	(28)	-
Net (loss)	(124)	(49)
(c) Net gain/(loss) on Disposal of non-current assets		
<i>Costs of Disposal</i>		
Property, plant and equipment	389	127
	389	127
Proceeds from Disposal		
Property, plant and equipment	330	152
	330	152
Net gain/(loss)	(59)	25
17. SERVICE APPROPRIATION		
Service appropriations received during the year	896,176	792,883
<i>Salaries and Allowances Act 1975</i>	3,017	2,922
	899,193	795,805

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.

notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2009 (continued)

	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
18. STATE GRANTS		
Department of Indigenous Affairs (a)	5,000	7,000
Road Trauma Trust Fund	3,256	2,566
Department of the Attorney General (b), (c)	600	-
Other	11	13
	8,867	9,579

- (a) The grant must be used to fund the establishment of Multi-Function Policing Facilities and associated Infrastructure at remote Indigenous communities. At 30 June 2009, \$606,620 of the grant remains unspent.
- (b) Funds collected under the Criminal Property Confiscation Account are allocated to the Police Service to combat organised crime in Western Australia. At 30 June 2009, \$524,237 of funds allocated remains unspent.
- (c) Funds received from the Department of the Attorney General to facilitate the production of training resources for the management of, and response to, psycho-stimulant related situations. At 30 June 2009, \$25,000 of the funds allocated remains unspent.

19. LIABILITIES ASSUMED BY THE TREASURER

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

- Superannuation	-	5,072
	-	5,072

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 benefits expense'.) Commencing in 2008-09, the reporting of the notional superannuation expense and equivalent notional income has been discontinued.

notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2009 (continued)

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000

20. RESOURCES RECEIVED FREE-OF-CHARGE

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

- Legal services provided by the State Solicitor's Office	921	-
- Title searches and valuation services provided by the Western Australian Land Information Authority (Landgate)	581	592
- Collection of firearm licences provided by the Department for Planning and Infrastructure	65	84
- Leased management services provided by the Department of Housing and Works	126	94
- Labour relation services provided by the Department of Consumer and Employment Protection	7	7
- Recruitment services provided by the Department of the Premier and Cabinet, Public Sector Management Division	2	3
- Procurement services provided by the Department of Treasury and Finance	637	618
	2,339	1,398

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

21. 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.

89,420	75,609
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Advances

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

707	481
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90,127	76,090
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22. 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)	3,526	8,849
- Non-current assets (b)	9,825	6,525
	13,351	15,374

notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2009 (continued)

	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
22. RESTRICTED CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (cont.)		
(a) CURRENT ASSETS		
Multi-Function Policing Facilities - Grants Capital Works		
Grant monies from the Department of Indigenous Affairs to fund the establishment of Multi-Function Policing Facilities and associated infrastructure at remote Indigenous communities.	607	6,178
Police Recruit Traineeship Fund		
To hold grant monies received from the Commonwealth for the funding of the Recruit Traineeship program.	1,436	1,285
National Drug Strategy		
To hold grant monies received from the Commonwealth and the Police Service for the funding of law-enforcement programs relating to alcohol and drug use.	611	848
Receipts in Suspense		
Receipts in suspense refer to monies being retained pending the identification of their purpose. The funds may be cleared by refund to the payer, transfer to the correct account, payment to another government agency or transfer to Treasury.	173	183
RAC Neighbourhood Watch		
To hold unspent money received from RAC Insurance Pty Ltd in relation to the Neighbourhood Watch program.	140	217
Regional Air Security		
To hold monies received by the Police Service from the Commonwealth to improve and strengthen regional airport security and aviation security in general.	-	103
Monies held for Rewards		
To hold monies received by the Police Service from the private sector for the purpose of issuing rewards.	10	10
National Counter-Terrorism Committee		
To hold monies received by the Police Service from the Commonwealth for the funding of national counter-terrorism exercises.	-	25
Organised Crime Investigation Fund		
To hold monies received from the Confiscation Proceeds Account for the purpose of combating organised crime in Western Australia.	524	-
Psycho-Stimulant Training		
To hold monies received from the Department of the Attorney General to facilitate the production of training resources for the management and response to psycho-stimulant related situations.	25	-
	3,526	8,849

notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2009 (continued)

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000

(b) NON-CURRENT ASSETS

Accrued Salaries Suspense Account

Amount held in the suspense account is only to be used for the purpose of meeting the 27th pay in a financial year that occurs every 11 years.

9,825	6,525
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9,825	6,525
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23. RECEIVABLES

Receivables	3,697	3,337
Allowance for impairment of receivables	(375)	(243)
GST-receivables	4,193	6,930
Accrued income	919	1,056
	8,434	11,080

Reconciliation of changes in the allowance for impairment of receivables:

Balance at the start of year	243	304
Doubtful debts expense recognised in the Income Statement	136	17
Amounts written off during the year	(4)	(78)
Amounts recovered during the year	-	-
Balance at end of year	375	243

Credit Risk

Ageing of receivables past due but not impaired based on the information provided to senior management at reporting date:

Not more than 2 months	1,754	1,182
More than 2 months but less than 4 months	106	63
More than 4 months but less than 1 year	137	242
More than 1 year	107	400
	2,104	1,887

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

24. AMOUNTS RECEIVABLE FOR SERVICES

Current asset	1,740	1,922
Non-current asset	117,328	71,216
	119,068	73,138

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'.

notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2009 (continued)

	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
25. NON-CURRENT ASSETS CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE		
Land (i)	11,766	14,771
Buildings	4,292	3,751
	16,058	18,522

(i) The Department for Planning and Infrastructure (DPI) is the only agency with the power to sell Crown land. The land is transferred to DPI for sale and the Police Service accounts for the transfer as a distribution to owner.

This is reconciled as follows:

Opening Balance	18,522	13,802
Add net assets reclassified as held for sale	652	5,180
Total assets held for sale	19,174	18,982
Less assets sold	(3,116)	(460)
Closing Balance	16,058	18,522

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'.

26. INVENTORIES

Inventories held for distribution	231	130
	231	130

27. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

Prepayments	5,353	4,289
	5,353	4,289

28. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(a) PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT COMPRISE THE FOLLOWING ASSET CLASSES:

Land

At fair value (i)	174,418	169,936
	174,418	169,936

Buildings

At fair value (i)	415,201	350,101
Accumulated depreciation	(10,929)	(9,342)
	404,272	340,759

Works in Progress

Buildings under construction	27,083	43,966
Other	1,507	1,993
	28,590	45,959

notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2009 (continued)

	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
28. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (cont.)		
Vehicles		
At cost	7,562	7,237
Accumulated depreciation	(3,695)	(3,388)
	3,867	3,849
Aircraft and Vessels		
At cost	16,404	16,156
Accumulated depreciation	(3,959)	(2,896)
	12,445	13,260
Computing and Office Equipment		
At cost	31,003	26,456
Accumulated depreciation	(19,232)	(15,656)
	11,771	10,800
Livestock		
At fair value (ii)	1,273	1,130
Accumulated depreciation	(405)	(195)
	868	935
Other Plant and Equipment		
At cost	55,983	52,199
Accumulated depreciation	(25,974)	(22,862)
	30,009	29,337
Artwork		
At cost	518	435
	518	435
Leasehold Improvements		
At cost	6,780	3,029
Accumulated amortisation	(2,220)	(2,000)
	4,560	1,029
	671,318	616,299

(i) Land and buildings were revalued as at 1 July 2008 by the Western Australian Land Information Authority (Valuation Services). The valuations were performed during the year ended 30 June 2009 and recognised at 1 July 2008. In undertaking the revaluation, fair value was determined by reference to market values for land: \$31,434,700 and buildings: \$3,250,000. For the remaining balance, fair value of land and buildings was determined on the basis of depreciated replacement cost. See Note 3(f) 'Property, Plant and Equipment'.

(ii) Livestock was revalued as at 1 July 2007 by Asset Valuation Partners Pty Ltd. The valuations were performed during the year ended 30 June 2008 and recognised at 1 July 2007. The fair value of land and buildings was determined on the basis of depreciated replacement cost. See Note 3(f) 'Property, Plant and Equipment'.

notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2009 (continued)

28. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (cont.)

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

	2008-09									
	Carrying amount at start of the year	Additions	Retirements	Transfers between classes	Transfer to assets 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	169,936	992	(165)	2,525	-	-	-	1,130	-	174,418
Buildings	340,759	432	(39)	52,191	(651)	-	-	24,524	(12,944)	404,272
Works in progress	45,959	42,001	(852)	(58,068)	-	(450)	-	-	-	28,590
Vehicles	3,849	912	(112)	-	-	-	-	-	(782)	3,867
Aircraft and vessels	13,260	648	(335)	92	-	-	-	-	(1,220)	12,445
Computing and office	10,800	4,650	(37)	1,267	-	-	-	-	(4,909)	11,771
Livestock	935	447	(103)	-	-	-	-	-	(411)	868
Other Plant and equipment	29,337	6,794	(206)	125	-	-	-	-	(6,041)	30,009
Artwork	435	-	-	83	-	-	-	-	-	518
Leasehold improvements	1,029	1,290	-	2,460	-	-	-	-	(219)	4,560
	616,299	58,166	(1,849)	675	(651)	(450)	-	25,654	(26,526)	671,318

	2007-08									
	Carrying amount at start of the year	Additions	Retirements	Transfers between classes	Transfer to assets 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	130,803	-	(10)	10,005	(4,800)	-	-	33,938	-	169,936
Buildings	288,689	52	(48)	17,965	(380)	-	-	43,301	(8,820)	340,759
Works in progress	31,837	44,830	-	(30,708)	-	-	-	-	-	45,959
Vehicles	2,356	1,257	(154)	1,099	-	-	-	-	(709)	3,849
Aircraft and vessels	13,441	139	-	735	-	-	-	-	(1,055)	13,260
Computing and office	13,012	2,236	(36)	399	-	-	-	-	(4,811)	10,800
Livestock	1,337	54	(37)	-	-	-	-	(237)	(182)	935
Other Plant and equipment	29,958	3,964	(434)	583	-	-	-	-	(4,734)	29,337
Artwork	361	-	-	74	-	-	-	-	-	435
Leasehold improvements	1,150	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	(146)	1,029
	512,944	52,532	(719)	177	(5,180)	-	-	77,002	(20,457)	616,299

notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2009 (continued)

2009
\$'000

2008
\$'000

29. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

(a) INTANGIBLE ASSETS COMPRISE THE FOLLOWING ASSET CLASSES:

Computing software		
At cost	134,474	120,860
Accumulated amortisation	(66,286)	(52,319)
	68,188	68,541
Software Development in Progress	4,451	7,467
	72,639	76,008

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

	2008-09									
	Carrying amount at start of the year	Additions	Retirements	Transfers between classes	Transfer to assets 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
Computing software	68,541	-	-	13,614	-	-	-	-	(13,967)	68,188
Software Development in Progress	7,467	11,281	(8)	(14,289)	-	-	-	-	-	4,451
	76,008	11,281	(8)	(675)	-	-	-	-	(13,967)	72,639

	2007-08									
	Carrying amount at start of the year	Additions	Retirements	Transfers between classes	Transfer to assets held for sale	Impairment losses (i)	Impairment losses reversal	Revaluation	Depreciation	Carrying amount at end of year
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Computing software	61,055	-	-	21,706	-	-	-	-	(14,220)	68,541
Software Development in Progress	18,761	13,685	-	(21,884)	-	(3,095)	-	-	-	7,467
	79,816	13,685	-	(178)	-	(3,095)	-	-	(14,220)	76,008

(i) The impairment loss is attributable to the discontinued construction of software assets. As a result, the software asset was determined to be impaired and written down to its recoverable amount.

notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2009 (continued)

	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
30. PROVISIONS		
PROVISIONS COMPRISE THE FOLLOWING ITEMS:		
(i) Current liabilities		
(a) Employee benefits provision	120,987	112,952
(b) Other provisions	109	457
	121,096	113,409
(ii) Non-current liabilities		
(a) Employee benefits provision	29,304	24,459
(b) Other provisions	25	21
	29,329	24,480
	150,425	137,889

(a) EMPLOYEE BENEFITS PROVISIONS HAVE BEEN RECOGNISED IN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS FOLLOWS:

- Current liabilities (i)	120,987	112,952
- Non-current liabilities (ii)	29,304	24,459
	150,291	137,411
 (i) CURRENT LIABILITIES		
- Annual leave *	47,052	45,610
- Long service leave **	69,671	65,954
- 38-hour leave	238	220
- Special paid leave	246	257
- Time off in lieu/banked leave	491	482
- Purchased leave	273	251
- Deferred leave	108	178
- Post-separation medical benefits	1,287	-
- Other employee benefits	1,621	-
	120,987	112,952
 (ii) NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		
- Long service leave	26,182	22,023
- 38-hour leave	2,614	2,255
- Deferred leave	284	181
- Post-separation medical benefits	224	-
	29,304	24,459
 * 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	45,404	42,520
- More than 12 months after reporting date	1,648	734
	47,052	43,254

notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2009 (continued)

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000

30. PROVISIONS (cont.)

** 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	15,953	18,075
- More than 12 months after reporting date	53,718	50,287
	69,671	68,362

(b) OTHER PROVISIONS HAVE BEEN RECOGNISED IN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS FOLLOWS:

(i) Current liabilities		
- Non-Employee Benefits On-Costs	109	107
- Restoration costs	-	350
	109	457
(ii) Non-current liabilities		
- Non-Employee Benefits On-Costs	25	21
	25	21

The settlement of leave liabilities gives rise to the payment of employment on-costs including workers' compensation and medical benefits.

In 2008, other provisions includes restoration costs relating to the removal of contaminants from the new Perth Police Complex.

Movement in Other provisions		
Carrying amount at start of year	478	134
Net amount of additional provision recognised	(344)	344
Carrying amount at end of year	134	478

31. PAYABLES

Payables	24,535	11,239
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32. OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

Sundry Accruals		
- Accrued salaries *	6,569	4,044
- Accrued superannuation *	632	383
- Police officers' leave loading expense	3,380	3,133
- Fringe benefit tax liability	874	728
	11,455	8,288

* Accrued salaries and superannuation have been calculated for three working days from 26 June to 30 June 2009.

Income in Advance	150	329
	11,605	8,617

notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2009 (continued)

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000

33. 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)	319,685	284,745
Asset revaluation reserve (b)	364,175	353,887
Accumulated surplus/(deficiency)	126,154	94,553
	810,014	733,185

(a) CONTRIBUTED EQUITY

Balance at the start of the year	284,745	233,437
Contributions by Owners		
Capital contributions (i)	38,373	52,680
Transfer of net assets from other agencies (ii)		
- Land and buildings assumed	20	-
	20	-
Balance at the end of the year	323,138	286,117

Distributions to owners

Transfer of net assets to other agencies (ii)		
- Land and buildings transferred to the Department for Planning and Infrastructure	(3,453)	(484)
- Payment for Path Centre asset purchases	-	(671)
- Transfers to Department of Attorney General for equipment purchases	-	(217)
Net assets transferred to Government (iii)		
- Proceeds for disposal of assets paid to Consolidated Fund	-	-
	(3,453)	(1,372)
Balance at the end of the year	319,685	284,745

(i) Under Treasurer's Instructions TI 955 'Contributions by Owners Made to Wholly Owned Public Sector Entities' Capital Contributions (appropriations) have been designated as contributions by owners in accordance with AASB Interpretation 1038 'Contributions by Owners Made to Wholly Owned Public Sector Entities'.

(ii) Under TI 955, non-discretionary (non-reciprocal) transfers of net assets between State government agencies have been designated as contributions by owners in accordance with AASB Interpretation 1038, where the transferee agency accounts for a non-discretionary (non-reciprocal) transfer of net assets as a contribution by owners and the transferor agency accounts for the transfer as a distribution to owners.

(iii) TI 955 requires non-reciprocal transfers of net assets to Government to be accounted for as distribution to owners.

notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2009 (continued)

	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
33. EQUITY (cont.)		
(b) ASSET REVALUATION RESERVE		
Balance at the start of the year	353,887	277,291
Net revaluation increments/(decrements):		
Land	1,130	33,938
Buildings	24,523	43,301
Livestock	-	(237)
	<u>25,653</u>	<u>77,002</u>
Transfer to accumulated surplus/(deficiency) on sale of previously revalued assets	(15,365)	(406)
Balance at the end of the year	<u>364,175</u>	<u>353,887</u>

34. 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	90,127	76,090
Restricted cash and cash equivalents (see Note 22)	13,351	15,374
	<u>103,478</u>	<u>91,464</u>

(b) RECONCILIATION OF NET COST OF SERVICES TO NET CASH FLOWS PROVIDED BY/(USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES

Net cost of services		<u>(894,163)</u>	<u>(801,048)</u>
Adjustment for non-cash items:			
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment expense		40,943	37,772
Resources received free-of-charge		2,339	1,398
Donated assets		(393)	(272)
Superannuation expense		-	5,072
Doubtful and bad debts expense		136	17
Net loss/(gain) on sale of non-current assets		60	(25)
Adjustment to carrying value of assets		(1,346)	(320)
(Increase)/decrease in assets:			
Receivables	(iii)	(90)	796
Prepayments		(1,064)	376
Inventories		(101)	265

notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2009 (continued)

		2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
34. NOTES TO THE CASH FLOW STATEMENT (cont.)			
Increase/(decrease) in liabilities:			
Payables	(iii)	13,296	4,698
Sundry accruals		3,168	2,586
Provisions		12,537	10,544
Income in advance		(180)	130
Net GST receipts/(payments)	(i)	3,216	(1,020)
Change in GST (receivables)/payables	(ii)	(479)	(721)
		72,042	61,296
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities		(822,121)	(739,752)

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

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

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

(c) NON-CASH FINANCING AND INVESTING ACTIVITIES

During the financial year, the Police Service received donated assets from external parties totalling \$392,774 compared to \$271,392 in 2007-08.

During the year, there were \$3,318,997 of assets transferred to Department for Planning and Infrastructure compared to \$483,494 in 2007-08. In addition, there were \$134,229 of assets transferred to other government agencies compared to \$888,145 in 2007-08.

35. 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		190,168	116,264
Later than one year and not later than five years		170,566	138,400
Later than five years		-	-
		360,734	254,664
The capital commitment includes amounts for:			
Buildings		211,783	206,596
Computer infrastructure upgrades		56,880	8,928
Other asset acquisitions		92,071	39,140
		360,734	254,664

notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2009 (continued)

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000

35. COMMITMENTS (cont.)

(b) LEASE COMMITMENTS

Operating lease commitments contracted for at the reporting date but not recognised in the financial statements are payable as follows:

Within one year	20,318	16,754
Later than one year and not later than five years	27,197	28,718
Later than five years	-	1,309
	47,515	46,781

Representing:

Non-cancellable operating leases (i)	47,515	46,781
	47,515	46,781

(i) Non-cancellable operating lease commitments

Commitments for minimum lease payments are payable as follows:

Within one year	20,318	16,754
Later than one year and not later than five years	27,197	28,718
Later than five years	-	1,309
	47,515	46,781

(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	25,299	15,767
Later than one year and not later than five years	42,697	19,242
Later than five years	2,621	230
	70,617	35,239

These represent:

Staff training	1,509	156
Computing costs	21,191	10,101
Communication costs	24,176	14,278
Other	23,741	10,704
	70,617	35,239

The above commitments are all inclusive of GST.

notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2009 (continued)

36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(a) FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

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

Credit risk

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

The maximum exposure to credit risk at reporting date in relation to each class of recognised financial assets is the gross carrying amount of those assets inclusive of any provisions for impairment, as shown in the table at Note 36(c).

Credit risk associated with the Police Service's financial assets is minimal because the main receivable is the amounts receivable for services (Holding Account). For receivables other than Government, 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.

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

Liquidity risk

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

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

Market risk

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

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000

(b) CATEGORIES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT

In addition to cash, the carrying amounts of each of the following categories of financial assets and financial liabilities at the reporting date are as follows:

Financial Assets

Cash and cash equivalents	90,127	76,090
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	13,351	15,374
Receivables (i)	123,309	77,288

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	35,990	19,527
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(i) The amount of receivables excludes GST recoverable from ATO.

notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2009 (continued)

36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont.)

(c) FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT DISCLOSURES

Credit Risk, Liquidity Risk and Interest Rate Risk Exposure

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

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

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

Interest Rate Risk Exposure and Maturity Analysis of Financial Liabilities

	Weighted average effective interest rate	Variable interest rate	Contractual Maturity Rates				Non-interest bearing	Total
			Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years			
2008-09	%	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
Financial Assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	90,127	90,127	
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	13,351	13,351	
Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	4,241	4,241	
Amounts receivable for services	-	-	-	-	-	119,068	119,068	
						226,787	226,787	
Financial Liabilities								
Payables	-	-	-	-	-	24,535	24,535	
Other accrued expenses	-	-	-	-	-	11,455	11,455	
						35,990	35,990	
Net Financial Assets / (Liabilities)								
	-	-	-	-	-	190,797	190,797	

notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2009 (continued)

36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont.)

	Weighted average effective interest rate	Variable interest rate	Contractual Maturity Rates			Non-interest bearing	Total
			Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years		
2007-08	%	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Financial Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	76,090	76,090
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	15,374	15,374
Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	4,150	4,150
Amounts receivable for services	-	-	-	-	-	73,138	73,138
						168,752	168,752
Financial Liabilities							
Payables	-	-	-	-	-	11,239	11,239
Other accrued expenses	-	-	-	-	-	8,288	8,288
						19,527	19,527
Net Financial Assets / (Liabilities)						149,225	149,225

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

Interest Rate Sensitivity Analysis

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

Fair Values

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

	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
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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 2009.

567

510

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 2009.

notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2009 (continued)

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000

38. REMUNERATION OF AUDITOR

Remuneration payable to the Auditor General for the financial year is as follows:

Auditing the accounts, financial statements and performance indicators	161	150
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39. REMUNERATION 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:

\$	2009	2008
30,001 - 40,000	-	1
40,001 - 50,000	1	2
50,001 - 60,000	1	1
60,001 - 70,000	1	-
120,001 - 130,000	1	1
130,001 - 140,000	1	6
140,001 - 150,000	5	1
150,001 - 160,000	3	1
160,001 - 170,000	1	1
180,001 - 190,000	1	-
190,001 - 200,000	2	2
200,001 - 210,000	1	4
210,001 - 220,000	3	-
220,001 - 230,000	-	2
240,001 - 250,000	-	1
260,001 - 270,000	-	1
280,001 - 290,000	2	-
380,001 - 390,000	1	-
410,001 - 420,000	-	1
430,001 - 440,000	1	-

The total remuneration of Senior Officers is:	4,579	4,195
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- (i) Includes senior officers where periods of service is less than twelve months.
- (ii) No senior officers are members of the Pension Scheme.

notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2009 (continued)

2009	2008
\$'000	\$'000

40. SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

(a) WRITE-OFFS

Write-offs approved in accordance with section 48 of the *Financial Management Act 2006* related to:

Bad debts *	4	83
Assets written-off from the asset register *	106	197
Other public property **	177	572
	287	852

* Bad debts and asset register write-offs have been reflected within the Income Statement.

** Other public property written-off include items of equipment not capitalised within the asset register. The value reported above is the estimated written down replacement cost. This amount is not reflected within the Income Statement.

Public and other property, revenue and debts due to the State were written-off in accordance with section 48 of the *Financial Management Act 2006* under the authority of:

(i) Bad Debts

The Accountable Authority	4	83
	4	83

(ii) Assets

The Accountable Authority	106	197
	106	197

(iii) Other Public Property

The Accountable Authority	177	572
	177	572

(b) LOSSES OF PUBLIC MONEY AND PUBLIC OR OTHER PROPERTY THROUGH THEFT OR DEFAULT

Losses of public property through theft, default or otherwise	266	769
Losses of public money	21	83
Less: Amount recovered	-	-
	287	852

41. 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. The Police Service had no affiliated bodies during the financial year.

notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2009 (continued)

42. 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.

(a) SIGNIFICANT VARIANCES BETWEEN ESTIMATES AND ACTUAL

2009 Estimate \$'000	2009 Actual \$'000	2009 Variation \$'000
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(i) TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS TO DELIVER SERVICES

Service Expenditure

Prior to the commencement of the year, the Corporate Executive Team set broad service-mix targets for proposed operations. Subsequently, actual service costs are calculated through a survey undertaken during the year. The survey records the hours officers spend on each service. This forms the basis for actual allocations for the financial year. Variations between budget and actual to the following services are driven by operational needs and circumstances that develop during the year, which necessitate the redirection of resources to meet the service needs. Most of the variation total is driven by additional employee programs and new initiatives.

Intelligence and protective services	69,249	51,516	(17,733)
Crime prevention and public order	85,822	62,394	(23,428)
Community support (non-offence incidents)	83,894	76,169	(7,725)
Emergency management and co-ordination	25,407	24,054	(1,353)
Response to and investigation of offences	347,908	394,200	46,292
Services to the judicial process	87,248	113,278	26,030
Traffic law enforcement and management	190,166	190,539	373
Implementation of the State crime prevention strategy	10,280	11,630	1,350
	899,974	923,780	23,806

(ii) CAPITAL CONTRIBUTION

The \$1,771,000 decrease in Capital Contribution is due to minor variations in existing projects, and a small correction of an incorrectly recorded project.

	40,144	38,373	(1,771)
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(iii) CONSOLIDATED FUND REVENUE

Administered income mainly comprises 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.

	650	822	172
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notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2009 (continued)

(b) SIGNIFICANT VARIANCES BETWEEN ACTUAL AND PRIOR YEAR ACTUALS

Service Expenditure

There was an increase in the Total Cost of Services of \$93,754,000 from the previous year. The variations reflect each service's portion of that increase. The variations mainly comprise increased appropriations (see above), additional revenues and movements in assets and liabilities. Also the reactive nature of policing causes fluctuations in the internal allocation and application of resources according to the operational exigencies that exist at the time.

	2009 Actual \$'000	2008 Actual \$'000	2009 Variation \$'000
Intelligence and protective services	51,516	54,440	(2,924)
Crime prevention and public order	62,394	63,310	(916)
Community support (non-offence incidents)	76,169	61,648	14,521
Emergency management and co-ordination	24,054	25,940	(1,886)
Response to and investigation of offences	394,200	341,005	53,195
Services to the judicial process	113,278	97,054	16,224
Traffic law enforcement and management	190,539	177,725	12,814
Implementation of the State crime prevention strategy	11,630	8,904	2,726
	923,780	830,026	93,754

(c) DETAILS OF AUTHORISATION TO EXPEND IN ADVANCE OF APPROPRIATION

To meet initiatives approved during the financial year and other unavoidable costs, the following supplementary funding appropriation requests were approved:

Delivery of services	6,437
	6,437

Delivery of services

Appropriation limits were increased for:

Leave liability	4,560
Property Management Facilities - Property Receival and Exhibit Storage	317
Post-separation medical benefits	1,511
Oombulgurri - Depreciation	49
	6,437

notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2009 (continued)

	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
43. SCHEDULE OF ADMINISTERED ITEMS		
(a) ADMINISTERED EXPENSES AND INCOME		
EXPENSES		
Transfer	730	482
Commission expenses	92	64
Total administered expenses	822	546
INCOME		
Licences, fines and other	822	546
Proceeds from disposal of non-current assets	-	-
Total administered income	822	546
(b) ADMINISTERED ASSETS AND LIABILITIES		
ASSETS		
Current		
Accrued Income	-	177
Total administered assets	-	177
LIABILITIES		
Current		
Payables	-	177
Total administered liabilities	-	177

notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2009 (continued)

2009	2008
\$'000	\$'000

44. SPECIAL PURPOSE ACCOUNTS

Special purpose accounts includes receipts of monies, for which the Police Service only performs a custodial role. As the monies collected cannot be used for the achievement of the agency's objectives, they are not brought to account in the Balance Sheet. These include:

(a) FOUND MONEY TRUST

OPENING BALANCE AT 1 JULY 2008	395	320
RECEIPTS	137	181
PAYMENTS	194	106
CLOSING BALANCE AT 30 JUNE 2009	338	395

Purpose

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

(b) STOLEN MONIES TRUST

OPENING BALANCE AT 1 JULY 2008	615	275
RECEIPTS	145	409
PAYMENTS	321	69
CLOSING BALANCE AT 30 JUNE 2009	439	615

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*.

(c) SEIZED MONIES TRUST

OPENING BALANCE AT 1 JULY 2008	13,394	9,801
RECEIPTS	7,089	6,097
PAYMENTS	6,043	2,504
CLOSING BALANCE AT 30 JUNE 2009	14,440	13,394

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 2008	27	34
RECEIPTS	123	39
PAYMENTS	131	46
CLOSING BALANCE AT 30 JUNE 2009	19	27

Purpose

To hold monies found on deceased persons by officers of the Police Service in the exercise of relevant statutory powers.

key performance indicators



CERTIFICATION OF PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009

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 2009.

KARL J O'CALLAGHAN APM

Commissioner of Police

31 July 2009

introduction

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE *FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT ACT 2006*, AGENCIES ARE REQUIRED TO DISCLOSE IN THEIR ANNUAL REPORT KEY EFFECTIVENESS AND EFFICIENCY INDICATORS THAT PROVIDE INFORMATION ON THE EXTENT TO WHICH AGENCY LEVEL GOVERNMENT DESIRED OUTCOMES HAVE BEEN ACHIEVED, OR CONTRIBUTED TO, THROUGH THE DELIVERY OF SERVICES AND THE ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES.

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

OUTCOME FRAMEWORK

Policing priorities are structured around three primary outcomes: Lawful behaviour and community safety; Offenders apprehended and dealt with in accordance with the law; and Lawful road-user behaviour. A fourth outcome of, A safer and more secure community, relates to the implementation of the State Crime Prevention Strategy by the Office of Crime Prevention. These outcomes contribute to meeting the high level government goal of "Greater focus on achieving results in key service delivery areas for the benefit of all Western Australians". There are eight policing and crime prevention services provided to the community under the outcomes.

Government Goal	What we sought to achieve (Outcomes)	The services we provided in 2008-09
Outcomes Based Service Delivery: Greater focus on achieving results in key service delivery areas for the benefit of all Western Australians	Lawful Behaviour and Community Safety	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
	Offenders Apprehended and Dealt with in Accordance with the Law	Service 5: Response to and Investigation of Offences Service 6: Services to the Judicial Process
	Lawful Road-User Behaviour	Service 7: Traffic Law Enforcement and Management
	A Safer and More Secure Community	Service 8: Implementation of the State Crime Prevention Strategy

performance framework

THE PERFORMANCE OF THE WA POLICE 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 four outcomes of the WA Police are assessed through eight 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	Outcome 4: A Safer and More Secure Community
KPI 1 Community satisfaction with police services	<i>KPI 1 Community satisfaction with police services</i>	<i>KPI 1 Community satisfaction with police services</i>	
KPI 2 Community perception of level of crime	<i>KPI 2 Community perception of level of crime</i>		
KPI 3 Emergency management preparedness			
<i>KPI 4 Selected offences cleared</i>	KPI 4 Selected offences cleared		
<i>KPI 5 Support to judicial processes resulting in successful prosecutions</i>	KPI 5 Support to judicial processes resulting in successful prosecutions		
<i>KPI 6 Road-user behaviour</i>		KPI 6 Road-user behaviour	
<i>KPI 7 Community perception of road behaviour</i>		KPI 7 Community perception of road behaviour	
			KPI 8 Community safety and security

performance framework

Each effectiveness indicator contains a statement about whether the WA Police achieved the 2008-09 target as identified in the 2008-09 Budget Statements. A number of factors impact on our progress towards achieving these targets such as media reporting, legislative changes and the implementation of new processes and systems within the agency.

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

Key Efficiency Indicators

Service 1: Intelligence and Protective Services	Service 2: Crime Prevention and Public Order	Service 3: Community Support (Non-Offence Incidents)	Service 4: Emergency Management and Coordination	Service 5: Response to and Investigation of Offences	Service 6: Services to the Judicial Process	Service 7: Traffic law Enforcement and Management	Service 8: Implementation of the State Crime Prevention Strategy
Cost							
Average cost per hour for providing service(s)	Average cost per hour for providing service(s)	Average cost per hour for providing service(s)	Average cost per hour for providing service(s)	Average cost per response/ investigation	Average cost per hour for providing service(s) Average cost per guilty plea Average cost per non-guilty plea	Average cost per hour for providing service(s)	Average cost per community safety and crime prevention partnership managed Average cost per hour for research, policy development and support to the Community Safety and Crime Prevention Council Average cost per \$1 million in grant funding administered
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 WA POLICE INFLUENCING LAWFUL BEHAVIOUR, SAFETY, SECURITY AND PUBLIC ORDER BY PROVIDING SERVICES AND DELIVERING PROGRAMS THAT ARE RESPONSIVE TO THE NEEDS OF A DIVERSE COMMUNITY. THIS IS ACHIEVED THROUGH:

- Working together with the community.
- Visible and targeted policing.
- Establishing and maintaining partnerships with other relevant agencies 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.

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

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

is achieving Outcome 1 – Lawful behaviour and community safety and are a secondary indicator of community perceptions for Outcomes 2 and 3.

Indicators 1.1 and 1.2 illustrate the WA community's level of satisfaction over time and in comparison with Australia. The level of satisfaction is measured by a Likert Summation Index. This index is derived from aggregating survey estimates for each applicable response category to obtain one measure of the overall or 'average' level of satisfaction. This technique is widely used across the social sciences to analyse shifts in attitudes and opinions. In addition to the Likert Summation Index, the analysis of the indicators also includes percentage based survey results.

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.

effectiveness indicators

Outcome 1: Lawful behaviour and community safety

Indicator 1.1: The community's level of satisfaction with services provided by police, 2004-05 to 2008-09 ^{(a)(b)(c)}



Analysis

- In 2008-09, the level of satisfaction with police services in WA of 6.8 was significantly higher than the 6.6 achieved in 2007-08. The WA level of satisfaction was not significantly different to the national level of satisfaction. The national level remained the same as 2007-08.
- The WA Police achieved the 2008-09 target of greater than or equal to 6.7.
- In 2008-09, the percentage of the WA community who were 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' with services provided by the police was 65.6 per cent.

Indicator 1.2: The community's level of satisfaction with services received during their most recent contact with police, 2004-05 to 2008-09 ^{(a)(b)(c)}



Analysis

- The WA community's level of satisfaction with the services received during their most recent contact with police in 2008-09 (7.8) was not significantly different compared with 2007-08 (7.6) or the national level of satisfaction (7.8).
- The WA Police achieved the 2008-09 target of greater than or equal to 7.8.

In 2008-09:

- The percentage of the WA community who were 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' with the services received during their most recent contact with police, within the last 12 months, was 79.8 per cent.
- 58.3 per cent of the WA community had contact with police in the last 12 months.
- The most common reason for the most recent contact with police was a random breath test (33.3 per cent) followed by the reporting of a crime (18.2 per cent) and getting assistance (7.9 per cent).

Notes:

- (a) This indicator is derived from the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing that commenced in July 2001. The survey is conducted by telephone using the service provider's Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing facilities. Interviewing is conducted each month. Eligible respondents are required to be aged 15 years or over. Respondents are chosen from each contacted household by the next birthday method. People who work for the police, or who live in a household with someone who works for the police, are excluded from the survey. A random sample of telephone numbers is generated for each police district within Western Australia using the Random Digit Dialling (RDD) method. The random sampling method used allows both listed and unlisted numbers in all active telephone exchanges to be included in the sample. The overall sample is stratified by police district to ensure a sufficient sample is collected for each police district each quarter. Each police district has a monthly quota of interviews to ensure interviewing is spread evenly across the full year. During 2008-09, over 36,300 people were surveyed nationally (including about 5,600 in WA).
- (b) With all sample surveys there are errors that occur by chance because the data were obtained from a sample, rather than the entire population. The relative standard error (RSE) is a measure of the error (relative to the size of the estimate) likely to have occurred due to sampling. Generally, only estimates with an RSE of 25 per cent or less are considered reliable

effectiveness **indicators**

Outcome 1: Lawful behaviour and community safety

for most purposes. Estimates with an RSE of between 25 per cent and 50 per cent should be used with caution while estimates with an RSE greater than 50 per cent should not be used. The RSE associated with the sample estimates used in compiling the charts for Indicators 1.1 and 1.2 is lower than one per cent.

- (c) This indicator uses as a unit of measurement the Likert Summation Index. This is a method for aggregating survey estimates for each applicable response category 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 survey estimates for each applicable response category by their respective score, summing these results and dividing this total by the total survey estimate for all applicable response categories.

Source:

National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing (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.

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

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

Indicator 2.4 Extent to which the community thought illegal drugs were 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.

Indicator 2.6 Extent to which the community thought drunken and disorderly behaviour was 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.

Community perception of the level of crime is an indicator of the extent to which the WA Police influences lawful behaviour, safety, security and public order. The National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing measures the extent to which the community 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. 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.

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 perception is measured by a Likert

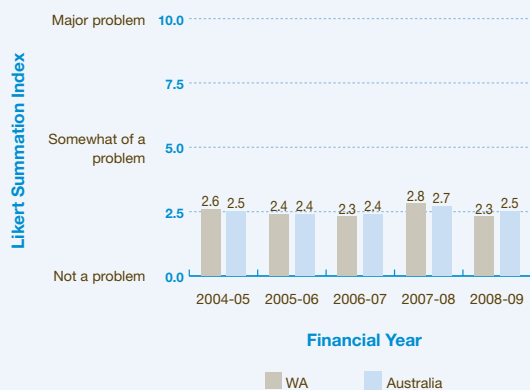
effectiveness indicators

Outcome 1: Lawful behaviour and community safety

Summation Index. This index is derived from aggregating survey estimates for each applicable response category to obtain one measure of the overall or 'average' level of the crime. This technique is widely used across the social sciences to analyse shifts in attitudes and opinions. In addition to the Likert Summation Index, the analysis of the indicators also includes percentage based survey results.

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

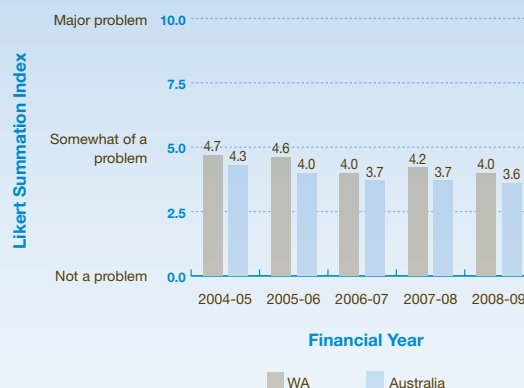
Indicator 2.1: Extent to which the community thought physical assault in a public place was a problem in their own neighbourhood, 2004-05 to 2008-09 ^{(a)(b)(c)}



Analysis

- In 2008-09, the extent to which the WA community thought physical assault in a public place was a problem in their own neighbourhood (2.3) was significantly lower than the WA result in 2007-08 (2.8). However, it was not significantly different to the 2008-09 national result (2.5).
- The WA Police achieved the 2008-09 target of less than or equal to 2.4.
- In 2008-09, 36.9 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.

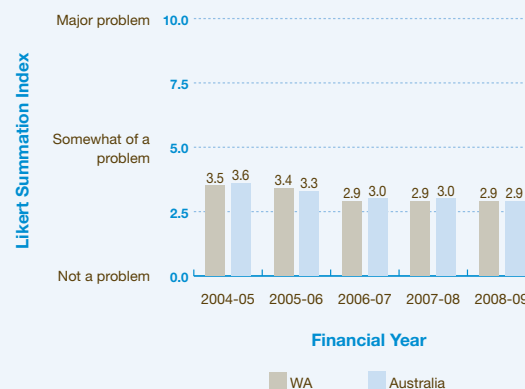
Indicator 2.2: Extent to which the community thought housebreaking was a problem in their own neighbourhood, 2004-05 to 2008-09 ^{(a)(b)(c)}



Analysis

- In 2008-09, the extent to which the WA community thought housebreaking was a problem in their own neighbourhood (4.0) was not significantly different to 2007-08 (4.2), but was significantly higher than the national figure of 3.6. The national result for 2008-09 was not significantly different to 2007-08 (3.7).
- The WA Police achieved the 2008-09 target of less than or equal to 4.0.
- In 2008-09, 62.4 per cent of the WA community thought housebreaking was either a 'major problem' or 'somewhat of a problem' in their own neighbourhood. Nationally, the equivalent figure was lower at 56.9 per cent.

Indicator 2.3: Extent to which the community thought motor vehicle theft was a problem in their own neighbourhood, 2004-05 to 2008-09 ^{(a)(b)(c)}



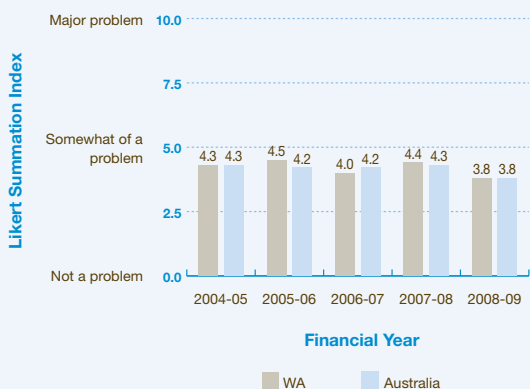
effectiveness indicators

Outcome 1: Lawful behaviour and community safety

Analysis

- In 2008-09, the extent to which the WA community thought motor vehicle theft was a problem in their own neighbourhood (2.9) remained the same as 2007-08 and the national result. The national result for 2008-09 was not significantly different to 2007-08 (3.0).
- The 2008-09 result of 2.9 had a 95 per cent confidence interval of between 2.8 and 3.0. The WA Police therefore achieved the 2008-09 target of less than or equal to 2.8.
- In 2008-09, 45.9 per cent of the WA community thought that 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, 2004-05 to 2008-09 ^{(a)(b)(c)}



Analysis

- In 2008-09, the extent to which the WA community thought illegal drugs were a problem in their own neighbourhood (3.8) was significantly lower compared with 2007-08 (4.4), but the same as the national figure (3.8).
- The WA Police achieved the 2008-09 target of less than or equal to 4.1.
- In 2008-09, 51.3 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, 2004-05 to 2008-09 ^{(a)(b)(c)}



Analysis

- In 2008-09, the extent to which the WA community thought louts or gangs were a problem in their own neighbourhood (2.1) was not significantly different to 2007-08 (2.2), but was significantly lower than the national result (2.4). The national result for 2008-09 was the same as 2007-08.
- The 2008-09 result of 2.1 had a 95 per cent confidence interval of between 2.0 and 2.2. The WA Police therefore achieved the 2008-09 target of less than or equal to 2.0.
- In 2008-09, 33.4 per cent of the WA community thought louts or gangs were either a 'major problem' or 'somewhat of a problem' in their own neighbourhood. Nationally, the percentage was higher at 36.9 per cent.

effectiveness indicators

Outcome 1: Lawful behaviour and community safety

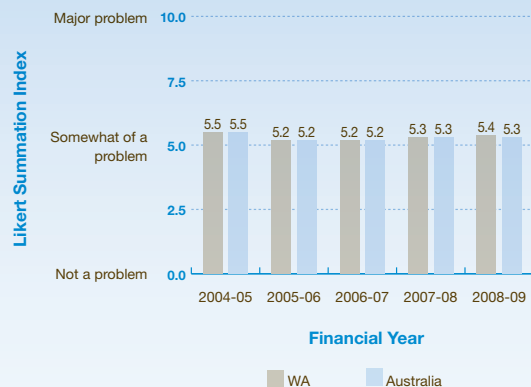
Indicator 2.6: Extent to which the community thought drunken and disorderly behaviour was a problem in their own neighbourhood, 2004-05 to 2008-09 ^{(a)(b)(c)}



Analysis

- In 2008-09, the extent to which the WA community thought drunken and disorderly behaviour was a problem in their own neighbourhood (2.8) was not significantly different to 2007-08 (2.9) or the national result (2.9). The 2008-09 national result was the same as 2007-08.
- The WA Police did not achieve the 2008-09 target of less than or equal to 2.5. Government initiatives restricting alcohol in the North West of WA and the police stance that alcohol consumption is a major community problem have probably influenced people's perceptions of drunken or disorderly behaviour. Perceptions are also likely to reflect actual experience, as well as reports in the local media. High profile media reports associated with incidents on Australia Day, ongoing nightspot trouble in entertainment precincts, including several 'one-punch' incidents, and serious assaults on police may also have contributed.
- In 2008-09, 43.4 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, 2004-05 to 2008-09 ^{(a)(b)(c)}



Analysis

- In 2008-09, the extent to which the WA community thought speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving was a problem in their own neighbourhood (5.4) was not significantly different compared with 2007-08 (5.3) or the national result (5.3). The national result for 2008-09 was the same as 2007-08.
- The WA Police did not achieve the 2008-09 target of less than or equal to 5.0. Media reporting of 'hoon' incidents and proposed measures to combat such incidents are likely to have contributed to the increased community perception of speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving being a problem in their neighbourhood.
- In 2008-09, 76.0 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:

- (a) This indicator is derived from the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing that commenced in July 2001. The survey is conducted by telephone using the service provider's Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing facilities. Interviewing is conducted each month. Eligible respondents are required to be aged 15 years or over. Respondents are chosen from each contacted household by the next birthday method. People who work for the police, or who live in

effectiveness indicators

Outcome 1: Lawful behaviour and community safety

a household with someone who works for the police, are excluded from the survey. A random sample of telephone numbers is generated for each police district within Western Australia using the Random Digit Dialling (RDD) method. The random sampling method used allows both listed and unlisted numbers in all active telephone exchanges to be included in the sample. The overall sample is stratified by police district to ensure a sufficient sample is collected for each police district each quarter. Each police district has a monthly quota of interviews to ensure interviewing is spread evenly across the full year. During 2008-09, over 36,300 people were surveyed nationally (including about 5,600 in WA).

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

- (c) This indicator uses as a unit of measurement the Likert Summation Index. This is a method for aggregating survey estimates for each applicable response category 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 survey estimates for each applicable response category by their respective score, summing these results and dividing this total by the total survey estimate for all applicable response categories.

Source:

National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing (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 WA Police is the designated Hazard Management Agency, to prevent and minimise risk.

Indicator 3.2 Number of police officers who have a key emergency-related qualification.

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

The WA Police is the Hazard Management Agency (HMA) responsible for six State emergency management plans, known as Westplans: Air Crash; Road Crash; Land Search; Marine Search and Rescue; Nuclear Powered Warship Visit; and Space Re-entry Debris. The WA Police is also the HMA responsible for the hazard of "terrorist act" as prescribed 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 WA Police'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 WA Police is the designated HMA, to prevent and minimise risk.

effectiveness indicators

Outcome 1: Lawful behaviour and community safety

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 WA Police to maintain a high level of emergency management preparedness statewide, a sufficient number of police officers are required to have successfully completed training in one or more key emergency-related courses. Indicator 3.2 shows the number of police officers who have a key emergency-related qualification over a five-year period.

Indicator 3.1: State emergency management plans in place and current, and resources committed, where the WA Police is the designated hazard management authority, to prevent and minimise risk. ^(a)

2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
6	6	6	6	6

Analysis

The WA Police achieved the 2008-09 target of six State emergency management plans in place and current.

Indicator 3.2: Number of police officers who have a key emergency-related qualification ^(b)

Course as at 30 June	2005 ^(r)	2006 ^(r)	2007 ^(r)	2008 ^(r)	2009
Australasian Inter-Service Incident Management System	0	0	221	372	709
First Responder	209	514	667	884	998
Incident Managers	120	369	592	676	746
Land Search and Rescue	269	234	257	247	246
Marine Search and Rescue	189	213	248	283	271
Chemical, Biological and Radiological Familiarisation	428	430	391	342	290
Total	1,215	1,760	2,376	2,804	3,260

Analysis

- This indicator has been refined so that it more accurately reflects our emergency management capability. An improved method of calculating the number of police officers who have an emergency-related qualification has been developed that excludes police officers who work in non-operational areas and those who are deemed to be no longer competent in the qualification. As a consequence, the figures for 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008 have been revised.
- The number of police officers who have a key emergency-related qualification increased by 16 per cent (456) from 2,804 as at 30 June 2008 to 3,260 as at 30 June 2009. The First Responder and Australasian Inter-Service Incident Management System courses contributed most to this increase. The Australasian Inter-Service Incident Management System course commenced in July 2006.
- The WA Police did not achieve its 2008-09 target of 3,550 police officers who have a key emergency-related qualification. This was due to the revised method of calculating the number of police officers who have an emergency-related qualification. The target reflects an assessment of how many police officers with a key emergency-related qualification are required in each police district (this takes into account the number of police stations located within the district, size and geography of the district, operational requirements, and allowance for relief/staff on leave/seconded, etc.), the number of police officers trained agency-wide, the rate of attrition, and an allowance for additional officers to be trained.
- The WA Police has adopted a more focused and competency-based approach to emergency management

effectiveness **indicators**

Outcome 1: Lawful behaviour and community safety

training. This is aimed at ensuring sufficiently qualified key personnel are available within districts to respond to emergency situations and that their skills remain current. 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. The competency levels of qualified officers in frontline operational roles are tested through the conducting of regular emergency training exercises and/or utilising interactive computer-based training programs that contain realistic emergency scenarios. This approach is expected to further enhance the WA Police's emergency management preparedness.

Notes:

- (a) Current means that emergency management plans have been reviewed and, where possible, exercised in the previous twelve-month period.
- (b) The number of police officers shown as qualified for 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.
- (r) Revised figures from those shown in the previous Annual Report.

Source:

WA Police, Resource Management Information System (RMIS) – Training and Qualifications.

effectiveness indicators

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

THE WA POLICE'S PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY FOR THIS OUTCOME IS TO ENSURE AN EFFECTIVE RESPONSE TO CRIME AND THAT OFFENDERS ARE BROUGHT BEFORE THE JUSTICE SYSTEM. THIS IS ACHIEVED THROUGH THE SUCCESSFUL INVESTIGATION OF OFFENCES AND PROVIDING SUPPORT TO THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM. 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 WA Police utilises 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 FrontLine Incident Management System (IMS) as a system for capturing information and intelligence are key strategies for investigating offences. The efforts of the WA Police 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.

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

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

A measure of the quality of investigations is the number or percentage of offences that are cleared. An offence is deemed to be cleared where an offender 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 continued⁶. 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' increased significantly since 2003-04 due to an increase in the number of 'assault', 'sexual assault' and 'threatening behaviour' offences recorded. These increases were due to the following reporting and recording factors:

- The increase in 'assault' offences was attributable to improved recording capabilities of the FrontLine Incident Management System (IMS) in relation to domestic assaults, 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 was attributed to improved quality of investigations that led to additional offences being recorded following the completion of the investigation, and greater encouragement of the reporting of 'sexual assault' offences, especially in regional communities. The increase in reported 'sexual assault' offences was also attributed to an enhancement to the IMS in February 2005 that enabled multiple offences of the same type on the same incident report to be recorded more easily for reporting purposes.
- 'Threatening behaviour' offences increased due to improvements to the IMS in 2004-05 that enabled the recording of all threatening behaviour offences in the Police Act and Criminal Code.

As a consequence of this increase in the number

effectiveness indicators

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

of 'offences against the person' recorded, the number of these offences cleared has also increased and is reflected in Indicator 4.1: Number and percentage of selected recorded offences against the person cleared.

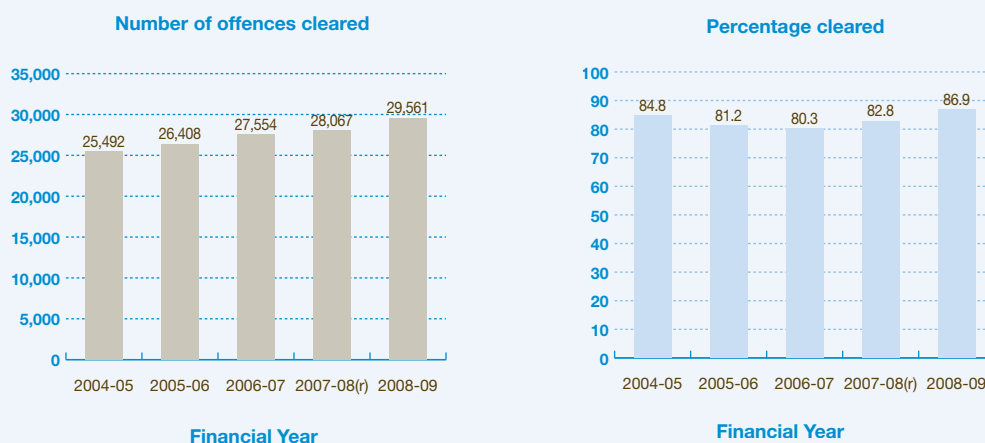
The data for Indicator 4.2: Number and percentage of selected recorded property offences cleared, excludes 'fraud', 'graffiti' and 'receiving/ illegal use' offences due to reporting, recording and other issues significant enough to warrant their exclusion from the broad offence category:

- '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, rather than reported to, police and therefore the number of offences reflects police activity or initiatives such as the volume crime strategy.

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

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

Indicator 4.1: Number and percentage of selected recorded offences against the person cleared, 2004-05 to 2008-09 ^{(a)(b)(c)(d)(e)(f)(g)(h)(i)(j)}



Analysis

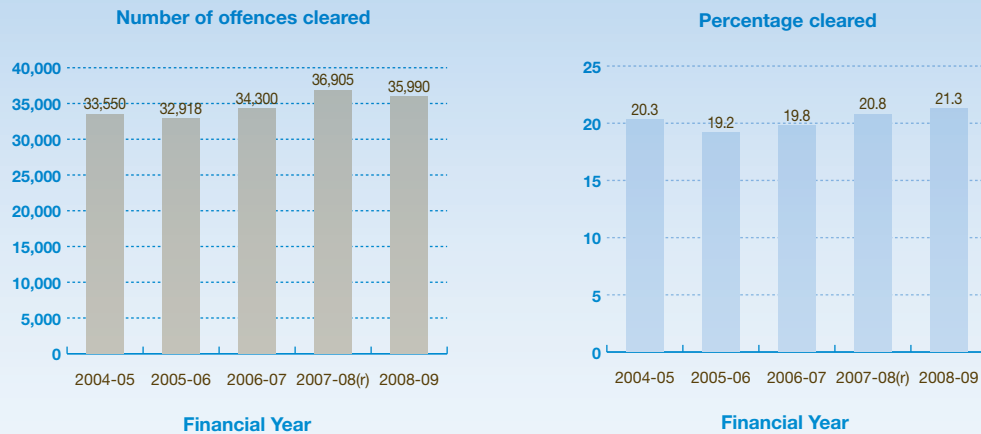
- The percentage of offences cleared increased from 82.8 per cent in 2007-08 to 86.9 per cent in 2008-09. This was the result of a 5.3 per cent (1,494) increase in the number of offences cleared (from 28,067 in 2007-08 to 29,561 in 2008-09) and a 0.4 per cent increase (131) in the number of reported offences (from 33,890 in 2007-08 to 34,021 in 2008-09).
- The WA Police achieved the 2008-09 target of greater than or equal to 83 per cent of offences cleared. The target of clearing greater than or equal to 27,000 offences was also achieved.

effectiveness indicators

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

Indicator 4.2: Number and percentage of selected recorded property offences cleared, 2004-05 to 2008-09

(a)(b)(c)(d)(e)(f)(g)(h)(i)(l)

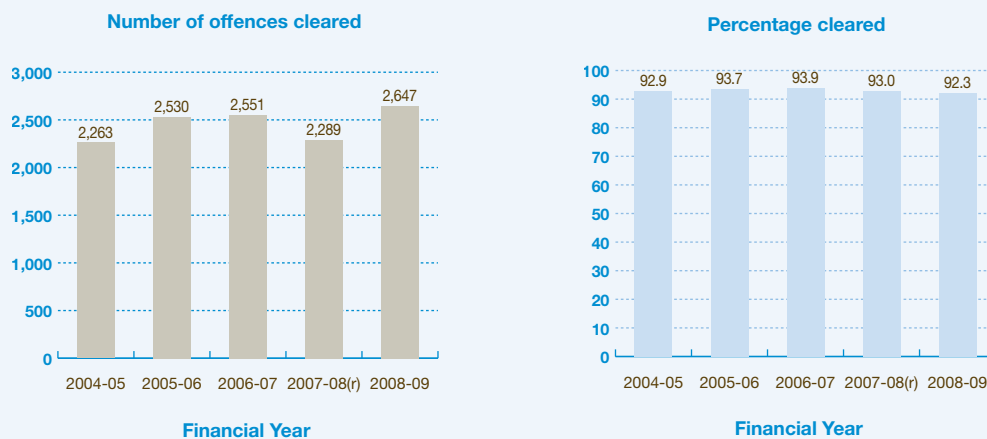


Analysis

- The percentage of offences cleared increased from 20.8 per cent in 2007-08 to 21.3 per cent in 2008-09. This was the result of a 2.5 per cent (915) decrease in offences cleared (from 36,905 in 2007-08 to 35,990 in 2008-09) and a 5.1 per cent (9,005) decrease in reported offences (from 177,783 in 2007-08 to 168,778 in 2008-09).
- The WA Police achieved the 2008-09 target of greater than or equal to 20 per cent of offences cleared. The target of clearing greater than or equal to 34,000 offences was also achieved.

Indicator 4.3: Number and percentage of recorded drug trafficking offences cleared, 2004-05 to 2008-09 (a)(b)

(c)(d)(e)(f)(g)(h)(k)(l)



Analysis

- The percentage of 'drug trafficking' offences cleared decreased from 93.0 per cent in 2007-08 to 92.3 per cent in 2008-09. This was the result of a 15.6 per cent (358) increase in the number of offences cleared (from 2,289 in 2007-08 to 2,647 in 2008-09) and a 16.5 per cent (407) increase in the number of detected offences (from 2,462 in 2007-08 to 2,869 in 2008-09).
- The WA Police did not achieve the 2008-09 target of greater than or equal to 93 per cent of offences cleared. However, the target of clearing greater than or equal to 2,300 offences was achieved.

effectiveness indicators

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

- The majority of 'drug trafficking' offences are detected by police rather than reported to police. As a result, the percentage of 'drug trafficking' offences cleared has been consistently high. Operation Tall Timbers which identifies cannabis crops in the South West, and improved intelligence which is used to identify clandestine drug labs, resulted in more drug seizures. Offenders for these offences often are not able to be identified, consequently these drug trafficking offences remain uncleared.

Notes:

- (a) This indicator is based 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.
- (b) The number of reported offences is not within the direct control of the police.
- (c) The statistics are preliminary and subject to revision.
- (d) The number of 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) 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.
- (f) 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.
- (g) 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.
- (h) The percentage of offences cleared 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 percentage of offences cleared may exceed 100 per cent due to more offences being cleared than were reported during a reporting period.
- (i) 'Offences against the person' include: homicide, assault, sexual assault, threatening behaviour, deprivation of liberty and robbery.
- (j) 'Property offences' include: burglary, steal motor vehicle, theft, arson and property damage.
- (k) Drug trafficking is the unlawful sale, supply, cultivation or manufacture of a prohibited drug or plant.
- (l) For the number of offences cleared and the percentage cleared (clearance rate) by offence category, please refer to the Statistical Summary.
- (r) Revised figure from that shown in the previous Annual Report. Reported and cleared offence data are subject to revision due to the use of a monthly 13-month re-extraction process. This process enables data entered after the initial monthly or annual cut-off date to be included in later extractions, and ensures a more accurate count of reported offences, cleared offences and clearance rates.

Source:

WA Police, 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.

Indicator 5.2 Percentage of convictions for matters listed for trial.

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

Indicator 5.4 Number of escapes from police 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.

effectiveness indicators

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

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

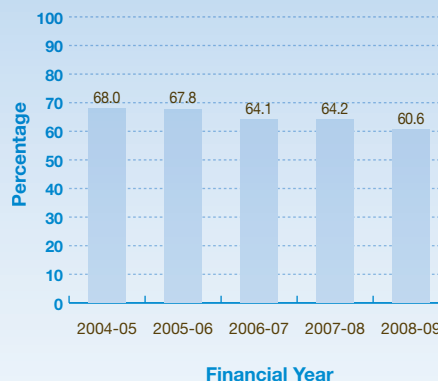
Indicators 5.1 and 5.2 encompass two aspects of effectiveness: the percentage of guilty pleas before trial and the percentage of convictions for matters listed for trial.

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 WA Police in relation to its duty of care and security of persons in police custody.

Indicator 5.1: Percentage of guilty pleas before trial, 2004-05 to 2008-09 ^{(a)(b)}



Indicator 5.2: Percentage of convictions for matters listed for trial, 2004-05 to 2008-09 ^{(a)(b)}



Analysis

- The percentage of guilty pleas before trial increased from 93.3 per cent in 2007-08 to 93.8 per cent in 2008-09. The WA Police achieved its 2008-09 target of 93 per cent.
- The percentage of convictions for matters listed for trial decreased from 64.2 per cent in 2007-08 to 60.6 per cent in 2008-09. The number of matters listed for trial increased by 5.4 per cent (588) from 10,915 in 2007-08 to 11,503 in 2008-09, and by 30.4 per cent (2,683) compared with 2004-05 (8,820). Only 6.2 per cent of total matters (c) were listed for trial in 2008-09. The WA Police did not achieve the 2008-09 target of 65 per cent.
- The introduction of the Trial Allocation Day that replaced the Direction Hearings resulted in a flow-on effect that continues to facilitate early pleas of guilty. In addition, the legislative requirement of full disclosure as identified in the *Criminal Procedure Act 2004* continues 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) also continues to filter its effects on the Magisterial jurisdiction with regard to a greater number of complex and lengthy trial matters. The *Criminal Investigation Act 2006* confers powers to detain and powers of entry and search. Section 154 of the Act provides that if an object relevant to an offence is seized or obtained and

effectiveness indicators

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

a requirement of this Act in relation to exercising the power conferred by this Act is contravened, any evidence derived is not admissible in any criminal proceedings against a person in a court. This provision may impact on the successful prosecution of trial matters.

Notes:

- (a) Relates to matters (charges) that have been placed before the Magistrates Court and Children's Court throughout the State by the police (note that as from December 2006, the Director of Public Prosecutions became responsible for the prosecution of matters at the Perth Children's Court). The data may also include a small number of matters placed before the Keeling Islands (Christmas Island and Cocos Island) Court by the Australian Federal Police. Criminal matters placed before the District and Supreme Courts are not included.
- (b) The percentage of guilty pleas 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 due to updated data.

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 WA Police is culpable ^{(a)(b)}

2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Analysis

- During the period 2004-05 to 2008-09, there were no deaths in custody for which the WA Police was culpable. Subject to the completion of all coronial inquiries, the WA Police has achieved the 2008-09 target of nil deaths in custody.

Notes:

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

Source:

WA Police, Risk Assessment Unit.

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

2004-05 ^(b)	2005-06 ^(c)	2006-07 ^{(d)(r)}	2007-08 ^(e)	2008-09
3	2	4	14	3

Analysis

- In 2008-09, two persons escaped from the Meekatharra Lock-up in the same incident, and one person escaped from the Roebourne Lock-up. All three were recaptured.
- The WA Police did not achieve the 2008-09 target of nil escapes, but continues to work towards improving the security of persons in police custody in order to prevent escapes.
- The number of escapes from police lock-ups is relatively small given that over 40,000 persons pass through lock-ups each year ^(f).

Notes:

- (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 the Onslow Lock-up and two persons escaped from the Fitzroy Crossing Lock-up. All were recaptured.
- (c) One person escaped from the Bunbury Lock-up and one escaped from the Geraldton Lock-up. Both were recaptured.
- (d) Two persons escaped from the Carnarvon Lock-up, one escaped from the Cockburn Lock-up and one escaped from the Halls Creek Lock-up. All were recaptured.

effectiveness **indicators**

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

- (e) One person escaped from the Belmont Lock-up; one person escaped from the Cannington Lock-up; one person escaped from the Geraldton Lock-up; one person escaped from the Halls Creek Lock-up; one person escaped from the Kalgoorlie Lock-up; one person escaped from the Katanning Lock-up; five persons escaped from the Roebourne Lock-up; one person escaped from the South Hedland Lock-up; and two persons escaped from the Wiluna Lock-up. All were recaptured.
- (f) 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).
- (r) Revised figure from that shown in the previous Annual Report due to updated data.

Sources:

WA Police, Regional Investigations Unit.

WA Police, FrontLine Incident Management System (IMS).

effectiveness **indicators**

Outcome 3: Lawful Road-user Behaviour

THE WA POLICE IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE COMMUNITY AND RELEVANT 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 WA Police focuses on influencing lawful road-user behaviour through proactive and intelligence-driven 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 were found to exceed the lawful alcohol limit.

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

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

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

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

KPI 6 comprises several indicators of effectiveness. Indicators 6.1 and 6.2 reflect the WA Police'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-driven proactive targeting of locations where and at times when there is likely to be a greater incidence of offending drivers may result in an increase in the percentage of drivers tested or monitored who were found to exceed the lawful alcohol or speed limit. While such an increase is considered to be a positive indication that the WA Police has been more effective in their detection of these unlawful road-user behaviours, it is acknowledged that such an increase may also reflect an overall increase in unlawful behaviour due to population growth and/or cultural changes. Effective enforcement also has a significant deterrence value that influences the outcome of lawful road-user behaviour.

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 questions in the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing. 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.

effectiveness indicators

Outcome 3: Lawful Road-user Behaviour

Indicator 6.1: Percentage of drivers tested for drink-driving who were found to exceed the lawful alcohol limit, 2004-05 to 2008-09 ^(a)



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.
- In 2008-09, the percentage of drivers tested for drink-driving who were found to exceed the lawful alcohol limit increased from 2.0 per cent in 2007-08 to 2.9 per cent. While this increase reflects a sustained focus on enforcement utilising an intelligence-driven policing strategy that targets high-volume alcohol locations and times, an overall increase in drink-driving behaviour due to population growth and/or cultural changes may also have been a contributing factor. Indicator 6.3 indicates that the percentage of WA drivers (85.9 per cent) who never drink and drive was significantly higher than 2007-08 (84.3 per cent), but remains lower than the national result.
- The WA Police achieved the 2008-09 target of greater than or equal to 1.6 per cent.
- There was a 21.7 per cent (210,550) decrease in the number of drivers tested for drink-driving from 970,398^(b) in 2007-08 to 759,848 in 2008-09.
- The number of drivers charged with drink-driving offences increased by 13.3 per cent (2,567) from 19,288^(b) in 2007-08 to 21,855 in 2008-09.

Indicator 6.2: Percentage of vehicles monitored for speeding by speed cameras that were found to exceed the lawful speed limit, 2004-05 to 2008-09 ^{(b)(c)}



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.
- The percentage of vehicles monitored for speeding that were found to exceed the lawful speed limit did not change from 16.1 per cent in 2007-08.
- The WA Police did not achieve the 2008-09 target of greater than or equal to 20 per cent. This target was based on historical patterns of operational deployment. This pattern has changed as a consequence of the introduction of targeted deployment strategies intended to improve the deterrence effect of speed cameras. These include the increased deployment of speed cameras in Regional WA and at crash 'black-spots', 'hoon' and other strategic locations as opposed to only high-volume traffic areas.
- There was a 2.8 per cent (328,260) decrease in the number of vehicles monitored by speed cameras from 11,525,471 in 2007-08 to 11,197,211 in 2008-09. This decrease

effectiveness indicators

Outcome 3: Lawful Road-user Behaviour

is attributed to 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 alcohol limit in the last six months, 2004-05 to 2008-09 ^{(d)(e)(f)}



Analysis

- In 2008-09, 85.9 per cent of WA drivers perceived that they had never driven when they felt they might be over the alcohol limit in the last six months. This percentage had a 95 per cent confidence interval of between 84.9 per cent and 86.9 per cent. Statistically, this result was significantly higher than the 2007-08 figure of 84.3 per cent, but was significantly lower than the national result of 89.7 per cent.
- The WA Police achieved the 2008-09 target of greater than or equal to 85 per cent.

Indicator 6.4: Percentage of drivers who have never exceeded the speed limit by 10 km/h or more in the last six months, 2004-05 to 2008-09 ^{(d)(e)(f)}



Analysis

- In 2008-09, 37.3 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 36.1 per cent and 38.5 per cent. Statistically, this result was significantly higher than the previous year (34.9 per cent), but was significantly lower than the national figure of 40.3 per cent.
- The WA Police achieved the 2008-09 target of greater than or equal to 35 per cent.

effectiveness indicators

Outcome 3: Lawful Road-user Behaviour

Indicator 6.5: Percentage of drivers who have never driven without wearing a seatbelt in the last six months, 2004-05 to 2008-09 ^{(d)(e)(f)}



Analysis

- In 2008-09, 94.5 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 93.9 per cent and 95.1 per cent. Statistically, this result was significantly higher than the 2007-08 figure of 92.9 per cent and the national result of 92.8 per cent.
- The WA Police achieved the 2008-09 target of greater than or equal to 91 per cent.

Notes:

- 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.
- The lawful speed limit is defined as the posted speed limit shown on road signage.
- In 2006-07, speed camera data was collected using the new Infringement Imaging Processing System (IIPS). In the implementation of this new system a small number of incidents (less than 0.2 per cent) were incompletely recorded. This has been accounted for in the calculation of Key Performance Indicator 6.2.
- This indicator is derived from the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing that commenced in July 2001. The survey is conducted by telephone using the service provider's Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing facilities. Interviewing is conducted each month. Eligible respondents

are required to be aged 15 years or over. Respondents are chosen from each contacted household by the next birthday method. People who work for the police, or who live in a household with someone who works for the police, are excluded from the survey. A random sample of telephone numbers is generated for each police district within Western Australia using the Random Digit Dialling (RDD) method. The random sampling method used allows both listed and unlisted numbers in all active telephone exchanges to be included in the sample. The overall sample is stratified by police district to ensure a sufficient sample is collected for each police district each quarter. Each police district has a monthly quota of interviews to ensure interviewing is spread evenly across the full year. During 2008-09, over 36,300 people were surveyed nationally (including about 5,600 in WA).

- 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 indicator was lower than two per cent.
- 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 since 2005-06. This has affected comparability with previous periods.
- Revised figure from that shown in the previous Annual Report due to updated data.

Sources:

WA Police, Infringement Imaging Processing System (IIPS).

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

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

effectiveness indicators

Outcome 3: Lawful Road-user Behaviour

Key Performance Indicator 7

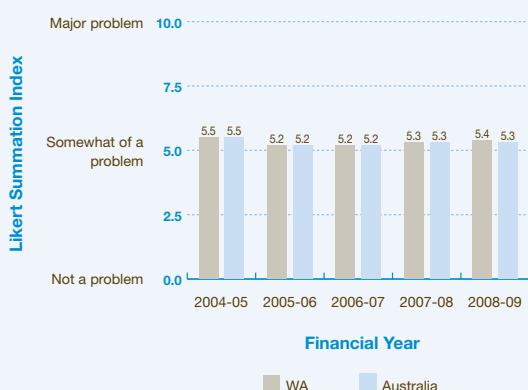
– Community perception of road behaviour

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

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 is also obtained from the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing.

Indicator 7.1 illustrates the extent to which the WA community thought speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving was a problem in their own neighbourhood over time and in comparison with Australia. This perception is measured by a Likert Summation Index. This index is derived from aggregating survey estimates for each applicable response category to obtain one measure of the overall or 'average' level of the problem. This technique is widely used across the social sciences to analyse shifts in attitudes and opinions. In addition to the Likert Summation Index, the analysis of the indicators also includes percentage based survey results.

Indicator 7.1: Extent to which the community thought speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving was a problem in their own neighbourhood, 2004-05 to 2008-09 ^{(a)(b)(c)}



Analysis

- In 2008-09, the extent to which the WA community thought speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving was a problem in their own neighbourhood (5.4) was not significantly different compared with 2007-08 (5.3) or the national result (5.3). The national result for 2008-09 was the same as 2007-08.
- The WA Police did not achieve the 2008-09 target of less than or equal to 5.0. Media reporting of 'hoon' incidents and proposed measures to combat such incidents are likely to have contributed to the increased community perception of speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving being a problem in their neighbourhood.
- In 2008-09, 76.0 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:

- This indicator is derived from the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing that commenced in July 2001. The survey is conducted by telephone using the service provider's Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing facilities. Interviewing is conducted each month. Eligible respondents are required to be aged 15 years or over. Respondents are chosen from each contacted household by the next birthday method. People who work for the police, or who live in a household with someone who works for the police, are excluded from the survey. A random sample of telephone numbers is generated for each police district within Western Australia using the Random Digit Dialling (RDD) method. The random sampling method used allows both listed and unlisted numbers in all active telephone exchanges to be included in the sample. The overall sample is stratified by police district to ensure a sufficient sample is collected for each police district each quarter. Each police district has a monthly quota of interviews to ensure interviewing is spread evenly across the full year. During 2008-09, over 36,300 people were surveyed nationally (including about 5,600 in WA).
- With all sample surveys there are errors that occur by chance because the data were obtained from a sample, rather than the entire population. The relative standard error (RSE) is a measure of the error (relative to the size of the estimate) likely to have occurred due to sampling. Generally, only estimates with an RSE of 25 per cent or less are considered reliable for most purposes. Estimates with an RSE of between 25 per cent and 50 per cent should be used with caution while estimates with an RSE greater than 50 per cent should not be used. The RSE associated with the sample estimates used in compiling the chart for Indicator 7.1 was lower than two per cent.

effectiveness indicators

Outcome 3: Lawful Road-user Behaviour

(c) This indicator uses as a unit of measurement the Likert Summation Index. This is a method for aggregating survey estimates for each applicable response category 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 survey estimates for each applicable response category by their respective score, summing these results and dividing this total by the total survey estimate for all applicable response categories.

Source:

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

effectiveness indicators

Outcome 4: A safer and more secure community

THIS OUTCOME RELATES TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STATE CRIME PREVENTION STRATEGY. THE OFFICE OF CRIME PREVENTION IMPLEMENTS THIS STRATEGY BY:

- Providing high level policy advice to the Government
- Conducting policy research and development to identify effective methods to reduce crime
- Establishing community safety and crime prevention partnerships and plans
- Communicating with key stakeholders and the community
- Directly managing and evaluating projects, and supporting community-based projects by grant funding.

The extent to which this outcome is being achieved is assessed through the Key Performance Indicator of community safety and security. This KPI is comprised of three effectiveness indicators: The percentage of the community who feel 'safe' or 'very safe' at home alone during the day and during the night and the reported rate of home burglary per 1,000 residential dwellings.

Key Performance Indicator 8 – Community safety and security

Indicator 8.1 Percentage of the community who feel 'safe' or 'very safe' at home alone during the day.

Indicator 8.2 Percentage of the community who feel 'safe' or 'very safe' at home alone during the night.

Indicator 8.3 Reported rate of home burglary per 1,000 residential dwellings.

The community's perception of safety is measured by the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing. This survey collects data on how safe people feel whilst at home, whilst walking or jogging in the neighbourhood and whilst travelling on public transport both during the day and during the night.

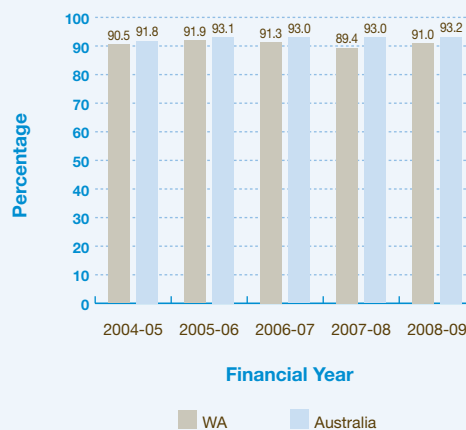
The percentage of the community who feel 'safe' or 'very safe' at home alone during the day and during the night provides a relevant indicator of the

effectiveness of a range of policies and strategies implemented by Government to address community concerns about safety at home. A positive change in these indicators is the result of work by many departments and agencies.

It is important to note that a number of issues may influence community perceptions about safety including the extent of crime and safety-related reporting or programming in the media, and personal experiences of crime or incidents that relate to safety or security. Consequently, community perceptions of safety can alter over time.

Indicator 8.3 reports the rate of home burglary per 1,000 residential dwellings in Western Australia using offence statistics obtained from the WA Police and dwelling statistics from the Australian Bureau of Statistics. The Government's crime prevention strategies are designed to reduce the incidence of home burglary, and the results signalled by this indicator are the outcome of the policies, programs and actions of several departments working together across government.

Indicator 8.1: Percentage of the community who feel 'safe' or 'very safe' at home alone during the day, 2004-05 to 2008-09 ^{(a)(b)}



effectiveness indicators

Outcome 4: A safer and more secure community

Analysis

- In 2008-09, 91.0 per cent of the WA community felt 'safe' or 'very safe' when they were at home by themselves during the day. This percentage had a 95 per cent confidence interval of between 90.2 per cent and 91.8 per cent. Statistically, this result was significantly higher than the previous year (89.4 per cent), but was significantly lower than the national figure of 93.2 per cent.
- The WA Police achieved the 2008-09 target of greater than or equal to 91 per cent.

Indicator 8.2: Percentage of the community who feel 'safe' or 'very safe' at home alone during the night, 2004-05 to 2008-09 ^{(a)(b)}



Analysis

- In 2008-09, 80.5 per cent of the WA community felt 'safe' or 'very safe' when they were at home by themselves during the night. This percentage had a 95 per cent confidence interval of between 79.3 per cent and 81.7 per cent. Statistically, this result was significantly higher than the previous year (77.3 per cent), but significantly lower than the national result of 84.3 per cent.
- The WA Police achieved the 2008-09 target of greater than or equal to 79 per cent.

Notes:

- (a) This indicator is derived from the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing that commenced in July 2001. The survey is conducted by telephone using the service provider's Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing facilities. Interviewing is conducted each month. Eligible respondents are required to be aged 15 years or over. Respondents are chosen from each contacted household by the next birthday method. People who work for the police, or who live in a household with someone who works for the police, are excluded from the survey. A random sample of telephone numbers is generated for each police district within Western Australia using the Random Digit Dialling (RDD) method. The random sampling method used allows both listed and unlisted numbers in all active telephone exchanges to be included in the sample. The overall sample is stratified by police district to ensure a sufficient sample is collected for each police district each quarter. Each police district has a monthly quota of interviews to ensure interviewing is spread evenly across the full year. During 2008-09, over 36,300 people were surveyed nationally (including about 5,600 in WA).
- (b) With all sample surveys there are errors that occur by chance because the data were obtained from a sample, rather than the entire population. The relative standard error (RSE) is a measure of the error (relative to the size of the estimate) likely to have occurred due to sampling. Generally, only estimates with an RSE of 25 per cent or less are considered reliable for most purposes. Estimates with an RSE of between 25 per cent and 50 per cent should be used with caution while estimates with an RSE greater than 50 per cent should not be used. The RSE associated with the 2007-08 and 2008-09 sample estimates used in compiling Indicators 8.1 and 8.2 was lower than one per cent.

Source:

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

Indicator 8.3: Reported rate of home burglary per 1,000 residential dwellings, 2004-05 to 2008-09 ^(a)



effectiveness **indicators**

Outcome 4: A safer and more secure community

Analysis

- The reported rate of home burglary per 1,000 residential dwellings decreased by 14.0 per cent between 2004-05 and 2008-09.
- The 2008-09 target of less than or equal to 30.0 home burglary offences per 1,000 residential dwellings was achieved.
- Community safety and crime prevention partnerships and other Office of Crime Prevention strategies are designed to reduce the incidence of home burglary and home invasion, however changes in this indicator are the outcome of policies, programs and actions of several departments and agencies working together on an across-government basis.

Notes:

- (a) The number of residential dwellings used to calculate the rate for each financial year period has been estimated based on the average annual increase in residential dwellings between the 2001 Census and the 2006 Census.

Sources:

Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2001 and 2006 Census: Western Australia, Dwelling Characteristics – Private Dwellings.

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



efficiency indicators

KEY EFFICIENCY INDICATORS PROVIDE INFORMATION ABOUT THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE SERVICE DELIVERED AND THE RESOURCES USED TO PRODUCE THE SERVICE. THE EFFICIENCY WITH WHICH THE WA POLICE DELIVERS EACH OF ITS EIGHT SERVICES IS MEASURED IN TERMS OF THE UNIT COST OR TIMELINESS OF THE SERVICE.

The Key Efficiency Indicators for each service are presented in the following tables that show the comparative

performance for the 2007-08 and 2008-09 financial years and the target for 2008-09.

Outcome 1: Lawful behaviour and community safety

Service 1: Intelligence and protective services

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

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

Key Efficiency Indicator	2007-08	2008-09	2008-09 Target
Average cost per hour for providing intelligence and protective services ^(a)	\$99	\$97	\$97

Analysis

- In 2008-09, the average cost per hour for providing intelligence and protective services (\$97) was lower than the previous year (\$99) and met the 2008-09 target of \$97.

Service 2: Crime prevention and public order

Providing general support to the community including a visible police presence and crime prevention activities. Maintaining an adequate service and timely response to the needs of local communities at all times is a critical factor in achieving broader outcomes. The provision of this 24-hour service includes:

- liaising with the community, engaging in community education and raising awareness on crime prevention, and providing regulatory services;
- policing public events (including planning and debriefings); and
- engaging in programs/initiatives dealing with the media, schools, local government, community and business groups, and government and non-government groups.

Key Efficiency Indicator	2007-08	2008-09	2008-09 Target
Average cost per hour for providing crime prevention and public order services ^(a)	\$97	\$99	\$95

Analysis

- In 2008-09, the average cost per hour for providing crime prevention and public order services (\$99) was higher than the previous year (\$97) and the 2008-09 target of \$95. Therefore, WA Police did not achieve the 2008-09 target.

efficiency indicators

Service 3: Community support (non-offence incidents)

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

- Assisting members of the community with personal issues such as restraint order inquiries
- Clarifying laws and witnessing official documents
- Compiling missing persons reports
- Handling Crime Stoppers inquiries.

Key Efficiency Indicators	2007-08	2008-09	2008-09 Target
Average cost per hour for providing community support (non-offence incidents) services ^(a)	\$79	\$99	\$98
General calls for police assistance (not including '000' calls) answered within 20 seconds ^(b)	80% ^(r)	83%	85%

Analysis

In 2008-09:

- The average cost per hour for providing community support (non-offence incidents) services (\$99) was higher than the previous year (\$79) and the 2008-09 target of \$98. Therefore, WA Police did not achieve the 2008-09 target.
- The percentage of general calls for police assistance answered within 20 seconds was 83 per cent. This was an increase in performance compared with 2007-08 (80 per cent). The WA Police did not achieve the 2008-09 target of 85 per cent. An increase in resources was approved for the Police Assistance Centre (PAC). However,

as a result of the labour market, procedural and industrial issues, the PAC was unable to recruit and fill all vacant positions in time for the 2008-09 summer peak period.

Service 4: Emergency management and coordination

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

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

Key Efficiency Indicator	2007-08	2008-09	2008-09 Target
Average cost per hour of emergency management and coordination ^(a)	\$91	\$107	\$103

Analysis

- In 2008-09, the average cost per hour of emergency management and coordination (\$107) was higher than the previous year (\$91) and the 2008-09 target of \$103. Therefore, WA Police did not achieve the 2008-09 target.

efficiency indicators

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

Service 5: Response to and investigation of offences

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

Activities associated with the response to and investigation of offences include:

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

Key Efficiency Indicators	2007-08	2008-09	2008-09 Target
Average cost per response/investigation ^(c)	\$1,456 ^(f)	\$1,740	\$1,493
Emergency calls (000) for police assistance answered within 20 seconds ^(d)	88%	88%	90%
Average time taken to respond to urgent calls for police assistance in the metropolitan area from call received (entered) to arrival at scene ^{(e)(f)(g)(h)(i)(j)}			
Priority 1–2 calls	8 mins	8 mins	9 mins
Priority 3 calls	18 mins	18 mins	25 mins

Analysis

In 2008-09:

- The average cost per response/investigation was \$1,740 which was higher than the previous year (\$1,456) and the 2008-09 target of \$1,493. Therefore, WA Police did not achieve the 2008-09 target.
- The percentage of emergency calls (000) for police assistance answered within 20 seconds was 88 per cent. This was the same as the 2007-08 result but lower than the 2008-09 target of 90 per cent. An increase in resources was approved for the Police Assistance Centre (PAC). However, as a result of the labour market, procedural and industrial issues, the PAC was unable to recruit and fill all vacant positions in time for the 2008-09 summer peak period.
- The average time taken to respond to urgent calls for police assistance in the metropolitan area from call received (entered) to arrive at scene was 8 minutes for priority 1–2 calls and 18 minutes for priority 3 calls. The WA Police achieved the 2008-09 targets of 9 and 25 minutes for priority 1–2 and priority 3 calls, respectively.

Service 6: Services to the judicial process

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

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

Key Efficiency Indicators	2007-08	2008-09	2008-09 Target
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efficiency indicators

Average cost per hour of services to the judicial process ^(a)	\$97	\$97	\$92
Average cost per guilty plea ^{(b)(i)}	\$44	\$27	\$44
Average cost per non-guilty plea ^{(b)(ii)}	\$353	\$213	\$349

Analysis

In 2008-09:

- The average cost per hour of services to the judicial process (\$97) was the same as the previous year (\$97) but higher than the 2008-09 target of \$92. Therefore, WA Police did not achieve the 2008-09 target.
- The average cost per guilty plea (\$27) and non-guilty plea (\$213) were both lower than the 2008-09 targets of \$44 and \$349, respectively. Therefore, WA Police achieved these 2008-09 targets.

Outcome 3: Lawful road-user behaviour

Service 7: Traffic law enforcement and management

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

- deterring and detecting alcohol-and drug-related driving offences;
- conducting stationary speed operations involving speed cameras and hand-held radar and laser units;

- conducting targeted traffic law enforcement operations such as random breath tests;
- attending road crashes and conducting investigations and follow-up inquiries that may be required; and
- providing community education and raising awareness on road safety issues.

Key Efficiency Indicator	2007-08	2008-09	2008-09 Target
Average cost per hour of traffic law enforcement and management ^(a)	\$98	\$92	\$97

Analysis

- In 2008-09, the average cost per hour of traffic law enforcement and management (\$92) was lower than the previous year (\$98) and the 2008-09 target of \$97. Therefore, WA Police achieved the 2008-09 target.

Outcome 4: A safer and more secure community

Service 8: Implementation of the State Crime Prevention Strategy

The Office of Crime Prevention implements the State Crime Prevention strategy by:

- providing high level advice to the Government;
- conducting policy research and development to identify effective methods to reduce crime;
- establishing community safety and crime prevention partnerships and plans;
- communicating with key stakeholders and the community; and
- managing and evaluating projects supported by grant funding.

efficiency indicators

Key Efficiency Indicators	2007-08	2008-09	2008-09 Target
Average cost per community safety and crime prevention partnership managed	\$31,129	\$23,413	\$32,449
Average cost per hour for research, policy development and support to the Community Safety and Crime Prevention Council	\$125	\$99	\$128
Average cost per \$1 million in grant funding administered	\$244,469	\$317,514	\$294,829

Analysis

In 2008-09:

- The average cost per community safety and crime prevention partnership managed (\$23,413) was lower than the 2008-09 target of \$32,449. The average cost per hour for research, policy development and support to the Community Safety and Crime Prevention Council (\$99) was lower than the 2008-09 target of \$128. Therefore, WA Police achieved the 2008-09 targets for both these indicators. This was due to the total budget diminishing in 2008-09 following savings identified internally, meeting government efficiency savings and delays in graffiti spending while election commitments were finalised.
- The average cost per \$1 million in grant funding administered (\$317,514) was higher than the 2008-09 target of \$294,829. Therefore, WA Police did not achieve the 2008-09 target. This was due to a reduction in grants funded as a result of delays from the caretaker period related to the 2008 election, and additional work carried out in 2008-09 to clear a backlog of grants-related issues, including a review and enhancement project of the grants system.

Notes:

- Calculated from internal police activity surveys.
- 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.
- The number of responses/investigations is based on the total number of selected reported and detected offences excluding receiving/illegal use, fraud and graffiti offences.
- 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.
- EXCEPTIONS. In order to provide an accurate indication of response times, the following types of incidents have been excluded from calculations as they do not contribute to measuring service delivery and/or have the potential to skew results: Scheduled Events - are incidents created for attendance at a later time (e.g. Royal Flying Doctor Service escorts); Pursuits - are deemed 'arrived' at the time of initiating the CAD incident; Change of Incident Response Priority - where incidents are subject to a priority upgrade (e.g. priority 4 to priority 2), the applicable response target time becomes that of the new priority group, however the target response time for that priority may already have expired; and Incidents with no recorded 'At Scene' Time - due to a number of circumstances these do not have an 'At Scene' time recorded.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

efficiency indicators

- (j) Population growth and the development of new housing estates in the metropolitan area have a significant impact on existing policing districts. Several of the metropolitan districts have police sub-districts that are situated on the periphery of the metropolitan area. Whilst patrolling of these outlying sub-districts is contained within a district's service delivery model, it is not necessarily true that an operational unit will be in the area when a high priority task arises. It is reasonable to assume that responding to Priority 1, 2 or 3 tasks in these marginal metropolitan areas may experience delays beyond the target response times.
- (k) Relates to matters (charges) that have been placed before the Magistrates Court and Children's Court throughout the State by the WA Police (note that as from December 2006, the Director of Public Prosecutions became responsible for the prosecution of matters at the Perth Children's Court). The data may also include a small number of matters placed before the Keeling Islands (Christmas and Cocos Island) Court by the Australian Federal Police. Criminal matters placed before the District and Supreme Courts are not included.
- (l) The introduction of the Trial Allocation Day that replaced the Direction Hearings resulted in a flow-on effect that continues to facilitate early pleas of guilty. In addition, the legislative requirement of full disclosure as identified in the *Criminal Procedure Act 2004* continues 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) also continues to filter its effects on the Magisterial jurisdiction with regard to a greater number of complex and lengthy trial matters. The *Criminal Investigation Act 2006* confers powers to detain and powers of entry and search. Section 154 of the Act provides that if an object relevant to an offence is seized or obtained and a requirement of this Act in relation to exercising the power conferred by this Act is contravened, any evidence derived is not admissible in any criminal proceedings against a person in a court. This provision may impact on the successful prosecution of trial matters.
- (r) Revised figure from that shown in the previous Annual Report due to updated data.

Sources:

Total cost of Service from Schedule of Income and Expenses by Services for the years ending 30 June 2008 and 30 June 2009, respectively.

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

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.

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

WA Police, Office of Crime Prevention.



other financial disclosures

MAJOR CAPITAL WORKS

OPERATIONS : System Support Services

Major Capital Works - where Project Estimated Total Cost exceeds \$5.0 million

Project	Year	Budget ETC (a) \$'000	Revised ETC (b) \$'000	Variations \$'000	Variation %	Reasons for Variations over 5% of original ETC, or greater than \$1 million in value
Completed Works						
Fleet and Equipment Purchases - New and Replacement						
- Aircraft Replacement Program	2008-09	10,465	10,465	0	0.0	
- Replacement Equipment Program	2008-09	13,709	13,709	0	0.0	
Information Technology Infrastructure						
- Delta Communications and Technology (DCAT)	2008-09	110,025	110,025	0	0.0	
- Information and Communications Technology Project Continuation 2007-08/2008-09	2008-09	0	10,000	10,000	0.0	New Project Approval
- Perth Metro Radio Network (CADCOM Stage 1C)	2008-09	60,030	60,030	0	0.0	
Police Facilities						
- Carnarvon Police Station	2008-09	12,510	1,101	(11,409)	(91.2)	Project deferred and funding re-prioritised to the ICT Continuity project
- Kimberley District Police Complex	2008-09	13,450	13,450	0	0.0	
- Operations Support Facility Stage 2 Traffic Support	2008-09	22,415	22,415	0	0.0	
- Police Operations Support Facility	2008-09	42,056	42,056	0	0.0	
- Rockingham Police Rail Unit	2008-09	5,700	5,700	0	0.0	
- Secret Harbour Police Station	2008-09	10,000	1,763	(8,237)	(82.4)	Project deferred and funding re-prioritised to the ICT Continuity project
Works in Progress						
Counter-Terrorism Initiatives						
- CT: Multi-agency Response - Capability/Capacity - NorWest Deployment - Bomb Squad - Safety/Security	2009-10	14,649	14,649	0	0.0	
Fleet and Equipment Purchases - New and Replacement						
- Non-leased Non-standard Vehicles 2006-07 to 2009-10	2009-10	5,542	5,542	0	0.0	
- Schedule Equipment Replacement Program 2008 to 2010	2009-10	11,000	11,000	0	0.0	

other financial disclosures (continued)

Project	Year	Budget ETC (a) \$'000	Revised ETC (b) \$'000	Variations \$'000	Variation %	Reasons for Variations over 5% of original ETC, or greater than \$1 million in value
Police Facilities						
- Blackstone Remote Multi-functional Police Facility	2009-10	6,968	6,968	0	0.0	
- Burringurrah Remote Multi-functional Police Facility	2009-10	6,374	6,374	0	0.0	
- Derby Police Station	2009-10	6,900	6,377	(523)	(7.6)	Tender price below budget and surplus funds redirected to other priorities
- Looma Remote Multi-functional Police Facility	2009-10	6,138	6,138	0	0.0	
- Perth Police Complex	2011-12	93,000	113,000	20,000	21.5	Cost escalation funding approved by Government
- Pilbara District Police Complex	2009-10	17,500	17,500	0	0.0	
- Police Station Upgrade Program 2007-08 to 2009-10	2009-10	7,500	8,300	800	10.7	Funding reallocated from other projects
- South Hedland Police Station	2009-10	14,665	17,719	3,054	20.8	Cost escalation funding approved by Government
- West Metropolitan District Accommodation Upgrade	2010-11	9,750	9,750	0	0.0	
New Works						
Fleet and Equipment Purchases - New and Replacement						
- Major Aircraft New and Replacement Program - Helicopter	2009-10	0	24,030	24,030	0.0	New Project Approval
- Scheduled Equipment Replacement Program 2010-11	2010-11	6,000	6,000	0	0.0	
- Scheduled Equipment Replacement Program 2011-12	2011-12	7,500	7,500	0	0.0	
- Scheduled Equipment Replacement Program 2012 to 2019	2018-19	0	7,900	7,900	0.0	New Project Approval
- Speed and Red Light Camera Upgrades	2009-10	0	30,000	30,000	0.0	New Project Approval
Information Technology Infrastructure						
- Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Continuity and Development program 2009-10	2009-10	0	13,000	13,000	0.0	New Project Approval
- Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Continuity and Development Program 2010-11	2010-11	0	11,704	11,704	0.0	New Project Approval
- PMRN Expansion and Regional Radio Planning	2010-11	0	31,272	31,272	0.0	New Project Approval
Police Facilities						
- Additional 500/200 - Accommodation	2009-10	0	6,000	6,000	0.0	New Project Approval
- New Police Stations and Upgrades	2011-12	0	24,000	24,000	0.0	New Project Approval
- New South Metropolitan Region Station	2011-12	0	10,000	10,000	0.0	New Project Approval

Notes:

(a) Budget ETC is the Estimated Total Cost (ETC) for the Project recorded at the Budget Statements for 2008-09.

(b) Revised ETC is either the Estimated Total Cost (ETC) as at the Budget Statements for 2009-10, or the actual expenditure upon completion.

Only projects exceeding \$5 million total value are included in this table.

PRICING POLICIES ON SERVICES

The WA Police charges for goods and services rendered on a full or partial cost-recovery basis. These fees and charges were determined in accordance with 'Costing and Pricing of Government Outputs – Guidelines for Use by Agencies' published by the Department of Treasury and Finance (DTF) and DTF annual instructions, to agencies, for the preparation of the budget.

The current list of fees and charges apply from 1 July 2008 as published in the Gazette on 24 June 2008.

In-house Grievances Lodged 2003-04 to 2008-09

Source of Grievance	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Sworn Promotion System	2	5	0	1	7	8
Transfers/Deployment	7	12	13	5	6	5
Administrative Decisions	7	4	8	8	6	7
Relief/Secondment	0	3	2	6	7	1
Other	11	20	14	8	8	4
Total	27	44	37	28	34	25

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

Workers' Compensation Claims (Police Staff) 2004-05 to 2008-09

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

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Number of Claims	40	47	33	34	66

governance disclosures

INTEREST IN OR BENEFITS FROM CONTRACTS

Requirement under s14 [iii (a)(b)(c)][iv] 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 2008-09 reporting period.

other legal requirements

ADVERTISING

Requirement under the *Electoral Act 1907*, s175ZE

Organisation	Purpose	Amount \$
Media Decisions	Media Advertising	1,276,573
	Step Forward and Recruitment	131,570
	Hoons	517,033
	Open Doors and Windows	195,409
	Eyes on the Street	66,601
	Graffiti	114,712
	One Punch	251,248
Gate Crasher	Advertising Agency	687,955
	Burglar Beware	14,011
	Don't Buy Crime	455
	Eyes on the Street	8,085
	Open Doors and Windows	16,687
	Hoons	145,032
	One Punch	227,816
	Graffiti	19,363
	CaLD recruitment	3,903
	Expo	10,369
	The West Australian advertisements	6,522
	Commissioner's Bike Challenge	3,950
	Second Life recruitment launch	31,212
	Traffic Warden press	5,240
	Custody and Support Officer	9,991
	Benefits brochure	17,214
	Account Management time	81,515
	Phone in a bikie	15,864
	Women's engagement	1,330
	Defence engagement	518
	Counter-Terrorism booklet	2,460
	From the Line design	1,472
	Watch House photo shoot	1,216
	Photography	4,569
	Postcards and posters	1,402
	Application	4,055
	Entrance booklet	5,071
	Plastic bags	8,531
	Commendation certificate	611
	Web site	843
	CD burn	429
	Banner	931
	WA Police flow chart	756
	USB drive	15,398
	TV campaign	20,823
	Australian press	311
	Media Buy	8,997
Cineads	Burglar Beware	500
AdCorp	Graffiti	6,099
	Leavers	795
	Neighbourhood Watch	1,603
Total Expenditure for 2008-09		1,973,525

DISABILITY ACCESS AND INCLUSION PLAN OUTCOMES

Requirement under *Disability Services Act 1993* s29

The WA Police, through the Disability Action Inclusion Plan (DAIP) Coordination Group has developed and advanced the implementation plan, including undertaking a review of the existing plan to ensure a contemporary focus and application.

In the year, the following initiatives were implemented to address the outcomes detailed in the DAIP.

People with disabilities have the same opportunities as other people to access the services of, and any events organised by, the relevant public authority

Events were organised in accordance with planning guidelines to ensure there was adequate provision for people with disabilities. These included the Royal Show, Stop Violence Against Police Concert, and the 2009 Commissioner's Family Mountain Bike Ride.

People with disabilities have the same opportunities as other people to access the buildings and other facilities of the relevant public authority

Ensured that all new accommodation, leased or owned, met disability access standards, including 11 new, owned and leased facilities, incorporating eight as replacement facilities. Disability access standards are also included in all major upgrades of police accommodation.

People with disabilities receive information from the relevant public authority in a format that will enable them to access the information as readily as other people are able to access it

Commitment to public documents being made available in alternative formats such as large print, electronic format, audio or Braille upon request. WA Police is also undertaking a review of its internal language services policy based on the WA State Government Language Services Policy 2008. The review will aim to provide additional provisions for language support and interpreting assistance.

Commenced a project to develop a design guide to standardise the user-interface with WA Police information systems. The objective of the project is to provide an agency-wide standard to guide the design of user-interfaces to improve consistency and usability. In addition, develop a set of standards to guide the design of any future user-interfaces in relation to interaction design, usability and accessibility.

In working to improve user-interface usability and accessibility, the agency has been working to meet the W3C Content Accessibility Guidelines to ensure the web site is accessible for people with disabilities. The agency is continuously monitoring the web site and its development to ensure that best practice for usability and accessibility are attained.

People with disabilities receive the same level and quality of service from the staff of the relevant public authority

Continued to ensure employees are current on understanding service delivery requirements to staff and customers. The agency's Induction Policy includes sections focusing on the DAIP and on assistance for employees with disabilities. Service Delivery Standards have been developed to ensure delivery of a quality, customer-focused service to the community. The Service Delivery Standards aim to ensure WA Police:

- Provides an excellent and comprehensive service to customers from the time they make their initial point of contact through to satisfactory resolution
- Deals with customer requests efficiently and effectively, and provides a consistent level of service.

The WA Police Equal Opportunity Policy also provides guidelines for employees in relation to:

- Their rights, roles and responsibilities in relation to upholding equal opportunity laws and principles in employment and service delivery
- Appropriate standards of conduct at all times
- Promotion recognition and acceptance within WA Police for the equality of all people.

other legal requirements (continued)

In 2007, the WA Police Indigenous and Community Diversity Unit developed a new diversity training program. The diversity training package is a four-day program given to police recruits at the Police Academy. The diversity training program includes components specifically dealing with people with disabilities.

People with disabilities have the same opportunities as other people to make complaints to the relevant public authority

Provision of information on the WA Police web site relating to complaints reporting and response process, including assistance for people with disabilities to access the service. WA Police continues to monitor its complaint-management processes to ensure that they are accessible by people with disabilities. Additionally, staff from the WA Police Indigenous and Community Diversity Unit are available to assist people with disabilities to access police services through community engagement and networking.

People with disabilities have the same opportunities as other people to participate in any public consultation by the relevant public authority

The WA Police is committed to the Policy Framework for Substantive Equality which is designed to ensure services are accessible to all Western Australians. A key part of the framework is to engage the community and to undertake Equity Impact Assessments of key policing services. WA Police recognises people with disabilities with this framework and will work to ensure opportunities for consultation.

The agency is currently developing a community-engagement strategy that will provide a guide on how to more effectively engage and consult with the community, particularly diverse groups, including people with disabilities.

RECORDKEEPING PLANS

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

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

Following the introduction of a new corporate electronic document and records management (EDRMS-OBJECTIVE) system in 2006, the Foundation Project Phase has been implemented. This involved the replacement of seven mainframe-based corporate records systems.

Subsequent project phases planned to deliver electronic document management (EDM) are being piloted in two business areas. Evaluation of the efficiency and effectiveness of the new system has therefore been limited to the recordkeeping functionality delivered in the Foundation Phase of the EDRMS Project.

The release of additional OBJECTIVE functionalities to facilitate recordkeeping reforms have yet to be implemented. Consequently, the standard of hard-copy recordkeeping has only improved marginally and the capture and management of electronic documents, email and records has yet to be achieved.

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

Function-specific records-management training is ongoing to all officers with access to OBJECTIVE. It is delivered at the Police Academy, on site, remote login directly to user terminals and through the WA Police intranet Records Management and OBJECTIVE pages.

Experience using the system and the structured training has reduced help desk calls dramatically and has proven effective in addressing user problems.

Other core training in retention and disposal (R&D) of agency records and archives is conducted regularly on site throughout the State. Experienced users deliver training and support materials to ensure the R&D processing complies with the Recordkeeping Plan and proper and regular disposal of records in accordance with the Business Area Management Review (BAMR) audit test plan each year.

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

Regular feedback is sought through surveys of trainees and normal users. Qualified training assessors have reviewed and approved the content

of the training material, and statistics of help desk calls are analysed each month to identify trends or problem areas. As the number of help desk calls is steadily decreasing and user-satisfaction is increasing, those indicators reveal that the current training regime is adequate for the user-population able to be serviced. Regular quality and compliance checks are performed on the system content and user activity to ensure recordkeeping standards and protocols are being met.

The intent is to raise the overall knowledge and competencies in records management with a view to incorporating electronic document management in the future. Performance in the area of records disposal has revealed conflict of priorities between frontline police and recordkeeping obligations. A strategy is being developed to address this issue.

Assurance that the agency's induction program addresses employee roles and responsibilities in regard to their compliance with the agency's Recordkeeping Plan

Following the EDRMS introduction in 2006, the WA Police embarked on a program to provide recordkeeping training on several levels within the agency. This includes regular induction training sessions at the Police Academy and Maylands Police Complex. Refresher courses are conducted in the field for those officers with specific business needs or to refresh their skills following a period of operational duties. Specific courses are also provided to cadets as well as frontline customer service staff.

COVERT SEARCH WARRANTS

Requirement under s30(1)(a) – (i) of the *Terrorism (Extraordinary Powers) Act 2005*

Applications made, refused or granted under s30(1) (a and b) - Nil

- Number of warrants executed under s30(1)(c) - Nil
- Number of places entered under s30(1)(d) - Nil
- Number of occasions on which things were seized under s30(1)(e) - Nil
- Number of occasions when things were replaced under s30(1)(f) - Nil

- Number of occasions when a place was re-entered under s30(1)(g) - Nil
- Number of occasions when electronic equipment was operated under s30(1)(h) - Nil
- Any other information requested by the Minister under s30(1) (i) - Nil

PAWNBROKERS AND SECOND-HAND DEALERS

Requirement under *Auditor General Act 2006* and s92 of the *Financial Management Act 2006* and in accordance with the *Pawnbrokers and Second-hand Dealers Act 1994*

The number, nature and outcomes of investigations and inquiries.

- The Licensing Crime Squad conducted Operation Nesbit from October 2008 to May 2009 resulting in 352 charges, against 20 persons and recovered approximately \$100,000 in stolen property from dealers
- Ongoing audits of all pawnbrokers and second-hand dealers by Licensing Crime Squad and Tactical Investigations Units from districts have resulted in 48 infringements and 90 charges against dealers,
- Two dealers have been referred to the Licensing Officer
- There have been no matters referred to the State Administrative Tribunal
- There are no outstanding matters. Compliance audits are ongoing.

Trends or special problems that may have emerged.

- No special trends or problems have emerged
- A recent court ruling in relation to the identification process when receiving goods for a transaction has cleared confusion and supplied a clear definition
- The level of the licences has remained stable
- The workload of the licensing officer is not expected to increase dramatically
- There are no proposals for improving the performance of the functions of the Licensing Officer under this Act.

other legal requirements (continued)

COMPLIANCE WITH PUBLIC SECTOR MANAGEMENT ACT SECTION 31(1)

Public Sector Management Act 1994 s31(1)

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

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

Information about the Standards is contained in the WA Police intranet site and provided during staff induction. Awareness of the standards occurs when Human Resources staff visit stations to advise on recruitment and selection processes. Recruitment and selection training has been scheduled for selection panel members to ensure compliance with the Standard.

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 tables.

BREACH OF STANDARD APPLICATIONS 2008-09	
Number lodged	6
Number of breaches found	0
Number still under review	0

COMPLAINTS REGARDING COMPLIANCE WITH THE CODE OF ETHICS AND AGENCY CODE OF CONDUCT 2008-09	
Number lodged	18
Number of breaches found	14
Number still under review	3



Karl J O'Callaghan APM
Commissioner of Police

September 2009

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

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

A statement of the agency's commitment to occupational safety and health management

To enhance the quality of life and well-being of our workforce and contractors, through minimising the risk of injury and illness and the promotion of health initiatives.

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

Safety and Health representatives provide an important role on Safety and Health Committees through their input into incident investigation, issue resolution and the promotion of safety for their local areas. The aim for the coming year is to improve communication through training, an OSH Intranet site, and the ongoing provision of support to committees, managers and Safety and Health representatives.

A statement of compliance with injury management

Requirement of the Workers' Compensation and Injury Management Act 1981

Injury management practices are continuously reviewed to improve the management of injuries, as well as ensuring compliance with legislation.

A statement confirming that a self-evaluation (annual) or external accredited assessment (within previous three years) of occupational safety and health management systems has been completed with a summary of findings

An external audit of WA Police's Safety and Health Management System was undertaken in late 2005. The results of the audit outlined areas for improvement and identified strengths in consultative mechanisms. A further audit will not be undertaken until a comprehensive safety and health management system has been introduced.

Describe the occupational safety, health and injury management training provided for management

Training includes a basic introduction to safety and health legislation focusing on Duty of Care of the parties (primarily sections 19 and 20 of the *Occupational Safety and Health Act 1984*), consultative mechanisms, issue resolution, the investigation into hazards (s 3.1 of the OSH Regulations), incidents and injury with a focus on the Hierarchy of Control.

Report against performance targets

	Target	2008	2009	Performance against target
Number of Fatalities	0	0	0	Achieved
Lost time injury/disease	10% reduction on previous year	1.0	0.9	Achieved
Lost time injury severity rate	10% improvement on previous year	6.7	15.1	Not achieved
Percentage of injured workers returned to work within 28 weeks ^(a)	Actual percentage result to be reported	n/a	2.7	No target set
Percentage of managers trained in occupational safety, health and injury management responsibilities ^(b)	50% or greater in the last 3 years	n/a	10.1	Not achieved

Notes:

(a) Police staff only.

(b) Includes those who have been trained however might not be acting in a management capacity.

government policy requirements

CORRUPTION PREVENTION

Public Sector Commissioner's Circular 2009-25: Corruption Prevention

WA Police initiatives to reduce the potential for corruption or misconduct are coordinated and managed by the Corruption Prevention and Investigation Portfolio (CPI). The following initiatives have been progressed in 2008-09.

Professional Standards Information Management System

WA Police Risk Assessment Unit continued to manage the Professional Standards Information Management System, known as IAPro. This is monitored in order to detect, and intervene at an early stage, possible behavioural issues, both in terms of individual behaviours and business unit trends. If a pre-determined threshold is reached an Early Intervention Notice is completed and forwarded to the relevant manager or supervisor. Managers or supervisors are then responsible for implementing strategies to improve behaviour and reduce the number, seriousness and frequency of external complaints, and inappropriate behavioural issues.

Through IAPro capabilities, the WA Police Executive is provided with accurate and timely reports regarding complaints against police and other trends on behavioural issues.

Personnel Security Vetting

The WA Police personnel security vetting process provides the Government, external agencies and the community with the appropriate level of assurance as to the suitability of personnel requiring a security clearance. The process identifies security concerns, personal vulnerabilities, associations, and financial risks. In an endeavour to raise security awareness and responsibilities, ongoing security training sessions are provided to personnel in key areas. All WA Police personnel security vetting processes and security requirements comply with the standards of the Australian Government Protective Security Manual.

Integrity Testing Unit

It is the policy of the agency to conduct targeted integrity testing of police officers and workgroups reasonably suspected of corrupt, criminal or improper conduct.

The tests are designed to test the veracity of the conduct alleged by an officer or officers and the results of the tests allow for objectively rebutting allegations.

The WA Police Internal Affairs Integrity Testing Unit has actively maintained and enhanced communication in the National Integrity Testing Practitioners Group. The group contains members of all State jurisdictions, oversight bodies and federal agencies who have integrity-testing capabilities. The involvement in the group has facilitated information exchange, resource sharing and covert methodology review.

Managerial Intervention Model

The Managerial Discipline Model, renamed the Managerial Intervention Model (MIM), is utilised within the agency to manage behaviour, conduct and performance issues arising from complaints against police officers. The MIM is a managerial approach with a developmental and/or remedial focus. It is underpinned by policy and guidelines to assist managers and supervisors in implementing the model.

The MIM addresses core and underlying behavioural issues and requires managerial solutions to direct, correct and enhance conduct, behaviour and performance. Its primary reference point is the agency's Code of Conduct, and is predicated on the following:

- Ensuring that managerial/remedial outcomes are applied to behaviour, conduct and/or work performance matters/issues identified as a result of a complaint(s)
- The restricted use of disciplinary charges for those matters considered by the Commissioner of Police to be of sufficient seriousness, but which fall short of loss of confidence in an officer.

It is expected that the MIM will continue to contribute to changing and enhancing the culture of the agency. This will be done by maintaining professional standards and building a corruption-resilient organisation which has the trust of the community.

Complaint Handling

The WA Police Complaints Administration Centre (PCAC) introduced a number of improvements to their complaints management processes.

PCAC standard operating procedures, internal investigation guidelines, complaint file checklists and quality assurance guidelines for both Local Complaint Resolution (LCR) and formal investigations were enhanced.

All internal investigation files are quality assured by PCAC staff to meet both the required investigative standard and the MIM standards before files are completed and/or provided to the Corruption and Crime Commission for external review. Additional enhancements to the quality assurance process include senior officer oversight of any LCR file where the matter has not been conciliated, or the complainant refuses to accept the outcome of the investigation. Additionally, there is executive oversight of all formal investigations where corruption, criminality, serious misconduct, matters involving Commissioned Officers, or where Loss of Confidence or disciplinary charges are preferred.

To ensure standards are maintained across the agency, PCAC, through the use of the IPro case management system, records any trends and issues identified against the standards, and provides this information to districts and divisions.

As a result there has been a marked improvement in the standard of investigations and the outcomes. This is reflected by:

- Reduction in the average days taken to complete LCR files (22 days in 2008-09 compared to 28 days in 2007-08 and 32 days in 2006-07)
- Reduction in the average time taken to complete formal investigation files (52 days in 2008-09 compared to 59 days in 2007-08 and 71 days in 2006-07)
- Identification, recording and actioning of issues associated with sub-standard investigation files to improve investigator skills
- Successful implementation of a shortened reporting format for internally generated files.

A total of 1,358 public complaints were received by PCAC during the year. PCAC complaint assessment resolved 582 matters and 776 files were forwarded to districts or divisions for investigation. Of these, 669 related to Reviewable Police Action where the matter could be dealt with through either formal or LCR investigation and 107 matters for serious misconduct formal investigation.

Assistance to the Indigenous Community

The WA Police has a dedicated telephone number to assist the Indigenous community, particularly those in remote areas, to make complaints against police.

The telephone number has been marketed through the Aboriginal Legal Services (ALS). A partnership has been established between WA Police and the ALS to ensure that Indigenous complaint matters for clients they represent are addressed appropriately. This enables sharing of information through a process of regular feedback on the status of any internal investigation file or issue.

A central platform in this relationship is the provision of details of clients that the ALS represent, and the recording of these details in the IPro case management system. This flags any ALS interest in internal investigation files, and ensures that they are kept informed and advised of the outcome of the investigation.

government policy requirements

Code of Conduct

The Code of Conduct was revised to conform with contemporary standards. It is the cornerstone of the MIM, and the primary reference point when dealing with complaints against police officers and police staff under the *4me2achieve* program. The revised Code has been disseminated, and managers and supervisors have been advised to ensure staff are aware of its content.

Corruption Prevention Education

The WA Police Ethical Standards Division coordinates the majority of the corruption prevention education initiatives to recruits and other employees at the Police Academy. Information relating to complaint category trends and other issues are formulated into examples of inappropriate behaviour or serious misconduct, and are utilised as learning outcomes in courses.

Additionally, the PCAC is developing a package for Governance Officers/Coordinators that outlines responsibilities and the measures required to allocate, monitor, review and quality-assure files at the local level. The provision of this package will provide a clear and consistent approach across the agency, which in turn will improve the allocation protocols, investigative standard and timelines associated with internal investigations.

Data relating to whether investigative standards or managerial standards have been met, or any underlying issues that may have contributed to the behaviour will also be collected. This will allow for information relating to allegations, outcomes and standards associated with the investigation and managerial approach to be provided to districts and divisions with a view to learning from past complaints and investigations.

Public Interest Disclosure

WA Police complies with its obligation pursuant to section 23(1) of the *Public Interest Disclosure Act 2003*. This places obligations on the Commissioner of Police to have designated trained officers in accordance with the Act. WA Police has several officers suitably trained.

Register of Associations Policy

The development of this new policy in respect to registering inappropriate associations is an important management tool that both supports employees taking steps to protect their reputation (actual or perceived), as well as the reputation of, and public confidence in the WA Police.

The policy makes provision for the maintenance of a Register of Associations to record compulsory disclosure by officers of associations or relationships with known or suspected criminals. It also includes guidelines and procedures for the reporting and management of associations with persons who are involved in, or alleged to be involved in, unlawful activity, and/or have a significant criminal history or a criminal reputation. Reporting inappropriate associations provides transparency and openness in such circumstances.

Once the policy has been approved for implementation analysis of the information provided will be undertaken to determine if the association is inappropriate or not. Advice will then be forwarded to districts or divisions for resolution or monitoring the risks of the association.

SUBSTANTIVE EQUALITY

Public Sector Commissioner's Circular 2009-23: Implementation of the Policy Framework for Substantive Equality

Substantive equality has received increased recognition within the WA Police in the year. It has been progressed at the strategic and the service area levels, to enable successful implementation of the recommendations from the first Needs and Impact Assessment.

At a strategic level there was a revision of the implementation approach, to provide links between substantive equality and frontline policing improvement priorities.

A new strategic policy, titled *Equity in Action*, has been drafted. This will provide information and direction on substantive equality across the agency, and assist all employees to recognise the need for determining the impact of planned and current initiatives and policies. It also highlights the need to be flexible in service delivery to provide for community

diversity, in terms of culture, gender, language, ethnic background, disability, faith, age or sexual orientation.

In addition, the Equity Impact Assessment Statement has been drafted and is currently being tested by agency project teams. Once endorsed, the Equity Impact Assessment will initially apply to all new strategic-level policies, reviews and major initiatives. This will provide the means to identify the planned benefits and the possible adverse impacts on Indigenous, ethnic and other social minority groups in the community.

Progress in Service Areas

Family and Domestic Violence

The key focus for the work this year was to progress the recommendations from the Needs and Impact Assessment of Family and Domestic Violence (F&DV). Of the eight key recommendations, seven have commenced, progressed or been completed. The first key recommendation was to undertake a Full Assessment, which commenced with an implementation plan being developed and initial work being undertaken to link substantive equality activities with their implementation of the Australasian Policing Strategy on the Prevention and Reduction of Family Violence. Planning also commenced to assess actual practice through community consultation and sampling of cases for review.

Other recommendations that have been progressed include:

- Mandatory ethnicity fields (self-defined) have been included in WA Police information systems for family and domestic violence victims and alleged perpetrators
- Ethnic descriptors for person(s) of interest have been removed and guidelines on the use of ethnic descriptors have been reviewed. A new policy has been developed to use only physical descriptors or an image; ethnic descriptors are only to be used where no other information or image is available. Training is provided to recruits on the identification and input of this data

- Customer surveys have been revised to include questions related to Indigenous and ethnic status. Further development over the next year will include identifying strategies to engage diverse groups within the community, and establish culturally appropriate means of seeking feedback on WA Police services
- Work is being progressed on reviewing the Language Services Policy, including significant community consultation and research. Careful consideration is being given within the policy to protocols and limitations on the use of language skills of police officers and police staff so as not to create conflict-of-interest. The policy will include monitoring of the use of interpreter services by WA Police
- A proposal has been drafted to develop an indicator for hate-related incidents. The process will distinguish between hate-related incidents and hate-related crimes. The indicator will flag an investigative response by police and will enable reporting of trends.

Diversity Training

The new Diversity Training Program was developed in consultation with knowledge experts and practitioners from the community. It is designed to directly relate to policing tasks and responsibilities, and the response to cultural and diversity issues. The program for recruits includes topics on communication in a multicultural community, policing a diverse community, Indigenous issues, and values and different cultures, stereotypes, multicultural issues, religious diversity, people with disabilities, diverse sexuality and gender, issues for emerging communities, issues for established communities, elder abuse, and policing community tensions.

Investigation Services

This has not been progressed due to a broad review of all investigation services and training being undertaken by the agency. The substantive equality concerns will be incorporated into the review.

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 3007
Facsimile (08) 9223 3664

Traffic and Operations

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

Web site

Western Australia Police

www.police.wa.gov.au

Associated Web sites

Crime Stoppers

www.wa.crimestoppers.com.au

Police and Citizen's Youth Club

www.wapcyc.com.au

Blue Light Association

www.bluelight.com.au

Neighbourhood Watch

www.nhw.wa.gov.au

Burglar Beware

www.burglarbeware.wa.gov.au

Police News

www.wapolicenews.com.au

Police Headquarters

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

Police Academy and Police Recruiting

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

Office of Crime Prevention

Level 5
Governor Stirling Tower
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