



ANNUAL REPORT 2013

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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. LIZA HARVEY MLA

Minister for Police; Tourism; Road Safety; Women's Interests

In accordance with Section 63 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 2013.

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



KARL J O'CALLAGHAN APM

Commissioner of Police

26 September 2013



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The WA Police plans, delivers and evaluates its services around three primary policing outcomes:

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

To enhance the delivery of these outcomes, a number of notable changes occurred within the agency during 2012-13. These changes include the following:

- The role of Deputy Commissioner was split into two positions, resulting in a Deputy Commissioner for Specialist Services and a Deputy Commissioner for Operations
- The Department of Treasury granted approval for changes to Police Key Performance Indicators in order to improve organisational focus. This resulted in the discontinuation of indicators relating to emergency management preparedness, and support to judicial processes resulting in successful prosecutions. Also approved was the changing of efficiency indicators relating to 000 and 131444 calls and response times to effectiveness indicators

- Legislative change has enabled police to continue to deliver more targeted and effective services. The changes include the passage of the *Criminal Law Amendment (Out-of-Control Gatherings) Act 2012* and amendments to the *Community Protection (Offender Reporting) Act 2004*.

Tackling crime and keeping the community safe are core frontline policing priorities that underpin the development and delivery of police initiatives, such as:

- Improvised drug manufacture sites - detection and dismantling of improvised drug manufacture sites
- Operation Unification - conducted over a two week period, a national campaign targeting illicit firearms with collaboration between state and territory police, the Australia and New Zealand Policing Advisory Agency (ANZPAA) and Crime Stoppers
- Community Protection website - launched in conjunction with the Public Sex Offender Register, to provide information to the community in relation to dangerous sex offenders and reportable offenders

- Family and Domestic Violence - establishment of the Family and Domestic Violence Response Team, an integrated response to family and domestic violence, in partnership with the Department for Child Protection and Family Support, and the Family and Domestic Violence Coordinated Response Services
- Easter Road Safety Campaign – Operation Crossroads 2013 conducted as part of a national road safety campaign coordinated by ANZPAA.

To further support frontline policing, the agency continued to seek improved methods in service provision through training and recruitment, technological advances and professional standards. During the year a number of programs were progressed, including:

- A review of the issues, impacts and benefits associated with the establishment and implementation of the Police Auxiliary Officer Program
- The awarding of 96 academic scholarships to employees, including a high-level international study opportunity at the Human Remains Recovery School, Tennessee

- A trial of mobile devices (laptops) to provide greater access to incident management systems, briefcase and custody systems whilst on the road
- Deployment of Advanced Traffic Management Vehicles with a range of technologies integrated into each vehicle, including automatic number plate recognition
- Changes to the Police Assistance Centre call-taking queue were implemented to split calls to 131444 into three categories to enable callers to direct the call to the appropriate response
- The opening of the new Perth Police Complex in Northbridge.

WA Police has initiated a new reform program Frontline 2020, to reposition the agency to deal with current and future demands, whilst ensuring a continued, quality core policing service.

Considerable planning, research and consultation was undertaken in the year to develop the reform approach. The result being that Frontline 2020 will consider all services provided and will systematically identify options available to deliver the right services to the community in the most efficient and effective ways possible.

Five key reform principles will be adopted to assist and guide WA Police through this process.

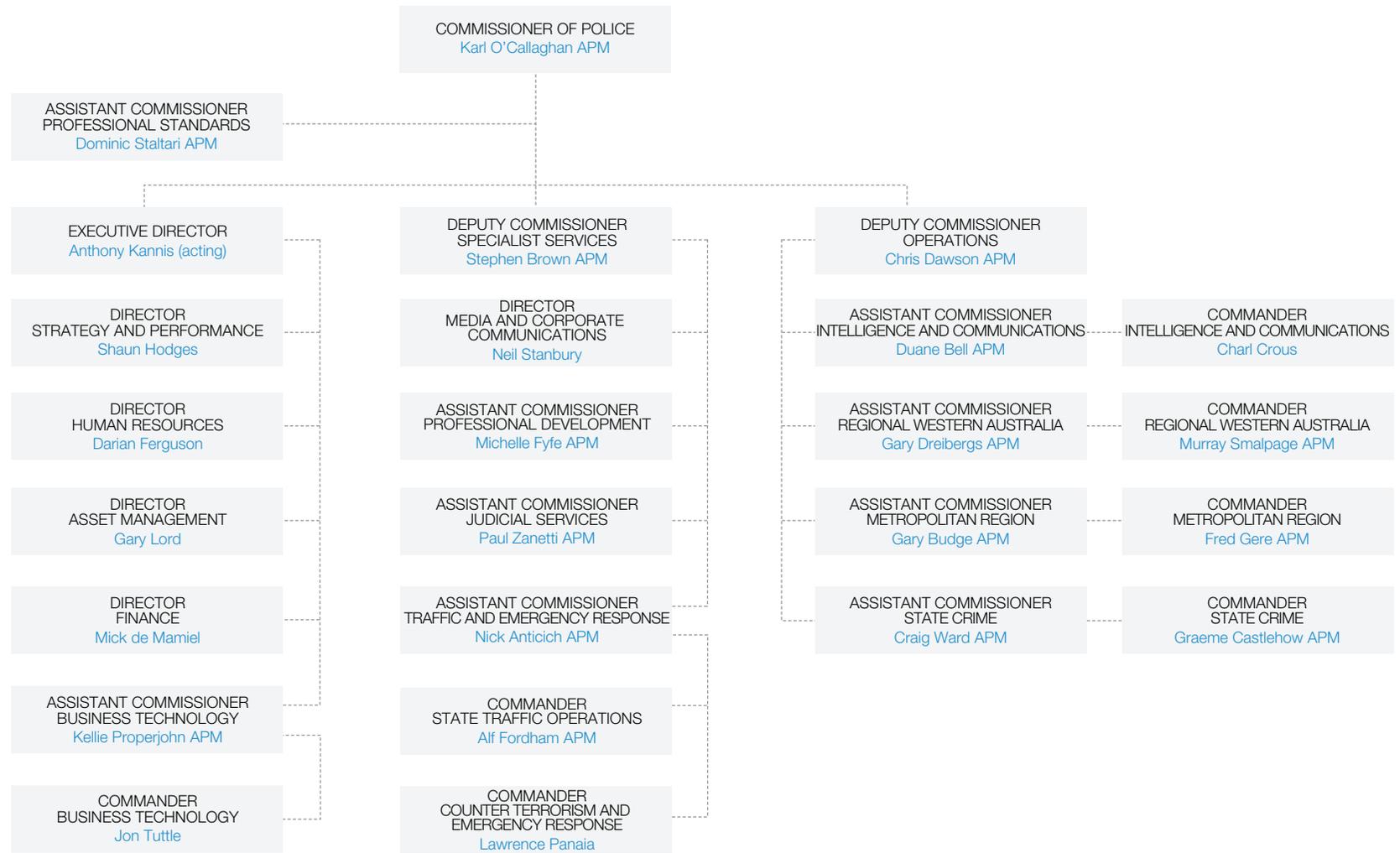
These are:

- Locally focussed policing
- Greater control over policing activities
- Elevated focus on demand reduction
- Leaner across the agency
- Governance.

Reform will take place while business as usual continues, fulfilling the agency's purpose of keeping the peace, enforcing the law, preventing and detecting crime, apprehending offenders and emergency management.



OPERATIONAL STRUCTURE



Note:

Assistant Commissioner Craig Ward acted in the Executive Director position from 8 August to 18 November 2012 and Assistant Commissioner Duane Bell from 19 November 2012 to 1 April 2013. Assistant Commissioner Duane Bell acted as Deputy Commissioner from 2 April to 6 May 2013, but continued to undertake the duties of the Executive Director, until Anthony Kannis commenced on 7 May 2013.

The Police Department was established under the provisions of the *Public Service Act 1904* on 16 December 1964.

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

The 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 Act 2006*
- *Criminal Investigation (Covert Powers) Act 2012*
- *Criminal Investigation (Identifying People) Act 2002*
- *Firearms Act 1973*
- *Misuse of Drugs Act 1981*
- *Pawnbrokers and Second-hand Dealers Act 1994*
- *Police Act 1892*
- *Police Assistance Compensation Act 1964*
- *Police (Medical and Other Expenses for Former Officers) Act 2008*
- *Protective Custody Act 2000*
- *Public Order in Streets Act 1984*
- *Security and Related Activities (Control) Act 1996*
- *Spear-guns Control Act 1955*
- *Surveillance Devices Act 1998*
- *Telecommunications (Interception and Access) Western Australia Act 1996*
- *Terrorism (Extraordinary Powers) Act 2005*
- *Terrorism (Preventative Detention) Act 2006*
- *Weapons Act 1999*
- *Witness Protection (Western Australia) Act 1996*
- *The Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (Special Powers) Act 2011* (which will be repealed following the completion of Court action for offences committed under the Act during CHOGM).



ENABLING LEGISLATION

During 2012-13 the WA Police progressed the following legislation through Parliament to enactment:

- *Community Protection (Offender Reporting) Amendment Act (No. 2) 2012*
- *Criminal Investigation (Covert Powers) Act 2012*
- *Criminal Law Amendment (Out-of-Control Gatherings) Act 2012*

During 2012-13 the WA Police assisted other agencies to progress the following legislation through Parliament to enactment:

- *Criminal Organisations Control Act 2012*
- *Dangerous Sexual Offenders Amendment Act 2012*
- *Road Traffic (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act 2012*

During 2012-13 the WA Police progressed the development of the following legislation:

- *Australian Crime Commission (Western Australia) Amendment Bill 2013*
- *Criminal Investigation (Identifying People) Amendment Bill 2013*
- *Criminal Investigation (Undisclosed Search Warrants) Bill 2013*
- *Surveillance Devices Amendment Bill 2012*
- *Road Traffic (Miscellaneous Amendments) Bill 2013*
- *Witness Protection (Western Australia) Amendment Bill 2013*

During 2012-13 the WA Police progressed the following delegated legislation through to enactment:

- *Community Protection (Offender Reporting) Amendment Regulations 2012*
- *Criminal and Found Property Disposal Amendment Regulations 2013*
- *Criminal Investigation (Covert Powers) Regulations 2013*
- *Firearms Amendment Regulations 2013*
- *Misuse of Drugs Amendment Regulations 2012*
- *Misuse of Drugs Amendment Regulations 2013*
- *Pawnbrokers and Second-hand Dealers Amendment Regulations 2013*
- *Police (Fees) Amendment Regulations 2013*
- *Security and Related Activities (Control) Amendment Regulations 2013*
- *Surveillance Devices Amendment Regulations (No. 2) 2012*
- *Surveillance Devices Amendment Regulations 2012*
- *Witness Protection (Western Australia) Amendment Regulations 2013*



OUTCOME BASED MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

Under an Outcome Based Management Framework, the WA Police contributes to the following government goal.

Government Goal	WA Police Outcomes	WA Police Services
Outcomes Based Service Delivery: Greater focus on achieving results in key service delivery areas for the benefit of all Western Australians	1. 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
	2. Offenders apprehended and dealt with in accordance with the law	5. Response to and investigation of offences 6. Services to the judicial process
	3. Lawful road-user behaviour	7. Traffic law enforcement and management

SHARED RESPONSIBILITIES WITH OTHER AGENCIES

WA Police did not share responsibility for the delivery of services with other agencies in 2012-13.

STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

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.



REPORT ON OPERATIONS (AGENCY PERFORMANCE)

SUMMARY OF RESULTS AGAINST FINANCIAL TARGETS

	2012-13 Target \$'000	2012-13 Actual \$'000	Variation \$'000
Total cost of services	1,177,218	1,168,938	-8,280
The variance represents -0.7% of the Target - Total Cost of Service			
The decrease represents the net impact of various policy decisions, parameter changes and general cost escalation, offset by efforts to meet expenditure savings targets in light of the Government's savings initiatives			
Net cost of services	1,129,405 ^(a)	1,122,006	-7,399
The variance represents -0.7% of the Target - Net Cost of Service			
The variance is mainly attributable to the flow on impact of decreased Total Cost of Service			
Total equity	1,116,042	1,123,314	7,272
The variation is mainly due to a net increase in asset valuations for land and buildings, decrease in contributed equity and increase in accumulated surplus/deficit			
Net increase / (decrease) in cash held	5,764	47,685	41,921
The variance is mainly attributable to repositioning of capital projects into future years, some appropriation provided in 2012-13 for which payments were made in the previous year and reduced payments in light of the Government's savings initiatives			
	2012-13 Target	2012-13 Actual	Variation
Approved full-time equivalent (FTE) staff level ^(b)	7,848 ^(c)	7,756	-92
The variance is due in part to the FTE Cap policy and a deferral of recruitment within the year resulting in a lower average FTE result			

Notes:

- (a) State Grants income is reflected as Income from State Government and is therefore not reflected in Net Cost of Services. The Net Cost of Services Target of \$1,129,405,000 equals the 2012-13 Budget of \$1,109,842,000 adjusted to exclude the State Grants budget of \$19,563,000.
- (b) FTE staff level for 2013 Target/Actual includes Children's Crossing Guards. These figures are based on the projected and actual average of the quarterly reports made under the Human Resource Minimum Obligatory Information Requirements report to Government.
- (c) The 2012-13 Target was amended to 7,808 following the FTE Cap policy announced by Government on 26 September 2012.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS AGAINST PERFORMANCE TARGETS

Key Effectiveness Indicators ^(a)	2012-13 Target ^(b)	2012-13 Actual	Variation ^{(c)(d)}
Outcome 1: Lawful behaviour and community safety			
Percentage of the community who were 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' with services provided by police	≥ 67%	73.9%	6.9%
Percentage of the community who were 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' with the service received during their most recent contact with police	≥ 80%	82.6%	2.6%
Percentage of the community who were 'somewhat concerned' or 'very concerned' about becoming a victim of the following crimes in the next 12 months:			
- physical assault in a public place	≤ 42%	44.6%	2.6%
- housebreaking	≤ 57%	62.9%	5.9%
- motor vehicle theft	≤ 44%	49.7%	5.7%
Percentage of the community who thought each of the following was 'somewhat of a problem' or a 'major problem' in their own neighbourhood:			
- use of illegal drugs	≤ 50%	40.4%	(9.6%)
- louts or gangs	≤ 34%	24.2%	(9.8%)
- drunken or disorderly behaviour	≤ 45%	40.2%	(4.8%)
- speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving	≤ 76%	65.8%	(10.2%)

SUMMARY OF RESULTS AGAINST PERFORMANCE TARGETS

Key Effectiveness Indicators ^(a)

	2012-13 Target ^(b)	2012-13 Actual	Variation ^{(c)(d)}
Outcome 2: Offenders apprehended and dealt with in accordance with the law			
Percentage of emergency '000' calls for urgent police assistance or attendance answered within 20 seconds	90%	96.4%	6.4%
Percentage of '000' emergency calls answered on first presentation	>90%	95.1%	5.1%
Percentage of 131 444 calls for police assistance or attendance answered within 20 seconds	85%	78.2%	(6.8%)
Percentage of 131 444 calls abandoned	<5%	7.5%	2.5%
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	9 mins	-
Priority 3 calls	25 mins	31mins	6 mins
Sanction rate for offences against the person ^(e)	≥ 60%	49.3%	(10.7%)
Sanction rate for offences against property ^(e)	≥ 16%	15.9%	(0.1%)
Sanction rate for drug trafficking offences ^(e)	≥ 89%	87.8%	(1.2%)
Outcome 3: Lawful road-user behaviour			
Percentage of drivers tested for drink-driving who were found to exceed the lawful alcohol limit	≥ 1.6%	1.2%	(0.4%)
Percentage of vehicles monitored for speeding by speed cameras that were found to exceed the lawful speed limit	≥ 15%	16.2%	1.2%

SUMMARY OF RESULTS AGAINST PERFORMANCE TARGETS

Key Efficiency Indicators ^(a)	2012-13 Target ^(b)	2012-13 Actual	Variation ^(d)
Service 1: Intelligence and protective services			
Average cost per hour for providing intelligence and protective services	\$125	\$112	(\$13)
Service 2: Crime prevention and public order			
Average cost per hour for providing crime prevention and public order services	\$119	\$125	\$6
Service 3: Community support (non-offence incidents)			
Average cost per hour for providing community support (non-offence incidents) services	\$111	\$116	\$5
Service 4: Emergency management and coordination			
Average cost per hour of emergency management and coordination	\$123	\$125	\$2
Service 5: Response to and investigation of offences			
Average cost per response/ investigation	\$2,425	\$2,340	(\$85)
Service 6: Services to the judicial process			
Average cost per hour of services to the judicial process	\$114	\$113	(\$1)
Service 7: Traffic law enforcement and management			
Average cost per hour of traffic law enforcement and management	\$115	\$115	-

Notes:

- (a) The tables are a summary of the 2012-13 WA Police Key Performance Indicators. For more detailed information see the Key Performance Indicators section of this report.
- (b) Targets as specified in the 2012-13 Budget Statements except for the Key Efficiency Indicator Targets which were revised in the 2013-14 Budget Statements due to Corporate Overheads being apportioned across the seven services.
- (c) For some survey-based indicators, an apparent difference between the actual result and the target may not be significantly different as the target falls within the 95 per cent confidence interval of the actual result.
- (d) Variations shown in brackets represent a decrease in the actual figure compared with the target. Depending on the Key Performance Indicator, a decrease in the actual figure does not necessarily mean that the target has not been achieved. A variation between percentages should be interpreted as a percentage point change.
- (e) The sanction rate is based on the number of verified offences where an investigation outcome has been recorded of an offender(s) being apprehended or processed (such as arrest, summons, caution or referral to a Juvenile Justice Team), or where for some substantial reason, police investigations cannot be continued (such as withdrawn complaint; a statute bar to proceedings where an offender is under age or claims diplomatic immunity or other statute of limitations matters; circumstances where the incident was found to be a matter for civil action by the complainant; the offender has died; the offender is in another jurisdiction and extradition is not desired or available; and where the offender has been admitted to a psychiatric facility). The number of these offences within the relevant time period is expressed as a percentage of the number of verified offences reported during the same period. Verified offences are all offences reported to police within the relevant time period that have not been determined to be falsely or mistakenly reported.

KEY EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

OUTCOME 1: LAWFUL BEHAVIOUR AND COMMUNITY SAFETY

The targets for the percentage of the community who were 'somewhat concerned' or 'very concerned' about becoming a victim of physical assault in a public place, housebreaking and motor vehicle theft in the next 12 months were not achieved. There are many factors that may influence the increased community perception of becoming a victim of crime, including the manner it is reported in the media.

While the number of non-domestic assault offences has actually decreased, the number of dwelling burglary offences has remained at a relatively high level for the past three years and the number of motor vehicle offences increased significantly in 2012-13.

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

The targets for the percentage of 131444 calls for police assistance or attendance answered within 20 seconds and the percentage of 131444 calls abandoned were not achieved. During 2012-13, to ensure a more prompt response to callers requiring police attendance, changes to the Police Assistance Centre queue were implemented to split calls to 131444 into three categories: Tasking, Non-Tasking and General. This enabled callers to direct the call into the appropriate response category. The 131444 tasking call queue is given a higher priority than the other two queues. Call volumes for 131444 also increased significantly in 2012-13.

The target for the average time taken to respond to priority 3 calls for police assistance in the metropolitan area was not achieved. This was due to a number of factors, including:

- An increase in the number of calls
- An increase in the average time at scene mainly in the key risk situations of domestic violence incidents and persons at-risk

- A greater focus on attending to priority 1 and 2 calls
- The continued growth and spread of the population in the metropolitan area.

The targets for the sanction rate for offences against the person, offences against property and drug trafficking offences were not achieved. Changes to the *Evidence Act 1906*, *Criminal Investigation Act 2006*, *Criminal Procedure Act 2004* and other legislation enhancing transparency and accountability have meant the time required for police to complete investigations has increased.

SUMMARY OF VARIATION AGAINST PERFORMANCE TARGETS

OUTCOME 3: LAWFUL ROAD-USER BEHAVIOUR

The percentage of drivers tested for drink-driving who were found to exceed the lawful alcohol limit was below the 2012-13 target. The number of drivers found to exceed the lawful alcohol limit has decreased by 38.8 per cent since 2008-09. This indicates an improvement in driver behaviour, which is supported by the results of a national survey that showed that the percentage of drivers in WA who admitted to driving when possibly over the alcohol limit 'rarely' or more often in the past six months decreased since 2010-11.

This improvement can be attributed to a number of factors, including a change of strategy that balances targeted enforcement with a greater focus on random breath testing in order to raise public perception of the chances of being stopped 'anywhere, anytime'.

KEY EFFICIENCY INDICATORS

Service 2: Crime prevention and public order, Service 3: Community support (non-offence incidents) and Service 4: Emergency management and coordination did not achieve their average cost per hour target. The nature of policing is highly reactive and with demands for services changing each year, the average cost per hour of providing policing services can vary significantly. Generally the hourly rate will increase in line with employee pay rate movements and other cost increases, but changes in work practices such as civilianisation of functions or streamlining of processes can also impact.

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 arise.

CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE TARGETS

As a consequence of an internal review of the agency's Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) as to their appropriateness and relevance, the Department of Treasury gave approval for several indicators to be discontinued. These include those related to emergency management preparedness and support to judicial processes

resulting in successful prosecutions. It was also identified that the efficiency indicators relating to 000 and 131444 calls and response times should become indicators of effectiveness. These indicators now form part of KPI 3: Response to offences under Outcome 2.

Discontinued KPIs with effect from 2012-13

	2012-13 Target	2012-13 Actual
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	7	7
Percentage of guilty pleas	93%	94.6%
Percentage of convictions for matters listed for trial	62%	64%
Number of deaths in custody for which the WA Police is culpable	Nil	Nil
Number of escapes from police lock-ups ^(a)	Nil	1
Average cost per guilty plea	\$53	\$46
Average cost per non-guilty plea	\$355	\$371

Note:

(a) On 21 February 2013, one person escaped from the Belmont Police Station Lock-up. This person was recaptured the following day.



FRONTLINE POLICING

Each year the WA Police identifies frontline policing priorities to deliver the core policing roles of tackling crime and keeping the community safe. To achieve this, the agency has delivered a number of key achievements in 2012-13.

IMPROVISED DRUG MANUFACTURE SITES

Detection and dismantling of Improvised Drug Manufacture Sites (IDMS) remains a high priority for the WA Police.

Between 2008 and 2011, WA Police identified an emerging trend in illicit drug manufacturing. Since 2012, this trend has decreased slightly due to the establishment of three specialised operational teams to deal with this issue.

WA Police continued to proactively focus on investigations relating to serious and organised crime, commercial scale drug manufacture and high risk manufacture sites. High risk manufacture sites refer to their complexity and potential yield, accompanied by a greater prevalence of volatile and toxic chemicals. This subsequently makes them a greater risk to the community in that they produce more illicit drugs and may harm the community through explosion or contamination.

The agency will continue to target criminal drug networks, and streamline investigative processes to address low yield, less complex improvised drug manufacture sites.

OPERATION UNIFICATION

In May 2013, the WA Police participated in Operation Unification, a two week national campaign targeting illicit firearms with the aim to remove these from criminals.

Illicit firearms are weapons that are illegally imported or manufactured in Australia, stolen from registered owners and/or may be used in criminal activities. It is estimated that approximately 1,500 firearms are stolen in Australia each year. Illicit firearms, particularly in the possession of organised crime groups, present an ongoing concern for all police jurisdictions and the community.

Operation Unification involved collaboration between state and territory policing agencies, the Australia and New Zealand Policing Advisory Agency and Crime Stoppers. Over the course of the operation, 312 calls were received at Crime Stoppers on a national level. In WA this intelligence led to the search of 14 premises, with the successful seizure of 34 illicit firearms, including

handguns, rifles, shotguns and ammunition. The WA Police laid 48 charges and made nine arrests.

In addition to apprehending offenders and seizing weapons, the operation yielded greater knowledge of the illicit firearms market in Australia as well as better, more sophisticated intelligence to inform future investigations.

COMMUNITY PROTECTION WEBSITE

The *Community Protection (Offender Reporting) Act 2004* amendment bill was enacted in July 2012 to allow the establishment of the Public Sex Offender Register.

The enactment provides authority to the Commissioner of Police to publish photographs and personal information on registered offenders in WA whose whereabouts are unknown. The Commissioner may also seek approval from the Minister for Police for publication of the names of any person who has committed a crime with a penalty of more than five years, and who is considered to be a risk to the lives or sexual safety of others.

In October 2012, to maximise benefits from the legislation, the WA Police developed and launched the Community Protection website and the Public Sex Offender Register to provide information in relation to dangerous sex offenders and reportable offenders. The website is a government initiative designed to provide information to parents, guardians and members of the public to protect children.

The website also allows concerned parents and guardians to make enquiries with WA Police about any person who has regular unsupervised access to their children, and to be informed if that person is a registered offender.

FAMILY AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

In February 2013, the Family and Domestic Violence Response Team was established to provide an integrated response to family and domestic violence incidents. This is a partnership between WA Police, Department for Child Protection and Family Support and Family and Domestic Violence Coordinated Response Services to better meet the needs of victims, including improving victim safety and managing the associated risks.

The new collaborative approach provides additional resources and expertise and includes:

- Joint risk assessments using a common framework informed by police, child protection and specialist family and domestic violence workers
- Identification of opportunities for early intervention with at-risk families
- Timely responses following a police call-out
- Responses targeted to the specific needs of clients and their circumstances
- Supported and streamlined client pathways through the system
- Coordinated responses between partner agencies.

The work of the Family and Domestic Violence Response Team is aligned with the State's Strategic Plan for Family and Domestic Violence 2009-2013; Family and Domestic Violence Prevention Strategy to 2022; and the National Plan to Reduce Violence against Women and their Children 2010-2022.

OUT-OF-CONTROL GATHERINGS

The *Criminal Law Amendment (Out-of-Control Gatherings) Act 2012* took effect in December 2012. It provides police with additional powers to manage an out-of-control gathering, charge persons who organise a gathering that becomes out-of-control, as well as target both organisers and participants equally.

This legislation has enabled the WA Police to deal more effectively with persons and offenders at these types of events in a number of ways. These include transporting persons and juveniles in need of care and protection, prosecuting persons who fail to disperse from a declared out-of-control gathering, as well as seek a court order for payment of reasonable costs incurred by police when persons are convicted of organising an out-of-control gathering.

The increase in out-of-control gatherings had a major impact on the community and police resources throughout the year. It is expected that with the enactment of the new legislation, mobilisation of the police transport vehicle (used to convey persons from out-of-control gatherings) and an increased public awareness campaign there will be a reduction in this trend.



FRONTLINE POLICING

MISUSE OF ALCOHOL

June 2013 marked the end of a two and an half year pilot to target teenage binge drinking, known as the WA Early Intervention Pilot Program. This Program was a Commonwealth Government funded initiative in partnership with the WA Drug and Alcohol Office aimed at educating young people aged 12-17 years of age about the harm associated with the misuse of alcohol.

The Program aimed to divert underage drinkers from the criminal justice system and into an intervention/education session with their parent or guardian. The involvement of parents/guardians in the process was not only to focus on supporting the young person, but also to educate and change their own attitudes as role models on what are responsible levels of alcohol consumption.

The intervention/education sessions were conducted by an alcohol and other drug treatment agency with a focus given to challenging perceived social norms of alcohol use and placed an emphasis on personal responsibility for a young person's drinking behaviours. The early intervention approach offered youth who had come in contact with police through intoxication or alcohol possession the opportunity to address these issues before more serious alcohol-related problems emerged.

During the Program 861 young people and their parent/guardian were provided with information and resources on the harmful use of alcohol and encouraged to discuss the issues. In the first four months of 2013, 76 per cent of all 12-17 year olds who came to the attention of police by way of juvenile caution or liquor infringement were provided with early intervention resources.

AUTOMATED SPEED ENFORCEMENT

Excessive speed is a major contributing cause of motor vehicle crashes. Automated speed camera enforcement technology has significantly assisted in improving and changing road-user behaviour in the community.

During 2012-13, the WA Police speed camera fleet comprised:

- 25 mobile speed cameras in metropolitan and regional areas
- Two fixed site speed cameras rotated through five site locations
- 31 red light speed cameras located at dangerous intersections
- 14 hand held speed cameras utilised at high risk / complex locations, such as school zones.

Mobile digital speed cameras were introduced in 2010-11. The effectiveness of this technology resulted in an initial increase in the percentage of vehicles monitored that were found to exceed the speed limit. However, since this time the percentage has gradually decreased which suggests improved driver behaviour. Automated speed camera enforcement technology has contributed to achieving outcomes outlined in the State Government's Towards Zero Road Safety Strategy 2008 – 2020.

IMPAIRED DRIVING

Fatal road crashes have devastating social and financial impacts on the community. In 2012-13, there were 181 fatalities in WA of which 33.7 per cent were attributed to alcohol and speed. Other major contributing factors to these fatal crashes included inattention/fatigue (14 per cent), contravening sign/signals/turn in front (13 per cent) and reckless/careless driving (7 per cent).

During 2012-13, WA Police continued to implement measures to address alcohol and drug impaired driving, including:

- Deployment of an additional 20 Breath and Drug bus operators
- Provision for an expansion of drug testing equipment across Regional WA which is expected to deliver more than 7,000 extra preliminary drug tests each year
- An increase in the Breath and Drug Bus fleet from three to five with a view of achieving a significant increase in random breath and drug testing.

EASTER ROAD SAFETY CAMPAIGN

Operation Crossroads 2013 was part of a national road safety campaign coordinated by the Australia New Zealand Policing Advisory Agency (ANZPAA) to reduce the number of road crashes and to minimise the associated trauma throughout the Easter holiday period.

In WA, the statewide road police operation commenced on Thursday 28 March through to Monday 1 April 2013. The focus of the operation was to conduct highly visible, increased enforcement and targeted patrol activities. Police incorporated patrols in back streets to

reinforce the strategy of 'anywhere anytime'. Speed cameras were strategically deployed on the entry to and exit from outer metropolitan and corresponding regional routes.

In comparison with 2011-12, the five-day operation delivered the following results:

- 137 per cent increase in the total number of random breath tests
- 18 per cent increase in the number of drink driving offences
- 50 per cent increase in the number of vehicle impoundments
- 293 motorists drug tested, with 14 supplying a positive reading.

WA Police will continue to utilise traffic intelligence and strategically concentrate effort in future road safety campaigns to ensure motorists drive safely and lawfully on WA roads.

WORKFORCE PLANNING

Requirement under *Treasurer's instruction 903, s13 (iii (a))*

In 2012-13, the Our People Strategy 2009-13 was superseded by the WA Police Workforce and Diversity Action Plan which was developed around six focus areas in response to increased expectations and demands for a more responsive police service. These are:

- Workforce Optimisation
- Workforce Engagement
- Leadership and Management Development
- Diversity
- Policy and Process Improvement
- Recruitment and Retention.

Some of the initiatives undertaken include:

- Review of the issues, impacts and benefits associated with the establishment and implementation of the Police Auxiliary Officer Program and exploration of the future use of this workforce

- Improvement in workforce data accuracy, completeness and reporting with a view to implement a new, multi-purpose, integrated monthly workforce data report for better visibility of key workforce issues, any impact on service delivery and to inform future planning activities
- Commencement of a comprehensive review of the agency's performance management framework and substandard performance management process with a view to design a new framework with integrated and streamlined processes to ensure consistency, coherence and collaboration between all elements
- Delivery of compulsory and non-compulsory skills and competency-based training to metropolitan and regional based personnel. Courses included the Certificate III and IV in Government, First Contact Course, Management Accountabilities Course, Frontline Leadership and Refresher training. Simulated immersive training was also used extensively to create realistic learning experiences
- Awarded 96 academic scholarships to employees, including a high level international study opportunity at the Human Remains Recovery School, Tennessee
- Reviewed and promoted a number of wellness programs, including advancing stress management and employee suicide prevention initiatives to enhance support for employees and supervisors
- Participation by 10 personnel in the Australian Institute of Police Management professional development programs as well as provision of a professional development opportunity for one individual to undertake the role of a Visiting Fellow for 12 months
- Completion of a workforce project to identify employment options for Community Liaison Officer positions to work at a grass-roots level within Indigenous and Culturally and Linguistically Diverse communities
- Launch of a new recruitment advertising campaign and Step Forward website targeting various demographics and diversity groups

- Enhancements to the tenure and transfer policies arising from a corporate workforce project to enable more consistent management and application of tenure requirements in order to refresh the workforce, reduce organisational risk and provide opportunities for transfers to more desirable locations, particularly in Regional WA
- Review of the part-time policy to accommodate part-time arrangements in 24/7 operating environments and promote understanding of flexible working arrangements and their consistent and equitable application
- Completion of a corporate project to address the recommendations arising from the Office of the Auditor General's report, New Recruits in the WA Police
- Maintenance of police numbers (Full Time Equivalent allocation) through refreshed advertising and an overseas recruitment campaign through a Labour Agreement with the Department of Immigration and Citizenship.

Profile of Police Officers by gender (Headcount) ^(a)

As at 30 June	2011	2012	2013
Senior Police ^(b)			
Male	11	11	11
Female	0	0	2
Police Officers			
Male	4,658	4,612	4,686
Female	1,208	1,209	1,251
Police Auxiliary Officers			
Male	60	90	80
Female	35	62	65
Aboriginal Police Liaison Officers			
Male	12	11	10
Female	4	4	4
Total Males	4,741	4,724	4,787
Total Females	1,247	1,275	1,322
TOTALS	5,988	5,999	6,109

Notes:

(a) Personnel figures are based on a headcount, which includes employees on leave without pay, as at 30 June (not full-time equivalent (FTE) staff).

(b) Senior Police comprises the Commissioner, Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners.

FRONTLINE SUPPORT

Profile of Police Staff by gender and classification (Headcount) ^{(a) (b)}

Level	As at 30 June 2011			As at 30 June 2012			As at 30 June 2013		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Group 2	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
Class 1	2	0	2	3	0	3	3	0	3
Level 9	2	0	2	3	0	3	3	0	3
Specified Calling 5	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
Level 8	17	8	25	21	9	30	23	11	34
Solicitor 4	3	2	5	4	0	4	4	0	4
Specified Calling 4	1	1	2	1	0	1	1	0	1
Level 7	44	27	71	46	30	76	53	29	82
Solicitor 3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Specified Calling 3	1	0	1	1	3	4	1	4	5
Level 6/7	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	1	1
Level 6	63	51	114	71	58	129	81	57	138
Specified Calling 2	1	5	6	2	3	5	1	1	2
Level 5	97	108	205	100	111	211	94	113	207
Level 4	96	115	211	93	120	213	105	123	228
Specified Calling 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Level 3 (includes Band Officers)	102	132	234	101	137	238	86	144	230
Level 2	210	530	740	218	556	774	213	557	770
Level 1	59	201	260	48	194	242	47	171	218
Chaplain	2	0	2	1	0	1	2	0	2
Cadets	31	14	45	28	14	42	18	12	30
Wages	34	92	126	39	98	137	29	82	111
TOTALS	768	1,288	2,056	782	1,334	2,116	766	1,305	2,071
Children's Crossing Guards employed by the WA Police ^(c)			576			576			571

Notes:

(a) Personnel figures are based on a headcount, which includes employees on leave without pay, as at 30 June (not full-time equivalent (FTE) staff).

(b) Police Staff includes Public Servants and Wages employees, but does not include Crossing Guards.

(c) The number of Children's Crossing Guard positions to operate Type A children's crossings in WA as at 30 June.



TECHNOLOGICAL SUPPORT

It is an overarching aim of WA Police to ensure our frontline officers are better equipped and able to deal with tasks in the most effective and efficient manner possible. Part of this aim involves the provision of the technology to enable on-road completion of tasks to allow for the progression to a more mobile, responsive policing service. Two developments in this area are the mobile device pilot and Advanced Traffic Management Vehicles (ATMV).

From July to September 2012 the use of mobile devices (laptops) was trialled at the Hillarys Police Station. The mobile devices provided officers with access to their entire WA Police desktop including the Incident Management, BriefCase and Custody systems and email.

The results of the trial were compared with baseline data to identify any improvements in service delivery and officer safety. Despite an actual reduction in tasking during the trial period, time spent on the road increased, response and processing times were improved and there were increases in arrests, summonses and field reports.

The trial clearly identified some of the quantifiable benefits available to frontline police and the wider business through the use of mobile technology and has the potential to significantly increase frontline police visibility and efficiency. Overall benefits identified included:

- Critical agency data was entered into systems in real time, enabling immediate access by other officers, resulting in information provision that is immediately actionable
- Increased officer safety
- More time spent at scenes and with victims of crime, providing reassurance and improving levels of interaction
- Access to corporate knowledge databases from the field, resulting in better informed decisions aligned to legislation and policy.

In the coming year, further investigation will be conducted with the objective being the development of a permanent solution for frontline mobile technology.

In April 2013, in time for the Easter Road Safety Campaign, 48 ATMVs were deployed in metropolitan and regional districts.

The ATMVs will change the way policing is conducted with a range of technologies being integrated into each vehicle, including a central touch screen computer which controls functions such as Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR), Tasking and Dispatch Information System (TADIS), Automatic Vehicle Location (AVL), satellite navigation and in-car video.

ANPR automatically triggers alerts when detecting unregistered motor vehicles, unlicensed drivers, repeat drink-drivers, stolen motor vehicles, warrants, and persons and vehicles of interest. These alerts are automatically updated when the ATMVs are in network coverage area, and the information collected can be used by a number of areas on various levels for strategic and tactical purposes.

The major benefits of the system include targeting at-risk drivers as a priority, thereby increasing the operational effectiveness of traffic enforcement initiatives and enhanced delivery of consistent and equitable traffic policing services to both metropolitan and regional WA.



FRONTLINE SUPPORT

PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS

A total of 3,558 public contacts were received by the agency with a large proportion being general enquiries and not complaints. Of this, the WA Police Early Complaint Assessment Team (ECAT) dealt with 1,466 telephone contacts and undertook 648 internal investigations to resolution. A further 827 were allocated to the districts and divisions for local investigation. Overall, the ECAT dealt with 71 per cent of all complaints received in 2012-13, thereby providing a valuable support service and lessening the number of internal investigations forwarded to frontline supervisors and managers for inquiry.

The increase in complaints managed by the ECAT is attributed to the recruitment of highly skilled investigators with the contemporary frontline experience necessary in tackling more complex or serious allegations. There has also been an improvement in complaint recording processes.

Importantly, for transparency, all completed matters investigated by the WA Police are forwarded to the Corruption and Crime Commission for external review.

Training is provided to recruit schools and district and divisional management to promote the emphasis on internal investigation standards and discuss trends and issues. These opportunities provide feedback that assists with ongoing improvements to the complaints and investigation processes.

MENTAL HEALTH

WA Police officers are increasingly encountering people with mental health issues such as psychotic behaviour, self-harm and depression.

Western Australia's first mental health court diversion and support project began in the Perth Magistrates Court and Perth Children's Court in 2013. The newly established court diversion process commences well after the first contact with the person with mental health concerns. However, similar intervention team approaches in other Australian jurisdictions have shown that whilst police spend the same amount of time engaged with the person with mental health concerns as before, considerable savings were realised through:

- Diversion from the criminal justice system
- Less time spent at hospital emergency departments
- Resolution of the situation at the scene.

WA Police is currently investigating training options for its frontline police officers related to improved identification and response to mental health situations.

TASKING DEMAND

WA Police deals with both 000 emergency calls and non-emergency calls (131444) from the public. Non-emergency calls include, but are not limited to: antisocial behaviour, suspicious persons and vehicles, graffiti, noisy parties, burglary and the discovery of deceased persons.

Both 000 and 131444 calls have increased significantly over the last five years. It is anticipated that there will continue to be significant increases in call demand in 2013-14. This is attributed primarily to the significant population growth in WA, but also due to increased public awareness of the 131444 number. The increased volume of calls has translated into a significant increase in tasking demand.

In November 2012, changes were implemented to split calls to 131444 into three categories. This enables callers to direct their own call into the appropriate response category.

The three categories are:

- Tasking – calls for an incident that requires immediate police attendance
- Non Tasking – calls for incidents that do not require immediate police attendance
- General – calls seeking general information or some other enquiry.

In addition, the recent introduction of the checkmycrime system that will contribute to reducing demand on policing services.

GLOBALISATION OF TECHNOLOGY CRIME

Technology continues to evolve swiftly which in turn provides police with a significant challenge, as criminal networks are able to commit technology crime more readily and remotely. WA Police is committed to implementing strategies to combat technology-related offences such as identity theft, card skimming and online child exploitation.

SIGNIFICANT ISSUES IMPACTING THE AGENCY

The current economic buoyancy in WA combined with a population embracing technology has attracted the attention of international crime groups who are targeting the community utilising the Internet to facilitate their offences. The security technology utilised in Europe and Asia is not yet fully implemented in WA which has resulted in crime syndicates targeting the state with card skimming and other equipment to harvest identity and card data.

Online child exploitation material is now readily distributed and shared by sex offenders across the globe. The increase in reactive child exploitation cases is a direct correlation with the increasing access by children and offenders to the Internet. This has seen an increase in the capacity and number of digital storage devices being seized for inspection. The proclamation of the covert operations legislation in March 2013 gives WA Police more opportunities to proactively target online sex offenders.

YOUTH POLICING

A high number of young offenders that are released from Department of Corrective Services custody re-offend within six months. The majority of these offenders have a previous criminal history of volume crime offences.

WA Police has transitioned from Police and Community Youth Centre management and created positions for 20 Youth Liaison Officers. These officers identify and refer prolific and priority offenders to the most appropriate program designed to reduce offending behaviours and address some of the risk factors that contribute to offending.

In June 2012, WA Police, together with external stakeholders, launched Operation Redirect. The program is an ongoing truancy initiative that focuses on reducing youth offending during school hours by apprehending and returning youths to their schools.

ALCOHOL AND DRUG HARM

The misuse of alcohol and drugs is a major driver of antisocial behaviour in the community and therefore has a significant impact on police resources. To address antisocial behaviour police continue to work collaboratively with external stakeholders to deal with the misuse of alcohol and drugs.

WA Police continue to target the irresponsible service of alcohol through ongoing liquor enforcement activities in both metropolitan and regional areas, including the utilisation of

prohibition orders and barring notices. During 2012, police undertook several operations that provided significant intelligence to assist in identifying and targeting problematic licensed premises and entertainment precincts.

WA Police, as a member of the Intergovernmental Committee on Drugs, participated in the development and endorsement of the National Drug Strategy 2010–2015. The strategy provides a national framework for action to minimise harm through demand, supply and harm reduction.

REGIONAL AND REMOTE COMMUNITIES

Alcohol and substance abuse are impacting on the levels of antisocial behaviour and offending in regional and remote areas of the State. To address these issues, WA Police continues to implement strategies relating to Aboriginal youth at-risk and the sale and distribution of illicit alcohol and drugs.

In addition to the policing of major centres and remote towns throughout Regional WA, police are required to provide general and specialist services to regional and remote Aboriginal communities either through regional patrols, operations or an established police presence.

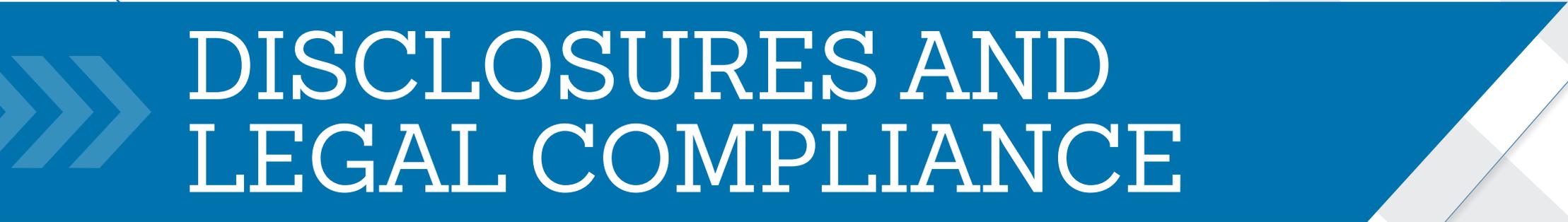
The number of people within these communities fluctuate and police are required to manage social problems such as alcohol, drug and substance abuse, family and domestic violence, youth at-risk and sexual abuse. These communities are placing an increased demand on police resources and require a unique style of policing with consideration of cultural practices.

ROAD POLICING

Through a steady increase in the WA population and resultant growth of the metropolitan area, the number of people using our roads continues to increase. A number of road safety initiatives have been implemented and shown to have had a positive effect on changing driver behaviour and road trauma. These include vehicle impoundment, installation of additional automated speed enforcement devices and enhanced drug and alcohol enforcement.

WA Police has completed the transition from legacy wet film speed cameras to digital speed camera technology. The benefits of this new technology include:

- The ability to differentiate between multiple vehicles travelling in multiple lanes in different directions
- Increased efficiency resulting in a greater number of speeding drivers being identified
- Red light cameras now incorporating speed enforcement capability
- Faster and more efficient image processing which reduces the time between a speeding event being detected and the infringement being issued or hoon investigation being initiated
- Handheld speed cameras are more portable and can be used in locations where normal speed cameras can not be set up.



DISCLOSURES AND LEGAL COMPLIANCE



Auditor General

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Parliament of Western Australia

POLICE SERVICE

Report on the Financial Statements

I have audited the accounts and financial statements of the Police Service.

The financial statements comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2013, 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, and Notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, including Administered transactions and balances.

Commissioner of Police's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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 for such internal control as the Commissioner of Police determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

As required by the Auditor General Act 2006, my responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on my audit. The audit was conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Those Standards require compliance with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and that the audit be planned and performed to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Police Service's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the

circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Commissioner of Police, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

I believe that the audit evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements are based on proper accounts and present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Police Service at 30 June 2013 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended. They are in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the Treasurer's Instructions.

Report on Controls

I have audited the controls exercised by the Police Service during the year ended 30 June 2013.

Controls exercised by the Police Service are those policies and procedures established by the Commissioner of Police to ensure that the receipt, expenditure and investment of money, the acquisition and disposal of property, and the



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S OPINION

incurring of liabilities have been in accordance with legislative provisions.

Commissioner of Police's Responsibility for Controls

The Commissioner of Police is responsible for maintaining an adequate system of internal control to ensure that the receipt, expenditure and investment of money, the acquisition and disposal of public and other property, and the incurring of liabilities are in accordance with the Financial Management Act 2006 and the Treasurer's Instructions, and other relevant written law.

Auditor's Responsibility

As required by the Auditor General Act 2006, my responsibility is to express an opinion on the controls exercised by the Police Service based on my audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing and Assurance Standards.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of controls to ensure that the Police Service complies with the legislative provisions. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement and include an evaluation of the design and implementation of relevant controls.

I believe that the audit evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

Opinion

In my opinion, the controls exercised by the Police Service are sufficiently adequate to 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 during the year ended 30 June 2013.

Report on the Key Performance Indicators

I have audited the key performance indicators of the Police Service for the year ended 30 June 2013.

The key performance indicators are the key effectiveness indicators and the key efficiency indicators that provide information on outcome achievement and service provision.

Commissioner of Police's Responsibility for the Key Performance Indicators

The Commissioner of Police is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the key performance indicators in accordance with the Financial Management Act 2006 and the

Treasurer's Instructions and for such controls as the Commissioner of Police determines necessary to ensure that the key performance indicators fairly represent indicated performance.

Auditor's Responsibility

As required by the Auditor General Act 2006, my responsibility is to express an opinion on the key performance indicators based on my audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing and Assurance Standards.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the key performance indicators. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the key performance indicators. In making these risk assessments the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Commissioner of Police's preparation and fair presentation of the key performance indicators in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the relevance and appropriateness of the key performance indicators for measuring the extent of outcome achievement and service provision.

I believe that the audit evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

Opinion

In my opinion, the key performance indicators of the Police Service are relevant and appropriate to assist users to assess the Police Service's performance and fairly represent indicated performance for the year ended 30 June 2013.

Independence

In conducting this audit, I have complied with the independence requirements of the Auditor General Act 2006 and Australian Auditing and Assurance Standards, and other relevant ethical requirements.

Matters Relating to the Electronic Publication of the Audited Financial Statements and Key Performance Indicators

This auditor's report relates to the financial statements and key performance indicators of the Police Service for the year ended 30 June 2013 included on the Police Service's website. The Police Service's management is responsible for the integrity of the Police Service's website. This audit does not provide assurance on the integrity of

the Police Service's website. The auditor's report refers only to the financial statements and key performance indicators described above. It does not provide an opinion on any other information which may have been hyperlinked to/from these financial statements or key performance indicators. If users of the financial statements and key performance indicators are concerned with the inherent risks arising from publication on a website, they are advised to refer to the hard copy of the audited financial statements and key performance indicators to confirm the information contained in this website version of the financial statements and key performance indicators.



COLIN MURPHY
AUDITOR GENERAL
FOR WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Perth, Western Australia
6 September 2013



POLICE SERVICE

CERTIFICATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

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 2013 and the financial position as at 30 June 2013.

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 September 2013

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

	Note	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
COST OF SERVICES			
Expenses			
Employee expenses	6	868,031	866,865
Supplies and services	7	247,371	256,095
Depreciation and amortisation expense	8	45,187	42,062
Grant payments	9	4,122	3,106
Loss on disposal of non-current assets	15(b)	7	3
Other expenses	10	4,220	6,305
Total cost of services		1,168,938	1,174,436
Income			
Revenue			
User charges and fees	11	36,424	35,310
Commonwealth grants	12	534	1,657
Contributions, sponsorships and donations	13	9,318	7,836
Other revenue	14	525	849
Total Revenue		46,801	45,652
Gains			
Gain on disposal of non-current assets	15(a)	130	-
Gains on foreign exchange		1	445
Total Gains		131	445
Total Income other than Income from State Government		46,932	46,097
NET COST OF SERVICES		1,122,006	1,128,339
Income from State Government			
Service appropriation	16	1,136,382	1,121,807
State grants	17	18,760	10,227
Services received free-of-charge	18	7,756	8,182
Royalties for Regions Fund	19	8,340	6,212
Total Income from State Government		1,171,238	1,146,428
SURPLUS FOR THE PERIOD		49,232	18,089
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Items not reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Changes in asset revaluation surplus	31(b)	22,725	(13,216)
Total other comprehensive income		22,725	(13,216)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD		71,957	4,873

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

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

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 30 JUNE 2013

	Note	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	20	79,782	38,609
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	21(a)	21,442	18,930
Receivables	22	6,598	10,411
Amounts receivable for services	23	16,600	16,700
Non-current assets classified as held for sale	24	17	2,134
Inventories	25	621	870
Other current assets	26	6,598	6,571
Total Current Assets		131,658	94,225
Non-Current Assets			
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	21(b)	24,925	20,925
Amounts receivable for services	23	260,462	218,604
Property, plant and equipment	27	888,788	829,356
Intangible assets	28	60,194	63,504
Total Non-Current Assets		1,234,369	1,132,389
TOTAL ASSETS		1,366,027	1,226,614
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Provisions	29	151,008	146,689
Payables		12,368	12,237
Other current liabilities	30	24,556	26,097
Total Current Liabilities		187,932	185,023
Non-Current Liabilities			
Provisions	29	54,781	54,575
Total Non-Current Liabilities		54,781	54,575
TOTAL LIABILITIES		242,713	239,598
NET ASSETS		1,123,314	987,016
EQUITY			
Contributed equity	31	557,040	492,699
Reserves		371,315	350,955
Accumulated surplus		194,959	143,362
TOTAL EQUITY		1,123,314	987,016

Refer to the 'Schedule of Assets and Liabilities by Service'.

The Statement of Financial Position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

	Contributed equity	Reserves	Accumulated surplus/ (deficit)	Total equity	
Note	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
Balance at 1 July 2011	31	469,709	362,934	126,510	959,153
Correction of prior period errors		-	6,350	(6,350)	-
Restated balance at 1 July 2011		469,709	369,284	120,160	959,153
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	(13,216)	18,089	4,873
Transfer to accumulated surplus/(deficit) of assets disposed		-	(5,113)	5,113	-
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:					
Capital appropriations		2,976	-	-	2,976
Other contributions by owners		33,100	-	-	33,100
Distributions to owners		(13,086)	-	-	(13,086)
Total		22,990	-	-	22,990
Balance at 30 June 2012		492,699	350,955	143,362	987,016
Balance at 1 July 2012		492,699	350,955	143,362	987,016
Correction of prior period errors		-	-	-	-
Restated balance at 1 July 2012		492,699	350,955	143,362	987,016
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	22,725	49,232	71,957
Transfer to accumulated surplus/(deficit) of assets disposed		-	(2,365)	2,365	-
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:					
Capital appropriations		54,691	-	-	54,691
Other contributions by owners		10,000	-	-	10,000
Distributions to owners		(350)	-	-	(350)
Total		64,341	-	-	64,341
Balance at 30 June 2013		557,040	371,315	194,959	1,123,314

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

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

	Note	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
CASH FLOWS FROM STATE GOVERNMENT			
Service appropriation		1,077,924	1,064,172
Capital appropriations		54,691	2,976
Holding account drawdowns		16,700	18,993
Grants from State Government		21,210	9,486
Royalties for Regions Fund		18,340	39,312
Transfer of net assets from/(to) other agencies		-	(7,462)
Net cash provided by State Government		1,188,865	1,127,477
Utilised as follows:			
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Payments			
Employee payments		(865,268)	(839,651)
Supplies and services		(210,353)	(229,607)
Grant payments		(4,096)	(4,422)
GST payments on purchases		(33,448)	(40,833)
Other payments		(30,551)	(39,563)
		(1,143,716)	(1,154,076)
Receipts			
User charges and fees		34,566	32,204
Commonwealth grants		524	1,645
Contributions, sponsorships and donations		8,584	7,224
GST receipts on sales		5,540	2,694
GST receipts from taxation authority		30,544	35,181
Other receipts		2,251	1,833
		82,009	80,781
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	32(b)	(1,061,707)	(1,073,295)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payments			
Purchase of non-current physical assets		(79,690)	(123,805)
Receipts			
Proceeds from sale of non-current physical assets		217	10
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities		(79,473)	(123,795)
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		47,685	(69,613)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of period		78,464	148,077
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF PERIOD	32(a)	126,149	78,464

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

SUMMARY OF CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNT APPROPRIATIONS AND INCOME ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

	2013 Estimate \$'000	2013 Actual \$'000	2013 Variation \$'000	2013 Actual \$'000	2012 Actual \$'000	Variation \$'000
DELIVERY OF SERVICES						
Item 67 Net amount appropriated to deliver services	1,111,215	1,132,270	21,055	1,132,270	1,120,083	12,187
Section 25 transfer from Director of Public Prosecutions	-	226	226	226	-	226
Section 25 transfer to Department of Agriculture and Food	-	-	-	-	(253)	253
Section 25 transfer to Department of Corrective Services	-	-	-	-	(1,500)	1,500
Amounts Authorised by Other Statutes <i>Salaries and Allowances Act 1975</i>	3,603	3,886	283	3,886	3,477	409
Total appropriations provided to deliver services	1,114,818	1,136,382	21,564	1,136,382	1,121,807	14,575
CAPITAL						
Item 140 Capital Appropriation	87,659	54,691	(32,968)	54,691	2,976	51,715
GRAND TOTAL OF APPROPRIATIONS	1,202,477	1,191,073	(11,404)	1,191,073	1,124,783	66,290
Details of Expenses by Service						
Intelligence and protective services	131,346	104,941	(26,405)	104,941	161,664	(56,723)
Crime prevention and public order	86,955	100,143	13,188	100,143	95,848	4,295
Community support (non-offence incidents)	94,935	85,409	(9,526)	85,409	84,448	961
Emergency management and co-ordination	26,289	35,728	9,439	35,728	35,207	521
Response to and investigation of offences	476,157	502,001	25,844	502,001	474,277	27,724
Services to the judicial process	121,599	112,479	(9,120)	112,479	112,170	309
Traffic law enforcement and management	239,937	228,237	(11,700)	228,237	210,821	17,416
Total Cost of Services	1,177,218	1,168,938	(8,280)	1,168,938	1,174,435	(5,497)
Less Total income	(67,376)	(46,932)	20,444	(46,932)	(46,097)	(835)
Net Cost of Services	1,109,842	1,122,006	12,164	1,122,006	1,128,338	(6,332)
Adjustments	4,976	14,376	9,400	14,376	(6,532)	20,908
Total appropriations provided to deliver services	1,114,818	1,136,382	21,564	1,136,382	1,121,806	14,576
Capital Expenditure						
Purchase of non-current physical assets	131,637	66,749	(64,888)	66,749	97,305	(30,556)
Adjustments for other funding sources	(43,978)	(12,058)	31,920	(12,058)	(94,329)	82,271
Capital Contribution (appropriation)	87,659	54,691	(32,968)	54,691	2,976	51,715
DETAILS OF INCOME ESTIMATES						
Income disclosed as Administered Incomes	650	660	10	660	770	(110)
Total Income Estimates	650	660	10	660	770	(110)

Note: The Summary of Consolidated Account 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 2013

	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	
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
COST OF SERVICES										
Expenses										
Employee expenses	79,482	109,208	71,188	64,865	66,836	65,527	26,479	25,438	378,694	362,447
Supplies and services	20,303	46,399	21,041	23,935	15,009	15,202	6,875	6,987	104,240	93,006
Depreciation and amortisation expense	4,927	5,046	3,629	3,251	3,525	3,336	2,241	2,517	18,386	16,301
Grant payments	8	8	4,022	3,048	62	3	2	46	21	(3)
Loss on disposal of non-current assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Other expenses	221	1,003	263	749	(23)	380	131	219	659	2,524
Total cost of services	104,941	161,664	100,143	95,848	85,409	84,448	35,728	35,207	502,001	474,277
Income										
Revenue										
User charges and fees	1,634	3,264	8,904	10,887	1,037	1,056	905	1,450	7,155	6,818
Commonwealth grants	12	(71)	463	313	1	9	-	1,328	40	43
Contributions, sponsorships and donations	545	506	2,499	1,852	871	643	346	345	3,007	2,547
Other revenue	71	142	64	75	34	65	23	33	192	285
Total Revenue	2,262	3,841	11,930	13,127	1,943	1,773	1,274	3,156	10,394	9,693
Gains										
Gain on disposal of non-current assets	10	-	11	-	10	-	2	-	58	-
Gains on foreign exchange	-	40	-	34	-	30	-	15	1	197
Total Gains	10	40	11	34	10	30	2	15	59	197
Total Income other than Income from State Government	2,272	3,881	11,941	13,161	1,953	1,803	1,276	3,171	10,453	9,890
NET COST OF SERVICES	102,669	157,783	88,202	82,687	83,456	82,645	34,452	32,036	491,548	464,387
Income from State Government										
Service appropriation	105,430	157,356	90,524	82,673	85,955	82,693	35,475	31,927	505,018	461,206
State grants	313	945	318	285	8	225	12	213	1,256	4,705
Services received free-of-charge	895	944	644	692	518	576	185	238	3,333	3,430
Royalties for Regions Fund	872	556	918	505	478	450	143	191	3,705	2,640
Total Income from State Government	107,510	159,801	92,404	84,155	86,959	83,944	35,815	32,569	513,312	471,981
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE PERIOD	4,841	2,018	4,202	1,468	3,503	1,299	1,363	533	21,764	7,594

SCHEDULE OF INCOME AND EXPENSES BY SERVICE

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

	Services to the judicial process		Traffic law enforcement and management		TOTAL	
	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
COST OF SERVICES						
Expenses						
Employee expenses	85,722	86,446	159,630	152,934	868,031	866,865
Supplies and services	22,851	21,536	57,052	49,030	247,371	256,095
Depreciation and amortisation expense	3,832	3,665	8,647	7,946	45,187	42,062
Grant payments	6	1	1	3	4,122	3,106
Loss on disposal of non-current assets	1	-	5	1	7	3
Other expenses	67	523	2,902	907	4,220	6,305
Total cost of services	112,479	112,171	228,237	210,821	1,168,938	1,174,436
Income						
Revenue						
User charges and fees	1,369	1,726	15,420	10,109	36,424	35,310
Commonwealth grants	15	14	3	21	534	1,657
Contributions, sponsorships and donations	826	890	1,224	1,053	9,318	7,836
Other revenue	36	66	105	183	525	849
Total Revenue	2,246	2,696	16,752	11,366	46,801	45,652
Gains						
Gain on disposal of non-current assets	15	-	24	-	130	-
Gains on foreign exchange	-	44	-	85	1	445
Total Gains	15	44	24	85	131	445
Total Income other than Income from State Government	2,261	2,740	16,776	11,451	46,932	46,097
NET COST OF SERVICES	110,218	109,431	211,461	199,370	1,122,006	1,128,339
Income from State Government						
Service appropriation	113,196	109,031	200,784	196,921	1,136,382	1,121,807
State grants	322	759	16,531	3,095	18,760	10,227
Services received free-of-charge	775	784	1,406	1,518	7,756	8,182
Royalties for Regions Fund	1,011	610	1,213	1,260	8,340	6,212
Total Income from State Government	115,304	111,184	219,934	202,794	1,171,238	1,146,428
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE PERIOD	5,086	1,753	8,473	3,424	49,232	18,089

Note: 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 2013

	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	
	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
ASSETS										
Current assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-current assets	105,755	109,748	78,257	70,575	75,949	72,396	47,823	54,043	397,002	354,774
Total Assets	105,755	109,748	78,257	70,575	75,949	72,396	47,823	54,043	397,002	354,774
LIABILITIES										
Current liabilities	15,479	20,998	13,864	12,472	13,016	12,599	5,156	4,892	73,751	69,690
Non-current liabilities	5,016	6,875	4,493	4,084	4,218	4,125	1,671	1,601	23,899	22,818
Total Liabilities	20,495	27,873	18,357	16,556	17,234	16,724	6,827	6,493	97,650	92,508
NET ASSETS	85,260	81,875	59,900	54,019	58,715	55,672	40,996	47,550	299,352	262,266

	Services to the judicial process		Traffic law enforcement and management		Not reliably attributable to services		TOTAL	
	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
ASSETS								
Current assets	-	-	-	-	131,658	94,225	131,658	94,225
Non-current assets	82,938	79,885	186,182	172,364	260,463	218,604	1,234,369	1,132,389
Total Assets	82,938	79,885	186,182	172,364	392,121	312,829	1,366,027	1,226,614
LIABILITIES								
Current liabilities	16,695	16,621	31,088	29,405	18,883	18,346	187,932	185,023
Non-current liabilities	5,410	5,442	10,074	9,628	-	2	54,781	54,575
Total Liabilities	22,105	22,063	41,162	39,033	18,883	18,348	242,713	239,598
NET ASSETS	60,833	57,822	145,020	133,331	373,238	294,481	1,123,314	987,016

Note: The schedule of Assets and Liabilities by service should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.



1. AUSTRALIAN ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

General

The Police Service's financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2013 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 2013.

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, except for land and buildings which have been measured at fair value.

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

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'.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

(c) Reporting entity

The reporting entity comprises the Police Service. The Police Service is a not-for-profit reporting entity.

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”.

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 activities.

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 minimizing road fatalities and injuries.

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

Sale of Goods

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

Rendering of Services

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

Service Appropriations

Service Appropriations are recognised as revenues at fair 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 2012-13 Budget Statements, the Police Service retained \$46.932 million in 2012-13 (\$46.097 million in 2011-12) from the following:

- Proceeds from fees and charges
- Recoups of services provided
- Commonwealth specific-purpose grants
- Sponsorships and donations
- One-off gains 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.

Royalties for Regions funds are recognised as revenue at fair value in the period in which the Police Service gains control over the funds. The Police Service gains control of funds at the time the funds are deposited into the Police Service's bank account.

Gains

Realised or unrealised gains are usually 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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

(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 historical cost for all other property, plant and equipment. Land and buildings at 30 June 2013 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.

Where market-based evidence is available, the fair value of land and buildings is determined on the basis of current market buying values determined by reference to recent market transactions. When buildings are revalued by reference to recent

market transactions, the accumulated depreciation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount restated to the revalued amount.

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

Independent valuations of land and buildings is provided on an annual basis by the Western Australian Land Information Authority (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.

Asset revaluation surplus

The asset revaluation surplus is used to record increments and decrements on the revaluation of non-current assets as described in Note 27 'Property, plant and equipment'.

Depreciation

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

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

Class of Assets	Years
Buildings	
- Buildings	50
- Transportables	20
Computing and Communication Equipment	
- Computing Software and Hardware	4 to 7
- Radio Network and Equipment	7 to 25



Class of Assets	Years
- Radio Site Infrastructure and Equipment	10 to 25
- Communication Equipment	7
Plant, Equipment and Vehicles	
- Office Equipment	7
- Furniture and Fittings	10
- Aircraft	20
- Vessels	10 to 15
- Dogs and Horses	8 to 20
- Motor Vehicles and Cycles	5
- All Other Vehicles	7
- Audio-Visual Equipment	7
- Photographic and Traffic Equipment	8
- Firearms and Scientific Equipment	10
- Other Plant and Equipment	10
Leasehold Improvements	3 to 10

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

(g) Intangible assets

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

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 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 (DRDL) is the only agency with the power to sell Crown land. The Police Service transfers Crown land and their buildings to the DRDL 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
- Derivative Financial Instruments

Financial Liabilities

- Payables
- Accrued Expenses
- Derivative Financial Instruments

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.

Derivative Financial Instruments

The Police Service has entered into a number of forward foreign exchange contracts that do not qualify for hedge accounting. Derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at each reporting date. Changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments are included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income to the extent that hedge accounting is not applied. Fair value is based on the quoted spot rates at the reporting date.

(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 23 'Amounts receivable for services'.

(n) Receivables

Receivables are recognised 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 22 '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'.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

(q) Accrued salaries

The accrued salaries suspense account (refer Note 21(b) 'Restricted cash and cash equivalents') consists of amounts paid annually into a suspense account over a period of ten financial years to largely meet the additional cash outflow in each eleventh year when 27 pay days occur in that year instead of the normal 26. No interest is received on this account.

Accrued salaries (refer Note 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 2013, the accrued salaries calculation is based on six working days, as the last pay day was 20 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 the end of each reporting period. Refer Note 29 '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 end of 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 end of 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.

Pre-conditional and conditional long service leave provisions are classified as non-current liabilities because the Police Service has an unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability until the employee has completed the requisite years of service.

Annual leave loading

The provision for annual leave loading represents the present amount payable for annual leave accrued up to April 2011 for Public Service and wages employees. This entitlement is measured in accordance with annual leave above.

In April 2011, the Public Service and Government Officers General Agreement was amended so that annual leave loading shall be paid to Public Service



employees on the first pay period in December in the calendar year in which the leave accrues.

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

38-hour leave liability

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

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

Special paid leave

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

Time off in lieu

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

Sick leave

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

Deferred leave

The provision for deferred leave relates to Public Service employees who have entered into an agreement to self-fund an additional twelve 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 current provision as employees can leave the scheme at their discretion at any time.

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 2012.

Superannuation

The Government Employees Superannuation Board (GESB) and other funds administer the public sector superannuation arrangements in Western Australia in accordance with legislative

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

requirements. Eligibility criteria for membership in particular schemes for public sector employees varies according to commencement and implementation dates.

Eligible employees contribute to the Pension Scheme, a defined benefit pension scheme closed to new members since 1987, or the Gold State Superannuation Scheme (GSS), a defined benefit lump sum scheme closed to new members since 1995.

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

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 attributable 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.

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). From 30 March 2012, existing members of the WSS or GESBS and new employees became able to choose their preferred superannuation fund. The Police Service makes concurrent contributions to GESB or other funds on behalf of employees in compliance with the Commonwealth Government's *'Superannuation Guarantee (Administration) Act 1992'*. Contributions to these accumulation schemes extinguish the Police Service's liability for superannuation charges in respect of employees who are not members of the Pension Scheme or GSS.

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'.

(s) Superannuation expense

The superannuation expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income comprises employer contributions paid to the GSS (concurrent contributions), the WSS and the GESBS. The employer contribution paid to the GESB in respect of the GSS is paid back into the Consolidated Account by the GESB.

(t) Assets and services 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 income at fair value. Where



the resource received represents a service that the Police Service would otherwise pay for, a corresponding expense is recognised. Receipts of assets are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position.

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

(u) Assets and services 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

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements about the application of accounting policies that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements. The Police Service evaluates these judgements regularly.

Operating lease commitments

The Police Service has entered into a number of leases for buildings for branch office accommodation. Some of these leases relate to buildings of a temporary nature and it has been determined that the lessor retains substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. Accordingly, these leases have been classified as operating leases.

4. KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

The key estimates and assumptions made concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying 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.

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 2012.

AASB 2011-9	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income [AASB 1, 5, 7, 101, 112, 120, 121, 132, 133, 134, 1039 & 1049]
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This Standard requires to group items presented in other comprehensive income on the basis of whether they are potentially reclassifiable to profit or loss subsequently (reclassification adjustments). There is no financial impact.

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 Australian Accounting Standards will be applied from their application date.

The Police Service has determined that there is no or minimal financial impact of the following Standards:

Title	Operative for reporting periods beginning on/after
AASB 10 Consolidated Financial Statements *	1 January 2014
AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement	1 January 2013
AASB 119 Employee Benefits	1 January 2013
AASB 127 Separate Financial Statements *	1 January 2014
AASB 128 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures *	1 January 2014

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013



Title	Operative for reporting periods beginning on/after
AASB 1053 Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards.	1 July 2013
AASB 1055 Budgetary Reporting	1 July 2014
AASB 2010-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from Reduced Disclosure Requirements [AASB 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 101, 102, 107, 108, 110, 111, 112, 116, 117, 119, 121, 123, 124, 127, 128, 131, 133, 134, 136, 137, 138, 140, 141, 1050, & 1052 and Interpretations 2, 4, 5, 15, 17, 127, 129 & 1052].	1 July 2013
AASB 2011-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Trans-Tasman Convergence Project – Reduced Disclosure requirements [AASB 101 & 1054].	1 July 2013
AASB 2011-6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Extending Relief from Consolidation, the equity Method and Proportionate Consolidation – Reduced Disclosure Requirements [AASB 127, 128 & 131].	1 July 2013
AASB 2011-8 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 13 [AASB 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 101, 102, 108, 110, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 128, 131, 132, 133, 134, 136, 138, 139, 140, 141, 1004, 1023, & 1038 and Interpretations 2, 4, 12, 13, 14, 17, 19, 131, & 132].	1 January 2013
AASB 2011-10 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 119 (September 2011) [AASB 1, 8, 101, 124, 134, 1049 & 2011-8 and Interpretation 14].	1 January 2013
AASB 2011-11 Amendments to AASB 119 (September 2011) arising from Reduced Disclosure Requirements.	1 July 2013
AASB 2012-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Fair Value Measurement – Reduced Disclosure Requirements [AASB 3, 7, 13, 140 & 141].	1 July 2013
AASB 2012-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosures – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities [AASB 7 & 132].	1 January 2013
AASB 2012-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities [AASB 132].	1 January 2014

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

Title	Operative for reporting periods beginning on/after
AASB 2012-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from Annual Improvements 2009-11 Cycle [AASB 1, 101, 116, 132 & 134 and Interpretation 2].	1 January 2013
AASB 2012-6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Mandatory Effective Date of AASB 9 and Transition Disclosures [AASB 9, 2009-11, 2010-7, 2011-7 & 2011-8].	1 January 2013
AASB 2012-7 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from Reduced Disclosure Requirements [AASB 7, 12, 101 & 127].	1 July 2013
AASB 2012-11 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements and Other Amendments [AASB 1, 2, 8, 10, 107, 128, 133, 134, & 2011-4].	1 July 2013

The Police Service has not yet determined the application or the potential impact of the following Standards:

Title	Operative for reporting periods beginning on/after
AASB 9 Financial Instruments	1 January 2015
AASB 11 Joint Arrangements *	1 January 2014
AASB 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities *	1 January 2014
AASB 2010-7 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9 (December 2010) [AASB 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 101, 102, 108, 112, 118, 120, 121, 127, 128, 131, 132, 136, 137, 139, 1023, & 1038 and Interpretations 2, 5, 10, 12, 19, & 127]	1 January 2015
AASB 2011-7 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Consolidation and Joint Arrangements Standards [AASB 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 101, 107, 112, 118, 121, 124, 132, 133, 136, 138, 139, 1023 & 1038 and Interpretations 5, 9, 16 & 17]	1 January 2013
AASB 2012-10 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Transition Guidance and Other Amendments [AASB 1, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 101, 102, 108, 112, 118, 119, 127, 128, 132, 133, 134, 137, 1023, 1038, 1039, 1049 & 2011-7 and Interpretation 12].	1 January 2013

* Mandatory application of these Standards was deferred by one year for not-for-profit entities by AASB 2012-10

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013



	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000
6. EMPLOYEE EXPENSES		
Employee benefits expense		
Salaries and wages	630,470	628,868
Annual leave (a)	69,310	65,472
Long service leave (a)	20,623	32,079
Other leave (a)	272	700
Superannuation - defined contribution plans (b)	71,554	68,582
Employee housing	44,044	38,333
Relocation and relieving expenses	7,613	6,800
Fringe benefits tax	5,049	5,238
Uniforms and protective clothing	4,151	4,510
Medical expenses (c)	5,964	5,428
Other employee benefits expense	2,395	2,443
	861,445	858,453
Other employee expenses		
Training expenses	3,134	4,247
Workers' compensation including on-costs	3,456	3,999
Other employee expenses	(4)	166
	6,586	8,412
	868,031	866,865
(a) Includes a superannuation contribution component.		
(b) Defined contribution plans include West State, Gold State and GESB Super Scheme (contributions paid).		
(c) Medical expenses includes post-separation medical benefits.		
7. SUPPLIES AND SERVICES		
Repairs and maintenance	33,216	36,141
Rental, leases and hire	31,579	31,952
Insurances and licences	14,864	13,289
Travel expenses	7,682	11,976
Energy, water and rates	12,424	10,024
Communication expenses	8,240	8,027
Services and contracts	112,845	115,340
Equipment acquisitions	10,707	11,869
Fuels and oils	8,917	9,247
Consumables	6,897	8,230
	247,371	256,095

	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000
8. DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSE		
<i>Depreciation</i>		
Buildings	13,059	13,458
Plant, equipment and vehicles	8,723	7,637
Computing and communication equipment	7,193	6,578
Leasehold improvements	3,471	1,790
	32,446	29,463
<i>Amortisation</i>		
Software and software developments	12,741	12,599
	45,187	42,062
9. GRANT PAYMENTS		
State Crime Prevention Grants	4,084	3,040
Other grants	38	18
Transfer payments	-	48
	4,122	3,106
10. OTHER EXPENSES		
Doubtful debts	588	2,514
Loss on forward foreign exchange contracts	3	67
Other assets written off (a)	1,219	830
Other expenses from ordinary activities	2,410	2,894
	4,220	6,305
(a) Other assets written off include surplus assets and those write-offs in accordance with the <i>Financial Management Act 2006</i> located within Note 38.		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000
11. USER CHARGES AND FEES		
Regulated fees		
Firearms	4,968	5,978
Security and related activities	2,560	1,872
Pawnbrokers and second-hand dealers	297	58
Vehicle escorts	5,790	3,836
Clearance certificates	8,569	8,055
Crash information	176	166
Other regulated fees	528	835
	<u>22,888</u>	<u>20,800</u>
Recoups of services provided	3,766	5,351
Towage and storage recoups	7,661	6,790
Other recoups	2,109	2,369
	<u>36,424</u>	<u>35,310</u>
12. COMMONWEALTH GRANTS		
National Campaign Against Drug Abuse	146	146
Substance Abuse	300	-
National Counter-terrorism	78	1,325
Other	10	186
	<u>534</u>	<u>1,657</u>
13. CONTRIBUTIONS, SPONSORSHIPS AND DONATIONS		
Contributions		
Employee rental contributions	5,355	4,923
Executive vehicle contributions	219	222
Special series plate contributions	1,826	820
Other contributions	1,382	1,421
	<u>8,782</u>	<u>7,386</u>
Sponsorships and Donations		
Sponsorships	-	207
Cash donations	1	1
Non-cash donations	535	242
	<u>536</u>	<u>450</u>
	<u>9,318</u>	<u>7,836</u>

	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000
14. OTHER REVENUE		
Proceeds from Sale of Equipment items	21	84
Other revenues from ordinary activities	504	765
	<u>525</u>	<u>849</u>
15. NET GAIN / (LOSS) ON DISPOSAL OF NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
(a) Net gain on Disposal of non-current assets		
<i>Property, plant and equipment</i>		
Plant, Equipment and Vehicles	130	-
Net gain	<u>130</u>	<u>-</u>
(b) Net (loss) on Disposal of non-current assets		
<i>Property, plant and equipment</i>		
Plant, Equipment and Vehicles	(7)	(3)
Net (loss)	<u>(7)</u>	<u>(3)</u>
(c) Net gain/(loss) on Disposal of non-current assets		
Costs of Disposal		
Property, plant and equipment	94	13
	<u>94</u>	<u>13</u>
Proceeds from Disposal		
Property, plant and equipment	217	10
Net gain/(loss)	<u>123</u>	<u>(3)</u>
16. SERVICE APPROPRIATION		
Appropriations received during the year:		
Service appropriation	1,132,496	1,118,330
Salaries and Allowances Act 1975	3,886	3,477
	<u>1,136,382</u>	<u>1,121,807</u>

Service appropriations fund 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 2013



	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
17. STATE GRANTS		
Department of Indigenous Affairs (a)	-	3,000
Road Trauma Trust Account (b)	16,590	2,727
Department of the Attorney General (c)(d)	2,170	4,500
	18,760	10,227

- (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 2013, \$572,873 of funds allocated remains unspent.
- (b) Funds received from the Office of Road Safety - Road Trauma Trust Account are allocated to the Police Service for road safety initiatives in Western Australia. At 30 June 2013, \$1,493,741 of funds allocated remains unspent.
- (c) Funds collected under the Criminal Property Confiscation Account are allocated to the Police Service to combat organised crime in Western Australia. At 30 June 2013, \$1,576,481 of funds allocated remains unspent.
- (d) 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 2013, \$33,136 of the funds allocated remains unspent.

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
18. SERVICES RECEIVED FREE-OF-CHARGE		
Services received free-of-charge is determined by the following estimates provided by agencies:		
- Legal services provided by the State Solicitor's Office	1,370	1,270
- Procurement services, building and maintenance project management services and lease management services provided by the Department of Finance	5,712	5,267
- Title searches and valuation services provided by the Western Australian Land Information Authority (Landgate)	588	1,506
- Collection of firearm licences provided by the Department of Transport	86	139
	7,756	8,182

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 2013

	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000
19. ROYALTIES FOR REGIONS FUND		
Regional Infrastructure and Headworks Account	2,062	1,300
Regional Community Services Account	6,278	4,912
	8,340	6,212

This is a sub-fund within the over-arching 'Royalties for Regions Fund'. The recurrent funds are committed projects and programs in WA regional areas.

20. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Operating Account

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

Advances

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

	79,782	38,609
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21. RESTRICTED CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

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

- Current assets (a)	21,442	18,930
- Non-current assets (b)	24,925	20,925
	46,367	39,855

(a) CURRENT ASSETS

Multi-Function Policing Facilities - Grants Capital Works

Grant monies from the Department of Indigenous Affairs to fund the establishment of Multi-Function Policing Facilities and associated infrastructure at remote Indigenous communities.

Police Recruit Traineeship Fund

To hold grant monies received from the Commonwealth for the funding of the Recruit Traineeship program.

	573	-
	698	721

21. RESTRICTED CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (cont.)

National Drug Strategy

To hold grant monies received from the Commonwealth and the Police Service for the funding of law-enforcement programs relating to alcohol and drug use.

Receipts in Suspense

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

International Academy of Law Enforcement and Safety

To hold monies received in relation to activities of the International Academy of Law Enforcement and Safety for the research and development of training programs, curriculum development and professional development opportunities.

Royalties for Regions Fund

To hold monies committed for projects and programs in WA regional areas.

National Counter-Terrorism Committee

To hold monies received by the Police Service from the Commonwealth for the funding of national counter-terrorism exercises.

Road Trauma Trust Account

To hold monies received from the Road Trauma Trust Account to facilitate the implementation of road safety programs and initiatives.

Organised Crime Investigation Fund

To hold monies received from the Confiscation Proceeds Account for the purpose of combating organised crime in Western Australia.

	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000

	502	477
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	-	1,014
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	25	-
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	14,790	13,763
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	-	187
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	1,493	-
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	1,576	1,229
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000
21. RESTRICTED CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (cont.)		
Psycho-Stimulant Training	33	34
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.		
Woodside Crime and Safety Initiative	-	26
To hold monies received from Woodside Energy for crime and safety initiatives in the Shire of Roebourne.		
Substance Abuse Grant	345	255
To hold grant monies received from the Commonwealth to facilitate strategic initiatives and support for substance abuse activities in Indigenous communities.		
Early Intervention Pilot Project	350	468
To hold grant monies received from the Commonwealth to implement a pilot project to reduce underage drinking through Police referral of eligible young people to treatment agencies.		
BHP Billiton Community Sponsorship	24	-
To hold monies received from BHP Billiton to support community policing initiatives and operations to address criminal and anti-social behaviour in rural communities.		
Leavers WA	892	652
To hold monies received in relation to the activities of Leavers WA – South West.		
Parental Leave	58	23
To hold monies received from the Commonwealth for the payment of paid parental leave to eligible employees.		
State Counter-Terrorism	83	81
To hold monies received from the Department of Premier and Cabinet for State counter-terrorism exercises.		
	21,442	18,930

	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000
(b) NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
Accrued Salaries Suspense Account	24,925	20,925
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.		
	24,925	20,925
22. RECEIVABLES		
Receivables	5,858	9,663
Allowance for impairment of receivables	(3,016)	(6,072)
GST-receivables	3,254	5,513
Accrued income	502	1,307
	6,598	10,411
Reconciliation of changes in the allowance for impairment of receivables:		
Balance at the start of year	6,072	4,411
Doubtful debts expense recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income	588	2,514
Amounts written off during the year	(3,644)	(853)
Balance at end of year	3,016	6,072
The Police Service does not hold any collateral as security or other credit enhancements relating to receivables.		
23. AMOUNTS RECEIVABLE FOR SERVICES		
Current asset	16,600	16,700
Non-current asset	260,462	218,604
	277,062	235,304

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 2013

	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000
24. NON-CURRENT ASSETS CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE		
Land	17	867
Buildings	-	1,267
	<u>17</u>	<u>2,134</u>
This is reconciled as follows:		
Opening Balance	2,134	18,012
Less net assets transferred back to property, plant and equipment	(1,861)	(10,539)
Total assets held for sale	<u>273</u>	<u>7,473</u>
Less assets sold	(256)	(5,339)
Closing Balance	<u>17</u>	<u>2,134</u>
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'.		
25. INVENTORIES		
Inventories held for distribution	621	870
	<u>621</u>	<u>870</u>
26. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS		
Prepayments	6,598	6,568
Forward Foreign Exchange Contracts	-	3
	<u>6,598</u>	<u>6,571</u>
27. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
(a) PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT COMPRISE THE FOLLOWING ASSET CLASSES:		
Land		
At fair value (i)	243,279	200,216
	<u>243,279</u>	<u>200,216</u>
Buildings		
At fair value (i)	514,896	455,230
Accumulated depreciation	(15,076)	(14,739)
	<u>499,820</u>	<u>440,491</u>

	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000
27. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (cont.)		
Works in Progress		
Buildings under construction	14,755	75,114
Other	12,423	19,496
	<u>27,178</u>	<u>94,610</u>
Plant, Equipment and Vehicles		
At cost	106,680	86,458
Accumulated depreciation	(43,835)	(41,024)
	<u>62,845</u>	<u>45,434</u>
Computing and Communication Equipment		
At cost	83,723	75,572
Accumulated depreciation	(45,402)	(40,475)
	<u>38,321</u>	<u>35,097</u>
Artwork		
At cost	548	548
	<u>548</u>	<u>548</u>
Leasehold Improvements		
At cost	23,903	16,931
Accumulated amortisation	(7,106)	(3,971)
	<u>16,797</u>	<u>12,960</u>
	<u>888,788</u>	<u>829,356</u>

(i) Land and buildings were revalued as at 1 July 2012 by the Western Australian Land Information Authority (Landgate). The valuations were performed during the year ended 30 June 2013 and recognised at 1 July 2012. In undertaking the revaluation, fair value was determined by reference to market values for land: \$85,709,750 and buildings: \$14,745,800. 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 2013

27. 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:

2012-13

	Carrying amount at start of the year	Additions	Retirements	Transfers between classes	Transfer (to) /from assets held for sale	Revaluation	Depreciation	Carrying amount at end of year
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Land	200,216	399	(1)	-	769	41,896	-	243,279
Buildings	440,491	767	(95)	89,795	1,092	(19,171)	(13,059)	499,820
Works in progress	94,610	51,117	(137)	(118,412)	-	-	-	27,178
Plant, equipment and vehicles	45,434	6,760	(1,527)	20,901	-	-	(8,723)	62,845
Computing and communication equipment	35,097	5,172	(209)	5,454	-	-	(7,193)	38,321
Artwork	548	-	-	-	-	-	-	548
Leasehold improvements	12,960	-	-	7,308	-	-	(3,471)	16,797
	829,356	64,215	(1,969)	5,046	1,861	22,725	(32,446)	888,788

2011-12

	Carrying amount at start of the year	Additions	Retirements	Transfers between classes	Transfer (to) /from assets held for sale	Revaluation	Depreciation	Carrying amount at end of year
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Land	179,627	-	(85)	-	7,654	13,020	-	200,216
Buildings	452,627	112	(201)	24,762	2,885	(26,236)	(13,458)	440,491
Works in progress	40,454	90,110	(192)	(35,762)	-	-	-	94,610
Plant, equipment and vehicles	41,610	9,661	(382)	2,181	-	-	(7,636)	45,434
Computing and communication equipment	33,921	7,441	(45)	359	-	-	(6,579)	35,097
Artwork	548	-	-	-	-	-	-	548
Leasehold improvements	6,004	-	-	8,746	-	-	(1,790)	12,960
	754,791	107,324	(905)	286	10,539	(13,216)	(29,463)	829,356

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000
28. INTANGIBLE ASSETS		
(a) INTANGIBLE ASSETS COMPRISE THE FOLLOWING ASSET CLASSES:		
Computing software		
At cost	160,975	149,562
Accumulated amortisation	(119,352)	(106,612)
	41,623	42,950
Software Development in Progress	18,571	20,554
	60,194	63,504

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

2012-13

	Carrying amount at start of the year	Additions	Retirements	Transfers between classes	Transfer (to) /from assets held for sale	Revaluation	Amortisation	Carrying amount at end of year
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Computing software	42,950	282	-	11,132	-	-	(12,741)	41,623
Software development in progress	20,554	14,232	(37)	(16,178)	-	-	-	18,571
	63,504	14,514	(37)	(5,046)	-	-	(12,741)	60,194

2011-12

	Carrying amount at start of the year	Additions	Retirements	Transfers between classes	Transfer (to) /from assets held for sale	Revaluation	Amortisation	Carrying amount at end of year
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Computing software	51,621	19	-	3,909	-	-	(12,599)	42,950
Software development in progress	7,154	17,815	(220)	(4,195)	-	-	-	20,554
	58,775	17,834	(220)	(286)	-	-	(12,599)	63,504

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
29. PROVISIONS		
PROVISIONS COMPRISE THE FOLLOWING ITEMS:		
(i) Current liabilities		
(a) Employee benefits provision	150,529	146,209
(b) Other provisions	479	480
	151,008	146,689
(ii) Non-current liabilities		
(a) Employee benefits provision	54,607	54,397
(b) Other provisions	174	178
	54,781	54,575
	205,789	201,264
(a) EMPLOYEE BENEFITS PROVISIONS HAVE BEEN RECOGNISED IN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS FOLLOWS:		
- Current liabilities (i)	150,529	146,209
- Non-current liabilities (ii)	54,607	54,397
	205,136	200,606
(i) CURRENT LIABILITIES		
- Annual leave *	50,956	50,354
- Long service leave **	93,634	90,639
- 38-hour leave	681	528
- Special paid leave	238	256
- Time off in lieu/banked leave	403	513
- Purchased leave	2,041	1,749
- Deferred leave ***	1,282	876
- Post-separation medical benefits	1,294	1,294
	150,529	146,209
(ii) NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		
- Long service leave	49,266	48,703
- 38-hour leave	2,502	2,855
- Post-separation medical benefits	2,839	2,839
	54,607	54,397

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
(a) EMPLOYEE BENEFITS PROVISIONS (cont.)		
* Annual leave liabilities including leave loading have been classified as current as there is no unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after reporting date. Assessments indicate that actual settlement of the liabilities will occur as follows:		
- Within 12 months of reporting date	45,147	44,805
- More than 12 months after reporting date	5,809	5,549
	50,956	50,354
** 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	24,807	22,780
- More than 12 months after reporting date	118,093	116,562
	142,900	139,342
*** Deferred 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	680	193
- More than 12 months after reporting date	602	683
	1,282	876

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000
(b) OTHER PROVISIONS HAVE BEEN RECOGNISED IN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS FOLLOWS:		
(i) Current liabilities		
- Non-Employee Benefits On-Costs	479	480
	479	480
(ii) Non-current liabilities		
- Non-Employee Benefits On-Costs	174	178
	174	178
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	658	492
Net amount of additional provision recognised	(5)	166
Carrying amount at end of year	653	658

30. OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

Sundry Accruals		
- Accrued salaries *	16,373	18,410
- Accrued superannuation *	1,668	1,579
- Staff leave loading expense	5,326	4,821
- Fringe benefit tax liability	1,189	1,287
	24,556	26,097

* Accrued salaries and superannuation have been calculated for six working days from 21 June to 30 June 2013.

31. EQUITY

Equity represents the residual interest in the net assets of the Police Service. The Government holds the equity interest in the Police Service on behalf of the community. The Asset Revaluation Surplus represents that portion of equity resulting from the revaluation of non-current assets.

	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000
Contributed equity (a)	557,040	492,699
Asset revaluation surplus (b)	371,315	350,955
Accumulated surplus/(deficit)	194,959	143,362
	1,123,314	987,016
(a) CONTRIBUTED EQUITY		
Balance at the start of the year	492,699	469,709
Contributions by Owners		
Capital appropriations (i)	54,691	2,976
Royalties for Regions Fund - Regional Infrastructure and Headworks Account	10,000	33,100
Transfer of net assets from other agencies (ii)		
- Land and buildings assumed	-	-
Total contributions by owners	64,691	36,076
Distributions to owners		
Transfer of net assets to other agencies (iii)		
- Land and buildings transferred to the Department for Regional Development and Lands	(350)	(5,624)
- Other transfers	-	(7,462)
Total distributions to owners	(350)	(13,086)
Balance at the end of the year	557,040	492,699
(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'.		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013



2013 2012
\$'000 \$'000

31. EQUITY (Cont.)

- (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.

(b) ASSET REVALUATION SURPLUS

Balance at the start of the year	350,955	362,934
Correction of prior period errors	-	6,350
Restated balance at start of the year	350,955	369,284
Net revaluation increments/(decrements):		
Land	41,896	13,020
Buildings	(19,171)	(26,236)
	22,725	(13,216)
Transfer to accumulated surplus/(deficit) on sale	(2,365)	(5,113)
Balance at the end of the year	371,315	350,955

(c) ACCUMULATED SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)

Balance at the start of the year	143,362	126,510
Correction of prior period errors	-	(6,350)
Restated balance at start of the year	143,362	120,160
Result for the year	49,232	18,089
Transfer of revalued amounts of assets sold	2,365	5,113
Balance at the end of the year	194,959	143,362

2013 2012
\$'000 \$'000

32. NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

(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 20)	79,782	38,609
Restricted cash and cash equivalents (see Note 21)	46,367	39,855
	126,149	78,464

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

Net cost of services	(1,122,006)	(1,128,339)
Adjustment for non-cash items:		
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment expense	45,187	42,062
Services received free-of-charge	7,701	7,971
Donated assets	(535)	(209)
Doubtful and bad debts expense	588	2,514
Net loss/(gain) on sale of non-current assets	(123)	3
Net loss/(gain) on foreign currency transactions	2	(377)
Adjustment for state government grants	(536)	(741)
Adjustment for other non-cash items	864	(2,173)
(Increase)/decrease in assets:		
Receivables (iii)	1,555	(1,389)
Prepayments	(27)	291
Inventories	249	324
Increase/(decrease) in liabilities:		
Payables (iii)	130	(20,766)
Sundry accruals	(1,542)	6,529
Provisions	4,527	21,631
Net GST receipts/(payments) (i)	2,636	(2,958)
Change in GST (receivables)/payables (ii)	(377)	2,332
	60,299	55,044
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	(1,061,707)	(1,073,295)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

	2013	2012
	<u>\$'000</u>	<u>\$'000</u>
32. NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (Cont.)		
(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 \$486,242 compared to \$209,100 in 2011-12.

During the year, there were \$350,467 of assets transferred to Department for Regional Development and Lands compared to \$5,624,208 in 2011-12. In addition, there were no assets transferred to other government agencies in 2012-13 compared to \$7,461,631 in 2011-12.

33. COMMITMENTS

(a) CAPITAL EXPENDITURE COMMITMENTS

Capital expenditure commitments, being contracted capital expenditure additional to the amounts reported in the financial statements are payable as follows:

Within one year	17,215	22,209
Later than one year and not later than five years	<u>5,789</u>	<u>25,262</u>
	23,004	47,471

(b) LEASE COMMITMENTS

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

Within one year	31,291	29,693
Later than one year and not later than five years	82,725	94,147
Later than five years	-	46
	<u>114,016</u>	<u>123,886</u>

Representing:

Non-cancellable operating leases	114,016	123,886
	<u>114,016</u>	<u>123,886</u>

(c) OTHER EXPENDITURE COMMITMENTS

Other expenditure commitments at the reporting date arising through the placement of purchase orders or non-cancellable agreements and are payable as follows:

Within one year	44,119	69,672
Later than one year and not later than five years	143,896	120,184
Later than five years	-	16
	<u>188,015</u>	<u>189,872</u>

The above commitments are all inclusive of GST.

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, payables and derivative financial instruments. 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 from Government, the Police Service recovers costs associated with providing services and has policies in place to ensure that receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis to mitigate exposure to bad debt. Overall, there are no significant concentrations of credit risk.



	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000

34. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Cont.)

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 INSTRUMENTS

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	79,782	38,609
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	46,367	39,855
Receivables (i)	280,406	240,202
Derivative Financial Instruments	-	3

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	36,924	38,334
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(i) The amount of receivables excludes GST recoverable from ATO.

(c) FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT DISCLOSURES

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.

Credit Risk

The following table details the Police Service's maximum exposure to credit risk and the ageing analysis of financial assets. The Police Service's maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period is the carrying amount of financial assets shown below. The table discloses the ageing of financial assets that are past due but not impaired. 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 2013

34. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Cont.)

Ageing Analysis of Financial Assets

	Carrying Amount	Not past due and not impaired	Past due but not impaired			
			Less than 2 months	2 to 4 months	4 months to 1 year	More than 1 year
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
2012-13						
Cash and cash equivalents	79,782	79,782	-	-	-	-
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	46,367	46,367	-	-	-	-
Receivables	3,344	1,271	295	289	1,422	67
Amounts receivable for services	277,062	277,062	-	-	-	-
Derivative Financial Instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-
	406,555	404,482	295	289	1,422	67
2011-12						
Cash and cash equivalents	38,609	38,609	-	-	-	-
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	39,855	39,855	-	-	-	-
Receivables	4,898	2,664	761	211	1,187	75
Amounts receivable for services	235,304	235,304	-	-	-	-
Derivative Financial Instruments	3	3	-	-	-	-
	318,669	316,435	761	211	1,187	75

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

34. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Cont.)

Liquidity Risk and Interest Rate Exposure

The following table discloses the Police Service's interest rate exposure and the contractual maturity analysis of financial assets and financial liabilities.

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

2012-13	Weighted average effective interest rate %	Interest Rate Exposure		Maturity Dates				Carrying Amount \$'000
		Non-interest bearing \$'000	Nominal amount \$'000	Less than 3 months \$'000	3 months to 1 year \$'000	1 to 5 years \$'000	More than 5 years \$'000	
Financial Assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	-	79,782	79,782	79,782	-	-	-	79,782
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	-	46,367	46,367	46,367	-	-	-	46,367
Receivables	-	3,344	3,344	3,344	-	-	-	3,344
Amounts receivable for services	-	277,062	277,062	-	16,600	30,940	229,522	277,062
Derivative Financial Instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		406,555	406,555	129,493	16,600	30,940	229,522	406,555
Financial Liabilities								
Payables	-	12,368	12,368	12,368	-	-	-	12,368
Other accrued expenses	-	24,556	24,556	24,556	-	-	-	24,556
		36,924	36,924	36,924	-	-	-	36,924
Net Financial Assets (Liabilities)		369,631	369,631	92,569	16,600	30,940	229,522	369,631

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

34. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Cont.)

2011-12	Weighted average effective interest rate %	Interest Rate Exposure		Maturity Dates				Carrying Amount \$'000
		Non-interest bearing \$'000	Nominal amount \$'000	Less than 3 months \$'000	3 months to 1 year \$'000	1 to 5 years \$'000	More than 5 years \$'000	
Financial Assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	-	38,609	38,609	38,609	-	-	-	38,609
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	-	39,855	39,855	39,855	-	-	-	39,855
Receivables	-	4,898	4,898	4,898	-	-	-	4,898
Amounts receivable for services	-	235,304	235,304	2,904	13,796	41,060	177,544	235,304
Derivative Financial Instruments	-	3	3	3	-	-	-	3
		318,669	318,669	86,269	13,796	41,060	177,544	318,669
Financial Liabilities								
Payables	-	12,237	12,237	12,237	-	-	-	12,237
Other accrued expenses	-	26,097	26,097	26,097	-	-	-	26,097
		38,334	38,334	38,334	-	-	-	38,334
Net Financial Assets (Liabilities)		280,335	280,335	47,935	13,796	41,060	177,544	280,335

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013



	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
35. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES		
UNSETTLED LEGAL CLAIMS		
The value reported represents the maximum obligation potentially payable for the claims on hand	848	437
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 2013.		
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	173	163

37. REMUNERATION OF SENIOR OFFICERS

DEFINITION OF A SENIOR OFFICER

A Senior Officer means a person, by whatever the position title is 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:

\$	2013	2012	\$	2013	2012
50,001 - 60,000	1	2	220,001 - 230,000	1	-
70,001 - 80,000	1	-	230,001 - 240,000	1	2
90,001 - 100,000	2	-	240,001 - 250,000	1	1
100,001 - 110,000	-	1	250,001 - 260,000	2	1
110,001 - 120,000	2	-	260,001 - 270,000	1	2
130,001 - 140,000	-	1	270,001 - 280,000	-	1
140,001 - 150,000	1	-	280,001 - 290,000	-	1
150,001 - 160,000	2	1	290,001 - 300,000	1	1 (iii)
160,001 - 170,000	4	3	330,001 - 340,000	1	-
170,001 - 180,000	1	2	370,001 - 380,000	-	1
180,001 - 190,000	1	-	510,001 - 520,000	1	1
210,001 - 220,000	1	-		<u>25</u>	<u>21</u>

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
Total cash remuneration and superannuation	4,856	4,271
Annual and long service leave accruals	(160)	97
Other benefits	149	207
The total remuneration of Senior Officers is:	<u>4,845</u>	<u>4,575</u>

- (i) Includes senior officers where periods of service is less than twelve months.
- (ii) No senior officers are members of the Pension Scheme.
- (iii) 2012 band includes a payout of long service leave.
- (iv) Calculation methodology changed in 2013, the 2012 comparative figures have been amended to be comparable with current years figures.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

	2013	2012
	<u>\$'000</u>	<u>\$'000</u>
38. SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION		
(a) WRITE-OFFS		
Write-offs approved in accordance with section 48 of the <i>Financial Management Act 2006</i> related to:		
Bad debts *	4,030	923
Assets written off from the asset register *	19	34
Other public property **	95	145
	<u>4,144</u>	<u>1,102</u>
* Bad debts and asset register write-offs have been reflected within the Statement of Comprehensive Income.		
** 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	4,030	923
	<u>4,030</u>	<u>923</u>
(ii) Assets		
The Accountable Authority	19	34
	<u>19</u>	<u>34</u>
(iii) Other Public Property		
The Accountable Authority	95	145
	<u>95</u>	<u>145</u>
(b) GIFTS OF PUBLIC PROPERTY		
Gifts of public property provided by the Police Service	<u>174</u>	<u>236</u>

39. AFFILIATED BODIES

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 no affiliated bodies during the financial year.

40. EVENTS OCCURRING AFTER THE END OF THE REPORTING PERIOD

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 2013



2013 Estimate	2013 Actual	2013 Variation
\$'000	\$'000	\$'000

41. EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

Significant variations between estimates and actual results for income and expense as presented in the financial statement titled 'Summary of Consolidated Account 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

The minor variation between the 2013 estimate and 2013 actual total cost of service is a net result of several factors including additional funding for GROH cost and demand pressures, 2011 Police Officer EBA and ICT Programs repositioning. Such additional funding has been offset by efforts to meet expenditure savings targets in light of Government savings initiatives, such as procurement and advertising savings and an FTE ceiling reduction. In addition, there have been savings in depreciation expense and capital expensed as a result of delays to capital programs.

Variations between estimate and actual for the following services are driven by operational needs and circumstances that occur during the year, which necessitate the redirection of resources to meet the service needs. The service mix is defined by survey results which fluctuate depended on the demands during the survey period, due to the reactive nature of Policing. Subsequently, operational needs may result in diversion from the original allocation. The survey records the hours officers spent on each service. This forms the basis for actual allocations for the financial year.

Intelligence and protective services	131,346	104,941	(26,405)
Crime prevention and public order	86,955	100,143	13,188
Community support (non-offence incidents)	94,935	85,409	(9,526)
Emergency management and co-ordination	26,289	35,728	9,439
Response to and investigation of offences	476,157	502,001	25,844
Services to the judicial process	121,599	112,479	(9,120)
Traffic law enforcement and management	239,937	228,237	(11,700)
	1,177,218	1,168,938	(8,280)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

	2013 Estimate \$'000	2013 Actual \$'000	Variation \$'000
41. EXPLANATORY STATEMENT (Cont.)			
(ii) CAPITAL CONTRIBUTION	87,659	54,691	(32,968)
The decrease of \$32.968 million represents the cashflow requirement for the year for various asset investment projects where implementation dates have varied from original estimates. The decrease is the net impact of the capital works re-positioning into future years, changing the mix between the capital contribution and service appropriation and some new asset investment projects.			
The major projects contributing to the decrease are the Information and Communications Technology program, Speed and Red Light Camera upgrades and Perth Police Complex. New asset investment projects include the relocation of the Fremantle Police Complex and the Criminal Law Amendment for Out-of-control gatherings.			
(iii) CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNT INCOME	650	660	10
Administered Income mainly comprises of Sale of Lost, Stolen and Forfeited Property and Firearm Infringement Fines. The volumes for both, and values of stolen property auctioned can fluctuate substantially from year to year.			
	2013 Actual \$'000	2012 Actual \$'000	Variation \$'000
(b) SIGNIFICANT VARIANCES BETWEEN ACTUAL AND PRIOR YEAR ACTUALS			
(i) TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS TO DELIVER SERVICES			
Service Expenditure			
The minor variation of -\$5.497 million represents the decrease in total cost of service. This is mainly attributable to new initiatives and normal cost increases, offset by efforts to meet expenditure savings targets (such as efficiency dividends, reduction in FTE ceiling, procurement and advertising savings) and the occurrence of the once-off CHOGM event held in October 2011. Also the reactive nature of policing causes fluctuations in the internal allocation and application of resources according to the operational demands that exist at the time. Whilst the overall variation is minimal, the significant change to the distribution of the cost of service from Intelligence and Protective services to other services in 2013 has largely resulted from the impact of the CHOGM event held in October 2011 which was attributed to Intelligence and Protective Services.			
Intelligence and protective services	104,941	161,664	(56,723)
Crime prevention and public order	100,143	95,848	4,295
Community support (non-offence incidents)	85,409	84,448	961
Emergency management and co-ordination	35,728	35,207	521
Response to and investigation of offences	502,001	474,277	27,724
Services to the judicial process	112,479	112,170	309
Traffic law enforcement and management	228,237	210,821	17,416
	1,168,938	1,174,435	(5,497)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013



41. EXPLANATORY STATEMENT (Cont.)

(ii) CAPITAL CONTRIBUTION

The Asset Investment Program annual expenditures will vary each year dependant upon the planned expenditures for the various projects within the program. Normally there may be substantial variations from one year to the next. Significant programs for 2012-13 include Perth Police Complex, Information and Communications Technology program, Speed and Red Light Camera upgrades, West Metropolitan District Accommodation upgrade and Payments for Fixed Asset purchases.

2013 Actual	2012 Actual	Variation
\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
54,691	2,976	51,715

(iii) CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNT INCOME

Revenue

Administered Income mainly comprises of Sale of Lost, Stolen and Forfeited Property and Firearm Infringement Fines. Revenue from Firearms Infringement Revenue has decreased marginally by \$0.03m and revenue from the Sale of Lost, Stolen and Forfeited Property has decreased by \$0.07m million in 2012-13.

660	770	(110)
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(c) DETAILS OF AUTHORISATION TO EXPEND IN ADVANCE OF APPROPRIATION

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

Delivery of services

2013
\$'000

21,055
21,055

Delivery of services

Increases to appropriation limits included:

GROH Cost and Demand Pressure	9,489
EBA Police Officers pay increase	7,653
ICT Infrastructure and Replacement and Continuity, Core Business Development	7,776
Leave liability cap	(4,628)
Other	765

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000
42. SCHEDULE OF ADMINISTERED ITEMS		
ADMINISTERED EXPENSES AND INCOME		
EXPENSES		
Transfer payments	554	686
Commission expenses	106	85
Total administered expenses	660	771
INCOME		
Sale of lost, stolen and forfeited property	559	631
Fines and infringements	101	140
Total administered income	660	771

There were no administered assets or liabilities for the period.

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

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 1 July 2012	73	87
Receipts	317	247
Payments	243	261
Closing Balance at 30 June 2013	147	73

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.

	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000
43. SPECIAL PURPOSE ACCOUNTS (Cont.)		
(b) STOLEN MONIES TRUST		
Opening Balance 1 July 2012	203	184
Receipts	1,869	228
Payments	1,659	209
Closing Balance at 30 June 2013	413	203
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 <i>Unclaimed Money Act 1990</i> .		
(c) SEIZED MONIES TRUST		
Opening Balance 1 July 2012	13,142	9,802
Receipts	9,500	6,662
Payments	4,864	3,322
Closing Balance at 30 June 2013	17,778	13,142
Purpose		
To hold monies seized by officers of the Police Service in the exercise of relevant statutory powers.		
(d) DECEASED ESTATE MONIES		
Opening Balance 1 July 2012	18	32
Receipts	123	53
Payments	131	67
Closing Balance at 30 June 2013	10	18

Purpose

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



CERTIFICATION OF KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

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 2013.

KARL J O'CALLAGHAN APM
Commissioner of Police

2 September 2013



KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

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. 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 outcomes: Lawful behaviour and community safety; Offenders apprehended and dealt with in accordance with the law; and Lawful road-user behaviour. 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 seven policing services provided to the community under the outcomes.

Government Goal

Outcomes Based Service Delivery:
Greater focus on achieving results in key service delivery areas for the benefit of all Western Australians

What we sought to achieve (Outcomes)

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

The services we provided in 2012-13

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

PERFORMANCE FRAMEWORK

The performance of the WA Police is measured through Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) comprised of effectiveness and efficiency indicators. Effectiveness indicators provide information about the extent to which the agency

is achieving its outcomes, while efficiency indicators monitor the efficiency with which a service is delivered.

The three outcomes of the WA Police are assessed through five KPIs. As some outcomes may overlap, certain KPIs may be 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 outcome. For reporting purposes, each outcome has at least one primary KPI that has been highlighted in bold, with secondary KPIs shown in italics.

Key Effectiveness Indicators

Outcome 1: Lawful behaviour and community safety

KPI 1 Community satisfaction with police services

KPI 2 Community perception of level of crime

KPI 3 Response to offences

KPI 4 Sanction rate for offences

KPI 5 Traffic law enforcement

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

KPI 1 Community satisfaction with police services

KPI 2 Community perception of level of crime

KPI 3 Response to offences

KPI 4 Sanction rate for offences

Outcome 3: Lawful road-user behaviour

KPI 1 Community satisfaction with police services

KPI 5 Traffic law enforcement

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

Key Efficiency Indicators

**Service 1:
Intelligence and
protective services**

Average cost per hour
of providing service(s)

**Service 2:
Crime prevention
and public order**

Average cost per hour
of providing service(s)

**Service 3:
Community support
(non-offence incidents)**

Average cost per hour
of providing service(s)

**Service 4:
Emergency
management
and coordination**

Average cost per hour
of providing service(s)

**Service 5:
Response to and
investigation of
offences**

Average cost per
response/investigation

**Service 6:
Services to the
judicial process**

Average cost per hour
of providing service(s)

**Service 7:
Traffic law
enforcement and
management**

Average cost per hour
of providing service(s)



KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS 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 agencies and stakeholders to develop crime prevention strategies;
- identifying, assessing and managing risks to the community; and
- maintaining a high level of preparedness for emergencies including appropriate responses to terrorism.

The extent to which this outcome is being achieved is now assessed through two effectiveness indicators: Community satisfaction with police services and Community perception of the level of crime.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR 1 – COMMUNITY SATISFACTION WITH POLICE SERVICES

Indicator 1.1: Percentage of the community who were ‘satisfied’ or ‘very satisfied’ with services provided by police.

Indicator 1.2: Percentage of the community who were ‘satisfied’ or ‘very satisfied’ with the service received during their most recent contact with police.

Customer satisfaction is a widely accepted measure of organisational performance. 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.

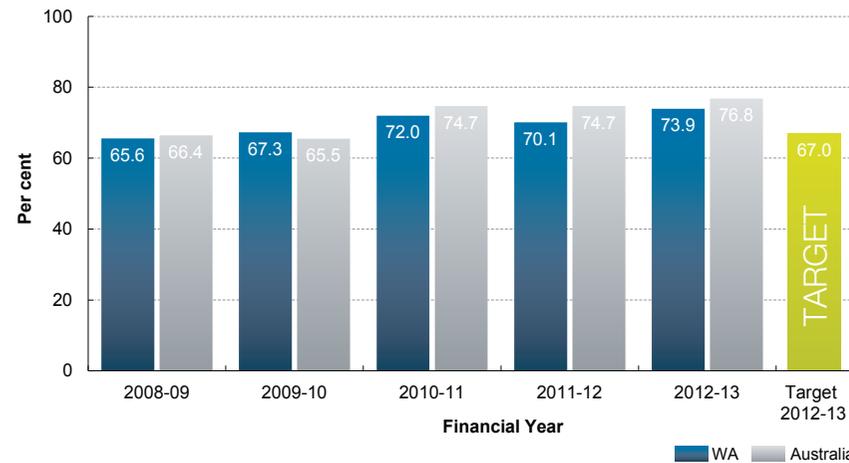
This survey measures two aspects of satisfaction with police services — general satisfaction overall and satisfaction with services received during the most recent contact with police. Together, these provide a relevant primary indicator of how effectively the WA Police is achieving Outcome 1: Lawful behaviour and community safety.

Indicators 1.1 and 1.2 illustrate the WA community’s level of satisfaction over time and in comparison with the national result. The level of satisfaction is measured by the percentage of people who were either ‘satisfied’ or ‘very satisfied’ with police services.

It is important to note that public perceptions may not reflect actual levels of police performance, because many factors — including individual experiences, hearsay and media reporting — can influence community satisfaction with police services.



Indicator 1.1: Percentage of the community who were 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' with services provided by police, 2008-09 to 2012-13 (a)(b)(c)



ANALYSIS

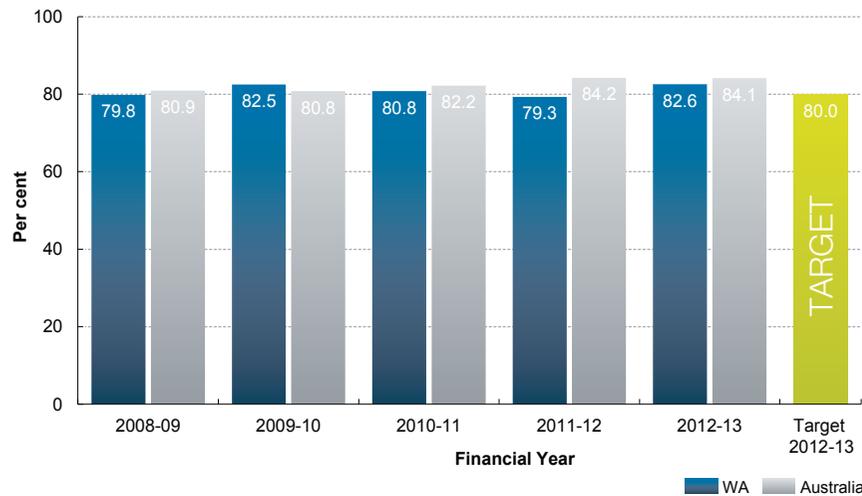
- In 2012-13, the level of satisfaction with police services in WA (73.9 per cent) was the highest result for five years. However, the WA level was lower than the national level of satisfaction (76.8 per cent).
- The WA Police achieved the 2012-13 target of greater than or equal to 67 per cent.



KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

Indicator 1.2: Percentage of the community who were 'satisfied or 'very satisfied' with the service received during their most recent contact with police, 2008-09 to 2012-13 (a)(b)(c)



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 2012-13, over 28,500 people were surveyed nationally (including about 2,800 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 equal to or lower than 1.5 per cent.
- (c) A national result for a given year can be significantly different to the national result for the previous year, but may not be significantly different 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).

ANALYSIS

- In 2012-13, 57.5 per cent of the WA community had contact with police in the last 12 months. The most common reasons for the most recent contact with police were to conduct a random breath/drug test and to report a crime or other incident.
- The percentage of the WA community who were satisfied with the services received during their most recent contact with police in 2012-13 (82.6 per cent) was not significantly different to 2011-12 (79.3 per cent). The WA level was not significantly different to the national level of satisfaction (84.1 per cent).
- The WA Police achieved the 2012-13 target of greater than or equal to 80 per cent.
- In 2012-13, the main reasons for community satisfaction with the services received during their most recent contact with police related to the police being professional/fair, prompt, courteous, and they took appropriate action or did their job. The main reasons for dissatisfaction were that police didn't do enough or took no action, were slow to arrive/ kept caller waiting, and were unprofessional/unfair.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR 2 - COMMUNITY PERCEPTION OF LEVEL OF CRIME

Indicator 2.1: Percentage of the community who were 'somewhat concerned' or 'very concerned' about becoming a victim of physical assault in a public place in the next 12 months.

Indicator 2.2: Percentage of the community who were 'somewhat concerned' or 'very concerned' about becoming a victim of housebreaking in the next 12 months.

Indicator 2.3: Percentage of the community who were 'somewhat concerned' or 'very concerned' about becoming a victim of motor vehicle theft in the next 12 months.

Indicator 2.4: Percentage of the community who thought the use of illegal drugs was 'somewhat of a problem' or a 'major problem' in their own neighbourhood.

Indicator 2.5: Percentage of the community who thought louts or gangs were 'somewhat of a problem' or a 'major problem' in their own neighbourhood.

Indicator 2.6: Percentage of the community who thought drunken and disorderly behaviour was 'somewhat of a problem' or a 'major problem' in their own neighbourhood.

Indicator 2.7: Percentage of the community who thought speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving was 'somewhat of a problem' or a 'major 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 was concerned about becoming a victim of: physical assault in a public place, housebreaking and motor vehicle theft; also the extent to which the community thought that crime and antisocial behaviour were a problem in their own neighbourhood. These include: use of 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 incidents including preventing and reducing their incidence. It is important to note that the perceived level of crime may not reflect the reported levels of crime because factors such as media coverage of crime and personal experiences can influence community perceptions. The Police Services Chapter in 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 2.3 illustrate the WA community's perception of concern about becoming a victim of a crime in the next 12 months over time and in comparison with the national result. Indicators 2.4 to 2.7 illustrate the WA community's perception of the extent to which crime and antisocial behaviour is a problem in their own neighbourhood over time and in comparison with Australia.

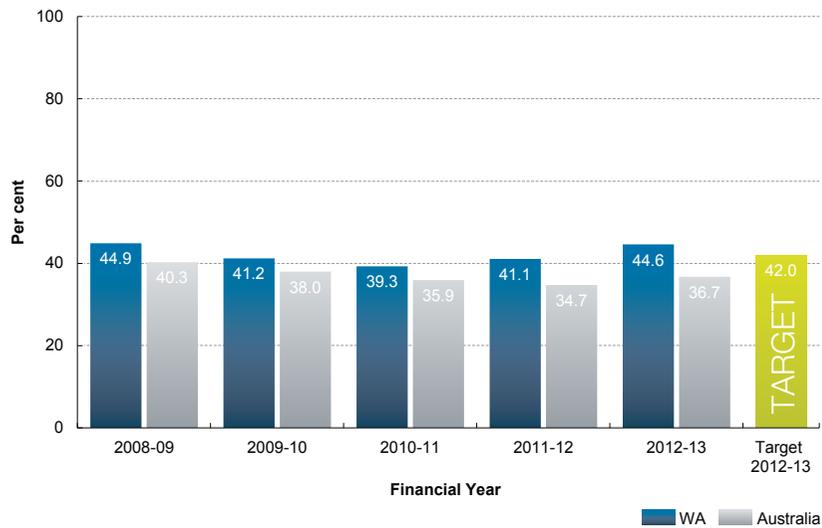
Community perception of the level of crime provides a relevant primary indicator of how effectively the WA Police is achieving Outcome 1: Lawful behaviour and community safety.



KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

Indicator 2.1: Percentage of the community who were 'somewhat concerned' or 'very concerned' about becoming a victim of physical assault in a public place in the next 12 months, 2008-09 to 2012-13 ^{(a)(b)(c)}

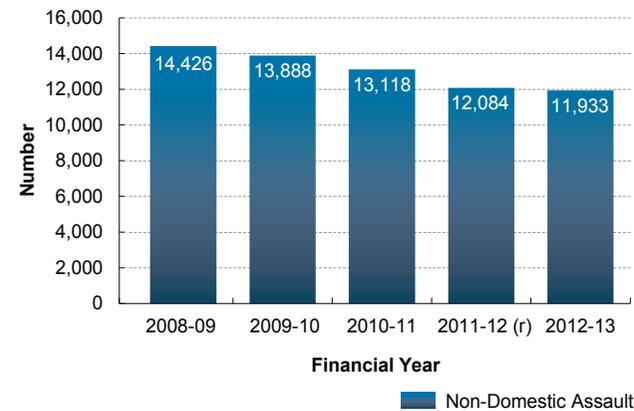


Note: A low or decreasing percentage of people who were concerned about becoming a victim of this crime is desirable.

ANALYSIS

- The percentage of the WA community who were concerned about becoming a victim of physical assault in a public place increased from 39.3 per cent in 2010-11 to 44.6 per cent in 2012-13.
- The WA result for 2012-13 was higher than 2011-12 (41.1 per cent) and the national result (36.7 per cent).
- The WA Police did not achieve the 2012-13 target of less than or equal to 42 per cent.
- The number of verified non-domestic assault offences has actually decreased by 17.3 per cent (2,493) since 2008-09 (see below chart).

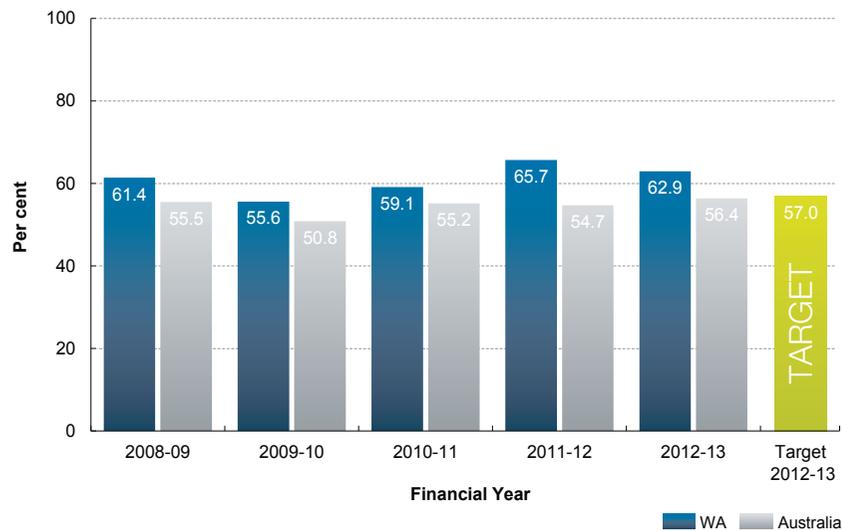
Number of verified non-domestic assault offences, 2008-09 to 2012-13



Source: WA Police, FrontLine Incident Management System.



Indicator 2.2: Percentage of the community who were 'somewhat concerned' or 'very concerned' about becoming a victim of housebreaking in the next 12 months, 2008-09 to 2012-13 (a)(b)(c)

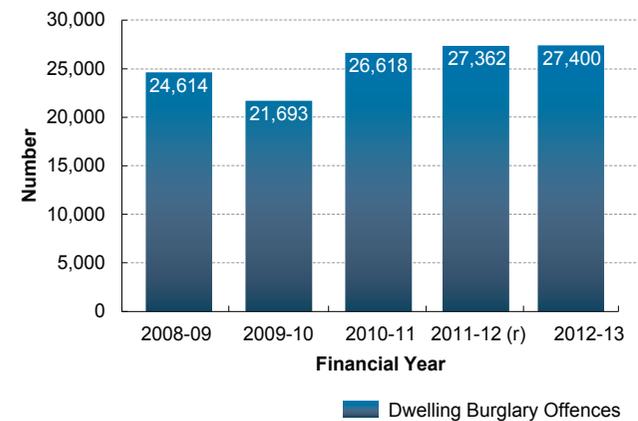


Note: A low or decreasing percentage of people who were concerned about becoming a victim of this crime is desirable.

ANALYSIS

- In 2012-13, the percentage of the WA community who were concerned about becoming a victim of housebreaking (62.9 per cent) was not significantly different to 2011-12 (65.7 per cent). WA was higher than the national result of 56.4 per cent.
- The WA Police did not achieve the 2012-13 target of less than or equal to 57 per cent.
- The continued level of concern may reflect the fact that the number of verified dwelling burglary offences has remained at a relatively high level for the past three years (see below chart).

Number of verified dwelling burglary offences, 2008-09 to 2012-13

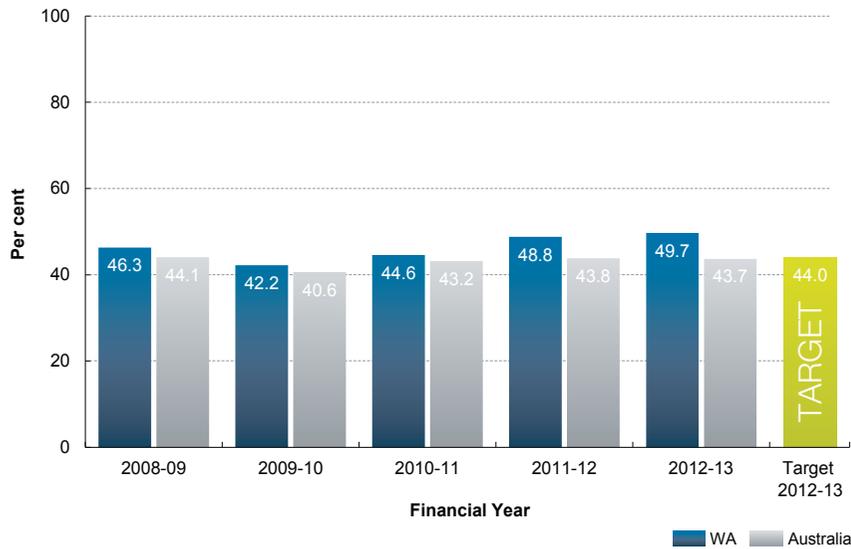


Source: WA Police, FrontLine Incident Management System.



KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

Indicator 2.3: Percentage of the community who were 'somewhat concerned' or 'very concerned' about becoming a victim of motor vehicle theft in the next 12 months, 2008-09 to 2012-13 (a)(b)(c)

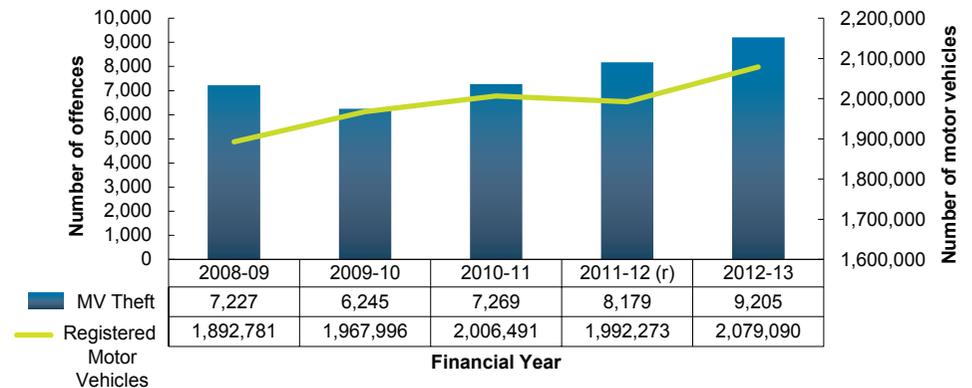


Note: A low or decreasing percentage of people who were concerned about becoming a victim of this crime is desirable.

ANALYSIS

- In 2012-13, the percentage of the WA community who were concerned about becoming a victim of motor vehicle theft (49.7 per cent) was not significantly different to 2011-12 (48.8 per cent). WA was higher than the national result of 43.7 per cent.
- The WA Police did not achieve the 2012-13 target of less than or equal to 44 per cent.
- The continued level of concern may reflect a 12.5% increase (1,026) in the number of verified motor vehicle theft offences in 2012-13 to 9,205 compared with 8,179 in 2011-12. Motor vehicle theft offences have increased by 47.4 per cent (2,960) since 2009-10. During the same period, there has been a 5.6 per cent (111,094) increase in registered motor vehicles (see below chart).

Number of verified motor vehicle theft offences, 2008-09 to 2012-13



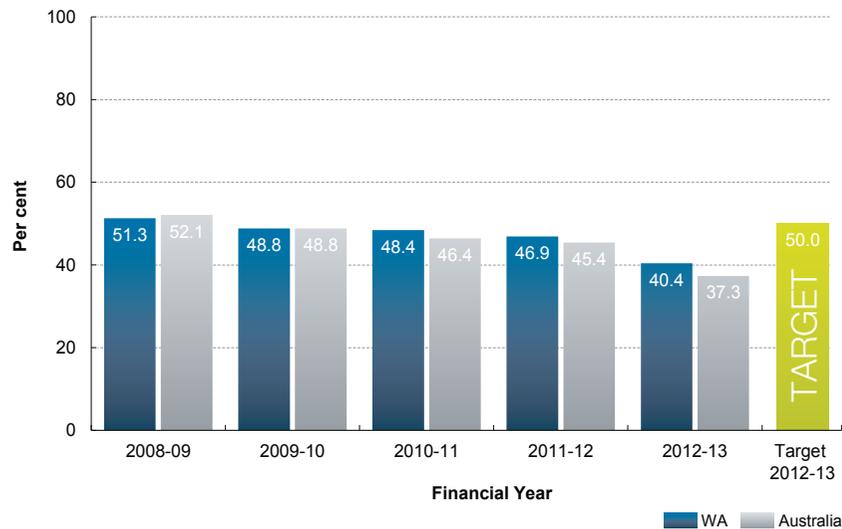
Sources:
WA Police, FrontLine Incident Management System.
Department of Transport, Registered Motor Vehicles as at 30 June.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS



Indicator 2.4: Percentage of the community who thought the use of illegal drugs was 'somewhat of a problem' or a 'major problem' in their own neighbourhood, 2008-09 to 2012-13 (a)(b)(c)

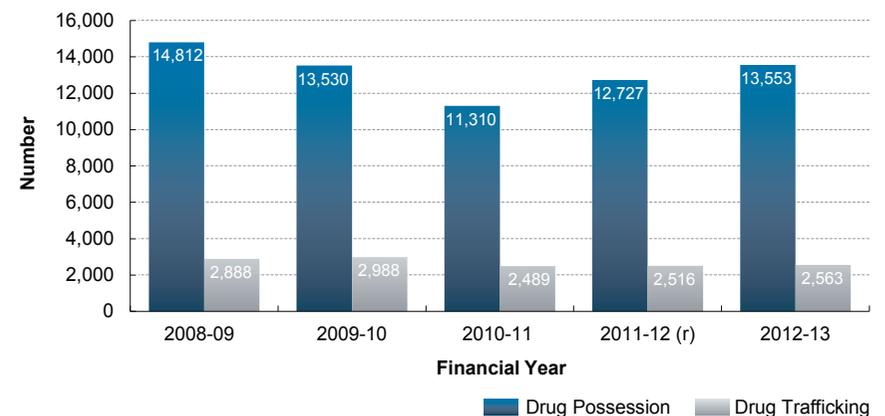


Note: A low or decreasing percentage of people who thought the use of illegal drugs was a problem is desirable.

ANALYSIS

- The percentage of the community who thought the use of illegal drugs was a problem in their own neighbourhood decreased both in WA and nationally since 2008-09.
- In 2012-13, the WA result of 40.4 per cent was the lowest result in five years, but was higher than the national result of 37.3 per cent.
- The WA Police achieved the 2012-13 target of less than or equal to 50 per cent.
- The following chart shows the trend in detected drug offences. Most drug offences are detected by police rather than reported to police and therefore an increase in offences is considered a positive outcome.

Number of detected drug offences, 2008-09 to 2012-13

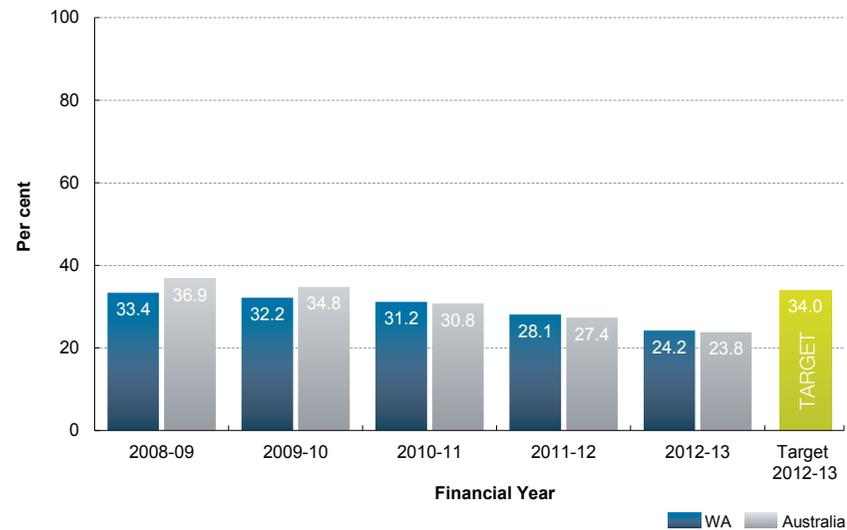


Source: WA Police, FrontLine Incident Management System.



KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

Indicator 2.5: Percentage of the community who thought louts or gangs were 'somewhat of a problem' or a 'major problem' in their own neighbourhood, 2008-09 to 2012-13 (a)(b)(c)



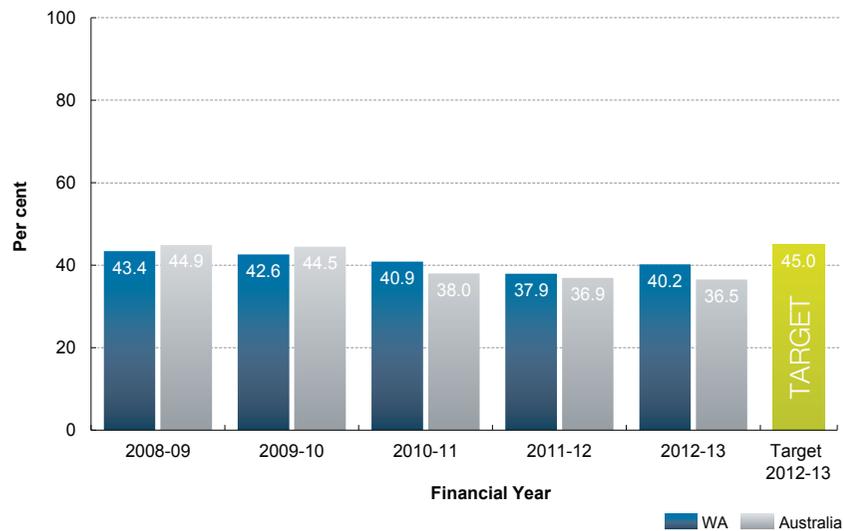
Note: A low or decreasing percentage of people who thought louts or gangs were a problem is desirable.

ANALYSIS

- The percentage of the community who thought louts or gangs were a problem in their own neighbourhood decreased both in WA and nationally since 2008-09.
- In 2012-13, the WA result of 24.2 per cent was the lowest recorded in five years and not significantly different to the national result (23.8 per cent).
- The WA Police achieved the 2012-13 target of less than or equal to 34 per cent.



Indicator 2.6: Percentage of the community who thought drunken and disorderly behaviour was 'somewhat of a problem' or a 'major problem' in their own neighbourhood, 2008-09 to 2012-13 (a)(b)(c)



Note: A low or decreasing percentage of people who thought drunken and disorderly behaviour was a problem is desirable.

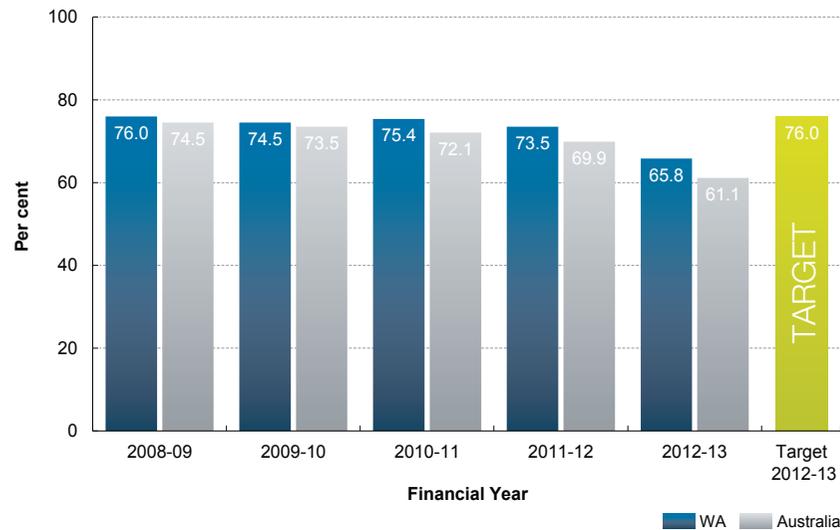
ANALYSIS

- The percentage of the community who thought drunken and disorderly behaviour was a problem in their own neighbourhood generally decreased both in WA and nationally since 2008-09.
- In 2012-13, the WA result of 40.2 per cent was not significantly different to the 2011-12 result (37.9 per cent). The WA result was higher than the national result of 36.5 per cent.
- The WA Police achieved the 2012-13 target of less than or equal to 45 per cent.



KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

Indicator 2.7: Percentage of the community who thought speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving was 'somewhat of a problem' or a 'major problem' in their own neighbourhood, 2008-09 to 2012-13 (a)(b)(c)



Note: A low or decreasing percentage of people who thought speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving was a problem is desirable.

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 2012-13, over 28,500 people were surveyed nationally (including about 2,800 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 4.2 per cent.
- (c) 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.
- (r) Revised figure from that shown in the previous Annual Report due to updated data sources.

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

ANALYSIS

- The percentage of the community who thought speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving was a problem in their own neighbourhood generally decreased both in WA and nationally since 2008-09.
- The introduction of vehicle impoundment legislation in 2004 which was enhanced by successive amendments in 2008, 2009 and 2010, is believed to have had a strong deterrent effect on hoon driving.
- In 2012-13, the WA result of 65.8 per cent was the lowest recorded for five years. This was lower than 2011-12 (73.5 per cent) but higher than the national result of 61.1 per cent.
- The WA Police achieved the 2012-13 target of less than or equal to 76 per cent.

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

The process of achieving this outcome usually starts with an incident or offence being reported to police through a call to 000 or 131444.

Calls to 000 are made in an emergency or life-threatening situation, when urgent police assistance or attendance is needed, for example:

- a serious crime is in progress, being witnessed or just committed;
- any situation where life or serious injury is threatened;
- a car accident where people are trapped or seriously injured;
- a serious air, rail or water incident;
- any incident which poses an immediate threat of danger to people or property; or
- an explosion, bomb incident or threat.

Calls to 131444 are made for police assistance or attendance when it is not an emergency, for example:

- reporting a disturbance or breach of the peace (antisocial behaviour);
- reporting something which has happened in the past such as a burglary;
- reporting a property related incident for insurance purposes; or
- making a complaint against another individual.

Incidents that require the dispatch of a police vehicle or resource are allocated a priority of 1, 2, 3 or 4. The incident is recorded in the FrontLine Incident Management System and, where it relates to a criminal incident, an investigation is conducted.

The WA Police Investigation Doctrine provides investigating officers and supervisors with practical guidance on conducting and managing investigations in a professional manner. The Doctrine is based on the CRIME Model (Contact, Respond, Investigate, Manage, Evaluate) and encompasses five key investigative strategies: physical material, witnesses, intelligence, public awareness, and suspects/persons of interest.

These strategies are a practical means for identifying investigative actions and ensuring a thorough investigation in a structured framework.

Quality forensic services provide value to the investigation process and justice system outcomes. These services are enhanced by the continued application of technology and techniques such as DNA testing and digital capture of fingerprint images (Livescan). Investigations are also supported by the FrontLine Incident Management System, legislative changes and increased police powers.

Achievement of this outcome will also positively impact on the Lawful behaviour and community safety and Lawful road-user behaviour outcomes. This outcome has two indicators of effectiveness. One is 'Response to offences' that relates to answering 000 and 131444 calls, and responding to urgent calls for police assistance. The other is the 'Sanction rate for offences' that relates to the finalisation of investigations.



KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR 3 – RESPONSE TO OFFENCES

Indicator 3.1: Percentage of emergency '000' calls for urgent police assistance or attendance answered within 20 seconds.

Indicator 3.2: Percentage of '000' emergency calls answered on first presentation.

Indicator 3.3: Percentage of 131444 calls for police assistance or attendance answered within 20 seconds.

Indicator 3.4: Percentage of 131444 calls abandoned.

Indicator 3.5: Average time taken to respond to urgent calls for police assistance in the metropolitan area from call received (entered) to arrival at scene.

The apprehension of offenders usually requires an offence to be reported to the police in a timely manner in order to record information about the offence, victim and the offender(s). Time is an important component of responding to incidents in order to ensure welfare of the victim, preserve evidence at the scene or possibly apprehend the offender if the crime is still in progress. The information recorded about the incident and evidence collected is used to conduct an investigation which, if successful, will lead to the apprehension and processing of the offender(s).

Indicator 3.1: Percentage of emergency '000' calls for urgent police assistance or attendance answered within 20 seconds ^{(a)(b)(c)}

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Target 2012-13
Percentage	92.5%	91.9%	96.4%	90%
Number answered within 20 seconds	225,875	240,143	253,125	
Total number of calls answered	244,315	261,280	262,676	
Total number of Telstra presented calls	245,654	262,163	270,364	

ANALYSIS

- The number of '000' emergency calls increased by 10.1 per cent (24,710) from 245,654 in 2010-11 to 270,364 in 2012-13.
- Despite the increase in '000' calls, the 2012-13 result of 96.4 per cent exceeded the target of 90 per cent and improved on the performance of the previous two years. Triple Zero is always fully resourced to ensure appropriate support to the public for critical and life threatening events.
- Data prior to 2010-11 are not comparable due to a change in counting rules.



KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

Indicator 3.2: Percentage of '000' emergency calls answered on first presentation ^{(a)(c)(d)}

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Target 2012-13
Percentage	95.5%	95.5%	95.1%	>90%
Number of calls answered on first presentation	234,697	250,264	257,151	
Total number of Telstra presented calls	245,654	262,163	270,364	

ANALYSIS

- In 2012-13, the percentage of '000' emergency calls answered on first presentation was 95.1 per cent. This was higher than the target of >90 per cent. The WA Police therefore achieved the 2012-13 target.
- Data prior to 2010-11 are not comparable due to a change in counting rules.

Indicator 3.3: Percentage of 131444 calls for police assistance or attendance answered within 20 seconds ^{(a)(e)(f)}

2012-13	Target 2012-13
78.2%	85%

Number and percentage of 131444 calls to the Police Assistance Centre in 2012-2013 ^{(a)(e)(f)}

PAC 131444 Queue Group	Number of calls presented ^(g)	Number of calls answered ^(g)	Number answered within 20 seconds	Percentage answered within 20 seconds
Tasking Queues	214,737	198,714	155,428	78.2%
Non-Tasking Queues	214,692	178,691	92,822	51.9%
General Queues	141,402	95,914	55,575	57.9%
Total 131444	775,944	634,963	378,614	59.6%

ANALYSIS

- In November 2012, to ensure a more prompt response to callers requiring police attendance, changes to the Police Assistance Centre (PAC) queue were implemented to split calls to 131444 into three categories. This enabled callers to direct their own call into the appropriate response category. The three categories are:
 1. Tasking – calls for an incident that requires immediate police attendance.
 2. Non Tasking – calls for incidents that do not require immediate police attendance.
 3. General – where the caller is seeking general information or has some other enquiry.

The 131444 tasking call queue is given a higher priority for answering calls than the other two queues.
- It is important to note that due to this initiative, the result for 2012-13 is based on calls to the 131444 tasking call queue only and as a consequence is not comparable with previous years.
- In 2012-13, the percentage of calls to the 131444 tasking call queue for police assistance or attendance answered within 20 seconds was 78.2 per cent. The WA Police did not achieve the 2012-13 target of 85 per cent.
- PAC 131444 call volumes increased by 12.9% (88,772 calls) from 687,172 calls in 2011-12 to 775,944 calls in 2012-13. Triple Zero is always fully resourced to ensure appropriate support to the public for critical and life threatening events which in turn impacts on performance in non-urgent activity (i.e.131444, general calls and data entry capability).



KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

Indicator 3.4: Percentage of 131444 calls abandoned ^{(a)(f)(g)}

2012-13	Target 2012-13
7.5%	<5%

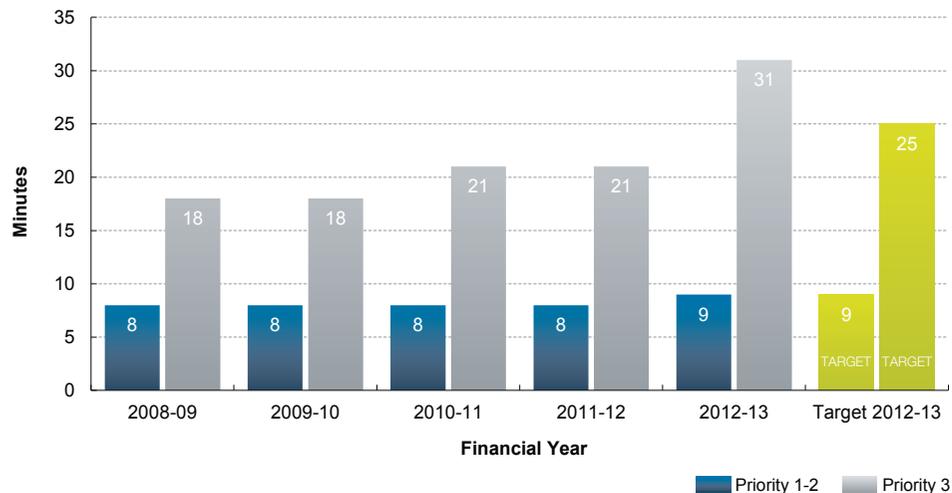
Number and percentage of 131444 calls abandoned in 2012-2013 ^{(a)(f)(g)(h)}

PAC 131444 Queue Group	Number of calls presented	Number of calls abandoned	Number of calls abandoned within 20 seconds	Percentage abandoned
Tasking Queues	214,737	16,023	5,687	7.5%
Non-Tasking Queues	214,692	36,001	11,004	16.8%
General Queues	141,402	45,488	5,112	32.2%
Total 131444	775,944	140,955	29,794	18.2%

ANALYSIS

- The first two dot points in the analysis of the previous indicator also apply to this indicator.
- In 2012-13, 7.5 per cent of calls to the 131444 tasking call queue were abandoned by the caller before operators could answer them. The WA Police did not achieve the 2012-13 target of <5 per cent.
- PAC 131444 call volumes increased by 12.9% (88,772 calls) from 687,172 calls in 2011-12 to 775,944 calls in 2012-13. Triple Zero is always fully resourced to ensure appropriate support to the public for critical and life threatening events which in turn impacts on performance in non-urgent activity (i.e. 131444, general calls and data entry capability).

Indicator 3.5: Average time taken to respond to urgent calls for police assistance in the metropolitan area from call received (entered) to arrival at scene, 2008-09 to 2012-13 (i)(j)(k)(l)(m)(n)(o)



ANALYSIS

- 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 9 minutes for priority 1–2 calls and 31 minutes for priority 3 calls. Although the WA Police achieved the 2012-13 priority 1-2 target of 9 minutes, it did not achieve the priority 3 target of 25 minutes.
- The priority 3 target was not achieved due to a number of factors, including:
 - an increase in the number of calls;
 - an increase in the average time at scene mainly in the key risk situations of domestic violence incidents and persons at risk;
 - a greater focus on attending to priority 1 and 2 calls; and
 - the continued growth and spread of the population in the metropolitan area.

In 2012-13 there were:

- 9,099 priority 1-2 calls of which 64 per cent* were responded to within the target time of 9 minutes.
- 131,150 priority 3 calls of which 65 per cent* were responded to within the target time of 25 minutes.
- 62,154 non urgent priority 4 calls of which 62 per cent* were responded to within 60 minutes (non-KPI). In 29 per cent of priority 4 tasks that exceeded a response time of 60 minutes, the caller was advised of a “delay in response”.

The following charts illustrate the percentage* of priority 1-2, 3 and 4 tasks achieved by response time.

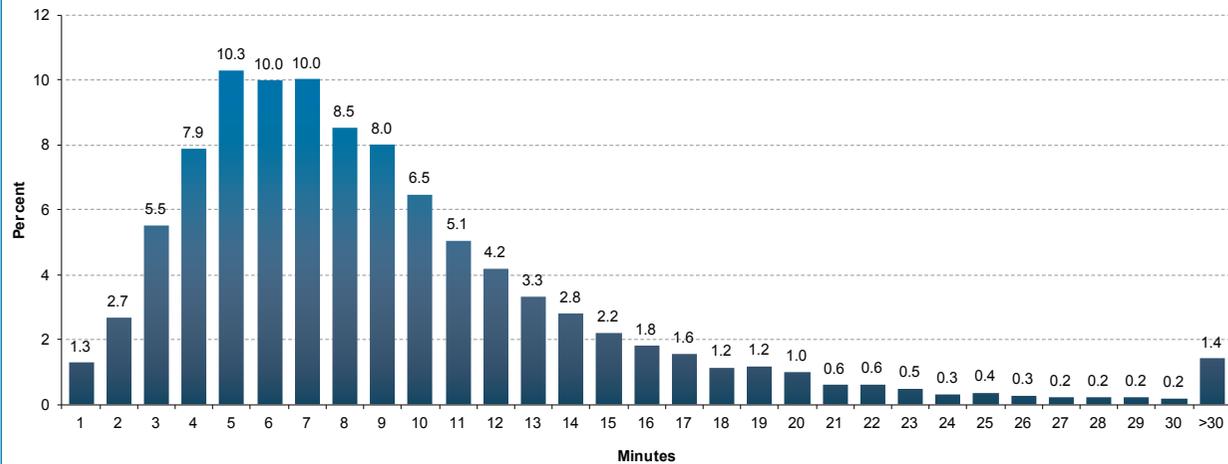
*Note: The percentage of calls responded to within the target time and in the time intervals shown in the following charts are not comparable with similar figures published in the 2011-12 Annual Report due to a difference in the data extraction methodology.



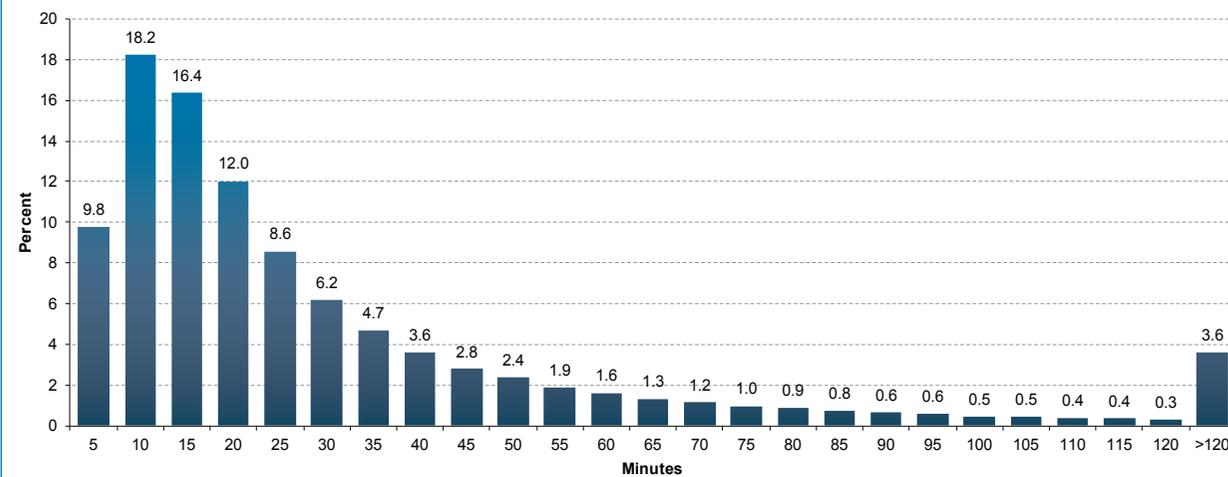
KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

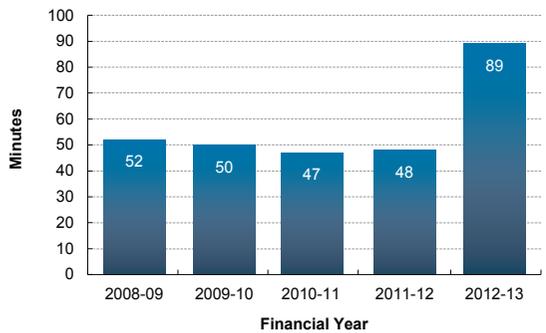
Metropolitan Region - Percentage* of Priority 1 and 2 Tasks by Response Time, 2012-13



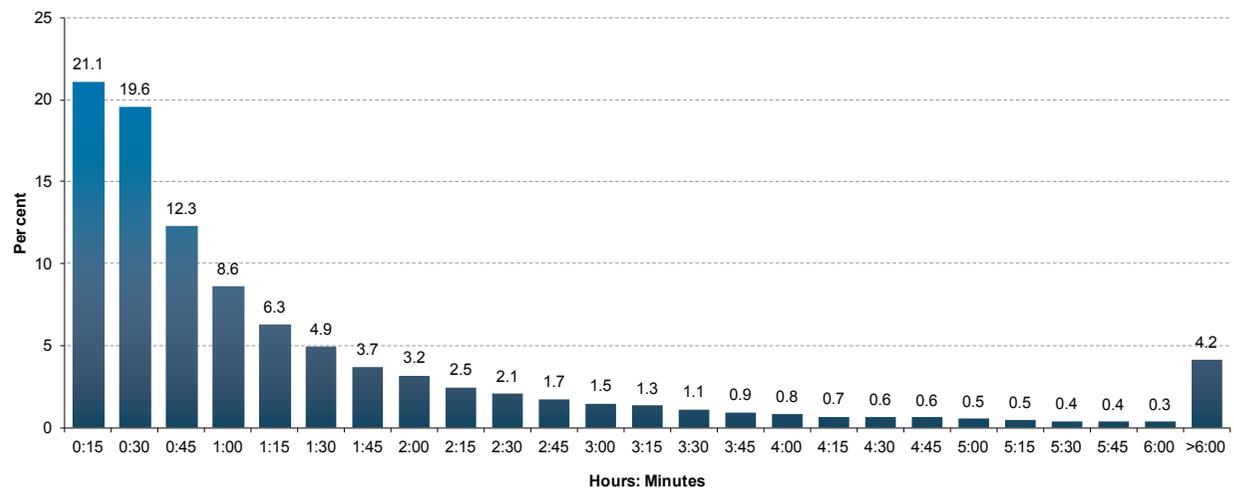
Metropolitan Region - Percentage* of Priority 3 Tasks by Response Time, 2012-13



Average time taken to respond to Non-Urgent (Priority 4) calls for police assistance in the metropolitan area from call received (entered) to arrival at scene, 2008-09 to 2012-13



Metropolitan Region - Percentage* of Non-Urgent (Priority 4) Tasks by Response Time, 2012-13



Notes:

- (a) Excludes calls from other government agencies or third party commercial service providers.
- (b) Based on the number of emergency '000' calls answered within 20 seconds on their first presentation by Telstra as a percentage of the total number of 000 calls answered on their first or subsequent presentations.
- (c) The difference between the total number of '000' calls presented and the total number of '000' calls answered reflects the number of calls abandoned by the caller or made to '000' in error.
- (d) Based on the number of emergency '000' calls answered on their first presentation by Telstra as a percentage of the total number of 000 calls answered on their first or subsequent presentations.
- (e) Based on the number of 131444 calls answered within 20 seconds as a percentage of the total number of 131444 calls answered.
- (f) The 2012-13 figure for these indicators is based on calls directed to the PAC 131444 Tasking queue.
- (g) The difference between the total number of calls presented and the total number of calls answered reflects the number of calls abandoned by the caller.
- (h) Based on the number of 131444 calls where the caller opts to abandon the call before operators can answer them as a percentage of the total number of 131444 calls presented. Calls are abandoned for a number of reasons including change of mind, wrong agency, recorded message, solved issue or changed situation.
- (i) Urgent calls for police assistance are defined as priority 1, 2 and 3 incidents.
- (j) 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.
- (k) 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.
- (l) EXCEPTIONS. To provide an accurate indication of response times, the following incident types 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 or date, e.g. Royal Flying Doctor Service escorts;
 - Field Initiated Incidents – are deemed 'arrived' at the time of initiating the Computer Aided Dispatch system (CAD) incident, e.g. pursuits or any incident created directly by a unit from their Tasking and Dispatch Information System (TADIS) device;
 - Change of Incident Response Priority – where incidents are subject to a priority upgrade, e.g. priority 4 to priority 2, the applicable response target time becomes that of the new priority group, however the target response time for that priority may already have expired;
 - Incidents with no recorded 'At Scene' time – which may occur due to a number of circumstances; and
 - Incidents where there is no police attendance – matter dealt with other than by police attending the location.
- (m) The response time has been formulated from the time the incident was entered 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.
- (n) 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.
- (o) Population growth and the development of new housing estates in the metropolitan area have a significant impact on existing policing districts. Several of the metropolitan districts have police sub-districts that are situated on the periphery of the metropolitan area. Whilst patrolling of these outlying sub-districts is contained within a district's service delivery model, it is not necessarily true that an operational unit will be in the area when a high priority task arises. It is reasonable to assume that responding to priority 1, 2 or 3 tasks in these marginal metropolitan areas may experience delays beyond the target response times.

Sources:

WA Police, Police Assistance Centre. WA Police, Computer Aided Dispatch system.



KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR 4 – SANCTION RATE FOR OFFENCES

Indicator 4.1: Sanction rate for offences against the person.

Indicator 4.2: Sanction rate for offences against property.

Indicator 4.3: Sanction rate for drug trafficking offences.

In 2010-11, the WA Police adopted the 'sanction rate' as a measure of the effectiveness of investigation outcomes instead of the clearance rate. The sanction rate is based on the number of verified offences where an investigation outcome has been recorded of an offender(s) being apprehended or processed (such as arrest, summons, caution or referral to a Juvenile Justice Team), or where, for some substantial reason, police investigations cannot be continued (such as withdrawn complaint; a statute bar to proceedings where an offender is under age or claims diplomatic immunity or other statute of limitations matters; circumstances where the incident was found to be a matter for civil action by the complainant; the offender has died; the offender is in another jurisdiction and extradition is not desired or available; and where the offender

has been admitted to a psychiatric facility). The number of these 'sanctioned' offences within the relevant time period is expressed as a percentage of the number of verified offences reported during the same period. Verified offences are all offences reported to police within the relevant time period that have not been determined to be falsely or mistakenly reported.

Indicator 4.1 shows the sanction rate for offences against the person which include homicide, assault, sexual assault, threatening behaviour, deprivation of liberty and robbery.

Indicator 4.2 is the sanction rate for offences against property which include burglary, motor vehicle theft, theft, arson and property damage. This indicator excludes 'fraud', 'graffiti' and 'receiving/ illegal use' offences due to reporting, recording and other issues significant enough to artificially effect the number of offences and the sanction rate, to warrant their exclusion from the broad offence category:

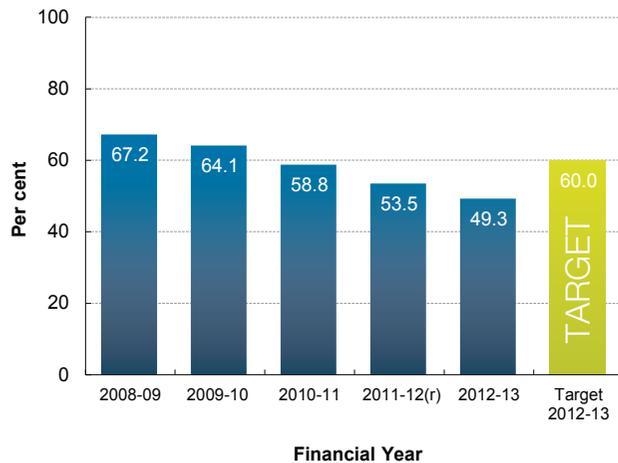
- 'Fraud' due to policy changes in some sectors of the finance industry and recording issues associated with the recording of multiple offences.

- '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.
- 'Receiving/illegal use' offences are usually detected by, rather than reported to, police and therefore the number of offences reflects police activity or initiatives.

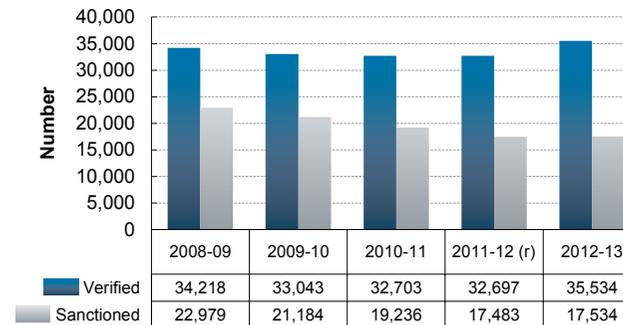
Indicator 4.3 illustrates the sanction rate for drug trafficking offences which reflects the WA Police focus on detecting and investigating drug trafficking offences.



Indicator 4.1: Sanction rate for offences against the person, 2008-09 to 2012-13 (a)(b)(c)(d)(e)(f)(g)



Number of verified and sanctioned offences against the person, 2008-09 to 2012-13



ANALYSIS

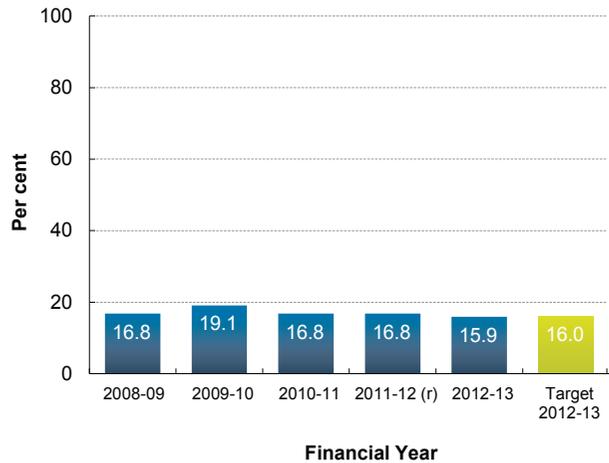
- The sanction rate decreased from 53.5 per cent in 2011-12 to 49.3 per cent in 2012-13.
- This was the result of a 0.3 per cent (51) increase in the number of sanctioned offences (from 17,483 in 2011-12 to 17,534 in 2012-13) and an 8.7 per cent increase (2,837) in the number of verified offences (from 32,697 in 2011-12 to 35,534 in 2012-13).
- The WA Police did not achieve the 2012-13 target of greater than or equal to 60 per cent.
- Changes to the Evidence Act, Criminal Investigation Act, Criminal Procedures Act and other legislation enhancing transparency and accountability have meant that the time required for police to complete investigations has increased, ultimately resulting in a lower sanction rate.
- Changes to domestic violence reporting and recording requirements also resulted in a significant increase in the number of offences being recorded which also adversely affects the sanction rate. Domestic assault offences increased by 25.7 per cent (2,796) in 2012-13 to 13,655 compared with 2011-12 (10,859).



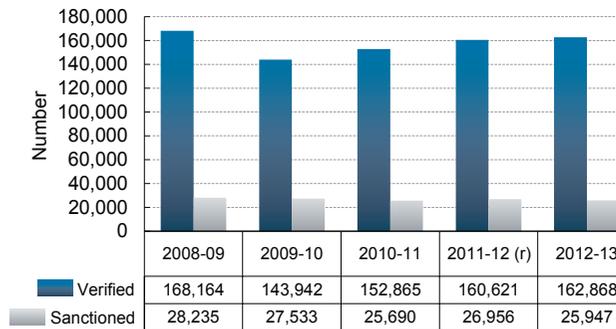
KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

Indicator 4.2: Sanction rate for offences against property, 2008-09 to 2012-13 (a)(b)(c)(d)(e)(f)(h)



Number of verified and sanctioned offences against property, 2008-09 to 2012-13

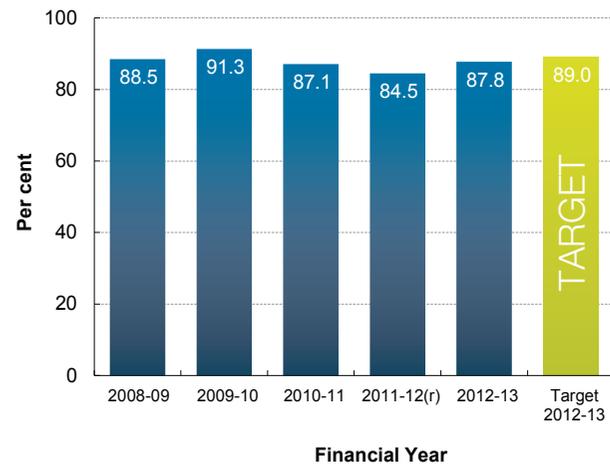


ANALYSIS

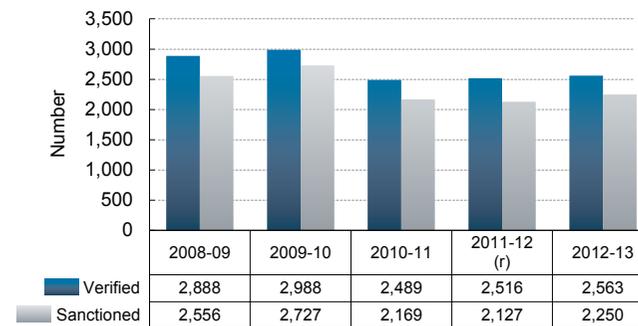
- The sanction rate decreased from 16.8 per cent in 2011-12 to 15.9 per cent in 2012-13.
- This was the result of a 3.7 per cent (1,009) decrease in sanctioned offences (from 26,956 in 2011-12 to 25,947 in 2012-13) and a 1.4 per cent (2,247) increase in verified offences (from 160,621 in 2011-12 to 162,868 in 2012-13).
- The WA Police did not achieve the 2012-13 target of greater than or equal to 16 per cent.
- Changes to the Evidence Act, Criminal Investigations Act, Criminal Procedures Act and other legislation enhancing transparency and accountability have meant the time required for police to complete investigations has increased.



Indicator 4.3: Sanction rate for drug trafficking offences, 2008-09 to 2012-13 (a)(b)(c)(d)(e)(f)(i)



Number of verified and sanctioned drug trafficking offences, 2008-09 to 2012-13



ANALYSIS

- The sanction rate improved from 84.5 per cent in 2011-12 to 87.8 per cent in 2012-13.
- This was the result of a 5.8 per cent (123) increase in the number of sanctioned offences (from 2,127 in 2011-12 to 2,250 in 2012-13) and a 1.9 per cent (47) increase in the number of verified offences (from 2,516 in 2011-12 to 2,563 in 2012-13).
- The WA Police did not achieve the 2012-13 target of greater than or equal to 89 per cent.
- Changes to the Evidence Act, Criminal Investigations Act, Criminal Procedures Act and other legislation enhancing transparency and accountability have meant the time required for police to complete investigations has increased.



KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

Notes:

- (a) This indicator is based on selected verified 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.
- (b) The number of reported offences is not within the direct control of the police.
- (c) The statistics are preliminary and subject to revision.
- (d) The number of verified offences for a period (e.g. financial year) comprises all verified offences recorded during that period and may include verified offences committed during earlier periods.
- (e) Pro-active policing strategies undertaken by the police to encourage the reporting of certain offences, such as domestic violence and sexual assault, and the proactive targeting by the police of certain offences will increase the number of verified offences recorded for a given period. However, a decrease in the number of verified offences recorded for a targeted offence may occur in subsequent periods if the targeting has been successful or a different offence becomes a replacement target.
- (f) Due to the nature and length of investigations, the number of sanctioned offences recorded during a period may include verified offences reported prior to that period.
- (g) 'Offences against the person' include: homicide, assault, sexual assault, threatening behaviour, deprivation of liberty and robbery.
- (h) 'Offences against property' include: burglary, motor vehicle theft, theft, arson and property damage.
- (i) Drug trafficking is the unlawful sale, supply, cultivation or manufacture of a prohibited drug or plant.
- (j) For the number of sanctioned offences and the sanction rate by offence category, please refer to the WA Police Internet website.
- (r) Revised figure from that shown in the previous Annual Report due to updated data sources.

Source: WA Police, FrontLine Incident Management System.



OUTCOME 3: LAWFUL ROAD-USER BEHAVIOUR

The WA Police in conjunction with the community and relevant state and national organisations aim 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, failing to wear restraints and unlawful usage of mobile phones. The extent to which this outcome is being achieved is assessed through the effectiveness indicator of traffic law enforcement.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR 5 – TRAFFIC LAW ENFORCEMENT

Indicator 5.1: Percentage of drivers tested for drink-driving who were found to exceed the lawful alcohol limit.

Indicator 5.2: Percentage of vehicles monitored for speeding by speed cameras that were found to exceed the lawful speed limit.

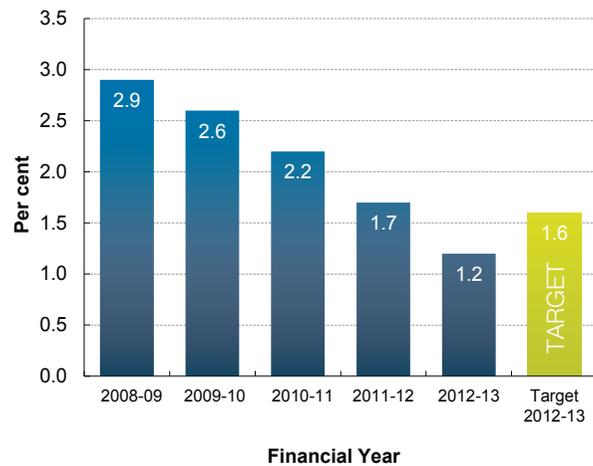
The aim of traffic enforcement is to both detect and deter unlawful road-user behaviour. Indicators 5.1 and 5.2 reflect the WA Police focus on drink-driving and speeding enforcement as the primary strategy for achieving this outcome. The effectiveness of traffic enforcement can be improved through proactive targeting of locations and at times when there is a greater potential for offending. This may result in an increase in the percentage of drivers who were found to exceed the lawful alcohol or speed limits.

While such an increase is considered to be a positive indication of more effective road policing, it may also reflect an overall increase in unlawful behaviour due to population growth and/or cultural changes. Similarly, a decrease in the percentage of offending drivers may indicate that enforcement is having a positive impact on driver behaviour.



KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

Indicator 5.1: Percentage of drivers tested for drink-driving who were found to exceed the lawful alcohol limit, 2008-09 to 2012-13 ^(a)



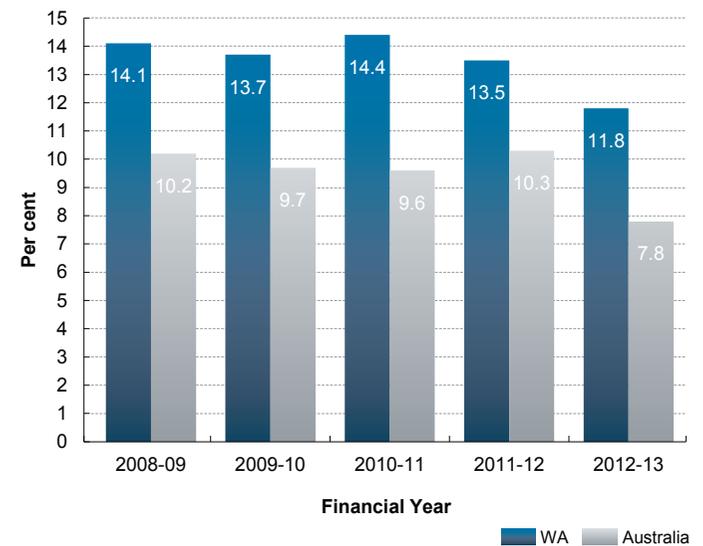
ANALYSIS

- The percentage of drivers tested for drink-driving who were found to exceed the lawful alcohol limit decreased from 2.9 per cent in 2008-09 to 1.2 per cent in 2012-13. This decrease is attributed to a change in strategy that balances targeted enforcement with a greater focus on random breath testing in order to raise the public perception of the chances of being stopped 'anywhere, anytime'.
- Since 2008-09, the number of drivers who were found to exceed the lawful alcohol limit decreased by 8,485 or 38.8 per cent (see following table). This has occurred despite a 9.8 per cent (186,309) increase in the number of registered motor vehicles during the same period.
- The number of breath tests increased by 25.1 per cent (223,176) in 2012-13 compared with 2011-12 (see following table).
- The WA Police did not achieve the 2012-13 target of greater than or equal to 1.6 per cent.
- The percentage of drivers in WA who admitted to driving when possibly over the alcohol limit 'rarely' or more often in the previous six months decreased since 2010-11. But it has remained higher than the national result (see following chart).

Number of breath tests and drivers who were found to exceed the lawful alcohol limit, 2008-09 to 2012-13

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 ^(r)	2012-13
Breath tests	759,886	753,532	767,226	888,795	1,111,971
Drivers who exceeded the lawful alcohol limit	21,856	19,339	17,117	15,217	13,371

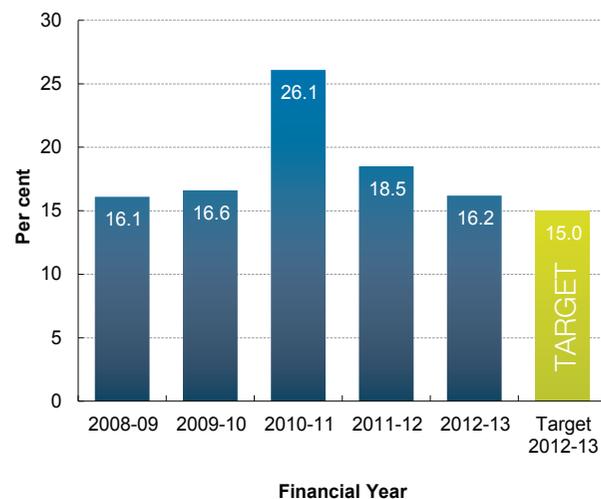
Percentage of drivers who admitted to driving when possibly over the alcohol limit 'rarely' or more often in the previous six months, 2008-09 to 2012-13 ^(b)





KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

Indicator 5.2: Percentage of vehicles monitored for speeding by speed cameras that were found to exceed the lawful speed limit, 2008-09 to 2012-13 ^(c)



ANALYSIS

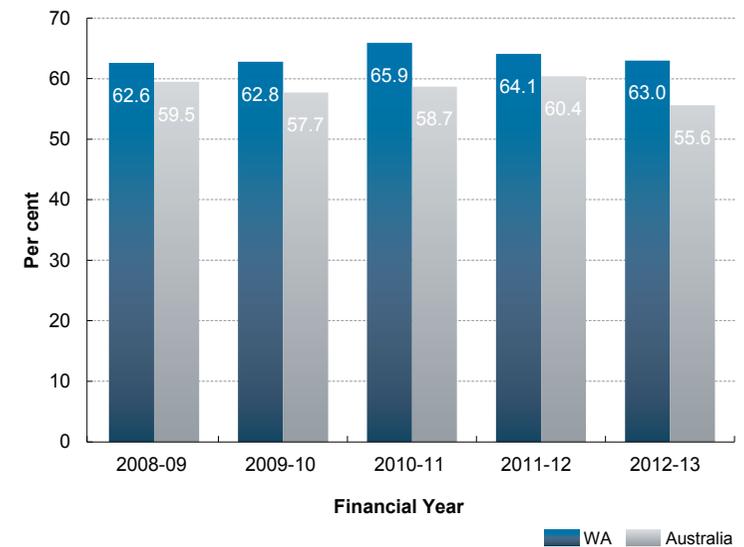
- The percentage of vehicles monitored for speeding that were found to exceed the lawful speed limit decreased from 18.5 per cent in 2011-12 to 16.2 per cent in 2012-13.
- The increase in detection of speeding vehicles in 2010-11 and subsequent reduction in speeding behaviour is attributed to the roll-out of Vitronic PoliScan digital speed cameras.
- The number of vehicles monitored for speeding increased by 17.7 per cent (4,082,765) in 2012-13 compared with 2011-12 (see following table).
- The WA Police achieved the 2012-13 target of greater than or equal to 15 per cent.
- The percentage of drivers in WA who admitted to driving more than 10 kilometres per hour above the speed limit 'rarely' or more often in the previous six months has decreased since 2010-11, but has consistently been higher than the national result (see following chart).

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

Number of vehicles monitored for speeding by speed cameras and the number of those found to exceed the lawful speed limit, 2008-09 to 2012-13 ^(c)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 ^(r)	2012-13
Vehicles monitored	11,232,024	11,272,701	13,756,096	23,076,759	27,159,524
Vehicles exceeding lawful speed limit	1,806,617	1,867,478	3,593,065	4,266,048	4,411,019

Percentage of drivers who admitted to driving over the speed limit by 10 kilometres per hour or more 'rarely' or more often in the previous six months, 2008-09 to 2012-13 ^(b)

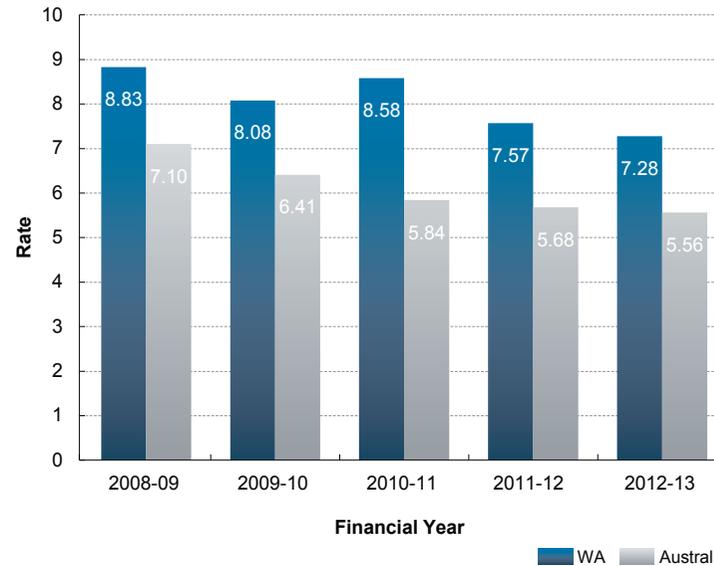




KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

To reduce road trauma in WA, the WA Police contribute to the 'safe road use' and 'safe speeds' cornerstones of the whole-of-government Towards Zero Road Safety Strategy 2008-2020. Ultimately, the outcome of lawful road-user behaviour should contribute to a reduction in road fatalities and serious injuries. The Police Services chapter of the *Report on Government Services* includes a section on road safety and uses road fatalities per 100,000 registered vehicles as a performance indicator of the contribution of policing to a reduction in road crashes and related road deaths and hospitalisations. A similar indicator is the rate of road fatalities per 100,000 people which shows that the rate has generally decreased in WA. However, it has been consistently higher than the national rate (see following chart).

Rate of road fatalities per 100,000 people, 2008-09 to 2012-13



Notes:

- (a) Based on the number of drink-driving charges expressed as a percentage of the total number of preliminary breath tests which 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. The number of preliminary breath tests and drink-driving 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.
- (b) The response categories for this survey question are: 'never', 'rarely', 'sometimes', 'most of the time', and 'always'.
- (c) The lawful speed limit is defined as the posted speed limit shown on road signage. The calculation of the percentage from 2010-11 excludes vehicles monitored for speeding by the new fixed speed and red light cameras and digital hand-held speed cameras.
- (r) Revised figure from that shown in the previous Annual Report due to updated data sources.

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).
Road Deaths Australia June 2013, Department of Infrastructure and Transport.



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 seven services is measured in terms of the unit cost of the service.

It is important to note that the nature of policing is highly reactive and with demand for services changing each year, the average cost per hour of providing policing services can vary significantly. Policing activities include dealing with criminal

activities, traffic policing, emergency management and other important activities. Operational focus will affect the annual internal activity surveys (which are used to calculate the cost and hours of services) and the Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) mix which can be influential on the results. Generally the hourly rate will increase in line with employee pay rate movements and other cost increases, but changes in work practices such as civilianisation of functions or streamlining of processes can also impact.

The Key Efficiency Indicators for each service are presented in the following charts and show comparative performance over the period 2008-09 to 2012-13 (where available) and the target for 2012-13.



KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS EFFICIENCY INDICATORS

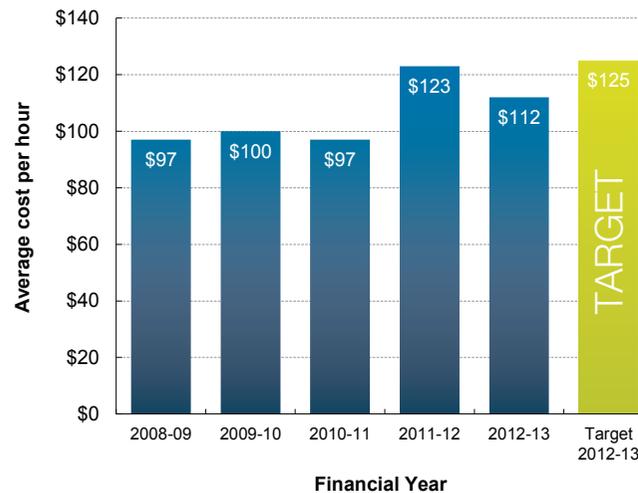
OUTCOME 1: LAWFUL BEHAVIOUR AND COMMUNITY SAFETY

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. Activities undertaken include:

- using criminal intelligence analysis techniques to develop effective policing strategies;
- 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.

Average cost per hour of providing intelligence and protective services, 2008-09 to 2012-13 (a)



Note:

(a) Calculated from internal police activity surveys.

ANALYSIS

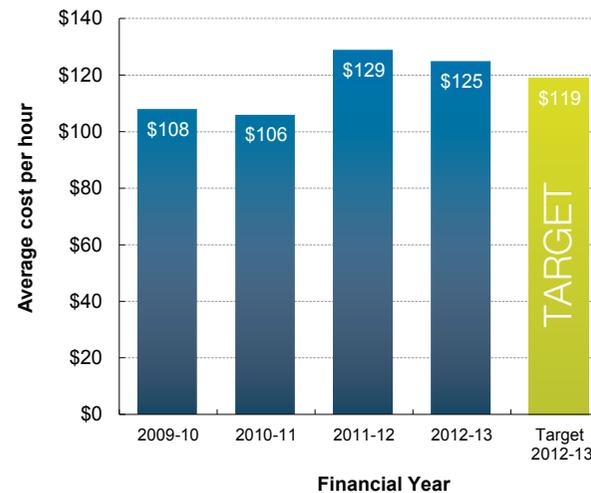
- In 2012-13, the average cost per hour of providing intelligence and protective services was \$112. The 2012-13 target of \$125 was achieved.
- The increase in average cost in 2011-12 was due to the impact of CHOGM 2011.

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 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;
- engaging in programs/initiatives aimed at fostering partnerships or improving liaison between WA Police and the community such as the media, schools, local government, community and business groups and government and non-government groups; and
- crime prevention project delivery, policy, research and evaluation.

Average cost per hour of providing crime prevention and public order services, 2009-10 to 2012-13 ^(a)



Note:

(a) Calculated from internal police activity surveys.

ANALYSIS

- In 2012-13, the average cost per hour of providing crime prevention and public order services was \$125. The 2012-13 target of \$119 was not achieved.
- The increase in average cost in 2011-12 was due to the impact of CHOGM 2011.
- Data prior to 2009-10 are not comparable due to the reallocation of costs and hours associated with the discontinuation of Service 8: Implementation of the State Crime Prevention Strategy to Service 2: Crime Prevention and Public Order.



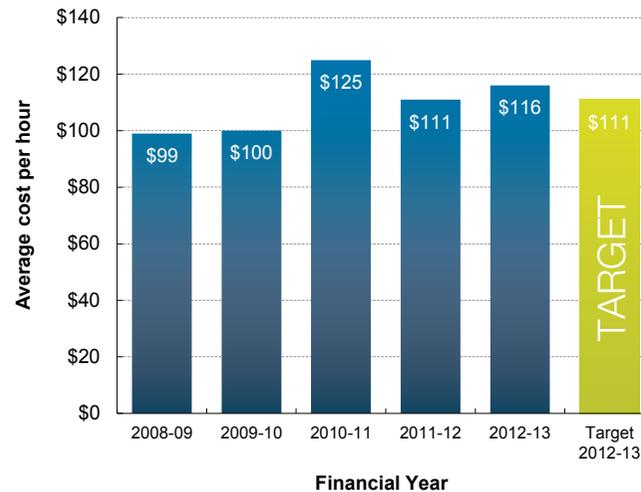
KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS EFFICIENCY INDICATORS

SERVICE 3: COMMUNITY SUPPORT (NON-OFFENCE INCIDENTS)

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

- assisting members of the community with personal issues such as restraint order enquiries;
- clarifying laws and witnessing official documents;
- compiling missing persons reports; and
- handling Crime Stoppers enquiries.

Average cost per hour of providing community support (non-offence incidents) services, 2008-09 to 2012-13 ^(a)



Note:

(a) Calculated from internal police activity surveys.

ANALYSIS

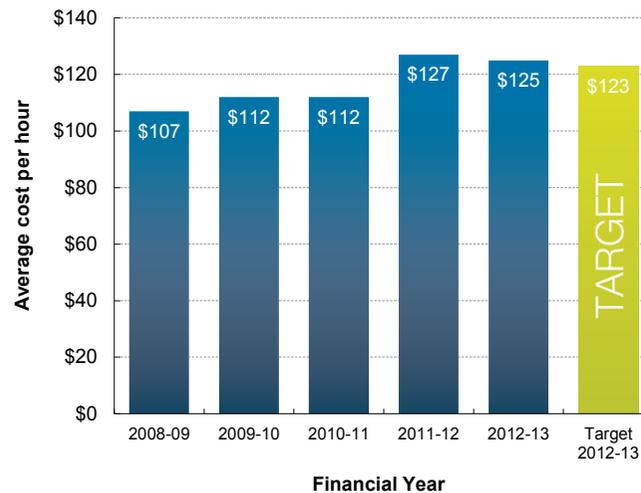
- In 2012-13, the average cost per hour of providing community support (non-offence incidents) services was \$116. The 2012-13 target of \$111 was not achieved.

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 emergencies and disasters.

Average cost per hour of emergency management and coordination, 2008-09 to 2012-13 ^(a)



Note:
 (a) Calculated from internal police activity surveys.

ANALYSIS

- In 2012-13, the average cost per hour of providing emergency management and coordination services was \$125. The 2012-13 target of \$123 was not achieved.
- The increase in average cost in 2011-12 was due to the impact of CHOGM 2011.



KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS EFFICIENCY INDICATORS

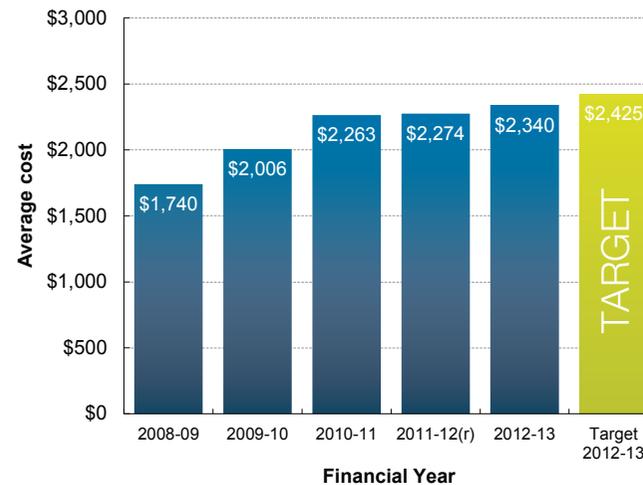
OUTCOME 2: OFFENDERS APPREHENDED AND DEALT WITH IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LAW

SERVICE 5: RESPONSE TO AND INVESTIGATION OF OFFENCES

Providing a timely response and effectively investigating offences to bring individuals who commit offences before the justice system. Activities associated with the response to and investigation of offences include:

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

Average cost per response/ investigation, 2008-09 to 2012-13 (a)(b)



Notes:

- (a) Calculated from internal police activity surveys.
(b) The number of responses/investigations is based on the total number of verified offences against the person, property and drug offences.
(r) Revised figure from that shown in the previous Annual Report due to updated data sources.

ANALYSIS

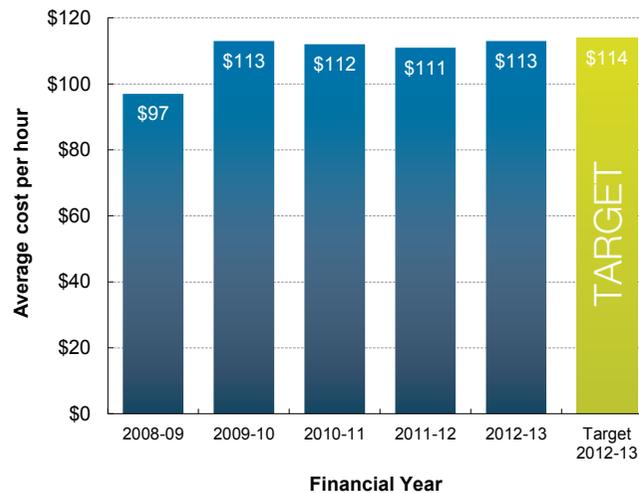
- In 2012-13, the average cost per response/ investigation was \$2,340. The 2012-13 target of \$2,425 was achieved.

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.

Average cost per hour of services to the judicial process, 2008-09 to 2012-13 ^(a)



Note:

(a) Calculated from internal police activity surveys.

ANALYSIS

- In 2012-13, the average cost per hour of services to the judicial process was \$113. The 2012-13 target of \$114 was achieved.



KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS EFFICIENCY INDICATORS

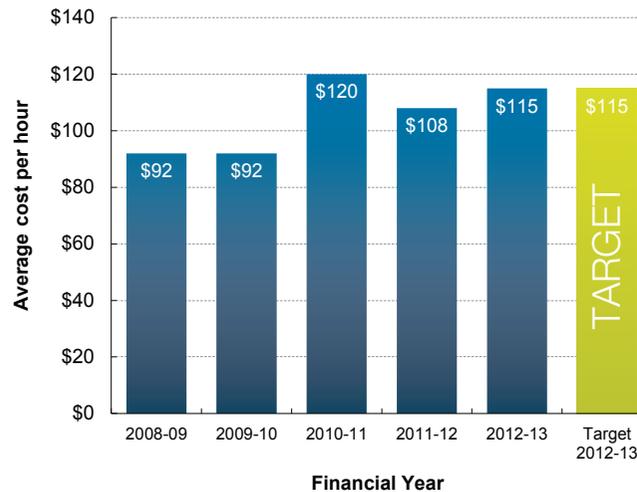
OUTCOME 3: LAWFUL ROAD-USER BEHAVIOUR

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 and drug tests;
- attending road crashes and conducting investigations and follow up inquiries; and
- providing community education and raising awareness on road safety issues.

Average cost per hour of traffic law enforcement and management, 2008-09 to 2012-13 ^(a)



Note:

(a) Calculated from internal police activity surveys.

Sources:

Total cost of Service from Schedule of Income and Expenses by Services for the years ending 30 June 2012 and 30 June 2013, respectively.

Operational hours are obtained from the Resource Management Information System and are distributed according to percentages from internal police activity surveys.

ANALYSIS

- In 2012-13, the average cost per hour of providing traffic law enforcement and management services was \$115. The 2012-13 target of \$115 was achieved.



OTHER DISCLOSURES AND LEGAL COMPLIANCE

OTHER FINANCIAL DISCLOSURES

MAJOR CAPITAL WORKS

Requirement under *Treasurer's Instruction 903, s13 (ii (a), (b))*

Major Capital Works - where Project Estimated Total Cost (ETC) exceeds \$10.0M

Project	Proposed Year of Completion	Revised ETC May 2012 \$'000	Revised ETC May 2013 \$'000	Variations \$'000	Variation %	Reasons for Variations
Completed Works						
Counter-Terrorism Initiatives						
- CT: Multi Agency Response - Capability / Capacity - NorWest Deployment - Bomb Squad - Safety / Security	2012-13	14,649	14,649	0	0.0%	
Fleet and Equipment Purchases - New and Replacement						
- Major Aircraft New and Replacement Program - Helicopter	2012-13	22,030	22,030	0	0.0%	
Police Facilities						
- Fitzroy Crossing Police Station	2012-13	11,174	10,674	(500)	-4.5%	Estimated surplus returned to Consolidated Account
- Kimberley District Police Complex	2012-13	12,195	12,195	0	0.0%	
- Pilbara District Police Complex	2012-13	17,500	17,500	0	0.0%	
- South Hedland Police Station	2012-13	17,719	17,719	0	0.0%	
- Police Station Upgrade Program 2010 to 2011	2012-13	9,225	10,386	1,161	12.6%	Funding transferred from Police Station Upgrade Program 2012 to 2015
Information Technology Infrastructure						
- PMRN Expansion and Regional Radio Planning	2012-13	31,272	31,272	0	0.0%	
- ICT - Infrastructure Replacement and Continuity 2010 to 2012	2012-13	13,187	13,187	0	0.0%	

MAJOR CAPITAL WORKS (CONTINUED)

Project	Proposed Year of Completion	Revised ETC May 2012 \$'000	Revised ETC May 2013 \$'000	Variations \$'000	Variation %	Reasons for Variations
Works in Progress						
Fleet and Equipment Purchases - New and Replacement						
- Fleet and Equipment Replacement Program 2012 to 2015	2014-15	28,500	30,724	2,224	7.8%	Funding transferred from SERP and Non-Leased Non Standard Vehicle projects completed in 2011-12
- Speed and Red Light Camera Upgrades	2013-14	24,500	24,500	0	0.0%	
Information Technology Infrastructure						
- Community Safety Network : Regional Radio Network Replacement Program	2016-17	71,086	71,086	0	0.0%	
- ICT - Core Business Systems - Development 2011 to 2015	2014-15	60,000	60,000	0	0.0%	
- ICT - Infrastructure Replacement and Continuity 2011 to 2015	2014-15	37,400	25,900	(11,500)	-30.7%	Funding transferred to ICT Infrastructure Replacement and Continuity 2013-2015
Police Facilities						
- Cockburn Central Police Station (District Hub)	2016-17	20,493	20,493	0	0.0%	
- Perth Police Complex	2013-14	93,270	93,270	0	0.0%	
- Police Facilities Major Refurbishment Program	2014-15	16,392	16,392	0	0.0%	
- Police Station Upgrade Program 2012 to 2015	2014-15	10,200	9,058	(1,142)	-11.2%	Funding transferred to Police Station Upgrade Program 2010 to 2011
- West Metropolitan District Accommodation Upgrade	2014-15	11,750	11,750	0	0.0%	
- Western Suburbs Police Station (District Hub)	2018-19	27,408	27,408	0	0.0%	
- Custodial Facilities Upgrade Program 2012 to 2015	2014-15	10,200	10,200	0	0.0%	

OTHER FINANCIAL DISCLOSURES

MAJOR CAPITAL WORKS (CONTINUED)

Project	Proposed Year of Completion	Revised ETC May 2012 \$'000	Revised ETC May 2013 \$'000	Variations \$'000	Variation %	Reasons for Variations
New Works						
Fleet and Equipment Purchases - New and Replacement						
- Fleet and Equipment Replacement Program 2015 to 2018	2017-18	39,040	39,040	0	0.0%	
Information Technology Infrastructure						
- ICT - Infrastructure Replacement and Continuity - 2013 to 2015	2014-15	42,508	54,008	11,500	27.1%	Funding transferred from ICT Infrastructure Replacement and Continuity 2011-2015
Police Facilities						
- Police Station Upgrade Program 2015 to 2018	2018-19	16,400	16,400	0	0.0%	
- Custodial Facilities Upgrade Program 2015 to 2018	2018-19	16,400	16,400	0	0.0%	

PRICING POLICIES ON SERVICES

Requirement under *Treasurer's Instruction 903, s13 (i)*

WA Police charges for goods and services are rendered on a full or partial cost-recovery basis. These fees and charges were determined in accordance with the 'Costing and Pricing of Government Services – Guidelines for use by agencies in the Western Australian Public Sector' published by the Department of Treasury and the annual instructions to agencies for the preparation of the budget.

The list of fees and charges that applied from 1 July 2012 for service provided during 2012-13 was published in the Government Gazette on 15 June 2012 for Police Fees, Security and Related Activities, Pawnbrokers and Second-hand Dealers and Firearms Fees.

ACT OF GRACE PAYMENTS

Requirement under *Treasurer's Instruction 319 s5*

In 2012-13, five Act of Grace applications were received by WA Police. Of those, two were approved, two were denied and one is pending. In total \$44,204.60 was expended for Act of Grace Payments.

PAWNBROKERS AND SECOND-HAND DEALERS

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

The number, nature and outcomes of investigations and inquiries:

- There were 162 audits conducted on licensed second-hand dealers and pawnbrokers during the 2012-2013 financial year
- These audits identified 65 breaches of licence requirements from 26 premises
- Of the 65 breaches, there were 19 infringements under the Pawnbrokers and Second-hand Dealers Act 1994 and 46 verbal cautions issued
- Training was delivered to frontline officers, particularly in Regional WA, to enhance their ability in undertaking inspections of second-hand dealers and pawnbrokers
- Compliance audits are an ongoing matter.

Trends or special problems that have emerged:

- With the licence fee increase from 1 July 2012, there has been a large increase in the number of licenses that have terminated or lapsed. These include six combined pawnbroker and second-hand dealer licences and 102 second-hand dealers licences
- The small business operators who have terminated or let their respective licences lapse now only deal in second-hand goods that are exempt under the Act, e.g. furniture, white goods and household bric-a-brac
- A major pawnbroking franchise continues to buy out existing franchise holders and place the stores under its corporate structure with company appointed staff as designated store managers. This franchise is conducting similar business re-engineering processes in other states and territories of Australia
- The total number of licensed dealers as of 30 June 2013 is 54 second-hand dealers and 53 pawnbrokers (that is pawnbroker and second-hand dealers licenses combined)

- The introduction of the new tiered licence fee system as at 1 July 2013 should alleviate the cost burden on the smaller operator and slow the amount of dealers terminating or letting their licences lapse.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION CLAIMS (POLICE STAFF) 2007-08 TO 2012-13

Requirement under *Treasurer's Instruction 903 s13 (iii (c))*

Year	Number of Claims
2007-08	34
2008-09	66
2008-10	74
2010-11	61
2011-12	63
2012-13	76

GOVERNANCE DISCLOSURES

INTEREST IN OR BENEFITS FROM CONTRACTS

Requirement under Treasurer's Instruction 903 s14 (iii (a)(b)(c))(iv)

WA Police currently operate 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 2012-13 reporting period.

ADVERTISING

Requirement under the *Electoral Act 1907, s175ZE*

Organisation	Purpose	Amount
Adcorp Australia	Commissioner's Community Forums	\$4,057.34
Adcorp Australia	Graffiti Strategy	\$2,851.39
Adcorp Australia	Human Resources - Job Advertisements	\$33,657.77
Adcorp Australia	Licensing Enforcement	\$4,923.37
Adcorp Australia	Neighbourhood Watch	\$3,313.48
Adcorp Australia	Pipe Band Concert - Live at the Quarry	\$4,026.46
Adcorp Australia	Vehicle Impoundment	\$100,810.64
Albany Advertiser	Blue Light Disco Notice	\$136.36
Albany Advertiser	NHW Advertisement	\$136.36
Media Decisions	Graffiti Strategy	\$3,570.17
Mitchell & Partners Australia	Recruitment Campaign	\$770,962.12
Rural Press Regional Media WA	Human Resources - Job Advertisements	\$1,440.00
Shire of Bridgetown/Greenbushes	Fire Evacuation Safety - Green Bag Project	\$2,341.84
South West Printing	Remembrance Day Notice for the South West	\$78.18
Town of Port Hedland	Communication Infrastructure Additions	\$643.00
WA Local Government	Graffiti Strategy	\$1,318.18
Total		\$934,266.66

DISABILITY ACCESS AND INCLUSION PLAN OUTCOMES

Requirement under the *Disability Services Act 1993*, s29

Outcome 1

Throughout 2012-13, WA Police continued to provide people with a disability the opportunity to engage with the agency on matters concerning access and inclusion policies and the provision of equitable services. The WA Police Strategic Plan focuses on community engagement activities as a means of promoting information and services. A number of targeted workshops were conducted, developing positive relationships with various disability service providers and their service users. In particular, young people who utilise the services of Therapy Focus attended workshops aimed at informing them about the role of WA Police in assisting them in their transition from high school to adult life.

Outcome 2

The new Perth Police Complex is a significant improvement on the previous premises in terms of disability access to the building and amenities. The complex incorporates a Watch House that features:

- Full audio intercoms installed in every cell so detainees can communicate with staff
- CCTV in all cells monitored by staff 24 hours per day to ensure detainee safety
- Full glass window and door frontage to cells giving staff complete visual access to detainees
- Universally accessible toilet/shower facility
- Wide corridors and cells entries to allow for wheelchair access
- Built on one level with no steps for detainees
- Water fountains in all cells hands-free activated
- Detainee lift from the basement to the Watch House.

Outcome 3

All public documents produced by WA Police are available in alternative formats on request. In 2012-13 this agency continued to expand the use of social networking to engage with the community. This allows people with disability to have an alternative means of accessing up-to-date information as well as the capacity to seek further information if required. Additionally, this agency activated the checkmycrime website that enables victims of stealing and damage offences

to seek the status of their offence investigations, add further information to their list of items stolen or damaged, and print a condensed version of the report relating to the offence.

Plans are underway for the WA Police website to incorporate improved access for people with disability and comply with Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) version 2.0 Level A, and where possible WCAG 2.0 Level AA conformance will be sought.

Outcome 4

WA Police participated in the Disability Services Commission's Count Me In campaign in November 2012. Promotional material obtained for Disability Awareness Week was displayed at Police Headquarters and distributed to all staff. This provided valuable awareness and skills building opportunities for employees.

Amendments to Workplace Relations Branch's Equal Opportunity – Bullying Awareness Training Manual were made to include an in-depth explanation of Disability Access and Inclusion Plans (DAIP). This ensures every WA Police employee is made aware of the DAIP and its application within the agency.



GOVERNANCE DISCLOSURES

Outcome 5

Updates to the online Customer Feedback Form were completed to reflect contemporary language. This is an important tool used to monitor and maintain continuous improvement activities for people with disability accessing the agency's services.

Outcome 6

WA Police acknowledges its commitment to the importance of ongoing implementation and monitoring of the DAIP and is in the process of developing the 2013- 2017 DAIP with a number of new strategies proposed for consideration.

RECORDKEEPING PLANS

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

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

The principal provider recently upgraded the WA Police Records Management System (EDRMS-OBJECTIVE) to version 8.1.6. This upgrade enables police to pilot proof-of-concept projects concerning digital information management

and provides extended capability for EDRMS-OBJECTIVE to integrate with other agency systems through application program interfaces.

EDRMS-OBJECTIVE also aligns with the WA Police Record Keeping Plan (2010) and the amended Retention and Disposal Schedule (submitted for State Records Office approval). As a result, stakeholders have been engaged to modernise the agency's information assets, and ensure traction and effort is delivered through a common agency plan.

Integration of information assets with records management systems is a priority for WA Police as it seeks new synergies with the agency's Digital Asset Management requirements. Nevertheless, the agency continues to monitor the validity of the existing systems to ensure compliance with contemporary records management protocols. This monitoring was recently tested in an Office of the Auditor General (OAG) audit that supported the agency's endeavours to integrate frontline case management with backend record management systems such as Objective.

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

Dedicated record management trainers continued to deliver Record System training throughout the agency, and particularly records management awareness for frontline police officers. This training includes classroom sessions and policy and guidelines availability through the WA Police intranet site.

In addition, logistical support services was provided for medium to large corporate archival efforts. The WA Police Business Area Management Review (BAMR) Audit Test Plan requires all business units to conduct regular archiving and disposal of records, in accordance with endorsed methods and practices. BAMR is utilised to monitor compliance with the Records Keeping Plan and to enhance records management awareness and effort throughout the agency.

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

Acting on the findings from the OAG audit, the second half of 2013 will see the WA Police Records Management Centre re-engage with a back to basics records management training program, as well as renewing records management procedures on the agency's intranet site. A recent training needs analysis gave support to a three tiered training framework consisting of basic (entry), intermediate (working), and advanced (administration) levels of training. Upgrades to the training regime include competency assessment of individuals to assist with evaluation of local area performance framework.

WA Police is also in the process of establishing corporate risk mitigation strategies, including creation of local records disaster recovery plans. Furthermore, regular quality and compliance checks are performed on system content, user compliance and user activity to ensure recordkeeping standards and protocols are met.

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

Recordkeeping awareness is compulsory under WA Police staff induction programs, with compliance assessed through the agency's risk mitigation framework. Additionally, contemporary approaches to business specific refresher courses in recordkeeping are also conducted. Real time ability to update training curriculum and advisory material through the agency's intranet site also enhances a response to client needs.

A quarterly newsletter is published detailing current information management affairs, new record partnerships, staff profiles, innovative initiatives, historical articles and significant record management events. The purpose of this publication is to raise and maintain staff awareness of their roles and responsibilities relating to contemporary recordkeeping in accordance with the WA Police Recordkeeping Plan 2010 and *State Records Act 2000*.

COVERT SEARCH WARRANTS

Requirement under the *Terrorism (Extraordinary Powers) Act 2005*

Section 21 - Report to Minister and Attorney General about warrants:

Commissioner of WA Police is to report as soon as practicable, or no later than 30 days to the Minister and the Attorney General relating to a Commissioners Warrant – Nil return.

Section 30 - Annual report about covert search warrants:

Commissioner of WA Police must report by 31 August in each year and give the Minister a report containing information for the previous financial year relating to covert warrants – Nil return.

Terrorism (Preventative Detention) Act 2006

Section 54 - Quarterly report about preventative detention orders:

The Minister for Police must report by 31 January, 30 April, 31 July and 31 October each year – Nil return.



GOVERNANCE DISCLOSURES

COMPLIANCE WITH PUBLIC SECTOR STANDARDS AND ETHICAL CODES

Requirement under *Public Sector Management Act 1994* s31(1)

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

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

Information about the Standards is contained in the WA Police intranet site and provided during staff induction. Awareness of the Standards is maintained through articles in the weekly electronic newsletter from police holders.

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

The Public Sector 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 2012-2013

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

Complaints Regarding Compliance with the Code of Ethics and Agency Code of Conduct 2012-2013

Number lodged	44
Number of breaches found	25
Number still under review	11

KARL J O'CALLAGHAN APM
Commissioner of Police
26 September 2013

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

Requirement under Public Sector Commissioner's Circular 2012-05: Code of Practice: Occupational, Safety and Health in the Western Australian Public Sector

A statement of the agency's commitment to OSH and injury management with an emphasis on Executive commitment

The WA Police is dedicated to meeting 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. Resources are allocated to measure and continuously improve safety and health performance. All employees are encouraged to comply with their legal and agency safety, health and injury management requirements. There is continual engagement with internal and external stakeholders to improve the existing safety and health performance and work collaboratively to implement continuous improvement strategies through facilitating safe work practices.

The commitment to OSH is demonstrated through ongoing participation in the OSH Corporate Executive Team chaired by the Executive Director with participation from the Assistant Commissioners, Senior Executives and a contingent from the elected Safety and Health Representatives, other police personnel and unions.

Executive commitment to safety and health in WA Police is further demonstrated through District Office Safety Meetings, approved changes in policies and procedures, introduction and acceptance of new policies, championing of new safety initiatives by the Executive and ongoing funding and budgetary support. The implementation of new training programs and the acquisition of new or improved equipment/resources has enhanced the agency's safety culture and confirmed a commitment to employee safety by providing a safer working environment.

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

The OSH Corporate Executive Team meets bi-monthly and includes Safety and Health Representatives, union representation and senior management in both policing and staff roles.

The committee's role is to monitor and review the organisation's OSH Management System. In addition, districts and directorates hold regular Safety and Health Committee meetings with their safety representatives.

Identified hazards and work related incidents/injuries are reported in the OSH incident reporting system. This system electronically records the type and nature of the incident, and through an automated email system, provides advice to the Safety and Health Representative, managers, OSH Branch and Health and Welfare Branch. The system also allows the recording of the Safety and Health Representative's investigation, and the manager's control measures and resolution, monitoring and reviewing of the incident. Throughout this process, the employee is kept informed of the status of their report through automated emails and through personal interaction as required by relevant policy.

The reporting system is supported by the WA Police OSH issue resolution framework and policy. The OSH resolution framework is a diagram articulating the processes and the pathway by which all incidents are managed. The framework supports those incidents which can be readily resolved by the business area management team



GOVERNMENT POLICY REQUIREMENTS

through to an issue which requires a change in corporate strategies, procedures and/or has financial considerations.

A statement of compliance with injury management requirements of the *Workers' Compensation and Injury Management Act 1981* including the development of Return to work plans

WA Police Health and Welfare Services Vocational Rehabilitation Unit is an accredited in-house Workplace Rehabilitation Provider with WorkCover WA, committed to delivering a quality service as governed by workers' compensation legislation. Accountability is measured by the expediency of dealing with referred claims (early interventions), online reporting on the WorkCover site, with the aim of returning injured workers to work with the same employer, along with other criteria.

WA Police supports and promotes the psychological and spiritual health, safety and wellbeing of all WA Police employees through the provision of professional advice, services and programs. Consultation and case management is provided for work-related injuries and illnesses according to the principles set out under the Act and its Workers' Compensation Code of Practice (Injury Management) 2005 (the Code).

A statement confirming that an assessment of the OSH management system has been completed (within the past five years or sooner depending on the risk profile of the agency) using a recognised assessment tool and reporting the percentage of agreed actions completed

In 2011, a WorkSafe Occupational Safety and Health Management System audit was commissioned by WA Police. The audit of the OSH Management System was finalised early in 2012 and, of the recommendations made, 13 were agreed. To date, 40 per cent of the recommendations have been completed. In June 2013, WA Police commissioned an external audit of the existing Safety Management System against AS/4801 and ISO1800 certification.



Report against performance targets

	Target	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Performance against targets 2012-13
Number of fatalities	0	0	0	0	Achieved
Lost time injury/disease incident rate	10% reduction on previous 3 years	1.86	1.78	1.50	Achieved
Lost time injury/disease severity rate	10% reduction on previous 3 years	4.0	4.86	5.6	Not Achieved
Percentage of injured workers returned to work:					
(i) within 13 weeks	Greater than or equal to 80%	83%	89%	79%	Not Achieved
(ii) within 26 weeks	Greater than or equal to 80%	90%	92%	97%	Achieved
Percentage of managers trained in occupational safety, health and injury management responsibilities	80% or greater in the last 3 years	59%	72%	75%	Not Achieved



GOVERNMENT POLICY REQUIREMENTS

SUBSTANTIVE EQUALITY

Requirement under Public Sector Commissioner's Circular 2009-23: Implementation of the Policy Framework for Substantive Equality

The following progress has been made in relation to Substantive Equality in 2012-13:

- The Corporate Governance Group for Diversity Management (CGGDM) met and commenced its role in the implementation of Substantive Equality within WA Police
- Comprehensive review and enhancement of the Substantive Equality policy was undertaken and integrated into corporate planning and reporting frameworks
- The screening process for new policies and initiatives was tested and formal implementation commenced
- Commitment to develop and implement effective and sustainable training programs to support the implementation of Substantive Equality for the long term
- A Needs Impact Assessment for Recruitment and Retention is being addressed to ensure Substantive Equality is given the required focus.

The CGGDM provides strategic direction on Substantive Equality and diversity matters. The membership represents senior management within the agency providing the impetus for implementation.

The Substantive Equality policy has been revised and includes procedures and guidelines on implementing the program within corporate business processes, new policies and initiatives, current service area assessments as well as employment, training and service delivery.

Substantive Equality continues to be integrated into existing and new business processes. Strategies and outcomes are included in the Strategic Plan, the District Management Action Plans and the Risk Management Framework. An intranet site is being maintained to assist in informing and providing practical guidance to implement substantive equality.

The WA Police role in the Equal Opportunity Commission's pilot for all new policies was completed. Progress has been made to permanently implement the use of an Equity Impact Assessment Guideline and Checklist process across the agency to ensure all policy, project or program development work is considered within the framework of Substantive Equality.

The Needs Impact Assessment on Employment (Recruitment and Retention) was progressed. This supports significant reform taking place on all recruitment and retention policies and procedures and will continue to be progressed into 2013-14.



CONTACT

Local Police Stations

Police Assistance

General Enquiries

131 444

Police Headquarters

2 Adelaide Terrace

East Perth 6004

Telephone

(08) 9222 1111

Website

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

