



WESTERN AUSTRALIA POLICE

# ANNUAL REPORT 2010



# CONTENTS

1	MISSION
2	COMMISSIONER'S FOREWORD
4	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
6	OPERATIONAL STRUCTURE
8	REGIONS AND DISTRICTS
10	ENABLING LEGISLATION
11	PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK
<b>13</b>	<b>AGENCY PERFORMANCE: REPORT ON OPERATIONS</b>
14	SUMMARY OF RESULTS AGAINST FINANCIAL TARGETS
15	SUMMARY OF RESULTS AGAINST PERFORMANCE TARGETS
18	SUMMARY OF VARIATION AGAINST PERFORMANCE TARGETS
19	OUTCOME 1: LAWFUL BEHAVIOUR AND COMMUNITY SAFETY
21	OUTCOME 2: OFFENDERS APPREHENDED...
24	OUTCOME 3: LAWFUL ROAD-USER BEHAVIOUR
26	OUTCOME 4: A SAFER AND MORE SECURE COMMUNITY
28	OUR PEOPLE
30	STATISTICAL SUMMARY
51	SIGNIFICANT ISSUES IMPACTING THE AGENCY
55	DISCLOSURES AND LEGAL COMPLIANCE
56	INDEPENDENT AUDIT OPINION
59	FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
105	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
134	OTHER FINANCIAL DISCLOSURES
137	GOVERNANCE DISCLOSURES
138	OTHER LEGAL REQUIREMENTS
144	GOVERNMENT POLICY REQUIREMENTS
146	PRINCIPAL OFFICES





## MISSION

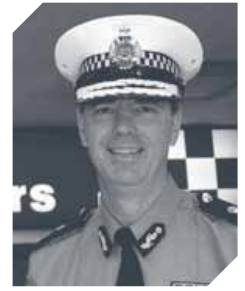
**To enhance the quality of life and well-being of all people in Western Australia by contributing to making our State a safe and secure place.**

**Hon. Rob Johnson MLA**  
**Minister for Police and Emergency Services; Community Safety; Water Resources; Sport and Recreation**

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 2010.

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

**Karl J O'Callaghan APM**  
Commissioner of Police  
23 September 2010



# COMMISSIONER'S FOREWORD

**In the six years since the implementation of Frontline First we have been successful in delivering a more effective, timely and responsive service. This has seen us meet the majority of our performance targets in 2009-10. There are a number of significant and positive results which include the facts that:**

- › Community satisfaction with the services provided by police remains high
- › Total offences against the person have decreased by 5.1 per cent compared to last year
- › Total offences against property have decreased by 14.2 per cent compared to last year
- › Targets for clearance rates for offences against the person and property exceeded expectations
- › Targets for detection of people driving under the influence of alcohol and/or exceeding the speed limit have consistently been met
- › We have exceeded grades-of-service for response times and call-taking.

The significant decreases that we achieved in the rate of volume crime during the year can be partly attributed to our effort to target prolific and priority offenders. The reductions in volume crime include burglary decreasing by 16.4 per cent, motor vehicle theft by 12.6 per cent and theft by 14.5 per cent.

The challenge for us in the coming years will be how we will continue to meet the needs of the community and manage their expectations in an ever changing and an increasingly dynamic environment. We continue to be challenged by organised crime, traffic offenders and alcohol-related anti-social behaviour, and I intend to maintain our assertive stance on these and other issues of concern, by implementing improved policies and practices by adopting low tolerance policing methods. We also understand that a number of these issues cannot be addressed solely by police, and we will continue to collaborate with other government and community agencies to develop and implement collective solutions to these problems.

Our response to alcohol-related anti-social behaviour was highlighted in the year with the zero-tolerance approach to public drinking and anti-social behaviour at the Australia Day Skyworks event on the Perth foreshore. Although we were criticised by some sections of the community, the result was that the 2010 event was the most family friendly in recent years, and anti-social behaviour and hospital admissions were significantly reduced.

Alcohol-fuelled crime is not only an issue for WA Police; it is a problem that all police jurisdictions in Australia are trying to address. A national joint initiative known as Operation Unite, was conducted in December 2009. This operation involved a two-day nationwide police blitz on alcohol-fuelled crime and anti-social behaviour. In Western Australia, the operation used intelligence to mobilise large frontline teams targeting trouble spots across the state. The aim of the operation was to send a message that binge drinking habits are unacceptable, to change attitudes towards drinking in public places, and encourage responsibility for one's own conduct while under the influence of alcohol. This type of operation will continue in 2010-11.

In April 2010, new investigative practices came into effect, and consequently we have trained supervisors and investigators in this approach. These new practices have become the agency-wide standard and provide clear direction on how investigations and interviews are to be conducted. Utilising quality, proven, accountable and measurable investigation methods means we are better able to perform our role in the criminal justice process, and ultimately achieve better results for the community.

Our efforts to enforce traffic laws and change unsafe driving practices were enhanced with the launch of new laser-based speed cameras in April 2010. These cameras have the ability to detect more speeding drivers, and will replace the existing cameras that use a radar-based method of speed detection. The new system has the ability to specifically identify which vehicle was speeding by taking an image of both the front and rear of a vehicle and is suitable for targeting motorbikes as well as cars. The second phase of the speed camera project was commenced in June 2010, introducing 14 digital hand-held lasers cameras and 30 combined speed and red-light cameras to our stock of speed detection equipment.

Throughout the year we have continued the process of divesting activities that take police officers away from their core policing duties, and providing additional support to frontline activities. Initiatives implemented or commenced in the year include:

- › Allowing firearm licence applications to be submitted and processed at Australia Post outlets
- › Transferring the administrative functions for suspending and cancelling motor drivers' licences to the Department of Transport (DOT) in September 2009, after a long period of negotiation and process development. DOT now manages the complete licensing process in line with relevant legislation

- ▶ Inducting the first intake of Police Auxiliary Officers. These Police Auxiliary Officers undertook a 12-week training course, and their responsibilities will include custodial duties, handling evidence and seized items, and providing support during serious incidents
- ▶ Transferring to the Department of Corrective Services the responsibility for transporting juveniles remanded in custody or sentenced to a period of detention throughout Regional WA. This arrangement will commence in November 2010.

Police officers throughout the State were provided with a significant improvement in access to up-to-date information with the rollout of 225 TADISLite handheld mobile data devices that commenced in October 2009. These new devices provide on-the-spot access to State and national records, addresses, vehicles and other related details, as well as tasking information. Getting access to this up-to-date information could literally save lives if it keeps a police officer from entering a dangerous situation without the right support. Additionally, the first TADIS-equipped vehicles were deployed in Regional WA in November 2009, with a complete rollout expected by December 2010. Once completed, these two projects will bring state-of-the-art technology into remote WA, and revolutionise the way policing services are provided.

There has been a trend over the last few years for increased powers for police. This puts an onus on the police to be extra cautious in how these new powers are used and to ensure that the community has confidence in the police using those powers appropriately. Taser use continues to be closely scrutinised and to ensure that police officers were deploying the devices in accordance with accountable practices and controls, an internal and independent review of Taser procedures in WA was conducted during the year.

The outcome of this review was largely positive and concluded that our Taser training, policy and procedures were among the best in the world. However, the review also identified some areas for potential improvement. It is important for us to make sure our officers are trained to use the equipment appropriately and to ensure we have transparency and accountability when a Taser is deployed in the field. Reviews help us to ensure training and policies are contemporary, and that we continue to improve our practices, however, our first response for decreasing acts of violence and aggression will always be negotiation.

Among WA police officers, women make up 24.6 per cent of constable ranks, 7.7 per cent of sergeant ranks and 9.4 per cent of commissioned ranks. To address this situation, the Executive Committee for Women released the WA Police Women in Leadership Strategy 2010-2013 outlining the steps required to raise the agency's female participation rates, particularly in middle and senior management positions. The Strategy provides direction for increasing the overall number of women in WA Police, improving development opportunities for women, increasing the

number of women in decision-making roles and raising the contribution of women in actively shaping the agency's future direction. As an agency, we acknowledge that the benefits from greater gender diversity would include: better representation of the community; personnel with a greater variety of skills; and higher ethical standards.

The WA Police 2010-2013 Strategic Plan was developed in the latter half of the year, after extensive internal consultation, and launched in July 2010. The key themes identified in the development of the Strategic Plan clearly define the direction for the agency in the next three years. Our main focus areas are People, Resources, Standards, Partnerships and Community Engagement. To support these focus areas we have been provided with a 7 per cent increase in funding in the coming year. In part the increase will be used for the following initiatives:

- ▶ Additional personnel – including another 60 police officers, 40 police auxiliary officers and 30 police staff
- ▶ Capital works – project such as fixed speed and red-light cameras, new regional and metropolitan police stations, the Perth Police Complex and the new helicopter
- ▶ Forensic services – to meet increased demand for forensic services and allow current service delivery levels to be maintained
- ▶ The Tough on Graffiti initiative.

The development of the WA Community Crime Prevention Plan was progressed, and is to be launched in the coming year. This Plan will provide the platform for the WA Police and other government agencies to develop and implement joint initiatives to complement existing Government commitments to the prevention of crime in the community.

In the future, we will need to be innovative in our approach to deliver more mobile and flexible services in an increasingly diverse community, and with a rapidly growing and shifting population. An example of this is that the traditional police station may no longer be the centre of our service delivery platform. As a result, one of the biggest challenges we face is managing community expectations of policing services that are provided in an environment of changing service delivery methods. I believe that we are well positioned to face this challenge and will continue to build on the positive results that we have achieved in the past year.



**Karl J O'Callaghan APM**  
Commissioner of Police  
23 September 2010

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

**Over the last year the WA Police has continuously examined the way it delivers services to meet the four primary policing outcomes:**

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

In October 2009, the Office of Crime Prevention was integrated into the Strategy and Performance Directorate of WA Police. The main objective of this move was to achieve a more intelligence-driven and integrated approach to crime prevention activities across WA Police, government and community.

Intelligence from a number of sources is also guiding traffic policing within WA Police. Operations Tango, Octopus and Earlybird are examples of intelligence-driven initiatives designed to target unsafe road-user behaviour and have the greatest impact in enforcing traffic laws in this State.

The new auxiliary policing employment model was introduced to achieve greater workforce integration and release police officers for frontline duties. This has even extended to the very platform from which services are delivered.

A new service delivery model has been developed that has consistency across district boundaries, is resource and cost effective and aligns the strategic and operational needs of the agency. This will provide enhanced outcomes for the community.

New technology has been adopted to assist with improved service delivery in the following ways:

- › The continued roll out of handheld and in-car mobile data systems TADISLite and TADIS has improved the ability of officers to access information quickly. This has been extended to Regional WA. Being able to access information from any location 24 hours a day means a quicker response to the community and better safety for officers
- › Expansion of the Police Metropolitan Radio Network to some regional areas
- › The digitisation of the speed and red-light cameras provides increased clarity, reduced infringement processing time and improved driver/vehicle identification, thereby improving the effectiveness of traffic enforcement strategies.

While these advancements in technology have influenced how WA police operate and the equipment and systems at their disposal, the core business of policing remains and requires the following issues to be addressed:

- › Engaging an increasingly diverse community is a high priority for WA police
- › The misuse of drugs and alcohol had many flow-on effects for police in terms of volume crime, family and domestic violence and unlawful road-user behaviour
- › Law and order amendments will provide challenges in the short term but will assist officers in ensuring a safer community.

The Our People Strategy 2009-2013 is the cornerstone of ensuring workforce capacity and capability to meet future policing needs. This strategy has been extended from its initial three-year period to align with WA Police Strategic Plan 2010-2013. In 2009-10 a number of projects were successfully implemented in the following seven priority areas:

- › 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

WA Police continues to evaluate and implement improved practices to reduce the potential of corruption or misconduct. This includes the use of the Managerial Intervention Model (MIM) for the correction of unprofessional behaviour, adherence to the WA Police Code of Conduct, and integrity testing.

Areas that will continue to impact on agency outcomes and therefore require increased focus include:

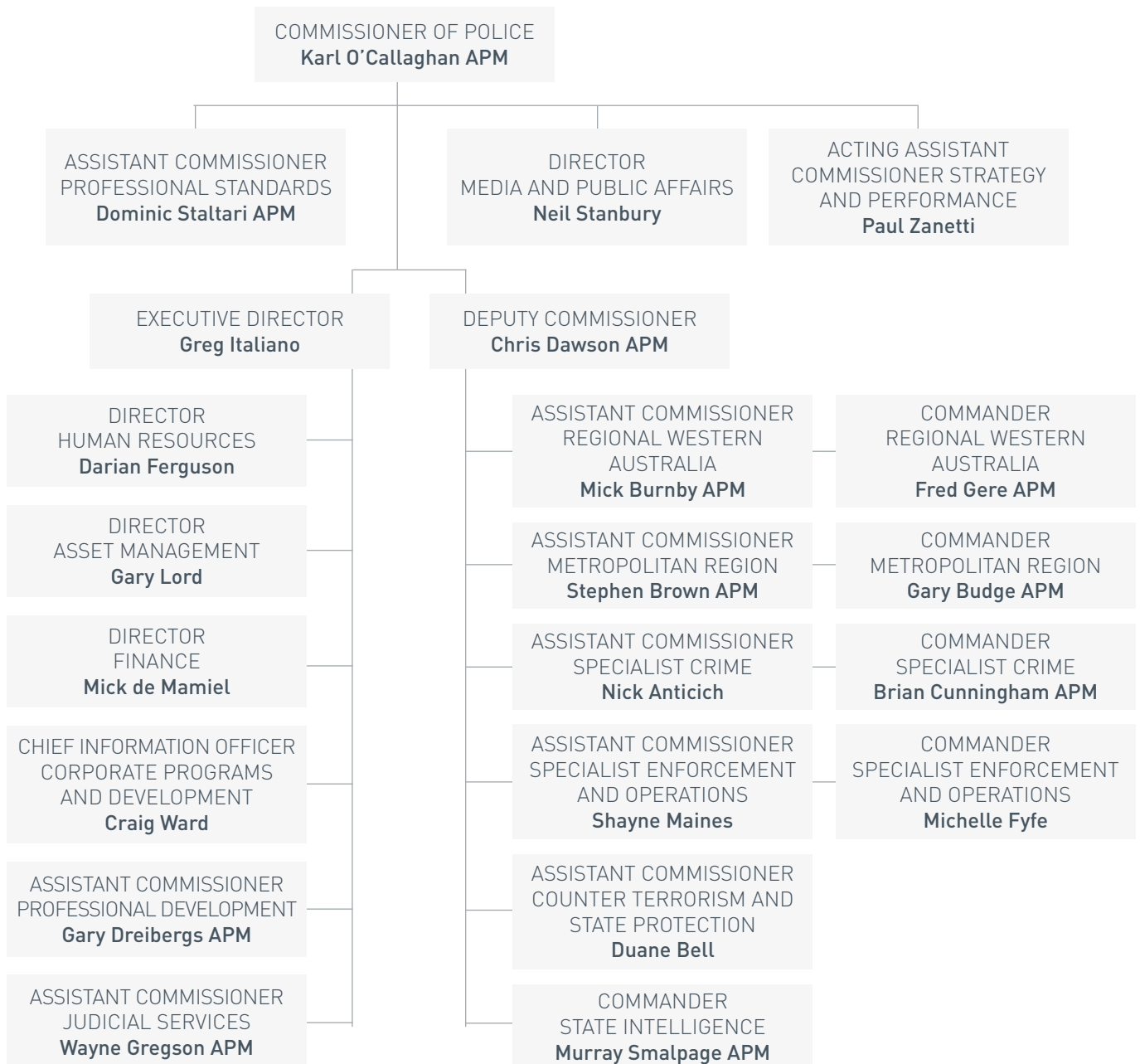
- › Serious and organised crime – organised crime is more dynamic, resilient, better networked and operates across national boundaries. Established criminal networks, whether they be outlaw motorcycle gangs, groups of criminals linked by ethnicity or culture or criminals with long standing associations cause serious harm to the community and the process of disrupting, disabling and dismantling their business requires an innovative, multifaceted approach.
- › Illicit drugs – the current high price and purity of amphetamine stimulants has seen an increase in both the number of traffickers as well as a significant

increase in clandestine laboratories discovered by police. The growth in the State's economy has meant that WA has become a lucrative market for the sale of illicit drugs, which are a major income source for organised crime syndicates. Research has shown that rates of methamphetamine use by Western Australians aged 14 and over is significantly higher than other states and territories. The cost to the community in terms of health and policing services is great, with various forms of criminality stemming from amphetamine type substance misuse.

- ▶ Juvenile Justice – since a recent review heightened awareness of the importance of diverting children away from the justice system, in addition to challenges faced in addressing the over-representation of indigenous youth in the justice system. WA Police will continue to review and evaluate procedures to ensure that crime prevention and reduction is the first priority followed by diversion, where appropriate. A new division has been created to focus on these issues and work closely with other government agencies to develop innovative solutions.

# OPERATIONAL STRUCTURE

AS AT 30 JUNE 2010



**Notes:**

- a. Barbara Etter held the Assistant Commissioner Strategy and Performance position for most of the year and resigned on 10 June 2010 to take up a new role in another jurisdiction.
- b. Shayne Maines resigned as Assistant Commissioner Specialist Enforcement and Operations on 25 July 2010 to take up a new role in another jurisdiction. Commander Michelle Fyfe has acted in this position since that time.
- c. Duane Bell was the Commander State Intelligence until 14 March 2010 when he was promoted to Assistant Commissioner Counter Terrorism and State Protection.



## **WA POLICE SENIOR EXECUTIVE**

### **KARL J O'CALLAGHAN APM, COMMISSIONER OF POLICE**

Commissioner O'Callaghan commenced with WA Police as a police cadet in 1973 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 Superintendent in 1996, Assistant Commissioner in 2001 and Commissioner of Police in 2004. Commissioner O'Callaghan'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 on the development of ethics and professional standards education in police services.

### **CHRIS DAWSON APM, DEPUTY COMMISSIONER**

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 then new Police Academy in Joondalup. Deputy Commissioner Dawson 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 in 2004. Deputy Commissioner Dawson 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 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. Mr Italiano has a Bachelor of Business and a Bachelor of Arts with First Class Honours in Politics and Government.

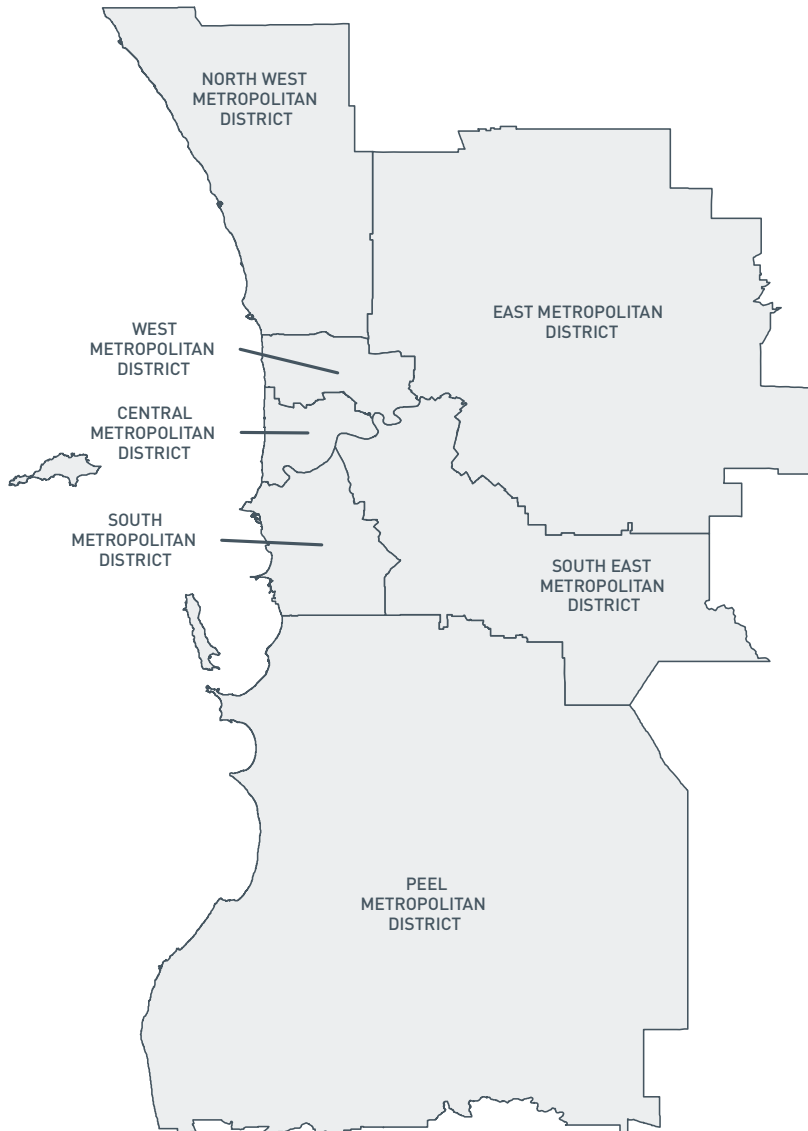
# REGIONS AND DISTRICTS

## METROPOLITAN REGION

Assistant Commissioner Stephen Brown APM

Area in square kilometres	8,104
Population as at 30 June 2009	1,745,796
Number of police officers	2,395
Number of police staff	241
Ratio of police officers to population	1:729

Districts	No. of police stations
Central Metropolitan	4
East Metropolitan	5
North West Metropolitan	6
Peel Metropolitan	6
South Metropolitan	5
South East Metropolitan	6
West Metropolitan	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>

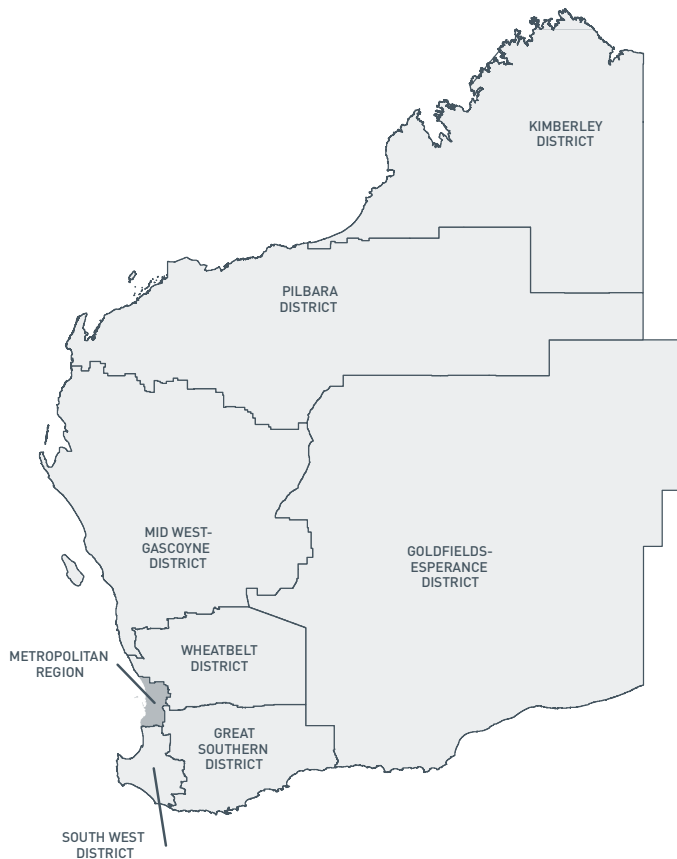


## REGIONAL WESTERN AUSTRALIA

### Assistant Commissioner Mick Burnby APM

Area in square kilometres	2,523,469
Population as at 30 June 2009	499,261
Number of police officers	1,337
Number of police staff	147
Ratio of police officers to population	1:373

Districts	No. of police stations
Goldfields–Esperance	14
Great Southern	24
Kimberley	12
Mid West–Gascoyne	19
Pilbara	15
South West	16
Wheatbelt	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>123</b>



### Notes

- (1) Personnel figures are based on a headcount, which includes employees on leave without pay as at 30 June 2010 (not full-time equivalent (FTE) staff).
- (2) The number of police stations includes Balgo, Bidadanga, Blackstone, Burringurrah, Dampier Peninsula, Jigalong, Kalumburu, Warakurna, Warburton and Warmun Multi-Functional Police Facilities, and the Kintore Multi-Jurisdictional Police Facility in the Northern Territory. The Goldfields-Esperance District in the State map includes areas located within the borders of the Northern Territory and South Australia in respect of which WA Police officers are stationed or carry out duties in accordance with the *Cross-border Justice Act 2008* and *Cross-border Justice Regulations 2009*. This Act covers policing and law enforcement and modifies the operation of WA law in this cross-border region of WA/SA/NT.
- (3) As at 1 July 2009, the Region responsible for the Peel District was changed from Regional WA to the South Metropolitan Region.
- (4) As at 10 August 2009, the South Metropolitan Region and North Metropolitan Region were merged to form the Metropolitan Region.

### Source

'Area and Preliminary Estimated Resident Population as at 30 June 2009' obtained from the Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Regional Population Growth, Australia 2008–09*, 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 subsection 35(d) of the *Public Sector Management Act 1994* the name of the agency was changed to the Police Service. The individual entities, the Police Service and the Western Australia Police Force established under the *Police Act 1892* are known collectively 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 road traffic law. During 2009–10 a significant amount of criminal and road 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*
- › *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 2009–10 WA Police progressed the following legislation through Parliament to enactment:

- › *Police Amendment Act 2009*
- › *Acts Amendment (Weapons) Act 2009*

During 2009–10 WA Police assisted other agencies to progress the following legislation through Parliament to enactment:

- › *Child Pornography and Exploitation Material and Classification Legislation Amendment Act 2010*
- › *Criminal Code Amendment (Identity Crime) Act 2010*
- › *Criminal Code Amendment Act (No. 2) 2009*
- › *Road Traffic Amendment Act 2010*
- › *Road Traffic Amendment (Hoons) Act 2009*
- › *Working with Children (Criminal Record Checking) Amendment Act 2010*

During 2009–10 WA Police progressed the development of the following legislation:

- › *Cannabis Law Reform Bill 2009*
- › *Criminal Code Amendment (Infringement Notices) Bill 2010*
- › *Criminal Investigation Amendment Bill 2009*
- › *Criminal Investigation (Covert Operations) Bill 2010*
- › *Misuse of Drugs Amendment Bill 2010*
- › *Police Amendment Bill 2010*
- › *Telecommunications (Interception) Western Australia Amendment Bill 2010*

During 2009–10 WA Police assisted other agencies in the development of the following legislation:

- › *Liquor Control Amendment Bill 2010*
- › *Prohibited Behaviour Orders Bill 2010*
- › *Serious and Organised Crime Bill 2010*

During 2009–10 WA Police progressed the following delegated legislation through to enactment:

- › *Criminal Investigation (Identifying People) Amendment Regulations 2009*
- › *Firearms Amendment Regulations (No. 3) 2009*
- › *Firearms Amendment Regulations (No. 4) 2009*
- › *Firearms Amendment (Fees) Regulations 2010*
- › *Firearms Amendment (Manufacture of Frangible Ammunition) Regulations 2010*
- › *Misuse of Drugs Amendment Regulations 2010*
- › *Pawnbrokers and Second-hand Dealers Amendment Regulations 2010*
- › *Police (Fees) Amendment Regulations 2010*
- › *Police Force Amendment Regulations 2009*
- › *Security and Related Activities (Control) Amendment Regulations (No. 2) 2009*
- › *Security and Related Activities (Control) Amendment Regulations 2010*
- › *Security and Related Activities (Control) Amendment Regulations (No. 2) 2010*
- › *Weapons Amendment Regulations 2010*

# PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

## OUTCOME BASED MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

Under an Outcome Based Management Framework, the WA Police is seeking to achieve, primarily, a contribution to the government's goal, 'Results 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
Results 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 2009–10.

In the financial administration of the agency, we have complied with the requirements of the *Financial Management Act 2006* and every other relevant written law. We have 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

	2010 Target	2010 Actual	Variation
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Total cost of services</b>	949,459	979,734	30,275
<p>The variance represents 3.2% of the Target–Total Cost of Service.</p> <p>The increase represents the net impact of various policy decisions, parameter changes and general cost escalation.</p>			
<b>Net cost of services</b>	917,044	944,538	27,494
<p>The variance represents 3.0% of the Target–Net Cost of Service.</p> <p>The variance is mainly attributable to the flow-on impact of increased Total Cost of Service as a result of approved initiatives.</p>			
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>945,828</b>	<b>841,832</b>	<b>-103,996</b>
<p>The variation is mainly due to a decrease in asset revaluation for land and buildings, a decrease in contributed equity and an increase in accumulated surplus/deficit.</p>			
<b>Net increase / (decrease) in cash held</b>	<b>-1,395</b>	<b>22,094</b>	<b>23,489</b>
<b>Approved full-time equivalent (FTE) staff level</b>	<b>7,289</b>	<b>7,297</b>	<b>8</b>
<p>The increase relates to new initiatives and over strength position.</p>			



# SUMMARY OF RESULTS AGAINST PERFORMANCE TARGETS

Key Effectiveness Indicators <sup>(a)</sup>	2009-10 Target <sup>(b)</sup>	2009-10 Actual	Variation <sup>(c)(d)</sup>
<b>Outcome 1: Lawful behaviour and community safety</b>			
The community's level of satisfaction with services provided by police	≥ 6.7	6.9	0.2
The community's level of satisfaction with services received during the most recent contact with police	≥ 7.8	7.9	Not significantly different
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	3.8	Not significantly different
› motor vehicle theft	≤ 2.8	2.6	Not significantly different
› illegal drugs	≤ 4.1	3.6	(0.5)
› louts or gangs	≤ 2.0	2.1	Not significantly different
› drunken or disorderly behaviour	≤ 2.5	2.7	0.2
› speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving	≤ 5.0	5.3	0.3
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	7	1
Number of police officers who have a key emergency management-related qualification	3,000	4,767	1,767
<b>Outcome 2: Offenders apprehended and dealt with in accordance with the law</b>			
Selected recorded offences against the person cleared:			
› number cleared	≥ 27,000	28,811	1,811
› percentage cleared	≥ 83%	88.0%	5.0%
Selected recorded property offences cleared:			
› number cleared	≥ 34,000	35,875	1,875
› percentage cleared	≥ 20%	24.7%	4.7%
Recorded drug-trafficking offences:			
› number cleared	≥ 2,300	2,748	448
› percentage cleared	≥ 93%	94.2%	(1.2%)
Percentage of guilty pleas before trial	93%	93.0%	-
Percentage of convictions for matters listed for trial	65%	61.1%	(3.9%)
Number of deaths in custody for which Western Australia Police is culpable	nil	nil	-
Number of escapes from police lock-ups	nil	2	2

## SUMMARY OF RESULTS AGAINST PERFORMANCE TARGETS

Key Effectiveness Indicators <sup>(a)</sup>	2009 10 Target <sup>(b)</sup>	2009 10 Actual	Variation <sup>(c)(d)</sup>
<b>Outcome 3: Lawful road-user behaviour</b>			
Percentage of drivers tested for drink-driving who are found to exceed the lawful alcohol limit	≥ 2.5%	2.6%	0.1%
Percentage of vehicles monitored for speeding by speed cameras that are found to exceed the lawful speed limit	≥ 15%	16.6%	1.6%
Percentage of drivers who have never driven when they felt they might be over the alcohol limit in the last six months	≥ 85%	86.3%	1.3%
Percentage of drivers who have never exceeded the speed limit by 10 kph or more in the last six months	≥ 35%	37.1%	2.1%
Percentage of drivers who have never driven without wearing a seat belt in the last six months	≥ 93%	93.8%	Not significantly different
Extent to which the community thought speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving was a problem in their own neighbourhood	≤ 5.0	5.3	0.3
<b>Outcome 4: A safer and more secure community</b>			
Percentage of the community who feel 'safe' or 'very safe' at home alone during the day	≥ 91%	92.2%	1.2%
Percentage of the community who feel 'safe' or 'very safe' at home alone after dark	≥ 79%	81.4%	2.4%
Reported rate of home burglary per 1,000 residential dwellings	≤ 30.0	24.2	(5.8)

## SUMMARY OF RESULTS AGAINST PERFORMANCE TARGETS

Key Efficiency Indicators <sup>(a)</sup>	2009 10 Target <sup>(b)</sup>	2009 10 Actual	Variation <sup>(d)</sup>
<b>Service 1: Intelligence and Protective Services</b>			
Average cost per hour for providing intelligence and protective services	\$104	\$100	(\$4)
<b>Service 2: Crime prevention and public order</b>			
Average cost per hour for providing crime prevention and public order services	\$103	\$95	(\$8)
<b>Service 3: Community support (non-offence incidents)</b>			
Average cost per hour for providing community support (non-offence incidents) services	\$105	\$100	(\$5)
Percentage of 131 444 calls for police assistance or attendance answered within 20 seconds	85%	92%	7%
<b>Service 4: Emergency management and coordination</b>			
Average cost per hour of emergency management and coordination	\$111	\$112	\$1
<b>Service 5: Response to and investigation of offences</b>			
Average cost per response / investigation	\$1,695	\$2,006	\$311
Percentage of emergency '000' calls for urgent police assistance or attendance answered within 20 seconds	90%	97%	7%
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)
<b>Service 6: Services to the judicial process</b>			
Average cost per hour of services to the judicial process	\$104	\$113	\$9
Average cost per guilty plea	\$33	\$25	(\$8)
Average cost per non-guilty plea	\$261	\$197	(\$64)
<b>Service 7: Traffic law enforcement and management</b>			
Average cost per hour of traffic law enforcement and management	\$96	\$92	(\$4)
<b>Service 8: Implementation of the State Crime Prevention Strategy <sup>(e)</sup></b>			
Average cost per community safety and crime prevention partnership managed	\$23,084	\$15,301	(\$7,783)
Average cost per \$1 million in grant funding administered	\$231,353	\$294,160	\$62,807

### Notes

- The tables are a summary of the 2009-10 WA Police Key Performance Indicators. For more detailed information see the Key Performance Indicators section of this report.
- Target as specified in the 2009-10 Budget Statements.
- 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.
- 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.
- The Service 8 Key Efficiency Indicator—Average cost per hour for research, policy development and support to the Community Safety and Crime Prevention Council—shown in previous annual reports has been discontinued in 2009-10 as the Council was disbanded in early 2009.

# 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 was a problem in their own neighbourhood, were not achieved.

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. Community perceptions are also likely to reflect actual experience, as well as reports in the local media. High profile media reports associated with incidents at public events, ongoing nightspot trouble in entertainment precincts, and serious assaults on police may also have contributed. The WA Police has developed an Alcohol Policing Strategy to address this issue.

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

### OUTCOME 2: OFFENDERS APPREHENDED AND DEALT WITH IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LAW

The target for the percentage of convictions for matters listed for trial was not achieved. The number of matters listed for trial increased by 8.5 per cent in 2009-10 compared with 2008-09, and by 25 percent compared with 2005-06. The impact of the *Criminal Code Amendment Act (No. 4) 2004* continues to have effect 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 a thing 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 also impact on the successful prosecution of trial matters.

The level of police prosecution resources has also been a contributing factor. The introduction of a hybrid model where Prosecuting Services Division utilise Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP) prosecutors is expected to improve performance in 2010-11.

The number of escapes from police custody target was not met. Two persons escaped during 2009-10 from an estimated 40,000 persons that pass through police lock-ups each year. Both were recaptured. The WA Police continues to work towards improving the security of persons in police custody in order to prevent escapes.

### OUTCOME 3: LAWFUL ROAD-USER BEHAVIOUR

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

Service 6, 'Services to the judicial process' was the only service not to achieve the 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 the case of Service 6, both the actual cost and number of hours increased compared with the 2009-10 estimate, but the rate of increase was greater for the cost of service. These factors contributed to the target not being achieved.

Prior to the commencement of the year, WA Police Executive sets broad service mix targets for proposed operations. Actual activity and service costs are calculated through 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 year. Variations between the target and actual for these services are driven by operational needs and circumstances that develop.

### SERVICE 5: RESPONSE TO AND INVESTIGATION OF OFFENCES

The target for the average cost per response/investigation was not achieved due to a significant decrease in the number of offences.

### SERVICE 8: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STATE CRIME PREVENTION STRATEGY

The average cost per \$1 million in grant funding administered was over-target due to a decrease in staff in 2009-10.

# OUTCOME 1: LAWFUL BEHAVIOUR AND COMMUNITY SAFETY

## SERVICE DELIVERY MODEL

The WA Police's long term vision is to be a policing service of excellence, protecting and serving the people of Western Australia. The agency has adopted the Frontline First service delivery model aimed at concentrating resources (human, physical, financial and information) on highly visible community-based policing.

As a result of a significant shift in policing methods, a review of the WA Police Strategic Asset Plan was undertaken. This resulted in the implementation of initiatives to better align asset requirements to the new WA Police service delivery model. The aim of the model is to realign and maximise resources through larger but fewer police stations within districts. The benefits of the model include the opportunity to improve capability, and enhance the extent of frontline service delivery, by improving the quality and timeliness of police response.

To this end, the WA Government has approved the construction of the Cockburn Central Police Station (District Hub). Commencing in 2011–2012 this facility will support an enhanced service delivery model in the South Metropolitan Police District. The completion of the new facility will replace the Cockburn and Murdoch Police Stations.

Additionally, the Western Suburbs Police Station (District Hub) will commence in 2013–2014. This facility will support an enhanced service delivery model in the Central Metropolitan Police District. The completion of the facility will replace the Subiaco, Wembley and Cottesloe Police Stations.

As part of the agency's ongoing commitment to improving service delivery, the Peel District was relocated under the command of the Metropolitan Region from Regional WA in July 2009. Additionally, in March 2010 the Rockingham and Kwinana subdistricts shifted from the South Metropolitan District to the Peel District. These changes are expected to improve processes and the balance of workload between the districts. Subsequent to the change the Waroona and Boddington subdistricts have moved from Peel to South West and Great Southern Districts, respectively.

## JUVENILE JUSTICE

The WA Police is committed to juvenile justice principles and the Juvenile Justice Team model. It understands that to enable sustained positive outcomes to be achieved from this model, the agency will need to continue to work

closely with other government agencies to ensure that at-risk children are diverted away from the justice system.

During the year, a comprehensive review was conducted of the juvenile justice practices within the WA Police that resulted in 12 recommendations being made. These included bringing the juvenile justice model under the leadership and control of a separate and specialised division to provide state-wide responsibility for Juvenile Justice Teams, Police and Community Youth Centres (PCYC) and Indigenous and community diversity.

WA Police will continue to review and evaluate the results obtained by frontline officers under the juvenile justice model. The first priority under this model will be crime prevention and reduction, and where appropriate, diversion options. Specialised areas within the agency will provide leadership in the juvenile justice arena and ensure that the appropriate level of management and reporting is maintained on a state-wide basis. Additional support will be provided by the newly formed WA Police Juvenile Justice Co-ordinating Committee.

## ENGAGING THE COMMUNITY

WA Police are continuing to place a strong emphasis on the interaction between police and culturally and linguistically diverse community groups. The ramifications of disconnection with culturally and linguistically diverse groups may result in increased criminality and victimisation impacting upon these people, and consequently the rest of the community. To address this issue engagement activities undertaken during the year included:

- ▶ Footy with the Fuzz - a biannual soccer tournament involving up to 28 teams representing different culturally and linguistically diverse community groups or religious institutions, and a WA Police team. The tournament is used to foster improved inter-ethnic relations and trust in police, and attracts a variety of different ethnic and religious groups
- ▶ Commissioner's Morning Tea - an annual event where WA metropolitan Islamic leaders and community spokespersons are invited to join senior police officers for morning tea. The event provides Islamic leaders and senior police officers an opportunity to meet and discuss issues at hand, and seeks to build trust to ensure that ongoing engagement occurs with the Islamic leaders within districts

## OUTCOME 1: LAWFUL BEHAVIOUR AND COMMUNITY SAFETY

- ▶ Police Outreach Program - this program commenced two years ago at a Muslim Women's Support Centre. Police officers attend on a fortnightly basis to provide an opportunity for the group to receive advice in a non-threatening environment.

### ALCOHOL-FUELLED CRIME

An emerging youth culture characterised by excessive alcohol consumption and a propensity to engage in anti-social behaviour are major challenges for the agency. As such the WA Police implemented the Alcohol Policing Strategy in November 2009. The objective of this Strategy is to provide a better focus for alcohol-related policing, and complements the WA Police Anti-Social Behaviour Strategy. The Strategy summarises the WA Police focus and key priorities in relation to alcohol-fuelled crime:

- ▶ Ensuring high visibility presence around licensed outlets, at entertainment events and in public open spaces
- ▶ Collaborating with the liquor and entertainment industry, other government agencies, non-government organisations and community groups to reduce alcohol-related harm, for example, liquor restrictions
- ▶ Using technology, intelligence and specialist skills to identify and target police resources for maximum impact
- ▶ Responding to requests from rural and remote communities to develop approaches to restrict the supply of alcohol
- ▶ Building capacity by research and collaboration at a national level to inform policing approaches
- ▶ Driving legislative reform to enhance enforcement, for example, prohibition and proposed barring orders.

The agency's strong position against alcohol-fuelled crime and anti-social behaviour was credited with ensuring the Australia Day Skyworks event on the Perth foreshore was the most family friendly of recent years. Police officers from throughout the metropolitan area converged on the foreshore area to show a strong presence and deter troublemakers. Overall the WA Police made 47 arrests, issued 119 move on notices and 356 liquor cautions.

In November 2009, Police Commissioners from throughout Australia and New Zealand launched a joint initiative against drunken violence. In Western Australia, Operation Unite was conducted in December 2009, that involved a two-day police blitz on alcohol-fuelled crime and anti-social behaviour. The operation used nightly intelligence to mobilise large frontline teams targeting trouble spots across the State, and was a resounding success.

### TECHNOLOGICAL SUPPORT TO THE FRONTLINE

Several projects have been implemented to provide more effective technological support to frontline officers and improved policing service delivery:

- ▶ Development and distribution of TADISLite is underway. This new hand-held mobile communication device enables police whilst on patrols to obtain details of a person of interest and other tasking information. The device provides frontline officers with current information that assist in making situational assessments
- ▶ Expansion of the Police Metropolitan Radio Network from Lancelin through to Northam and Dunsborough. This provides a digital network to these areas, leading to better access to communication networks
- ▶ Continued replacement of aged PABX systems to facilitate increased call-handling capabilities at stations and provide support to the Police Assistance Centre
- ▶ The roll-out of property bar-coding equipment to police stations and units has improved the management of found and seized property.

In addition, WA Police is continuing the major review of information and communication technology (ICT) enterprise architecture. The review will become a blueprint that will maximise the benefit that ICT investment delivers to policing outcomes. It encompasses process, information, applications and technology directions for the agency, and is overseen by a governance board comprising internal stakeholders and representatives from other government agencies.

### LAW AND ORDER LEGISLATIVE AMENDMENTS

The ongoing process and challenge of law and order legislative amendments administered throughout 2009-10 will enable the WA Police to meet statutory requirements as well as continue to provide a quality frontline policing service. Legislative amendments that will assist police officers in ensuring a safer community are currently before the Parliament or are being drafted, include:

- ▶ Prohibited Behaviour Orders – comprise of legislation providing power for a court to restrain a person from otherwise lawful activity to reduce the risk that person poses to the community. This initiative will be progressed by the Attorney General with the assistance of WA Police
- ▶ Licensed Premises Banning Orders – amendments to the *Liquor Control Act 1988* to enable the banning of certain persons from licensed premises
- ▶ Stop and Search Powers – amendments to the *Criminal Investigation Act 2006* to allow a police officer to stop and search any person in a prescribed or declared area. It is envisaged that this power will be used at entertainment events and precincts to address the growing concern about people carrying weapons in these areas
- ▶ Covert Search Warrants – proposed amendments to the *Criminal Investigation Act 2006* to provide police officers with the power to execute search warrants on premises without alerting the occupier of the search. It is proposed these powers will only apply for serious offences.

# OUTCOME 2: OFFENDERS APPREHENDED...

## VOLUME CRIME

A significant decrease in the incidence of reported volume crime during 2009-10 can be partly attributed to proactive policing measures and the application of the WA Police Volume Crime Strategy 2008-2010. Burglary offences decreased by 16.4 per cent, motor vehicle theft offences decreased by 12.6 per cent and theft decreased by 14.5 per cent.

The WA Police Volume Crime Strategy aims to target prolific and priority offenders, as research suggests that a small number of prolific offenders account for a disproportionate amount of crime. WA Police statistics identify that the number of offences decreased, but the number of offenders being charged remained consistent. This result highlights that the frontline officers are targeting the right people, and that regions and districts are using volume crime statistics as performance measures and management tools.

## INVESTIGATIVE PRACTICES

As part of the WA Police Interview Regime, a comprehensive investigation guide was developed to establish a more effective agency-wide methodology for investigations.

The WA Police Investigation Doctrine gives definitive agency guidance on the key principles of all investigations. This will provide:

- › a method of standardising the investigative practices for all WA Police officers and staff
- › promotion of good investigative practice among practitioners; and
- › direction on the ownership and accountability for investigations conducted by WA Police.

The WA Police Investigation Doctrine came into effect in April 2010 and will provide investigating officers and supervisors with practical guidance on conducting and managing investigations in a professional manner. The Doctrine provides an enhanced methodology for all investigations ranging from simple to indictable offences for all WA Police officers and introduces the CRIME Model:

- › Contact
- › Respond
- › Investigate
- › Manage
- › Evaluate

The Doctrine also introduces the five key investigative strategies (The5KIS) which are a practical means for identifying investigative actions and ensuring a thorough investigation in a structured framework. The5KIS detail investigative strategies in the areas of:

- › Physical material
- › Witnesses
- › Intelligence
- › Public awareness
- › Suspects/Persons of Interest (POI)

Training was provided to supervisors and investigators throughout the agency that supported the implementation of the new program. This training will continue during 2010-11.

## ILLICIT DRUGS

The growth in the State's economy has meant that Western Australia has become a lucrative market for organised crime syndicates, particularly for the sale of illicit drugs. Research findings of the National Drug Strategy Household Survey 2007 indicate that the number of Western Australians aged 14 years and older who report using amphetamine-type substances in the past year was significantly higher than any other Australian State and Territory.

In light of this, significant increases of policing resources are necessary to enable intensive, intelligence-driven, investigation and prosecution of the offenders/criminal groups. This would include a multi-disciplinary, multi-agency team approach incorporating a range of expertise, and enough flexibility to tailor and modify operational strategies to best exploit the identified vulnerabilities of the target group.

Utilising resources currently available, the WA Police have been successful in increasing the number of clandestine drug laboratories detected and dismantled by 421 per cent from 24 in 2008 to 125 in 2009. As at May 2010, a further 50 clandestine drug laboratories had been detected and dismantled. In recognition of these increases, additional resources have been provided to assist in detecting and dismantling clandestine drug laboratories.

WA Police actively utilises Project STOP as an intelligence tool to identify persons involved in sourcing pseudoephedrine for the use in the manufacture of illicit drugs. Of the 524 pharmacies in the State, 474 are registered to participate in Project STOP.

## OUTCOME 2: OFFENDERS APPREHENDED...

Whilst the prolonged strength of the State's economy means that Western Australia continues to represent a lucrative market for organised crime to focus the sale of illicit drugs and other commodities, WA Police will continue to use strategic alliances and intelligence-driven operations to disrupt their activities.

### FAMILY AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE STRATEGY

WA Police implemented a new approach in dealing with family and domestic violence with the introduction of the Family and Domestic Violence Strategy, which outlines a stronger focus on victim support.

Research has shown available statistics do not illustrate the true extent of this issue within the community, with a significant number of incidents going unreported each year. For the substantial number of incidents which police attend, there is a flow-on effect in relation to the suffering and trauma of victims and children. It has been found that a child's exposure to domestic violence increases the chance of criminal behaviour in later years, as violence becomes a way of life and the intergenerational cycle of violence perpetuates itself. The impact of this crime on the community is significant and therefore it is treated as a priority by the WA Police.

The Family and Domestic Violence Strategy has been formulated within the context of the Australasian Policy Strategy on the Prevention and Reduction of Family Violence 2008, with the purpose of clearly articulating the agency's aims and objectives in regard to family and domestic violence and how they will be achieved.

The strategy includes a range of new information and processes, including:

- ▶ providing referral and support for victims, including risk management and safety planning
- ▶ shifting the focus in the agency's efforts to combat family and domestic violence
- ▶ recognising the warning signs of abuse and understanding the agency's priorities in family and domestic violence cases.

The strategy was distributed for implementation by policing districts in December 2009 and will assist in reducing repeat victimisation and, in particular, incidents of domestic homicide.

### TASER REVIEW

In May 2010, a post-implementation review on the use of Taser was conducted by senior WA Police personnel simultaneously with a second, independent review by a firearms specialist advisor from the United Kingdom's National Policing Improvement Agency (NPIA).

The review was undertaken three years after the initial Taser rollout to ensure the use of these devices was

achieving the intended goals and being applied in the most appropriate way. The review outlined several recommendations including:

- ▶ providing a set of clearer use-of-force guidelines
- ▶ discouraging Taser use in drive-stun mode, which was deemed less effective
- ▶ introducing after-care kits and related training
- ▶ changing policy to strengthen the monitoring of Taser use
- ▶ new Interactive Tactical Training Simulator (ITTS) scenarios and tactical scenarios to improve accuracy.

Notwithstanding the recommendations, the independent review concluded the WA Police Taser training, policy and procedures were among the best in the world.

### FORENSIC EXHIBITS REGISTER

The proposed implementation of a forensic exhibits register within WA Police underwent initial planning, analysis and evaluation. The Forensic Register currently in operation by Queensland Police was identified as the preferred forensic exhibits registry system that could be adapted to the Western Australia situation. Customisation requirements to introduce the system into WA Police are being identified and costed. This will require some change in business practices that were identified as part of the evaluation process.

WA Police will assess business cases and consult with stakeholders in arriving at final decisions. The implementation phase of the project will commence in July 2010 and the Forensic Field Operations Crime Scene Investigation Unit has been identified as the environment in which the system will be tested. Pending the outcomes of the customisation and evaluation phases this process is expected to commence in the latter half of 2010.

It is anticipated that the implementation of the Forensic Register will deliver significant inroads into satisfying the business requirements for exhibit handling.

### CHILD ABUSE

WA Police anticipates an increased rate of child sexual abuse complaints through the Redress Western Australia Program (Redress WA) and the Mandatory Reporting of Child Abuse initiative.

Redress WA was designed to compensate people who were abused or neglected as children while in state care. The project is administered by the WA Department for Communities and commenced in May 2008. Applications were scheduled to close on 30 April 2009; however, this was extended for a number of months and in late March 2010 the WA Police received the first batch of referrals from Redress WA.



## OUTCOME 2: OFFENDERS APPREHENDED...

At the closure of the application process, Redress WA advised WA Police that it had received 2,244 applications to undertake an investigation into their respective complaints. WA Police has the potential to incur a significant workload as a result of this program that exceeds previous estimates by approximately 180 per cent.

The Mandatory Reporting of Child Sexual Abuse legislation requires individuals to notify the Department for Child Protection (DCP) directly. DCP collates and forwards the notifications to the WA Police Child Assessment and Interview Team for triaging, assessment and an expanded response. In 2012, mandatory reporting requirements, from a legislative perspective, will also include physical and mental abuse and consequently the impact on policing resources will be significant.

A co-location between the WA Police Online Child Exploitation Squad and the Australian Federal Police (AFP) Child Protection Operations Team was officially launched in March 2010. The two units have combined to form the Joint Online Child Exploitation Team (JO CET) to apprehend offenders who sexually exploit children.

In May 2010, the operation Strike Force Karup identified offenders throughout the state viewing, downloading and sharing child exploitation images across the internet. As a result, 52 raids were conducted that lead to 39 offenders being charged and uncovered more than 19,500 child exploitation images, 2700 videos, 400 stories and 220 indecent articles.

# OUTCOME 3: LAWFUL ROAD-USER BEHAVIOUR

## INTELLIGENCE-DRIVEN OPERATIONS

In line with the Traffic Policing Strategy, WA Police continues to use intelligence from a number of sources to deploy resources to where they will have the greatest impact on enforcing traffic laws in this State.

Operation Octopus was a Strategic Traffic Enforcement Program (STEP) funded operation based on intelligence and local knowledge. Intelligence holdings indicated the severity of drink/drug driving was more prevalent during the late afternoon or the hours of darkness. The Operation commenced in December 2009 and concluded in January 2010. It covered Monday to Sunday in all metropolitan districts and at specific times and days in Regional WA.

The Operation targeted alcohol-affected drivers who utilise back streets en-route to their homes from licensed premises, and liquor outlets located in areas away from major roads and highways. It was supported by a media advertising campaign depicting drivers travelling on back streets, who were subsequently apprehended by police.

Operation Octopus yielded the following results:

- › 6073 breath tests conducted
- › 337 charges for drink/drug driving offences including 41 for Driving Under the Influence (excess 0.15) and 126 for excess 0.08
- › 56 vehicle seizures and 26 traffic-related arrests
- › 547 charges relating to driver's licence, speeding, seat belt and mobile phone offences
- › eight arrests for anti-social behaviour, crime and liquor offences.

The results of this Operation reinforced the need for additional road traffic enforcement during the Christmas and New Year's period.

Operation Earlybird began in November 2009, targeting early morning drivers for speed-related offences on major roads and highways.

The Operation was run in three phases, each of five days duration. Phase one utilised only officers on motorcycles equipped with hand-held lasers. This yielded 474 speeding infringements. Phases two and three included the use of a Multanova camera. By the end of the operation over 3,000 speeding infringements had been issued.

In addition to the speeding infringements, 10 offenders were charged with reckless driving and one driver for excess 0.08. There were also two drivers charged for drug-related offences and 17 vehicles impounded.

Operation Tango was a 12-hour operation conducted on the Friday and Saturday nights of the Labour Day long weekend. It was based on intelligence received from a number of sources and targeted drivers leaving licensed premises.

Several unmarked police cars were used to form a cordon around the suburbs of Scarborough, Trigg and Innaloo. The results of the operation were 36 drivers charged with alcohol-related offences, as well as a number of others charged with other criminal and traffic-related offences.

## ROAD SAFETY ALLIANCE

The South West Industry Road Safety Alliance was formed in November 2008 and has continued delivering a coordinated and proactive approach towards improving road safety and reducing road trauma on our road network. The Alliance is the first joint private / government strategic approach to road safety of this size and scope, with representation from major corporate organisations and State and local government.

The Alliance is guided by the safe systems model for road safety and the Government's Towards Zero Road Safety Strategy, the Office of Road Safety Regional Planning Guide and the WA Police Traffic Policing Strategy. The Alliance has won many Road Safety awards and the concept from the South West is being transferred to the Pilbara and other regional areas within the State. The Alliance has been credited with:

- › assisting with reducing death and serious injury
- › improving driver behaviour
- › raising awareness and creating a sense of community ownership for road safety.

There is also a view that the Alliance has incorporated occupational safety and health considerations with improving road-user safety as many of the partner group employees use the road network whilst travelling to and from their places of employment.

## ENHANCED SPEED ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM

Research has shown that lower speeds mean fewer crashes, deaths and critical injuries on WA roads and the community is in favour of the policing and enforcement of existing speed limits. Against this backdrop and in line with the Government's Towards Zero Road Safety Strategy, the Enhanced Speed Enforcement Program was implemented in July 2009.

## OUTCOME 3: LAWFUL ROAD-USER BEHAVIOUR

In the year, phase one of the program was delivered introducing new camera technology to replace existing units on a one-for-one basis and upgrading the Image and Information Processing System to digital capabilities. The roll-out of the new camera technology began in April 2010 and included:

- ▶ Introduction of laser-based speed detection devices – unlike Multanovas, these new cameras are capable of covering up to four lanes of traffic simultaneously
- ▶ Digital hand-held laser camera – highly accurate, these cameras can take video footage as well as still images of a vehicle
- ▶ Combined red-light/speed cameras – at controlled intersections.

The digitisation of the speed and red-light cameras will remove the reliance on wet film technology, give increased accuracy, greater clarity of images (and therefore improved driver/vehicle identification) and reduce infringement processing times.

Phase two of the program is due to be delivered by July 2011, and will include the remaining roll-out of the new digital camera fleet and investigating fixed site and point-to-point camera operations.

### HOON LEGISLATION

In July 2009, legislation proclaimed expanded the definition of an impounding offence (driver's licence) to include other types of unauthorised driving such as driving after a court imposed licence disqualification.

Since enactment of the *Road Traffic Amendment Act 2008* the number of vehicles impounded has continued to increase, with 10,785 impounds in 2009-10 financial year. The number of roadside impoundments for driver's licence offences and hoon driving was 10,769, with only 16 court ordered impoundments.

The Hoon Hotline continues to provide vital information to police, with approximately 1,000 reports a month. This information is analysed and distributed to district traffic offices in the form of a weekly bulletin. Information provided by the public is an important intelligence source for WA Police to identify recidivist offenders and hoon hot-spots and deploy resources accordingly.

In addition to reports made to the Hoon Hotline, video evidence taken by mobile phones, CCTV and clips posted on YouTube have assisted police in charging offenders. Since the inception of the hotline, over 300 people have been charged with in excess of 800 traffic-related offences.

### ONLINE CRASH REPORTING

Expected benefits have been realised through the introduction of the Online Crash Reporting Facility (OCRF). It has yielded great efficiencies for WA Police with an 80 per cent reduction in workload from data entry through to investigation. The online system went live in March 2009 for all personal injury crashes. It allows motorists to report minor accidents without the need to attend a police station, providing greater convenience for the public as well as resource savings for WA Police.

This reduction in administrative tasks has released officers back to the frontline as well as clearing a backlog of metropolitan crash investigations. The success of this project has seen many other Australian police jurisdictions express interest in our traffic crash management system.

# OUTCOME 4: A SAFER AND MORE SECURE COMMUNITY

## INTEGRATED CRIME PREVENTION

Responsibility for the achievement of this outcome rests with the Office of Crime Prevention. In October 2009, following an internal review, the functionality, staff and resources of the Office of Crime Prevention (OCP) were integrated into the WA Police. The main objective of this integration was to achieve a more intelligence-driven and integrated approach to crime prevention activities across WA Police, government and community.

## CRIME PREVENTION STRATEGIC PLANNING

The Western Australian Community Crime Prevention Plan continues to be developed and is expected to be finalised for 2010-11. This will provide an opportunity for WA Police and State Government agencies to develop initiatives that complement existing State Government commitments to crime prevention.

## BURGLAR BEWARE

Burglar Beware is underpinned by the assumption that crime prevention and reduction should not be solely the responsibility of police. All levels of government and the community have a stake in the safety and well-being of Western Australian citizens.

Burglar Beware has evolved over time into a broad suite of initiatives to target a wide range of crimes, not just burglary reduction. Feedback from stakeholders suggests that both strategic and operational approaches to crime prevention are required in order to meet the diverse needs of the community.

In 2009-10, the focus was on embedding the program into the East Metropolitan, South Metropolitan and South East Metropolitan Districts, while providing support to other districts to incorporate suitable elements of the program. Regionally, Geraldton, Port Hedland, South Hedland and Carnarvon continued to be targeted.

Key achievements include:

- › broadening the program across the State, therefore ensuring that Burglar Beware has a presence and dedicated project coordinator in all 14 police districts
- › the commencement of Midnight Basketball tournaments in Armadale and the successful completion of the first of four scheduled tournaments to be run over the next two years

- › the continued success of the Midnight Basketball program in Midland. This program, targets high-risk and offending youth. Due to its success, the program of tournaments has been extended for another year, enabling another two tournaments to be conducted
- › the roll-out of the GPS theft reduction program in the East Metropolitan District
- › production of the Burglar Beware and Designing Out Crime DVD, and distribution of this resource to all local governments, police stations, crime prevention units, libraries, universities and state government agencies across the State
- › armed Robbery Prevention Training provided to 40 organisations resulting in over 1,600 people being trained.

## BLUE IRIS-CCTV STRATEGY

The Blue Iris-CCTV Strategy continues to expand since its launch in April 2009. Key achievements of this strategy include:

- › 17 agencies, 95 sites and 1223 cameras registered with Blue Iris
- › mobile wireless CCTV systems loaned to 18 local councils in metropolitan and regional areas, as well as to the Department for Education and Training
- › three Australian-first publications produced:
  - › migration from Analogue to Digital (IP) CCTV Systems
  - › Western Australia CCTV Guidelines
  - › CCTV Technical Advice
- › a Community Safety Fund grant established to provide up to \$25,000 for safety programs including the purchase of CCTV.

## EYES ON THE STREET

Eyes on the Street has been a crime prevention initiative since 2004, focusing on gathering quality intelligence. It demonstrates the role that partner organisations can play in preventing crime in the community by providing a formal mechanism to report possible criminal activity and suspicious behaviour to police.

In 2009-10, approximately 20 new agencies became involved, bringing existing partnerships to a total of 195 agencies. More than 6,000 individuals have now been trained with Eyes on the Street, including 1,984 trained

## OUTCOME 4: A SAFER AND MORE SECURE COMMUNITY

during the 2009–10 financial year. From all reports received this year, 674 were developed into information reports for further attention.

Eyes on the Street is now operating across the State, with all 14 police districts and 42 local governments participating.

### CRIME PREVENTION GRANTS

The Community Safety and Crime Prevention Partnership Fund commenced in October 2003 and continues to be a major funding source for the delivery of crime prevention programs in the State. This year over \$2.873m was provided to implement local projects. Funding was allocated to priority areas including:

- › Community partnerships (\$155,000);
- › Local government partnerships (\$515,000)
- › Indigenous partnerships (\$256,000)
- › CCTV (\$424,000)
- › Graffiti (\$482,000)
- › Community safety (\$465,000)
- › Leavers (\$135,000)
- › Crime Prevention in Schools projects (\$275,000).

### GRAFFITI VANDALISM REDUCTION STRATEGY

The Graffiti Taskforce is currently finalising the State's Tough on Graffiti Strategy which is to be launched at the end of 2010. The Strategy, while continuing to support prevention and diversionary programs, will have a renewed focus on enforcement and the management of offenders. Key achievements in 2009-10 include:

- › the Juvenile Clean-up Referral Pilot was launched in February 2010. With the success achieved so far, the pilot has been extended for a further six months, and roll-out of the full program is planned for January 2011
- › the Hot-spot Intervention Project was piloted and resulted in a measurable and significant reduction in graffiti vandalism at a specific graffiti hotspot. This is now an ongoing project which targets specific hotspots that are located in highly visible areas
- › the Graffiti Team travelled to 10 regional hot-spot locations which were identified as having significant graffiti issues, to deliver an educational workshop to local councils, offering graffiti prevention and management advice
- › development of a Graffiti Management Toolkit which has been distributed to all local councils and WA Police Crime Prevention Officers. The toolkit provides advice on how to reduce and manage graffiti vandalism
- › the Goodbye Graffiti website was upgraded, resulting in a comprehensive community resource with information on prevention, management and removal of graffiti. The

website also hosts the Goodbye Graffiti Teaching resources that have been downloaded by more than 300 organisations, including some from interstate and overseas

- › grants totalling \$482,000 were distributed to 33 local councils and non-profit organisations, to implement local graffiti-reduction activities
- › new legislation has been implemented that restricts the sale of graffiti implements to any persons under 18 years, and doubles existing penalties for graffiti offenders to 24 months, and \$24,000 in fines.

To encourage local councils and volunteer groups to remove graffiti safely, a subsidy is offered to attend specialist graffiti removal training. Additionally, the Graffiti Rewards Program encourages members of the public to report information on graffiti offenders, with an incentive of up to \$1000 in rewards if the information provided leads to the arrest or apprehension of an offender.

### LEAVERS STRATEGY

The acceptance of the Leavers Strategy among young people is steadily increasing, with an estimated 8,000 choosing to celebrate in the Leavers-only entertainment zones at Dunsborough and Rottnest in 2009. This shows an audience capture of an estimated 90 per cent of Leavers who choose to celebrate in both these sites. Achievements of the strategy include:

- › between 2004 and 2009 the number of arrests in the Dunsborough area has decreased by 90 per cent. There were 17 arrests in Dunsborough in 2009
- › clean-up costs and repairs to Dunsborough and surrounding areas has declined by 74 per cent since the strategy was introduced in 2005
- › a community social impact survey conducted found that when asked how community members had been impacted by Leavers celebrations in 2009, 50 per cent responded that there was no impact
- › WA Police and volunteer participation has continued to grow.

# OUR PEOPLE

## OUR PEOPLE STRATEGY

The main platform for the development and implementation of initiatives relating to WA Police personnel is the Our People Strategy 2009-2013. Originally a three-year strategy, it was extended by one year in 2010 to align with the WA Police Strategic Plan 2010-2013.

The Strategy was developed to ensure a workforce capacity and capability to meet future policing needs and community expectations, and sets out seven priority areas:

- › 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

Under the Strategy, a number of projects across the seven priority areas were successfully delivered during 2009-10.

### ATTRACTING AND KEEPING THE RIGHT PEOPLE

- › Developed a standardised induction process providing new employees with information about corporate expectations, and their role in meeting agency performance requirements.

### PROMOTING ORGANISATIONAL HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

- › Revised the flexible working arrangements processes based on the principles of universal access for all employees, and standard processes for balancing employee requests with business requirements
- › Integrated the Employee Assistance Program into day-to-day business
- › Continued the implementation of the Fit for Life Gym Strategy
- › Implemented the Post-Separation Medical Benefits Scheme (PSMB)
- › Rolled out the Regional Officer-in-Charge Support System for country locations.

### DRIVING DIVERSITY

- › Launched the WA Police Women in Leadership Strategy 2010-2013 to support the continued development of women through the four priorities areas of Expand, Empower, Experience and Enrich.
- › Developed an understanding of the drivers and barriers to secondment/mobility programs for women through

working with other agencies and WA Police senior managers. As a result a number of mobility programs will be implemented in 2010-11.

### BUILDING LEARNING AND LEADERSHIP

- › Reviewed and relaunched the WA Police Mentoring Program with a targeted senior cohort focusing on leadership development
- › Launched the WA Police Capability Framework (with links to promotion and performance management processes) to support individual development of technical, management and leadership capabilities.

### ALIGNING OUR PEOPLE AND OUR BUSINESS

- › Launched the revised performance management system, 4me2achieve, to align with the Capabilities Framework and other corporate processes.

### BRINGING OUR PEOPLE TOGETHER

- › Developed and introduced the new Police Auxiliary Officer role to achieve greater workforce integration and release police officers for frontline duties. Police Auxiliary Officers will provide essential support to police officers in a number of work functions, such as custodial, property and administrative policing tasks.

In April 2010, a total of 40 Police Auxiliary Officers were recruited with 37 deployed in custody / support roles and three deployed to offender review. In 2010-11 a further 40 Police Auxiliary Officers will be recruited with 70 more Police Auxiliary Officers to be recruited by 2013-14.

### LIVING OUR VALUES

- › Conducted Ethical and Accountable Decision Making training for police officers.

### FREEING UP FRONTLINE RESOURCES

During 2009-10 two initiatives were endorsed in an effort to enable police officers to concentrate more fully towards their core frontline duties.

- › Transport of Juveniles in Custody or Detention in Regional WA

In November 2010, the Department of Corrective Services will take back responsibility for the transport of juveniles remanded in custody or sentenced to a period of detention. The WA Police and the Department of Corrective Services agreed to several police stations throughout the state being utilised as collection sites. WA Police will transport a juvenile to a site for collection by the Department of Corrective Services within a 2- to 24-hour period, depending on the distance from Perth.

### ► Outsourcing of Firearm Licence Applications

As of late 2009, all firearm licence applications are only accepted at Australia Post outlets. Australia Post will verify the applicants' identities and forward on the applications to the WA Police to decide whether the application is granted.

## PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS

WA Police continues to evaluate, review, update and implement improved practices to reduce the potential of corruption or misconduct.

### MANAGERIAL INTERVENTION MODEL (MIM)

The MIM is operating successfully as a non-punitive management tool providing for the correction of unprofessional behaviour. It links closely to the WA Police Code of Conduct, re-enforcing to employees, agency and community expectations. Its broad scope enables a wide range of situations and behaviours to be suitably managed at the local and corporate level.

Intervention options available to managers range from the delivery of verbal guidance for minor issues, through to behavioural modification actions as documented and managed through Managerial Action Plans and Managerial Notices.

After a full year in practical operation the MIM was reviewed and updated in April 2010. This review included feedback from a range of district and divisional managers, internal investigators, subject officers and assessment staff within Police Complaint Administration Centre (PCAC).

### PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (PSIMS)

The WA Police PSIMS, known as IAPro is monitored in order to detect and intervene at an early stage for at-risk officers, both in terms of individual behaviours and business unit cultural trends. Once an officer or unit reaches a pre-determined threshold a Risk Assessment or Early Intervention Notice is completed and forwarded to the relevant District or Divisional Superintendent. The District and Divisional Superintendents along with their management teams are responsible for implementing strategies with the aim of improving officer behaviour and reducing the number, seriousness and frequency of external complaints and inappropriate behavioural issues.

Through its IAPro capabilities, WA Police continues to provide the WA Police Corporate Executive Team with accurate reports regarding complaints against police and other corporate reports, including use-of-force trends.

IAPro has the capability of electronically communicating with police districts through a component called Blue Team. This web-based portal is the gateway for two-way communication to receive and disseminate information.

### PERSONNEL SECURITY VETTING UNIT (PSVU)

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 level clearance. The process identifies security concerns, personal vulnerabilities, associations, financial risks and other risk factors. In an endeavour to raise security awareness and responsibilities, ongoing security training sessions are provided to personnel in key areas.

### INTEGRITY TESTING

It is the policy of the WA Police to conduct targeted integrity testing of sworn officers and workgroups reasonably suspected of corrupt, criminal or improper conduct. Integrity testing enhances the corruption resistance of the agency and helps identify risks and mitigate perceived risks. The tests are designed to assess the veracity of the conduct alleged by an officer or officers and the results are capable of objectively rebutting allegations.

The agency has actively maintained and enhanced communication in the National Integrity Testing Practitioners Group. This group, which is affiliated with the Australia New Zealand Policing Advisory Agency, includes all state jurisdictions, oversight bodies and federal agencies that have integrity testing capabilities. The involvement in the group has facilitated information exchange, resource sharing and covert methodology review.

### INTERNAL INVESTIGATIONS TRAINING

Personal guidance and support is provided to investigators and governance officers, reinforcing the expectations of quality investigations through the delivery of training sessions direct to districts, academy in-service and police promotional courses. Presentations are provided by experienced assessors using reference material drawn from actual investigations. The result has been a noticeable improvement in the standard of completed investigations and a consequent acknowledgment of this from police oversight bodies.

### CORRUPTION PREVENTION AND EDUCATION

Presentations have been made to recruits at the Academy and police officers and police staff attending development courses.

A broader education program directed at district office and Officer-in-Charge levels is conducted within the Metropolitan Region. When the opportunity presents, this will be extended to Regional WA.

# STATISTICAL SUMMARY

## RESOURCE PROFILE

(AS AT 30 JUNE 2010)

	Personnel <sup>(a)</sup>		Expenditure <sup>(b)(c)(d)</sup>		
	Police Officers	Police Staff	Operating <sup>(e)</sup> \$'000	Capital <sup>(f)(g)(h)(i)</sup> \$'000	Total \$'000
Metropolitan Region	2,395	241	304,045	11,947	315,992
Regional Western Australia	1,337	147	243,047	30,769	273,816
Specialist Crime	461	78	69,154	3,478	72,632
Specialist Enforcement & Operations	572	392	123,091	10,802	133,893
Counter Terrorism & State Protection	154	11	20,940	2,780	23,720
Judicial Services	189	293	11,265	2,031	13,296
Professional Standards	57	30	13,942	519	14,461
State Intelligence Division	168	53	29,454	866	30,320
Other	37	21	0	0	0
<b>SUPPORT SERVICES</b>					
Administration	16	46	9,116	177	9,293
Media & Public Affairs	6	25	3,778	89	3,867
Asset Management	0	42	9,105	120	9,225
Financial Management	0	45	5,270	402	5,672
Human Resources	23	128	18,306	544	18,850
Professional Development	17	45	15,112	1,257	16,369
> Academy	128	46	21,488	498	21,986
> Recruits/Transitional Recruits	94	0	0	0	0
Corporate Programs & Development	30	177	61,713	7,625	69,338
Strategy & Performance	49	98	21,055	421	21,476
Wages staff	0	115	0	0	0
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>5,733</b>	<b>2,033</b>	<b>979,881</b>	<b>74,325</b>	<b>1,054,206</b>
Children's Crossing Guards employed by the WA Police <sup>(j)</sup>		570			



# STATISTICAL SUMMARY

## Notes:

- (a) Personnel figures are based on a headcount, which includes employees on leave without pay as at 30 June 2010 (not full-time equivalent (FTE) staff).
- (b) Expenditure figures are provided on an accrual basis.
- (c) Expenditure relating to wages staff is incorporated within the expenditure for the Regions.
- (d) Expenditure relating to the crossing guards is incorporated within the expenditure for Specialist Enforcement & 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 and communications technology projects has been apportioned across all portfolios according to total Police Officer and Police Staff FTE numbers, excluding recruits, wages and crossing guards.
- (h) Corporate capital expenditure has been apportioned across all portfolios according to total Police Officer and Police Staff FTE numbers, excluding recruits, wages and children's crossing guards.
- (i) Capital expenditure has been adjusted for items that have been expensed to and items capitalised from operating funding.
- (j) The number of Children's Crossing Guard positions to operate Type A children's crossings in Western Australia as at 30 June 2010.

## Sources:

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

## HUMAN RESOURCES INFORMATION

### AUTHORISED STRENGTH <sup>(a)</sup>

As at 30 June	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Senior Police <sup>(b)</sup>	11	11	11	11	10
Police Officers	5,066	5,193	5,300	5,425	5,460
Police Auxiliary Officers	-	-	-	-	41
Aboriginal Police Liaison Officers	106	69	52	23	18
Total Police Officers	5,183	5,273	5,363	5,459	5,529
Total Police Staff <sup>(c)</sup>	1,312	1,497	1,653	1,796	1,768
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>6,495</b>	<b>6,770</b>	<b>7,016</b>	<b>7,255</b>	<b>7,297</b>

### ADDITIONAL 350 POLICE OFFICERS AND 150 POLICE AUXILIARY OFFICERS (PAO) <sup>(a)(d)</sup>

This recruitment program is in addition to the normal recruiting process against attrition and commenced in July 2009.

Police Officers	30 June 2010	Police Auxiliary Officers	30 June 2010
Authorised Strength (FTE)	5,460	Authorised Strength (FTE)	41
Actual (FTE) including employees on leave without pay	5,530	Actual (FTE) including employees on leave without pay	35
Police Officer Government 350 Program	30	Police Auxiliary Officer Government 150 Program	40

# STATISTICAL SUMMARY

## HUMAN RESOURCES INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

### POLICE OFFICERS BY RANK <sup>(e)</sup>

As at 30 June	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Senior Police <sup>(b)</sup>	9	11	10	10	10
Commissioned Officers	173	175	189	185	181
Sergeants	1,081	1,115	1,211	1,283	1,316
Senior Constables	2,030	1,938	1,883	1,881	1,977
Constables	1,668	1,830	2,023	2,326	2,138
Recruits/Transitional Recruits in Training	254	202	298	69	55
Police Auxiliary Officers	-	-	-	-	-
Police Auxiliary Officers in Training	-	-	-	-	38
Aboriginal Police Liaison Officers	96	59	33	24	18
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>5,311</b>	<b>5,330</b>	<b>5,647</b>	<b>5,778</b>	<b>5,733</b>

### GENDER PROFILE OF POLICE OFFICERS <sup>(e)</sup>

As at 30 June	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>SENIOR POLICE <sup>(b)</sup></b>					
Male	8	10	9	9	10
Female	1	1	1	1	0
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>POLICE OFFICERS</b>					
Male	4,253	4,271	4,502	4,591	4,509
Female	953	989	1,102	1,153	1,158
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>5,206</b>	<b>5,260</b>	<b>5,604</b>	<b>5,744</b>	<b>5,667</b>
<b>POLICE AUXILIARY OFFICERS</b>					
Male	-	-	-	-	18
Female	-	-	-	-	20
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>ABORIGINAL POLICE LIAISON OFFICERS</b>					
Male	64	41	22	17	13
Female	32	18	11	7	5
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Total Males</b>	<b>4,325</b>	<b>4,322</b>	<b>4,533</b>	<b>4,617</b>	<b>4,550</b>
<b>Total Females</b>	<b>986</b>	<b>1,008</b>	<b>1,114</b>	<b>1,161</b>	<b>1,183</b>
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>5,311</b>	<b>5,330</b>	<b>5,647</b>	<b>5,778</b>	<b>5,733</b>

### SICK-LEAVE (POLICE OFFICERS) <sup>(a)</sup>

Financial Year	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total number of sick days involved	54,380	56,741	63,265	67,517	69,727
Average number of days sick leave across the agency per FTE <sup>(f)</sup>	10.7	11.0	11.7	12.2	12.5
<b>Estimated \$ cost in lost productivity</b>	<b>12,409,542</b>	<b>13,881,370</b>	<b>16,344,944</b>	<b>18,262,998</b>	<b>19,472,853</b>

## HUMAN RESOURCES INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

### PROFILE OF POLICE STAFF BY GENDER AND CLASSIFICATION <sup>(e)</sup>

Level	As at 30 June 2008			As at 30 June 2009			As at 30 June 2010		
	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	2	1	3	3	0	3
Level 9	4	0	4	2	0	2	2	0	2
Specified Calling 5	na	na	na	na	na	na	1	0	1
Level 8	15	8	23	19	9	28	19	9	28
Solicitor 4	1	3	4	2	3	5	2	2	4
Specified Calling 4	na	na	na	0	1	1	1	0	1
Level 7	45	24	69	44	21	65	50	21	71
Solicitor 3	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	2
Specified Calling 3	na	na	na	1	0	1	1	0	1
Level 6/7	na	na	na	na	na	na	0	1	1
Level 6	46	42	88	64	54	118	64	48	112
Specified Calling 2	na	na	na	0	4	4	0	4	4
Level 5	69	88	157	80	103	183	93	110	203
Level 4	83	86	169	95	106	201	95	106	201
Specified Calling 1	na	na	na	0	1	1	0	1	1
Level 3 (includes Band Officers)	93	85	178	111	114	225	107	120	227
Level 2/4	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0
Level 2	173	439	612	227	483	710	225	496	721
Level 1	121	277	398	111	280	391	72	221	293
Other	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	2
Cadets	40	26	66	41	28	69	21	18	39
Wages	21	83	104	21	90	111	24	91	115
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>1,164</b>	<b>1,879</b>	<b>824</b>	<b>1,299</b>	<b>2,123</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>1,249</b>	<b>2,033</b>
Children's Crossing Guards employed by the WA Police <sup>(g)</sup>			504			478			570

### SICK-LEAVE (POLICE STAFF) <sup>(a)(c)</sup>

Financial Year	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total number of sick days involved	15,512	18,301	22,688
Average number of days sick leave across the agency per FTE <sup>(f)</sup>	9.7	10.2	12.8
<b>Estimated \$ cost in lost productivity</b>	<b>2,719,517</b>	<b>3,794,001</b>	<b>4,713,761</b>

#### Notes:

- (a) Statistics based on full-time equivalent (FTE) staff.
- (b) Senior Police comprises the Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner and the Assistant Commissioners.
- (c) Police Staff includes Public Servants and Wages employees, but does not include Crossing Guards.
- (d) An additional 350 Police Officers and 150 Police Auxiliary Officers are to be recruited between July 2009 and June 2014. The table shows the recruitment of these resources that are in addition to the normal recruitment process against attrition. Police Auxiliary Officers are not fully sworn police officers but have undertaken a 12-week, role-specific training program at the WA Police Academy and graduate with special

police powers to allow them to undertake custodial, property and administrative responsibilities.

- (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 12-monthly FTE figures for each financial year.

- (g) The number of Children's Crossing Guard positions to operate Type A children's crossings in Western Australia as at 30 June.

na Not applicable

#### Source:

WA Police, Resource Management Information System (RMIS).

## CRIME INFORMATION

### NUMBER OF OFFENCES REPORTED AND CLEARED, AND CLEARANCE RATE <sup>(a)-(i)</sup>

Offences against the person	Financial year	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 <sup>(r)</sup>	2009-10
Homicide <sup>(j)</sup>	Reported	108	79	84	69	62
	Cleared	98	90	76	67	98
	Clearance rate (%)	90.7	113.9	90.5	97.1	158.1
Sexual assault <sup>(k)</sup>	Reported	3,214	3,816	3,903	3,760	3,120
	Cleared	2,983	3,306	3,450	3,673	3,155
	Clearance rate (%)	92.8	86.6	88.4	97.7	101.1
Assault <sup>(l)</sup>	Reported	22,236	22,873	22,708	22,872	22,346
	Cleared	18,109	18,576	18,945	19,567	19,508
	Clearance rate (%)	81.4	81.2	83.4	85.6	87.3
Threatening behaviour	Reported	4,844	5,065	4,988	5,580	5,197
	Cleared	4,020	4,258	4,349	5,058	4,763
	Clearance rate (%)	83.0	84.1	87.2	90.6	91.6
Deprivation of liberty	Reported	397	420	358	361	291
	Cleared	337	326	296	307	279
	Clearance rate (%)	84.9	77.6	82.7	85.0	95.9
Aggravated robbery	Reported	1,185	1,560	1,324	1,304	1,191
	Cleared	598	716	660	687	682
	Clearance rate (%)	50.5	45.9	49.8	52.7	57.3
Non-aggravated robbery	Reported	545	489	525	558	542
	Cleared	263	282	291	303	326
	Clearance rate (%)	48.3	57.7	55.4	54.3	60.1
<b>Total offences against the person</b>	<b>Reported</b>	<b>32,529</b>	<b>34,302</b>	<b>33,890</b>	<b>34,504</b>	<b>32,749</b>
	<b>Cleared</b>	<b>26,408</b>	<b>27,554</b>	<b>28,067</b>	<b>29,662</b>	<b>28,811</b>
	<b>Clearance rate (%)</b>	<b>81.2</b>	<b>80.3</b>	<b>82.8</b>	<b>86.0</b>	<b>88.0</b>

Offences against property	Financial year	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 <sup>(r)</sup>	2009-10
Burglary (dwelling)	Reported	26,895	25,745	26,426	24,790	21,990
	Cleared	4,535	4,655	5,036	4,775	4,755
	Clearance rate (%)	16.9	18.1	19.1	19.3	21.6
Burglary (non-dwelling)	Reported	13,004	12,666	13,056	11,575	8,399
	Cleared	2,424	2,646	2,711	2,505	2,161
	Clearance rate (%)	18.6	20.9	20.8	21.6	25.7
Steal motor vehicle <sup>(m)</sup>	Reported	7,317	7,633	8,009	7,504	6,559
	Cleared	2,214	2,380	2,684	2,505	2,205
	Clearance rate (%)	30.3	31.2	33.5	33.4	33.6
Theft	Reported	80,964	82,043	82,900	78,986	67,520
	Cleared	14,541	14,761	15,728	15,606	15,919
	Clearance rate (%)	18.0	18.0	19.0	19.8	23.6

# STATISTICAL SUMMARY

## CRIME INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

### NUMBER OF OFFENCES REPORTED AND CLEARED, AND CLEARANCE RATE <sup>(a)-(ii)</sup> (CONTINUED)

Offences against property	Financial year	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 <sup>(r)</sup>	2009-10
Arson	Reported	1,251	1,272	1,394	1,496	1,201
	Cleared	380	339	410	473	364
	Clearance rate (%)	30.4	26.7	29.4	31.6	30.3
Property damage	Reported	42,008	44,297	45,998	44,918	39,536
	Cleared	8,824	9,519	10,336	10,372	10,471
	Clearance rate (%)	21.0	21.5	22.5	23.1	26.5
<b>Total offences against property</b>	<b>Reported</b>	<b>171,439</b>	<b>173,656</b>	<b>177,783</b>	<b>169,269</b>	<b>145,205</b>
	<b>Cleared</b>	<b>32,918</b>	<b>34,300</b>	<b>36,905</b>	<b>36,236</b>	<b>35,875</b>
	<b>Clearance rate (%)</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>24.7</b>
<b>TOTAL SELECTED REPORTED OFFENCES</b>	<b>Reported</b>	<b>203,968</b>	<b>207,958</b>	<b>211,673</b>	<b>203,773</b>	<b>177,954</b>
	<b>Cleared</b>	<b>59,326</b>	<b>61,854</b>	<b>64,972</b>	<b>65,898</b>	<b>64,686</b>
	<b>Clearance rate (%)</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>36.3</b>

Detected offences <sup>(n)</sup>	Financial year	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 <sup>(r)</sup>	2009-10
Drugs (trafficking) <sup>(o)</sup>	Reported	2,700	2,716	2,462	2,896	2,917
	Cleared	2,530	2,551	2,289	2,661	2,748
	Clearance rate (%)	93.7	93.9	93.0	91.9	94.2
Drugs (possession) <sup>(p)</sup>	Reported	14,097	14,929	13,955	14,821	13,454
	Cleared	12,708	13,717	13,016	13,930	13,014
	Clearance rate (%)	90.1	91.9	93.3	94.0	96.7
Receiving/illegal use <sup>(q)</sup>	Reported	1,292	1,655	2,126	2,625	2,066
	Cleared	1,235	1,614	2,055	2,666	2,138
	Clearance rate (%)	95.6	97.5	96.7	101.6	103.5
<b>Total detected offences</b>	<b>Reported</b>	<b>18,089</b>	<b>19,300</b>	<b>18,543</b>	<b>20,342</b>	<b>18,437</b>
	<b>Cleared</b>	<b>16,473</b>	<b>17,882</b>	<b>17,360</b>	<b>19,257</b>	<b>17,900</b>
	<b>Clearance rate (%)</b>	<b>91.1</b>	<b>92.7</b>	<b>93.6</b>	<b>94.7</b>	<b>97.1</b>

Other offences <sup>(s)</sup>	Financial year	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 <sup>(r)</sup>	2009-10
Fraud <sup>(t)</sup>	Reported	9,979	9,240	9,564	11,155	8,944
	Cleared	7,846	7,423	7,313	8,547	8,722
	Clearance rate (%)	78.6	80.3	76.5	76.6	97.5
Graffiti	Reported	9,294	13,852	16,025	14,222	11,009
	Cleared	962	1,260	1,416	1,487	2,231
	Clearance rate (%)	10.4	9.1	8.8	10.5	20.3
Breach of restraint	Reported	5,671	6,772	6,123	6,221	6,793
	Cleared	5,199	6,263	5,830	6,061	6,652
	Clearance rate (%)	91.7	92.5	95.2	97.4	97.9

## CRIME INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

### 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 incident report in the 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' increased between 2003-04 and 2006-07 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 was largely attributable to improved recording capabilities of the FrontLine Incident Management System (IMS) in relation to domestic assaults and enhancements to family and domestic violence legislation and ongoing Government and police strategies to encourage the reporting of offences.
  - ▶ The increase in 'sexual assault' offences was attributed to increased quality of investigations, which has led 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 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 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 (clearance) 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 and manslaughter. Due to recording issues associated with 'driving causing death' offences, all 'driving causing death' offences are incorporated within the offence category of 'manslaughter' and therefore under the offence category of 'homicide'.
- (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. A 'motor vehicle' is defined as a self-propelled vehicle that runs on a land surface (not 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. This excludes large mining trucks, gophers, golf carts, miniature motor cycles, go carts and motorised bicycles/scooters, trailers, semi-trailers and caravans. Recording issues sometimes result in the recording of the theft of non-motor vehicles as motor vehicle theft offences.
- (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.

## CRIME INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

- (p) The unlawful possession or use of a prohibited drug or plant, or the unlawful possession of a smoking implement.
- (q) An 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 2008-09 is largely attributed to greater corporate financial restraint and/or heightened financial scrutiny and awareness as a consequence of the Global Financial Crisis.

### Source:

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

## ROAD SAFETY INFORMATION

### CRASHES AND CASUALTIES

Calendar year <sup>(a)</sup>	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 <sup>(p)</sup>
Number of crashes <sup>(b)</sup>	38,985 <sup>(r)</sup>	39,563	41,636	39,309 <sup>(r)</sup>	36,847
Number of fatal crashes <sup>(c)</sup>	151 <sup>(r)</sup>	182	214	187 <sup>(r)</sup>	179
Number of fatalities <sup>(d)</sup>	164 <sup>(r)</sup>	201	236	207 <sup>(r)</sup>	193
Number of casualties <sup>(e)</sup>	10,263	10,462	10,457	10,214 <sup>(r)</sup>	9,492
Casualties per 100,000 population	508.8	508.0	494.9	469.2 <sup>(r)</sup>	422.8
Casualties per 100,000 registered motor vehicles <sup>(f)</sup>	669.1	636.7	627.4	557.3 <sup>(r)</sup>	501.5
Estimated Resident Population as at 30 June	2,017,088	2,059,381	2,112,967	2,176,980 <sup>(r)</sup>	2,245,057
Registered motor vehicles as at 30 June <sup>(f)</sup>	1,533,782	1,643,187	1,666,820	1,832,748	1,892,781

### NUMBER OF ROAD FATALITIES BY ROAD-USER

Calendar year <sup>(a)</sup>	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 <sup>(p)</sup>
Motor vehicle driver	86	94	111	100 <sup>(r)</sup>	90
Motor vehicle passenger	38 <sup>(r)</sup>	50	64	46	42
Motorcyclist (incl. pillion passengers)	20	31	35	37	34
Bicyclists, pedestrians and other <sup>(g)</sup>	20	26	26	24	27
<b>Totals</b>	<b>164<sup>(r)</sup></b>	<b>201</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>207<sup>(r)</sup></b>	<b>193</b>

### DRINK-DRIVING AND SPEEDING BEHAVIOUR AND ENFORCEMENT

Financial year	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
<b>DRINK-DRIVING</b>					
Number of preliminary breath tests <sup>(h)</sup>	978,724	930,947	970,398	759,886 <sup>(r)</sup>	753,461
Number of drivers who were found to exceed the lawful alcohol limit	15,124	15,070	19,288	21,856 <sup>(r)</sup>	19,339
Percentage of drivers tested who were found to exceed the lawful alcohol limit (%)	1.5	1.6	2.0	2.9	2.6
<b>SPEEDING (SPEED CAMERAS ONLY)</b>					
Number of vehicles monitored for speeding by speed cameras	16,899,491	12,713,986	11,525,471	11,232,047 <sup>(r)</sup>	11,272,784
Number of vehicles monitored that were found to exceed the lawful speed limit <sup>(i)</sup>	3,306,521	2,166,697	1,858,217	1,806,624 <sup>(r)</sup>	1,867,561
Percentage of vehicles monitored that were found to exceed the lawful speed limit <sup>(i)</sup> (%)	19.6	17.0	16.1	16.1	16.6



## ROAD SAFETY (CONTINUED)

### 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) and Infringement Imaging Processing System (IIPS).  
Main Roads Western Australia, crash and casualty data.  
Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Australian Demographic Statistics, December Quarter 2009* (ABS Cat. No. 3101.0).  
Department of Transport, 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 <sup>(a)(b)</sup>

	2008-09	2009-10
Traffic patrol hours	10,755	15,683
Number of vehicles stopped	54,072	72,284
Non-camera speed contacts – briefs, infringements and cautions (BIC)	23,172	21,328
Drivers tested for drink-driving	34,074	52,419
Drivers charged for drink-driving offences	358	599
Seatbelt contacts (BIC)	874	764
Other traffic contacts (BIC)	13,142	11,706
Vehicle Compliance Notices	829	918

### 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.

# STATISTICAL SUMMARY

## PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS INFORMATION POLICE COMPLAINTS ADMINISTRATION CENTRE (PCAC)

### INQUIRIES

		2005-06 <sup>(r)</sup>	2006-07 <sup>(r)</sup>	2007-08 <sup>(r)</sup>	2008-09 <sup>(r)</sup>	2009-10
<b>PUBLIC COMPLAINTS</b>						
Serious Misconduct	Assault	50	57	38	44	46
	Conduct <sup>(a)</sup>	4	3	0	0	0
	Corruption <sup>(b)</sup>	11	12	7	10	9
	Domestic Violence	10	8	7	12	4
	Drugs	6	1	1	0	0
	Equal Opportunity	0	1	0	0	0
	Information Security <sup>(c)</sup>	29	23	18	34	20
	Professionalism <sup>(d)</sup>	1	0	0	0	0
	Stealing	7	6	7	8	11
	<b>Total</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>90</b>
Reviewable Police Action <sup>(e)</sup>	Accountability	0	0	0	0	0
	Assault	1	0	0	0	0
	Computers <sup>(f)</sup>	0	0	0	0	3
	Conduct <sup>(a)</sup>	44	27	44	75	65
	Draw <sup>(g)</sup>	0	1	1	0	1
	Missing	0	0	0	0	1
	Neglect	32	29	38	48	67
	Professionalism <sup>(d)(h)</sup>	453	574	346	426	501
	Stealing	0	1	0	0	0
	Use of Force	72	103	82	129	143
<b>Total</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>781</b>	
Information Files <sup>(i)</sup>	Assault	2	0	0	0	0
	Conduct <sup>(a)(h)</sup>	1	18	70	95	18
	Corruption <sup>(b)</sup>	0	2	5	6	2
	Criminal	0	1	3	2	0
	Information (miscellaneous)	0	0	2	13	77
	Information Security <sup>(c)</sup>	2	0	0	0	0
	Manner	0	0	0	62	24
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0
	Neglect	1	0	0	0	0
	Procedure <sup>(j)(h)</sup>	0	58	148	274	84
	Professionalism	117	0	1	60	60
	Service Delivery <sup>(k)(h)</sup>	0	45	80	56	25
	Stealing	1	0	0	0	0
	Traffic	0	22	31	42	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>302</b>	
Non-Reportable <sup>(l)</sup>	Computers <sup>(f)</sup>	1	0	0	0	0
	Neglect	0	1	0	0	0
	Equipment Loss	0	0	0	0	1
	Professionalism <sup>(d)</sup>	10	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	
<b>TOTAL PUBLIC COMPLAINTS</b>		<b>855</b>	<b>993</b>	<b>929</b>	<b>1,396</b>	<b>1,174</b>

# STATISTICAL SUMMARY

## INQUIRIES (CONTINUED)

		2005-06 <sup>(r)</sup>	2006-07 <sup>(r)</sup>	2007-08 <sup>(r)</sup>	2008-09 <sup>(r)</sup>	2009-10	
<b>COMMISSIONER OF POLICE <sup>(m)</sup></b>							
Serious Misconduct	Assault	3	3	7	1	3	
	Conduct <sup>(a)</sup>	3	3	0	0	0	
	Corruption <sup>(b)</sup>	20	16	9	12	20	
	Domestic Violence	7	1	10	1	5	
	Drugs	6	2	2	0	1	
	Equal Opportunity	0	2	4	2	1	
	Information Security <sup>(c)</sup>	21	27	15	27	19	
	Stealing	10	4	4	7	7	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>56</b>	
Reviewable Police Action <sup>(e)</sup>	Accountability	0	0	0	0	1	
	Computers <sup>(f)(n)</sup>	4	5	39	9	6	
	Conduct <sup>(a)</sup>	34	35	30	65	55	
	Equipment	2	0	0	0	0	
	Escape Custody <sup>(o)</sup>	1	4	4	6	11	
	Missing	0	0	0	0	6	
	Neglect	13	15	15	27	24	
	Professionalism <sup>(d)</sup>	8	3	0	4	10	
	Storage	0	0	0	0	0	
	Use of Force	0	5	2	3	2	
<b>Total</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>115</b>		
Non-Reportable <sup>(l)</sup>	Computer Misuse <sup>(p)</sup>	7	0	1	0	0	
	Drive <sup>(q)</sup>	5	0	0	1	0	
	Equipment Loss	27	4	3	4	8	
	Neglect	1	0	0	0	0	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	
<b>TOTAL COMMISSIONER OF POLICE</b>		<b>172</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>179</b>	
<b>OTHER <sup>(s)</sup></b>							
Reviewable Police Action	Business Area Management Review (BAMR)						
	Accountability	0	1	0	0	0	
	Missing <sup>(t)</sup>	6	7	1	0	2	
	Firearms	Discharge <sup>(u)</sup>	5	2	1	2	0
		Draw <sup>(g)</sup>	4	5	2	0	1
	Loss	0	2	0	1	0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>		
Non-Reportable <sup>(j)</sup>	Crashes <sup>(v)</sup>	Police	40	19	8	11	14
		Urgent Duty Driving	27	8	5	4	2
	Deaths and Injuries <sup>(w)</sup>	Deaths	9	0	0	2	0
		Injuries	75	83	77	130	85
	<b>Total</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>101</b>	
	<b>TOTAL OTHER</b>		<b>166</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>104</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>1,193</b>	<b>1,249</b>	<b>1,169</b>	<b>1,715</b>	<b>1,457</b>	

## PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS INFORMATION POLICE COMPLAINTS ADMINISTRATION CENTRE (PCAC) (CONTINUED)

### LOCAL COMPLAINT RESOLUTION (LCR) MATTERS

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 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.**

Local Complaint Resolution (LCR) Matters	2005-06 <sup>(r)</sup>	2006-07 <sup>(r)</sup>	2007-08 <sup>(r)</sup>	2008-09 <sup>(r)</sup>	2009-10
<b>PUBLIC COMPLAINTS</b>					
Professionalism <sup>(d)</sup>	464	574	346	426	501
Additional Categories resolved by LCR	61	62	95	114	70
<b>Total</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>571</b>
<b>COMMISSIONER OF POLICE<sup>(m)</sup></b>					
Professionalism <sup>(d)</sup>	8	3	0	4	10
Additional Categories resolved by LCR	2	6	1	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>TOTAL LCRs</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>581</b>

#### Notes:

- (a) ‘Conduct’ includes subcategories of Damage, Drive, Secondary Employment, Serious, Sponsorship/Donation and Unbecoming – where the conduct of the subject officer is questionable.
- (b) ‘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.
- (c) ‘Information Security’ incorporates allegations of Unlawful access (censorship), Divulge information (disclose) and Unauthorised Access (without authorisation).
- (d) ‘Professionalism’ includes subcategories of Minor Damage, Manner, Procedure, etc where the behaviour of the subject officer is of a minor nature and are dealt with through the Local Complaint Resolution (LCR) process.
- (e) Includes PCAC Investigation files. PCAC Investigation files are for those matters that are able to be resolved via telephone or email contact with the complainant. Issues that can be resolved via this method are ones that do not require to be addressed through the Local Complaint

Resolution or formal investigation process. For example for those matters where a direct explanation can be provided that satisfies the complainants concerns; where there is a lack of understanding or knowledge of legislation, police policy/procedure; the matter is very minor in nature or no misconduct or reviewable police action has been identified. Complaints dealt with by this method have been recorded separately since January 2010 (previously recorded within the Information Files category) and are examined by experienced complaint assessment officers at PCAC – these officers are independent of any area where the issues of complaint relate to. If deemed suitable for immediate resolution, this is achieved via the Complaint Assessor with input from the relevant district/division and/or the subject officer as the case maybe with the complainant advised of the result. If deemed not suitable for immediate resolution, the file becomes an external complaint file and is allocated to the relevant district/division for action.

- (f) ‘Computers’ refers to the misuse of computers or electronic systems other than serious criminal actions or minor policy breach.
- (g) ‘Draw’ includes un-holstering of firearm in circumstances that are likely to cause public alarm, unnecessary fear, or intimidation.
- (h) With the introduction of PCAC Investigations which are now recorded against the Reviewable Police Action category (previously recorded against the Information Files category) figures for Reviewable Police Action have increased while figures for Information Files have decreased accordingly.

- (i) Information Files (recorded in the 2008-09 Annual Report on similar lines as the newly introduced PCAC Investigation files – see note (e)) are now purely used for those matters where no in depth investigation or examination is required. For example, complaints received for speeding infringements (not about the behaviour, conduct or manner of the officer who issued the notice) are forwarded to Infringement Management Operations for adjudication and direct response to the complainant. Where information received does not relate to any inappropriate behaviour or conduct on the part of an employee, these matters are recorded for information and may be forwarded to the relevant area for direct response to the complainant. Information Files will change category to a PCAC Investigation file or an external complaint file and will be allocated to the relevant district/division for action should further information be received.
- (j) 'Procedure' matters relate to issues concerning policy/procedures, matters of law, Standard Operating Procedures etc; with these previously being reported as Professionalism.
- (k) 'Service Delivery' matters are those that simply relate to time taken for police to respond or the placement of a Booze Bus, Multanova camera etc. PCAC are recording this data more efficiently.
- (l) Not required to be reported to the Corruption and Crime Commission.
- (m) Inquiries initiated from internally sourced information.
- (n) Substantial increase in the 2007-08 reporting period relates to a number of files involving the emailing of inappropriate images.
- (o) '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.
- (p) 'Computer Misuse' refers to the inappropriate use of a computer to access or transmit non-work-related material.
- (q) 'Drive' includes breaches of policy and minor traffic infringements.
- (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) All 'Other' inquiries listed in the Inquiries table are incorporated into the 'Commissioner of Police' category of this table.
- (t) Items not found during BAMR or other audit process can include seized property and drugs, found property, accoutrements and other Government property.
- (u) 'Discharge' can include either intentional or unintentional discharge of firearm with or without injury reported to PCAC.
- (v) Crash statistics are now only recorded if an investigation results in managerial action being taken against a subject officer.
- (w) '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.

**Source:**

WA Police, Professional Standards Portfolio Information System (IAPro).

## PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS INFORMATION POLICE COMPLAINTS ADMINISTRATION CENTRE (PCAC) (CONTINUED)

### OUTCOME OF ALLEGATIONS <sup>(a)(b)</sup>

	2005-06 <sup>(r)</sup>	2006-07 <sup>(r)</sup>	2007-08 <sup>(r)</sup>	2008-09 <sup>(r)</sup>	2009-10
<b>PUBLIC COMPLAINTS</b>					
Conciliated	0	1	0	0	0
Not conciliated	2	0	4	1	0
Sustained <sup>(c)</sup>	276	267	208	273	209
Not sustained <sup>(d)</sup>	1,644	1,480	1,283	1,324	1,168
Unfounded <sup>(e)</sup>	61	101	120	240	224
Withdrawn	18	33	45	20	18
No action required	0	6	4	7	4
Complainant unavailable	3	0	0	0	1
Exonerated <sup>(f)</sup>	27	39	127	261	226
Resolved at PCAC <sup>(b)</sup>	0	90	326	451	366
Not finalised <sup>(g)</sup>	0	0	0	3	317
<b>Total Public Complaints</b>	<b>2,031</b>	<b>2,017</b>	<b>2,117</b>	<b>2,580</b>	<b>2,533</b>
<b>COMMISSIONER OF POLICE <sup>(h)</sup></b>					
Sustained <sup>(c)</sup>	334	261	342	336	207
Not sustained <sup>(d)</sup>	148	122	113	101	60
Unfounded <sup>(e)</sup>	6	15	12	24	14
Withdrawn	3	1	0	0	0
No action required	0	2	3	1	2
Exonerated <sup>(f)</sup>	10	28	13	21	5
Not finalised <sup>(g)</sup>	0	0	0	3	89
<b>Total Commissioner of Police</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>377</b>
<b>TOTAL OUTCOME OF ALLEGATIONS</b>	<b>2,532</b>	<b>2,446</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>3,066</b>	<b>2,910</b>

#### Notes:

- (a) 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.
- (b) Allegations and Outcomes are now recorded against Information Files resolved at PCAC (recording commenced March 2007).
- (c) Sustained – the investigation disclosed sufficient evidence to clearly prove the allegation made in the complaint.
- (d) Not Sustained – the investigation failed to disclose sufficient evidence to clearly prove or disprove the allegations made in the complaint.
- (e) Unfounded – the investigation indicates that the act or acts complained of did not occur, or failed to involve police personnel.

(f) Exonerated – the act complained of did occur, but was justified, lawful and proper.

(g) Allegations that remain not finalised as at the date of reporting.

(h) Inquiries initiated from internally sourced information.

(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.

#### Source:

WA Police, Professional Standards Portfolio Information System (IAPro).

# STATISTICAL SUMMARY

## PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS INFORMATION INTERNAL AFFAIRS UNIT (IAU)

### INQUIRIES

		2006-07 <sup>(r)</sup>	2007-08 <sup>(r)</sup>	2008-09 <sup>(r)</sup>	2009-10
<b>INFORMATION REPORTS <sup>(a)</sup></b>					
Serious Misconduct	Assault	5	2	8	1
	Conduct <sup>(b)</sup>	12	2	0	0
	Corruption <sup>(c)</sup>	84	48	15	12
	Domestic Violence	0	1	2	0
	Drugs	11	22	22	2
	Equal Opportunity	1	0	0	0
	Information Security <sup>(d)</sup>	11	28	6	18
	Stealing	8	6	1	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>35</b>
Reviewable Police Action	Accountability	0	0	0	1
	Computers <sup>(e)</sup>	4	6	2	5
	Conduct <sup>(b)</sup>	3	15	12	13
	Equipment	1	0	0	0
	Escape Custody	0	0	1	0
	Firearm – Draw	0	0	1	0
	Firearm – Loss	0	0	1	0
	Neglect	4	3	2	0
	Professionalism <sup>(f)</sup>	8	3	0	1
	Use of Force	2	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>
Information Only <sup>(g)</sup>	Accountability	0	0	0	2
	Assault	0	0	4	2
	Computer Misuse <sup>(i)</sup>	0	0	2	0
	Computers <sup>(e)</sup>	2	0	0	1
	Conduct <sup>(b)</sup>	9	11	11	7
	Corruption <sup>(c)</sup>	6	10	25	16
	Domestic Violence	1	4	0	1
	Drive	0	0	1	0
	Drugs	6	8	11	10
	Equal Opportunity	0	0	1	0
	Equipment	0	1	1	0
	Information Only	57	33	8	6
	Information Security <sup>(d)</sup>	2	4	3	12
	Misconduct	2	0	0	0
	Neglect	0	1	1	1
	Performance Management	0	2	0	0
	Professionalism <sup>(f)</sup>	1	5	1	1
	Stealing	2	0	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>60</b>	
Non-Reportable <sup>(h)</sup>	Computers <sup>(e)</sup>	13	0	0	0
	Computer Misuse <sup>(i)</sup>	0	5	3	0
	Drive <sup>(j)</sup>	0	10	2	0
	Equipment	0	0	1	2
	Performance Management	0	1	0	0
	Police Crash	0	1	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	
<b>TOTAL INFORMATION REPORTS</b>		<b>255</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>118</b>

# STATISTICAL SUMMARY

## PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS INFORMATION INTERNAL AFFAIRS UNIT (IAU)

### INQUIRIES (CONTINUED)

		2006-07 <sup>(r)</sup>	2007-08 <sup>(r)</sup>	2008-09 <sup>(r)</sup>	2009-10
<b>FOLIOS</b> <sup>(a)</sup>					
Serious Misconduct	Assault	3	8	12	16
	Conduct <sup>(b)</sup>	6	2	1	0
	Corruption <sup>(c)</sup>	15	13	17	22
	Domestic Violence	0	0	0	1
	Drugs	5	11	5	7
	Equal Opportunity	0	0	0	1
	Information Security <sup>(d)</sup>	3	10	17	13
	Professionalism <sup>(f)</sup>	0	2	0	0
	Stealing	2	2	2	6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>66</b>
Reviewable Police Action	Accountability	0	0	0	1
	Computers <sup>(e)</sup>	1	2	0	4
	Conduct <sup>(b)</sup>	10	19	9	23
	Equipment	0	1	0	0
	Neglect	1	2	1	2
	Professionalism <sup>(f)</sup>	0	3	2	3
	Use of Force	1	0	4	1
Firearms	Discharge <sup>(k)</sup>	2	1	11	1
	Draw	0	0	3	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>36</b>
Non-Reportable <sup>(h)</sup>	Computer Misuse <sup>(i)</sup>	0	1	0	2
Crashes	Police	0	0	0	1
Deaths/Injuries	Injuries	1	1	2	3
	Deaths	4	4	11	3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>TOTAL FOLIOS</b>		<b>54</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>111</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>309</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>229</b>



# STATISTICAL SUMMARY

## PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS INFORMATION INTERNAL AFFAIRS UNIT (IAU) (CONTINUED)

### OUTCOME OF ALLEGATIONS <sup>(U)(m)</sup>

		2006-07 <sup>(r)</sup>	2007-08 <sup>(r)</sup>	2008-09 <sup>(r)</sup>	2009-10
<b>INFORMATION REPORTS</b>	File for Intelligence	50	113	56	59
	Conciliated – No Action Required	0	1	1	0
	Sustained <sup>(n)</sup>	10	7	10	4
	Declined to Disclose	0	0	3	0
	Insufficient Evidence	0	3	0	0
	Not sustained <sup>(o)</sup>	20	35	39	24
	Unfounded <sup>(p)</sup>	27	47	33	1
	Withdrawn	0	1	1	0
	Statute Barred	0	0	1	0
	No action required	0	5	6	3
	False Report	0	0	1	0
	Exonerated <sup>(q)</sup>	0	9	2	1
	Not finalised <sup>(s)</sup>	0	0	0	14
	<b>Total Information Reports</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>106</b>
<b>FOLIOS</b>	File for Intelligence	3	7	0	0
	Insufficient Evidence	8	0	0	0
	Sustained <sup>(n)</sup>	57	237 <sup>(t)</sup>	117	136
	Not sustained <sup>(o)</sup>	48	107	99	116
	Unfounded <sup>(p)</sup>	14	35	5	9
	No action required	2	0	0	0
	Statute Barred	1	0	0	0
	Exonerated <sup>(q)</sup>	0	1	4	0
	Withdrawn	0	1	0	0
	Not finalised <sup>(s)</sup>	0	0	33	97
<b>Total Folios</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>358</b>	
<b>TOTAL OUTCOME OF ALLEGATIONS</b>		<b>243</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>464</b>

## PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS INFORMATION INTERNAL AFFAIRS UNIT (IAU) (CONTINUED)

### Notes:

- (a) An Information Report contains the originating information which, after assessment, may require further investigation (Folio).
- (b) 'Conduct' includes subcategories 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 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 subcategories 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 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) IAU is now converting more Information Reports to Folios for full investigation hence the decrease in allegation outcomes for Information Reports and the corresponding increase in allegation outcomes for Folios.
- (n) Sustained – the investigation disclosed sufficient evidence to clearly prove the allegation made in the complaint.
- (o) Not Sustained – the investigation failed to disclose sufficient evidence to clearly prove or disprove the allegations made in the complaint.
- (p) Unfounded – the investigation indicates that the act or acts complained of did not occur, or failed to involve police personnel.
- (q) Exonerated – the act complained of did occur, but was justified, lawful and proper.
- (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) Allegations that remain not finalised as at the date of reporting.
- (t) One Folio containing 102 officers who distributed an inappropriate email.

### Source:

WA Police, Professional Standards Portfolio Information System (IAPro)

# STATISTICAL SUMMARY

## ACTION RESULTING FROM ALL INQUIRIES (INCLUDES PCAC AND IAU)

(Number of officers shown in brackets)

	2005-06 <sup>(r)</sup>	2006-07 <sup>(r)(r)</sup>	2007-08 <sup>(r)(r)</sup>	2008-09 <sup>(r)(r)</sup>	2009-10
Statutory charges	41 (22)	42 (12)	33 (26)	100 (41)	28 (21)
Discipline charges (S23 Police Act)	46 (46)	6 (5)	22 (14)	21 (13)	27 (14)
Demotion	(2)	(3)	(2)	(2)	0
Fine	(11)	(3)	(8)	(6)	(8)
Unfavourable Report	207 (194) <sup>(a)</sup>	31 (31)	0	0	0
Managerial Notice <sup>(b)</sup>	0	28 (28)	50 (47)	68 (67)	70 (67)
Internal Review Panel <sup>(c)</sup>	0	(5)	(5)	(11)	(0)
Dismissals (S8 and S23 and S38(1)(b) Police Act and S505A(2) Police Force Regulations)	(19)	(2)	(0)	(6)	(5)
Resignation (as a result of inquiry)	(25)	(23)	(30)	(27)	(14)
Nomination for Loss of Confidence (S8 Police Act) and Nomination for Removal (S505A Police Force Regulations)	(22)	(30)	(25)	(28)	(21)
Notice of Intention to Remove (S8 Police Act and S505A(2) Police Force Regulations) and Notice to Revoke (S38(1)(b) Police Act)	(19)	(18)	(16)	(31)	(17)
Reprimand (Public Sector Management Act)	(3)	(3)	(1)	(3)	(5)

### 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.
- (c) The Internal Review Panel (IRP) which was abolished prior to the 2009-10 reporting period, considered recommendations for disciplinary action under Section 23 of the Police Act. The decision to proceed with disciplinary charges rests with the Assistant Commissioner of Professional Standards.

- (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.

### Source:

WA Police, Professional Standards Portfolio Information System (IAPro)





# SIGNIFICANT ISSUES IMPACTING THE AGENCY

## SIGNIFICANT ISSUES IMPACTING THE AGENCY

- ▶ Population migration and expansion continues to bring increased diversity to Western Australia. To stay relevant and effective in its community focused policing, WA Police must maintain a strong focus on service delivery, preventative measures and community engagement. This is particularly important in relation to the interaction between police and diverse community groups, such as the Indigenous community, migrant communities, humanitarian resettlement, the homeless, people with mental or intellectual disabilities, victims of crime and young people.
- ▶ WA Police will meet future policing resource requirements, the needs of an increasingly diverse community and a rapidly growing and shifting population by implementing a service delivery model that utilises Police Hub style policing in the metropolitan area and larger regional centres. This will require a significant shift in thinking and strategies regarding the most efficient ways of allocating resources to support frontline policing in high density suburbs and towns.
- ▶ The police station has long been the centre of people's contact with police. The physical existence of the police station in the neighbourhood has created a sense of security in the community. However, in order to meet the growing demand for police services in heavily populated areas, the police station may no longer be the centre of the agency's service delivery platform.
- ▶ In 2010–11 the WA Police is scheduled to expand its ranks with an extra 100 police and auxiliary officers and 30 support staff. With pressures on office space to accommodate the existing workforce, there is a substantial risk that it may not be possible to effectively deploy additional resources without new accommodation being made available in a timely manner. Implementing the WA Police Strategic Accommodation Plan will play a key role in mitigating this risk.
- ▶ With the scheduled increase in police and auxiliary officers and support staff, there is renewed pressure to progress the Frontline First principles to optimise the deployment of police officers to frontline and core police business. WA Police will continue its ongoing review of non-core policing services, scrutinising the roles to which police officers are deployed, and utilising Police Auxiliary Officers in roles where only limited police powers are required.
- ▶ The high level of involvement of Aboriginal juveniles and young adults in the criminal justice system is a critical issue. The responsibility for this issue lies with a number of government and non-government bodies and WA Police will play a key role in the combined efforts to reduce the trend of young people as victims and perpetrators of crime. The focus for WA Police will be on prevention and early intervention strategies.
- ▶ A particular challenge for police is an emerging youth culture characterised by excessive alcohol consumption and anti-social and violent behaviour. In responding to this challenge, the focus will be on community partnerships, and confronting youth with the consequences of binge drinking, as well as prevention and early intervention.
- ▶ Economic growth has made Western Australia an attractive target for organised crime syndicates. Organised groups/syndicates operating across borders have increased in number and sophistication. Serious and organised crime is dynamic and easily adapts to the changing environment, posing a significant ongoing threat to the WA community.
- ▶ WA Police will be working with other law enforcement agencies, the private sector and the community to deal with the increase in crimes related to the rapid advances in technology (for example Identity Crime), and illicit drug trafficking.
- ▶ WA Police will continue to harness technology to enhance our service delivery and maximise its ability to effectively support frontline activities. This will include enhanced communication and information sharing through:
  - » the replacement and upgrade of the Regional Radio Network
  - » the expansion of the Police Metropolitan Radio Network coverage area
  - » the continued roll-out of Tasking and Data Information System (TADIS), TADISLite and Regional TADIS
  - » the state-wide implementation of a secure digital voice radio system
  - » the implementation of the Forensic Exhibit Tracking System
  - » the Enhanced Speed Enforcement Program with the digitisation of speed and red-light cameras and increased efficiency in traffic infringement processing.

- › Preparing for and supporting security for the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) 2011 will be a major draw on human resources with considerable logistical challenges. The work required for CHOGM will be the biggest security operation of WA Police history, including a Royal visit, invited heads of government from numerous influential nations and over 1,000 media representatives from around the world arriving to cover the event. This meeting will impact on every WA Police business unit and will present operational policing and security responsibility challenges for the agency.
- › The challenge of policing in the northern part of the State with the continuing expansion of the mining industry. This expansion is expected to last 50 years and a significant number of employees will come from other parts of Australia and overseas.









# DISCLOSURES AND LEGAL COMPLIANCE

# INDEPENDENT AUDIT OPINION



## AUDITOR GENERAL

### INDEPENDENT AUDIT OPINION

To the Parliament of Western Australia

#### **POLICE SERVICE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010**

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

The financial statements comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2010, and the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity, Statement of Cash Flows, 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, including Administered transactions and balances.

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 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. This document is available on the OAG website under "How We Audit".

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 2010

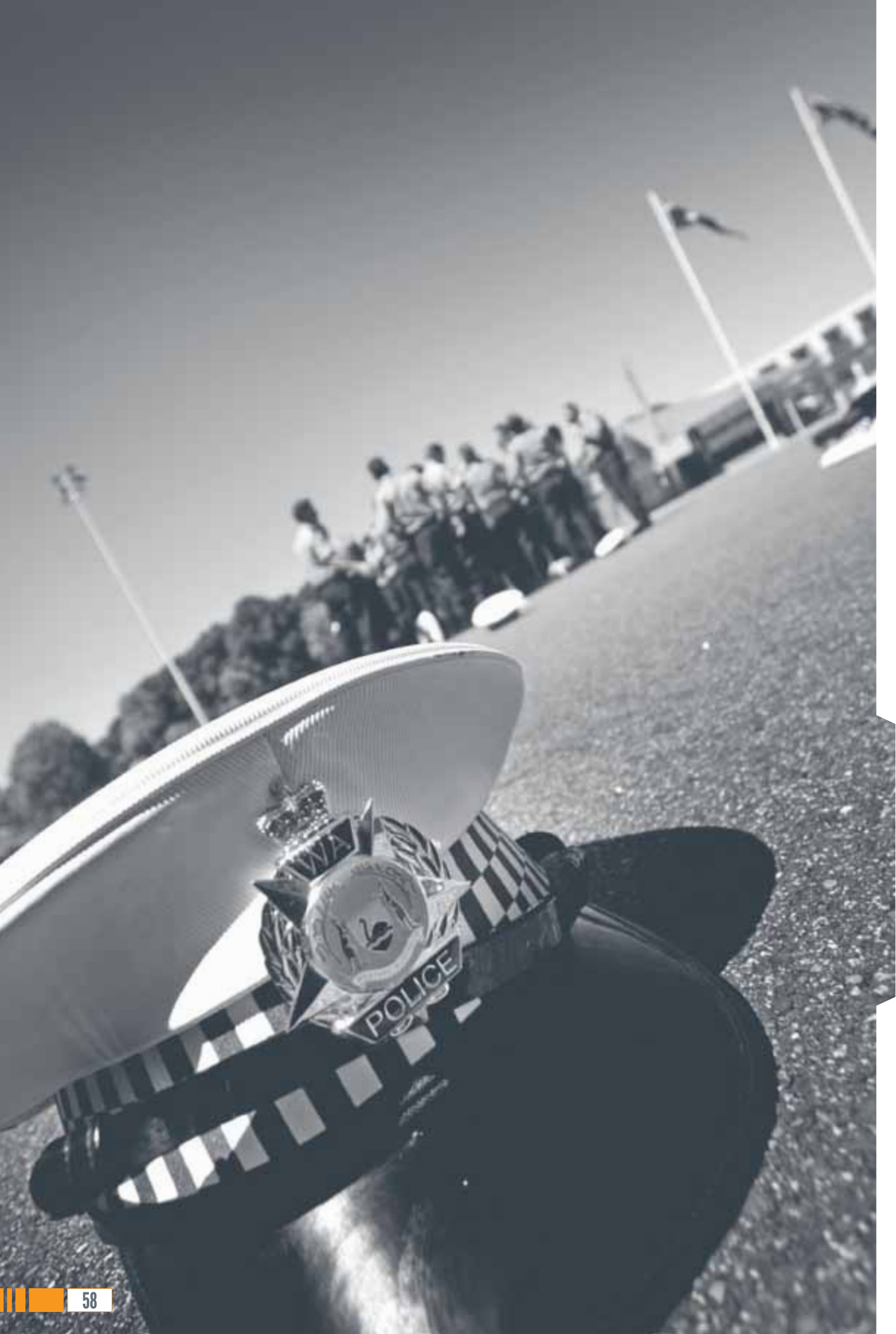
#### AUDIT OPINION

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 2010 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year ended on that date. They are in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards 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 2010.



**COLIN MURPHY**  
AUDITOR GENERAL  
18 August 2010



# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Certification of Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2010

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 2010 and the financial position as at 30 June 2010.

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)

2 August 2010

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

	Note	2010 \$'000	2009 \$'000
<b>COST OF SERVICES</b>			
<b>Expenses</b>			
Employee expenses	6	725,505	683,979
Supplies and services	7	207,994	192,800
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment expense	8	39,997	40,943
Grant payments	9	2,896	2,983
Loss on disposal of non-current assets	15(b)	370	124
Other expenses	10	2,972	2,951
<b>Total cost of services</b>		<b>979,734</b>	<b>923,780</b>
<b>Income</b>			
<b>Revenue</b>			
User charges and fees	11	27,231	21,560
Commonwealth grants	12	708	1,077
Contributions, sponsorships and donations	13	6,691	6,099
Other revenue	14	417	816
<b>Total Revenue</b>		<b>35,047</b>	<b>29,552</b>
<b>Gains</b>			
Gain on disposal of non-current assets	15(a)	149	65
<b>Total Gains</b>		<b>149</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>Total Income other than Income from State Government</b>		<b>35,196</b>	<b>29,617</b>
<b>NET COST OF SERVICES</b>		<b>944,538</b>	<b>894,163</b>
<b>Income from State Government</b>			
Service appropriation	16	940,410	899,193
State grants	17	8,556	8,867
Resources received free-of-charge	18	2,426	2,339
<b>Total Income from State Government</b>		<b>951,392</b>	<b>910,399</b>
<b>SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE PERIOD</b>		<b>6,854</b>	<b>16,236</b>
<b>OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME</b>			
Changes in asset revaluation surplus	31(b)	(41,568)	25,653
<b>Total other comprehensive income</b>		<b>(41,568)</b>	<b>25,653</b>
<b>TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD</b>		<b>(34,714)</b>	<b>41,889</b>

Refer to the 'Schedule of Income and Expenses by Service'.

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

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 30 JUNE 2010

	Note	2010 \$'000	2009 \$'000
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	19	102,969	90,127
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	20(a)	9,478	3,526
Receivables	21	9,002	8,434
Amounts receivable for services	22	14,216	1,740
Non-current assets classified as held for sale	23	18,920	16,058
Inventories	24	256	231
Other current assets	25	5,771	5,353
<b>Total Current Assets</b>		<b>160,612</b>	<b>125,469</b>
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	20(b)	13,125	9,825
Amounts receivable for services	22	148,797	117,328
Property, plant and equipment	26	665,325	671,318
Intangible assets	27	63,733	72,639
<b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>		<b>890,980</b>	<b>871,110</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>1,051,592</b>	<b>996,579</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Provisions	28	123,892	121,096
Payables	29	34,645	24,535
Other current liabilities	30	15,177	11,605
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>		<b>173,714</b>	<b>157,236</b>
<b>Non-Current Liabilities</b>			
Provisions	28	36,046	29,329
<b>Total Non-Current Liabilities</b>		<b>36,046</b>	<b>29,329</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b>209,760</b>	<b>186,565</b>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>		<b>841,832</b>	<b>810,014</b>
<b>EQUITY</b>			
Contributed equity	31	386,217	319,685
Reserves		316,049	364,175
Accumulated surplus/(deficiency)		139,566	126,154
<b>TOTAL EQUITY</b>		<b>841,832</b>	<b>810,014</b>

Refer to the 'Schedule of Assets and Liabilities by Service'.  
The Statement of Financial Position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

	Note	Contributed equity \$'000	Reserves \$'000	Accumulated surplus/ (deficit) \$'000	Total equity \$'000
<b>Balance at 1 July 2008</b>	31	284,745	353,887	94,553	733,185
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	25,653	16,236	41,889
Transfer to accumulated surplus/(deficit) of assets disposed		-	(15,365)	15,365	-
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:					
Capital appropriations		38,373	-	-	38,373
Other contributions by owners		20	-	-	20
Distributions to owners		(3,453)	-	-	(3,453)
Total		34,940	-	-	34,940
<b>Balance at 30 June 2009</b>		<b>319,685</b>	<b>364,175</b>	<b>126,154</b>	<b>810,014</b>
<b>Balance at 1 July 2009</b>		319,685	364,175	126,154	810,014
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	(41,568)	6,854	(34,714)
Transfer to accumulated surplus/(deficit) of assets disposed		-	(6,558)	6,558	-
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:					
Capital appropriations		72,451	-	-	72,451
Other contributions by owners		-	-	-	-
Distributions to owners		(5,919)	-	-	(5,919)
Total		66,532	-	-	66,532
<b>Balance at 30 June 2010</b>		<b>386,217</b>	<b>316,049</b>	<b>139,566</b>	<b>841,832</b>

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



# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

	Note	2010 \$'000	2009 \$'000
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM STATE GOVERNMENT</b>			
Service appropriation		894,725	851,341
Capital appropriations		72,451	38,373
Holding account drawdowns		1,740	1,922
Grants from State Government		8,721	9,237
Transfer of net assets from/(to) other agencies		(78)	(134)
<b>Net cash provided by State Government</b>		<b>977,559</b>	<b>900,739</b>
<b>Utilised as follows:</b>			
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Payments			
Employee payments		(712,848)	(662,637)
Supplies and services		(165,608)	(156,659)
Grant payments		(2,429)	(2,952)
GST payments on purchases		(27,902)	(27,103)
Other payments		(32,567)	(30,619)
		<b>(941,354)</b>	<b>(879,970)</b>
Receipts			
User charges and fees		26,723	20,995
Commonwealth grants		705	974
Contributions, sponsorships and donations		5,651	5,241
GST receipts on sales		2,318	2,039
GST receipts from taxation authority		26,175	28,280
Other receipts		586	320
		<b>62,158</b>	<b>57,849</b>
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	32 (b)	<b>(879,196)</b>	<b>(822,121)</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Purchase of non-current physical assets		(76,827)	(66,934)
Proceeds from sale of non-current physical assets		558	330
<b>Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities</b>		<b>(76,269)</b>	<b>(66,604)</b>
<b>NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>			
		<b>22,094</b>	<b>12,014</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of period		103,478	91,464
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF PERIOD</b>	32 (a)	<b>125,572</b>	<b>103,478</b>

The Statement of Cash Flows 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 2010

	2010 Estimate \$'000	2010 Actual \$'000	2010 Variation \$'000	2010 Actual \$'000	2009 Actual \$'000	Variation \$'000
<b>DELIVERY OF SERVICES</b>						
Item 74 Net amount appropriated to deliver services	911,512	937,277	25,765	937,277	896,176	41,101
Amounts Authorised by Other Statutes <i>Salaries and Allowances Act 1975</i>	3,108	3,133	25	3,133	3,017	116
<b>Total appropriations provided to deliver services</b>	<b>914,620</b>	<b>940,410</b>	<b>25,790</b>	<b>940,410</b>	<b>899,193</b>	<b>41,217</b>
<b>CAPITAL</b>						
Item 152 Capital Appropriation	<b>148,268</b>	<b>72,451</b>	<b>(75,817)</b>	<b>72,451</b>	<b>38,373</b>	<b>34,078</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL OF APPROPRIATIONS</b>	<b>1,062,888</b>	<b>1,012,861</b>	<b>(50,027)</b>	<b>1,012,861</b>	<b>937,566</b>	<b>75,295</b>
<b>Details of Expenses by Service</b>						
Intelligence and protective services	65,108	81,586	16,478	81,586	51,516	30,070
Crime prevention and public order	72,637	64,907	(7,730)	64,907	62,394	2,513
Community support (non-offence incidents)	74,838	72,049	(2,789)	72,049	76,169	(4,120)
Emergency management and co-ordination	35,443	20,086	(15,357)	20,086	24,054	(3,968)
Response to and investigation of offences	391,185	403,466	12,281	403,466	394,200	9,266
Services to the judicial process	108,128	143,183	35,055	143,183	113,278	29,905
Traffic law enforcement and management	194,190	186,012	(8,178)	186,012	190,539	(4,527)
Implementation of the State crime prevention strategy	7,930	8,445	515	8,445	11,630	(3,185)
<b>Total Cost of Services</b>	<b>949,459</b>	<b>979,734</b>	<b>30,275</b>	<b>979,734</b>	<b>923,780</b>	<b>55,954</b>
Less Total income	(32,415)	(35,196)	(2,781)	(35,196)	(29,617)	(5,579)
<b>Net Cost of Services</b>	<b>917,044</b>	<b>944,538</b>	<b>27,494</b>	<b>944,538</b>	<b>894,163</b>	<b>50,375</b>
Adjustments	(2,424)	(4,128)	(1,704)	(4,128)	5,030	(9,158)
<b>Total appropriations provided to deliver services</b>	<b>914,620</b>	<b>940,410</b>	<b>25,790</b>	<b>940,410</b>	<b>899,193</b>	<b>41,217</b>
<b>Capital Expenditure</b>						
Purchase of non-current physical assets	152,403	76,384	(76,019)	76,384	66,979	9,405
Adjustments for other funding sources	(4,135)	(3,933)	202	(3,933)	(28,606)	24,673
<b>Capital Contribution (appropriation)</b>	<b>148,268</b>	<b>72,451</b>	<b>(75,817)</b>	<b>72,451</b>	<b>38,373</b>	<b>34,078</b>
<b>DETAILS OF INCOME ESTIMATES</b>						
Income disclosed as Administered Incomes	650	791	141	791	822	(31)
<b>Total Income Estimates</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>822</b>	<b>(31)</b>

The Summary of Consolidated Fund Appropriations and Income Estimates including variance to budget and actual should be read in conjunction with Note 41.

## SCHEDULE OF INCOME AND EXPENSES BY SERVICE

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

	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	
	2010 \$'000	2009 \$'000	2010 \$'000	2009 \$'000	2010 \$'000	2009 \$'000	2010 \$'000	2009 \$'000	2010 \$'000	2009 \$'000
<b>COST OF SERVICES</b>										
<b>Expenses</b>										
Employee expenses	60,000	39,018	49,303	47,786	54,050	56,359	14,272	16,949	300,131	292,585
Supplies and services	17,686	9,675	12,701	11,855	14,453	13,948	4,597	4,908	85,793	85,607
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment expense	3,420	2,358	2,748	2,552	3,454	5,680	1,137	1,963	16,311	14,883
Grant payments	15	10	11	12	15	14	4	4	82	74
Loss on disposal of non-current assets	17	9	32	18	17	6	5	29	70	17
Other expenses	448	446	112	171	60	162	71	201	1,079	1,034
<b>Total cost of services</b>	<b>81,586</b>	<b>51,516</b>	<b>64,907</b>	<b>62,394</b>	<b>72,049</b>	<b>76,169</b>	<b>20,086</b>	<b>24,054</b>	<b>403,466</b>	<b>394,200</b>
<b>Income</b>										
<b>Revenue</b>										
User charges and fees	5,044	3,126	1,455	2,017	1,218	1,239	405	830	11,128	7,740
Commonwealth grants	71	63	41	84	51	87	20	21	303	448
Contributions, sponsorships and donations	466	377	420	531	474	603	111	102	2,166	1,985
Other revenue	60	41	30	38	23	16	10	11	143	204
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>5,641</b>	<b>3,607</b>	<b>1,946</b>	<b>2,670</b>	<b>1,766</b>	<b>1,945</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>964</b>	<b>13,740</b>	<b>10,377</b>
<b>Gains</b>										
Gain on disposal of non-current assets	26	(6)	12	(21)	7	7	24	(59)	44	75
<b>Total Gains</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>(6)</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>(21)</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>(59)</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>Total Income other than Government</b>	<b>5,667</b>	<b>3,601</b>	<b>1,958</b>	<b>2,649</b>	<b>1,773</b>	<b>1,952</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>13,784</b>	<b>10,452</b>
<b>NET COST OF SERVICES</b>	<b>75,919</b>	<b>47,915</b>	<b>62,949</b>	<b>59,745</b>	<b>70,276</b>	<b>74,217</b>	<b>19,516</b>	<b>23,149</b>	<b>389,682</b>	<b>383,748</b>
<b>Income from State Government</b>										
Service appropriation	75,550	48,154	62,669	60,032	70,000	74,657	19,426	23,318	388,058	385,964
State grants	724	505	576	640	605	713	180	193	3,450	3,752
Liabilities assumed by the Treasurer	-	2	-	4	-	(1)	-	13	-	(4)
Resources received free-of-charge	217	110	142	137	174	140	46	44	1,071	1,290
<b>Total Income from State Government</b>	<b>76,491</b>	<b>48,771</b>	<b>63,387</b>	<b>60,813</b>	<b>70,779</b>	<b>75,509</b>	<b>19,652</b>	<b>23,568</b>	<b>392,579</b>	<b>391,002</b>
<b>SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE PERIOD</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>1,068</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>1,292</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>2,897</b>	<b>7,254</b>

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

## SCHEDULE OF INCOME AND EXPENSES BY SERVICE

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

	Services to the judicial process		Traffic law enforcement and management		Implementation of the State crime prevention strategy		TOTAL
	2010 \$'000	2009 \$'000	2010 \$'000	2009 \$'000	2010 \$'000	2009 \$'000	
<b>COST OF SERVICES</b>							
Expenses							
Employee expenses	104,882	85,503	139,793	141,439	3,074	4,340	683,979
Supplies and services	32,759	22,988	38,023	39,512	1,982	4,307	192,800
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment expense	5,181	4,429	7,659	8,937	87	141	40,943
Grant payments	31	21	30	38	2,708	2,810	2,983
Loss on disposal of non-current assets	27	9	202	36	-	-	124
Other expenses	303	328	305	577	594	32	2,972
<b>Total cost of services</b>	<b>143,183</b>	<b>113,278</b>	<b>186,012</b>	<b>190,539</b>	<b>8,445</b>	<b>11,630</b>	<b>979,734</b>
<b>Income</b>							
<b>Revenue</b>							
User charges and fees	2,507	1,733	5,417	4,811	57	64	21,560
Commonwealth grants	90	136	132	238	-	-	1,077
Contributions, sponsorships and donations	1,052	657	1,128	1,206	874	638	6,099
Other revenue	54	53	84	429	13	24	816
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>3,703</b>	<b>2,579</b>	<b>6,761</b>	<b>6,684</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>726</b>	<b>29,552</b>
<b>Gains</b>							
Gain on disposal of non-current assets	12	15	24	53	-	1	65
<b>Total Gains</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>Total Income other than Income from State Government</b>	<b>3,715</b>	<b>2,594</b>	<b>6,785</b>	<b>6,737</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>35,196</b>
<b>NET COST OF SERVICES</b>	<b>139,468</b>	<b>110,684</b>	<b>179,227</b>	<b>183,802</b>	<b>7,501</b>	<b>10,903</b>	<b>944,538</b>
<b>Income from State Government</b>							
Service appropriation	139,140	111,310	178,059	184,721	7,508	11,037	899,193
State grants	985	1,094	2,008	1,935	28	35	8,867
Liabilities assumed by the Treasurer	-	(4)	-	(10)	-	-	-
Resources received free-of-charge	356	227	413	379	7	12	2,339
<b>Total Income from State Government</b>	<b>140,481</b>	<b>112,627</b>	<b>180,480</b>	<b>187,025</b>	<b>7,543</b>	<b>11,084</b>	<b>951,392</b>
<b>SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE PERIOD</b>	<b>1,013</b>	<b>1,943</b>	<b>1,253</b>	<b>3,223</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>16,236</b>

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

## SCHEDULE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES BY SERVICE

AS AT 30 JUNE 2010

	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	
	2010 \$'000	2009 \$'000	2010 \$'000	2009 \$'000	2010 \$'000	2009 \$'000	2010 \$'000	2009 \$'000	2010 \$'000	2009 \$'000
<b>ASSETS</b>										
Current assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-current assets	63,425	43,407	50,982	47,058	63,937	104,018	20,983	35,912	302,744	274,635
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>63,425</b>	<b>43,407</b>	<b>50,982</b>	<b>47,058</b>	<b>63,937</b>	<b>104,018</b>	<b>20,983</b>	<b>35,912</b>	<b>302,744</b>	<b>274,635</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>										
Current liabilities	11,110	7,319	9,129	8,963	10,008	10,572	2,643	3,179	55,574	54,881
Non-current liabilities	2,981	1,673	2,450	2,049	2,685	2,417	709	727	14,912	12,546
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>14,091</b>	<b>8,992</b>	<b>11,579</b>	<b>11,012</b>	<b>12,694</b>	<b>12,988</b>	<b>3,352</b>	<b>3,906</b>	<b>70,486</b>	<b>67,428</b>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>	<b>49,334</b>	<b>34,415</b>	<b>39,403</b>	<b>36,045</b>	<b>51,243</b>	<b>91,030</b>	<b>17,631</b>	<b>32,006</b>	<b>232,258</b>	<b>207,208</b>

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 2010

	Services to the judicial process		Traffic law enforcement and management		Implementation of the State crime prevention strategy		Not reliably attributable to services		TOTAL
	2010 \$'000	2009 \$'000	2010 \$'000	2009 \$'000	2010 \$'000	2009 \$'000	2010 \$'000	2009 \$'000	
<b>ASSETS</b>									
Current assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	160,612	125,469	125,469
Non-current assets	96,336	81,706	142,136	164,422	1,641	2,624	148,797	117,328	871,110
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>96,336</b>	<b>81,706</b>	<b>142,136</b>	<b>164,422</b>	<b>1,641</b>	<b>2,624</b>	<b>309,409</b>	<b>242,797</b>	<b>996,579</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>									
Current liabilities	19,421	16,038	25,885	26,530	569	814	39,375	28,939	157,236
Non-current liabilities	5,211	3,666	6,945	6,065	153	186	-	-	29,329
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>24,632</b>	<b>19,705</b>	<b>32,830</b>	<b>32,595</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>39,375</b>	<b>28,939</b>	<b>186,565</b>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>	<b>71,704</b>	<b>62,001</b>	<b>109,305</b>	<b>131,827</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>1,624</b>	<b>270,034</b>	<b>213,858</b>	<b>810,014</b>

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 2010

## 1. AUSTRALIAN ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

### General

The Police Service's financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2010 have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards. The term 'Australian Accounting Standards' refers to Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB).

The Police Service has adopted any applicable, new and revised Australian Accounting Standards from their operative dates.

### Early adoption of standards

The Police Service cannot early adopt an Australian Accounting Standard unless specifically permitted by Treasurer's Instruction (TI) 1101 'Application of Australian Accounting Standards and Other Pronouncements'. No Australian Accounting Standards that have been issued or amended but not yet operative have been early adopted by the Police Service for the annual reporting period ended 30 June 2010.

## 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### (a) GENERAL STATEMENT

The financial statements constitute general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with 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* and the TIs are legislative provisions governing the preparation of financial statements and take precedence over the Australian Accounting Standards, the Framework, Statements of Accounting Concepts and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board.

Where modification is required and has had 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, buildings and livestock which have been measured at fair value.

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

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

The judgements that have been made in the process of applying the Police Service's accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are disclosed at Note 3 'Judgements made by management in applying accounting policies'.

The key assumptions made concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period 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 4 'Key sources of estimation uncertainty'.

### (c) REPORTING ENTITY

The reporting entity comprises the Police Service.

### Mission

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".

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010 CONTINUED

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.

## Services

The Police Service provides the following services:

### **Service 1: Intelligence and Protective Services**

Incorporating 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, prevent and reduce crime.

### **Service 2: Crime Prevention and Public Order**

Providing general support to the community including a visible police presence and crime prevention techniques.

### **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 enquiries, handling non-offence related matter and incidents.

### **Service 4: Emergency Management and Co-ordination**

Responding in timely and effective manner to a range of emergencies and disasters to increase public feelings of safety and security.

### **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.

### **Service 6: Services to the Judicial Process**

Providing effective services to the judicial process is essential in bringing offenders before the criminal justice system.

### **Service 7: Traffic Law Enforcement and Management**

Providing traffic management and road safety strategies contributes to the whole-of-government initiative of improving road user behaviour and minimising road fatalities and injuries.

### **Service 8: Implementation of the State Crime Prevention Strategy**

Implements the State Crime Prevention Strategy by; providing high level advice to Government; conducting policy research and development; establishing community safety and crime prevention partnerships; communicating with key stakeholders and managing and evaluating projects supported by grant funding.

The Police Service administers assets, liabilities, income and expenses on behalf of 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 using the same basis as the financial statements and are presented in Note 42 '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 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 31 '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.



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010 CONTINUED

## 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 at nominal value 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 'Amounts receivable for services' (holding account) held at Treasury. See Note 16 'Service appropriation' for further detail.

## Net Appropriation Determination

The Treasurer may make a determination providing for prescribed revenues to be retained for services under the control of the Police Service. In accordance with the determination specified in the 2009-10 Budget Statements, the Police Service retained \$35.196 million in 2009-10 (\$29.617 million in 2008-09) 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.

## 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 immediately expensed directly to the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

### 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

Subsequent to initial recognition as an asset, the revaluation model is used for the measurement of land and buildings and the cost model for all other property, plant and equipment. Land and buildings are carried at the fair value less accumulated depreciation on buildings and accumulated impairment losses. All other items of property, plant and equipment are carried at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

The carrying amount of land and buildings at 30 June 2010 was fair value less accumulated depreciation on buildings.

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

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010 CONTINUED

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 (Landgate) and recognised annually to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from the asset's fair value at the end of the reporting period.

## Derecognition

Upon disposal or derecognition of an item of land and building, any revaluation surplus relating to that asset is transferred to Accumulated surplus.

## 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
<b>Buildings</b>	
Buildings	50
Transportables	20
<b>Vehicles</b>	
Motor Vehicles and Cycles	5
All Other Vehicles	7
<b>Aircraft and Vessels</b>	
Aircraft	20
Vessels	10 to 15
<b>Computing and Office Equipment</b>	
Computing Software and Hardware	4 to 6
Office Equipment	7
Furniture and Fittings	10
Communication Equipment	7
<b>Livestock</b>	
Dogs and Horses	8 to 20
<b>Other Plant and Equipment</b>	
Audio-Visual Equipment	7
Photographic and Traffic Equipment	8
Radio, Firearms and Scientific Equipment	10
Radio/Communication Towers	10
Other Plant and Equipment	10
<b>Leasehold Improvements</b>	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

### Capitalisation/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 Statement of Comprehensive Income.

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.

The cost model is applied for subsequent measurement requiring the asset to be carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

### 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.

### 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, and intangible assets are tested for any indication of impairment at the end of each reporting period. 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, where the replacement cost is falling or where there is a significant change in useful life. 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 the end of each reporting period 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 the end of each reporting period.

## (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

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010 CONTINUED

less costs to sell and are presented separately from other assets in the Statement of Financial Position. 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 of Regional Development and Lands is the only agency with the power to sell Crown Land. The Police Service transfers Crown land and their buildings to the Department for Planning and Infrastructure when the assets become available for sale.

## **(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 Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents (and restricted cash and cash equivalents) include cash on hand and cash deposits that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

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

## **(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 16 'Service appropriation' and Note 22 '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 against the allowance account. 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 2(k) 'Financial instruments' and Note 21 'Receivables'.

## **(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 34 'Financial instruments' and Note 29 'Payables'.

## (q) ACCRUED SALARIES

The accrued salaries suspense account (refer Note 20(b) 'Restricted cash and cash equivalents') consists of amounts paid annually into a suspense account over a period of 10 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 30 'Other current liabilities') represent the amount due to staff but unpaid at the end of the financial year, as the pay date for the last pay period for that financial year does not coincide with the end of the financial year. Accrued salaries are settled within a fortnight of the financial year-end. The Police Service considers the carrying amount of accrued salaries to be equivalent to the net fair value. For 2010, the accrued salaries calculation is based on four working days, as the last pay day was 24 June.

## (r) PROVISIONS

Provisions are liabilities of uncertain timing and amount. The Police Service only recognises provisions where there is a present legal 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 28 'Provisions'.

### Provisions – Employee benefits

#### *Annual leave and long service leave*

The liability for annual leave and long service leave expected to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period is recognised and measured at the undiscounted amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. Annual leave and long service leave expected to be settled more than 12 months after the reporting period 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 end of the reporting period.

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 end of the reporting period on national government bonds with terms to maturity that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash flows.

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

#### *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 10-year basis prior to the accrual period changing to seven years. This liability is measured on the same basis as annual leave.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010 CONTINUED

## ***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 2010.

## ***Superannuation***

The Government Employees Superannuation Board (GESB) administers in accordance with legislative requirements the public sector superannuation arrangements in Western Australia.

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 under the Pension Scheme or the GSS Scheme. The liabilities for the unfunded Pension Scheme and the unfunded GSS Scheme transfer benefits due to members who transferred from the Pension Scheme, are assumed by the Treasurer. All other GSS Scheme obligations are funded by concurrent contributions made by the Police Service to the GESB. The concurrently funded part of the GSS Scheme is a defined contribution scheme as these contributions extinguish all liabilities in respect of the concurrently funded GSS Scheme obligations.

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 2(s) 'Superannuation expense'.

## **Provisions – Other**

### ***Employment on-costs***

Employment on-costs, including workers' compensation insurance, are not employee benefits and are recognised separately 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 6, 'Employee expenses'.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010 CONTINUED

## **(s) SUPERANNUATION EXPENSE**

The superannuation expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income comprises employer contributions paid to the GSS (concurrent contributions), the West State Superannuation Scheme and the GESB Super Scheme.

The GSS Scheme is a defined benefit scheme for the purposes of employees and whole-of-government reporting. However, 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.

Where assets or services are received from another State Government agency, these are separately disclosed under 'Income from State Government' in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

## **(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 43 '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 Statement of Financial Position.

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

## **(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.

## **3. 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.

## **4. 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 calculating the Police Service's long service leave provision, several estimations and assumptions have been made. These include expected future salary rates, salary inflation, discount rates, employee retention rates and expected future payments. Any changes in these estimations and assumptions may impact on the carrying amount of the long service leave provision.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010 CONTINUED

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.

## 5. 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 effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2009.

<b>AASB 101</b>	Presentation of Financial Statements (September 2007). This Standard has been revised and introduces a number of terminology changes as well as changes to the structure of the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Comprehensive Income. It is now a requirement that owner changes in equity be presented separately from non-owner changes in equity. There is no financial impact resulting from the application of this revised Standard.
<b>AASB 2007-10</b>	Further Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 101. This Standard changes the term 'general purpose financial report' to 'general purpose financial statements', where appropriate in Australian Accounting Standards and the Framework to better align with IFRS terminology. There is no financial impact resulting from the application of this Standard.
<b>AASB 2008-13</b>	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 to 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 of Regional Development and Lands (formerly Department for Planning and Infrastructure). The Police Service does not expect any financial impact when the Standard is first applied prospectively.
<b>AASB 2009-2</b>	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Improving Disclosures about Financial Instruments AASB 4, AASB 7, AASB 1023 & AASB 1038. This Standard amends AASB 7 and will require enhanced disclosures about fair value measurements and liquidity risk with respect to financial instruments. There is no financial impact resulting from the application of this Standard.

### Voluntary changes in accounting policy

The Police Service has changed the recognition of livestock from fair value to the cost model. There is no material financial impact resulting from this change in accounting policy.

### Future impact of Australian Accounting Standards not yet operative

The Police Service cannot early adopt an Australian Accounting Standard unless specifically permitted by TI 1101 'Application of Australian Accounting Standards and Other Pronouncements'. Consequently, the Police Service has not applied early any following Australian Accounting Standards that have been issued that may impact on the Police Service. Where applicable, these will be applied from their application date:

Title	Operative for reporting periods beginning on/after
AASB 2009-11 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9 [AASB 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 101, 102, 108, 112, 118, 121, 127, 128, 131, 132, 136, 139, 1023 & 1038 and Interpretations 10 & 12]. The amendment to AASB 7 requires modification to the disclosure of categories of financial assets. The Police Service does not expect any financial impact when the Standard is first applied. The disclosure of categories of financial assets in the notes will change.	1 January 2013



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010 CONTINUED

	2010	2009
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>6. EMPLOYEE EXPENSES</b>		
<b>Employee benefits expense</b>		
Salaries and wages	526,855	496,949
Annual leave (a)	59,898	56,054
Long service leave (a)	21,976	21,899
Other leave (a)	431	554
Superannuation - defined contribution plans (b)	58,877	53,273
Employee housing	30,472	28,214
Relocation and relieving expenses	7,132	6,357
Fringe benefits tax	4,188	3,880
Uniforms and protective clothing	4,176	5,355
Medical expenses (c)	6,293	5,524
Other employee benefits expense	2,085	1,888
	<b>722,383</b>	<b>679,947</b>
<b>Other employee expenses</b>		
Training expenses	2,423	3,167
Workers' compensation including on-costs	585	858
Other employee expenses	114	7
	<b>3,122</b>	<b>4,032</b>
	<b>725,505</b>	<b>683,979</b>
(a) Includes a superannuation contribution component.		
(b) Defined contribution plans include West State, Gold State and GESB Super Scheme (contribution paid).		
(c) Medical expenses includes post-separation medical benefits.		
<b>7. SUPPLIES AND SERVICES</b>		
Repairs and maintenance	31,485	31,372
Rental, leases and hire	26,292	24,670
Insurances and licences	10,176	9,633
Travel expenses	7,816	8,043
Energy, water and rates	7,999	6,658
Communication expenses	7,406	8,487
Other services and contracts	82,467	74,171
Equipment acquisitions	17,100	11,917
Fuels and oils	7,953	8,402
Consumables	6,874	7,108
Services received free-of-charge	2,426	2,339
	<b>207,994</b>	<b>192,800</b>

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010 CONTINUED

	2010	2009
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>8. DEPRECIATION, AMORTISATION AND IMPAIRMENT EXPENSE</b>		
Depreciation		
Buildings	11,480	12,944
Vehicles	668	782
Computing and office equipment	5,204	4,909
Aircraft and vessels	1,140	1,220
Livestock	200	411
Leasehold improvements	567	219
Other plant and equipment	5,808	6,041
	<u>25,067</u>	<u>26,526</u>
Amortisation		
Software and software developments	14,930	13,967
Impairments		
Impairment on buildings under construction	-	450
	<u>39,997</u>	<u>40,943</u>
<b>9. GRANT PAYMENTS</b>		
State Crime Prevention Grants	2,708	2,787
Aboriginal Wardens Scheme Grants	-	45
Other grants	188	151
	<u>2,896</u>	<u>2,983</u>
<b>10. OTHER EXPENSES</b>		
Doubtful debts	141	136
Other assets written off (a)	503	895
Other expenses from ordinary activities	2,328	1,920
	<u>2,972</u>	<u>2,951</u>

(a) Other assets written off include surplus assets and those write-offs in accordance with the *Financial Management Act 2006* located within Note 38.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010 CONTINUED

	2010	2009
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>11. USER CHARGES AND FEES</b>		
Regulated fees		
Firearms	4,115	3,888
Security and related activities	1,688	1,765
Pawnbrokers and second-hand dealers	85	57
Vehicle escorts	2,507	2,435
Clearance certificates	6,582	5,844
Crash information	140	242
Other regulated fees	667	582
	15,784	14,813
Recoups of services provided		
Gold stealing	817	829
National Crime Authority	81	-
State Emergency Service	40	-
Search and rescue	97	100
Other	3,244	3,194
	4,279	4,123
Other Recoups	7,168	2,624
	<b>27,231</b>	<b>21,560</b>
<b>12. COMMONWEALTH GRANTS</b>		
Police Recruit Traineeship Program	334	778
National Campaign Against Drug Abuse	146	146
Substance Abuse	110	-
National Counter-terrorism	100	-
Regional Airport Security	-	103
Other	18	50
	<b>708</b>	<b>1,077</b>
<b>13. CONTRIBUTIONS, SPONSORSHIPS AND DONATIONS</b>		
Contributions		
Employee rental contributions	4,144	4,021
Executive vehicle contributions	182	170
Special series plate contributions	869	-
Other contributions	789	1,215
	5,984	5,406
Sponsorships and Donations		
Sponsorships	471	194
Non-cash donations	236	499
	707	693
	<b>6,691</b>	<b>6,099</b>

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010 CONTINUED

	2010	2009
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>14. OTHER REVENUE</b>		
Proceeds from Sale of Equipment items	-	12
Other revenues from ordinary activities	417	804
	<b>417</b>	<b>816</b>
<b>15. NET GAIN / (LOSS) ON DISPOSAL OF NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>		
<b>(a) Net Gain on Disposal of non-current assets</b>		
Property, plant and equipment		
Vehicles	127	44
Aircraft and Vessels	-	15
Livestock	1	-
Other Plant and Equipment	21	6
<b>Net gain</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>(b) Net (loss) on Disposal of non-current assets</b>		
Property, plant and equipment		
Buildings	(167)	-
Vehicles	(202)	(43)
Aircraft and Vessels	-	(50)
Computing and Office Equipment	(1)	(3)
Other Plant and Equipment	-	(28)
<b>Net (loss)</b>	<b>(370)</b>	<b>(124)</b>
<b>(c) Net gain/(loss) on Disposal of non-current assets</b>		
Costs of Disposal		
Property, plant and equipment	813	389
	813	389
Proceeds from Disposal		
Property, plant and equipment	592	330
	592	330
<b>Net gain/(loss)</b>	<b>(221)</b>	<b>(59)</b>
<b>16. SERVICE APPROPRIATION</b>		
Appropriations received during the year:		
Service appropriation	937,277	896,176
<i>Salaries and Allowances Act 1975</i>	3,133	3,017
	<b>940,410</b>	<b>899,193</b>

Service appropriations are accrual amounts reflecting the net cost of 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 2010 CONTINUED

	2010	2009
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>17. STATE GRANTS</b>		
Department of Indigenous Affairs (a)	5,000	5,000
Road Trauma Trust Fund	1,423	3,256
Department of the Attorney General (b)(c)	2,090	600
Other	43	11
	<b>8,556</b>	<b>8,867</b>

(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 2010, \$5,254,839 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 2010, \$1,509,232 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 2010, \$58,182 of the funds allocated remains unspent.

## 18. 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	1,272	921
• Procurement services and lease management services provided by the Department of Treasury and Finance	931	763
• Title searches and valuation services provided by the Western Australian Land Information Authority (Landgate)	133	581
• Collection of firearm licences provided by the Department for Planning and Infrastructure	54	65
• Labour relation services provided by the Department of Consumer and Employment Protection	35	7
• Recruitment services provided by the Department of the Premier and Cabinet, Public Sector Management Division	1	2
	<b>2,426</b>	<b>2,339</b>

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 directly to equity.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010 CONTINUED

	2010	2009
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>19. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>		
<b>Operating Account</b>		
Amounts appropriated and any revenues subject to net appropriation determinations are deposited into this account, from which all payments are made.	102,140	89,420
<b>Advances</b>		
Advances include permanent and temporary advances allocated to areas within the Police Service.	829	707
	<b>102,969</b>	<b>90,127</b>
<b>20. RESTRICTED CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>		
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)	9,478	3,526
• Non-current assets (b)	13,125	9,825
	<b>22,603</b>	<b>13,351</b>
<b>(a) CURRENT ASSETS</b>		
<b>Multi-Function Policing Facilities - Grants Capital Works</b>	5,255	607
Grant monies from the Department of Indigenous Affairs to fund the establishment of Multi-Function Policing Facilities and associated infrastructure at remote Indigenous communities.		
<b>Police Recruit Traineeship Fund</b>	1,545	1,436
To hold grant monies received from the Commonwealth for the funding of the Recruit Traineeship program.		
<b>National Drug Strategy</b>	543	611
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.		
<b>Receipts in Suspense</b>	355	173
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.		
<b>RAC Neighbourhood Watch</b>	73	140
To hold unspent money received from RAC Insurance Pty Ltd in relation to the Neighbourhood Watch program.		
<b>Australasian Chemical Diversion Conference</b>	20	-
To hold monies relating to the Australasian Chemical Diversion Conference to be held in Perth in November 2010.		
<b>Monies held for Rewards</b>	-	10
To hold monies received by the Police Service from the private sector for the purpose of issuing rewards.		
<b>National Counter-Terrorism Committee</b>	49	-
To hold monies received by the Police Service from the Commonwealth for the funding of national counter-terrorism exercises.		
<b>Organised Crime Investigation Fund</b>	1,509	524
To hold monies received from the Confiscation Proceeds Account for the purpose of combating organised crime in Western Australia.		
<b>Psycho-Stimulant Training</b>	58	25
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.		
<b>Woodside Crime and Safety Initiative</b>	11	-
To hold monies received from Woodside Energy for crime and safety initiatives in the Shire of Roebourne.		
<b>Substance Abuse Grant</b>	60	-
To hold grant monies received from the Commonwealth to facilitate strategic initiatives and support for substance abuse activities in Indigenous communities.		
	<b>9,478</b>	<b>3,526</b>

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010 CONTINUED

	2010	2009
	\$'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.

13,125	9,825
--------	-------

<b>13,125</b>	<b>9,825</b>
---------------	--------------

## 21. RECEIVABLES

Receivables	4,079	3,697
Allowance for impairment of receivables	(404)	(375)
GST-receivables	4,229	4,193
Accrued income	1,098	919
	<b>9,002</b>	<b>8,434</b>

Reconciliation of changes in the allowance for impairment of receivables:

Balance at the start of year	375	304
Doubtful debts expense recognised in the Income Statement	141	136
Amounts written off during the year	(112)	(65)

Balance at end of year	<b>404</b>	<b>375</b>
------------------------	------------	------------

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	992	1,754
More than 2 months but less than 4 months	193	106
More than 4 months but less than 1 year	375	137
More than 1 year	115	107
	<b>1,675</b>	<b>2,104</b>

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

## 22. AMOUNTS RECEIVABLE FOR SERVICES

Current asset	14,216	1,740
Non-current asset	148,797	117,328
	<b>163,013</b>	<b>119,068</b>

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 2(m) 'Amounts receivable for services'.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010 CONTINUED

	2010	2009
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>23. NON-CURRENT ASSETS CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE</b>		
Land	14,116	11,766
Buildings	4,804	4,292
	<b>18,920</b>	<b>16,058</b>
This is reconciled as follows:		
Opening Balance	16,058	18,522
Add net assets reclassified as held for sale	7,318	652
Total assets held for sale	23,376	19,174
Less assets sold	(4,456)	(3,116)
Closing Balance	<b>18,920</b>	<b>16,058</b>
See also Note 2(i) 'Non-current assets (or disposal groups) classified as held for sale' and Note 15 'Net Gain/Loss on Disposal of Non-Current Assets'.		
<b>24. INVENTORIES</b>		
Inventories held for distribution	256	231
	<b>256</b>	<b>231</b>
<b>25. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS</b>		
Prepayments	5,771	5,353
	<b>5,771</b>	<b>5,353</b>
<b>26. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT</b>		
<b>(a) PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT COMPRISE THE FOLLOWING ASSET CLASSES:</b>		
<b>Land</b>		
At fair value (i)	151,831	174,418
	<b>151,831</b>	<b>174,418</b>
<b>Buildings</b>		
At fair value (i)	417,883	415,201
Accumulated depreciation	(11,961)	(10,929)
	<b>405,922</b>	<b>404,272</b>
<b>Works in Progress</b>		
Buildings under construction	24,588	27,083
Other	15,987	1,507
	<b>40,575</b>	<b>28,590</b>
<b>Vehicles</b>		
At cost	7,279	7,562
Accumulated depreciation	(3,297)	(3,695)
	<b>3,982</b>	<b>3,867</b>



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010 CONTINUED

	2010	2009
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT CONT.</b>		
<b>Aircraft and Vessels</b>		
At cost	16,471	16,404
Accumulated depreciation	(5,017)	(3,959)
	<b>11,454</b>	<b>12,445</b>
<b>Computing and Office Equipment</b>		
At cost	35,921	31,003
Accumulated depreciation	(23,208)	(19,232)
	<b>12,713</b>	<b>11,771</b>
<b>Livestock</b>		
At cost	1,203	1,273
Accumulated depreciation	(307)	(405)
	<b>896</b>	<b>868</b>
<b>Other Plant and Equipment</b>		
At cost	61,979	55,983
Accumulated depreciation	(29,614)	(25,974)
	<b>32,365</b>	<b>30,009</b>
<b>Artwork</b>		
At cost	548	518
	<b>548</b>	<b>518</b>
<b>Leasehold Improvements</b>		
At cost	7,826	6,780
Accumulated amortisation	(2,787)	(2,220)
	<b>5,039</b>	<b>4,560</b>
	<b>665,325</b>	<b>671,318</b>

- (i) Land and buildings were revalued as at 1 July 2009 by the Western Australian Land Information Authority (Landgate). The valuations were performed during the year ended 30 June 2010 and recognised at 1 July 2009. In undertaking the revaluation, fair value was determined by reference to market values for land: \$28,692,800 and buildings: \$3,381,000. For the remaining balance, fair value of land and buildings was determined on the basis of depreciated replacement cost. See Note 2(f) 'Property, plant and equipment'.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010 CONTINUED

## 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:

2009-10										
	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	174,418	-	(1,245)	-	(6,291)	-	-	(15,051)	-	151,831
Buildings	404,272	34	(347)	40,988	(1,028)	-	-	(26,517)	(11,480)	405,922
Works in progress	28,590	56,102	(252)	(43,865)	-	-	-	-	-	40,575
Vehicles	3,867	1,405	(622)	-	-	-	-	-	(668)	3,982
Aircraft and vessels	12,445	27	(45)	167	-	-	-	-	(1,140)	11,454
Computing and office	11,771	5,646	(18)	518	-	-	-	-	(5,204)	12,713
Livestock	868	322	(94)	-	-	-	-	-	(200)	896
Other Plant and equipment	30,009	5,282	(78)	2,960	-	-	-	-	(5,808)	32,365
Artwork	518	7	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	548
Leasehold improvements	4,560	-	-	1,046	-	-	-	-	(567)	5,039
	<b>671,318</b>	<b>68,825</b>	<b>(2,701)</b>	<b>1,837</b>	<b>(7,319)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(41,568)</b>	<b>(25,067)</b>	<b>665,325</b>

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
	<b>616,299</b>	<b>58,166</b>	<b>(1,849)</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>(651)</b>	<b>(450)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>25,654</b>	<b>(26,526)</b>	<b>671,318</b>

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010 CONTINUED

	2010	2009
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>27. INTANGIBLE ASSETS</b>		
<b>(a) INTANGIBLE ASSETS COMPRISE THE FOLLOWING ASSET CLASSES:</b>		
<b>Computing software</b>		
At cost	139,197	134,474
Accumulated amortisation	(80,773)	(66,286)
	<b>58,424</b>	<b>68,188</b>
<b>Software Development in Progress</b>	<b>5,309</b>	<b>4,451</b>
	<b>63,733</b>	<b>72,639</b>

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

<b>2009-10</b>										
	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	68,188	2,370	-	2,796	-	-	-	-	(14,930)	58,424
Software in progress	4,451	5,491	-	(4,633)	-	-	-	-	-	5,309
	<b>72,639</b>	<b>7,861</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1,837)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(14,930)</b>	<b>63,733</b>

<b>2008-09</b>										
	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 in progress	7,467	11,281	(8)	(14,289)	-	-	-	-	-	4,451
	<b>76,008</b>	<b>11,281</b>	<b>(8)</b>	<b>(675)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(13,967)</b>	<b>72,639</b>

	2010	2009
	\$'000	\$'000

## 28. PROVISIONS

**PROVISIONS COMPRISE THE FOLLOWING ITEMS:**

(i) Current liabilities		
(a) Employee benefits provision	123,692	120,987
(b) Other provisions	200	109
	<b>123,892</b>	<b>121,096</b>
(ii) Non-current liabilities		
(a) Employee benefits provision	35,998	29,304
(b) Other provisions	48	25
	<b>36,046</b>	<b>29,329</b>
	<b>159,938</b>	<b>150,425</b>

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010 CONTINUED

	2010	2009
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>PROVISIONS CONT.</b>		
<b>(a) EMPLOYEE BENEFITS PROVISIONS HAVE BEEN RECOGNISED IN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS FOLLOWS:</b>		
• Current liabilities (i)	123,692	120,987
• Non-current liabilities (ii)	35,998	29,304
	<b>159,690</b>	<b>150,291</b>
<b>(i) CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		
• Annual leave *	48,109	47,052
• Long service leave **	73,433	69,671
• 38-hour leave	334	238
• Special paid leave	236	246
• Time off in lieu/banked leave	555	491
• Purchased leave	362	273
• Deferred leave	124	108
• Post-separation medical benefits	539	1,287
• Other employee benefits	-	1,621
	<b>123,692</b>	<b>120,987</b>
<b>(ii) NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		
• Long service leave	30,356	26,182
• 38-hour leave	2,606	2,614
• Deferred leave	419	284
• Post-separation medical benefits	2,617	224
	<b>35,998</b>	<b>29,304</b>
* 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	47,414	45,404
• More than 12 months after reporting date	695	1,648
	<b>48,109</b>	<b>47,052</b>
** 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	15,420	15,953
• More than 12 months after reporting date	88,369	79,900
	<b>103,789</b>	<b>95,853</b>

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010 CONTINUED

	2010	2009
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>PROVISIONS CONT.</b>		
<b>(b) OTHER PROVISIONS HAVE BEEN RECOGNISED IN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS FOLLOWS:</b>		
(i) Current liabilities		
• Non-Employee Benefits On-Costs	200	109
	<b>200</b>	<b>109</b>
(ii) Non-current liabilities		
• Non-Employee Benefits On-Costs	48	25
	<b>48</b>	<b>25</b>
The settlement of leave liabilities gives rise to the payment of employment on-costs including workers' compensation and medical benefits.		
Movement in Other provisions		
Carrying amount at start of year	134	478
Net amount of additional provision recognised	114	(344)
Carrying amount at end of year	<b>248</b>	<b>134</b>
<b>29. PAYABLES</b>		
Payables	<b>34,645</b>	<b>24,535</b>
<b>30. OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		
Sundry Accruals		
• Accrued salaries *	9,542	6,569
• Accrued superannuation *	905	632
• Police officers' leave loading expense	3,692	3,380
• Fringe benefit tax liability	965	874
	<b>15,104</b>	<b>11,455</b>
* Accrued salaries and superannuation have been calculated for four working days from 24 June to 30 June 2010.		
Income in Advance	73	150
	<b>15,177</b>	<b>11,605</b>

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010 CONTINUED

	2010	2009
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>31. EQUITY</b>		
Equity represents the residual interest in the net assets of the Police Service. The Government holds the equity interest in the Police Service on behalf of the community. The Asset Revaluation Reserve represents that portion of equity resulting from the revaluation of non-current assets.		
Contributed equity (a)	386,217	319,685
Asset revaluation reserve (b)	316,049	364,175
Accumulated surplus/(deficiency)	139,566	126,154
	<b>841,832</b>	<b>810,014</b>
<b>(a) CONTRIBUTED EQUITY</b>		
Balance at the start of the year	<b>319,685</b>	<b>284,745</b>
<b>Contributions by Owners</b>		
Capital appropriations (i)	72,451	38,373
Transfer of net assets from other agencies (ii)		
› Land and buildings assumed	-	20
Total contributions by owners	<b>72,451</b>	<b>38,393</b>
<b>Distributions to owners</b>		
Transfer of net assets to other agencies (ii)		
› Land and buildings transferred to the Department for Planning and Infrastructure	(5,841)	(3,453)
› Payment for Path Centre asset purchases	(78)	-
Total distributions to owners	<b>(5,919)</b>	<b>(3,453)</b>
Balance at the end of the year	<b>386,217</b>	<b>319,685</b>
(i) Under TI 955 'Contributions by Owners Made to Wholly-Owned Public Sector Entities' Capital 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 2010 CONTINUED

	2010	2009
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>EQUITY CONT.</b>		
<b>(b) ASSET REVALUATION RESERVE</b>		
Balance at the start of the year	364,175	353,887
Net revaluation increments/(decrements):		
Land	(15,051)	1,130
Buildings	(26,517)	24,523
	(41,568)	25,653
Transfer to accumulated surplus/(deficiency) on sale of previously revalued assets	(6,558)	(15,365)
Balance at the end of the year	<b>316,049</b>	<b>364,175</b>
<b>(c) ACCUMULATED SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)</b>		
Balance at the start of the year	126,154	94,553
Result for the year	6,854	16,236
Transfer of revalued amounts of assets sold	6,558	15,365
Balance at the end of the year	<b>139,566</b>	<b>126,154</b>

## 32. NOTES TO THE CASH FLOW STATEMENT

### (a) RECONCILIATION OF CASH

Cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the Statement of Cash Flows is reconciled to the related items in the Statement of Financial Position as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents (see Note 19)	102,969	90,127
Restricted cash and cash equivalents (see Note 20)	22,603	13,351
	<b>125,572</b>	<b>103,478</b>

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010 CONTINUED

	2010	2009
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>NOTES TO THE CASH FLOW STATEMENT CONT.</b>		
<b>(b) RECONCILIATION OF NET COST OF SERVICES TO NET CASH FLOWS PROVIDED BY/ (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Net cost of services	<b>(944,538)</b>	<b>(894,163)</b>
Adjustment for non-cash items:		
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment expense	39,997	40,943
Resources received free-of-charge	2,426	2,339
Donated assets	(203)	(393)
Doubtful and bad debts expense	141	136
Net loss/(gain) on sale of non-current assets	221	60
Adjustment to carrying value of assets	576	(1,346)
(Increase)/decrease in assets:		
Receivables (iii)	(532)	(90)
Prepayments	(418)	(1,064)
Inventories	(25)	(101)
Increase/(decrease) in liabilities:		
Payables (iii)	10,110	13,296
Sundry accruals	3,649	3,168
Provisions	9,513	12,537
Income in advance	(77)	(180)
Net GST receipts/(payments) (i)	591	3,216
Change in GST (receivables)/payables (ii)	(627)	(479)
	<b>65,342</b>	<b>72,042</b>
<b>Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities</b>	<b>(879,196)</b>	<b>(822,121)</b>

(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) receivables/payables in respect of GST and the receivables/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 \$202,665 compared to \$392,774 in 2008-09.

During the year, there were \$5,841,009 of assets transferred to Department for Planning and Infrastructure compared to \$3,318,997 in 2008-09. In addition, there were \$78,472 of assets transferred to other government agencies compared to \$134,229 in 2008-09.



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010 CONTINUED

	2010	2009
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>33. COMMITMENTS</b>		
<b>(a) CAPITAL EXPENDITURE COMMITMENTS</b>		
Capital expenditure commitments, being contracted capital expenditure additional to the amounts reported in the financial statements are payable as follows:		
Within one year	145,616	190,168
Later than one year and not later than five years	189,469	170,566
	<b>335,085</b>	<b>360,734</b>
The capital commitment includes amounts for:		
Buildings	200,094	211,783
Computer infrastructure upgrades	53,895	56,880
Other asset acquisitions	81,096	92,071
	<b>335,085</b>	<b>360,734</b>
<b>(b) LEASE COMMITMENTS</b>		
Operating lease commitments contracted for at the reporting date but not recognised in the financial statements are payable as follows:		
Within one year	24,527	20,318
Later than one year and not later than five years	30,900	27,197
Later than five years	3,043	-
	<b>58,470</b>	<b>47,515</b>
Representing:		
Non-cancellable operating leases (i)	58,470	47,515
	<b>58,470</b>	<b>47,515</b>
(i) Non-cancellable operating lease commitments		
Commitments for minimum lease payments are payable as follows:		
Within one year	24,527	20,318
Later than one year and not later than five years	30,900	27,197
Later than five years	3,043	-
	<b>58,470</b>	<b>47,515</b>
<b>(c) OTHER EXPENDITURE COMMITMENTS</b>		
Other expenditure commitments at the reporting date arising through the placement of purchase orders or non-cancellable agreements and are payable as follows:		
Within one year	38,515	25,299
Later than one year and not later than five years	85,778	42,697
Later than five years	4,193	2,621
	<b>128,486</b>	<b>70,617</b>
These represent:		
Staff training	730	1,509
Computing costs	89,181	21,191
Communication costs	23,702	24,176
Other	14,873	23,741
	<b>128,486</b>	<b>70,617</b>

The above commitments are all inclusive of GST.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010 CONTINUED

2010	2009
\$'000	\$'000

## 34. 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 34(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.

### (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	102,969	90,127
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	22,603	13,351
Receivables (i)	167,786	123,309

#### **Financial Liabilities**

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	49,749	35,990
--	--------	--------

(i) The amount of receivables excludes GST recoverable from ATO.

### (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 required their terms re-negotiated that would have otherwise resulted in them being past due or impaired.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010 CONTINUED

## FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS CONT.

### Interest Rate Risk Exposure and Maturity Analysis of Financial Liabilities

	Contractual Maturity Rates							Total
	Weighted average effective interest rate	Variable interest rate	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Non-interest bearing		
<b>2009-10</b>	%	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Financial Assets</b>								
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	-	102,969	102,969
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,603	22,603
Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,773	4,773
Amounts receivable for services	-	-	-	-	-	-	163,013	163,013
	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>293,358</b>	<b>293,358</b>
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>								
Payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,645	34,645
Other accrued expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,104	15,104
	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>49,749</b>	<b>49,749</b>
<b>Net Financial Assets (Liabilities)</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>243,609</b>	<b>243,609</b>

	Contractual Maturity Rates							Total
	Weighted average effective interest rate	Variable interest rate	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Non-interest bearing		
<b>2008-09</b>	%	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Financial Assets</b>								
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
	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>226,787</b>	<b>226,787</b>
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>								
Payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,535	24,535
Other accrued expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,455	11,455
	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>35,990</b>	<b>35,990</b>
<b>Net Financial Assets (Liabilities)</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>190,797</b>	<b>190,797</b>

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 Statement of Financial Position, 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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010 CONTINUED

	2010	2009
	\$'000	\$'000

## 35. 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 2010.

<b>877</b>	<b>567</b>
------------	------------

### MEDICAL EXPENSES

Under Police Regulations and the current Enterprise Bargaining and Workplace Agreement, the Police Service is obliged to reimburse sworn officers for their medical expenses. Work-related medical expenses are met in full by the Police Service. Non-work-related medical expenses are reimbursed to the amount not covered by Medicare and private health providers. The total liability in respect of work-related medical costs is not able to be reliably measured at 30 June 2010.

## 36. REMUNERATION OF AUDITOR

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

Auditing the accounts, financial statements and performance indicators

<b>167</b>	<b>161</b>
------------	------------

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010 CONTINUED

## 37. 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:

\$	2010	2009
40,001 - 50,000	-	1
50,001 - 60,000	-	1
60,001 - 70,000	2	1
120,001 - 130,000	-	1
130,001 - 140,000	-	1
140,001 - 150,000	1	5
150,001 - 160,000	2	3
160,001 - 170,000	3	1
180,001 - 190,000	-	1
190,001 - 200,000	-	2
200,001 - 210,000	2	1
210,001 - 220,000	2	3
220,001 - 230,000	2	-
230,001 - 240,000	1	-
240,001 - 250,000	1	-
250,001 - 260,000	1	-
270,000 - 280,000	1	-
280,001 - 290,000	-	2
320,000 - 330,000	1	-
380,001 - 390,000	-	1
430,001 - 440,000	1	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	20	25

The total remuneration of Senior Officers is:

<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>4,132</b>	<b>4,579</b>
<hr/>	<hr/>

- (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 2010 CONTINUED

	2010	2009
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>38. SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION</b>		
<b>(a) WRITE-OFFS</b>		
Write-offs approved in accordance with section 48 of the <i>Financial Management Act 2006</i> related to:		
Bad debts *	123	4
Assets written off from the asset register *	36	106
Other public property **	101	177
	<b>260</b>	<b>287</b>
* Bad debts and asset register write-offs have been reflected within the Income Statement.		
** Other public property written off includes 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 Statement of Comprehensive Income.		
Public and other property, revenue and debts due to the State were written-off in accordance with section 48 of the <i>Financial Management Act 2006</i> under the authority of:		
(i) Bad Debts		
The Accountable Authority	123	4
	<b>123</b>	<b>4</b>
(ii) Assets		
The Accountable Authority	36	106
	<b>36</b>	<b>106</b>
(iii) Other Public Property		
The Accountable Authority	101	177
	<b>101</b>	<b>177</b>
<b>(b) LOSSES OF PUBLIC MONEY AND PUBLIC OR OTHER PROPERTY THROUGH THEFT OR DEFAULT</b>		
Losses of public property through theft, default or otherwise	137	266
Losses of public money	123	21
	<b>260</b>	<b>287</b>
<b>(c) GIFTS OF PUBLIC PROPERTY</b>		
Gifts of public property provided by the Police Services	<b>47</b>	<b>197</b>
<b>39. AFFILIATED BODIES</b>		
An affiliated body is one 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 one affiliated body during the financial year.		
THE WESTERN AUSTRALIA POLICE HISTORICAL SOCIETY INC.		
Recurrent grants	<b>24</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>40. EVENTS OCCURRING AFTER THE END OF THE REPORTING PERIOD</b>		
The Police Service is not aware of any events occurring after the reporting date that have a significant financial effect on the financial statements.		

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010 CONTINUED

## 41. EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

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

#### (i) TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS TO DELIVER SERVICES

##### Service Expenditure

Variations between budget and actual for 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. The majority of the variation total is driven by the additional employee programs and new initiatives. Prior to the commencement of the year, the Corporate Executive Team set broad service-mix targets for proposed operations. Subsequently, operational needs may result in diversion from the original allocation. The actual service costs are calculated through a survey undertaken during the year. The survey records the hours officers spent on each service. This forms the basis for actual allocations for the financial year. The majority of the overall increases is attributable to the issues identified under the "Details of Authorisation to expend in advance of appropriation".

Intelligence and protective services	65,108	81,586	16,478
Crime prevention and public order	72,637	64,907	(7,730)
Community support (non-offence incidents)	74,838	72,049	(2,789)
Emergency management and co-ordination	35,443	20,086	(15,357)
Response to and investigation of offences	391,185	403,466	12,281
Services to the judicial process	108,128	143,183	35,055
Traffic law enforcement and management	194,190	186,012	(8,178)
Implementation of the State crime prevention strategy	7,930	8,445	515
	<b>949,459</b>	<b>979,734</b>	<b>30,275</b>

#### (ii) CAPITAL CONTRIBUTION

The decrease of \$75.817 million represents the revised cash flow requirement for the year for various asset investment projects where implementation dates that have varied from original estimates. The major projects are Perth Police Complex, Speed and Red Light Camera Upgrades and Major Aircraft Replacement Program - Helicopter.

	148,268	72,451	(75,817)
--	---------	--------	----------

#### (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	791	141
--	-----	-----	-----

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010 CONTINUED

## EXPLANATORY STATEMENT CONT.

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

#### (i) TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS TO DELIVER SERVICES

##### Service Expenditure

The variation of \$55.954 million represents the increase in total cost of service which is mainly attributable to new initiatives and normal cost increase. The variations mainly comprise increased appropriations, increase in 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. A significant component of the differential is attributable to pay increases to police officers and police staff and the continued implementations of the additional police officers, auxiliary police officers and police staff programs during 2009-10.

Intelligence and protective services	81,586	51,516	30,070
Crime prevention and public order	64,907	62,394	2,513
Community support (non-offence incidents)	72,049	76,169	(4,120)
Emergency management and co-ordination	20,086	24,054	(3,968)
Response to and investigation of offences	403,466	394,200	9,266
Services to the judicial process	143,183	113,278	29,905
Traffic law enforcement and management	186,012	190,539	(4,527)
Implementation of the State crime prevention strategy	8,445	11,630	(3,185)

2010 Actual \$'000	2009 Actual \$'000	Variation \$'000
<b>979,734</b>	<b>923,780</b>	<b>55,954</b>

#### (ii) CAPITAL CONTRIBUTION

The Asset Investment Program expenditure is mutually exclusive from one year to the next. Individual large program funding can cause significant movement. Significant programs in 2009-10 include Speed and Red Light Camera Upgrades, PMRN Expansion and Regional Radio Planning and Information and Communications Technology Project Continuation.

72,451	38,373	34,078
--------	--------	--------

#### (iii) CONSOLIDATED FUND REVENUE

##### Revenue

Administered income mainly comprises sale of stolen property and Firearm Infringement Fines. In the case of stole property, the volumes and values can fluctuate substantially from year to year, as can infringement fines. There was a decrease in the Consolidated Fund Revenue of \$0.031 million from the previous year. This variation resulted from a decrease in revenue for Firearms and Pawnbrokers Infringement Fines of \$0.083 million which was partially offset by an increase for forfeit property proceed and sale of lost and stolen property of \$0.052 million.

791	822	(31)
-----	-----	------



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010 CONTINUED

## EXPLANATORY STATEMENT CONT.

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

2010

\$'000

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

Delivery of services	25,790
	<b>25,790</b>

#### Delivery of services

Increases to appropriation limits included:

2009 Enterprise Bargaining Agreement for Police Officers (Part 2)	6,657
Additional funding for Forensic Services	5,825
Capital Works (Expensed items)	5,426
Increased contributions for Goldstate Superannuation scheme	3,000
Post-separation medical benefits	2,095
Implementation of vehicle fleet savings	(683)

2010

2009

\$'000

\$'000

## 42. SCHEDULE OF ADMINISTERED ITEMS

### (a) ADMINISTERED EXPENSES AND INCOME

#### EXPENSES

Transfer payments	680	730
Commission expenses	111	92
<b>Total administered expenses</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>822</b>

#### INCOME

Sale of lost, stolen and forfeited property	787	735
Fines and infringements	4	87
<b>Total administered income</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>822</b>

### (b) ADMINISTERED ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

#### ASSETS

##### Current

Receivables	179	-
<b>Total administered assets</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>-</b>

#### LIABILITIES

##### Current

Payables	179	-
<b>Total administered liabilities</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>-</b>

Administered income, expenditure, assets and liabilities are not reported by service because they cannot be reliably attributed to the services provided by the Police Service.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010 CONTINUED

	2010	2009
	\$'000	\$'000

## 43. 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 Statement of Financial Position. These include:

### (a) FOUND MONEY TRUST

OPENING BALANCE AT 1 JULY 2009	338	395
<b>RECEIPTS</b>	244	137
<b>PAYMENTS</b>	470	194
<b>CLOSING BALANCE AT 30 JUNE 2010</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>338</b>

#### *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 2009	439	615
<b>RECEIPTS</b>	19	145
<b>PAYMENTS</b>	260	321
<b>CLOSING BALANCE AT 30 JUNE 2010</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>439</b>

#### *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 2009	14,440	13,394
<b>RECEIPTS</b>	4,358	7,089
<b>PAYMENTS</b>	7,600	6,043
<b>CLOSING BALANCE AT 30 JUNE 2010</b>	<b>11,198</b>	<b>14,440</b>

#### *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 2009	19	27
<b>RECEIPTS</b>	107	123
<b>PAYMENTS</b>	42	131
<b>CLOSING BALANCE AT 30 JUNE 2010</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>19</b>

#### *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 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

I hereby certify that the Key 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 2010.



**Karl J O'Callaghan APM**

Commissioner of Police

13 August 2010

# 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.

During 2009, a review of the Office of Crime Prevention (OCP) resulted in the integration of the functionality, staff and resources of the OCP within the Strategy and Performance Portfolio of the WA Police. As a consequence, the Department of Treasury and Finance has approved that with effect from the 2010-11 annual reporting period, Outcome 4: A safer and more secure community and Service 8: Implementation of the State Crime Prevention Strategy are to be discontinued together with their associated effectiveness and efficiency indicators. The functionality, staff and resources currently reported under Service 8 will be transferred to Service 2: Crime prevention and public order under Outcome 1.

Government Goal	What we sought to achieve (Outcomes)	The services we provided in 2009-10
<b>Outcomes Based Service Delivery:</b> Greater focus on achieving results in key service delivery areas for the benefit of all Western Australians	<b>Outcome 1:</b> Lawful behaviour and community safety	<b>Service 1:</b> Intelligence and Protective Services <b>Service 2:</b> Crime Prevention and Public Order <b>Service 3:</b> Community Support (Non-Offence Incidents) <b>Service 4:</b> Emergency Management and Coordination
	<b>Outcome 2:</b> Offenders apprehended and dealt with in accordance with the law	<b>Service 5:</b> Response to and Investigation of Offences <b>Service 6:</b> Services to the Judicial Process
	<b>Outcome 3:</b> Lawful road-user behaviour	<b>Service 7:</b> Traffic Law Enforcement and Management
	<b>Outcome 4:</b> A safer and more secure community	<b>Service 8:</b> 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. During 2009-10, the WA Police proposed several amendments to its Outcome Based Management structure and Key Performance Indicators. These amendments were subsequently approved by the Department of Treasury and Finance and will apply from the 2010-11 annual reporting period. These changes have been documented in the 2010-11 Budget Statements.

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	
<b>KPI 1</b>	<b>Community satisfaction with police services</b>	<i>KPI 1</i>	<i>Community satisfaction with police services</i>	<i>KPI 1</i>	<i>Community satisfaction with police services</i>		
<b>KPI 2</b>	<b>Community perception of level of crime</b>	<i>KPI 2</i>	<i>Community perception of level of crime</i>				
<b>KPI 3</b>	<b>Emergency management preparedness</b>						
<i>KPI 4</i>	<i>Selected offences cleared</i>	<b>KPI 4</b>	<b>Selected offences cleared</b>				
<i>KPI 5</i>	<i>Support to judicial processes resulting in successful prosecutions</i>	<b>KPI 5</b>	<b>Support to judicial processes resulting in successful prosecutions</b>				
<i>KPI 6</i>	<i>Road-user behaviour</i>			<b>KPI 6</b>	<b>Road-user behaviour</b>		
<i>KPI 7</i>	<i>Community perception of road behaviour</i>			<b>KPI 7</b>	<b>Community perception of road behaviour</b>		
						<b>KPI 8</b>	<b>Community safety and security</b>

# PERFORMANCE FRAMEWORK

Each effectiveness indicator contains a statement about whether the WA Police achieved the 2009-10 target as identified in the 2009-10 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 <sup>(a)</sup>
<b>Cost</b>							
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 hour for providing service(s)	Average cost per community safety and crime prevention partnership managed
					Average cost per guilty plea		Average cost per \$1 million in grant funding administered
					Average cost per non-guilty plea		
<b>Timeliness</b>							
		Percentage of 131 444 calls for police assistance or attendance answered within 20 seconds		Percentage of emergency '000' calls for urgent police assistance or attendance 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			

(a) Note that the Service 8 key efficiency indicator – Average cost per hour for research, policy development and support to the Community Safety and Crime Prevention Council – shown in previous annual reports has been discontinued in 2009-10 as the Council was disbanded in early 2009.

# 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.

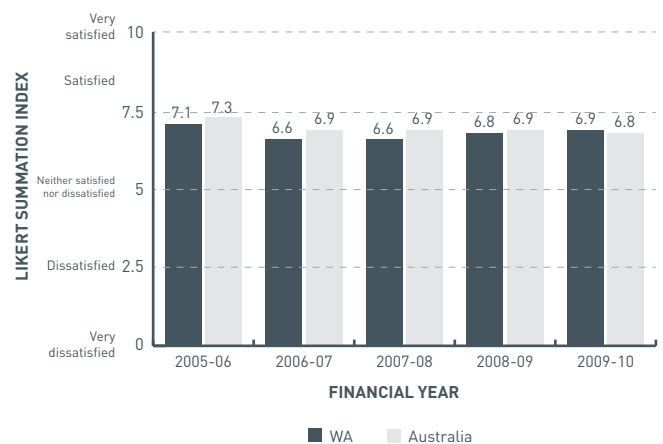
Customer satisfaction is a widely accepted measure of organisational performance. The WA community are the customers of the services provided by the WA Police. The community’s satisfaction with police services, which reflects the perceived level of lawful behaviour, safety, security and public order, 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.

### INDICATOR 1.1: The community’s level of satisfaction with services provided by police, 2005-06 to 2009-10 <sup>(a)(b)(c)</sup>



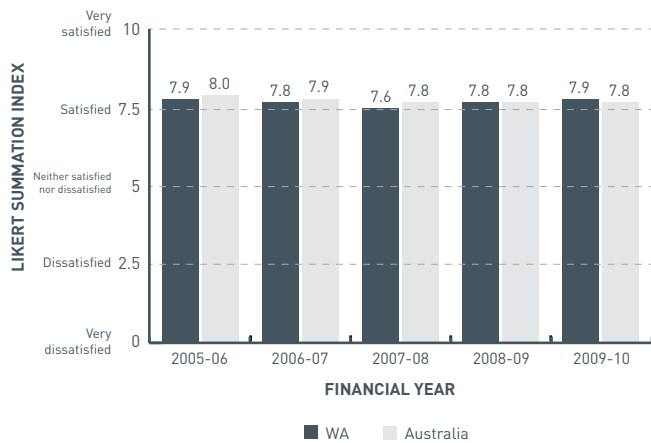
### ANALYSIS

- › In 2009-10, the level of satisfaction with police services in WA of 6.9 was not significantly different to the 6.8 achieved in 2008-09. The WA level of satisfaction was not significantly different to the national level of satisfaction (6.8). The 2009-10 national result was not significantly different to the 2008-09 national result (6.9).
- › The WA Police achieved the 2009-10 target of greater than or equal to 6.7.
- › In 2009-10, the percentage of the WA community who were ‘satisfied’ or ‘very satisfied’ with services provided by the police was 67.3 per cent.

# EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

## OUTCOME 1: LAWFUL BEHAVIOUR AND COMMUNITY SAFETY

### INDICATOR 1.2: The community's level of satisfaction with services received during their most recent contact with police, 2005-06 to 2009-10 <sup>(a)(b)(c)</sup>



#### ANALYSIS

- The WA community's level of satisfaction with the services received during their most recent contact with police in 2009-10 (7.9) was not significantly different compared with 2008-09 (7.8) or the national level of satisfaction (7.8). The national result has been 7.8 for the past three years.
- The WA Police achieved the 2009-10 target of greater than or equal to 7.8.

In 2009-10:

- 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 82.5 per cent.
- 56.0 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 (33.4 per cent) followed by the reporting of a crime (15.0 per cent) and getting assistance (7.6 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 2009-10, over 32,000 people were surveyed nationally (including about 3,700 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 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.



# EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

## OUTCOME 1: LAWFUL BEHAVIOUR AND COMMUNITY SAFETY

**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:

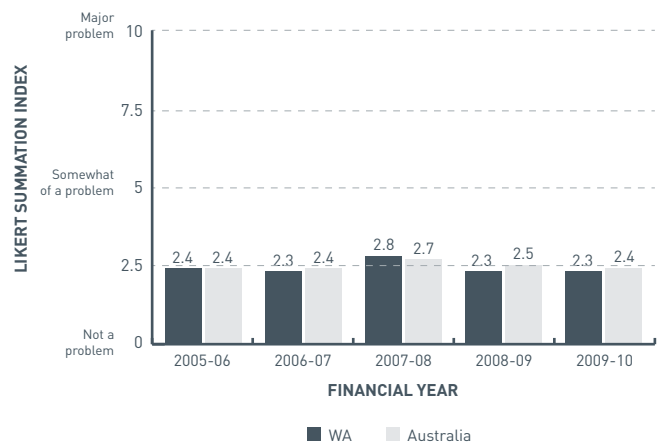
*Care needs to be taken in interpreting data on perceptions of crime. Reducing people's concerns about crime and reducing the actual level of crime are two separate, but related challenges for police. Comparisons between perceptions of crime problems and the level of crime raise questions about the factors 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 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, 2005-06 to 2009-10** <sup>(a)(b)(c)</sup>



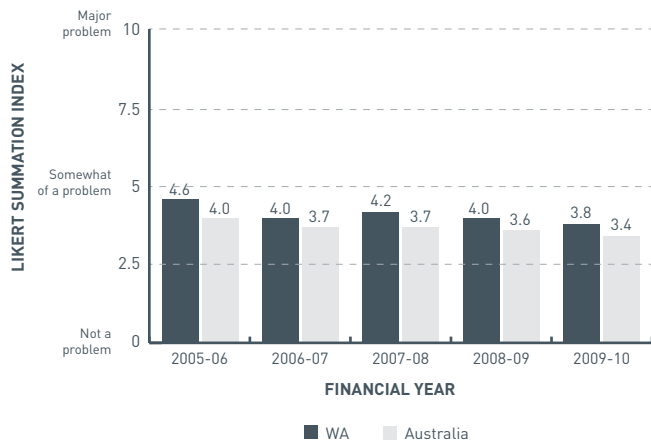
### ANALYSIS

- ▶ In 2009-10, the extent to which the WA community thought physical assault in a public place was a problem in their own neighbourhood (2.3) was the same as the WA result in 2008-09, and was not significantly different to the national result (2.4). The 2009-10 national result was not significantly different to the 2008-09 national result (2.5).
- ▶ The WA Police achieved the 2009-10 target of less than or equal to 2.4.
- ▶ In 2009-10, 37.2 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.
- ▶ During 2009 there was a media and public focus on assaults on police. Legislation was introduced on 22 September 2009 for mandatory sentencing of any person found guilty of assaulting a police officer where bodily injury has been inflicted.

# EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

## OUTCOME 1: LAWFUL BEHAVIOUR AND COMMUNITY SAFETY

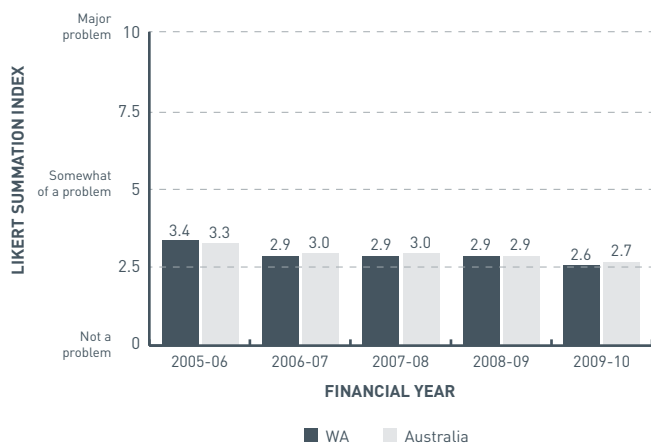
### INDICATOR 2.2: Extent to which the community thought housebreaking was a problem in their own neighbourhood, 2005-06 to 2009-10 <sup>(a)(b)(c)</sup>



#### ANALYSIS

- ▶ In 2009-10, the extent to which the WA community thought housebreaking was a problem in their own neighbourhood (3.8) was not significantly different to the WA result in 2008-09 (4.0), but was significantly higher than the national result of 3.4. The 2009-10 national result was significantly lower than the 2008-09 national result of 3.6 <sup>(d)</sup>.
- ▶ The WA Police achieved the 2009-10 target of less than or equal to 4.0.
- ▶ In 2009-10, 59.6 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 54.7 per cent.

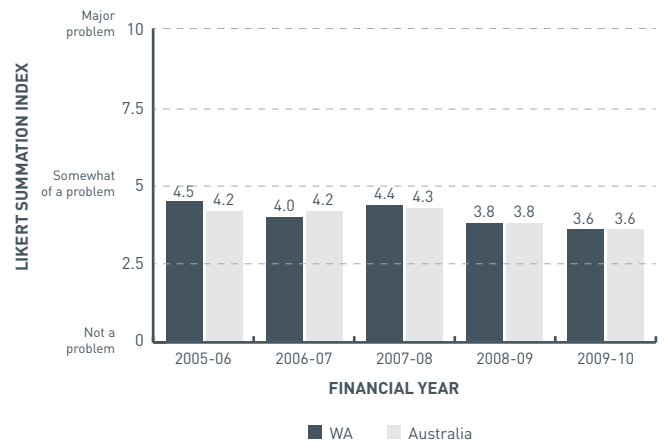
### INDICATOR 2.3: Extent to which the community thought motor vehicle theft was a problem in their own neighbourhood, 2005-06 to 2009-10 <sup>(a)(b)(c)</sup>



#### ANALYSIS

- ▶ In 2009-10, the extent to which the WA community thought motor vehicle theft was a problem in their own neighbourhood (2.6) was not significantly different to the WA result in 2008-09 (2.9) or the national result (2.7). The 2009-10 national result was significantly lower than the 2008-09 national result of 2.9 <sup>(d)</sup>.
- ▶ The WA Police achieved the 2009-10 target of less than or equal to 2.8.
- ▶ In 2009-10, 42.0 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, 2005-06 to 2009-10 <sup>(a)(b)(c)</sup>



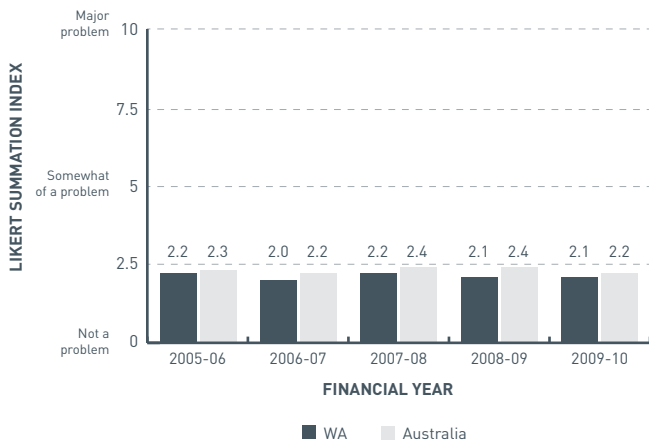
#### ANALYSIS

- ▶ In 2009-10, the extent to which the WA community thought illegal drugs were a problem in their own neighbourhood (3.6) was not significantly different compared with 2008-09 (3.8), and was the same as the national result. The 2009-10 national result was significantly lower than the 2008-09 national result of 3.8 <sup>(d)</sup>.
- ▶ The WA Police achieved the 2009-10 target of less than or equal to 4.1.
- ▶ In 2009-10, 48.8 per cent of the WA community thought illegal drugs were either a 'major problem' or 'somewhat of a problem' in their own neighbourhood.

# EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

## OUTCOME 1: LAWFUL BEHAVIOUR AND COMMUNITY SAFETY

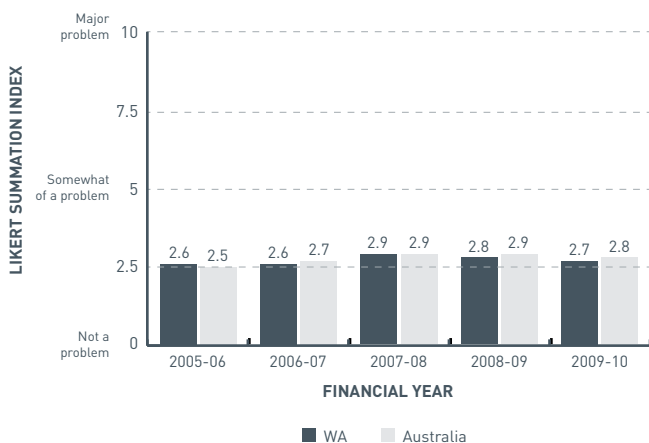
### INDICATOR 2.5: Extent to which the community thought louts or gangs were a problem in their own neighbourhood, 2005-06 to 2009-10 <sup>(a)(b)(c)</sup>



#### ANALYSIS

- ▶ In 2009-10, the extent to which the WA community thought louts or gangs were a problem in their own neighbourhood (2.1) was the same as the WA result in 2008-09, and not significantly different to the national result (2.2). The 2009-10 national result was significantly lower than the 2008-09 national result of 2.4 <sup>(d)</sup>.
- ▶ The 2009-10 WA result of 2.1 had a 95 per cent confidence interval of between 2.0 and 2.2. The WA Police therefore achieved the 2009-10 target of less than or equal to 2.0.
- ▶ In 2009-10, 32.2 per cent of the WA community thought louts or gangs were either a 'major problem' or 'somewhat of a problem' in their own neighbourhood.

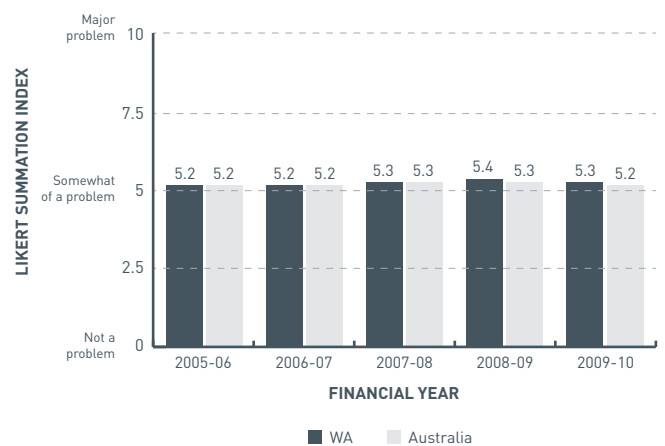
### INDICATOR 2.6: Extent to which the community thought drunken and disorderly behaviour was a problem in their own neighbourhood, 2005-06 to 2009-10 <sup>(a)(b)(c)</sup>



#### ANALYSIS

- ▶ In 2009-10, the extent to which the WA community thought drunken and disorderly behaviour was a problem in their own neighbourhood (2.7) was not significantly different compared with 2008-09 (2.8) or the national result (2.8). The 2009-10 national result was not significantly different to the 2008-09 national result (2.9).
- ▶ The WA Police did not achieve the 2009-10 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 peoples' perceptions of drunken or disorderly behaviour. Community perceptions are also likely to reflect actual experience, as well as reports in the local media. High profile media reports associated with incidents at public events, ongoing nightspot trouble in entertainment precincts, and serious assaults on police may have contributed. The WA Police has developed an Alcohol Policing Strategy to address this issue.
- ▶ In 2009-10, 42.6 per cent of the WA community thought drunken and disorderly behaviour was either a 'major problem' or 'somewhat of a problem' in their own neighbourhood.

### INDICATOR 2.7: Extent to which the community thought speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving was a problem in their own neighbourhood, 2005-06 to 2009-10 <sup>(a)(b)(c)</sup>



#### ANALYSIS

- ▶ In 2009-10, the extent to which the WA community thought speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving was a problem in their own neighbourhood (5.3) was not significantly different to the 2008-09 result (5.4) or the national result (5.2). The 2009-10 national result was not significantly different to the 2008-09 national result (5.3).
- ▶ The WA Police did not achieve the 2009-10 target of less than or equal to 5.0. Media reporting of 'hoon' incidents and ongoing measures to combat such incidents are

# EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

## OUTCOME 1: LAWFUL BEHAVIOUR AND COMMUNITY SAFETY

likely to have contributed to the level of community perception of speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving being a problem in their neighbourhood.

- ▶ In 2009-10, 74.5 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 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 2009-10, over 32,000 people were surveyed nationally (including about 3,700 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 equal to, or lower than, 3.2 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.

- (d) A national result for a given year can be significantly different to the national result for the previous year or to the WA result while a similar result for WA for a given year may not be significantly different to the previous year. This is due to the much larger national sample size compared to WA. A larger sample size leads to a lower standard error, which directly affects significance tests.

### 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 seven State emergency management plans, known as Westplans: Air Crash; Road Crash; Land Search; Marine Search and Rescue; Nuclear Powered Warship Visit; Space Re-entry Debris and Terrorist Act. Indicator 3.1 provides a 5-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.

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 5-year period.

## EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

### OUTCOME 1: LAWFUL BEHAVIOUR AND COMMUNITY SAFETY

**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 <sup>(a)</sup>**

2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
6	6	6	6	7

#### ANALYSIS

The WA Police achieved the 2009-10 target of six State emergency management plans in place and current. In 2009-10, the number of State emergency management plans increased to seven with the inclusion of a plan for Terrorist Act.

**INDICATOR 3.2: Number of police officers who have a key emergency-related qualification <sup>(b)</sup>**

Course as at 30 June	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Australasian Inter-Service Incident Management System	0	221	372	709	2,177
First Responder	514	667	884	998	1,067
Incident Managers	369	592	676	746	703
Land Search and Rescue	234	257	247	246	314
Marine Search and Rescue	213	248	283	271	286
Chemical, Biological and Radiological Familiarisation	430	391	342	290	220
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,760</b>	<b>2,376</b>	<b>2,804</b>	<b>3,260</b>	<b>4,767</b>

#### ANALYSIS

- ▶ The number of police officers who have a key emergency-related qualification increased by 46.2 per cent (1,507) from 3,260 as at 30 June 2009 to 4,767 as at 30 June 2010. The Australasian Inter-Service Incident Management System course which commenced in July 2006 contributed most to this increase.
- ▶ The WA Police achieved its 2009-10 target of 3,000 police officers that have a key emergency-related qualification.
- ▶ The WA Police has adopted a more focused and competency-based approach to emergency management training. This is aimed at ensuring sufficiently qualified key personnel are available within districts to respond to emergency situations and that their skills remain current. As a consequence, certain training courses, such as Chemical, Biological and Radiological Familiarisation, are 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.

#### 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

#### 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 continued<sup>(1)</sup>. A proportion of offences investigated are not finalised by the end of the financial year when figures for these performance indicators are extracted. The investigation of these offences may either be actively continued into the next financial year or are pending/suspended until a decision has been made to finalise the case.

The number of reported 'offences against the person' increased significantly between 2003-04 and 2006-07 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 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.

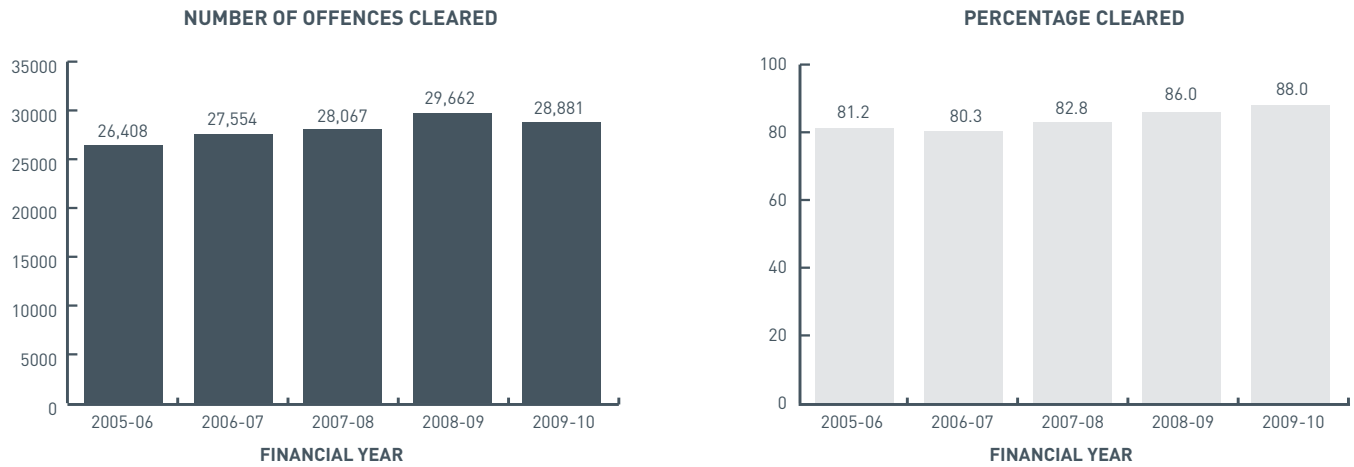
Including these offence types would artificially inflate the number of property offences and the number and percentage cleared.

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.

# EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

## OUTCOME 2: OFFENDERS APPREHENDED AND DEALT WITH IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LAW

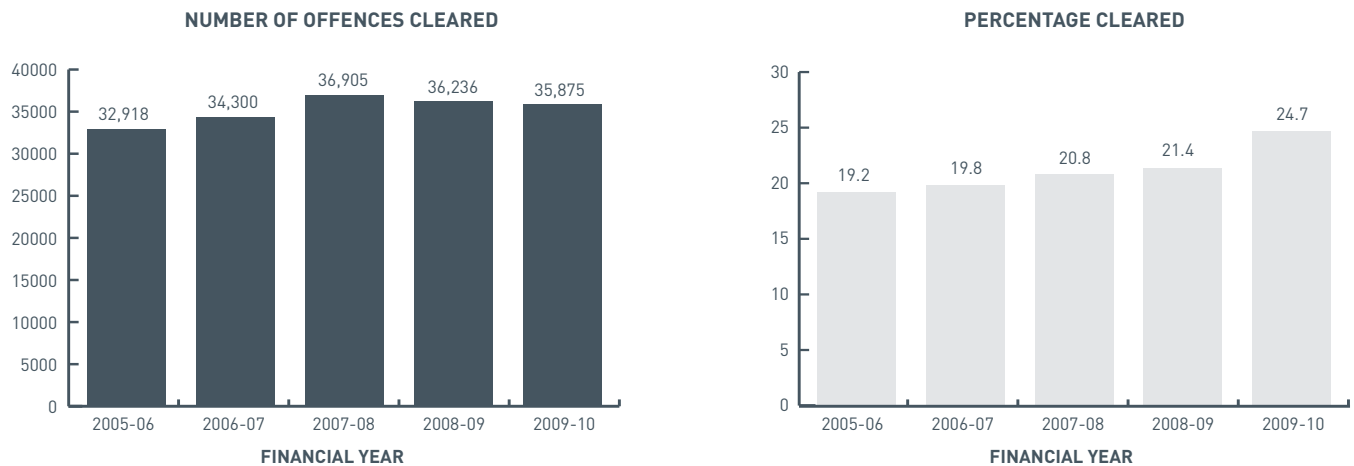
**Indicator 4.1: Number and percentage of selected recorded offences against the person cleared, 2005-06 to 2009-10 <sup>(a)-(f)</sup>**



### ANALYSIS

- ▶ The percentage of offences cleared increased from 86.0 per cent in 2008-09 to 88.0 per cent in 2009-10. This was the result of a 2.9 per cent (851) decrease in the number of offences cleared (from 29,662 in 2008-09 to 28,811 in 2009-10) and a 5.1 per cent decrease (1,755) in the number of reported offences (from 34,504 in 2008-09 to 32,749 in 2009-10).
- ▶ The WA Police achieved the 2009-10 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.

**Indicator 4.2: Number and percentage of selected recorded property offences cleared, 2005-06 to 2009-10 <sup>(a)-(f)</sup>**



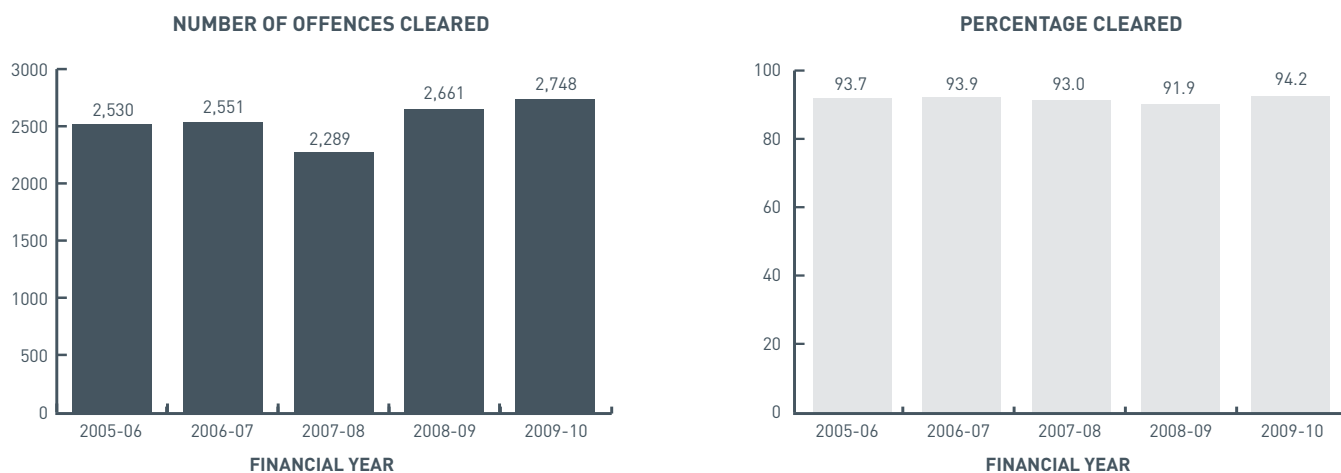
### ANALYSIS

- ▶ The percentage of property offences cleared has increased each year since 2005-06. In 2009-10, the percentage of offences cleared increased by a greater margin than previous years to 24.7 per cent compared with 21.4 per cent in 2008-09. This was the result of a 1.0 per cent (361) decrease in offences cleared (from 36,236 in 2008-09 to 35,875 in 2009-10) and a 14.2 per cent (24,064) decrease in reported offences (from 169,269 in 2008-09 to 145,205 in 2009-10).
- ▶ The WA Police achieved the 2009-10 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.

# EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

## OUTCOME 2: OFFENDERS APPREHENDED AND DEALT WITH IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LAW

### Indicator 4.3: Number and percentage of recorded drug-trafficking offences cleared, 2005-06 to 2009-10 <sup>(a)-(i)</sup>



### ANALYSIS

- ▶ The percentage of 'drug-trafficking' offences cleared increased from 91.9 per cent in 2008-09 to 94.2 per cent in 2009-10. This was the result of a 3.3 per cent (87) increase in the number of offences cleared (from 2,661 in 2008-09 to 2,748 in 2009-10) and a 0.7 per cent (21) increase in the number of detected offences (from 2,896 in 2008-09 to 2,917 in 2009-10).
- ▶ The WA Police achieved the 2009-10 target of greater than or equal to 93 per cent of offences cleared. The target of clearing greater than or equal to 2,300 offences was also achieved.
- ▶ 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.

### Notes:

- This indicator is based on selected offences reported to, or becoming known to police and resulting in the submission of an incident report in the FrontLine Incident Management System (IMS). Excludes offences against public order, such as disorderly conduct and offences against the *Firearms Act 1973*, *Liquor Licensing Act 1988* and a number of other offences against the statute laws of this State and the Commonwealth.
- The number of reported offences is not within the direct control of the police.
- The statistics are preliminary and subject to revision.
- The number of reported offences for a period (e.g. financial year) comprises all selected offences reported during that period and may include offences committed during earlier periods.
- Pro-active policing strategies undertaken by the police to encourage the reporting of certain offences, such as domestic violence and sexual assault, and the proactive targeting by the police of certain offences will increase the number of offences reported or detected for a given period. However, a decrease in the number of reports for a targeted offence may occur in subsequent periods if the targeting has been successful or a different offence becomes a replacement target.
- An offence is cleared (clearance) where an offender(s) is apprehended or processed (such as by arrest, summons, Juvenile Justice Team referral, juvenile caution, drug caution or infringement) or where, for some substantial reason, police investigations cannot be continued. These reasons include: the offender has died; the offender is in another jurisdiction and extradition is not desired or available; insufficient evidence exists to proceed against a suspect; there is a statute bar to proceedings where an offender is under age or claims diplomatic immunity; admittance to a psychiatric facility; false or mistaken reports; withdrawn complaint; civil action recommended.
- The number of offences cleared (clearances) for a period (e.g. financial year) comprises all offences for which a clearance was recorded during that period. Due to the nature and length of investigations, the number of offences cleared during a period may include offences reported prior to that period.
- The 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.
- 'Offences against the person' include: homicide, assault, sexual assault, threatening behaviour, deprivation of liberty and robbery.



# EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

## OUTCOME 2: OFFENDERS APPREHENDED AND DEALT WITH IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LAW

- (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, 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 lock-ups.**

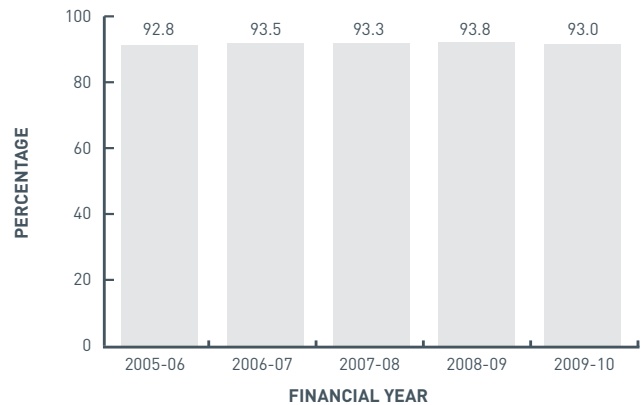
Police activities supporting the judicial process include police prosecutions, presenting of evidence, processing and serving of court documents, and managing the bail and court reporting process. Achieving successful prosecutions through the court system is the culmination of all the activities involved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

A successful prosecution can be achieved in two ways. An accused person may enter a plea of guilty to a charge(s). This is usually a reflection of the evidence disclosed to the defence by police prosecutors in accordance with legislation 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.

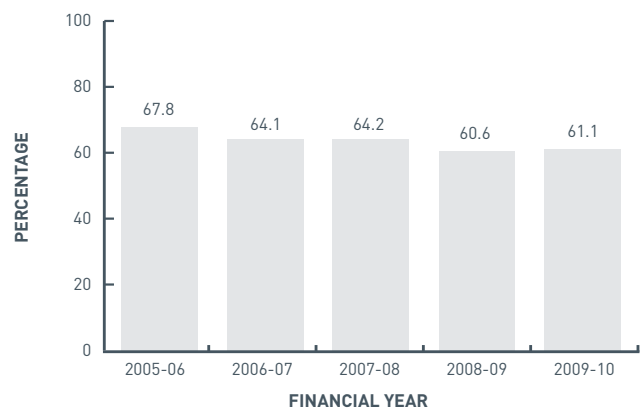
Indicators 5.1 and 5.2 encompass two aspects of effectiveness: the percentage of guilty pleas before trial and the percentage of convictions for matters listed for trial.

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, 2005-06 to 2009-10 <sup>(a)(b)</sup>**



**INDICATOR 5.2: Percentage of convictions for matters listed for trial, 2005-06 to 2009-10 <sup>(a)(b)</sup>**



### ANALYSIS

- ▶ The percentage of guilty pleas before trial decreased from 93.8 per cent in 2008-09 to 93.0 per cent in 2009-10. The WA Police achieved its 2009-10 target of 93 per cent.
- ▶ The percentage of convictions for matters listed for trial increased from 60.6 per cent in 2008-09 to 61.1 per cent in 2009-10. However, the WA Police did not achieve the 2009-10 target of 65 per cent. The number of matters listed for trial increased by 8.5 per cent (976) from 11,503 in 2008-09 to 12,479 in 2009-10, and by 25.0 per cent (2,492) compared with 2005-06 (9,987). Only 7.0 per cent of total matters<sup>(c)</sup> were listed for trial in 2009-10.
- ▶ 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

## EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

### OUTCOME 2: OFFENDERS APPREHENDED AND DEALT WITH IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LAW

early identification of matters prior to trial. The *Criminal Code Amendment Act, No. 4, 2004* (this Act created the concept of 'Either Way' offences) also continues to impact 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 a thing 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.

- ▶ The level of police prosecution resources has also been a contributing factor. The introduction of a hybrid model where Prosecuting Services Division utilise Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP) prosecutors is expected to improve performance in 2010-11.

#### 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.

#### 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 <sup>(a)(b)</sup>

2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

#### ANALYSIS

- ▶ During the period 2005-06 to 2009-10, 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 2009-10 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 lock-ups <sup>(a)</sup>

2005-06 <sup>(b)</sup>	2006-07 <sup>(c)</sup>	2007-08 <sup>(d)</sup>	2008-09 <sup>(e)</sup>	2009-10
2	4	14	3	2

#### ANALYSIS

- ▶ In 2009-10, one person escaped from the Kalgoorlie Lock-up and one person escaped from the Wembley Lock-up. Both were recaptured.
- ▶ The WA Police did not achieve the 2009-10 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 <sup>(f)</sup>.

## EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

### OUTCOME 2: OFFENDERS APPREHENDED AND DEALT WITH IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LAW

#### Notes:

- (a) The wording of this indicator has been amended from 'Number of escapes from police custody' to 'Number of escapes from police lock-ups'. The reference to 'police lock-ups' has the same meaning as 'police custody' for the purpose of this indicator. The amendment does not affect the intent or results for this indicator. 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 Bunbury Lock-up and one escaped from Geraldton Lock-up. Both were recaptured.
- (c) 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.
- (d) 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.
- (e) Two persons escaped from the Meekatharra Lock-up in the same incident, and one person escaped from the Roebourne 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).

#### Sources:

WA Police, Regional Investigations Unit.  
WA Police, FrontLine Incident Management System (IMS).

# EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

## OUTCOME 3: LAWFUL ROAD-USER BEHAVIOUR

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

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

#### KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR 6 – ROAD-USER BEHAVIOUR

**Indicator 6.1:** Percentage of drivers tested for drink-driving who 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.

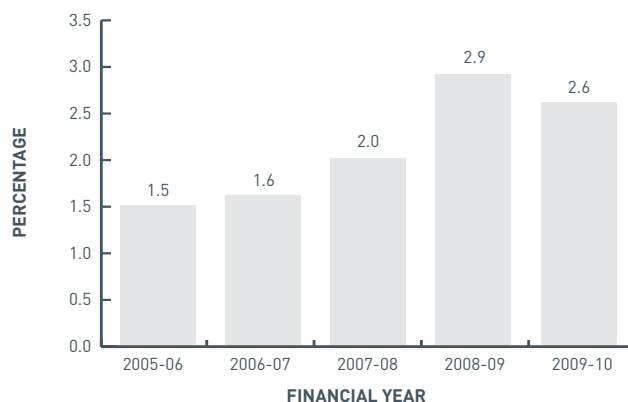
**Indicator 6.5:** Percentage of drivers who have never driven without wearing a seatbelt in the last six months.

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-led proactive targeting of locations where and at times when there is likely to be a greater incidence of offending drivers may result in an increase in the percentage of drivers tested or monitored who 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.

#### Indicator 6.1: Percentage of drivers tested for drink-driving who were found to exceed the lawful alcohol limit, 2005-06 to 2009-10<sup>(a)</sup>



#### ANALYSIS

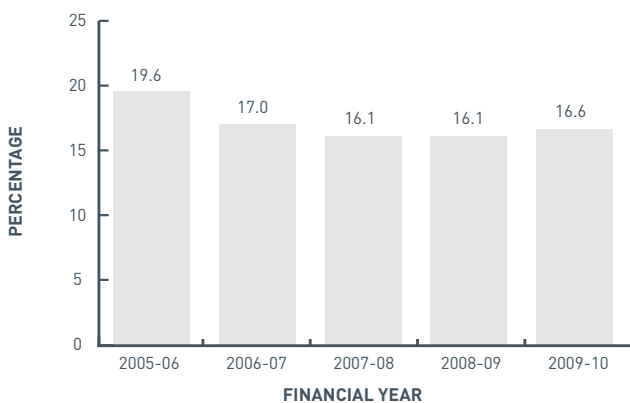
- ▶ The outcome of lawful road-user behaviour is strongly influenced by the effectiveness of police traffic enforcement activities that detect and deter unlawful road-user behaviour such as drink-driving.
- ▶ In 2009-10, the percentage of drivers tested for drink-driving who were found to exceed the lawful alcohol limit decreased to 2.6 per cent from 2.9 per cent in 2008-09.
- ▶ This decrease reflects an 11.5 per cent (2,517) reduction in the number of drivers charged with drink-driving offences from 21,856<sup>(r)</sup> in 2008-09 to 19,339 in 2009-10. However, the number of drivers charged with drink-driving offences in 2009-10 was similar to 2007-08 (19,288) and higher than the 5-year average of 17,012 (between 2004-05 and 2008-09). The number of drivers tested for drink-driving decreased by 0.8 per cent (6,425) from 759,886<sup>(r)</sup> in 2008-09 to 753,461 in 2009-10.

# EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

## OUTCOME 3: LAWFUL ROAD-USER BEHAVIOUR

- ▶ The WA Police achieved the 2009-10 target of greater than or equal to 2.5 per cent.
- ▶ The WA Police drink driving enforcement utilises an intelligence-led policing strategy that targets high-volume alcohol locations and times.

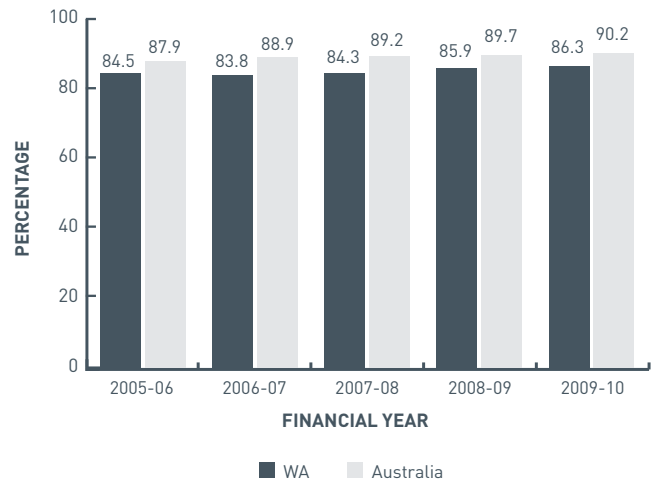
**Indicator 6.2: Percentage of vehicles monitored for speeding by speed cameras that were found to exceed the lawful speed limit, 2005-06 to 2009-10** <sup>(b)(c)</sup>



### 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 increased from 16.1 per cent in 2008-09 to 16.6 per cent in 2009-10.
- ▶ The WA Police achieved the 2009-10 target of greater than or equal to 15 per cent.
- ▶ This performance reflects the use of targeted deployment strategies that include the increased deployment of speed cameras in Regional Western Australia and at crash 'black-spots', 'hoon' and other strategic locations as opposed to only high-volume traffic areas.
- ▶ There was a 0.4 per cent (40,737) increase in the number of vehicles monitored by speed cameras from 11,232,047<sup>(d)</sup> in 2008-09 to 11,272,784 in 2009-10.

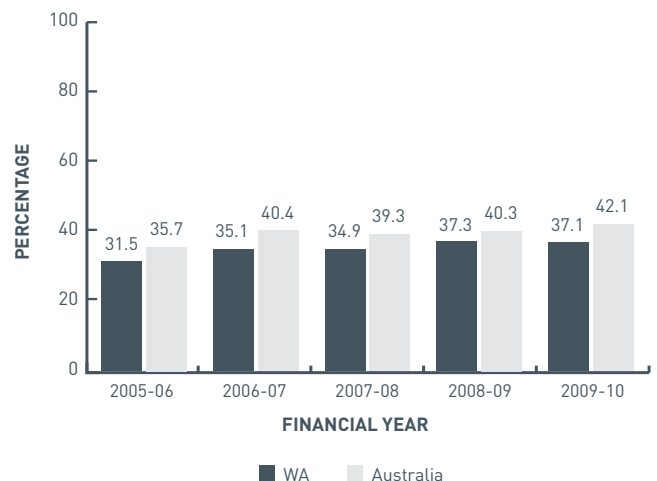
**Indicator 6.3: Percentage of drivers who have never driven when they felt they might be over the alcohol limit in the last six months, 2005-06 to 2009-10** <sup>(d)(e)</sup>



### ANALYSIS

- ▶ In 2009-10, 86.3 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 85.1 per cent and 87.5 per cent. Statistically, this result was not significantly different to the 2008-09 figure of 85.9 per cent, but was significantly lower than the national result of 90.2 per cent.
- ▶ The WA Police achieved the 2009-10 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, 2005-06 to 2009-10** <sup>(d)(e)</sup>



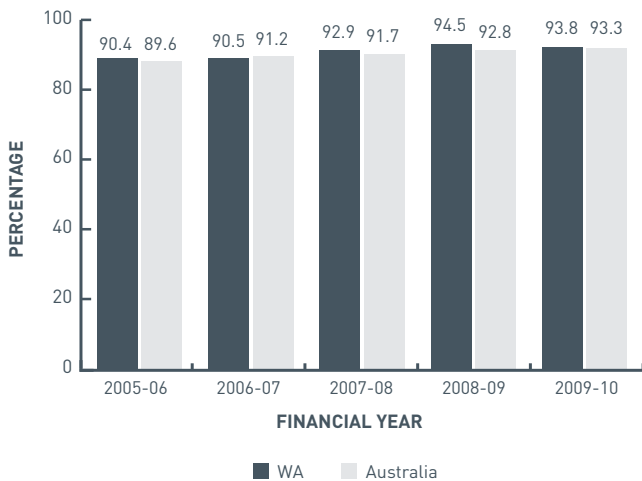
# EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

## OUTCOME 3: LAWFUL ROAD-USER BEHAVIOUR

### ANALYSIS

- ▶ In 2009-10, 37.1 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 35.5 per cent and 38.7 per cent. Statistically, this result was not significantly different to the previous year (37.3 per cent), but was significantly lower than the national figure of 42.1 per cent.
- ▶ The WA Police achieved the 2009-10 target of greater than or equal to 35 per cent.

### Indicator 6.5: Percentage of drivers who have never driven without wearing a seatbelt in the last six months, 2005-06 to 2009-10 <sup>(d)(e)</sup>



### ANALYSIS

- ▶ In 2009-10, 93.8 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 93.0 per cent and 94.6 per cent. Statistically, this result was not significantly different to either the 2008-09 figure of 94.5 per cent or the national result of 93.3 per cent.
- ▶ The WA Police achieved the 2009-10 target of greater than or equal to 93 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 2009-10, over 32,000 people were surveyed nationally (including about 3,700 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 equal to, or lower than, two per cent.
- 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).

## 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

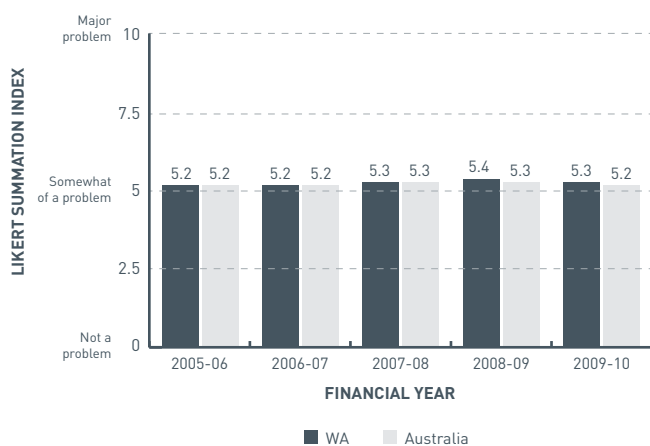
# EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

## OUTCOME 3: LAWFUL ROAD-USER BEHAVIOUR

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, 2005-06 to 2009-10 (a)(b)(c)



### ANALYSIS

- ▶ In 2009-10, the extent to which the WA community thought speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving was a problem in their own neighbourhood (5.3) was not significantly different to the 2008-09 result (5.4), or the national result (5.2). The national result for 2009-10 was not significantly different to the national result for 2008-09 (5.3).
- ▶ The WA Police did not achieve the 2009-10 target of less than or equal to 5.0. Media reporting of 'hoon' incidents and ongoing measures to combat such incidents are likely to have contributed to the level of community perception of speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving being a problem in their neighbourhood.
- ▶ In 2009-10, 74.5 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 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 2009-10, over 32,000 people were surveyed nationally (including about 3,700 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 chart for Indicator 7.1 was lower than two 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).

# EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

## OUTCOME 4: A SAFER AND MORE SECURE COMMUNITY

### OUTCOME 4: A SAFER AND MORE SECURE COMMUNITY

This outcome relates to the implementation of the State Community Safety and Crime Prevention Strategy. The Office of Crime Prevention (OCP) 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; and
- › directly managing and evaluating projects, and supporting community-based projects by grant funding.

In 2007, the OCP commenced a review of the Strategy with a view to a renewed Strategy being put forward by the end of 2008. This was overtaken by the change of Government. In January 2009, the Minister for Police approved the development of a Community Crime Prevention Plan that would reflect the current government's crime prevention priorities. This new plan will replace the State Community Safety and Crime Prevention Strategy, developed in 2004. This Plan is currently being developed.

During 2009, a review of the OCP resulted in the integration of its functionality, staff and resources within the Strategy and Performance Portfolio of the WA Police. As a consequence, the Department of Treasury and Finance has approved that with effect from the 2010-11 annual reporting period, Outcome 4: A safer and more secure community and Service 8: Implementation of the State Crime Prevention Strategy will be discontinued together with their associated effectiveness and efficiency indicators. The functionality, staff and resources currently reported under Service 8 will be transferred to Service 2: Crime prevention and public order under Outcome 1.

The extent to which Outcome 4 has been 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 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.

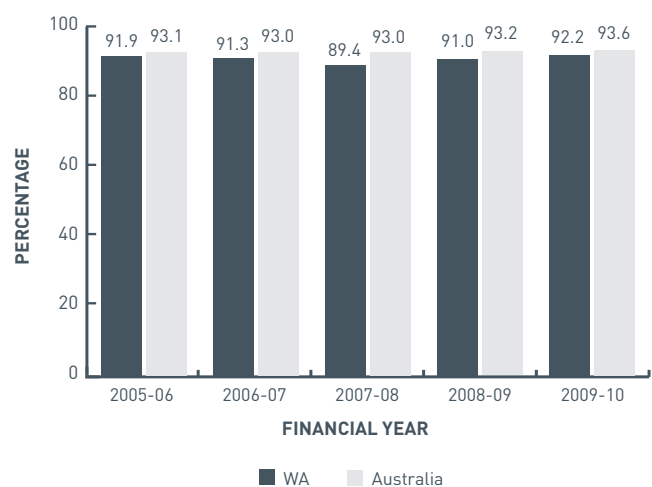
The community's perception of safety is measured by the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing. This survey collects data on how safe people feel whilst at home, whilst walking or jogging in the neighbourhood and whilst travelling on public transport both during the day and during the 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, 2005-06 to 2009-10 <sup>(a)(b)</sup>



#### ANALYSIS

- › In 2009-10, 92.2 per cent of the WA community felt 'safe' or 'very safe' when they were at home by themselves during the day.



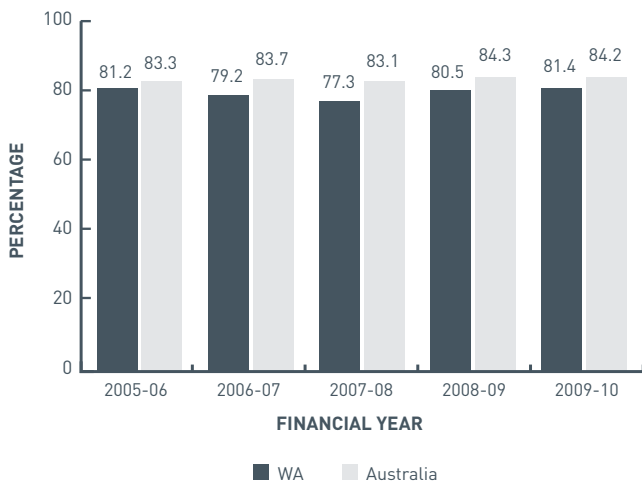
# EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

## OUTCOME 4: A SAFER AND MORE SECURE COMMUNITY

Statistically, this result was not significantly different to the previous year (91.0 per cent), but was significantly lower than the national result of 93.6 per cent.

- The WA Police achieved the 2009-10 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, 2005-06 to 2009-10 <sup>(a)(b)</sup>



### ANALYSIS

- In 2009-10, 81.4 per cent of the WA community felt 'safe' or 'very safe' when they were at home by themselves during the night. Statistically, this result was not significantly different to the previous year (80.5 per cent), but was significantly lower than the national result of 84.2 per cent.
- The WA Police achieved the 2009-10 target of greater than or equal to 79 per cent.

### Notes:

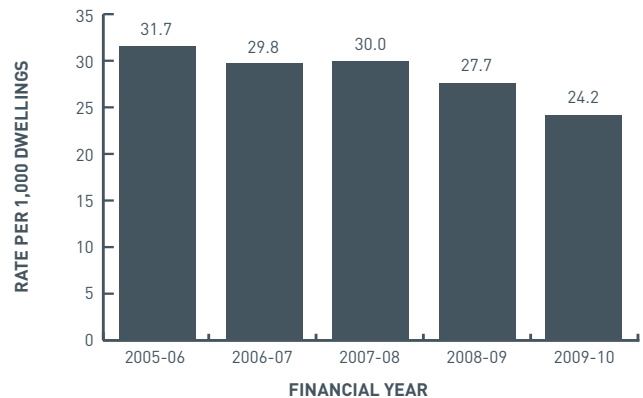
(a) This indicator is derived from the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing that commenced in July 2001. The survey is conducted by telephone using the service provider's Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing facilities. Interviewing is conducted each month. Eligible respondents 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 2009-10, over 32,000 people were surveyed nationally (including about 3,700 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 2008-09 and 2009-10 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, 2005-06 to 2009-10 <sup>(a)</sup>



### ANALYSIS

- The reported rate of home burglary per 1,000 residential dwellings decreased by 23.7 per cent between 2005-06 and 2009-10.
- The 2009-10 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 a cross-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, 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 2008-09 and 2009-10 financial years and the target for 2009-10.

## 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 hotspots;
- › 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	2008-09	2009-10	2009-10 Target
Average cost per hour for providing intelligence and protective services <sup>(a)</sup>	\$97	\$100	\$104

#### ANALYSIS

In 2009-10, the average cost per hour for providing intelligence and protective services (\$100) was higher than the previous year (\$97) but less than the 2009-10 target of \$104. Therefore, the WA Police achieved the 2009-10 target.

### 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	2008-09	2009-10	2009-10 Target
Average cost per hour for providing crime prevention and public order services <sup>(a)</sup>	\$99	\$95	\$103

#### ANALYSIS

In 2009-10, the average cost per hour for providing crime prevention and public order services (\$95) was lower than the previous year (\$99) and the 2009-10 target of \$103. Therefore, the WA Police achieved the 2009-10 target.

### 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; and
- › handling Crime Stoppers inquiries, etc.

## EFFICIENCY INDICATORS

Key Efficiency Indicators	2008-09	2009-10	2009-10 Target
Average cost per hour for providing community support (non-offence incidents) services <sup>(a)</sup>	\$99	\$100	\$105
Percentage of 131 444 calls for police assistance or attendance answered within 20 seconds <sup>(b)(c)</sup>	83%	92%	85%

### ANALYSIS

In 2009-10:

- ▶ The average cost per hour for providing community support (non-offence incidents) services (\$100) was higher than the previous year (\$99) but lower than the 2009-10 target of \$105. Therefore, the WA Police achieved the 2009-10 target.
- ▶ The percentage of 131 444 calls for police assistance or attendance answered within 20 seconds was 92 per cent. This was an increase in performance compared with 2008-09 (83 per cent). The WA Police achieved the 2009-10 target of 85 per cent. The 2009-10 result reflects an increase in resources for the Police Assistance Centre and has been aided by slightly reduced call volumes, improvement in first call resolution and usage of revised queuing to prioritise 131 444 and '000' calls above other police queues.

### 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	2008-09	2009-10	2009-10 Target
Average cost per hour of emergency management and coordination <sup>(a)</sup>	\$107	\$112	\$111

### ANALYSIS

In 2009-10, the average cost per hour of emergency management and coordination (\$112) was higher than the previous year (\$107) and higher than the 2009-10 target of \$111. Therefore, the WA Police did not achieve the 2009-10 target.

### 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	2008-09	2009-10	2009-10 Target
Average cost per response/investigation <sup>(d)</sup>	\$1,740	\$2,006	\$1,695
Percentage of emergency '000' calls for urgent police assistance or attendance answered within 20 seconds <sup>(b)(e)</sup>	88%	97%	90%
Average time taken to respond to urgent calls for police assistance in the metropolitan area from call received (entered) to arrival at scene <sup>(f)(g)(h)(i)(j)(k)</sup>			
Priority 1-2 calls	8 mins	8 mins	9 mins
Priority 3 calls	18 mins	18 mins	25 mins

# EFFICIENCY INDICATORS

## ANALYSIS

In 2009-10:

- ▶ The average cost per response/investigation was \$2,006, which was higher than the previous year (\$1,740) and the 2009-10 target of \$1,695. Therefore, WA Police did not achieve the 2009-10 target. The average cost increased in 2009-10 due to a significant decrease in the number of offences.
- ▶ The percentage of emergency '000' calls for urgent police assistance or attendance answered within 20 seconds was 97 per cent. This was higher than the previous year (88 per cent) and the 2009-10 target of 90 per cent. The 2009-10 result reflects an increase in resources for the Police Assistance Centre and has been aided by slightly reduced call volumes, improvement in first call resolution and usage of revised queuing to prioritise 131 444 and '000' calls above other police queues.
- ▶ The average time taken to respond to urgent calls for police assistance in the metropolitan area from call received (entered) to arrival at scene was 8 minutes for priority 1-2 calls and 18 minutes for priority 3 calls. The WA Police achieved the 2009-10 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	2008-09	2009-10	2009-10 Target
Average cost per hour of services to the judicial process <sup>(a)</sup>	\$97	\$113	\$104
Average cost per guilty plea <sup>(l)(m)</sup>	\$27	\$25	\$33
Average cost per non-guilty plea <sup>(l)(m)</sup>	\$213	\$197	\$261

## ANALYSIS

In 2009-10:

- ▶ The average cost per hour of services to the judicial process (\$113) was higher than the previous year (\$97) and the 2009-10 target of \$104. Therefore, WA Police did not achieve the 2009-10 target.
- ▶ The average cost per guilty plea (\$25) and non-guilty plea (\$197) were both lower than the 2009-10 targets of \$33 and \$261, respectively. Therefore, WA Police achieved these 2009-10 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	2008-09	2009-10	2009-10 Target
Average cost per hour of traffic law enforcement and management <sup>(a)</sup>	\$92	\$92	\$96

## ANALYSIS

- ▶ In 2009-10, the average cost per hour of traffic law enforcement and management (\$92) was the same as the previous year (\$92) and lower than the 2009-10 target of \$96. Therefore, WA Police achieved the 2009-10 target.

# EFFICIENCY INDICATORS

## 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.

Key Efficiency Indicators <sup>(n)</sup>	2008-09	2009-10	2009-10 Target
Average cost per community safety and crime prevention partnership managed	\$23,413	\$15,301	\$23,084
Average cost per \$1 million in grant funding administered	\$317,514	\$294,160	\$231,353

### ANALYSIS

In 2009-10:

- ▶ The average cost per community safety and crime prevention partnership managed (\$15,301) was lower than the 2009-10 target of \$23,084. This was due to a significant reduction in the Office of Crime Prevention staff in 2009-10. Therefore, the WA Police achieved the 2009-10 target for this indicator.
- ▶ The average cost per \$1 million in grant funding administered (\$294,160) was lower than 2008-09 due to a decrease in staff in 2009-10, but higher than the 2009-10 target of \$231,353. Therefore, the WA Police did not achieve the 2009-10 target for this indicator.

### Notes:

- (a) Calculated from internal police activity surveys.
- (b) The wording of this indicator has been amended from 'General calls for police assistance (not including ('000' calls) answered within 20 seconds to 'Percentage of 131 444 calls for police assistance or attendance answered within 20 seconds'. The reference to '131 444 calls' has the same meaning as 'general calls'. The amendment does not significantly affect the intent or results for this indicator. Excludes calls from other government agencies or third party commercial service providers.

- (c) Based on the number of 131 444 calls answered within 20 seconds as a percentage of the total number of 131 444 calls answered.
- (d) 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.
- (e) Based on the number of emergency '000' calls answered within 20 seconds on their first presentation as a percentage of the total number of 000 calls answered on their first or subsequent presentations.
- (f) 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.
- (g) 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.
- (h) 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.
- (i) 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.
- (j) 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.
- (k) 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

## EFFICIENCY INDICATORS

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.

- (l) 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.
- (m) 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 *Criminal Code Amendment Act, No. 4, 2004* (this Act created the concept of 'Either Way' offences) also continues to impact 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 a thing 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.
- (n) The Service 8 key efficiency indicator – Average cost per hour for research, policy development and support to the Community Safety and Crime Prevention Council – shown in previous annual reports has been discontinued in 2009-10 as the Council was disbanded in early 2009.

### Sources:

Total cost of Service from Schedule of Income and Expenses by Services for the years ending 30 June 2009 and 30 June 2010, 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 (project Estimated Total Cost exceeds \$5.0M)

Project	Year	Budget ETC May 2009	Revised ETC May 2010	Variations	Variation %	Reasons for Variations over 5% of original ETC, or greater than \$1.0m in value
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000		
<b>Completed Works</b>						
Fleet and Equipment Purchases- New and Replacement						
Aircraft Replacement Program	2009-10	10,465	10,465	0	0.0%	
Non-Leased Non-Standard Vehicles 2006- 07 to 2009-10	2009-10	5,542	5,542	0	0.0%	
Replacement Equipment Program	2009-10	13,709	13,709	0	0.0%	
Schedule Equipment Replacement Program 2008 to 2010	2009-10	11,000	11,000	0	0.0%	
Information Technology Infrastructure						
Information and Communications Technology Project Continuation 2007-08 to 2008-09	2009-10	10,000	10,000	0	0.0%	
Perth Metro Radio Network (CADCOM Stage 1C)	2009-10	60,030	59,972	-58	-0.1%	
Police Facilities						
Derby Police Station	2009-10	6,377	6,003	-374	-5.9%	Transfer ETC to Perth police complex
Kimberley District Police Complex	2009-10	13,450	12,501	-949	-7.1%	Transfer ETC to Perth police complex
New Police Stations and Upgrades	2009-10	24,000	0	-24,000	-100.0%	ETC transfer to fund new projects Fitzroy Crossing, Mt Magnet, Cockburn District Hub
New South Metropolitan Region Station	2009-10	10,000	0	-10,000	-100.0%	ETC transfer to fund new project Cockburn District Hub
Operations Support Facility Stage 2 Traffic Support	2009-10	22,415	22,432	17	0.1%	
Pilbara District Police Complex	2009-10	17,500	17,500	0	0.0%	
Police Station Upgrade Program 2007-08 to 2009-10	2009-10	8,300	8,300	0	0.0%	
Rockingham Police Rail Unit	2009-10	5,700	5,700	0	0.0%	
South Hedland Police Station	2009-10	17,719	17,719	0	0.0%	
<b>Works in Progress</b>						
Counter-Terrorism Initiatives						
CT: Multi Agency Response - Capability / Capacity - Norwest Deployment - Bomb Squad - Safety / Security	2010-11	14,649	14,649	0	0.0%	



## OTHER FINANCIAL DISCLOSURES

Project	Year	Budget ETC May 2009	Revised ETC May 2010	Variations	Variation %	Reasons for Variations over 5% of original ETC, or greater than \$1.0m in value
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000		
<b>Works in Progress cont.</b>						
Fleet and Equipment Purchases- New and Replacement						
Major Aircraft New and Replacement Program - Helicopter	2010-11	24,030	24,030	0	0.0%	
Scheduled Equipment Replacement Program 2010-11	2010-11	6,000	6,000	0	0.0%	
Speed and Red-light Camera Upgrades	2010-11	30,000	30,000	0	0.0%	
Information Technology Infrastructure						
PMRN Expansion and Regional Radio Planning	2010-11	31,272	31,272	0	0.0%	
Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Continuity and Development program 2009-10	2010-11	13,000	13,000	0	0.0%	
Police Facilities						
Additional 500/200-Accommodation	2010-11	6,000	6,000	0	0.0%	
Blackstone Remote Multifunctional Policing Facility	2010-11	6,968	6,968	0	0.0%	
Burringurrah Remote Multifunctional Policing Facility	2010-11	6,374	6,374	0	0.0%	
Fitzroy Crossing Police Station	2011-12	0	10,285	10,285	0.0%	New Project Approval
Looma Remote Multifunctional Policing Facility	2010-11	6,138	6,138	0	0.0%	
Mount Magnet Police Station	2011-12	0	8,213	8,213	0.0%	New Project Approval
Perth Police Complex	2012-13	113,000	113,270	270	0.2%	
West Metropolitan District Accommodation Upgrade	2011-12	9,750	9,750	0	0.0%	
<b>New Works</b>						
Fleet and Equipment Purchases- New and Replacement						
Scheduled Equipment Replacement Program 2011-12	2011-12	7,500	7,500	0	0.0%	
Scheduled Equipment Replacement Program 2012 to 2019	2013-14	7,900	16,200	8,300	105.1%	Rolling Program Additional Approval in new out year
Information Technology Infrastructure						
ICT-Provisioning for Core Business Systems 2010-2015 (ICT Development)	2013-14	0	7,247	7,247	0.0%	New Project Approval
Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Continuity and Development Program 2010-11	2010-11	11,704	11,704	0	0.0%	
Infrastructure Replacement / Continuity 2010-15	2013-14	0	25,753	25,753	0.0%	New Project Approval

## OTHER FINANCIAL DISCLOSURES

Project	Year	Budget ETC May 2009	Revised ETC May 2010	Variations	Variation %	Reasons for Variations over 5% of original ETC, or greater than \$1.0m in value
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000		
<b>New Works cont.</b>						
Police Facilities						
Cockburn Central Police Station (District Hub)	2013-14	0	20,493	20,493	0.0%	New Project Approval
Custodial Facilities Upgrade Program 2012-2019	2013-14	3200	6,600	3,400	106.3%	Rolling Program Additional Approval in new out year
Police Station Upgrade Program 2012 to 2019	2013-14	3200	6,600	3,400	106.3%	Rolling Program Additional Approval in new out year
Western Suburbs Police Station (District Hub)	2015-16	0	27,408	27,408	0.0%	New Project Approval

### 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 the '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 2009-10 budget.

The current list of fees and charges apply from 1 July 2009 as gazetted on 26 May 2009 and 23 June 2009 for Police Fees, Security and Related Activities and Pawnbrokers and Second-hand Dealers and some of the Firearms Fees. The remaining Firearms Fees were gazetted on 6 November 2009 due to the outsourcing of the Firearms Licence application receipt process which has applied since 12 November 2009.

### In-house Grievances Lodged 2004-05 to 2009-10

Source of Grievance	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Sworn Promotion System	5	0	1	7	8	1
Transfers/Deployment	12	13	5	6	5	6
Administrative Decisions	4	8	8	6	7	3
Relief/Secondment	3	2	6	7	1	0
Other	20	14	8	8	4	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>16</b>

#### Source

Western Australia Police, In-house Grievance Database

### Workers' Compensation Claims (Police Staff) 2005-06 to 2009-10

(Requirement under Section 4 (vii)(c) of the *Treasurer's Instruction (TI) 903*)

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Number of Claims	47	33	34	66	74

# GOVERNANCE DISCLOSURES

## INTEREST IN OR BENEFITS FROM CONTRACTS

(Requirement under Section 14 [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 2009-10 reporting period.



# OTHER LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

## ADVERTISING

(Requirement under the *Electoral Act 1907, Section 175ZE*)

Organisation	Purpose	Amount (\$)
Community Newspaper Group	Advertising placement	999
Media Decisions	Media buy	
	Recruitment	10,430
Rural Press Regional	Media buy	
	Wagin Argus	740
	Collie Mail	2345
Adcorp	Media buy	93,934
Gatecrasher	Advertising agency	
	Phone in a Bikie	3850
	Auxiliary officers	6312
	Protection newsletter	564
West Regional Sales	Benefits brochure	89
	Media buy	
	Auxiliary officers	2353
<b>Total</b>		<b>122,616</b>

## DISABILITY ACCESS AND INCLUSION PLAN OUTCOMES

(Requirement under *Disability Services Act 1993, Section 29*)

### PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES HAVE THE SAME OPPORTUNITIES AS OTHER PEOPLE TO ACCESS THE SERVICES OF, AND ANY EVENTS ORGANISED BY, THE RELEVANT PUBLIC AUTHORITY

Public events organised by WA Police are done so in accordance with planning guidelines to ensure there is adequate provision for people with disabilities. In addition, there is wheelchair and disability access to police buildings and facilities. The agency is currently reviewing the SMS Assist facility with the view of enhancing the service to people with hearing and speech impediments.

### PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES HAVE THE SAME OPPORTUNITIES AS OTHER PEOPLE TO ACCESS THE BUILDINGS AND OTHER FACILITIES OF THE RELEVANT PUBLIC AUTHORITY

The WA Police continue to ensure that all new accommodation leased or owned by the agency meets

disability access standards. Car parks at police buildings and complexes are appropriately sign posted with ACROD Parking and monitored to ensure they are used correctly.

The WA Police Operations Centre dispatch consoles include hand and foot operated pedals to cater for disabled staff. The purchase of a compact carry chair and storage case to ensure people with wheel chairs have appropriate facilities for assembly in the emergency exit stairwell in event of fire or other situations requiring building evacuation, has been arranged. Additionally, the agency is formulating a policy for assistance dogs in the workplace to support police personnel who require such assistance.

### 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

The WA Police website complies with Priority 1, 2 and 3 of the W3C Web Content Accessibility Guidelines and validates the accessibility periodically. WA Police will continue to improve the quality of content and rectify any reported and non-compliant issues so all documents can be accessed by people with disabilities.

The WA Police Language Services Policy has been reviewed with a new policy being developed and implemented. Policy on the use of Professional Interpreters and Translators has been developed and implemented. This includes interpreters for Auslan for speech and hearing impaired persons. The agency is currently reviewing the SMS Assist facility. Enhancement of SMS Assist will enable people with speech and hearing impairments to contact police for assistance and/or to report crimes.

### PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES RECEIVE THE SAME LEVEL AND QUALITY OF SERVICE FROM THE STAFF OF THE RELEVANT PUBLIC AUTHORITY

The WA Police has reviewed and Gazetted changes to the WA Police Disability Services Policy, with the Police Manual being updated to ensure currency and enhance effectiveness of its application within the organisation. The Policy is linked via the intranet to the Police Manual, and the Management Responsibility Action Plan (which is reviewed each year).

All staff members are required to undertake equal opportunity training conducted by accredited trainers. This training is required to be refreshed every three years. Police recruits currently have four days of training on social, cultural and religious diversity issues.

## OTHER LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

This training includes a segment on service delivery consideration for people with disabilities, and is provided by staff from Disability Services Commission.

### **PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES HAVE THE SAME OPPORTUNITIES AS OTHER PEOPLE TO MAKE COMPLAINTS TO THE RELEVANT PUBLIC AUTHORITY**

The WA Police website has a complaints reporting and response process. Information is provided for assistance to people with disabilities who wish to make a complaint. WA Police will continue to monitor its complaint management process to ensure services remain accessible by people with disabilities.

### **PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES HAVE THE SAME OPPORTUNITIES AS OTHER PEOPLE TO PARTICIPATE IN ANY PUBLIC CONSULTATION BY THE RELEVANT PUBLIC AUTHORITY**

The WA Police has formed an SMS Assist working group comprising representatives of Better Hearing WA, People with Disabilities WA, Deaf Association of WA, Disability Services Commission, WA Deaf Society, Centre for Cerebral Palsy and National Disability Services. The working group has met on three occasions to discuss initiatives that could assist in enhancing the SMS Assist service facility for people with disabilities.

An interactive survey on SMS Assist, which incorporates video clips showing Auslan sign interpreters signing the survey questions has been developed. The survey can be accessed online by all parties who wish to take part. The aim of the survey is to gather information that will assist in enhancing the effectiveness of the SMS Assist facility to people with disabilities.

WA Police have 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 within this framework and will work to ensure opportunities for consultation.

## **RECORDKEEPING PLANS**

*(Requirement under State Records Act 2000 (Section 61) 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 system (EDRMS-Objective) in 2006, the Foundation Phase was implemented. This involved the replacement of seven mainframe-based corporate records systems.

Subsequent project phases to deliver electronic document management (EDM) are being piloted in two business areas. The 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. An upgrade to Version 7.2 was successfully implemented in November 2009 with the release of additional Objective functionalities to facilitate recordkeeping reforms yet to be implemented.

A review of the agency's enterprise architecture framework has begun with a view of integrating records management, document management and frontline police information and judicial document management to provide improved productivity, communication and frontline service. This will include a review of the Objective product to ensure its continuing suitability.

### **THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF THE RECORDKEEPING TRAINING PROGRAM CONDUCTED BY OR FOR THE AGENCY**

Function-specific records management training is ongoing for all officers with access to Objective. It is delivered at the WA Police Academy, on site, via remote login direct to user terminals and through the WA Police Intranet Records Management Centre and EDRMS Objective pages.

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

### **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 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. The number of help desk calls is steadily decreasing and user-satisfaction is increasing, indicating 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, as well as 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 (EDM) in the future.

Performance in the area of records disposal has revealed conflict of priorities between frontline officers and recordkeeping obligations. A strategy has been developed to address this issue and the Corporate

## OTHER LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

Storage Back Capture Program was implemented in July 2010 for a 1-year timeframe. It is envisaged that a more comprehensive one-on-one training program will be conducted throughout the State by project staff.

### **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 at several levels within the agency. This includes regular induction training sessions at the WA Police Academy. 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.

An Induction Program has been developed. The program was trialled at the Auxiliary Officers Training course at the WA Police Academy held in July 2010. Additional presentations will be conducted throughout the year with a view to increase recordkeeping awareness, responsibilities and compliance in keeping with the 2010 WA Police Recordkeeping Plan.

### **COVERT SEARCH WARRANTS**

(Requirement under *Section 30(1)(a)–(i) of the Terrorism (Extraordinary Powers) Act 2005*)

Applications made, refused or granted under Section 30(1) (a – b): 1

- › number of warrants executed under Section 30(1)(c): nil
- › number of places entered under Section 30(1)(d): nil
- › number of occasions on which things were seized under Section 30(1)(e): nil
- › number of occasions when things were replaced under Section 30(1)(f): nil
- › number of occasions when a place was re-entered under Section 30(1)(g): nil
- › number of occasions which electronic equipment was operated under Section 30(1)(h): nil
- › any other information requested by the Minister under Section 30(1)(i): nil

### **PAWNBROKERS AND SECOND-HAND DEALERS**

(Requirement under *Auditor General Act 2006 and Section 92 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 Compliance Team of the Licensing Enforcement Unit conducted 44 audits on licensed second-hand dealers and pawnbrokers during 2009–10.

- › These audits identified 46 breaches of licence requirements from within 32 premises, with 12 operating in accordance with the respective licence.
- › Of these 46 breaches, 11 infringements were issued, while the remaining 35 were dealt with by written or verbal cautions.
- › There have been no matters referred to the State Administrative Tribunal.
- › Training is being delivered to frontline officers, particularly in regional Western Australia, to enhance their ability in undertaking inspections of second-hand dealers and pawnbrokers.
- › The Compliance Team will shortly engage two Level 4 Compliance Officers to increase the capacity of the agency to conduct audits.
- › Compliance audits are an ongoing matter.

Trends or special problems that may have emerged.

- › The global financial crisis has seen a marked increase in the world gold price resulting in an increase in second-hand dealers dealing in unwanted jewellery, scrap gold and gold nuggets.
- › The viability of the gold market is demonstrated by the licensing of 21 separate gold buyer kiosks in a number of major shopping centres within the Perth metropolitan area. Gold buyers have expanded into rural Western Australia with intentions of further penetration in the near future.
- › The increased base metal price with resultant scrap metal revenues has seen an increase in the theft of copper and aluminium. There have been a number of seizures of stolen copper and aluminium at scrap metal dealer premises leading to recommendations for licensing all scrap metal dealers conducting transactions in non-ferrous metals.
- › The level of the licences has increased in the reporting year with 246 second-hand dealers and 67 pawnbrokers state-wide.

## OTHER LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

### COMPLIANCE WITH PUBLIC SECTOR MANAGEMENT ACT SECTION 31(1)

*(Public Sector Management Act 1994 Section 31(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 the 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 Public Sector Standards is contained in the WA Police intranet site and presented during staff induction. Awareness of the standards is maintained through articles in the weekly electronic newsletter from policy holders.

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

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

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

#### Breach of Standard Applications 2009–2010

Number lodged	5
Number of breaches found	0
Number still under review	3

#### Complaints Regarding Compliance with the Code of Ethics and Agency Code of Conduct 2009–2010

Number lodged	6
Number of breaches found	5
Number still under review	1



**Karl J O'Callaghan APM**

Commissioner of Police  
September 2010

### 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

The WA Police is committed to exceeding its Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) Commitments. The OSH Policy statement is "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". The agency integrates safety and health into all business activities with defined safety and health responsibilities for all staff. There is a strong commitment to develop, implement and review an integrated risk-based safety management system. Resources are allocated to measure and continuously improve safety and health performance. All employees are encouraged to comply with legal and agency safety, health and injury management policies. The WA Police commit to engage with employees, contractors and other organisations to improve safety and health performance and to work collaboratively to implement safe work practices.

#### A DESCRIPTION OF THE FORMAL MECHANISM FOR CONSULTATION WITH EMPLOYEES ON SAFETY AND HEALTH MATTERS

The OSH Issue Resolution policy defines the formal mechanism for consultation with employees on safety and health matters. Safety and Health Representatives (SHR) provide vital input to the Safety and Health Committees and promote safety in their local areas. Issues that are unresolved at the local level can be escalated to the District Safety and Health Committee, and when required to the Corporate Executive Team Occupational Safety and Health (CET OSH) Steering Committee. The CET OSH Steering Committee monitors and reviews the organisations OSH Management System.

#### A STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE WITH INJURY MANAGEMENT

*Requirement of the Workers' Compensation and Injury Management Act 1981*

WA Police is a WorkCover Approved Workplace Rehabilitation Provider. Accountability is measured by the expediency of dealing with referred claims (early interventions), online reporting on WorkCover site, and aims to return injured workers to work with the same employer, along with other criteria.

WA Police has a Vocational Rehabilitation Unit that provides consultation and case management for work-related injury/s and illnesses according to the principles set out under the Act and the Workers' Compensation Code of Practice (Injury Management) 2005.

The WA Police policy on ill and injured officers is founded on the principle that an injured worker will remain in or return to work whenever it is medically appropriate.

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

Self evaluation is a continuous process and is managed through the OSH component of the Business Area Management Review (BAMR). OSH is audited annually against scheduled timeframes. In 2005, an external audit of WA Police's OSH systems was commissioned; the results of the audit outlined areas for improvement and identified strengths in consultative mechanisms. A further external audit is planned for late 2010.

#### DESCRIBE THE OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY, HEALTH AND INJURY MANAGEMENT TRAINING PROVIDED FOR MANAGEMENT

- › Occupational Safety and Health Training – a range of induction training programs are delivered to cadets, recruits, transitional and auxiliary officers. More complex in-service training is provided in Operational Enhancement, Supervision and Officer-in-Charge/ Manager OSH Fundamentals courses. All internal/ external OSH training provided/contracted by the WA Police complies with the *Occupational Safety and Health Act 1984* and the *Occupational Safety and Health Regulations 1996*.
- › Injury Management Training – regular training programs are provided to managers and supervisors on best injury management initiatives and practices. Training sessions are conducted in both metropolitan and regional areas. This training is ongoing.
- › Additional Information – all WA Police Safety and Health Representatives (SHRs) are requested to undertake the WorkSafe accredited 5-day training course delivered by an external provider. There are 380 SHRs throughout the agency at a ratio of one representative to every 20 employees. In 2009, a training gap analysis was performed. It identified geographical and flexible working arrangements as barriers for delivering face-to-face OSH training. In March 2010, an online training system was implemented.



## OTHER LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

### Report against performance targets

	Target	07-08	08-09	09-2010	Performance against target
Number of Fatalities	0	0	0	0	Achieved
Lost time injury/disease	10% reduction on previous year	1.0	0.9	1.4	Not Achieved
Lost time injury severity rate	10% improvement on previous year	6.7	15.1	6.7	Achieved
Percentage of injured workers returned to work within 28 weeks <sup>a</sup>	Actual percentage result to be reported	n/a	2.7	80.82	No target set
Percentage of managers trained in occupational safety, health and injury management responsibilities <sup>b</sup>	50% or greater in the last 3 years	n/a	10.1	25.7	Not achieved

#### Notes

a. Public servants only.

b. Includes those who have been trained but may not be acting in a management capacity.

# GOVERNMENT POLICY REQUIREMENTS

## SUBSTANTIVE EQUALITY

*(Public Sector Commissioner's Circular 2009/23: Implementation of the Policy Framework for Substantive Equality)*

Work has commenced on a strategy document for Substantive Equality to align with the WA Police Strategic Plan 2010-2013. The Equity Impact Assessment checklist and guidelines for new policies are being prepared for Intranet access. This year has seen several changes in the oversight of Substantive Equality. New approaches include a Steering Group that will include a representative from the Equal Opportunity Commission.

## PROGRESS ON SERVICE AREAS

### FAMILY AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

The Full Assessment continues to be progressed. Of the eight key recommendations, seven have been commenced, progressed or completed. Recommendations still being progressed include:

- ▶ Removal of ethnic descriptors under Person of Interest - the new policy on Use of Ethnic Descriptors for Person of Interest in media releases and internal communications has been in place for 12 months and compliance is being monitored. Media agencies may still publish ethnic-based descriptors but this information is not provided by WA Police.
- ▶ Review of Language Services Policy - the revised Language Services Policy in alignment with the State Language Services Policy is nearing completion. One aspect covers use of interpreters by police officers and the other, the use of police employees with language skills. Significant community consultation has been undertaken as well as wide consultation within WA Police. Advice from tertiary educational institutions has also been sought. The policies will provide requirements, protocols and guidelines on assessment of language services needs, accessing professional interpreters, limits on the use of informal language assistance and monitoring requirements.
- ▶ Introduce an incident type for racially motivated crimes - the project to develop an indicator for hate-related incidents (including race motivated) is progressing. Business analysis work was undertaken and recommendations formulated on how best to implement the indicator. 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.

- ▶ Review of Practices - the planned progress on the practices review has been rescheduled to 2010-11. Planning is being jointly undertaken with the Equal Opportunity Commission (Substantive Equality Unit) and appropriate areas within WA Police. This initial work will result in a detailed project plan. The scope of the work includes mapping of service standards and specific response requirements for family and domestic violence responses, with input from community agencies and individuals as well as police personnel.

## DIVERSITY TRAINING

The new diversity training program was implemented in 2008 in response to the Substantive Equality Needs and Impact Assessment. Training on cross-cultural communication, diversity and cultural awareness continues to be implemented within recruit training, Auxiliary Police Officer training and supervisor training. Many sessions are presented jointly by a community presenter, a police officer and Community Diversity Unit members. The Recruit Training Program is progressively being updated with cultural and diversity scenarios within the context of technical topics.

## INVESTIGATION SERVICES

Initial needs and impact assessment consultations identified a key aspect for assessment in the new Detective Training, and specifically, interviewing techniques training. An assessment of the documentation indicated attention is given to diversity and cultural differences. This needs to be further assessed in the actual training and practices, however, timing on this aspect is dependent on the Investigation Services Review as the key stakeholders are fully engaged in the Review. Follow-up is planned within the first half of 2010-11.

## MONITORING SUBSTANTIVE EQUALITY PROGRESS – COMMUNITY PRESENTATIONS

Following a period of rolling out Substantive Equality within the public sector, the Equal Opportunity Commission coordinated a series of community engagement forums. WA Police, along with representatives from Indigenous Affairs, Department of Health and Department of Housing presented reports on their progress to date, at forums in February and March 2010. These forums focussed on Indigenous service organisations and community members, and provided valuable feedback to WA Police on the substantive equality work and the issues of concern. These issues included

## GOVERNMENT POLICY REQUIREMENTS

customer service, racial discrimination, family and domestic violence, and examples where policing policies and practices were not well communicated to the public.

### **TRAINING IN SUBSTANTIVE EQUALITY**

In August and September 2009, the Equal Opportunity Commission provided training sessions on Substantive Equality to nine officers and staff from WA Police.

### **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 communication in a multicultural community, and a total of four days on Policing a Diverse Community. These four days consist of, one day on Indigenous issues, and three days on 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 as planned due to a broad review of all investigation services and training being undertaken by the agency. The substantive equality concerns will be incorporated into this review.

# PRINCIPAL OFFICES

## LOCAL POLICE STATIONS

Police Assistance 131 444

General Inquiries 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

## OFFICE OF CRIME PREVENTION

Level 5, Governor Stirling Tower

197 St George's Terrace

Perth 6000

Telephone (08) 9222 9733

Facsimile (08) 9222 8705

## WEBSITE

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

## ASSOCIATED WEBSITES

Crime Stoppers <[www.wa.crimestoppers.com.au](http://www.wa.crimestoppers.com.au)>

PCYC <[www.wapcyc.com.au](http://www.wapcyc.com.au)>

Blue Light Association <[www.bluelight.com.au](http://www.bluelight.com.au)>

Neighbourhood Watch <[www.nhw.wa.gov.au](http://www.nhw.wa.gov.au)>

Burglar Beware <[www.burglarbeware.wa.gov.au](http://www.burglarbeware.wa.gov.au)>

Police News <[www.wapolicenews.com.au](http://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

## COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT DIVISION

8 Burton Street

Cannington 6107

Telephone (08) 9356 0559

Facsimile (08) 9356 0506





**VISIT** [www.police.wa.gov.au](http://www.police.wa.gov.au)



**CALL** +61 (08) 9222 1056