

# 2020

## ANNUAL REPORT



WESTERN AUSTRALIA POLICE FORCE



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# STATEMENT OF **COMPLIANCE**

Hon Michelle Roberts MLA  
Minister for Police; Road Safety

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 Force for the year ending 30 June 2020. The Report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the *Financial Management Act 2006*.



**CHRIS DAWSON APM**  
COMMISSIONER OF POLICE

14 SEPTEMBER 2020

# COMMISSIONER'S FOREWORD



## Thank you for your interest in the Western Australia Police Force Annual Report of 2020.

**We acknowledge all traditional custodians throughout WA and their continuing connection to the land, waters and community. We pay our respects to the Aboriginal community and their culture, and to Elders past, present and emerging.**

I am proud to present my third Annual Report as Commissioner of the Western Australia Police Force. Throughout the last 12 months our services have aligned to Western Australian Government priorities that include delivering a safer community for all Western Australians, and improving Aboriginal wellbeing throughout the state.

In Western Australia we have been confronted by an unparalleled crisis in the form of the COVID-19 pandemic. A State of Emergency was declared on 15 March 2020 and it has been my privilege and duty to manage our response to the COVID-19 pandemic in my role as the State Emergency Coordinator.

I know it has been a worrying and stressful time for all Western Australians. The closure of our borders to international and interstate travellers and the subsequent closure of our regional borders were extraordinary measures, coupled with unprecedented physical distancing and social gathering restrictions.

The shutdown of many businesses with the subsequent loss of thousands of jobs and lengthy queues of people seeking Government assistance were scenes not witnessed in Western Australia since the Great Depression of the early 1930s. The stringent measures were introduced and were vital, based on the very best advice from the Chief Health Officer.

The WA Police Force has maintained law and order while supporting the State Government in combatting the pandemic and the transition to recovery. We are achieving this through Operation TIDE, balancing the health and welfare of police personnel while maintaining business continuity and the ability to provide essential policing services. At the same time, we are treading new ground to ensure the Western Australian community adheres to self-isolation and social distancing requirements - enforcement tasks not previously carried out by the WA Police Force.

As part of the business continuity strategies, a number of pro-active measures were introduced to keep the workforce safe. Direct person-to-person contact has been minimised, personal protective equipment has been delivered to every frontline officer, various tasks such as Breath and Drug Bus operations were temporarily suspended, and some of the workforce worked from home where it was practical.

The WA Police Force was instrumental in setting up a COVID-19 Hotline to answer the many thousands of queries arising from the community. A highly skilled support team was deployed to the Information Coordination Centre and State Pandemic Coordination Centre and were integral in the State's response to the COVID-19 pandemic. I am proud of the way my officers and staff are performing their duty in coordinating the multi-agency emergency health response.

After more than two decades of painstaking investigation and forensic work by WA Police Force personnel and international experts, the most anticipated murder trial in the history of the State commenced. The Claremont serial murders case proceeded over seven months across 95 sitting days, hearing from more than 200 witnesses and resulting in more than 11,000 pages of transcript. On the eve of the trial, the accused admitted to five counts relating to sexual attacks on two young victims, whose brave testimony formed part of the prosecution.

At the time of writing, Justice Stephen Hall is considering his verdict in a case that has involved the dedication and expertise of many current and now retired police personnel. I acknowledge the dedication and commitment of over 500 WA Police Force personnel who have demonstrated their duty, teamwork, integrity and care in bringing this trial before the courts.

On a global scale, we have witnessed with great concern and sadness devastating events occur throughout the world. As hundreds of thousands were dying from the pandemic, riots spread across the United States of America and the world, following the death of a man under arrest by Minneapolis police in May 2020.

Closer to home, the destructive bushfires that ravaged the Eastern States last summer, the senseless deaths of four police officers in a horrific road crash in Victoria and another in a high-speed crash in South Australia in April 2020, shocked and distressed us all. These were complex, sobering and emotional situations.

Specifically, as first responders we are reminded public safety and community protection is not only our number one priority, it is our duty to fulfil. These incidents remind every Western Australia police officer how difficult, demanding and sometimes dangerous each shift can be. Despite the risks my officers still head out to do their job, and I am tremendously proud of each and every one of them.

Throughout the year, the agency built on its commitment to continue improving and building relationships between police and the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (Aboriginal) community. I made this a priority when I became Commissioner in 2017 and since then, have introduced numerous strategies to support Aboriginal culture and showcase the achievements of our Aboriginal police officers and staff.

The Aboriginal flag now flies proudly with the Australian flag on WA Police Force buildings. We continue to follow the philosophy and principles of our Aboriginal Reconciliation Plan,

bolstered by the commencement of Aboriginal Cultural Awareness Training for all personnel, and the recruitment of more officers of Aboriginal heritage.

The Black Lives Matter campaign has put intense focus on racism globally and amplified the challenges the agency faces in righting the wrongs of the past and building a better future. This work will need to continue well beyond my tenure as Commissioner. I strongly believe the WA Police Force is making progress and will continue to generate positive change to police all people equally. I continue to enjoy a close working relationship with senior Aboriginal leaders through the Aboriginal Police Advisory Forum on these important issues.

One area I am especially pleased with, and which sparked national and international interest earlier this year, centres on the way policing is carried out at Warakurna, an Indigenous run police station in Western Australia that was the subject of a locally-produced documentary called Our Law. This station, in a remote corner of our vast outback, is proof that culturally-inclusive policing enhances trust, respect and genuine engagement with the local community and has led to a more harmonious relationship between police and Aboriginal people.

The WA Police Force has much to celebrate. The last 12 months has presented enormous challenges but I am proud to say as an agency we have persevered, gained valuable learnings from the experience, and performed incredibly well.

I want to acknowledge and thank the Western Australian community for their support in enabling the WA Police Force to perform their duty during such turbulent times.

I also want to sincerely commend the efforts of all the men and women who make up the WA Police Force – from my senior executive team, the police officers working on the frontline, to the police staff carrying out essential behind the scene roles – for their steadfastness, commitment and unwavering determination to be an exceptional Police Force for our community.



**CHRIS DAWSON APM**  
**COMMISSIONER OF POLICE**



# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



Our vision to be an exceptional Police Force to the Western Australian community continues to be driven through our consistent efforts to improve policing services, to prevent crime and increase community safety. The community remains at the heart of all that we deliver and we remain committed to working collaboratively with our partners to increase support for those in vulnerable groups and Aboriginal communities.

Our Strategic Direction continues to drive the focus for our policing priorities to enforce the law, prevent crime and manage and coordinate emergencies. Strong leadership and dedicated partnerships are informing strategies to strengthen our policing services.

This year, more than ever, we have demonstrated our commitment to providing a quality policing service to protect and maintain the safety of the Western Australian community and we are proud of our achievements. The declaration of the State of Emergency in March 2020, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, made it necessary for the Commissioner of Police to undertake the role of State Emergency Coordinator in addition to his policing role. Under the Commissioner's direction the WA Police Force initiated a dedicated policing response to address the additional policing requirements of the State of Emergency, while ensuring the continuity and delivery of policing services.

Maintaining community safety during the State of Emergency required us to redeploy our officers to manage the formal Directions, orders and restrictions that were issued. Officers were deployed to manage state borders, monitor airports, roads and shipping operations, implement regional restrictions, process all entry applications, conduct compliance and assurance checks, and manage transfer and quarantine operations.

The impact of COVID-19 also had broader societal impacts on our communities and crime trends, and we have remained agile in response to the changes in criminal behaviour and the distribution of our resources. With the restrictions on restaurants, cafes and entertainment venues, the closure of retail stores and an increased number of people working from home, there was a visible downward trend in home burglaries, vehicle theft,



WA Police Force  
Corporate Board

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



retail theft, credit card fraud and reported consumption of meth. There was however, an increase in the incidence of family violence, consistent with increases reported nationally and internationally in locations subject to COVID-19 restrictions. This outcome was not unexpected and additional counselling and family violence support services were provided by state and federal governments. The WA Police Force remains committed to developing and delivering strategies to combat family violence, and we are collaborating with community partners to develop an integrated response to reducing and intervening in family violence incidents.

In order to maintain our agile response and to support operational officers, we implemented a range of enhanced digital technologies and rolled-forward some key projects to better support our State of Emergency response. During 2019-20, the OneForce program was accelerated to issue 6,521 iPhones to frontline officers statewide, increasing information flow and mobile access to critical operational data. Frontline officers were also issued with body worn cameras and personal issue body armour kits, increasing officer safety. Remotely piloted aircraft (drones) were introduced and utilised to support operations and gather intelligence. The deployment of drones greatly assisted in search and rescue operations in response to missing persons, persons at risk and emergency situations.

Throughout 2019-20, the WA Police Force continued to apply significant resources to tackle serious organised criminal groups and disrupt the supply of drugs into the State. Acknowledging many of these networks operate across state and international borders, we continued to employ partnerships and joint operations with other state and national law enforcement partners to ensure a national approach to tackling transnational serious and organised crime groups. We continue to work with partner agencies to address the social impacts of drug use in the community through drug diversion strategies and rehabilitation options.

The Road Safety Commission (the Commission) continued its work to improve road safety outcomes. The Commission delivered road safety targeted campaigns and education programs for distracted driving, driver fatigue, risk-taking behaviours, and launched the Kindness Travels campaign. During 2019-20, the Commission worked closely with government and community partners to develop strategies programs and initiatives for road safety improvements including road-user education in remote Aboriginal communities, funded regional road safety improvements and contributed to securing Commonwealth funding for WA's largest road safety regional initiative. The WA Police Force continued to enforce the law on our roads, targeting high risk driving offences to reduce serious injury and road crashes.

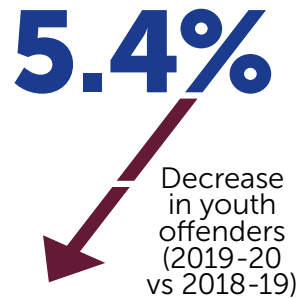
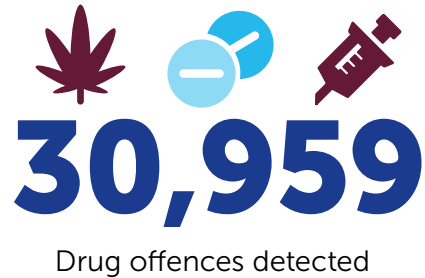
Significant work was also undertaken to strengthen road laws including targeting of drink and drug driving.

Our joint work with community partners and other agencies, to develop local solutions to prevent crime and keep our communities safe, continued in the year. We developed targeted approaches to reduce volume crime through dedicated policing operations in high crime locations; progressed work on our reconciliation journey and development of our strategic pathways strategy to underpin our approach to support all Aboriginal people and communities; continued to divert at-risk youth away from the justice system through a range of diversionary programs; and engaged with culturally diverse communities to build trust and improve understanding of policing services.

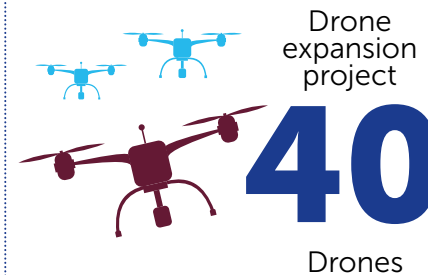
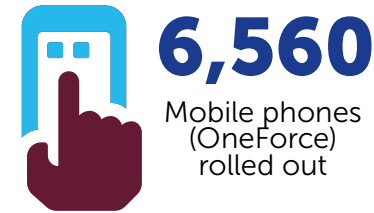
# OVERVIEW OF THE AGENCY



## Agency at a Glance



of Police officers completed face to face Response to Family Violence Training

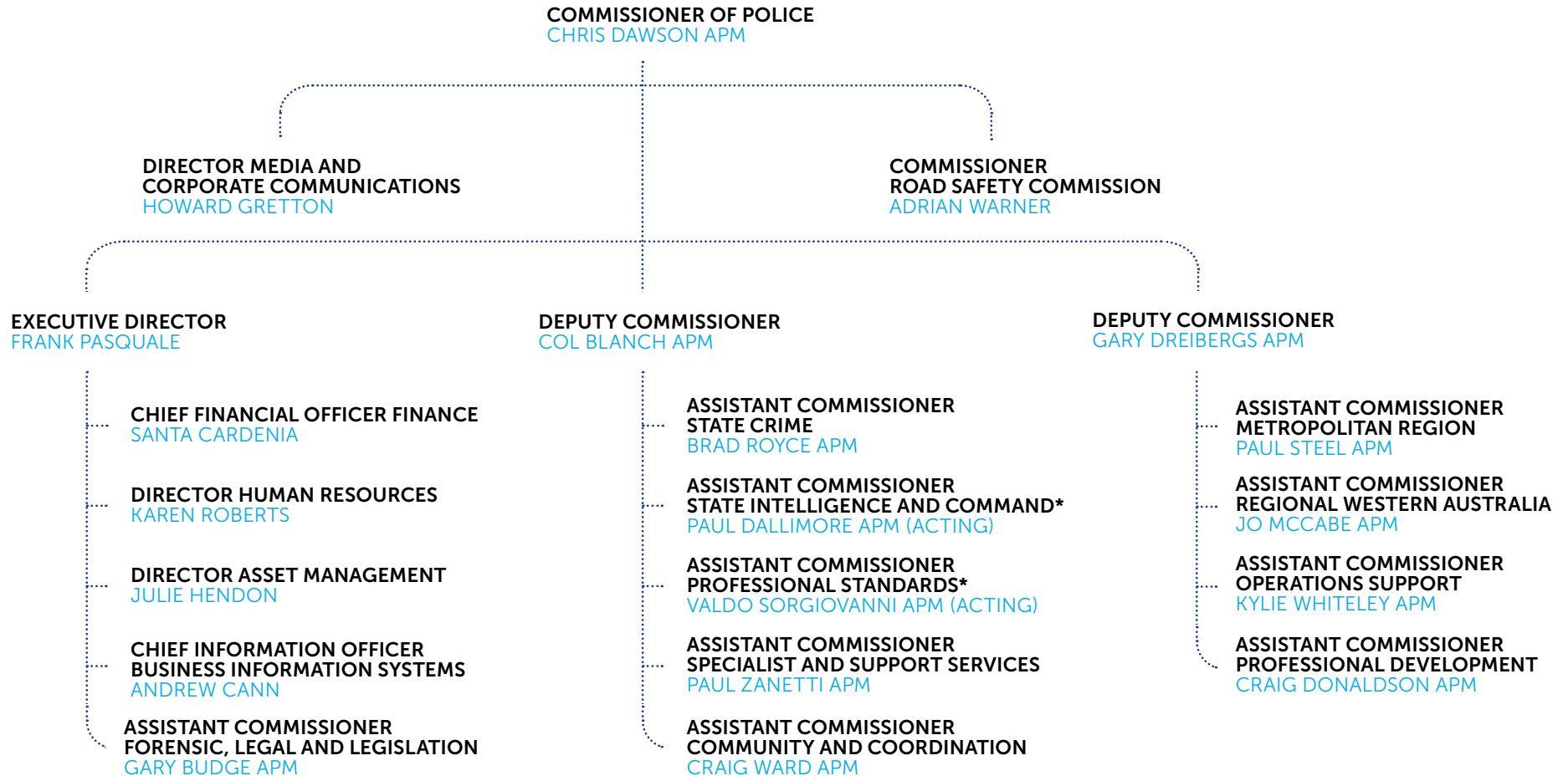




# OVERVIEW OF THE AGENCY



## Operational Structure



**Notes:**

- Position vacant (\*) individual acting in the role at 30-6-2020
- Murray Smalpage APM, Assistant Commissioner Professional Standards (1-7-2019 to 22-2-2020)
- Nick Anticich APM, Assistant Commissioner State Intelligence and Command (1-7-2019 to 4-4-2020)
- Kellie Properjohn APM, Assistant Commissioner seconded to the role of Executive Director, Department of Education (22-7-2019 to 30-11-2020)
- Craig Ward APM, Assistant Commissioner seconded to the role of Coordinator, Complex Task Team Remote Aboriginal Communities COVID-19, Department of Communities (14-11-2019 to 7-2-2020)

# OVERVIEW OF THE AGENCY

## Regions and Districts: Metropolitan Region

Area in square kilometres  
**7,424**



**2,086,703**

Estimated residential population



**1:852**

Ratio of police officers to population

**187**

Number of police staff (FTE) <sup>(a)</sup>



**2,449**

Number of police officers (FTE) <sup>(a)</sup>



Number of police stations



### Districts

Armadale	4
Cannington	3
Fremantle	6
Joondalup	6
Mandurah	5
Midland	6
Mirrabooka	4
Perth	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>



### Notes:

- (a) Personnel figures for police officers and police staff are the HR MOIR (Minimum Obligatory Information Requirements) FTE (Full Time Equivalents) calculated by averaging the quarterly actual FTE over the financial year. The actual FTE is the number of officers and staff hours worked divided by their Award hours for the last pay period of each reporting quarter.
- (b) Area includes parts of the Northern Territory (NT) and South Australia (SA) where WA Police Force officers are stationed or carry out duties in accordance with

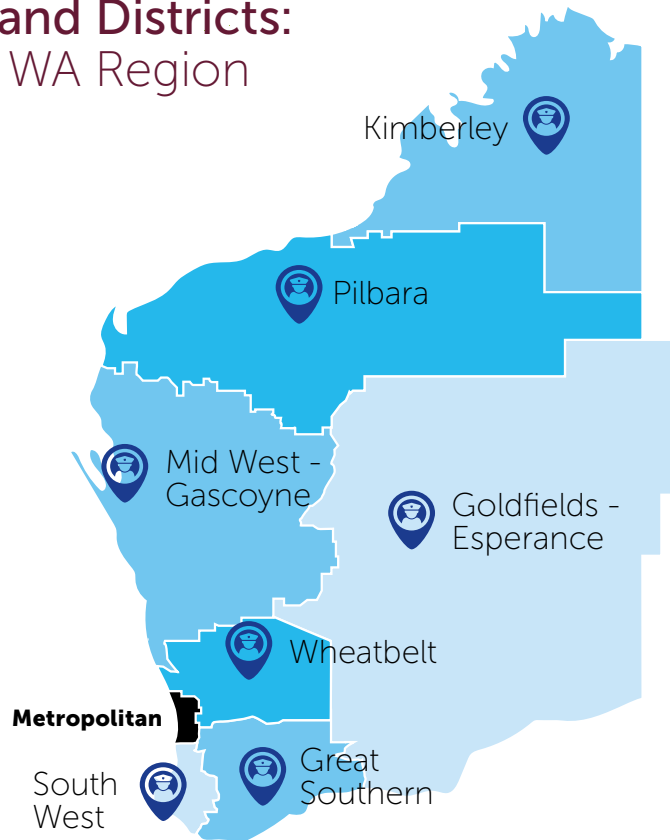
the Cross-border Justice Act 2008 and Cross-border Justice Regulations 2009. This Act covers policing and law enforcement and modifies the operation of WA law in this cross-border region of WA/SA/NT.

- (c) Includes the Blackstone, Warakurna and Warburton Multi-Functional Police Facilities (MFPP). MFPP are located in rural and remote areas, servicing all police and judiciary needs as well as those of other emergency services.
- (d) Includes the Kintore Multi-Jurisdictional Police Facility,

# OVERVIEW OF THE AGENCY



## Regions and Districts: Regional WA Region



Area in square kilometres<sup>(b)</sup> **2,619,001** KM<sup>2</sup>

**534,806**  
Estimated residential population

**1:360** Ratio of police officers to population

Number of police staff (FTE)<sup>(a)</sup> **116**



**1,483**  
Number of police officers (FTE)<sup>(a)</sup>



Number of police stations



### Districts

Goldfields-Esperance	14 <sup>(c)(d)</sup>
Great Southern	24
Kimberley	12 <sup>(e)</sup>
Mid West-Gascoyne	19 <sup>(f)</sup>
Pilbara	14 <sup>(g)</sup>
South West	16
Wheatbelt	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>122</b>

which is physically located in the NT. The Goldfields-Esperance District boundary includes sections located within the borders of the NT and SA, in respect of which WA Police Force officers are stationed or carry out duties in accordance with the Cross-border Justice Act 2008 and Cross-border Justice Regulations 2009. This Act covers policing and law enforcement and modifies the operation of WA law in this cross-border region of WA/SA/NT.

(e) Includes the Balgo, Bidyadanga, Dampier Peninsula, Kalumburu, Looma and Warmun MFPF.

(f) Includes the Burringurrah MFPF.

(g) Includes the Jigalong MFPF. Barrow Island sub-district does not have a police station.

#### Sources:

- WA Police Force, Geographic Information System (GIS)/Mapping Unit.
- Estimated Resident Population as at 30 June 2019 for the Metropolitan Region and Regional WA Region is based on Australian Bureau of Statistics data (customised report).
- WA Police Force, Organisational Design and Analysis



## Responsible Minister

Hon Michelle Roberts MLA,  
Minister for Police; Road Safety

Born and educated in West Australia, Michelle was a teacher and then took up policy roles in the Department of the Premier and Cabinet and the Department of Occupational Health and Safety. She served as a Councillor and Deputy Mayor of the City of Perth before being elected to the State parliament in 1994.

Between 2001 and 2008, Michelle served as a Minister in a range of portfolios. She was Minister for Police from 2001 to 2005, and was the first woman in Australia to hold the Police and Emergency services portfolios. In 2017, she returned to the Police portfolio.

Michelle is currently the longest-serving parliamentarian in the State Parliament and, as such, WA's first "Mother of the House".

As Police Minister, Michelle's priorities include promoting the wellbeing and safety of police officers including through appropriate support and provision of the latest equipment, and modernising the agency's technology and infrastructure. Michelle is also a member of the State Disaster Council which oversees WA's response to the COVID-19 pandemic.



## Administered Legislation

The Police Department was established under the provisions of the *Public Service Act 1904* on 16 December 1964. On 1 July 1997, under the authority of sub-section 35(d) of the *Public Sector Management Act 1994*, the name of the Department 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 Force (WA Police Force). The WA Police Force 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*
- *Graffiti Vandalism Act 2016*
- *Mandatory Testing (Infectious Diseases) Act 2014*

- *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*
- *Road Safety Council Act 2002*
- *Road Traffic Act 1974*
- *Security and Related Activities (Control) Act 1996*
- *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*

### Other key legislation impacting on the agency's activities

- *Emergency Management Act 2005*
- *Public Health Act 2016*



REPORT ON  
**OPERATIONS**

# REPORT ON OPERATIONS



The WA Police Force recognise that preventing crime and protecting our community is best achieved in collaboration with other agencies and the wider community to provide more relevant service delivery and develop better police and community relations.

This year saw the unprecedented State of Emergency declared for Western Australia in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Through this State of Emergency, we have coordinated the State Government's response, engaging with a range of state and community partners to ensure government directives were managed and communicated effectively.

In these unique circumstances the WA Police Force has retained its commitment to provide a trusted and valued policing service for Western Australia. We have achieved this through focusing our efforts on our three pillars of policing:



**Enforce the Law** - enforce the laws in our community and on our roads.



**Prevent Crime** - collaborate with partners to prevent crime and protect our community.



**Manage and Coordinate Emergencies** - coordinate multi-agency approaches to manage emergencies.

Our policing priorities align our services to support those at greatest risk of harm through targeted initiatives to divert youth from criminal pathways, community initiatives that address the risk of family violence and support for Aboriginal communities.

Additionally, we have increased our organisational capability to respond to crime through greater collaborative efforts with partner agencies and the deployment of advanced digital technologies.





# REPORT ON OPERATIONS



## COVID-19 Response

The global pandemic and health emergency created by the spread of COVID-19 led to the declaration of a State of Emergency and unprecedented police activities as part of a whole of government community response.

At 1245 hours on 15 March 2020, a State of Emergency declaration was signed under the *Emergency Management Act 2005* requiring the Commissioner of Police to become the State Emergency Coordinator (SEC), responsible for coordinating the State's response to the pandemic. This was the first time a State of Emergency has been declared in Western Australia.

In addition to his existing duties as Commissioner of Police, the key function of the SEC is to issue formal Directions to manage the emergency, including:

- Providing advice to the Premier and Ministers
- Providing advice to the State Disaster Council
- Supporting and advising the Hazard Management Authority and the Department of Health
- Delivering emergency management activities as directed by the Premier and Ministers.

In the role of SEC, the Commissioner of Police, working with the Chief Health Officer, put in place a range of Directions under the *Emergency Management Act 2005*. These Directions restricted certain activities, imposed conditions on individuals

and informed operational responses to protect the community. Within days of commencement, Directions were issued to protect remote Aboriginal communities and introduce self-quarantine measures for returning overseas travellers.

Formal Directions were issued in relation to:

- Travellers entering WA either by road, rail, air, sea or any other method and included travel from overseas
- Approvals, exemptions, quarantine and movement requirements for arriving travellers
- Closure of certain businesses and restriction of certain services.

In March 2020, the State Emergency Coordination Directorate (SECD) was established with the State Pandemic Coordination Centre (SPCC) to support the SEC. The SECD capability and expertise was sourced from across government to provide comprehensive whole of government advice for the SEC, the State Disaster Council and State Government. This included a cadre of senior officers for effective liaison and information collection to assist with specific forums and working groups to address identified issues.

The SECD established three streams of activities to:

- Provide a comprehensive daily summary of intelligence, sourced from multiple agencies, to provide situational awareness
- Research and analysis to identify trends and emerging issues
- Resolve complex tasks in a timely manner.

The SEC appointed specialist groups to bring together a range of skills and knowledge to manage and coordinate specific responses for a range of unique incidents. A Senior Officers Group was established with representatives from all government agencies to manage decisions and provide access to whole of government resources. This resulted in over 37 agencies providing daily updates to the SECD, ensuring information was shared to provide a rapid response to emerging issues.

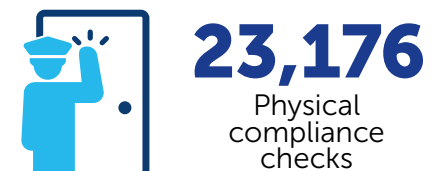
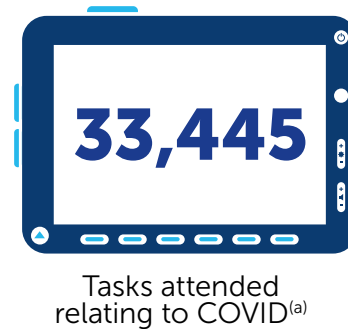
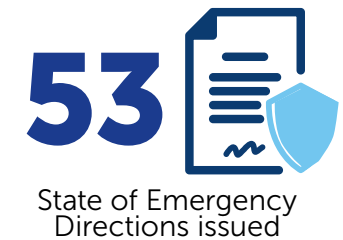
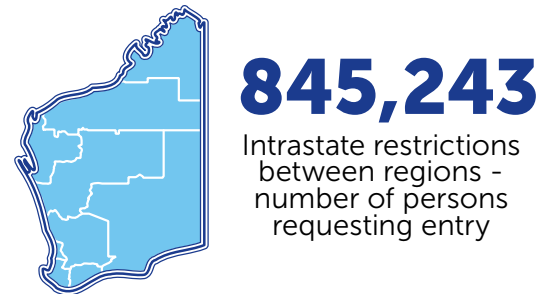
The State Emergency Public Information Coordinator, Mr Howard Gretton, provided comprehensive coordination for the 13COVID Call Centre. This ensured an information database was available to call centre staff to respond and provide advice to over 60,000 calls from the public and resulted in over 15 million hits on the [wa.gov.au](http://wa.gov.au) website.



# REPORT ON OPERATIONS



## COVID-19: At a Glance



**Notes:**

(a) For tasks between 1 April and 30 June 2020 inclusive, where the task description contained the phrase COVID



# REPORT ON OPERATIONS



## Operation TIDE

In addition to the continued delivery of policing services to the Western Australian community, the declaration of the State of Emergency required the WA Police Force to develop a special policing response. We achieved this through a police business continuity plan and an operational order that initiated Operation TIDE.

The State Government provided additional funding to support the COVID-19 response, allocating \$73.4 million for the recruitment of 150 additional police officers and \$17.8 million to expand police tracking and tracing capabilities. This included \$14.8 million for 100 mobile intelligence cameras, known as Automatic Number Plate Recognition technology and \$3 million for electronic monitoring devices. Further funding of \$35.1 million was provided by Government to meet additional operational costs incurred by the WA Police Force.

Operation TIDE commenced in March 2020 to provide a coordinated and scalable approach to manage the State of Emergency. An incident management team and operational taskforce was established to action the various Directions, orders and restrictions imposed throughout the state, and to respond to identified resourcing requirements. The Operation was responsible for managing over 300 resources state wide, delivering briefings, video conferencing and direction of operational priorities through each phase of the pandemic.

Operation TIDE coordinated the policing resources to implement, manage and maintain:

- Police vehicle control points throughout WA, and the state border at Eucla and Kununurra
- Regional roadblocks and the introduction of the G2G Traveller Pass
- Closure of Aboriginal communities in response to the Commonwealth Biosecurity Determination 2020, and maintenance of essential supplies
- Processing of WA entry applications for intrastate, interstate and international travel
- Processing of travellers entering international and domestic airports, including police escorts for those travelling from the airport to hotel quarantine
- Compliance and assurance to enforce self-quarantine requirements
- Monitoring of certain business closures and certain service restrictions through a dedicated Compliance and Assurance Team
- Shutdown of Rottnest island to quarantine returning travellers
- Transfer of cruise ship passengers and commercial ship crew
- Policing restrictions on gatherings and activities in the community
- Sourcing and supply of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) across the state
- Development and implementation of business continuity planning, health and safety around required policing activities and the delivery of specific COVID-19 operational guidance.



# REPORT ON OPERATIONS



## State Border Closure

International, interstate and intrastate travel restrictions were established under the Directions to limit the spread of COVID-19 and protect vulnerable communities.

On 5 April 2020, we became responsible for managing incoming passenger arrivals at the international and domestic airport terminals. The primary role of the airport operations was to limit the spread of COVID-19, by ensuring people arriving into Western Australia were not symptomatic and had an appropriate isolation or quarantine direction applied to them based on their reason for entering the State. As a result of the border closures there has been a 93 percent decrease in air passenger travel (source: Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics).

We continue to attend every international flight arrival, and work closely with Australian Border Force, Australian Federal Police and Department of Health, to oversee the arrival and issuing of appropriate Directions. Police officers have primary responsibility for processing all passenger arrivals, providing written Directions to restrict a person's activities in order to reduce the risk of community transmission. Since 5 April 2020, 5,851 international passengers and 25,205 domestic passengers have been processed through Perth and regional airports.

While some aspects of our COVID-19 operations have decreased, the airport operations will continue

while the State of Emergency remains in place and the state borders are closed.

Additionally, we continue to work with Australian Border Force, Australian Federal Police and the Department of Health to manage the future arrivals and quarantine of passengers and crew at Fremantle and regional ports. Since the declaration of a State of Emergency in March until 30 June 2020, a total of 5,220 passengers and 3,541 crew have arrived at the Fremantle port on passenger and commercial vessels. Of these, 212 passengers

were returning Western Australians, 2,914 people were repatriated on flights out of Western Australia, and the remaining passengers and crew departed with the vessels when they left port.

Over the period we have provided a security detail for 10 cruise and commercial vessels berthing in Western Australia including:

- The MS Artania berthed at the Fremantle Port in March 2020 with 832 passengers and 503 crew aboard





# REPORT ON OPERATIONS



- The Vasco de Gama berthed at Fremantle Port in March with 952 passengers and 552 crew members on board
- The Diao Southern Cross berthed at Bunbury Port in April 2020, with two crew members reporting non-COVID-19 health issues. The collaborative efforts of the Department of Health, the Australian Border Force and the WA Police Force enabled medical assessment of the individuals and prescribed medication to be delivered
- The Al Kuwait berthed at Fremantle Port in May 2020 with 48 crew members.

In addition to these specific operations, all vessels transiting through Western Australian waters were monitored with high level planning and risk assessments undertaken.

Intrastate travel restrictions were established under the Prohibition on Regional Travel Directions to protect vulnerable communities and limit the spread of COVID-19. Under the restrictions non-essential travel across regional borders was prevented. Exemptions were available for those travelling across regional borders for work, transport, freight, logistics, and on medical or compassionate grounds.

Vehicle checkpoints were established on key arterial roads on the boundaries of the Perth metropolitan area, each regional area and at the Eucla and

Kununurra state borders. Police throughout Western Australia conducted random vehicle stops and mobile patrols to enforce compliance with the restrictions. This approach involved interagency cooperation between the WA Police Force, Main Roads WA, the Australian Defence Force and local governments, with additional assistance from the State Emergency Service.

In addition to the State Directions, the Commonwealth Government restricted travel into remote communities under the *Biosecurity Act 2015*, to minimise the risk of the spread of COVID-19 within those communities. In Western Australia the biosecurity determination applied to the Kimberley, East Pilbara and Shire of Ngaanyatjarraku. Vehicle control points were established by the WA Police Force at Kununurra, Newman, Laverton and Sandfire, with additional mobile patrols deployed to enforce movements through alternative access routes. Entry was restricted to people who could demonstrate they were entering the designated areas to undertake essential activity. Additional officers were relocated to work in remote Aboriginal communities to support collective efforts to maintain community safety and wellbeing.



# REPORT ON OPERATIONS

## Health and Welfare

As well as managing policing operations in the community, we made internal provisions to ensure the safety of our officers and staff. To reduce the risk of transmission, and keep both the community and police officers and staff safe, some policing services were changed or removed. Service delivery changes included temporary cessation of Breath and Drug Bus operations, amendments to emergency investigative responses and alternative arrangements to access front counter services at police stations. In order to manage enquiries, alternative online reporting services were implemented and information was updated through the WA Police Force website.

To further protect and ease the concerns of frontline officers, the State Government introduced new laws to compel offenders to undergo mandatory testing for COVID-19 and introduced higher penalties for threats and assaults made against frontline workers.

A key priority of the Operation TIDE Logistics Team was to procure and distribute Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for all personnel. Due to the increased demand for PPE locally and globally, a whole of government procurement approach was developed and managed by the WA Police Force, and allocated with approval from the State Emergency Coordinator.

Enhanced cleaning services were introduced for police premises and vehicles for the safety of officers and members of the community. We also provided regular updates regarding health advice and information, including videos and access to support networks to assist employees managing increased stress and work/life balance.

## Current State

While Phase 4 restrictions were introduced on 27 June 2020, the State of Emergency continues and a significant number of police resources remain attached to Operation TIDE. Restrictions and quarantine requirements remain in place to ensure the safety of all community members, particularly those in remote Aboriginal communities. We continue to work with partner and community agencies to ensure the ongoing safety of the Western Australian community.



# REPORT ON OPERATIONS



## Enforce the Law

### Illicit Drugs

The WA Police Force recognises the devastating impact illicit drugs has on our community and continues to target a reduction in drug-related harm.

We allocate significant resources and apply the latest technology to identify the top tier of organised criminal groups and disrupt the supply of drugs entering Western Australia. In response to the identified link between firearm crime and the distribution and sale of drugs, the WA Police Force Drug and Firearms Squad was established in October 2019. The Squad provides district and regional support in targeting the distribution of illicit drugs, the sale and manufacture of illegal firearms and delivering a lead response whenever clandestine drug laboratories are identified.

Internally, the WA Police Force Organised Crime Squad, Proceeds of Crime Squad, Gang Crime Squad and the Drug and Firearms Squad work cooperatively, developing intelligence and applying investigation expertise to identify networks and target the source and supply of illegal drugs.

Acknowledging many of the serious organised criminal groups have networks that operate across state borders and internationally, the WA Police Force has forged strong partnerships and joint operations with other state and national law enforcement partners to ensure a national approach to tackling transnational serious and organised crime groups.



### Meth Wastewater Analysis

There was a significant decrease (51%) in meth consumption reported in the metropolitan area between March 2020 and June 2020. Similar decreases were reported in major regional centres. This has been partly attributed to COVID-19 State of Emergency Directions.

The Drug and Firearms Squad work closely with Australian Border Force and the Australian Federal Police to conduct controlled deliveries of illicit drugs intercepted within the domestic and international postal and parcel delivery systems. This has resulted in a number of persons being identified and charged with attempting to possess illicit drugs with intent to sell or supply.

We have adopted a leading role for investigations into illicit drug importation offences. This has resulted in detectives travelling overseas to proactively pursue lines of inquiry and identify high ranking facilitators of large-scale drug imports.



Additionally, we established strong relationships with national and international law enforcement partners, sharing up-to-date intelligence and information that has directly resulted in the seizure of illicit drugs and the apprehension of those responsible.

The Target Development Team has been established with permanent staff from the WA Police Force, Australian Border Force, Australian Federal Police and Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre. The Team work closely, and is co-located with, the Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission to identify established criminal networks operating within Western Australia.

The agency actively participates and contributes to the Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission through the Australian Priority Organisation Target Disruption Unit, to develop and engage

# REPORT ON OPERATIONS



## Taskforce Newstead

The investigation into the kidnapping of an 81-year-old man and the theft of firearms resulted in multiple arrests and recovery of a significant number of firearms.

strategies targeting high level offshore drug syndicates responsible for the importation of illicit drugs to Australia and in particular, Western Australia. Specialist teams have been implemented within the Organised Crime Squad to investigate Western Australia Regional Priority Operational Targets. We also participate in regular Joint Agency Australian Priority Organisation Target Disruption Strategy meetings to identify local links and ensure coordination and assistance at all levels.

We contributed to the national Vitreus (Illicit Drug) Morpheus (Outlaw Motor Cycle Gang) and Athena (High Risk Firearms) Operations during the year. The agency regularly participates in National Day of Action operations and contributes to the broader intelligence collection plans to inform the law enforcement response to serious and organised crime.

We have taken a strong leadership role in our approach to importation and cross border drug trafficking making a clear statement that any offences

that occur in Western Australia will be pursued by the WA Police Force. This focus, resulted in the recent arrest of an importation coordinator in Jersey (UK) and significant importation charges will be laid as a result of that investigation by an overseas participant. This is the first time the agency has pursued an overseas offender for drug importation offences. It is strongly believed taking investigative ownership of these incidents best serves the interests of the WA community.

The Gang Crime Squad provides specialist response and investigation into Outlaw Motor Cycle Gangs involved in the illicit drug trade. Utilising targeted intelligence gathering and investigations, the Squad applies disruption tactics to minimise the criminal ability and influence of gangs in the State.

Through the continual gathering of intelligence, applying police powers to stop and search vehicles, and the monitoring and interception of illegal items distributed through the domestic and international mail and courier services, interstate cargo, air and train transport, we are disrupting the supply of illicit drugs and firearms into the Western Australian community.

While we continue to work with our partner agencies and pursue those dealing in illegal firearms and drugs, we understand that enforcement alone will not combat the social issues of drug use in the community. To supplement our policing activities we operate drug diversion and rehabilitation schemes for eligible individuals, diverting them from the criminal justice system and helping to break the cycle of offending.



As a result of a public report of a stricken yacht near Stick Island, police seized a large quantity of illicit drugs from a small island in the Abrolhos Islands, located 60km west of Geraldton. Preliminary tests indicated the haul included cocaine and ecstasy. The size and nature of the seizure indicated the involvement of an established criminal network and the ongoing investigation, involved the WA Police Force, Australian Federal Police, Australian Border Force, Home Affairs, the Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission and the Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre. The operation also involved international law enforcement partners (the National Crime Agency and the Drug Enforcement Administration) and directly resulted in arrests and the disruption of an organised crime network.

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## Traffic Enforcement

The WA Police Force continues to collaborate with the Road Safety Commission to improve community awareness of road safety issues through media and enforcement campaigns and activities, and contributed to the development of the proposed road safety strategy.

The agency continues to focus its traffic effort on the high-risk driving behaviours most commonly associated with fatal and serious injury crashes. Known as Category A Offences, they include alcohol and drug impairment, speeding, non-use of restraints or helmets, careless, dangerous and reckless driving, no authority to drive and use of mobile phones. In 2019-20, the agency exceeded its target of ensuring that 90 percent of enforcement effort was directed at Category A Offences, achieving a rate of 97.7 percent. The number of roadside alcohol and drug tests conducted during the year was affected by COVID-19 with 1,600,000 breath tests and 36,000 oral drug tests conducted across the state. The Regional Enforcement Unit, a dedicated traffic unit targeting enforcement of traffic laws on regional roads, contributed to these outcomes undertaking more than 44,000 vehicle stops.

We continue to deploy a mix of fixed and mobile speed cameras and in 2019-20 focused on increasing the enforcement presence on regional and arterial roads, including Indian Ocean Drive.



Two significant traffic-related projects were progressed during the year. We implemented the Automated Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) Project to ensure the ongoing viability of the system and implement enhancements to improve offence detection on WA roads. A project to replace a large Breath and Drug Bus with two smaller buses was progressed and operational trials commenced in July 2020. The smaller Breath and Drug testing buses will allow a more agile deployment strategy in locations not previously accessible to the larger buses, assisting to reinforce the anywhere/anytime random drug and alcohol testing message.

During 2019-20, we worked closely with the Road Safety Commission and other agencies to progress a number of legislative and regulatory provisions, developing contemporary penalties for road law breaches. These include increases to mobile phone penalties and the introduction of an aggravated penalty for more distracting use of mobile devices (such as accessing social media, taking video calls, and using the internet, all of which are in effect from 1 September 2020), progressing the *Road Traffic Amendment (Impaired Driving and Penalties) Act 2020*, and removing the blood alcohol content back-calculation from the *Road Traffic Act 1974*.



# REPORT ON OPERATIONS



## Targeting Crime

The State Government provided funding for additional police hours to implement Operation Heat Shield over the 2019-20 summer period, when crime rates historically increase. The operation was conducted between December 2019 and May 2020 and saw an increase in police presence in hotspot metropolitan and regional centres across the State, targeting high harm locations and individuals, anti-social behaviour, retail crimes and other issues relevant in the local area. The operation provided an opportunity to increase community confidence through high visibility patrols and greater engagement opportunities, as well as building stronger relationships with local retailers and businesses.

The State Operations Command Centre (SOCC) provides statewide support to frontline officers providing timely information and intelligence. Embedding a team of Frontline Intelligence Analysts (FIAs) within the SOCC enhanced the intelligence capability and is delivering improved outcomes. The FIAs provide a range of analytical services to assess real-time data shared to District Intelligence Units to increase situational awareness. Using the information the teams are able to evaluate operational risks, ensuring greater safety for the officers. The enhanced data decreases the time to identify and locate offenders, persons at risk and vehicles of interest. The FIAs also report on identified themes and trends producing quality and timely intelligence assessments to assist decision-making processes.

The agency continues to focus effort towards implementing strategies to target recidivist offenders and repeat crime locations, thereby reducing crime offences that have a significant impact on the community. Concentrated effort has been directed towards burglary, stealing from motor vehicles and retail theft. In addition to Operation Heat Shield the agency also conducted:

- Operation Chrome targeting identified recidivist offenders engaging in cross district high harm offending, resulting in 110 arrests, 40 summonses and 881 charges
- Operation Roundway in Geraldton between January and April 2020 in response to an increase in property related crime, resulting in 417 charges over the period.

Analysis of business intelligence data identifies that the majority of crime is committed by a minority of individuals. In order to target the most prolific offenders a project was initiated to identify and locate high harm offenders. The work is ongoing with defined objectives to:

- Develop a 'Most Wanted List' of active high harm offenders
- Develop a co-ordinated and rapid approach to apprehending these offenders
- Examine and improve management of warrants, alerts and forensic files across the agency
- Develop and implement minimum standards for investigation case files

- Examine and enhance investigative training for improved approaches to apprehend high harm offenders.



# REPORT ON OPERATIONS



## Prevent Crime

### Proactive Policing

During the Labour Day long weekend Operation Zyon Canyon was carried out in the Great Southern and Wheatbelt Districts. The operation was planned by Brookton police and involved both districts, the Drug and Firearms Squad, the Meth Transport Team and the Canine Unit. The operation was conducted over two days with approximately 1,000 vehicles stopped and 24 drug and traffic-related charges issued, including the seizure of approximately 29 grams of methylamphetamine believed to be destined for a small Wheatbelt community.

The Criminal Code Infringement Notice (CCIN) Scheme provides officers with the ability to issue an infringement to persons 17 years or older for specific minor criminal offences. Since its introduction this approach has delivered a number of benefits and allows police greater flexibility in dealing with (prescribed) minor offences. As a result of the initial success, a review of the Scheme has resulted in further amendments to the *Criminal Code Regulations* to include trespass and obstructing Public Officer/Police, unlawful damage, and possess stolen property, where the value is under \$500.



### Community Engagement

The WA Police Force partners with local and cultural communities to provide guidance and support in identifying local problems and developing local solutions that prevent crime. Our Community Engagement Division identifies various Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CaLD) groups where community members may have a historical lack of trust in police, a lack of knowledge of the law or a lack of understanding of police services and processes. The Community Engagement

Division hosts a number of community sport and recreational events throughout the year to break down those barriers and foster greater understanding between CaLD groups and police.

Throughout the year, the Community Engagement Division used interpreters and the Neighbourhood Watch platform to hold information sessions on topics that included protective behaviours, family violence, Crime Stoppers, driving without a motor licence, and drugs and alcohol. The Division also organised for other local and state government agencies to present to the groups on community issues.

During COVID-19, Community Engagement Division worked with other government agencies to ensure members from CaLD communities received support and had access to important information using language services to translate safety and restriction information into 49 different languages.

### Aboriginal and Police Relations

The Aboriginal Affairs Division has continued to progress the initiatives and actions of the agency's Reconciliation Action Plan (RAP). The initial RAP, released in May 2019, outlined actions to develop more meaningful and respectful relationships between police and Aboriginal people, both internally and in our community. The RAP is now being reviewed to move towards the second stage of our reconciliation journey.

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One RAP action was our commitment to install flagpoles and display the Aboriginal flag at every police station across the state. This has been completed and is another way we are enhancing relationships with the Aboriginal community to show we recognise, acknowledge and respect the traditional custodians of the land on which we work.

During 2019-20 the Aboriginal Affairs Division has undertaken extensive regional consultation with Aboriginal leaders and community members



across Western Australia to develop the agency's Aboriginal Affairs Strategic Pathway. The engagement model was inspired by the Seven Sister's Stars and Songlines which are widely known across Aboriginal Australia.

The campfire discussions identified four key pathways against each of the seven themes to provide the direction for police and other stakeholders to reduce Aboriginal victimisation and over-representation in the justice system. The strategic pathway will be officially launched in 2020-21.

We remain committed to building and investing in our relationships with Aboriginal people and continue to engage with members of the Aboriginal Police Advisory Forum to understand issues and the impacts of current affairs and proposed changes to police business. Other initiatives, such as the annual Martu Immersive Cultural Experience, along with local groups and community events, bring together police and the local Aboriginal community, sharing perspectives and identifying commonality.

The WA Police Force Cadet Program currently has 36 Aboriginal police cadets working throughout Western Australia. The knowledge exchange between cadets and police officers is proving invaluable as cultural concepts of justice, punishment and family relationships are shared. The direct benefits to both police and the community are

encouraging, and are building positive interactions, greater trust, and stronger partnerships.



The Bilya Koort Boodja Centre for Nyoongar Culture and Environmental Knowledge in Northam continued to welcome personnel from the WA Police Force, providing an opportunity to immerse visitors in local history and culture. The centre offers an experience which aims to protect, celebrate and share the culture of the Nyoongar people, as well as highlighting land management practices that draw upon the knowledge of traditional custodians. This year WA Police Force Cadets toured the facility and visited culturally significant sites around the town learning from local Elders. The visits assisted with developing the cultural awareness for officers when they are dealing with people from a range of backgrounds and demonstrates the commitment to working together to strengthen relationships between police and Aboriginal communities.

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The Custody Notification System has been in operation since October 2019. Under the system, police call the Aboriginal Legal Service of Western Australia (ALSWA) whenever an Aboriginal person is arrested and detained. The rostered ALSWA solicitor then undertakes a health and welfare check of the person in custody before providing legal advice to. The service operates statewide, 24 hours a day, seven days a week, and has had a positive impact on the health and welfare of Aboriginal people in custody.

We continued to support and build capacity in our workforce in understanding and appreciating Aboriginal culture through face-to-face cultural competency training for all employees.

Cultural competency training is also incorporated in our leadership courses, and online training has been developed to enhance learning opportunities for all employees.

Specific induction packages, developed in cooperation with the local Aboriginal community, have been prepared for local regional areas.



## Black Lives Matter

In June 2020, we provided a policing presence at the Black Lives Matter rallies held in Forrest Chase and Langley Park. As these events were scheduled during the COVID-19 restrictions, the policing approach was purposely aligned to ensure the safety of all community members in attendance. The Black Lives Matter campaign highlighted the emphasis globally on issues of racism and the importance of delivering fair and equitable policing services to all people. We are committed to breaking down barriers and creating lasting change for the benefit of all Western Australians. The police presence at the Black Lives Matter rallies was replicated across many regional areas where local officers joined the community in response to the global action. Police were able to thoroughly negotiate and coordinate with rally organisers, resulting in no community unrest and peaceful rallies.



A Police Remembrance Day Ceremony held at the Derby Police Station saw Aboriginal and community leaders join with officers in a show of respect for both the past and the present.

Guests included Nyiginya Elders Lena Fraser, Glenys Benning and Diane Lennard, Shire President Geoff Haerewa and CEO Amanda O'Halloran, along with Aboriginal leaders, Lynette Menmuir and Trevor Menmuir Jnr.

As an emerging young leader, Mr Menmuir Jnr opened proceedings with a powerful speech as follows:

“The WA Police Force has acknowledged the need to improve the provision of equitable and accessible policing services to Aboriginal people. Both the Aboriginal People and the WA Police Force have acknowledged the gap that currently exists and the need to work together to bridge this gap.

Senior Sergeant Miller and his team at the Derby Police Station continue to take steps to achieve this and have extended an invitation for Aboriginal persons

within Derby to take part today in today's Remembrance Ceremony, in honour of the sacrifice made by police officers who serve our community.

The police officers at Derby and across the State are recognised as being our officers, they belong to and serve our community with courage and dedication.

As an Aboriginal person I am honoured to be invited here today to reflect with our police officers and take part in their celebration of the selfless service of their fallen comrades who are also our protectors. A respectful and close relationship exists within Derby between the community and our police, and I hope that today's event displays this support and strengthens those bonds of friendship.”

Derby police officers were honoured with a smoking ceremony performed by Nyiginya Elder Lena Fraser followed by a song of blessing from attendees which was led by Aboriginal Leader Lynette Menmuir.

Derby OIC Senior Sergeant Larry Miller said this was a very special Remembrance Ceremony. “To witness the community come together and not only acknowledge the sacrifice of our fallen colleagues, but also to embrace staff in this way was extremely moving,” he said. “Many of the officers had never witnessed a smoking ceremony before and were truly honoured to have this ancient custom performed for them, merging the cultures and traditions of police and Aboriginal people to make the day even more poignant.

“The relationships which already exist were definitely strengthened and the community spirit of Derby was even more evident as a result.”

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## Youth

Significant research and evidence exists demonstrating that diverting young people away from court can result in lower rates of repeat offending. In response, the Youth Policing Division was established in July 2019 to address key priorities of reducing youth offending.

In an effort to improve diversion rates, the Division has focused on educating officers on opportunities available to divert at risk-youth. The Division is also aligning the roles and responsibilities of specialised Youth Policing Officers in each district, and building partnerships with organisations delivering programs for youth at risk of offending. This approach improves the management of young people as they move through the justice system, and requires officers to record why a young offender is progressed to court rather than to a diversion program.

Youth Policing Officers have also improved their processes of early identification, intervention and case management of young people at risk of offending. Increased collaboration with partner agencies is assisting to better manage the complex needs of these individuals and is achieving better outcomes.

We contribute to a range of external programs and initiatives to provide better outcomes for young people and the wider community through our contributions to the Kimberley Juvenile Justice Strategy, the state wide Youth Strategy, Target 120, and the West Pilbara Plan.



In the continued effort to work with community partners in driving positive change in communities, the WA Police Force contributes to the Mirnukaru - Hedland Attendance Strategy. This strategy, led by the Department of Education, also partners with the

Department of Communities, Hedland Aboriginal Strong Leaders and the Youth Involvement Council to work with families to encourage school aged young people to attend school daily. A key aspect of the strategy is the identification of vulnerable young people and families who may be at risk of offending or becoming a victim of an offence themselves. The South Hedland Police Community Engagement Team partner with other agencies to jointly visit families when young people have an unexplained absence from school, to provide support, advice and assist in returning them to school. The WA Police Force has adopted the Keeping Kids in School initiative and engaged with local retailers to ensure school aged young people are not served during school hours.

WA Police Force also conduct patrols of retail outlets during school hours to engage families and young people, explaining the requirement to attend school. Early success was recognised in 2019, with almost 2,500 opportunities to engage and convey young people to school realised, with 790 in 2020 to date. This strategy has also contributed toward a reduction of youth offending during school hours and continues to build positive relationships with families.

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The enduring and strong partnership between the WA Police Force and WA Police and Community Youth Centres (PCYC) is crucial in the delivery of engaging programs for young people. They support healthy, safe lifestyles and educate and empower youth to develop themselves, create opportunities for employment and make positive contributions within their community. WA Police Force administer several grant agreements for PCYC, so that statewide facilities are maintained and programs are designed to best serve their community.

The PCYC is now being actively supported by uniformed police, working with a strategic vision set out by the Board, led by President Mr Geoff Stooke OAM CitWA and the Chief Executive Officer, Mr David Van Ooran. The PCYC operates across 15 sites and is expanding into new locations at Carnarvon and Kununurra.

After extensive internal reform and stewardship, and with support from the State Government, the PCYC is well positioned to continue to provide opportunities for youth across the State.

In response to recommendations of the Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse, we introduced new interview equipment designed especially for the interview of child victims of sexual abuse, and other vulnerable people. During the year, 20 mobile units were rolled out across Regional WA with an additional four units installed at fixed locations. The new equipment provides improved quality of video of interviews, and is less intrusive and intimidating. The acquisition of portable equipment also allows interviews to be conducted in a variety of locations such as regional communities or in child friendly environments.

## Family Violence

Developing and delivering strategies to combat family violence continues to be a priority for the agency. To effectively reduce the impact of family violence within the community and provide victims

with continued support, we remain adaptive in our response drawing insights from research findings and global trends into this complex issue.

The new Path to Safety - Western Australia's strategy to reduce family and domestic violence 2020-2030 provides the guiding principles for an integrated response to preventing and intervening in incidents of family violence.

The agency engages with national and international police and justice agencies to deliver improved services and outcomes and these include:

- National Domestic Violence Order Scheme and associated information sharing systems
- Ongoing contribution to the National Outcome Standards for Perpetrator Interventions
- Continued work towards improving the family law system response to family violence by criminalising Personal Protection Injunctions issued by the Family Court, including the National Domestic Violence Order Scheme for information sharing and enforcement purposes.

The collaborative effort of the WA Police Force and Department of Communities is well established through Family and Domestic Violence Team arrangements and continue to support victims of family violence incidents through effective post-event intervention strategies.

# REPORT ON OPERATIONS

The two agencies have trialed a centralised triage process in the Kimberley addressing COVID-19 responses and Aboriginal family violence.

We continue to build on the effectiveness of our Family Violence Teams and have increased the number of officers in each of the teams across the Metropolitan Region to improve victim safety. Family Violence Teams review and assess each family violence incident daily, identifying and case managing high harm/risk families. Families identified as high risk of harm from family violence are case managed through the Multi Agency Case Management (co-located partnership with the WA Police Force, Department of Child Protection and Family Services, Coordinated Response Services and other relevant agencies). The State Government funded an initiative to deliver face-to-face Response to Family Violence Training to all police officers, incorporating a focus on Aboriginal people. We have improved our technology systems to better integrate with partner agencies to identify incidents of serial family violence offending.

The agency is finalising the Code of Practice for investigating family violence offences, with a specific focus on Aboriginal victims, to deliver quality investigations and prosecutions, and is the process of revising our family violence standards and practices framework.

During the year, the Community Engagement Division and Cannington District Family Violence Unit

identified priority groups experiencing, or at greater risk of experiencing, family violence and developed a series of cards to better inform the community groups. The cards used graphics to demonstrate examples of different types of family violence behaviours and were printed in eight languages, providing relevant contact information for further advice, support and police assistance. Local police began distributing the cards in December 2019 and an evaluation of this initiative will be undertaken at the end of 2020.

## Mental Health

After a successful two-year trial the Mental Health Co-Response Model was expanded to the entire metropolitan area. Under the partnership arrangement between the WA Police Force, Mental Health Commission and the Department of Health, people experiencing mental health distress are diverted away from the criminal justice system and hospital emergency departments. Mental Health Co-Response Teams are located in Warwick, Midland, Cockburn and Cannington, and are providing both police and the community with more effective outcomes.

During October 2019, the Custodial Services and Mental Health Division undertook Operation Avaya; an initiative aimed at increasing the availability of Mental Health Co-Response Teams within the eight metropolitan policing districts.



Four additional mobile teams were deployed during the high demand periods on Friday and Saturday afternoon shifts.

The operation was designed to support frontline officers with the Mental Health Co-Response Teams being the primary vehicle to respond to tasks where community members reported to be suffering a mental health crisis, as well as providing the community with enhanced access to mental health services. During the operation, teams attended 99 mental health related tasks and a further 146 general tasks, allowing district vehicles to focus on other priorities.



# REPORT ON OPERATIONS



## Manage and Coordinate Emergencies

The Commissioner of Police holds the office of State Emergency Coordinator. This position is legislated under the *Emergency Management Act 2005* and has taken prominence during the state response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

### Preparedness

The WA Police Force Emergency Preparedness Unit (EPU) supported the agency in relation to our responsibilities to the Australia New Zealand Counter Terrorism Committee (ANZCTC), the State Emergency Management Committee and other significant national and state emergency management committees.

Additionally, the EPU have contributed to the progression of legislative change through the national ANZCTC processes, including:

- *Terrorism (Preventative Detention) Act 2005*
- *Emergency Management Regulations 2006*
- *Defence Act 1903 (Commonwealth), Part IIIAAA* (updated arrangements).

Through the EPU, we have coordinated the review of state and interagency emergency management documents including the State Emergency Management Committee's Annual Capability Survey for the State Preparedness Report, the new Recovery Survey, and the ANZCTC's training survey and special powers stocktake.

Significant projects undertaken in the year include:

- Review of State Hazard Plan for Terrorist Act
- Review of State Hazard Plan (Annex) Space Re-entry Debris
- Contributing to the Australian Institute for Disaster Resilience handbook reviews
- Input to the review of East of Kalgoorlie rail contingency plan and Perth Airport's Aerodrome Emergency Plan
- State Emergency Management Committee's Community Evacuation in Emergencies Guideline
- State Emergency Management Committee's Traffic Management in Emergencies Guidelines
- Participation in exercises (e.g. State Annual Bushfire Exercise)
- Post seasonal review for the 2018-19 southern bushfire/cyclone season
- Reviewing agency training packages relevant to emergency management.

### Building Capability

As part of their ongoing development, Arson Squad detectives are required to complete tertiary education in relation to fire investigation. The training is delivered alongside partner agencies

from ChemCentre WA and Department of Fire and Emergency Services fire investigators. Fire scene examination scenarios provide an opportunity to better understand fire pattern analysis and the methodologies used by offenders in relation to fire-related criminal acts.

Representatives from the WA Police Force, Department of Fire and Emergency Services and the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions - Parks and Wildlife Services attended a forum in Busselton to discuss the potential emergency management risks and operational requirements to prepare, prevent and respond to any level of incident. The forum provided an opportunity for senior police officers to gain a clear understanding of the roles of other agencies. Key issues discussed included the seasonal forecast, potential impacts, traffic management and permits, regional, district and local boundaries.

In October 2019, the Protective Security Unit hosted the Crowded Places (Executive) Forum in Perth attended by the WA Police Force Executive and representatives of key venues, critical infrastructure and emergency services. The aim of the forum was to conceptualise the challenges of community economic recovery in the event of a terrorist event.



The forum provided opportunities for the audience to consider the strategic and potential high-level impacts a terrorist attack would have on the social, business and infrastructure landscapes.

Additionally, in January 2020 the Protective Security Unit facilitated the Southern Critical Infrastructure and Crowded Places Forum in Bunbury. The theme of the forum was to enhance security and encourage resilience in critical infrastructure and crowded places throughout the Western Australian community. The forum was attended by 35 owners and operators of crowded places, critical infrastructure and emergency services in the South West District.

The Counter Terrorism and Emergency Response Capability Division, in collaboration with the State Operations Command Centre have developed a dedicated vehicle to support the Forward Command requirements of the agency. The purpose-built command vehicle is based on a design successfully used by Department of Fire and Emergency Services, has been configured to support command activities during incident management and assists Police Forward Commanders gain the necessary situational awareness to manage an incident. A similar vehicle was allocated to the South West District in June 2020 to support their command activities.

In May 2020, the Tactical Response Group added a new bomb disposal robot to enhance capabilities

and increase safety for bomb technicians during investigations of potential threats.

The new robot can easily be deployed across the state to incidents where there are suspected or unknown threats of explosives or other hazardous items.

We have provided monthly training for the Senior Command Cadre as part of the Command Group Continuation Training Program. This program was designed to enhance our critical incident command capability and involves senior members of St John Ambulance, Department of Fire and Emergency Services, Australian Federal Police, Australian Border Force and the Australian Defence Force. The workshops and exercises covered a broad range of topics including Australian Defence Force call out procedures and transition to command and response to counter terrorism incidents. We have conducted six Police Command Courses for Superintendents, Inspectors and Senior Sergeants, each delivered over two days. These courses help prepare officers to undertake Police Command roles in an emergency management context.

## Search and Rescue

Under the *Emergency Management Act 2005*, the Commissioner of Police is responsible for coordinating search and rescue operations and is the primary responder to situations of missing

persons at risk, such as those suffering mental health issues.

WA Police Force coordinate all search and rescue operations within Western Australia. We continue to receive assistance from volunteer groups and acknowledge the significant assistance and effort provided by Department of Fire and Emergency Services, State Emergency Service volunteers and Marine Rescue units. Last year Water Police coordinated 215 marine search and rescue operations whilst the Emergency Operations Unit assisted with 441 land search incidents.

## Emergency Management

Under the WA emergency management arrangements the Commissioner of Police, as the State Emergency Coordinator, is the chair of the State Emergency Coordination Group (SECG) meetings. The SECG was convened during 2019-20 to manage emergencies arising from Tropical Cyclone Damien, the COVID-19 pandemic, and a number of serious bushfires across the State.

Additionally, the Emergency Preparedness Unit completed a number of projects to support our obligations under the *Emergency Management Act 2005*, including the development and maintenance of State Hazard Plans for the eight hazards for which the WA Police Force is the prescribed hazard management agency.

A personal locator beacon (PLB) and police mobile phones played a key role in the rescue of a 47-year-old Swiss tourist from a gorge in the Karijini National Park.

The woman activated her PLB after sustaining a broken leg and wrist injuries near Kalamina Gorge on the evening of 8 January 2020.

The Australian Maritime Safety Authority Joint Rescue Coordination Centre in Canberra detected the PLB activation and advised the WA Police Force. Police Operations Centre sent a map, coordinates and the location of the person at-risk to officers at Tom Price.

Tom Price Officer-in-Charge Sergeant Nicole Mizen said three officers deployed to the scene. “We went to the gorge, got out our phones and entered ourselves onto the map which showed we were approx. 500 metres from the person’s location,” she said. “The three of us walked along in the pitch black, logged on to the OneForce locator app. We continued to follow our red dot (location) for a few hundred metres, until we reached the PLB location. We knew we must be close, so called and whistled – immediately hearing a ‘help

me’. We raced in the direction of the voice and located the injured woman nearby.”

Sergeant Mizen said this was a great outcome for the missing person, but in addition the use of the iPhone 11 devices provided a safety benefit for the officers. “We felt a lot safer making the decision to enter the gorge knowing that officers at our nearest 24-hour station in Karratha were able to see where we were.”

The officers helped the woman out of the gorge, being met on the way by local Rangers who further assisted with the rescue. The woman was then taken to Tom Price Hospital for further treatment.



The *Emergency Management Act 2005* identifies a terrorist act as one of those hazards. There are however, events or situations that are not terrorist attacks or even suspected terrorist acts. These

include situations such as mass shootings, siege hostage taking or hijacking that require an emergency response whether or not they are terrorist-related.



Emergency Operations Unit officers delivered Command and Control training to district Inspectors and Duty Patrol Commanders to ensure all officers were aware of the roles and responsibilities, local risks, emergency arrangements and legislative considerations in an emergency event.

The State Security Investigation Group is an integral part of our Counter Terrorism and Emergency Response Command. The Group works proactively with external partners to mitigate the risk of individuals or groups whose views and actions have the potential to impact on community safety.

As the State Security Investigation Group activities traverse both State and Commonwealth law, this requires us to build capacity and work collaboratively with the Australian Federal Police and other security agencies. The Group works closely with interstate counterparts and staff are seconded to the Australian Federal Police Joint Counter Terrorism Teams to support joint investigations into security matters that could affect the safety of the Western Australian community.

During 2019-20, legislative amendments were made to the Emergency Management Regulations 2006 to include hostile acts as a hazard. The amendments provide police with access to emergency powers and the ability to control an incident before the emergency escalates, therefore potentially saving lives and minimising damage to property and infrastructure.

# REPORT ON OPERATIONS



## Capability and Responsiveness

### Body Armour

To increase officer safety rigorous testing and evaluation of body armour was completed in 2019 resulting in the selection and procurement of personal issue body armour that protect against edged, spike and ballistic weapons.

The body armour kits have been issued to 2,120 officers across metropolitan and regional locations. The outbreak of COVID-19 temporarily delayed some of the projected delivery dates due to the suspension of the statewide personal measuring program and supply chain disruptions. In May 2020, we were able to recommence measuring officers for body armour and as at 30 June 2020, a total of 4,611 officers had been measured. When the program is complete, body armour will be rolled out to 6,230 operationally deployable Police Officers across the state.

The kit includes multiple armour carriers, soft armour panels, hard armour plate, accoutrement pouches, iPhone pouch, armour carry bag, high visibility tabard and a trauma kit which contains a tourniquet, chest seal and wound dressing. The issuing of this kit will significantly increase the capability and capacity of the operational workforce when responding to an armed offender and trauma events, including road trauma.

### Body Worn Cameras

Our commitment to increase capability through the Digital Policing Program continued through the implementation of the \$19.2 million Body Worn Camera (BWC) Project. Commencing in June 2019, the BWC deployment included substantial technical and infrastructure elements to ensure stations were ready to receive and utilise the BWC solution throughout Western Australia. The project included extensive work to develop policy, standard operating procedures, user guides, training and system integrations to support the rollout of equipment.

The BWC Project had an initial deployment plan scheduled over two and a half years, however, due to critical incidents and COVID-19 the rollout was expedited and the project completed in July 2020.

The deployment streamlines digital capture and evidence management to support the quality and standards of investigations and increase transparency and community safety. Officers are quickly realising some direct benefits of the new technology, enabling evidence to be gathered at the time of the event from members of the public and business owners.

The addition of accompanying firearm signal sensors represents the largest deployment of this functionality anywhere in the world. These sensors automatically activate camera functionality for all



# REPORT ON OPERATIONS

officers in close proximity, when a Police firearm is drawn. This ensures digital evidence recordings commence immediately, including a 30 second back-capture, to provide video of the incident.

The BWC is also increasing our intelligence capture, utilising the ability to include key word tags to generate searchable intelligence and produce greater investigative opportunities.

To further increase capability, the BWC Project Team is also working on Digital Fingerprint Evidence Capture with Forensic Standards and Capability Unit to assess the forensic application of BWC.

Early benefits of BWC indicate:

- A reduction in the time required to investigate complaints against police officers by 25 percent
- Improved processing timeframes for the Police Conduct Investigations Unit to triage incoming complaints and refer to the Early Complaints Assessment Team. This process previously required officers in charge to provide written accounts of each incident through a lengthy process. The BWC now allows the Early Complaints Assessment Team to review the footage, identify interactions with members from the community and finalise matters efficiently

- Savings in police officer time due to reduced evidence collection, and management of CCTV from business and members of the public.

## Remotely Piloted Aircraft Capability

In 2019, the WA Police Force commenced the rollout of remotely piloted aircraft (drones) to specialist areas and regional districts that will see 40 drones and 60 trained operators deployed across the state. The drones are equipped with high definition video recording cameras, thermal imaging technology, flood lights and speakers, and will enhance search and rescue operations, assist with forensic mapping of serious crash and crime scenes, and support frontline police operations.

The overall benefits of the drones have already been demonstrated. In 2019-20, they have been deployed in 164 search and rescue operations and high-risk investigation operations. The drones are highly visible and capable of broadcasting an audible message over a range of up to one kilometre. During the COVID-19 State of Emergency, the drones were used to deliver public service announcements relating to social distancing and mass gathering rules in public spaces.



# REPORT ON OPERATIONS



## OneForce

All police officers are now equipped with the latest iPhone 11s with applications developed by the Digital Policing Program and Business Information Services. The OneForce applications provide officers with fast access to information assisting them to provide a more effective service to the community.

The first devices were issued in November 2019, with almost 4,000 delivered statewide in early 2020. The phones are equipped with crucial agency functions, allowing officers to perform identity checks, search the police database, capture evidence and report crimes. The phones can also be used to collect photographic and video evidence from members of the public.

Access to police data, (email, files, notes) and search functions have increased accessibility to information regarding persons and locations. This was particularly helpful for person and premises checks during the COVID-19 restrictions and reduced the requirement for officers to return to police stations for administrative tasks.

The OneForce Locate application provides officers with greater levels of safety and situational awareness by showing their GPS location and can be shared to colleagues. The GPS function enables increased response timeframes, greater operational oversight and provides more accurate data to inform the decisions made by officers to keep themselves and the community safe. This was demonstrated when a cordon was set up to close in on a high harm



An early example of the very real benefits to officer safety which the OneForce phone rollout provides is illustrated in an email from Kimberley District Canine Handler Senior Constable Ben Cartmill. He provided some feedback to the Digital Policing Team shortly after receiving his iPhone 11.

“I’ve had my phone for 1.5 shifts so far and already it has been a massive help. I’m a K9 handler in the Kimberley and tonight we had a SMV dumped at the BP Roadhouse approximately 40km outside of Broome.

The officers involved all had their work phones set up ready to go with location details, via the app OneForce Locate. The area is surrounded by nothing but bushland and I requested that they keep an eye on my location to adjust a cordon as we went. Numerous times during the track, I was able to request officers move in relation to my location. Due to the app, I didn’t need to provide a number of reference points for the officers to hopefully understand, and instead I could focus on the track.

The best bit however was when I required assistance in searching a fenced-off premises in the middle of thick scrub, nowhere near anything and deep inside bushland. I had been going for some time and now had no guaranteed sense of direction and no reference points due to the pitch-black darkness.

I asked officers to attend my location (no directions given) and within minutes I had back-up arrive at my location with nil issues finding me. They literally just tracked me on the app and pulled up next to me in the middle of nowhere. It provided a real sense of security as I’ve previously had major issues achieving exactly this when I’m out with the dog. So thank you for helping to make my workplace safer and easier to operate in. It is appreciated.”

# REPORT ON OPERATIONS



domestic violence offender wanted for questioning in relation to a serious crime against his partner. The phone data enabled officers to safely plan a coordinated response to cordon and contain the vehicle using GPS Locate.

Notable benefits have been the increase to officer safety as the phones provide GPS data to pinpoint the exact location of officers and easily identify officers in proximity of incidents.

The Digital Policing Program continues to develop Police specific applications and is currently exploring options to enable officers to spend more time on the frontline. Another project has been initiated to move the current in-car operational task dispatch process to a more mobile and agile system.



## Joint Intelligence Group

The Joint Intelligence Group facilitates sharing of information, systems and ideas to inform critical decision-making for major operations. The four-and a half day course brought intelligence practitioners from state and federal law enforcement and intelligence services to build capability through enhancing the skills of participants within a Joint Intelligence Group.

Many of the participants have been involved in the intelligence response to terrorist incidents (such as the Lindt Café, the planned attacks on ANZAC Day in Victoria, etc.) and preventative counter terrorism operations within Australia and overseas, so the course allowed realistic testing scenarios.

This and other Australia New Zealand Counter Terrorism Committee capability courses provide opportunities to expose participants to current national and international intelligence methodologies, as well as providing an ideal forum to foster relationships with intelligence practitioners from both state and federal law enforcement and intelligence jurisdictions.

## Professional Standards

The reputation of the WA Police Force is paramount and how we operate on a daily basis is as important as the outcomes we achieve. The community holds all police personnel to a high standard of behaviour at all times, so it is critical that we demonstrate integrity in everything we do.

Our Professional Standards Portfolio has the primary role and responsibility to continuously improve the integrity of the WA Police Force, by reducing the incidence of unprofessional conduct and to positively influence the ethical and professional behaviour of employees.

Included in this responsibility is:

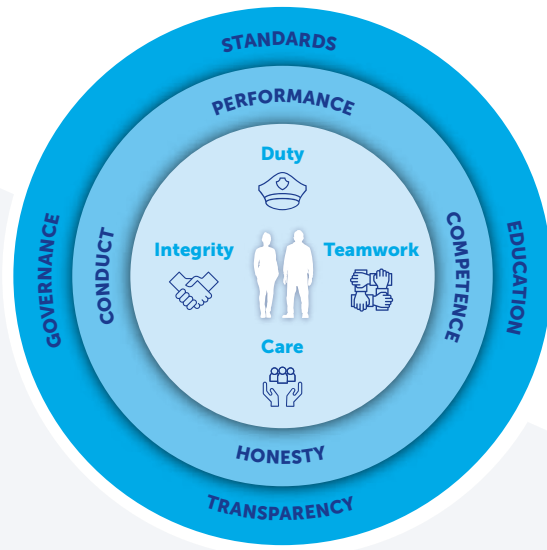
- Management and oversight of internal investigations across the agency and the application of the WA Police Force Integrity Framework
- Alcohol and drug testing of police officers
- Management of complaints against employees
- Conducting National Security Clearances and employment integrity checks
- Ensuring good governance practices are maintained across the agency
- Ensuring WA Police Force information systems are safe, secure and used professionally.

The Portfolio includes the Internal Affairs Unit, Personnel Security Vetting Unit, Ethical Standards Division, Management Audit Unit and the newly established Security and Risk Division that manages information security, governance, risk and compliance activities.

# REPORT ON OPERATIONS



## WA POLICE FORCE CODE OF CONDUCT



» OUR VALUES

» OUR PRINCIPLES

» OUR RESPONSIBILITIES

PREVENT CRIME

MANAGE AND COORDINATE EMERGENCIES

ENFORCE THE LAW

Following a detailed review, the Commissioner of Police announced the new Code of Conduct reflective of the values, mission and vision outlined in the WA Police Force Strategic Direction. The review, completed in February 2020, has resulted in a refreshed WA Police Force Code of Conduct aligned to the policing values of Duty, Teamwork, Integrity and Care.

The Code of Conduct encourages and guides employees to act and behave through a values-based framework, guided by principles and enabled

by the key themes of the Australian New Zealand Police Integrity Framework. Integrity is central to the WA Police Force Code of Conduct and sets out the responsibility for all employees to model their behaviours to deliver trusted and valued policing services for Western Australia.

The Code of Conduct defines the responsibilities through standards, education, governance and transparency, and has been communicated and distributed to WA Police Force employees.

In 2020, Professional Standards finalised implementing the WA Police Force Integrity Framework, a model for the appropriate supervision and management of employees, designed to reduce the risk of misconduct and unethical behaviour. The framework builds on the existing processes in place, however provides more effective guidance to managers, supervisors, witnesses and external stakeholders, describing the mechanisms for reporting, investigating and arriving at outcomes when misconduct by an employee is alleged. A key objective of the framework is to deliver fair and equitable outcomes through a transparent and consistent approach to managerial investigations.

The framework promotes management interventions to align behaviours with the WA Police Force Values, WA Police Force Code of Conduct, policy and relevant legislation. Where management interventions are inadequate to address either real or perceived risk to the reputation of the agency, the framework includes a disciplinary and Loss of Confidence process.

The framework also incorporates our response to alleged breaches of discipline for police staff, which is governed by the *Public Sector Management Act 1994 (WA)* and internal policies.

The WA Police Force response and investigations into allegations of police misconduct goes beyond legislative imperatives. Starting with a genuine investment in training and education, followed by transparent and thorough investigations, the public



# REPORT ON OPERATIONS



can expect sanctions ranging from managerial interventions, disciplinary outcomes, dismissal, and in some cases, criminal charges.

Over the reporting period, Professional Standards received 2,392 matters through externally generated complaints, internally generated matters and referrals. All matters are triaged through a risk assessment complaint process and 1,267 were formally investigated. These investigations resulted in 334 matters being resolved with either a sustained or an accepted outcome. The remainder were determined to be either Not Sustained, Exonerated, Unfounded or Not Accepted.

## Sanctions Against Officers <sup>(a)</sup>

Referred for Loss of Confidence (Dismissal)	11
Referred for Discipline under Police Regulations	31
Assistant Commissioner's Warning Notice	32
Managerial Notice	75
Verbal Guidance	196
Criminal Charge	20

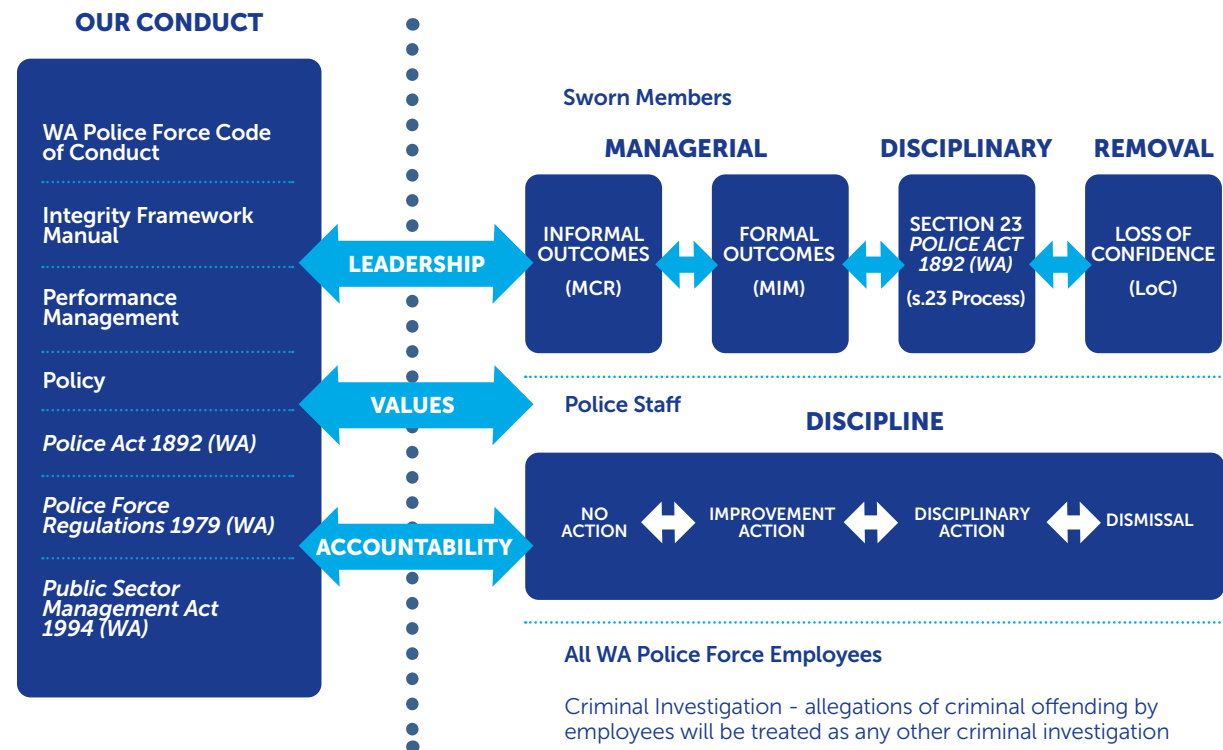
### Note:

(a) The number of sanctions exceed the number of matters upheld. In some reported incidents, more than one officer received a sanction.

Due to public interest in the use of force by police, the agency monitors and reports the number of incidents in which officers employ use of force options. Of the 1,387 reportable use of force incidents, Professional Standards investigated

143 complaints of excessive or unnecessary force, nine of which resulted in a sustained outcome. All investigations were subject to oversight by the Corruption and Crime Commission.

## WA POLICE FORCE INTEGRITY FRAMEWORK



Extract: Western Australia Police Force Integrity Framework Manual, Version 1.0, June 2020



The actions of officers involved in the rescue of a seven-year-old boy from a house fire in South Hedland was formally recognised in front of Hedland Aboriginal Strong Leaders and Commissioner Chris Dawson.

Bravery Awards were presented to Port Hedland Constable Rhys Morrissey and Senior Constable Tom Gryta, along with South Hedland First Class Constable Lance Simpson and Constable Trent Banner in May 2020.

The actual incident occurred at around 1.30am on Friday 27 March, when the officers attended a house fire in South Hedland.

They were immediately advised by residents standing outside there was an unaccounted-for child. Despite the risk to themselves, all officers immediately conducted a search for the child from the perimeter of the property, breaking windows and doors in a desperate attempt to locate him. At the time tensions were high and the officers also had to control and contain the scene to prevent harm to the other family members present.

Constable Morrissey spotted the child's leg in the hallway of the property through a laundry

door. He entered the house and called out to the other officers who joined him inside the burning building. The child was found to be unresponsive and carried from the scene, where officers immediately commenced first aid until St John Ambulance personnel arrived. He was taken to South Hedland Health Campus prior to being flown to Perth by the Royal Flying Doctor Service.

The youngster was in a critical but stable condition for a number of days with burns to his face, neck and lungs. He also suffered carbon monoxide poisoning which medical staff are convinced would have killed him had he not been removed from the house when he was.

This incident was captured in body worn camera footage which dramatically shows how the incident unfolded and illustrates the exceptional bravery and conduct displayed by all officers. There is no doubt the child's life was saved due to heroic actions of officers.

The child has now made a full recovery and has returned to the South Hedland community.

# REPORT ON OPERATIONS



## Awards and Recognition

### WA Police Force Bravery Awards

In March 2020, the Commissioner of Police recognised the courageous actions of 41 Police Officers at the WA Police Force Bravery Awards. Officers from both metropolitan and country locations were recognised for placing themselves at extreme risk while on and off duty to rescue people in life threatening situations.

- Thirteen officers were awarded a Cross for Bravery
- Twelve officers were awarded a Special Commendation
- Eight officers were awarded a Commissioner's Commendation
- Eight officers were awarded a Certificate of Outstanding Performance

In addition to recognising police personnel, six Certificates of Appreciation were presented to community members who assisted officers, putting themselves at risk.



### Australian Police Medals

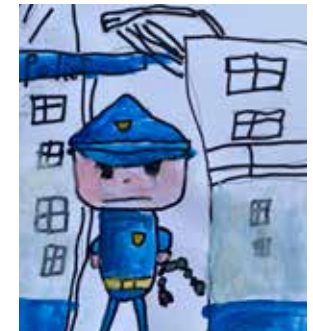
The Australian Police Medal (APM) is the most prestigious medal granted to a police officer under the Australian Honours System awarded for distinguished service by a member of an Australian police force. Medal recipients are announced on Australia Day and the Queen's Birthday each year. There were eight APMs awarded in 2019-20.

### WA Police Force Excellence Awards

The Nine News WA Police Force Excellence Awards recognise police officers who demonstrate exceptional dedication and service to the people of Western Australia, uphold the core values of the WA Police Force and raise confidence in policing.

### Support and Thanks to Police

With police playing a pivotal role in the response to COVID -19 across the State, many community members realised the difficult task police have in helping to ensure everyone's safety. Cards, cakes and messages of support were some of the tangible signs of the regard for officers being shown during those challenging times. Here are examples of cards received at Wembley Police Station from local primary school students.



# REPORT ON OPERATIONS



## Road Safety Commission

### Road Safety Commissioner Foreword

The impact of road crash trauma in Western Australia is reflected in much more than road statistics.

Every road death and serious injury has an emotional consequence that ripples through families, loved ones, friends and work colleagues and the wider community.

Road crash survivors can be left seriously injured. The effect on their lives – and those of their families - can last for months, years or an entire lifetime.

Even one death, or serious injury, on our roads is one too many and we all play a part in reducing road

trauma. The Road Safety Commission is working hard to create an environment where every journey taken in Western Australia is a safe one.

What will it take for West Australians to accept that we can achieve zero deaths and serious injuries on our roads? To make a courteous, safe journey the norm, and to ensure every road-user enjoys a journey that does not end in death or serious injury?

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a major impact on our community. One of the Commission's major annual activities, National Road Safety Week, had to be rescheduled to November 2020 due to restrictions on community gatherings and we also took the opportunity to review some of our traditional approaches to community engagement and education. Our Kindness Travels campaign in conjunction with major media partners has received great feedback

from the community and key stakeholders as a positive message that has prompted a shift to more courteous and sharing behaviours amongst road-users in what are trying times for many of us.

A major focus of the Commission is to continue work on the new State Road Safety Strategy, building on the extensive community consultation undertaken in conjunction with the Road Safety Council. In addition, we will continue to support the Road Safety Council and work more closely with the Council to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of road safety programs more broadly.

Finally, I would like to say that I'm delighted to have been appointed to the position of Road Safety Commissioner.

I look forward to working with Commission staff and everyone involved in the road safety journey and doing my part to help making WA's roads safer for all.

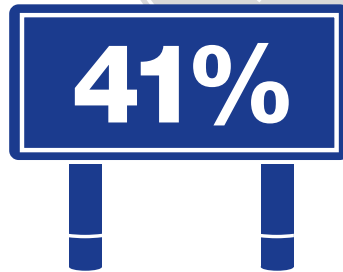


**ADRIAN WARNER**  
ROAD SAFETY COMMISSIONER

# Road Safety Commission: At a Glance



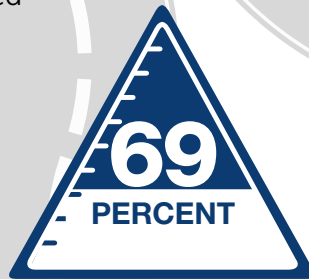
of drivers in rural areas were found to be travelling at or below the posted speed limit, 11.5% higher than in the baseline speed survey.



of West Australians agree that zero deaths and serious injuries on our roads is achievable. <sup>(c)</sup>



in the number of regional run-off road crashes when compared to the baseline.



of drivers in the metropolitan region were found to be travelling at or below the posted speed limit, 16.5% higher than in the baseline speed survey.



in the number of people aged 20-29 killed and seriously injured on WA roads when compared to the baseline. <sup>(b)</sup>



reduction in the number of people killed and seriously injured on WA roads due to primary risk-taking behaviours when compared to the baseline (2005-07). <sup>(a)</sup>

## Notes:

- (a) Primary risk behaviour includes motor vehicle occupants, motorcyclists and cyclists who were killed or seriously injured not wearing a seatbelt or helmet at the time of the crash, or those killed or seriously injured in alcohol or speed-related crashes.
- (b) Statistics are based on WA Police Force metropolitan/regional boundaries from crash data provided by Main Roads WA through the Integrated Road Information System.
- (c) Painted Dog Weekly Attitudes Tracker (April to June 2020 results)

# REPORT ON OPERATIONS



## Road Safety Commission - Major Achievements

### Policy and legislation

- The passing into law of the What You Blow Is What You Go, Road Traffic Act amendment. Under the change, the roadside evidentiary reading will now be the one used at the driver's court appearance.
- Tougher new penalties for WA drivers using their mobile phones illegally were enacted.
- Legislation has been passed to introduce new offences for driving while under the influence of alcohol and drugs at the same time. When the laws take effect, drivers who test positive to driving with drugs in their system will be banned from driving for 24 hours.
- Radar detectors have now been banned under the same legislation, bringing WA into line with the rest of Australia.
- Conducted further community education and continued work in relation to the Slow Down Move Over laws for emergency and breakdown operators, Minimum Passing Distance laws for cyclists, the City of Vincent's 40km/h Trial in local streets, the 40km speed reduction in four regional towns and the Forrest Highway Point to Point average speed camera system.

### Road safety projects/initiatives

- Funding from the Road Trauma Trust Account was allocated to address regional road safety issues, including providing road safety treatments and remediation work to prevent run-off road crashes and including to support seven new projects to reduce run-off road crashes in regional areas. The projects include roads in the Great Southern, South-West, Goldfields-Esperance, Mid West-Gascoyne, Wheatbelt and Pilbara regions.
- The Commission supported a speed limit reduction trial (down to 40km/h) in four towns – Balingup, Boyanup, Donnybrook and Bridgetown - along the South West Highway.
- The Commission provides funding for the WA Police Force Regional Enforcement Unit.
- Two smaller and more manoeuvrable Breath and Drug testing buses were funded by the Road Trauma Trust Account to stop impaired drivers across the State. The two new vehicles replace Breath and Drug Bus 2, which has been in service since 2002.



# REPORT ON OPERATIONS



## Community education, campaigns and engagement

- Community education campaigns targeted road safety issues including distraction and fatigue, risky behaviour associated with speeding, drink and drug driving and failure to wear seatbelts, and the safety of vulnerable road-users.
- A multimedia campaign, Kindness Travels, was launched in May to encourage courtesy and understanding between all road-users. The campaign was produced in association with 7West Media, Channel 9, Southern Cross Austereo and JCDecaux.
- The Commission joined with Hillcrest Primary School in Bayswater to promote Ride2School Day; collaborated with St John Ambulance to share the story of a road trauma first responder; worked with the RAC WA to produce a car safety video for young drivers; and, produced a successful social media campaign, featuring Ian Blackley, a motorcycling enthusiast and media personality.
- Keep Left stickers were launched. The stickers are placed on the dashboards of rental cars,



- to remind international tourists to drive on the left side of the road and complement a range of Commission initiatives and educational resources for international and interstate visitors who choose a self-drive holiday.
- New materials and resources were developed and scheduled to explain the Safe System, which underpins WA's approach to road safety.
  - The Commission continued to build partnerships with Aboriginal groups, representatives, communities and key agencies, such as the Department of Transport and Department of Premier and Cabinet.
  - The Commission chaired a cross-government Visitor and Community Safety Workstream for the Dampier Peninsula Project. The project includes sealing a 90km stretch of the Cape Leveque Road in the West Kimberley.
  - The Road Safety Council and the Commission undertook a statewide



community consultation program to assist in the development of the State's new Road Safety Strategy. Community members and stakeholders with an interest in Road Safety attended 57 consultation forums across the state.

# REPORT ON OPERATIONS



- As part of an expansion of its Road Safety Community Partnerships Program, the Commission welcomed the Country Women's Association of WA as a vital partner in promoting road safety throughout WA. The partnership with Clubs WA now includes the Clubs WA STRIVE Program, an initiative which focuses on the importance of clubs for their members' health and wellbeing and the wider community.
- The Commission participated in the inaugural WA Police Force Traffic Open Day in Midland in December.
- The Commission's Road Safety Community Grant Program allocated a total of \$103,903 from the Road Trauma Trust Account to support the development and implementation of sustainable projects and one-off community activities related to road safety across the state in 2019-20.

## Road Safety research

- The Western Australian Road Safety Research Centre was established at the University of Western Australia in December 2019. The five-year contract provides research on key impacts affecting road safety in WA.
- The Western Australian Road Safety Research Forum, held in February, attracted a total of 300 delegates to both the venue and online. The event covered many topics including driver distraction issues, Aboriginal road safety and safe crossings for older pedestrians and pedestrians with disabilities. Research papers presented to the Forum covered topics that included evaluations of automated vehicles for WA roads, bicycle sensing technology for intersections and trends in driver speed behaviour on rural roads.
- The Commission released speed compliance monitoring results in conjunction with Main Roads WA, that showed 70 percent of drivers were travelling at or below the posted speed limit and speed compliance in regional areas in the five-year period 2014-18 was estimated at 69.4 percent and in the metropolitan area 66.7 percent.





# REPORT ON OPERATIONS



## Road Safety Commission - Issues impacting the agency

The Road Safety Council and the Road Safety Commission undertook a state-wide consultation program with the community to assist in the development of the State's new Road Safety Strategy. Community members and stakeholders with a Road Safety interest attended 57 consultation forums across the state.

The Regional Road Safety Improvement Program has been funded from the Road Trauma Trust Account for several years and received a welcome boost of \$80 million in Commonwealth funding for 2020-21. This program is directed towards improvements on key roads such as Indian Ocean Drive and has generated demonstrable road safety benefits. This funding will accelerate the rollout of this program. However, with two-thirds of road deaths in WA occurring on regional roads, it is critical to secure a longer term funding commitment from the Federal Government.

Traffic volumes decreased temporarily due to intrastate and interstate border restrictions during the COVID-19 pandemic.

The average age of WA's vehicle fleet is 11.2 years, which is higher than the national average of 10.4 years. Generally, older vehicles have less safety features than newer vehicles. The Commission encourages people to trade up to the safest used car in their budget, and recommends and promotes the ANCAP Used Car Safety Ratings Buyer's

Guide be reviewed in making the safest choice. The Commission will continue to advocate for the Commonwealth to accelerate the introduction of vehicle safety features and technologies, such as reversing cameras and sensors, into the Australian Design Rules.

National Road Safety Week 2020, one of the Commission's major community engagement activities, was rescheduled from May to November 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic and now coincides with the World Day of Remembrance for Road Traffic Victims. COVID-19 also saw a lot less traffic on our roads between March and June 2020, which prompted the Road Safety Commission to reschedule and adjust its approach to community education campaigns.

A suite of regulatory reforms was undertaken by the Commission, including What You Blow Is What You Go where the roadside evidentiary reading will now be the one used at the driver's court appearance. Tougher new penalties for WA drivers using their mobile phones illegally were enacted, as well as legislation to introduce new offences for driving while under the influence of drugs and alcohol at the same time.

**STREETS AHEAD**

### Stay safe

The COVID-19 pandemic has affected us all and disrupted the way we live.

Community health is more important than ever and that includes keeping our roads safe.

If you have to drive, keep yourself and others safe by not drinking, speeding, or using your mobile phone.

WA Police will be watching.

Stay healthy. Stay safe. Slow down.

[rsc.wa.gov.au](http://rsc.wa.gov.au)

GOVERNMENT OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA | ROAD SAFETY COMMISSION | TOWARDS ZERO

INDIAN RESTAURANT  
6111 7666

A photograph of two mounted police officers on horses. The officer on the left is on a brown horse with a white blaze, wearing a high-visibility yellow vest and a blue helmet. The officer on the right is on a dark brown horse, also wearing a high-visibility yellow vest and a blue helmet. They are riding down a street lined with palm trees and buildings. A crowd of people is visible in the background. A blue diagonal graphic overlay is present in the bottom left corner, featuring a white and grey checkered pattern.

REPORT ON  
**OPERATIONS**  
SUMMARIES

# REPORT ON OPERATIONS



## Summary Of Results Against Financial Targets

### Actual Results Versus Performance Agreement Targets - Financial Targets

	2019-20 Target \$'000	2019-20 Actual \$'000	Variation \$'000	%
<b>Total cost of services</b>	1,581,360	1,595,077	13,717	0.9
<p>The variance represents a 0.9% increase on the total cost of service target. The variance is primarily due to higher actual employee expenses as a result of a drop in interest rate from June 2019 and an increase in leave hours caused by COVID-19.</p>				
<b>Net cost of services</b>	1,425,224	1,446,227	21,003	1.5
<p>The variance represents a 1.5% increase on the net cost of service target. The variance is primarily due to higher actual employee expenses as a result of a drop in interest rate from June 2019 and an increase in leave hours caused by COVID-19. Total revenue is also lower than budget due to less user charges and fees and Hoon and Non MDL recoups caused by the impact of COVID-19.</p>				
<b>Total equity</b>	1,479,450	1,473,871	(5,579)	-0.4
<p>The variance represents a 0.4% decrease in the total equity target. The original budget included an estimate for right-of-use capital for Government Office Accommodation managed by the Department of Finance. It was subsequently determined that this arrangement is not within the scope of the new leasing standard (AASB 16) resulting in a decrease of \$21.5 million in actual contributed equity for 2020. This is offset by the movement in accumulated surplus for 2020.</p>				
<b>Agreed salary expense level</b>	1,021,943	1,071,034	49,091	4.8
<p>The variance represents a 4.8% increase in the agreed salary expense level. The variance is mainly due to an increase in the leave liability and the impact of COVID-19.</p>				

### Actual Results Versus Performance Agreement Targets - Working Cash Targets

	Agreed Limit \$'000	Target <sup>(a)</sup> /Actual <sup>(b)</sup> \$'000	Variation \$'000
Agreed Working Cash Limit (at Budget)	71,374	71,374	0
Agreed Working Cash Limit (at Actuals)	71,374	34,498	(36,876)

**Notes:**

(a) Target to reflect the agency's anticipated working cash for the relevant financial year  
(b) Actual to reflect the actual working cash at the close of the financial year

(c) Explanations are required for any variation where the actual working cash held at the close of the financial year exceeds the agreed limit

# REPORT ON OPERATIONS



## Summary of Results Against Performance Targets

Requirement under Treasurer's instruction 808s4

### Key Effectiveness Indicators <sup>(a)</sup>

#### Outcome 1: Contribute to community safety and security

	2019-20 Target <sup>(b)</sup>	2019-20 Actual	Variation <sup>(c)</sup>
Rate of offences against the person (excluding family violence-related offences) per 100,000	810	804.8	(5.2)
Rate of offences against property (excluding family violence-related offences) per 100,000 people	6,200	5,172.7	(1,027.3)
Percentage of sworn police officer hours available for frontline policing duties	75%	73.3%	(1.7 percentage points)
Percentage of priority 1 and 2 incidents in the metropolitan area responded to within 12 minutes	80%	80.0%	0.0 percentage points
Percentage of priority 3 incidents in the metropolitan area responded to within 60 minutes	80%	76.8%	(3.2 percentage points)
Percentage of family and domestic-related incidents where an offender was processed for an offence against the person within 7 days	75%	75.2%	0.2 percentage points
Percentage of offences against the person investigations finalised within 60 days	85%	88.1%	3.1 percentage points
Percentage of offences against property investigations finalised within 30 days	90%	87.9%	(2.1 percentage points)
Percentage of traffic law enforcement contacts made by police officers that target 'Category A' offences <sup>(d)</sup>	90%	97.8%	7.8 percentage points
Percentage of the community who were 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' with the service received during their most recent contact with police	82%	83.9%	1.9 percentage points
Percentage of the community who 'agreed' or 'strongly agreed' that they have confidence in police	85%	83.1%	(1.9 percentage points)

#### Outcome 2: Improve coordination and community awareness of road safety in Western Australia

Effectiveness of road safety awareness campaigns	70%	82.0%	12.0 percentage points
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### Key Efficiency Indicators <sup>(a)</sup>

#### Outcome 1: Contribute to community safety and security

##### Service 1: Metropolitan policing services

Average cost of metropolitan policing services per person in the Perth metropolitan area	\$268	\$271	\$3
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##### Service 2: Regional and remote policing services

Average cost of regional and remote policing services per person in regional WA	\$765	\$808	\$43
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##### Service 3: Specialist policing services

Average cost of specialist policing services per person in WA	\$197	\$200	\$3
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#### Outcome 2: Improve coordination and community awareness of road safety in Western Australia

##### Service 4: Road Safety Commission

Percentage of Road Safety Commission projects completed on time	90%	71.0	(19.0 percentage points)
Percentage of Road Safety Commission projects completed on budget	95%	100.0	5.0 percentage points

#### Notes:

(a) This table is a summary of the 2019-20 WA Police Force Key Performance Indicators (KPIs). For more detailed information see the KPIs section of this report.

(b) Targets as specified in the 2019-20 Budget Statements.

(c) Variations shown in brackets represent the amount that the actual figure is lower compared with the target.

Depending on the KPI, a lower 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.

(d) Category A offences include: driving under the influence

of alcohol/drugs, careless/dangerous/reckless driving, non-speed camera speeding offences, no authority to drive/unlicensed vehicle, use of mobile phones whilst driving, and non-wearing of seatbelts/restraints/helmets.



## Summary of Variation Against Performance Targets

### Key Effectiveness Indicators

The rate of offences against property (excluding family violence-related offences) per 100,000 people in 2019-20 was 16.6 percent lower than the target of 6,200. While the significant decrease in recorded offences since March 2020 is in some part attributable to the restrictions on the general movement of persons due to COVID-19 Directions, the change during that period and continuing decrease in offences since the easing of some restrictions has also been achieved by the use of the Regional Investigations Unit to target, apprehend and charge over 200 of the most prolific high harm volume crime offenders, the majority of whom remain in custody or have had restrictive bail conditions applied.

The following Key Effectiveness Indicators did not meet their target:

- The percentage of sworn police officer hours available for frontline policing duties. The 2019-20 result was 1.7 percentage points lower than the target of 75 percent. While the hours available for frontline duties as a percentage of the baseline hours (total police hours less annual and long service leave) was lower than the target, there was actually an increase in the number of hours available for frontline duties (compared with 2018-19) due to increased frontline police officer overtime hours during the State of Emergency declared for COVID-19. However, this increase was offset by a larger increase in baseline hours in 2019-20 due to a decrease in annual and long service leave hours.
- The percentage of Priority 3 incidents in the metropolitan area responded to within 60 minutes. The 2019-20 result was 3.2 percentage points lower than the target of 80 percent. This was attributable to a significant increase in Priority 1 and 2 incidents attended in 2019-20 compared with 2018-19 which has resulted in available resources being prioritised to attend these additional incidents before attending Priority 3 incidents.
- The percentage of offences against property investigations finalised within 30 days. The 2019-20 result was 2.1 percentage points lower than the target of 90 percent. The decrease in 2019-20 can be attributed in part to a priority focus on actions and allocation of resources to Operation Protect (metropolitan and regional vehicle control points) and Operation Sequester (education and enforcement of social/physical distancing directions and requirements) for the State of Emergency - Operation TIDE due to COVID-19.
- Percentage of the community who agreed or strongly agreed that they have confidence in police. The 2019-20 result was 1.9 percentage points lower than the target of 85 percent. The community's level of confidence in police reflects communication between the police and the public, police effectiveness and service delivery, professionalism, honesty, and treating people fairly and equally.

### Key Efficiency Indicators

- The nature of policing is highly reactive and with demand for services changing each year, the average cost per person of providing policing services can vary significantly. Policing activities include keeping the peace, enforcing the law, preventing and detecting crime, apprehending offenders and emergency management. The average cost per person can be affected by such factors as employee pay rate movements and other cost increases, changes in work practices or streamlining of processes, in addition to changes in population.
- None of the three Key Efficiency Indicators under Outcome 1 met their target. In 2019-20, there was a larger than anticipated increase in expenses due to the State of Emergency declared for COVID-19. In addition, there was an increase in depreciation and amortisation expense that was primarily due to the inclusion of right-of-use assets such as Government Regional Officer Housing and Radio Repeater Sites for the first time as a result of the introduction of the new leasing standard of the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB 16) in 2019-20. This had the greatest impact on Regional WA as this is where most of the leased assets are located. These factors contributed to an increase in the average cost per person compared with the 2019-20 target.
- The percentage of Road Safety Commission projects completed on time in 2019-20 was 19 percentage points lower than the target of 90 percent. This was due to the impact of COVID-19 that affected the continuation of campaigns and participation by the community in events.



SIGNIFICANT  
ISSUES **IMPACTING**  
**THE AGENCY**

# SIGNIFICANT ISSUES **IMPACTING THE AGENCY**

## Youth

The WA Police Force continues to build positive relationships with young people in the community through a variety of youth-focused programs and interactions.

We are contributing to better outcomes for youth and the wider community through leveraging opportunities with partner agencies to provide early intervention, diversion and prevention strategies to those youth engaged in, or at risk of, anti-social or criminal behaviour.

## Family violence

Effectively responding to reported incidents of family violence and providing victims with continued support remains a priority for the agency. We continue to be adaptive in its response, reflecting global trends and best practices in this complex issue. Through building on the effectiveness of our Family Violence Teams and supporting IT systems, we will seek to improve our risk identification and integration with partner agencies.

## Drugs

We continue to identify and combat the current and emerging threats of serious and organised crime and criminal networks. Recognising the devastating impact illicit drugs has on the community, the agency is targeting a reduction in drug-related harm through implementation of the Government's

Meth Action Plan. This is largely achieved through the focus on organised criminal networks to disrupt the supply of illicit drugs into Western Australia, and the recent establishment of the Drug and Firearms Squad to target the transit and manufacturing of illicit drugs and firearms within the State. We are also contributing to reducing the demand for illicit drugs in the community by diverting suitable drug offenders into rehabilitation treatment programs.

## Mental health

The Mental Health Co-Response Model is a collaborative partnership that provides early intervention and diversion from the criminal justice system into appropriate health system pathways. As well as improving the outcomes for people experiencing mental health issues, the Mental Health Co-Response is reducing the impact on hospital emergency departments, and providing a focused policing effort to this increasing and complex community issue.

Regional WA mental health transportation remains an impost and growing issue with an increase of 22.6 percent this year (as at 30 June 2020). The WA Police Force complete 100 percent of these escorts as there is no mental health transport provider for the regions.

## Retail crime

Reported incidents of stealing continue to increase, particularly in the retail sector. The ability to use contactless payment (tap-and-go) technology has seen an increase in rapid and repeated fraudulent purchases in short succession. The situation is further impacted by retail sector changes in store design, staffing levels, no challenge policies, and a range of other complex social factors. A reduction in this crime type requires industry cooperation, legislative change and continued work with partner agencies.

## Aboriginal wellbeing

We remain dedicated to improving the wellbeing of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. Through creating and maintaining meaningful partnerships and holistic consultation approaches, the agency is committed to understanding Aboriginal citizens and culture to assist in informing policing decisions that will reduce Aboriginal over-representation in the justice system. The agency is also examining how to attract, develop and retain Aboriginal employees, particularly in regional and remote areas, contributing to meaningful change in police and Aboriginal relations.

# SIGNIFICANT ISSUES **IMPACTING THE AGENCY**

## Emergency management

The WA Police Force is the primary responder to situations of missing persons at risk. These present complex challenges, heightened when they occur in our unique regional landscape, and result in resource intensive land and marine searches and rescue responses. The agency also responds during times of natural disasters that include cyclones, fires and floods.

## COVID-19

The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic has required the agency to remain dedicated to maintaining law and order throughout the State, while providing continued support to the Hazard Management Agency to minimise the risks and impacts of the virus. Throughout the State of Emergency we have initiated our emergency management plans to deliver ongoing quality police services to the community, support to allied health services, and to ensure the health and safety of police personnel as they perform their duties. The agency has been performing duties associated with border security, quarantine arrangements and compliance measures.

## Responding to increasing demand

There has been an increase in demand for police services due to a number of factors that are not reflected solely in crime statistics, but have an impact on the agency's capacity to respond to incidents of crime, undertake investigations and provide proactive high-visibility patrolling of crime hot-spots and areas of community concern. Drivers leading to increasing demand for policing services include working with other government agencies to assist in their service delivery, the increase in audio-visual evidence review and processing, as well as an unmet need in the increase of forensic testing opportunities.

## Operations Regional WA

Due to the remoteness and unique policing environment of Regional WA there are a number of unplanned operations occurring that have had significant budgetary impact on the agency. Operations in the 2019-20 financial year collectively cost \$3.314 million to meet the response to natural disasters, emergency management (primarily land and sea searches), significant increases in volume crime, serious crime and other major events.

## Custody

Increases in Court Security and Custodial Service functions continue to significantly impact the agency's service delivery at many key locations. A recent review measured an aggregated net human effort in Regional WA of 78 FTE currently being diverted away from core business.





DISCLOSURES  
AND **LEGAL  
COMPLIANCE**

# DISCLOSURES AND LEGAL COMPLIANCE

## Independent Auditor's Opinion



Auditor General

### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Parliament of Western Australia

### POLICE SERVICE

#### Report on the financial statements

#### **Opinion**

I have audited the financial statements of the Police Service which comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2020, 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 for the year then ended, and Notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, including administered transactions and balances.

In my opinion, the financial statements are based on proper accounts and present fairly, in all material respects, the operating results and cash flows of the Police Service for the year ended 30 June 2020 and the financial position at the end of that period. They are in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the *Financial Management Act 2006* and the Treasurer's Instructions.

#### **Basis for opinion**

I conducted my audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of my report. I am independent of the Police Service in accordance with the *Auditor General Act 2006* and the relevant ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the Code) that are relevant to my audit of the financial statements. I have also fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

#### **Responsibility of the Commissioner for the financial statements**

The Commissioner is responsible for keeping proper accounts, and the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the *Financial Management Act 2006* and the Treasurer's Instructions, and for such internal control as the Commissioner determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Page 1 of 4

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# DISCLOSURES AND **LEGAL COMPLIANCE**

## Independent Auditor's Opinion

In preparing the financial statements, the Commissioner is responsible for assessing the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Western Australian Government has made policy or funding decisions affecting the continued existence of the Police Service.

### **Auditor's responsibility for the audit of the financial statements**

As required by the *Auditor General Act 2006*, my responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements. The objectives of my audit are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

A further description of my responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at [https://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors\\_responsibilities/ar4.pdf](https://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar4.pdf). This description forms part of my auditor's report.

### **Report on controls**

#### **Opinion**

I have undertaken a reasonable assurance engagement on the design and implementation of controls exercised by the Police Service. The controls exercised by the Police Service are those policies and procedures established by the Commissioner to ensure 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 (the overall control objectives).

My opinion has been formed on the basis of the matters outlined in this report.

In my opinion, in all material respects, 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 2020.

#### **The Commissioner's responsibilities**

The Commissioner is responsible for designing, implementing and maintaining controls to ensure that the receipt, expenditure and investment of money, the acquisition and disposal of property, and the incurring of liabilities are in accordance with the *Financial Management Act 2006*, the Treasurer's Instructions and other relevant written law.

# DISCLOSURES AND **LEGAL COMPLIANCE**

## Independent Auditor's Opinion

### **Auditor General's responsibilities**

As required by the *Auditor General Act 2006*, my responsibility as an assurance practitioner is to express an opinion on the suitability of the design of the controls to achieve the overall control objectives and the implementation of the controls as designed. I conducted my engagement in accordance with Standard on Assurance Engagements ASAE 3150 *Assurance Engagements on Controls* issued by the Australian Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. That standard requires that I comply with relevant ethical requirements and plan and perform my procedures to obtain reasonable assurance about whether, in all material respects, the controls are suitably designed to achieve the overall control objectives and were implemented as designed.

An assurance engagement to report on the design and implementation of controls involves performing procedures to obtain evidence about the suitability of the design of controls to achieve the overall control objectives and the implementation of those controls. The procedures selected depend on my judgement, including the assessment of the risks that controls are not suitably designed or implemented as designed. My procedures included testing the implementation of those controls that I consider necessary to achieve the overall control objectives.

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

### **Limitations of controls**

Because of the inherent limitations of any internal control structure, it is possible that, even if the controls are suitably designed and implemented as designed, once the controls are in operation, the overall control objectives may not be achieved so that fraud, error, or non-compliance with laws and regulations may occur and not be detected. Any projection of the outcome of the evaluation of the suitability of the design of controls to future periods is subject to the risk that the controls may become unsuitable because of changes in conditions.

### **Report on the key performance indicators**

#### **Opinion**

I have undertaken a reasonable assurance engagement on the key performance indicators of the Police Service for the year ended 30 June 2020. The key performance indicators are the Under Treasurer-approved key effectiveness indicators and key efficiency indicators that provide performance information about achieving outcomes and delivering services.

In my opinion, in all material respects, 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 2020.

#### **The Commissioner's responsibility for the key performance indicators**

The Commissioner 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 internal control as the Commissioner determines necessary to enable the preparation of key performance indicators that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the key performance indicators, the Commissioner is responsible for identifying key performance indicators that are relevant and appropriate, having regard to their purpose in accordance with Treasurer's Instruction 904 *Key Performance Indicators*.

# DISCLOSURES AND LEGAL COMPLIANCE

## Independent Auditor's Opinion

### **Auditor General's responsibility**

As required by the *Auditor General Act 2006*, my responsibility as an assurance practitioner is to express an opinion on the key performance indicators. The objectives of my engagement are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the key performance indicators are relevant and appropriate to assist users to assess the entity's performance and whether the key performance indicators are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. I conducted my engagement in accordance with Standard on Assurance Engagements ASAE 3000 *Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information* issued by the Australian Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. That standard requires that I comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to assurance engagements.

An assurance engagement involves performing procedures to obtain evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the key performance indicators. It also involves evaluating the relevance and appropriateness of the key performance indicators against the criteria and guidance in Treasurer's Instruction 904 for measuring the extent of outcome achievement and the efficiency of service delivery. The procedures selected depend on my judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the key performance indicators. In making these risk assessments I obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the engagement in order to design procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances.

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

### **My independence and quality control relating to the reports on controls and key performance indicators**

I have complied with the independence requirements of the *Auditor General Act 2006* and the relevant ethical requirements relating to assurance engagements. In accordance with ASQC 1 *Quality Control for Firms that Perform Audits and Reviews of Financial Reports and Other Financial Information, and Other Assurance Engagements*, the Office of the Auditor General maintains a comprehensive system of quality control including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory 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 2020 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 contact the entity to confirm the information contained in the website version of the financial statements and key performance indicators.



CAROLINE SPENCER  
AUDITOR GENERAL  
FOR WESTERN AUSTRALIA  
Perth, Western Australia  
8 September 2020



# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



## CERTIFICATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED  
30 JUNE 2020

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 2020 and the financial position as at 30 June 2020.

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

**CHRIS DAWSON APM**  
COMMISSIONER OF POLICE

**SANTA CARDENIA**  
CHIEF FINANCE OFFICER

7 SEPTEMBER 2020

## Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 30 June 2020

	Note	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
<b>COST OF SERVICES</b>			
<b>Expenses</b>			
Employee expenses	3.1	1,127,981	1,116,446
Supplies and services	3.3	233,435	228,256
Depreciation & amortisation expense	5.1.1, 5.3.1	95,860	57,908
Finance costs	7.2	1,609	-
Accommodation expenses	3.4	61,252	61,628
Grant payments	3.5	71,578	60,520
Loss on disposal of non-current assets	3.7	216	124
Other expenses	3.6	3,146	5,791
<b>Total cost of services</b>		<b>1,595,077</b>	<b>1,530,673</b>
<b>Income</b>			
<b>Revenue</b>			
Regulatory fines	4.6	96,681	95,214
User charges and fees	4.7	29,592	36,532
Commonwealth grants	4.8	2,838	1,897
Contributions, sponsorships and donations	4.9	14,903	14,594
Interest revenue	4.10	720	1,516
Other revenue	4.11	4,039	2,718
<b>Total Revenue</b>		<b>148,773</b>	<b>152,471</b>
<b>Gains</b>			
Gain on disposal of non-current assets	3.7	77	643
<b>Total Gains</b>		<b>77</b>	<b>643</b>
<b>Total Income other than Income from State Government</b>		<b>148,850</b>	<b>153,114</b>
<b>NET COST OF SERVICES</b>		<b>1,446,227</b>	<b>1,377,559</b>

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



For the year ended 30 June 2020

	Note	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
<b>Income from State Government</b>			
Service appropriation	4.1	1,408,552	1,365,951
State grants	4.2	1,550	3,076
Assets transferred	4.3	(1)	(3)
Services received free-of-charge	4.4	3,403	3,339
Royalties for Regions Fund	4.5	15,559	17,326
<b>Total Income from State Government</b>		<b>1,429,063</b>	<b>1,389,689</b>
<b>SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE PERIOD</b>		<b>(17,164)</b>	<b>12,130</b>
<b>OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME</b>			
<b>Items not reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</b>			
Changes in asset revaluation surplus	9.8	5,710	1,231
<b>Total other comprehensive income</b>		<b>5,710</b>	<b>1,231</b>
<b>TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD</b>		<b>(11,454)</b>	<b>13,361</b>

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

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



# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



## Statement of Financial Position

As at 30 June 2020

	Note	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	7.3	48,088	24,312
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	7.4	69,233	78,973
Receivables	6.1	13,482	10,968
Amounts receivable for services	6.2	12,600	18,866
Non-current assets classified as held for sale	6.3	702	-
Inventories	6.4	681	714
Other current assets	6.5	3,767	4,167
<b>Total Current Assets</b>		<b>148,553</b>	<b>138,000</b>
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	7.4	16,812	12,609
Amounts receivable for services	6.2	624,617	544,331
Property, plant and equipment	5.1	961,862	954,726
Right-of-use assets	5.2	64,667	-
Intangible assets	5.3	51,490	51,976
<b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>		<b>1,719,448</b>	<b>1,563,642</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>1,868,001</b>	<b>1,701,642</b>

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



As at 30 June 2020

	Note	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Employee related provisions	3.2	191,544	168,243
Payables	6.6	52,106	49,337
Contract liabilities	6.7	409	189
Lease liabilities	7.1	28,299	-
Grant liabilities	6.9	2,381	-
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>		<b>274,739</b>	<b>217,769</b>
<b>Non-Current Liabilities</b>			
Employee related provisions	3.2	83,704	80,603
Other provisions	6.8	977	-
Contract liabilities	6.7	277	303
Lease liabilities	7.1	34,434	-
<b>Total Non-Current Liabilities</b>		<b>119,392</b>	<b>80,906</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b>394,131</b>	<b>298,675</b>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>			
<b>EQUITY</b>			
	9.8		
Contributed equity		898,788	812,492
Reserves		320,515	315,405
Accumulated surplus		254,567	275,070
<b>TOTAL EQUITY</b>		<b>1,473,870</b>	<b>1,402,967</b>

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

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

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



## Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 30 June 2020

	Note	Contributed equity \$'000	Reserves \$'000	Accumulated surplus/ (deficit) \$'000	Total equity \$'000
<b>Balance at 1 July 2018</b>		787,636	314,495	262,619	1,364,750
Total comprehensive income for the period	9.8 (c)	-	1,231	12,130	13,361
Transfer to accumulated surplus/(deficit) of assets disposed	9.8 (c)	-	(321)	321	-
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:	9.8 (a)				
Capital appropriations		16,085	-	-	16,085
Other contributions by owners		11,830	-	-	11,830
Distributions to owners		(3,059)	-	-	(3,059)
Total		24,856	-	-	24,856
<b>Balance at 30 June 2019</b>		<b>812,492</b>	<b>315,405</b>	<b>275,070</b>	<b>1,402,967</b>
<b>Balance at 1 July 2019</b>		812,492	315,405	275,070	1,402,967
Initial application of AASB15/1058	9.2.1	-	-	(3,939)	(3,939)
<b>Restated balance at 1 July 2019</b>		<b>812,492</b>	<b>315,405</b>	<b>271,131</b>	<b>1,399,028</b>
Total comprehensive income for the period	9.8 (c)	-	5,710	(17,164)	(11,454)
Transfer to accumulated surplus/(deficit) of assets disposed	9.8 (c)	-	(600)	600	-
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:	9.8 (a)				
Capital appropriations		62,876	-	-	62,876
Other contributions by owners		24,404	-	-	24,404
Distributions to owners		(984)	-	-	(984)
Total		86,296	-	-	86,296
<b>Balance at 30 June 2020</b>		<b>898,788</b>	<b>320,515</b>	<b>254,567</b>	<b>1,473,870</b>

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

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



## Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 30 June 2020

	Note	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM STATE GOVERNMENT</b>			
Service appropriation		1,313,066	1,305,999
Capital appropriations		62,876	16,085
Holding account drawdowns		21,466	19,669
Consolidated Account - Equity injection		10,000	-
Grants from State Government		1,580	3,046
Royalties for Regions Fund		29,813	29,156
Non-retained revenue distribution to owners		-	(665)
<b>Net cash provided by State Government</b>		<b>1,438,801</b>	<b>1,373,290</b>
<b>Utilised as follows:</b>			
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
<b>Payments</b>			
Employee payments		(1,103,098)	(1,091,568)
Supplies and services		(228,786)	(229,774)
Finance costs		(1,972)	-
Accommodation payments		(59,732)	(61,656)
Grant payments		(70,237)	(60,527)
GST payments on purchases		(44,525)	(42,571)
Other payments		(4,198)	(4,020)
		<b>(1,512,548)</b>	<b>(1,490,116)</b>

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



## Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 30 June 2020

	Note	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
<b>Receipts</b>			
Regulatory fines		96,681	95,214
User charges and fees		29,441	33,525
Commonwealth grants		1,675	5,756
Contributions, sponsorships and donations		12,599	12,998
Interest received		954	1,542
GST receipts on sales		2,677	3,725
GST receipts from taxation authority		40,523	38,279
Other receipts		5,220	4,568
		<b>189,770</b>	<b>195,607</b>
<b>Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities</b>	7.6	<b>(1,322,778)</b>	<b>(1,294,509)</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
<b>Payments</b>			
Purchase of non-current physical assets		(62,124)	(59,045)
<b>Receipts</b>			
Proceeds from sale of non-current physical assets		444	1,068
<b>Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities</b>		<b>(61,680)</b>	<b>(57,977)</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
<b>Payments</b>			
Principal elements of lease payments		(36,104)	-
<b>Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities</b>		<b>(36,104)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>		<b>18,239</b>	<b>20,804</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of period		115,894	95,090
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF PERIOD</b>	7.5	<b>134,133</b>	<b>115,894</b>

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

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



## Summary of Consolidated Account Appropriations and Income Estimates

For the year ended 30 June 2020

	2020 Budget Estimate \$'000	2020 Supplementary Funding \$'000	2020 Revised Budget \$'000	2020 Actual \$'000	2020 Variation \$'000
<b>DELIVERY OF SERVICES</b>					
Item 59 Net amount appropriated to deliver services	1,384,498	27,120	1,411,618	1,403,840	(7,778)
Amounts Authorised by Other Statutes					
<i>Salaries and Allowances Act 1975</i>	4,825	-	4,825	4,712	(113)
<b>Total appropriations provided to deliver services</b>	<b>1,389,323</b>	<b>27,120</b>	<b>1,416,443</b>	<b>1,408,552</b>	<b>(7,891)</b>
<b>ADMINISTERED TRANSACTIONS</b>					
Item 60 Amount provided for Administered Grants, Subsidies and Other Transfer Payments	16,094	80	16,174	16,173	(1)
<b>CAPITAL</b>					
Item 129 Capital Appropriation	88,099	2,603	90,702	62,876	(27,826)
<b>EQUITY INJECTION</b>					
Consolidated Account - Equity injection	-	10,000	10,000	10,000	-
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>1,493,516</b>	<b>39,803</b>	<b>1,533,319</b>	<b>1,497,601</b>	<b>(35,718)</b>

### Supplementary Funding

#### Delivery of Services

Increase in service appropriation of \$27.1 million was primarily for additional expenditure due to the COVID-19 pandemic and higher than anticipated work-related medical expenses.

#### Administered Transactions

Increase of \$80 thousand related to final payments for the Western Australia Medically Retired Police Redress Scheme.

#### Capital

Increase of \$2.6 million related to building lease principle payments.

#### Equity Injection

\$10 million equity injection provided additional cash capacity for risk mitigation and cash management.

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



## Schedule of Income and Expenses by Service

For the year ended 30 June 2020

	Metropolitan Policing Services		Regional and Remote Policing Services		Specialist Policing Services		Road Safety Commission		TOTAL	
	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
<b>COST OF SERVICES</b>										
<b>Expenses</b>										
Employee expenses	450,588	437,645	312,503	325,798	360,846	349,768	4,044	3,235	1,127,981	1,116,446
Supplies and services	69,812	69,021	50,635	50,859	105,310	98,583	7,678	9,793	233,435	228,256
Depreciation & amortisation expense	22,131	17,223	48,440	19,633	25,268	21,046	21	6	95,860	57,908
Finance costs	258	-	1,151	-	199	-	1	-	1,609	-
Accommodation expenses	20,552	20,809	18,429	17,369	21,921	23,126	350	324	61,252	61,628
Grant payments	1,734	2,638	764	1,176	7,825	2,957	61,255	53,749	71,578	60,520
Loss on disposal of non-current assets	33	3	32	2	151	119	-	-	216	124
Other expenses	644	2,107	377	1,012	1,577	2,291	548	381	3,146	5,791
<b>Total cost of services</b>	<b>565,752</b>	<b>549,446</b>	<b>432,331</b>	<b>415,849</b>	<b>523,097</b>	<b>497,890</b>	<b>73,897</b>	<b>67,488</b>	<b>1,595,077</b>	<b>1,530,673</b>
<b>Income</b>										
<b>Revenue</b>										
Regulatory fines	-	-	-	-	-	-	96,681	95,214	96,681	95,214
User charges and fees	8,338	12,136	4,052	5,762	17,194	18,607	8	27	29,592	36,532
Commonwealth grants	449	(43)	240	13	2,149	1,927	-	-	2,838	1,897
Contributions, sponsorships and donations	1,674	1,649	10,925	11,492	2,300	1,448	4	5	14,903	14,594
Interest revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	720	1,516	720	1,516
Other revenue	1,155	552	666	1,235	1,786	549	432	382	4,039	2,718
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>11,616</b>	<b>14,294</b>	<b>15,883</b>	<b>18,502</b>	<b>23,429</b>	<b>22,531</b>	<b>97,845</b>	<b>97,144</b>	<b>148,773</b>	<b>152,471</b>

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



For the year ended 30 June 2020

	Metropolitan Policing Services		Regional and Remote Policing Services		Specialist Policing Services		Road Safety Commission		TOTAL	
	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
<b>Gains</b>										
Gain on disposal of non-current assets	17	259	10	141	50	243	-	-	77	643
<b>Total Gains</b>	17	259	10	141	50	243	-	-	77	643
<b>Total Income other than Income from State Government</b>	<b>11,633</b>	<b>14,553</b>	<b>15,893</b>	<b>18,643</b>	<b>23,479</b>	<b>22,774</b>	<b>97,845</b>	<b>97,144</b>	<b>148,850</b>	<b>153,114</b>
<b>NET COST OF SERVICES</b>	<b>554,119</b>	<b>534,893</b>	<b>416,438</b>	<b>397,206</b>	<b>499,618</b>	<b>475,116</b>	<b>(23,948)</b>	<b>(29,656)</b>	<b>1,446,227</b>	<b>1,377,559</b>
<b>Income from State Government</b>										
Service appropriation	536,525	531,332	403,820	384,142	468,117	450,274	90	203	1,408,552	1,365,951
State grants	-	190	-	-	1,550	2,886	-	-	1,550	3,076
Assets transferred	(1)	-	-	(3)	-	-	-	-	(1)	(3)
Services received free-of-charge	1,351	1,154	841	756	1,122	1,340	89	89	3,403	3,339
Royalties for Regions Fund	-	-	11,444	12,124	4,115	5,202	-	-	15,559	17,326
<b>Total Income from State Government</b>	<b>537,875</b>	<b>532,676</b>	<b>416,105</b>	<b>397,019</b>	<b>474,904</b>	<b>459,702</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>1,429,063</b>	<b>1,389,689</b>
<b>SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE PERIOD</b>	<b>(16,244)</b>	<b>(2,217)</b>	<b>(333)</b>	<b>(187)</b>	<b>(24,714)</b>	<b>(15,414)</b>	<b>24,127</b>	<b>29,948</b>	<b>(17,164)</b>	<b>12,130</b>



# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



## Schedule of Assets and Liabilities by Service

As at 30 June 2020

	Metropolitan Policing Services		Regional and Remote Policing Services		Specialist Policing Services		Road Safety Commission		Not reliably attributable to services		TOTAL	
	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
<b>ASSETS</b>												
Current assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	54,279	60,496	94,274	77,504	148,553	138,000
Non-current assets	240,666	304,357	516,725	344,990	272,490	369,824	282	141	689,285	544,330	1,719,448	1,563,642
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>240,666</b>	<b>304,357</b>	<b>516,725</b>	<b>344,990</b>	<b>272,490</b>	<b>369,824</b>	<b>54,561</b>	<b>60,637</b>	<b>783,559</b>	<b>621,834</b>	<b>1,868,001</b>	<b>1,701,642</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>												
Current liabilities	87,816	67,492	70,674	50,243	72,553	53,940	736	498	42,960	45,596	274,739	217,769
Non-current liabilities	41,387	31,596	40,590	23,521	35,854	25,252	308	234	1,253	303	119,392	80,906
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>129,203</b>	<b>99,088</b>	<b>111,264</b>	<b>73,764</b>	<b>108,407</b>	<b>79,192</b>	<b>1,044</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>44,213</b>	<b>45,899</b>	<b>394,131</b>	<b>298,675</b>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>	<b>111,463</b>	<b>205,269</b>	<b>405,461</b>	<b>271,226</b>	<b>164,083</b>	<b>290,632</b>	<b>53,517</b>	<b>59,905</b>	<b>739,346</b>	<b>575,935</b>	<b>1,473,870</b>	<b>1,402,967</b>

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

### 1. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The Police Service is referred to as the WA Police Force throughout these financial statements.

The WA Police Force is a WA Government entity and is controlled by the State of Western Australia, which is the ultimate parent. The WA Police Force is a not-for-profit entity (as profit is not its principal objective).

A description of the nature of our operations and principal activities have been included in the 'Overview' which does not form part of these financial statements.

These annual financial statements were authorised for issue by the Commissioner of Police on 7 September 2020.

#### Statement of compliance

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with:

- a) The *Financial Management Act 2006* (FMA)
- b) The Treasurer's Instructions (the Instructions or TI)
- c) Australian Accounting Standards (AAS) including applicable interpretations
- d) Where appropriate, those AAS paragraphs applicable for not-for-profit entities have been applied.

The *Financial Management Act 2006* and the Treasurer's Instructions (the Instructions) take precedence over AAS. Several AAS are modified by the Instructions to vary application, disclosure, format

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

#### Basis of preparation

These financial statements are presented in Australian dollars applying the accrual basis of accounting and using the historical cost convention. Certain balances will apply a different measurement basis (such as the fair value basis). Where this is the case the different measurement basis is disclosed in the associated note. All values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$'000).

#### Reporting entity

The reporting entity comprises the WA Police Force.

#### Comparative figures

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

#### Judgements and estimates

Judgements, estimates and assumptions are required to be made about financial information being presented. The significant judgements and estimates made in the preparation of these financial statements are disclosed in the notes where amounts affected by those judgements and/or estimates are disclosed. Estimates and associated assumptions are based

on professional judgements derived from historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Significant judgements and estimates have been made to meet the requirements of the new standards AASB 16, AASB 15 and AASB 1058.

#### AASB 16: Leases

Key judgements to be made for AASB 16 include identifying leases within contracts, determination of whether there is reasonable certainty around exercising extension and termination options, identifying whether payments are variable or fixed in substance and determining the stand-alone selling prices for lease and non-lease components.

Estimation uncertainty that may arise is the estimation of the lease term, determination of the appropriate discount rate to discount the lease payments and assessing whether the right-to-use asset needs to be impaired.

#### AASB 15: Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Key judgements include determining the timing of revenue from contracts with customers in terms of the timing of satisfaction of performance obligations and determining the transaction price and the amounts allocated to performance obligations.

Estimation uncertainty include determining transaction prices (estimating variable consideration, adjusting the consideration for the time value of money and measuring non-cash considerations),

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

allocating the transaction price, including estimating stand-alone selling prices and allocating discounts and variable consideration.

### AASB 1058: Income of Not-for-Profit Entities

Key judgements include determining the timing of the satisfaction of obligations and judgements used in determining whether funds are restricted.

### Contributed equity

AASB Interpretation 1038 'Contributions by Owners Made to Wholly-Owned Public Sector Entities' requires transfers in the nature of equity contributions, other than as a result of a restructure of administrative arrangements, 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.

## 2. WA POLICE FORCE OUTPUTS

### How the WA Police Force operates

This section includes information regarding the nature of funding received and how this funding is utilised to achieve the WA Police Force's objectives.

This note also provides the distinction between controlled and administered funding.

## 2.1 WA Police Force objectives

### Mission

The WA Police Force mission is "to provide trusted and valued policing for Western Australia".

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

### Services

The WA Police Force provides the following services:

#### Service 1: Metropolitan policing services

General policing services provided by districts within the Metropolitan Region including: crime prevention, maintaining public order, and responding to and investigating criminal and general incidents.

#### Service 2: Regional and remote policing services

General policing services provided by districts within regional Western Australia including: crime prevention, maintaining public order, and responding to and investigating criminal and general incidents.

#### Service 3: Specialist policing services

Specialist policing services include: major crime, serious and organized crime, sex crime,

commercial crime, licensing enforcement, forensic, traffic enforcement, and counter terrorism and emergency response.

#### Service 4: Road Safety Commission

To improve coordination and community awareness of road safety in Western Australia

### Administered transactions

The WA Police Force administers assets, liabilities, income and expenses on behalf of Government which are not controlled by, nor integral to the function of, the WA Police Force. These administered balances and transactions are not recognised in the principal financial statements of the WA Police Force but schedules are prepared using the same basis as the financial statements and are presented in Note 9.11 'Administered Disclosures'.

## 3. USE OF OUR FUNDING

### Expenses incurred in the delivery of services

This section provides additional information about how the WA Police Force's funding is applied and the accounting policies that are relevant for an understanding of the items recognised in the financial statements. The primary expenses incurred by the WA Police Force in achieving its objectives and the relevant notes are:

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

	Notes	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
Employee expenses	3.1	1,127,981	1,116,446
Employee related provisions	3.2	275,248	248,846
Supplies and services	3.3	233,435	228,256
Accommodation expenses	3.4	61,252	61,628
Grant payments	3.5	71,578	60,520
Other expenses	3.6	3,146	5,791
Net loss on disposal of non-current assets	3.7	216	124
<b>3.1 Employee expenses</b>			
Employee benefits expense			
Salaries and wages		976,364	921,393
Termination benefits		252	21,204
Superannuation - defined contribution plans (a)		94,422	91,647
Employee housing		20,597	40,960
Relocation and relieving expenses		7,062	7,481
Fringe benefits tax		4,870	4,540
Uniforms and protective clothing		6,430	6,939
Medical expenses (b)		10,106	13,606
Other employee benefits expense		2,515	2,781
<b>Total employee benefits expense</b>		<b>1,122,618</b>	<b>1,110,551</b>
Other employee expenses			
Training expenses		3,272	3,925
Workers' compensation premiums		1,980	1,496
Other employee expenses including on-costs		111	474
<b>Total other employee expenses</b>		<b>5,363</b>	<b>5,895</b>
<b>Total employee expenses</b>		<b>1,127,981</b>	<b>1,116,446</b>

(a) Defined contribution plans include West State Superannuation Scheme (WSS), Gold State Superannuation Scheme (GSS) and Government Employees Superannuation Board Schemes (GESBs) and other eligible funds.

(b) Medical expenses includes post-separation medical benefits.

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
<b>Total employee benefits expense</b>	1,122,618	1,110,551
Add: AASB 16 Non-monetary benefits	21,156	-
Less: Employee contributions	(9,297)	-
<b>Net employee benefits</b>	<b>1,134,477</b>	<b>1,110,551</b>

### Salaries and wages:

Includes costs related to the employment of staff including salaries and wages and leave entitlements.

### Termination benefits:

Payable when employment is terminated before normal retirement date, or when an employee accepts an offer of benefits in exchange for termination of employment. Termination benefits are recognised when the WA Police Force is demonstrably committed to terminating the employment of current employees according to a detailed formal plan without possibility of withdrawal or providing termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy. Benefits falling due more than 12 months after the end of the reporting period are discounted to present value. At 30 June 2020, there were no benefits falling due more than 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

### Superannuation:

The superannuation expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income comprises employer contributions paid to the GSS (concurrent contributions), the WSS, the GESBS, or other superannuation funds. The employer contribution paid to the Government Employees Superannuation Board (GESB) in respect of the GSS is paid back into the Consolidated Account by the GESB.

GSS (concurrent contributions) is a defined benefit scheme for the purposes of employees and whole-of-government reporting. It is however a defined contribution plan for agency purposes because the concurrent contributions (defined contributions) made by the WA Police Force to GESB extinguishes the WA Police Force's obligations to the related superannuation liability.

The WA Police Force does not recognise any defined benefit liabilities because it has no legal or constructive obligation to pay future benefits relating to its employees. 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 obligations are funded by concurrent contributions made by the WA Police Force to the GESB.

The GESB and other fund providers administer the public sector superannuation arrangements in Western Australia in accordance with legislative requirements. Eligibility criteria for membership in particular schemes for public sector employees varies according to commencement and implementation dates.

### AASB 16 Non-monetary benefits:

Employee benefits in the form of non-monetary benefits, such as the provision of motor vehicles or housing, are measured at cost.

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
<b>3.2 Employee related provisions</b>		
Provision is made for benefits accruing to employees in respect of annual leave, long service leave, other leave and medical benefits for services rendered up to the reporting date and recorded as an expense during the period the services are delivered.		
Provisions comprise the following items:		
(i) Current liabilities		
(a) Employee benefits provision	191,177	167,935
(b) Other provisions	367	308
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>191,544</b>	<b>168,243</b>
(ii) Non-current liabilities		
(a) Employee benefits provision	82,284	79,235
(b) Other provisions	1,420	1,368
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>	<b>83,704</b>	<b>80,603</b>
<b>Total employee related provisions</b>	<b>275,248</b>	<b>248,846</b>
<b>(a) Employee benefits provisions have been recognised in the financial statements as follows:</b>		
- Current liabilities (i)	191,177	167,935
- Non-current liabilities (ii)	82,284	79,235
	<b>273,461</b>	<b>247,170</b>

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
(i) CURRENT LIABILITIES		
- Annual leave	57,146	45,875
- Long service leave	123,818	112,069
- 38-hour leave	180	152
- Special paid leave	96	80
- Time off in lieu	1,143	1,143
- Purchased leave	3,071	2,874
- Deferred salary scheme	2,462	2,564
- Post-separation medical benefits	1,463	1,424
- In-service medical benefits	1,798	1,754
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>191,177</b>	<b>167,935</b>
(ii) NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		
- Long service leave	63,187	60,567
- 38-hour leave	917	973
- Post-separation medical benefits	17,875	17,399
- In-service medical benefits	305	296
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>	<b>82,284</b>	<b>79,235</b>
<b>Annual leave</b>		
Annual leave liabilities including leave loading have been classified as current as there is no unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period. Assessments indicate that actual settlement of the liabilities is expected to occur as follows:		
- Within 12 months of the end of the reporting period	46,347	38,857
- More than 12 months after the end of the reporting period	10,799	7,018
	<b>57,146</b>	<b>45,875</b>

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

2020  
\$'000

2019  
\$'000

Annual leave is not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the reporting period and is therefore considered to be 'other long-term employee benefits'. The provision for annual leave is calculated at the present value of expected payments to be made in relation to services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

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.

### Long service leave

Unconditional long service leave provisions are classified as current liabilities as the WA Police Force does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period. Pre-conditional and conditional long service leave provisions are classified as non-current liabilities because the WA Police Force has an unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability until the employee has completed the requisite years of service. Assessments indicate that actual settlement of the liabilities is expected to occur as follows:

- Within 12 months of the end of the reporting period	21,803	19,204
- More than 12 months after the end of the reporting period	165,202	153,432
	<b>187,005</b>	<b>172,636</b>

The components of the long service leave liabilities are calculated at present value as the WA Police Force does not expect to wholly settle the amounts within 12 months. The present value is measured taking into account the present value of expected future payments to be made in relation to services provided by employees up to the reporting date. These payments are estimated using the remuneration rate expected to apply at the time of settlement, 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 outflows.



# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

2020  
\$'000

2019  
\$'000

### Deferred salary scheme

Deferred salary scheme liabilities have been classified as current as there is no unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after reporting period. Assessments indicate that actual settlement of the liabilities is expected to occur as follows:

- Within 12 months of the end of the reporting period	1,057	995
- More than 12 months after the end of the reporting period	1,405	1,569
	<b>2,462</b>	<b>2,564</b>

The provision for deferred leave relates to 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 employees who have entered into an agreement to self-fund up to an additional ten 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.

### 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 generally 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.



## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

### **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.

### **Post-separation medical benefits**

The provision for post-separation medical benefits relates to the cost of providing medical benefits to injured Police Officers after they cease work with the WA Police Force. Medical benefits expected to be settled within 12 months after the reporting 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 reporting 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 2019.

### **In-service medical benefits**

The provision for in-service medical benefits relates to the cost of providing medical benefits to Police Officers. The WA Police Force pays reasonable expenses for work related and non-work related medical expenses, less the amounts of any benefits paid. Medical benefits expected to be settled within 12 months after the reporting 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 reporting 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 2018.

### **(b) Other provisions:**

The settlement of leave liabilities and medical benefits gives rise to the payment of employment on-costs including workers' compensation insurance and claims handling expenses. The provision is the present value of expected future payments.

Employment on-costs, including workers' compensation insurance and claims handling expenses, 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 included as part of 'Other employee expenses', Note 3.1 and are not included as part of the WA Police Force's 'Employee benefits expense'. The related liability is included in 'Other Provisions'.

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
Movement in Other provisions		
Carrying amount at start of period	1,676	1,201
Additional/(reversals of) provision recognised	1,097	864
Payments/other sacrifices of economic benefits	(986)	(389)
Carrying amount at end of period	<b>1,787</b>	<b>1,676</b>

### Key sources of estimation uncertainty - long service leave and medical benefits

The key estimates and assumptions made concerning the future are based on historical experience and various other factors that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

Several estimates and assumptions are used in calculating the WA Police Force's long service leave and medical benefits provisions. These include:

- Expected future salary rates
- Discount rates
- Employee retention rates
- Expected future payments
- Expected future medical benefit payments to ceased police officers; and
- Expected future medical benefit payments to serving police officers

Changes in these estimations and assumptions may impact on the carrying amount of the long service leave, post-separation medical benefits and in-service medical benefits provisions.

Any gain or loss following revaluation of the long service leave, post-separation medical benefits and in-service medical benefits provisions is recognised as employee benefits expense.

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
<b>3.3 Supplies and services</b>		
Repairs and maintenance	21,111	17,686
Rental, leases and hire	2,184	18,395
Insurances and licences	21,686	19,774
Travel expenses	7,723	7,804
Communication expenses	10,029	8,742
Services and contracts	129,684	121,531
Equipment acquisitions	20,123	17,103
Fuels and oils	8,129	8,448
Consumables	11,776	7,890
Other supplies and services	990	883
<b>Total supplies and services</b>	<b>233,435</b>	<b>228,256</b>

Rentals, leases and hire includes short-term leases with a lease term of 12 months or less, low-value leases with an underlying value of \$5,000 or less, and variable lease payments, recognised in the period in which the event condition that triggers those payments occurs. Supplies and services are recognised as an expense in the reporting period in which they are incurred.

### 3.4 Accommodation expenses

Lease rentals	22,622	26,037
Repairs and maintenance	22,016	20,474
Energy, water and rates	12,103	11,188
Cleaning	4,511	3,929
<b>Total accommodation expenses</b>	<b>61,252</b>	<b>61,628</b>

Lease rentals include short-term leases with a lease term of 12 months or less, low-value leases with an underlying value of \$5,000 or less, and variable lease payments, recognised in the period in which the event condition that triggers those payments occurs. Repairs, maintenance, energy, water and cleaning are recognised as expenses as incurred.

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
<b>3.5 Grant payments</b>		
<b>Recurrent</b>		
Road Trauma Trust Account (a)	15,952	10,942
State crime prevention grants	1,322	1,875
Constable care child safety foundation	1,270	1,230
PCYC grants	4,000	1,337
Other grants	695	1,698
<b>Capital</b>		
Road Trauma Trust Account (a)	45,303	42,809
PCYC grants	2,789	-
CCTV grants	247	629
<b>Total grant payments</b>	<b>71,578</b>	<b>60,520</b>
(a) Road Trauma Trust Account grants		
Total Road Trauma Trust Account grants for the reporting period	92,617	75,959
Less grants allocated to the WA Police Force	31,362	22,208
	<b>61,255</b>	<b>53,751</b>

Transactions in which the WA Police Force provides funds to another party without receiving approximately equal value in return are categorised as 'Grant payments'. Grants can be paid as general purpose grants which refer to grants that are not subject to conditions regarding their use. Alternatively, they may be paid as specific purpose grants which are paid for a particular purpose and/or have conditions attached regarding their use.

Grant payments are recognised as an expense in the reporting period in which they are paid or payable. They include payments to other public sector agencies, local government and community groups.

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
<b>3.6 Other expenses</b>		
Expected credit losses expense (a)	41	2,169
Refund of State grants received	30	100
Other assets written off (b)	936	1,200
Other expenses from ordinary activities	2,139	2,322
<b>Total other expenses</b>	<b>3,146</b>	<b>5,791</b>
<p>(a) Expected credit losses expense is an allowance of trade receivables measured at the lifetime expected credit losses at each reporting date. In determining the lifetime expected credit loss, the WA Police Force has considered the historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.</p> <p>(b) Other assets written off include surplus assets and those write-offs in accordance with the <i>Financial Management Act 2006</i> located within Note 9.9 Supplementary Financial Information.</p>		
<b>3.7 Net gain/loss on disposal of non-current assets</b>		
<b>(a) Net gain on disposal of non-current assets</b>		
<i>Property, plant and equipment</i>		
Plant, Equipment and Vehicles	73	643
Right-of-use assets	4	-
<b>Net gain</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>643</b>
<b>(b) Net loss on disposal of non-current assets</b>		
<i>Property, plant and equipment</i>		
Plant, Equipment and Vehicles	(162)	(124)
Right-of-use assets	(54)	-
<b>Net loss</b>	<b>(216)</b>	<b>(124)</b>

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
<b>(c) Net gain/(loss) on disposal of non-current assets</b>		
Net proceeds from disposal of non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment	444	1,068
Right-of-use assets	(51)	-
Carrying amount of non-currents assets disposed		
Property, plant and equipment	532	549
Right-of-use assets	-	-
<b>Net gain/(loss)</b>	<b>(139)</b>	<b>519</b>

Gains and losses on the disposal of non-current assets are presented by deducting from the proceeds on disposal the carrying amount of the asset and related selling expenses. Gains and losses are recognised in the profit or loss in the statement of comprehensive income.

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

	Notes	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
<b>4. OUR FUNDING SOURCES</b>			
<b>How we obtain our funding</b>			
This section provides additional information about how the WA Police Force obtains its funding and the relevant accounting policy note that governs the recognition and measurement of this funding.			
The primary income received by the WA Police Force and the relevant notes are:			
Income from State Government			
- Service appropriation	4.1	1,408,552	1,365,951
- State grants	4.2	1,550	3,076
- Assets transferred	4.3	(1)	(3)
- Services received free-of-charge	4.4	3,403	3,339
- Royalties for Regions Fund	4.5	15,559	17,326
Regulatory fines	4.6	96,681	95,214
User charges and fees	4.7	29,592	36,532
Commonwealth grants	4.8	2,838	1,897
Contributions, sponsorships and donations	4.9	14,903	14,594
Interest revenue	4.10	720	1,516
Other revenue	4.11	4,039	2,718
Gains on disposal of non-current assets	3.7	77	643
Net appropriation determination	4.12		
<b>4.1 Service appropriation</b>			
Appropriations received during the year:			
Service appropriation		1,403,840	1,361,126
<i>Salaries and Allowances Act 1975</i>		4,712	4,825
<b>Total service appropriation</b>		<b>1,408,552</b>	<b>1,365,951</b>



# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

**2020**  
**\$'000**                      **2019**  
**\$'000**

Service Appropriations are recognised as income at fair value of consideration received in the period in which the WA Police Force gains control of the appropriated funds. The WA Police Force gains control of appropriated funds at the time those funds are deposited into the WA Police Force's bank account or credited to the 'Amounts receivable for services' (holding account) held at Treasury.

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 budgeted depreciation expense for the year and any agreed increase in leave liability during the year.

The application of AASB 15 and AASB 1058 from 1 July 2019 has had no impact on the treatment of service appropriation.

### 4.2 State grants

Department of Justice (a)	1,550	1,550
Department of Premier and Cabinet (b)	-	160
Department of Lands, Planning and Heritage (c)	-	1,336
Department of Fire & Emergency Services (d)	-	30
	<b>1,550</b>	<b>3,076</b>

- (a) Funds collected under the Criminal Property Confiscation Account are allocated to the WA Police Force to combat organised crime in Western Australia. At 30 June 2020, \$175,588 (\$487,491 in 2018-19) of funds allocated remains unspent.
- (b) Funds received from the Department of Premier and Cabinet are allocated to the WA Police Force as election commitment grants for local projects. At 30 June 2020, all funds allocated were spent.
- (c) Funds received from the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage are allocated to the WA Police Force to upgrade facilities at the Broome PCYC. At 30 June 2020, no funds allocated remains unspent (\$1,285,727 in 2018-19).
- (d) Funds received from the Department of Fire and Emergency Services are allocated to the WA Police Force for the Exercise Arena project as part of the All West Australian's Reducing Emergencies (AWARE) program. During 2019-20, all funds allocated were returned to the Department of Fire and Emergency Services.

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

2020  
\$'000

2019  
\$'000

Grants from other State Government agencies received to support the objectives of the WA Police Force will generally be recognised as income under AASB 1058, as they do not constitute a contract with a customer, are not clearly enforceable and not sufficiently specific about the performance obligations of the WA Police Force.

Grant income is recognised at the fair value of consideration received when the WA Police Force obtains control over the assets comprising the contributions which is usually when the grants are receivable. The exception is when the contribution requires the WA Police Force to acquire or construct a non-financial asset. In such cases, income is recognised as the asset is acquired or constructed.

### 4.3 Assets transferred

Assets transferred from/to other State Government agencies

(1)

(3)

**(1)**

**(3)**

Assets transferred from/to other State Government agencies are recognised as income at fair value when the assets are transferred.

### 4.4 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	2,433	2,016
- Lease management services provided by the Department of Finance	485	489
- Title searches and valuation services provided by the Western Australian Land Information Authority (Landgate)	224	536
- Search and rescue missions provided by the Department of Fire and Emergency Services.	134	180
- Medical support to Leavers provided by the Department of Health	127	118

### Total services received free-of-charge

**3,403**

**3,339**

Where assets or services have been received free-of-charge or for nominal cost, the WA Police Force 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 WA Police Force makes an adjustment directly to equity.

The application of AASB 15 and AASB 1058 from 1 July 2019 has had no impact on the services received free-of-charge.

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

### 4.5 Royalties for Regions Fund

Regional Community Services Account

2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
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15,559	17,326
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#### Total Royalties for Regions Fund

<b>15,559</b>	<b>17,326</b>
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The Regional Infrastructure and Headworks Account and the Regional Community Services Account are sub-funds within the over-arching 'Royalties for Regions Fund'. The recurrent funds are committed to projects and programs in WA regional areas and are recognised as income when the WA Police Force receives the funds. The WA Police Force has assessed Royalties for Regions agreements and concludes that they are not within the scope of AASB 15 as they do not meet the 'sufficiently specific' criterion.

The application of AASB 15 and AASB 1058 from 1 July 2019 has had no impact on Royalties for Regions income.

### 4.6 Regulatory fines

Regulatory fines

96,681	95,214
--------	--------

#### Total regulatory fines

<b>96,681</b>	<b>95,214</b>
---------------	---------------

This represents all moneys received from photographic based vehicle infringement notices collected via the Department of Transport and the Department of Justice. The collections were credited to the Road Trauma Trust Account which was administered by the Commission in accordance with the *Road Safety Council Act 2002*.

Revenue is recognised under AASB 1058 as the fines are collected. The application of AASB 1058 from 1 July 2019 has had no impact on regulatory fines.

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
<b>4.7 User charges and fees</b>		
Regulated fees (a)		
- Firearms	7,110	6,816
- Security and related activities	3,435	3,139
- Pawnbrokers and second-hand dealers	145	160
- Clearance certificates	5,190	5,852
- Major events	1,405	1,854
- Crash information	79	90
- Other regulated fees	854	680
	18,218	18,591
Recoups of services provided (b)	1,492	2,635
Towage and storage recoups (c)	8,616	13,099
Other recoups (d)	1,266	2,207
<b>Total user charges and fees</b>	<b>29,592</b>	<b>36,532</b>

### (a) Regulated fees

#### ***Firearms, Security and related activities, Pawnbrokers and second-hand dealers, Clearance certificates, Crash information and other regulated fees***

Up to 30 June 2019, regulated fees was recognised as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

From 1 July 2019, regulated fees are derived from the issuance and transfer of certain certificates or licenses to third parties and constitute a contract with a customer. Regulated fee revenue is recognised in accordance with AASB 15 at the point in time during the accounting period to when the relevant applications for certificates and licenses or certificates have been reviewed and the certificate or licence is either granted or refused. Amounts relating to unprocessed applications at balance date are deferred to the following financial year.



## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

### **Major events**

The WA Police Force are engaged to provide policing services and resources to major sporting and entertainment events in Western Australia. In these circumstances, WA Police Force have been provided the legislative authority to recover costs for providing policing services at those events.

Up to 30 June 2019, regulated fees was recognised as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. From 1 July 2019, revenue is recognised in accordance with AASB 15 over the period that the underlying service has been performed.

### **(b) Recoups of services provided**

The WA Police Force from time to time is requested to perform services to other third parties which under these arrangements, can recover the costs incurred.

Up to 30 June 2019, recoups for services provided was recognised as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. From 1 July 2019, under AASB 15, the WA Police Force satisfies its performance obligation over time as it provides the related service and revenue is recognised as the underlying costs are incurred.

### **(c) Towage and storage recoups**

Income from fines or penalties are recognised when the WA Police Force has an enforceable legal claim to the asset (cash) to be received or has collected the amounts due from the impoundment.

Up to 30 June 2019, income was recognised as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. From 1 July 2019, in accordance with AASB 1058, income is recognised based on the initial fair value of that receivable which incorporates an estimate for the likelihood of the amount being collected.

### **(d) Other recoups**

The WA Police Force from time to time will receive reimbursement for costs incurred. Where the recoups and related expenditure occur within the same financial year, where possible the recoup is offset against the original expense otherwise the recoup is recognised as income.

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

### 4.8 Commonwealth grants

#### Recurrent grants

National Anti-Gang Squad (a)

Australia New Zealand Counter-Terrorism Committee (b)

Other

#### Capital grants

Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet - Indigenous Grants (c)

#### Total Commonwealth grants

	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
National Anti-Gang Squad (a)	1,775	1,726
Australia New Zealand Counter-Terrorism Committee (b)	44	165
Other	-	6
Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet - Indigenous Grants (c)	1,019	-
<b>Total Commonwealth grants</b>	<b>2,838</b>	<b>1,897</b>

- (a) Funds received from the Australian Federal Police are utilised as part of a co-ordinated approach to detect, deter and disrupt gang-related crime. At 30 June 2020, no funds allocated remains unspent (\$nil in 2018-19).
- (b) Funds received from the Attorney-General's Department are utilised for drill style counter-terrorism exercises. At 30 June 2020, no funds allocated remains unspent (\$nil in 2018-19).
- (c) Funds received from the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet are utilised for capital works projects including child friendly interview rooms, officer accommodation and office space in remote Western Australia. At 30 June 2020, \$2,380,898 (\$3,399,596 in 2018-19) of funds allocated remains unspent.

Up to 30 June 2019, income from Commonwealth grants is recognised at fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

From 1 July 2019, grants from Commonwealth Government agencies received to support the objectives of the WA Police Force will generally be recognised as income under AASB 1058 as they do not constitute a contract with a customer, are not clearly enforceable and are not sufficiently specific about the performance obligations of the WA Police Force.

Where Commonwealth specific purpose funding is received, grant income is recognised at fair value when the WA Police Force obtains control over the assets comprising the contributions which is usually when the grants are receivable. The exception is when the contribution requires the WA Police Force to acquire or construct a non-financial asset, in such cases, income is recognised as the asset is acquired or constructed.

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

### 4.9 Contributions, sponsorships and donations

#### Contributions

- Employee rental contributions	9,040	9,558
- Executive vehicle contributions	257	253
- Special series plate contributions	1,629	1,278
- Other contributions	3,335	3,457

#### Total contributions

<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>

<b>14,261</b>	<b>14,546</b>
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#### Sponsorships and Donations

- Sponsorships	9	7
- Non-cash donations	633	41

#### Total sponsorships and donations

<b>642</b>	<b>48</b>
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#### Total contributions, sponsorships and donations

<b>14,903</b>	<b>14,594</b>
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From 1 July 2019, employee rental and vehicle contributions are recognised in accordance with AASB 15 over the period that the underlying costs are incurred.

For other contributions, sponsorships and donations, income is recognised at fair value when the WA Police Force obtains control over the assets 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.

### 4.10 Interest revenue

Road Trauma Trust Account	720	1,516
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#### Total interest revenue

<b>720</b>	<b>1,516</b>
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Interest revenue is recognised as interest accrues and is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

Notes	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
<b>4.11 Other revenue</b>		
Other revenues from ordinary activities	4,039	2,718
<b>Total other revenue</b>	<b>4,039</b>	<b>2,718</b>

### 4.12 Net appropriation determination

The Treasurer may make a determination providing for prescribed receipts to be retained for services under the control of the WA Police Force. In accordance with the most recent determination, as quantified in the 2019-20 Budget Statements, the WA Police Force retained \$51.449 million in 2019-20 (\$56.384 million in 2018-19) from the following:

- Proceeds from user charges and fees
- Recoups of services provided
- Commonwealth specific purpose grants
- Contributions
- Sponsorships and donations
- Proceeds from the sale of motor vehicles
- One off gains with a value less than \$15,000 from the sale of property other than real property.

## 5. KEY ASSETS

### Assets the WA Police Force utilises for economic benefit or service potential

This section provides additional information regarding key assets the WA Police Force utilises to gain economic benefits or service potential. This section sets out both the key accounting policies and financial information about the performance of these assets:

Property, plant and equipment	5.1	961,862	954,726
Right-of-use assets	5.2	64,667	-
Intangible assets	5.3	51,490	51,976



# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
<b>5.1 Property, plant and equipment</b>		
<b>Land</b>		
At fair value	189,965	190,886
	<b>189,965</b>	<b>190,886</b>
<b>Buildings</b>		
At fair value	586,797	579,796
Accumulated depreciation	(22,122)	(20,776)
	<b>564,675</b>	<b>559,020</b>
<b>Works in progress</b>		
Buildings under construction	30,132	22,495
Other	41,095	41,032
	<b>71,227</b>	<b>63,527</b>
<b>Plant, equipment and vehicles</b>		
At cost	138,379	136,054
Accumulated depreciation	(78,575)	(75,371)
	<b>59,804</b>	<b>60,683</b>

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
<b>Computing and communication equipment</b>		
At cost	163,577	157,392
Accumulated depreciation	(94,680)	(86,349)
	<b>68,897</b>	<b>71,043</b>
<b>Artwork</b>		
At cost	710	609
	<b>710</b>	<b>609</b>
<b>Leasehold Improvements</b>		
At cost	45,381	44,545
Accumulated amortisation	(38,797)	(35,587)
	<b>6,584</b>	<b>8,958</b>
<b>Total property, plant and equipment</b>	<b>961,862</b>	<b>954,726</b>

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

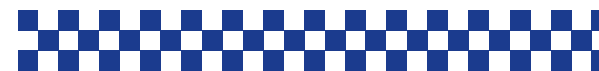
Reconciliations of the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment at the beginning and end of the reporting period are set out below:

	Land \$'000	Buildings \$'000	Works in progress \$'000	Plant equipment and vehicles \$'000	Computing and communication equipment \$'000	Artwork \$'000	Leasehold improvements \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>2019-20</b>								
Carrying amount at start of period	190,886	559,020	63,527	60,683	71,043	609	8,958	954,726
Additions	150	-	48,123	6,686	2,123	101	-	57,183
Retirements	(590)	(263)	(1,141)	(979)	(194)	-	-	(3,167)
Transfers between classes	-	20,929	(39,282)	2,138	9,509	-	836	(5,870)
Transfer to/from assets held for sale	(225)	(477)	-	-	-	-	-	(702)
Revaluation	(256)	5,966	-	-	-	-	-	5,710
Depreciation	-	(20,500)	-	(8,724)	(13,584)	-	(3,210)	(46,018)
<b>Carrying amount at end of period</b>	<b>189,965</b>	<b>564,675</b>	<b>71,227</b>	<b>59,804</b>	<b>68,897</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>6,584</b>	<b>961,862</b>

	Land \$'000	Buildings \$'000	Works in progress \$'000	Plant equipment and vehicles \$'000	Computing and communication equipment \$'000	Artwork \$'000	Leasehold improvements \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>2018-19</b>								
Carrying amount at start of period	195,738	555,918	45,295	59,913	76,826	601	11,455	945,746
Additions	-	157	44,539	7,266	3,685	8	-	55,655
Retirements	(180)	(145)	(2,662)	(1,072)	(78)	-	-	(4,137)
Transfers between classes	-	16,590	(23,645)	2,920	3,515	-	1,560	940
Transfer to/from assets held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation	(4,672)	5,903	-	-	-	-	-	1,231
Depreciation	-	(19,403)	-	(8,344)	(12,905)	-	(4,057)	(44,709)
<b>Carrying amount at end of period</b>	<b>190,886</b>	<b>559,020</b>	<b>63,527</b>	<b>60,683</b>	<b>71,043</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>8,958</b>	<b>954,726</b>

The Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH) is the only Department with the power to sell Crown land. The land is transferred to DPLH for sale and the WA Police Force accounts for the transfer as a distribution to owner.

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

### Initial recognition

Land vested within the WA Police Force is capitalised irrespective of value.

All items of property, plant and equipment are initially recognised at cost. Where an asset is acquired at no cost or for nominal consideration, cost is valued at its fair value at the date of acquisition. Items of property, plant and equipment costing less than \$5,000 are immediately expensed directly to the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

The cost of leasehold improvements is capitalised and depreciated over the shorter of the remaining term of the lease or the estimated useful life of the leasehold improvement.

### Subsequent measurement

Subsequent to initial recognition of 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 is carried at fair value. Buildings are carried at fair value less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. All other items of property, plant and equipment are stated 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 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.

In the absence of market-based evidence, 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 buildings is determined by reference to the cost of replacing the remaining future economic benefits embodied in the asset, i.e. the current replacement cost. Where the fair value of buildings is determined on the depreciated replacement cost basis, the gross carrying amount and the accumulated depreciation are restated proportionately. Fair value for restricted use land is determined by comparison with market evidence for land with similar approximate utility (high restricted use land) or market value of comparable unrestricted land (low restricted use land). 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.

Land and buildings are independently valued annually by the Western Australian Land Information Authority (Valuations and Property Analytics) 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.

**Land and buildings** were revalued as at 1 July 2019 by the Western Australian Land Information Authority (Valuations and Property Analytics). The valuations were performed during the year ended 30 June 2020 and recognised at 1 July 2019. In undertaking the revaluation, fair value was determined by reference to market values for land: \$53,479,750 (2019: \$53,479,750) and buildings: \$25,316,000 (2019: \$25,369,000). For the remaining balance, fair value of buildings was determined on the basis of depreciated replacement cost and fair value of land was determined on the basis of comparison with market evidence for land with low level utility (high restricted use land).

### Derecognition

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

### Significant assumptions and judgements

The most significant assumptions and judgements in estimating fair value are made in assessing whether to apply the existing use basis to assets and in determining estimated economic life. Professional judgement by the valuer is required where evidence does not provide a clear distinction between market type assets and existing use assets.

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
<b>5.1.1 Depreciation and impairment</b>		
Depreciation		
- Buildings	20,500	19,403
- Plant, equipment and vehicles	8,724	8,344
- Computing and communication equipment	13,584	12,905
- Leasehold improvements	3,210	4,057
- Right-of-use assets	37,453	-
<b>Total depreciation expense</b>	<b>83,471</b>	<b>44,709</b>

As at 30 June 2020 there were no indications of impairment to property, plant and equipment.

All surplus assets at 30 June 2020 have either been classified as assets held for sale or have been written off.

Please refer to note 5.3 for guidance in relation to the impairment assessment that has been performed for intangible assets.

### Finite useful lives

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. The exceptions to this rule include land and assets held for sale.

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 basis for all other property, plant and equipment. Depreciation rates are reviewed annually and the useful lives for each class of depreciable asset are:

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

Class of Asset	Useful life: years
Buildings	
- Buildings	50
- Transportables	20
Computing and communication equipment	
- Computing software and hardware	4 to 7
- Radio network and equipment	5 to 7
- Radio site infrastructure and equipment	4 to 40
- Communication equipment	9
Plant, equipment and vehicles	
- Office equipment	7
- Furniture and fittings	10 to 14
- Aircraft	20
- Vessels	10 to 15
- Dogs and horses	8 to 20
- Motor vehicles and cycles	5
- All other vehicles	10
- Audio-visual equipment	7
- Photographic and traffic equipment	8
- Firearms and scientific equipment	10
- Other plant and equipment	10
Leasehold improvements	3 to 10

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, and adjustments are made where appropriate.

Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives.

Land and works of art, which are considered to have an indefinite life, are not depreciated. Depreciation is not recognised in respect of these assets because their service potential has not, in any material sense, been consumed during the reporting period.

### Impairment

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.

Where an asset measured at cost is written down to recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss. Where a previously revalued asset is written down to recoverable amount, the loss is

recognised as a revaluation decrement in other comprehensive income. As the WA Police Force is a not for profit entity, the recoverable amount of regularly revalued specialised assets is anticipated to be materially the same as fair value.

If there is an indication that there has been a reversal in impairment, the carrying amount shall be increased to its recoverable amount. However, this reversal should not increase the asset's carrying amount above what would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised in prior years.

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.

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
<b>5.2 Right-of-use assets</b>		
<b>Buildings</b>		
At cost	2,212	-
Accumulated depreciation	(1,187)	-
	<b>1,025</b>	-
<b>Accommodation</b>		
At cost	47,331	-
Accumulated depreciation	(18,989)	-
	<b>28,342</b>	-
<b>Vehicles</b>		
At cost	27,467	-
Accumulated depreciation	(10,231)	-
	<b>17,236</b>	-
<b>Computing and communication equipment</b>		
At cost	22,768	-
Accumulated depreciation	(4,704)	-
	<b>18,064</b>	-
<b>Total Right-of-use assets</b>	<b>64,667</b>	-

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

Reconciliations of the carrying amount of right-of-use assets at the beginning and end of the reporting period are set out below:

	Buildings \$'000	Accommodation \$'000	Vehicles \$'000	Computing and communication equipment \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>2019-20</b>					
Carrying amount at start of period	-	-	-	-	-
Recognition of right-of-use assets on initial application of AASB 16	2,207	27,423	20,312	21,352	71,294
<b>Restated carrying amount at the start of the period</b>	<b>2,207</b>	<b>27,423</b>	<b>20,312</b>	<b>21,352</b>	<b>71,294</b>
Additions	-	6,605	8,373	450	15,428
Price Changes / Term Extensions	5	14,256	803	992	16,056
Retirements	-	(26)	(631)	-	(657)
Depreciation	(1,187)	(19,916)	(11,621)	(4,730)	(37,454)
<b>Carrying amount at end of period</b>	<b>1,025</b>	<b>28,342</b>	<b>17,236</b>	<b>18,064</b>	<b>64,667</b>

### Initial recognition

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost including the following:

- the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received
- any initial direct costs, and
- restoration costs, including dismantling and removing the underlying asset.

The WA Police Force has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases (with a lease term of 12 months or less) and low value leases (with an underlying value of \$5,000 or less). Lease payments associated with these leases are expensed over a straight-line basis over the lease term.

### Subsequent measurement

The cost model is applied for subsequent measurement of right-of-use assets, requiring the asset to be carried at cost less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses and adjusted for any re-measurement of lease liability.

### Depreciation and impairment of right-of-use assets

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the underlying assets.



# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the WA Police Force at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment when an indication of impairment is identified. The policy in connection with testing for impairment is outlined in note 5.1.1.

The following amounts relating to leases have been recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income:

	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	37,453	-
Lease interest expense	1,609	-
Expenses relating to variable lease payments not included in lease liabilities	1,184	-
<b>Total amount recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income</b>	<b>40,246</b>	<b>-</b>
The total cash outflow for leases in 2019-20 was:	34,132	-

The WA Police Force has leases for vehicles, office and residential accommodation and communication equipment.

The WA Police Force has also entered into a Memoranda of Understanding Agreements (MOU) with the Department of Finance for the leasing of office accommodation. These are not recognised under AASB 16 because of substitution rights held by the Department of Finance and are accounted for as an expense as incurred.

Up to 30 June 2019, The WA Police Force classified leases as operating leases. From 1 July 2019, the WA Police Force recognises leases as right-of-use assets and associated lease liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position. The corresponding lease liabilities in relation to these right-of-use assets have been disclosed in note 7.1.

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
<b>5.3 Intangible assets</b>		
<b>Computing software</b>		
At cost	233,971	224,430
Accumulated amortisation	(191,179)	(178,941)
	<b>42,792</b>	<b>45,489</b>
<b>Software Development in Progress</b>	<b>8,698</b>	<b>6,487</b>
<b>Total intangible assets</b>	<b>51,490</b>	<b>51,976</b>

Reconciliations of the carrying amount of intangibles at the beginning and end of the reporting period are set out below:

<b>2019-20</b>	Computing software \$'000	Software development in progress \$'000	Total \$'000
Carrying amount at start of period	45,489	6,487	51,976
Additions	649	5,386	6,035
Retirements	-	-	-
Transfers between classes	9,043	(3,175)	5,868
Amortisation	(12,389)	-	(12,389)
<b>Carrying amount at end of period</b>	<b>42,792</b>	<b>8,698</b>	<b>51,490</b>

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

### 2018-19

Carrying amount at start of period  
 Additions  
 Retirements  
 Transfers between classes  
 Amortisation

### Carrying amount at end of period

	Computing software \$'000	Software development in progress \$'000	Total \$'000
Carrying amount at start of period	56,527	4,649	61,176
Additions	670	4,278	4,948
Retirements	(9)	-	(9)
Transfers between classes	1,500	(2,440)	(940)
Amortisation	(13,199)	-	(13,199)
<b>Carrying amount at end of period</b>	<b>45,489</b>	<b>6,487</b>	<b>51,976</b>

### Initial recognition

Acquisitions of intangible assets (being software licences) costing \$5,000 or more and other internally developed intangible assets costing \$100,000 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.

### System developments

For system developments, research costs are expensed as incurred. Development costs incurred on an individual project are capitalised when their future economic benefits can reasonably be regarded as assured and that the total project costs are likely to exceed \$100,000. 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 WA Police Force. These are treated in accordance with system development policies.

### Licences

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

### Subsequent measurement

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

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
<b>5.3.1 Amortisation and impairment</b>		
Amortisation		
- Software and software developments	12,389	13,199
<b>Total amortisation expense</b>	<b>12,389</b>	<b>13,199</b>

As at 30 June 2020 there were no indications of impairment to intangible assets.

The WA Police Force held no goodwill or intangible assets with an indefinite useful life during the reporting period. At the end of the reporting period there were no intangible assets not yet available for use.

Amortisation for intangible assets with finite useful lives is calculated on the straight-line basis that allocate the asset's value over its estimated useful life.

All intangible assets controlled by the WA Police Force have a finite useful life and zero residual value. Estimated useful lives are reviewed annually.

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

<b>Class of Asset</b>	<b>Useful life: years</b>
Licences	4
Software and related system developments	8 to 10

### Impairment of intangible assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives are tested for impairment annually or when an indication of impairment is identified.

The policy in connection with testing impairment is outlined in note 5.1.1.

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

	Notes	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
<b>6. OTHER ASSETS AND LIABILITIES</b>			
This section sets out those assets and liabilities that arose from the WA Police Force's controlled operations and includes other assets utilised for economic benefits and liabilities incurred during normal operations:			
Receivables	6.1	13,482	10,968
Amounts receivable for services	6.2	637,217	563,197
Non-current assets classified as held for sale	6.3	702	-
Inventories	6.4	681	714
Other current assets	6.5	3,767	4,167
Payables	6.6	52,106	49,337
Contract liabilities	6.7	686	492
Other provisions	6.8	977	-
Grant liabilities	6.9	2,381	-
<b>6.1 Receivables</b>			
<b>Current</b>			
Receivables		3,448	18,735
Allowance for impairment of receivables		(355)	(15,146)
GST-receivables		9,420	6,575
Accrued interest		103	338
Accrued income		866	466
<b>Total current receivables</b>		<b>13,482</b>	<b>10,968</b>

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
Receivables are recognised at original invoice amount less an allowance for uncollectable amounts (i.e. impairment). The carrying amount of receivables is equivalent to fair value as it is due for settlement within 30 days.		
Reconciliation of changes in the allowance for impairment of receivables:		
Balance at start of period	15,146	18,931
Remeasurement under AASB 1058 (a)	(14,757)	-
Restated balance at start of period	389	18,931
Expected credit losses expense	41	2,169
Amounts written off during the period	(2)	(5,954)
Amounts recovered during the year	(73)	-
Balance at end of period	<b>355</b>	<b>15,146</b>

(a) The allowance for impairment of receivables has been remeasured on the date of adoption of AASB 1058 to reflect that the WA Police Force will only recognise income when it is probable they will recover it.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period for receivables is the carrying amount of the asset inclusive of any allowance for impairment as shown in the table at Note 8.1 (c) Financial instruments disclosures.

The WA Police Force does not hold any collateral as security or other credit enhancements as security for receivables.

### 6.2 Amounts receivable for services

Current asset	12,600	18,866
Non-current asset	624,617	544,331
<b>Total amounts receivable for services</b>	<b>637,217</b>	<b>563,197</b>

This asset represents the non-cash component of service appropriations. It is restricted in that it can only be used for asset replacement or payment of leave liability.

Amounts receivable for services are not considered to be impaired (ie: there is no expected credit loss of the holding account).

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

### 6.3 Non-current assets classified as held for sale

	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
Land	225	-
Buildings	477	-
<b>Total non-current assets classified as held for sale</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>-</b>

This is reconciled as follows:

Opening Balance	-	-
Add net assets reclassified as held for sale	702	-
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>-</b>

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.

### 6.4 Inventories

Inventories held for distribution	681	714
<b>Total inventories</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>714</b>

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.

### 6.5 Other current assets

Prepayments	3,767	4,167
<b>Total other current assets</b>	<b>3,767</b>	<b>4,167</b>

Prepayments represent payments in advance of receipt of goods or services or that part of expenditure made in one accounting period covering a term extending beyond that period.

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
<b>6.6 Payables</b>		
<b>Current</b>		
Payables	8,316	14,363
Accrued expenses	24,104	23,349
Other accruals		
- Accrued salaries	10,860	3,580
- Accrued superannuation	1,075	351
- Staff leave loading expense	6,547	6,508
- Fringe benefit tax liability	1,204	1,186
<b>Total current payables</b>	<b>52,106</b>	<b>49,337</b>

### Payables

Payables, including accruals not yet billed, are recognised when the WA Police Force 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.

### Accrued salaries

Accrued salaries 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 WA Police Force considers the carrying amount of accrued salaries to be equivalent to the net fair value.

The accrued salaries suspense account (refer Note 7.2 'Restricted cash and cash equivalents') consists of amounts paid annually, from agency appropriations for salaries expense, into a Treasury suspense account to meet additional cash outflow for employee salary payments in reporting with 27 pay days instead of the normal 26. No interest is received on this account.



# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
<b>6.7 Contract liabilities</b>		
Current	409	189
Non-current	277	303
<b>Total contract liabilities</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>492</b>

The WA Police Force contract liabilities primarily relate to communication leases, licences and accommodation expenses when the WA Police Force has received consideration in advance of satisfying the performance obligation.

### 6.7.1 Movement in contract liabilities

#### Reconciliation of changes in contract liabilities

Opening balance	492	353
Initial adoption under AASB 15 at 1 July 2019 (a)	540	-
Additions	383	164
Revenue recognised in the reporting period	(729)	(25)
<b>Balance at end of period</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>492</b>

### 6.7.2 Expected satisfaction of contract liabilities

#### Income recognition

1 year	409	189
1 to 5 years	109	105
Over 5 years	168	198
<b>Balance at end of period</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>492</b>

(a) Represents the initial take up at the date of adoption of AASB 15 of firearms and security agents licence fees received at 30 June 2019 where the relevant applications remained unprocessed at the reporting date.

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
<b>6.8 Other provisions</b>		
Non-current	977	-
<b>Total other provisions</b>	<b>977</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>6.8.1 Make-good provisions</b>		
<p>Some leased assets are required to be restored to their original condition at the end of their respective lease terms. A provision needs to be recognised for the present value of the estimated expenditure required to remove any leasehold improvements. These costs are capitalised as part of the cost of right-of-use assets and are amortised over the shorter of the lease term and the useful life of the assets.</p> <p>Under the lease agreements, the WA Police Force has an obligation to remove the leasehold improvement and restore the site. A make-good provision is recognised when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There is a present obligation as a result activities undertaken;</li> <li>- It is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and</li> <li>- The amount of the provision can be reliably measured.</li> </ul> <p>The estimated future obligations include costs of removing equipment and restoring the affected areas.</p> <p>The make-good provision is the best estimate of the present value of the expenditure required to settle the restoration obligation at the reporting date. Future restoration costs are reviewed annually and any changes in the estimate are reflected in the present value of the restoration provision at each reporting date.</p>		
Movement in Make-good provisions		
Carrying amount at start of period	-	-
Additional/(reversals of) provision recognised	977	-
<b>Carrying amount at end of period</b>	<b>977</b>	<b>-</b>

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

### 6.9 Grant liabilities

Current

#### Total grant liabilities

2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
----------------	----------------

2,381	-
-------	---

<b>2,381</b>	<b>-</b>
--------------	----------

The WA Police Force grant liabilities relate to capital works projects including child friendly interview rooms, officer accommodation and office space in remote Western Australia. Income is recognised under AASB 1058 as the assets are constructed.

#### 6.9.1 Movement in grant liabilities

##### Reconciliation of changes in grant liabilities

Opening balance

Initial adoption under AASB 1058 at 1 July 2019 (a)

Revenue recognised in the reporting period

-	-
---	---

3,400	-
-------	---

(1,019)	-
---------	---

<b>2,381</b>	<b>-</b>
--------------	----------

#### Balance at end of period

(a) Represents the initial take up at the date of adoption of AASB 1058 of capital grants received at 30 June 2019 where the relevant projects remain incomplete at the reporting date.

The WA Police Force expects to satisfy the performance obligations unsatisfied at the end of the reporting period within the next 12 months.

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

	Notes	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
<b>7. FINANCING</b>			
This section sets out the material balances and disclosures associated with financing and cashflows of the WA Police Force.			
Lease liabilities	7.1	62,733	-
Finance costs	7.2	1,609	-
Cash and cash equivalents	7.3	48,088	24,312
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	7.4	86,045	91,582
Reconciliation of cash	7.5		
Reconciliation of operating activities	7.6		
Non-cancellable operating lease commitments	7.7		
Capital commitments	7.8		
<b>7.1 Lease liabilities</b>			
Current		28,299	-
Non-current		34,434	-
<b>Total lease liabilities</b>		<b>62,733</b>	<b>-</b>

The WA Police Force measures a lease liability, at the commencement date, at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, The WA Police Force uses incremental borrowing rate provided by the Western Australia Treasury Corporation.

Lease payments included by the WA Police Force as part of the present value calculation of the lease liability include:

- Fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- Amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under the residual values guarantees;
- The exercise price of purchase options (where these are reasonably certain to be exercised);
- Payments for penalties for terminating a lease, where the lease term reflects the WA Police Force exercising an option to terminate the lease.

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

2020  
\$'000

2019  
\$'000

The interest on the lease liability is recognised in profit or loss over the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. Lease liabilities do not include any future changes in variable lease payments (that depend on an index or rate) until they take effect, in which case the lease liability is reassessed and adjusted against the right-of-use asset.

Periods covered by extension or termination options are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated).

Variable lease payments, included in the measurement of lease liability, that are dependant on sales are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which the condition that triggers those payments occur.

### Subsequent measurement

Lease liabilities are measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on lease liabilities; reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made; and remeasuring the carrying amount at amortised cost, subject to adjustments to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications.

### 7.2 Finance costs

Lease interest expense

1,609

-

**1,609**

-

### 7.3 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.

46,114

22,846

#### Advances

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

1,974

1,466

#### Total cash and cash equivalents

**48,088**

**24,312**

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
<b>7.4 Restricted cash and cash equivalents</b>		
Restricted cash assets are those cash assets, the uses of which are restricted, wholly or partly, by regulations or an externally imposed requirement.		
- Current assets (a)	69,233	78,973
- Non-current assets (b)	16,812	12,609
<b>Total restricted cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>86,045</b>	<b>91,582</b>
<b>(a) Current assets</b>		
<b>Road Trauma Trust Account</b>		
In accordance with section 12 of the Road Safety Council Act 2002, to receive and hold funds from parliamentary appropriations and all moneys from photographic based vehicle infringement (via Department of Transport and Department of the Attorney General) and any money lawfully received for the purposes of the Act.	54,279	60,496
<b>Royalties for Regions Fund</b>		
To hold monies committed for projects and programs in WA regional areas.	10,941	12,475
<b>Police Recruit Traineeship Fund</b>		
To hold recruit incentive payments received under the auspices of the Commonwealth Government's New Apprenticeship and Traineeship Incentives program.	91	91
<b>National Drug Strategy</b>		
To hold grant monies received from the Drug and Alcohol Office for the funding of law-enforcement programs relating to alcohol and drug use.	324	355
<b>Australia New Zealand Counter-Terrorism Committee</b>		
To hold monies received by the WA Police Force from the Commonwealth for the funding of drill style counter-terrorism exercises.	-	19

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
<b>Regional Capital Projects</b>		
To hold monies received from the Commonwealth for capital works projects including child friendly interview rooms, officer accommodation and office space in remote Western Australia.	2,381	3,400
<b>Organised Crime Investigation Fund</b>		
To hold monies received from the Confiscation Proceeds Account for the purpose of combating organised crime in Western Australia.	176	487
<b>Drug and Alcohol Office</b>		
To monies received from the Drug and Alcohol Office for the purchase and operation of a drug detection dog in the Goldfields Police District.	12	12
<b>Leavers WA</b>		
To hold monies received in relation to the activities of Leavers WA – South West.	-	13
<b>Parental Leave</b>		
To hold monies received from the Commonwealth for the payment of paid parental leave to eligible employees.	69	77
<b>Special Plate Funds</b>		
To hold monies received from the Department of Transport being a 50% share of the net revenue raised from the sale of special series registration plates for community policing initiatives relating to juvenile offenders.	960	262
<b>Broome Police Citizens Youth Club</b>		
To hold monies received from the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage for the refurbishment of the Broome Police Citizens Youth Club.	-	1,286
	<b>69,233</b>	<b>78,973</b>
<b>(b) Non-current assets</b>		
<b>Accrued Salaries Account</b>		
Amount held in the suspense account is only to be used for the purpose of meeting the 27th pay in a financial year, next occurring in 2027-28.	16,812	12,609
	<b>16,812</b>	<b>12,609</b>

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
<b>7.5 Reconciliation of cash</b>		
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	48,088	24,312
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	86,045	91,582
<b>Balance at end of period</b>	<b>134,133</b>	<b>115,894</b>
For the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents (and restricted cash and cash equivalents) include cash on hand and short-term deposits with original maturities of 3 months or less that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.		
<b>7.6 Reconciliation of net cost of services to net cash flows provided by/(used in) operating activities</b>		
<b>Net cost of services</b>	<b>(1,446,227)</b>	<b>(1,377,559)</b>
Non-cash items:		
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment expense	95,860	57,908
Services received free-of-charge	3,403	3,339
Donated assets and equipment	(633)	(1)
Expected credit losses expense	41	2,169
Net loss/(gain) on sale of non-current assets	139	(519)
Adjustment for AASB 15 & AASB 1058 take-up	(3,939)	-
Adjustment for other non-cash items	(2,098)	(6,278)
(Increase)/decrease in assets:		
Receivables (c)	364	6,778
Prepayments	400	(504)
Inventories	32	79



# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
Increase/(decrease) in liabilities:		
Payables (c)	(5,292)	2,866
Sundry accruals	8,062	(113)
Employee related provisions	26,402	16,534
Other provisions	977	-
Contract liabilities	194	139
Grant liabilities	2,381	-
Net GST receipts/(payments)		
Net GST receipts/(payments) (a)	(1,325)	(566)
Change in GST (receivables)/payables (b)	(1,519)	1,219
	<b>123,449</b>	<b>83,050</b>
<b>Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities</b>	<b>(1,322,778)</b>	<b>(1,294,509)</b>

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

(b) This reverses out the GST in receivables and payables.

(c) 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.

### Non-cash financing and investing activities

During the financial year, the WA Police Force received donated assets from external parties totalling \$613,322 in 2019-20 compared to nil in 2018-19.

During the year, there was \$752,154 of assets transferred to Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage in 2019-20 compared to \$268,237 in 2018-19. In addition, there were \$232,069 of assets transferred to Pathwest in 2019-20 compared to \$2,126,283 in 2018-19.

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
<b>7.7 Non-cancellable operating lease commitments</b>		
Operating lease commitments contracted for at the reporting date but not recognised in the financial statements are payable as follows:		
Within one year	-	50,858
Later than one year and not later than five years	-	60,758
Later than five years	-	32,987
<b>Total non-cancellable operating lease commitments</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>144,603</b>

Up to 30 June 2019, operating leases were expensed on a straight line basis over the lease term as this represents the pattern of benefits derived from the leased properties.

From 1 July 2019, the WA Police Force has recognised right-of-use assets and corresponding lease liability for all non-cancellable operating lease commitments, apart from short term and low value assets.

### 7.8 Capital commitments

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

Within one year	74,566	33,675
Later than one year and not later than five years	38,682	55,523
<b>Total capital commitments</b>	<b>113,248</b>	<b>89,198</b>

Capital expenditure commitments are all inclusive of GST.

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

### Notes

#### 8. RISKS AND CONTINGENCIES

This note sets out the key risk management policies and measurement techniques of the WA Police Force.

Financial risk management

8.1

Contingent liabilities

8.2

Fair value measurement

8.3

#### 8.1 Financial risk management

Financial instruments held by the WA Police Force are cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash and cash equivalents, receivables, and payables.

The WA Police Force has limited exposure to financial risks. The WA Police Force's overall risk management program focuses on managing the risks identified below.

##### (a) Summary of risks and risk management

##### **Credit risk**

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

Credit risk associated with the WA Police Force's financial assets is minimal because the main receivable is the amounts receivable for services (Holding Account). For receivables other than from Government, the WA Police Force 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. Debt will be written off against the allowance account when it is probable or uneconomical to recover the debt. Overall, there are no significant concentrations of credit risk.

##### **Liquidity risk**

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

The WA Police Force 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**

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates will affect the WA Police Force's income or the value of its holdings in financial instruments. The WA Police Force does not trade in foreign currency and is not materially exposed to other price risks. The WA Police Force's exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates relates to interest earned on the Road Trauma Trust Account cash balances.

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

### (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:

	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
<b>Financial assets</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	48,088	24,312
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	86,045	91,582
Financial assets measured at amortised cost (i)	641,279	567,590
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>775,412</b>	<b>683,484</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	114,839	49,337
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>114,839</b>	<b>49,337</b>

(i) The amount of Receivables/Financial assets measured at amortised cost excludes GST recoverable from ATO (statutory receivable).

### (c) Financial instrument disclosures

#### **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 WA Police Force's maximum exposure to credit risk and the ageing analysis of financial assets. The WA Police Force'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 WA Police Force. The contractual maturity amounts in the table are representative of the undiscounted amounts at reporting date.

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

### Ageing Analysis of Financial Assets

	Carrying Amount \$'000	Not past due and not impaired \$'000	Past due but not impaired			
			Less than 3 months \$'000	3 to 6 months \$'000	6 months to 1 year \$'000	More than 1 year \$'000
<b>2019-20</b>						
Cash and cash equivalents	48,088	48,088	-	-	-	-
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	86,045	86,045	-	-	-	-
Financial assets measured at amortised cost						
- Receivables (ii)	4,062	1,054	128	42	36	2,802
- Amounts receivable for services (ii)	637,217	637,217	-	-	-	-
	<b>775,412</b>	<b>772,404</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>2,802</b>
<b>2018-19</b>						
Cash and cash equivalents	24,312	24,312	-	-	-	-
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	91,582	91,582	-	-	-	-
Receivables (ii)	4,393	1,156	95	131	567	2,444
Amounts receivable for services (ii)	563,197	563,197	-	-	-	-
	<b>683,484</b>	<b>680,247</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>2,444</b>

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

### Liquidity Risk and Interest Rate Exposure

The following table discloses the WA Police Force'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

	Weighted average effective interest rate %	Carrying Amount \$'000	Interest Rate Exposure			Nominal amount \$'000	Maturity Dates			
			Fixed interest rate \$'000	Variable interest rate \$'000	Non-interest bearing \$'000		Less than 3 months \$'000	3 months to 1 year \$'000	1 to 5 years \$'000	More than 5 years \$'000
<b>2019-20</b>										
<b>Financial Assets</b>										
Cash and cash equivalents		48,088	-	-	48,088	48,088	48,088	-	-	-
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	0.92%	86,045	-	54,279	31,766	86,045	86,045	-	-	-
Financial assets measured at amortised cost										
- Receivables (ii)		4,062	-	-	4,062	4,062	-	-	-	-
- Amounts receivable for services (ii)		637,217	-	-	637,217	637,217	-	12,600	55,721	568,896
		<b>775,412</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>54,279</b>	<b>721,133</b>	<b>775,412</b>	<b>138,195</b>	<b>12,600</b>	<b>55,721</b>	<b>568,896</b>
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>										
Payables/Accrued expenses		32,420	-	-	32,420	32,420	32,420	-	-	-
Other accruals		19,686	-	-	19,686	19,686	19,686	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	3.01%	62,733	62,733	-	-	66,340	8,637	20,761	30,501	6,441
		<b>114,839</b>	<b>62,733</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>52,106</b>	<b>118,446</b>	<b>60,743</b>	<b>20,761</b>	<b>30,501</b>	<b>6,441</b>
<b>Net Financial Assets (Liabilities)</b>		<b>660,573</b>	<b>(62,733)</b>	<b>54,279</b>	<b>669,027</b>	<b>656,966</b>	<b>77,452</b>	<b>(8,161)</b>	<b>25,220</b>	<b>562,455</b>

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

	Weighted average effective interest rate %	Interest Rate Exposure				Nominal amount \$'000	Maturity Dates			
		Carrying Amount \$'000	Fixed interest rate \$'000	Variable interest rate \$'000	Non-interest bearing \$'000		Less than 3 months \$'000	3 months to 1 year \$'000	1 to 5 years \$'000	More than 5 years \$'000
<b>2018-19</b>										
<b>Financial Assets</b>										
Cash and cash equivalents		24,312	-	-	24,312	24,312	24,312	-	-	-
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	2.08%	91,582	-	60,496	31,086	91,582	91,582	-	-	-
Receivables (ii)		4,393	-	-	4,393	4,393	4,393	-	-	-
Amounts receivable for services (ii)		563,197	-	-	563,197	563,197	2,270	16,596	55,872	488,459
		<b>683,484</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>60,496</b>	<b>622,988</b>	<b>683,484</b>	<b>122,557</b>	<b>16,596</b>	<b>55,872</b>	<b>488,459</b>
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>										
Payables/Accrued expenses		37,712	-	-	37,712	37,712	37,712	-	-	-
Other accruals		11,625	-	-	11,625	11,625	11,625	-	-	-
Lease liabilities		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		<b>49,337</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>49,337</b>	<b>49,337</b>	<b>49,337</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Net Financial Assets (Liabilities)</b>		<b>634,147</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>60,496</b>	<b>573,651</b>	<b>634,147</b>	<b>73,220</b>	<b>16,596</b>	<b>55,872</b>	<b>488,459</b>

(ii) The amount of Receivables/Financial assets measured at amortised cost excludes GST recoverable from the ATO (statutory receivable)

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

### **Interest Rate Sensitivity Analysis**

The following table represents a summary of the interest rate sensitivity of the WA Police Force's financial assets and liabilities at the end of the reporting period on the surplus for the period and equity for a 1.00% change in interest rates. It is assumed that the change in interest rates is held constant throughout the reporting period.

	Carrying amount \$'000	-100 basis points		+100 basis points	
		Surplus \$'000	Equity \$'000	Surplus \$'000	Equity \$'000
<b>2019-20</b>					
<b>Financial Assets</b>					
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	54,279	(543)	(543)	543	543
	<b>54,279</b>	<b>(543)</b>	<b>(543)</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>543</b>
<b>2018-19</b>					
<b>Financial Assets</b>					
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	60,496	(605)	(605)	605	605
	<b>60,496</b>	<b>(605)</b>	<b>(605)</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>605</b>



# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
<b>8.2 Contingent liabilities</b>		
<b>Unsettled legal claims</b>		
The value reported represents the maximum obligation potentially payable for the claims on hand at 30 June 2020.	<b>237</b>	<b>130</b>
<b>Contaminated sites</b>		
<p>Under the Contaminated Sites Act 2003, the WA Police Force is required to report known and suspected contaminated sites to the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER). In accordance with the Act, DWER classifies these sites on the basis of the risk to human health, the environment and environmental values. Where sites are classified as 'contaminated - remediation required' or 'possibly contaminated - investigation required', the WA Police Force may have a liability in respect of investigation or remediation expenses.</p> <p>The WA Police Force has reported 6 suspected contaminated sites to DWER. Three of these sites have been 'remediated for restricted use' and the remaining 3 sites are classified 'possibly contaminated - investigation required'. The WA Police Force is unable to assess the likely outcome of the investigation process, and accordingly, it is not practicable to estimate the potential financial effect or to identify the uncertainties relating to the amount or timing of any outflows. Whilst there is no possibility of reimbursement of any future expenses that may be incurred in the remediation of these sites, the WA Police Force may apply for funding from the Contaminated Sites Management Account to undertake further investigative work or to meet remediation costs that may be required.</p>		

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

### 8.3 Fair value measurements

#### Assets measured at fair value:

	Level 1 \$'000	Level 2 \$'000	Level 3 \$'000	Fair Value At end of period \$'000
<b>2020</b>				
Non-current assets classified as held for sale - Note 6.3	-	702	-	702
Land - Note 5.1	-	49,041	140,924	189,965
Buildings - Note 5.1	-	24,421	540,254	564,675
	-	<b>74,164</b>	<b>681,178</b>	<b>755,342</b>
<b>2019</b>				
Non-current assets classified as held for sale - Note 6.3	-	-	-	-
Land - Note 5.1	-	49,041	141,845	190,886
Buildings - Note 5.1	-	23,723	535,297	559,020
	-	<b>72,764</b>	<b>677,142</b>	<b>749,906</b>

There were no transfers between Levels 1, 2 or 3 during the period.

#### Valuation techniques to derive Level 2 fair values

Level 2 fair values of land and buildings (office accommodation) are derived using the market approach. Market evidence of sales prices of comparable land and buildings (office accommodation) in close proximity is used to determine price per square metre.

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

### Fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)

	Land \$'000	Buildings \$'000
<b>2020</b>		
Fair value at start of period	141,845	535,297
Additions	150	-
Revaluation increments/decrements recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	(256)	3,458
Transfers to/from Level 2	-	-
Transfers between asset classes	(225)	19,476
Disposals	(590)	(263)
Depreciation expense	-	(17,714)
<b>Fair value at end of period</b>	<b>140,924</b>	<b>540,254</b>
<b>2019</b>		
Fair value at start of period	141,868	530,974
Additions	-	-
Revaluation increments/decrements recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	(4)	2,232
Transfers to/from Level 2	161	2,505
Transfers between asset classes	-	16,590
Disposals	(180)	(110)
Depreciation expense	-	(16,894)
<b>Fair value at end of period</b>	<b>141,845</b>	<b>535,297</b>



## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

### Valuation processes

There were no changes in valuation techniques during the period.

Transfers in and out of a fair value level are recognised on the date of the event or change in circumstances that caused the transfer. Transfers are generally limited to assets newly classified as non-current assets held for sale as Treasurer's Instructions require valuations of land and buildings to be categorised within Level 3 where the valuations utilise significant Level 3 inputs on a recurring basis.

### Land (Level 3 fair values)

Fair value for restricted use land is based on market value using market evidence of sales of comparable land that is unrestricted less restoration costs to return the site to a vacant and marketable condition (low restricted use land). The estimate of restoration cost as provided by the Western Australian Land Information Authority (Valuations and Property Analytics) represents a significant Level 3 input, with higher restoration costs correlating with lower estimated fair values of land.

### Buildings (Level 3 fair values)

Fair value for existing use specialised building assets is determined by reference to the cost of replacing the remaining future economic benefits embodied in the asset, ie: current replacement cost. Current replacement cost is generally determined by reference to the market observable replacement cost of a substitute asset of comparable utility and the gross project size specifications, adjusted for obsolescence. Obsolescence encompasses physical deterioration, functional (technological) obsolescence and economic (external) obsolescence.

Valuation using current replacement cost utilises the significant Level 3 input, consumed economic benefit/obsolescence of asset which is estimated by the Western Australian Land Information Authority (Valuations and Property Analytics). The fair value measurement is sensitive to the estimate of consumption/obsolescence, with higher values of the estimate correlating with lower estimated fair values of buildings.

Significant Level 3 inputs used by the WA Police Force are derived and evaluated as follows:

#### Historical cost per square metre floor area (m<sup>2</sup>)

The costs of constructing specialised buildings with similar utility are extracted from financial records of the WA Police Force, then indexed by movements in CPI.

#### Consumed economic benefit/obsolescence of asset

These are estimated by the Western Australian Land Information Authority (Valuations and Property Analytics).

#### Selection of land with restricted utility

Fair value for restricted use land is determined by comparison with market evidence for land with low level utility. Relevant comparators of land with low level utility are selected by the Western Australian Land Information Authority (Valuations and Property Analytics).

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

### Information about significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) in fair value measurements

Description and fair value as at 30 June 2020 (\$'000)	Valuation technique(s)	Unobservable inputs
Land \$140,924	Market approach	Selection of land with similar approximate utility.
Buildings \$540,254	Depreciated Replacement Cost	Consumed economic benefit/obsolescence of asset. Historical cost of building per square metre floor area.

Description and fair value as at 30 June 2019 (\$'000)	Valuation technique(s)	Unobservable inputs
Land \$141,845	Market approach	Selection of land with similar approximate utility.
Buildings \$535,297	Depreciated Replacement Cost	Consumed economic benefit/obsolescence of asset. Historical cost of building per square metre floor area.

Reconciliations of the opening and closing balances are provided in Note 5.1.

### Basis of Valuation

In the absence of market based evidence, due to the specialised nature of some non-financial assets, these assets are valued at Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy on an existing use basis. The existing use basis recognises that restrictions or limitations have been placed on their use and disposal when they are not determined to be surplus to requirements. These restrictions are imposed by virtue of the assets being held to deliver a specific community service.



## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

### Notes

#### 9. OTHER DISCLOSURES

This note includes additional material disclosures required by accounting standards or other pronouncements for the understanding of this financial report.

Events occurring after the end of the reporting period	9.1
Initial application of an Australian Accounting Standard	9.2
Future impact of Australian Accounting Standards not yet operative	9.3
Key management personnel	9.4
Related parties	9.5
Affiliated bodies	9.6
Remuneration of auditors	9.7
Equity	9.8
Supplementary financial information	9.9
Explanatory statement	9.10
Administered disclosures	9.11
Special purpose accounts	9.12

#### 9.1 Events occurring after the end of the reporting period

A State of Emergency has been declared in Western Australia to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic. For the duration of the State of Emergency, the Commissioner of Police fulfils the additional role of the State Emergency Co-ordinator. Additional costs incurred by the WA Police Force have been driven by activities to co-ordinate the State's response, and to monitor and enforce intra and inter-state border restrictions and tracking and tracing activities. Ongoing COVID-19 response expenditures are contingent on the spread of the virus within Western Australia, the rest of Australia and the world, as well as incoming traveller numbers and the restrictions in force across Western Australia. The WA Police Force remains prepared to support the ongoing public health response but there are too many variables to reliably estimate future expenditure. The WA Police Force remains in close liaison with the WA Department of Treasury on expenditure trends for the COVID-19 response and its impact on the WA Police Force budget estimates.



## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

### 9.2 Initial application of an Australian Accounting Standard

#### 9.2.1 AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers and AASB 1058 Income of Not-for-Profit Entities

AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers replaces AASB 118 Revenue and AASB 111 Construction Contracts for annual reporting periods on or after 1 January 2019. Under the new model, an entity shall recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service and is based upon the transfer of control rather than transfer of risks and rewards.

AASB 15 focuses on providing sufficient information to the users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cashflows arising from the contracts with customers. Revenue is recognised by applying the following five steps:

- Identifying contracts with customers
- Identifying separate performance obligations
- Determining the transaction price of the contract
- Allocating the transaction price to each of the performance obligations
- Recognising revenue as each performance obligation is satisfied

Revenue is recognised either over time or at a point in time. Any distinct goods or services are separately identified and any discounts or rebates in the contract price are allocated to the separate elements.

In addition, income other than from contracts with customers are subject to AASB 1058 Income of Not-for-Profit Entities. Income recognition under AASB 1058 depends on whether such a transaction gives rise to liabilities or a contribution by owners related to an asset (such as cash or another asset) recognised by an agency.

The WA Police Force adopts the modified retrospective approach on transition to AASB 15 and AASB 1058. No comparative information is restated under this approach, and the WA Police Force recognises the cumulative effect of initially applying the standard as an adjustment to the opening balance of accumulated surplus at the date of initial application (1 July 2019).

Under this transition method, WA Police Force elects to apply the Standard retrospectively to contracts and transactions that are not completed contracts at the date of initial application.

Refer to section 4 for the revenue and income accounting policies adopted from 1 July 2019.

The effect of adopting AASB 15 and AASB 1058 are as follows:

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## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

	30/06/2020 (\$'000)	Adjustments (\$'000)	30 June 2020 under AASB 118 and 114 (\$'000)
<b>Statement of Comprehensive Income</b>			
User charges and fees	29,592	(321)	29,271
Commonwealth grants	2,838	(1,019)	1,819
	<b>32,430</b>	<b>(1,340)</b>	<b>31,090</b>
<b>Statement of Financial Position</b>			
Contract liabilities	686	(219)	467
Grant liabilities	2,381	(2,381)	-
	<b>3,067</b>	<b>(2,600)</b>	<b>467</b>

### 9.2.2 AASB 16 Leases

AASB 16 Leases supersedes AASB 117 Leases and related Interpretations. AASB 16 primarily affects lessee accounting and provides a comprehensive model for the identification of lease arrangements and their treatment in the financial statements of both lessees and lessors.

The WA Police Force applies AASB 16 Leases from 1 July 2019 using the modified retrospective approach. As permitted under the specific transition provisions in the Standard, comparatives have not been restated. The cumulative effect of initially applying this Standard is recognised as an adjustment to the opening balance of accumulated surplus/deficit.

The main changes introduced by the new Standard include identification of lease within a contract and a new lease accounting model for lessees that require lessees to recognise all leases (operating and finance leases) on the Statement of Financial Position as a right-to-use asset and lease liability, except for short term leases (lease term of 12 months or less at commencement date) and low-value assets (valued less than \$5,000). The operating lease and finance lease distinction for lessees no longer exists.

Under AASB 16, the WA Police Force takes into consideration all operating leases that were off balance sheet under AASB 117 and recognises:

- Right-of-use assets and liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position, initially measured at the present value of future lease payments, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate (2.5%) on 1 July 2019.
- Depreciation of right-of-use assets and interest on lease liabilities in the Statement of Comprehensive Income; and
- The total amount of cash paid as principal amount, which is presented in the cash flows from financing activities, and interest paid, which is presented in the cash flows from operating activities, in the Statement of Cash Flows.



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## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

The WA Police Force measures concessionary leases that are of low value terms and conditions at cost at inception. There is no financial impact as the WA Police Force is not in possession of any concessionary leases at the date of inception.

The right-of-use assets are assessed for impairment at the date of transition and has not identified any impairments to its right-of-use assets.

On transition, the WA Police Force has elected to apply the following practical expedients in the assessment of their leases that were previously classified as operating leases under AASB 117:

- A single discount rate has been applied to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics.
- The WA Police Force has relied on its assessment of whether lease were onerous applying AASB 137 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets immediately before 1 July 2019 as an alternative to performing an impairment review. The WA Police Force has adjusted the right-of-use asset at 1 July 2019 by the amount of any provision for onerous leases recognised in the Statement of Financial Position at 30 June 2019;
- Initial direct costs have been excluded from the measurement of right-to-use asset;
- Hindsight has been used to determine if the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease.

### Measurement of lease liabilities

	<b>\$'000</b>
Operating lease commitments disclosed as at 30 June 2019	144,603
Less leases not within scope of AASB 16	(62,535)
Discounted using incremental borrowing rate at date of initial application	(14,295)
Lease liability recognised at 1 July 2019	67,773
Current lease liabilities	30,493
Non-current lease liabilities	37,280



## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

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

The WA Police Force cannot early adopt an Australian Accounting Standard unless specifically permitted by TI 1101 'Application of Australian Accounting Standards and other pronouncements' or by an exemption from TI 1101. Where applicable, the WA Police Force plans to apply the following Australian Accounting Standards from their application date.

#### Operative for reporting periods beginning on/after

AASB 1059	<p>Service Concession Arrangements: Grantors</p> <p>This Standard addresses the accounting for a service concession arrangement (a type of public private partnership) by a grantor that is a public sector agency by prescribing the accounting for the arrangement from the grantor's perspective. Timing and measurement for the recognition of a specific asset class occurs on commencement of the arrangement and the accounting for associated liabilities is determined by whether the grantee is paid by the grantor or users of the public service provided. The WA Police Force does not manage any public private partnership that is within the scope of the Standard.</p>	1 January 2020
AASB 2018-6	<p>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Definition of a Business</p> <p>The Standard amends AASB 3 to clarify the definition of a business, assisting entities to determine whether a transaction should be accounted for as a business combination or as an asset acquisition.</p> <p>There is no financial impact.</p>	1 January 2020
AASB 2018-7	<p>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Definition of Material</p> <p>The Standard principally amends AASB 101 and AASB 108. The amendments refine the definition of material in AASB 101. The amendments clarify the definition of material and its application by improving the wording and aligning the definition across AASB Standards and other publications. The amendment also includes some supporting requirements in AASB 101 in the definition to give it more prominence and clarifies the explanation accompanying the definition of material.</p> <p>There is no financial impact.</p>	1 January 2020

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## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

**Operative for reporting  
periods beginning on/after**

AASB 2019-1	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - References to Conceptual Framework The Standard sets out amendments to Australian Accounting Standards, Interpretations and other pronouncements to reflect the issuance of the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting (Conceptual Framework) by the AASB. There is no financial impact.	1 January 2020
AASB 2019-2	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Implementation of AASB 1059 The Standard makes amendments to AASB 16 and AASB 1059 to: (a) amend the modified retrospective method set out in paragraph C4 of AASB 1059; (b) modify AASB 16 to provide a practical expedient to grantors of service concession arrangements so that AASB 16 would not need to be applied to assets that would be recognised as service concession assets under AASB 1059; and (c) include editorial amendments to the application guidance and implementation guidance accompanying AASB 1059. The WA Police Force does not maintain any public private partnerships that is within the scope of the Standard.	1 January 2020
AASB 2020-1	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current This Standard amends AASB 101 to clarify requirements for the presentation of liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position as current or non-current. There is no financial impact.	1 January 2022

### 9.4 Key management personnel

The WA Police Force has determined that key management personnel include Cabinet Ministers and senior officers of the WA Police Force. However, the WA Police Force is not obligated to reimburse for the compensation of Ministers and therefore no disclosure is required. The disclosures in relation to Ministers' compensation may be found in the Annual Report on State Finances.

Senior officers of the WA Police Force comprise the Corporate Board including the Commissioner of Police, the 2 Deputy Commissioners and the Executive Director.

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

Total fees, salaries, superannuation, non-monetary benefits and other benefits for senior officers of the WA Police Force for the reporting period are presented in the following bands:

\$	2020	2019
100,001 - 110,000	-	1
140,001 - 150,000	-	1
310,001 - 320,000	-	1
330,001 - 340,000	1	-
350,001 - 360,000	1	-
370,001 - 380,000	-	1
380,001 - 390,000	1	-
490,001 - 500,000	-	1
540,001 - 550,000	1	-
550,001 - 560,000	-	1
	4	6

	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
Short-term employee benefits	1,291	1,318
Post-employment benefits	162	169
Other long-term benefits	165	165
Termination benefits	-	345
<b>Total compensation of senior officers</b>	<b>1,618</b>	<b>1,997</b>

(a) No senior officers are members of the Pension Scheme.

(b) Total compensation includes the superannuation expense incurred by the WA Police Force in respect of senior officers.



## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

### 9.5 Related parties

The WA Police Force is a wholly-owned public sector entity that is controlled by the State of Western Australia.

Related parties of the WA Police Force include:

- all Ministers and their close family members, and their controlled or jointly controlled entities;
- all senior officers and their close family members, and their controlled or jointly controlled entities;
- other departments and statutory authorities, including their related bodies, that are included in the whole of government consolidated statements;
- associates and joint ventures of an entity that are included in the whole of government consolidated financial statements; and
- the Government Employees Superannuation Board (GESB).

### Significant transactions with Government-related entities

In conducting our activities, the WA Police Force is required to transact with the State and entities related to the State. These transactions are generally based on the standard terms and conditions that apply to all agencies. Significant transactions include:

- Service appropriation (Note 4.1)
- Capital appropriation (Note 9.8)
- Royalties for Regions Funds (Notes 4.5 and 9.8)
- Department of Justice - Criminal Property Confiscation Account (Note 4.2)
- Department of Transport - Special Series Plate Funds (Note 4.9)
- Services received free of charge from the Department of Justice - State Solicitors Office, Department of Finance, Landgate, Department of Fire and Emergency Services and the Department of Health, (Note 4.4)
- Regional employee housing payments to the Department of Communities (2020 - \$40 million; 2019 - \$39.7 million)
- Insurance premium payments to Riskcover (2020 - \$5.5 million; 2019 - \$4.5 million)
- Post separation and other medical benefit payments to the Insurance Commission (2020 - \$1.4 million; 2019 - \$1 million)
- Vehicle lease payments, building lease payments, and building construction and maintenance payments to the Department of Finance (2020 - \$78.4 million; 2019 - \$67.2 million)
- Chemical analysis payments to the Chemistry Centre (2020 - \$7.9 million; 2019 - \$7.4 million)
- Forensic biology testing payments to Pathwest and the Department of Health (2020 - \$17.9 million; 2019 - \$16.1 million)
- Electricity payments to Western Power, Synergy and Horizon Power (2020 - \$6.5 million; 2019 - \$6 million)
- Water payments to the Water Corporation (2020 - \$1.4 million; 2019 - \$1.4 million)
- Audit fees to the Office of the Auditor General (2020 - \$0.25 million; 2019 - \$0.2 million)
- Grant payments to Main Roads WA (2020 - \$47.4 million; 2019 - \$42.9 million), Department of Transport (2020 - \$5 million; 2019 - \$4.5 million), Department of Education (2020 - \$2.1 million; 2019 - \$1.2 million) and the Department of Health (2020 - \$0.2 million; 2019 - \$1.2 million).

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

### Material transactions with other related parties

Other than superannuation payments to GESB (2020 - \$88.3 million; 2019 - \$87.2 million) and general citizen transactions, the WA Police Force had no other related party transactions with key management personnel or their close family members or their controlled or jointly controlled entities.

	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
<b>9.6 Affiliated bodies</b>		
An affiliated body is one which receives more than half its funding and resources from the WA Police Force but is not subject to operational control by the WA Police Force.		
- Constable Care Child Safety Foundation Inc (grant provided)	1,278	1,237
- The Western Australian Police Historical Society Inc (grant provided)	40	-
- Road Safety Council (administrative support)	25	22
	<b>1,343</b>	<b>1,259</b>
<b>9.7 Remuneration of auditors</b>		
Remuneration payable to the Auditor General for the financial year is as follows:		
- Auditing the accounts, controls, financial statements and key performance indicators	219	219
- Auditing Royalties for Regions	29	25
	<b>248</b>	<b>244</b>
<b>9.8 Equity</b>		
Equity represents the residual interest in the net assets of the WA Police Force. The Government holds the equity interest in the WA Police Force on behalf of the community. The Asset Revaluation Surplus represents that portion of equity resulting from the revaluation of non-current assets.		
Contributed equity (a)	898,788	812,492
Asset revaluation surplus (b)	320,515	315,405
Accumulated surplus	254,567	275,070
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>1,473,870</b>	<b>1,402,967</b>

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
<b>(a) Contributed equity</b>		
Balance at start of period	812,492	787,636
<b>Contributions by Owners</b>		
Capital appropriations (i)	62,876	16,085
Royalties for Regions Fund - Regional Infrastructure and Headworks Account	14,254	11,830
Consolidated Account - Equity injection	10,000	-
Transfer of net assets from other agencies (ii)		
- Land and buildings transferred from the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage	150	-
<b>Total contributions by owners</b>	<b>87,280</b>	<b>27,915</b>
<b>Distributions to owners</b>		
Transfer of net assets to other agencies (ii)		
- Land and buildings transferred to the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage	(752)	(268)
- Transfer to Pathwest	(232)	(2,126)
Net assets transferred to Government (iii)		
- Proceeds for disposal of assets paid to Consolidated Account	-	(665)
<b>Total distributions to owners</b>	<b>(984)</b>	<b>(3,059)</b>
Balance at end of period	<b>898,788</b>	<b>812,492</b>

- (i) Under TI 955 'Contributions by Owners Made to Wholly Owned Public Sector Entities' Capital appropriations have been designated as contributions by owners in accordance with AASB Interpretation 1038 'Contributions by Owners Made to Wholly-Owned Public Sector Entities'.
- (ii) Under TI 955, non-discretionary (non-reciprocal) transfers of net assets between State government agencies have been designated as contributions by owners in accordance with AASB Interpretation 1038, where the transferee agency accounts for a non-discretionary (non-reciprocal) transfer of net assets as a contribution by owners and the transferor agency accounts for the transfer as a distribution to owners.
- (iii) TI 955 requires non-reciprocal transfers of net assets to Government to be accounted for as distribution to owners in accordance with AASB Interpretation 1038.

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## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
<b>(b) Asset revaluation surplus</b>		
Balance at start of period	315,405	314,495
Net revaluation increments/(decrements):		
- Land	(256)	(4,672)
- Buildings	5,966	5,903
	5,710	1,231
Transfer to accumulated surplus/(deficit) on sale of previously revalued assets	(600)	(321)
Balance at end of period	<b>320,515</b>	<b>315,405</b>
<b>(c) Accumulated Surplus/(Deficit)</b>		
Balance at start of period	275,070	262,619
Initial application of AASB 15/1058	(3,939)	-
Restated balance at start of the year	<b>271,131</b>	<b>262,619</b>
Result for the period	(17,164)	12,130
Transfer of revalued amounts of assets sold	600	321
Balance at end of period	<b>254,567</b>	<b>275,070</b>

### 9.9 Supplementary financial information

#### (a) Write Offs

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

- Bad debts *	4,103	6,621
- Assets written off from the asset register *	74	19
- Other public property **	44	43
	<b>4,221</b>	<b>6,683</b>



# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
<p>* Bad debts and asset register write-offs have been reflected within the Statement of Comprehensive Income.</p> <p>** 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.</p> <p>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:</p>		
<b>(i) Bad Debts</b>		
The Accountable Authority	4,103	6,621
	<b>4,103</b>	<b>6,621</b>
<b>(ii) Assets</b>		
The Accountable Authority	74	19
	<b>74</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>(iii) Other Public Property</b>		
The Accountable Authority	44	43
	<b>44</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>(b) Gifts of Public Property</b>		
Gifts of public property provided by the WA Police Force	185	372

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## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

### 9.10 Explanatory Statement

All variances between estimates (original budget) and actual results for 2020, and between actual results for 2019 and 2020 are shown below. Narratives are provided for major variances for the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Cashflows and Administered Items which are considered to be those greater than 10% and \$1 million.

	Variance Notes	Original Budget 2020 \$'000	Actual 2020 \$'000	Actual 2019 \$'000	Variance between budget and 2020 actual \$'000	Variance between 2020 and 2019 actual results \$'000
<b>STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME</b>						
<b>Expenses</b>						
Employee expenses		1,062,742	1,127,981	1,116,446	65,239	11,535
Supplies and services		233,050	233,435	228,256	385	5,179
Depreciation & amortisation expense	1, A	138,920	95,860	57,908	(43,060)	37,952
Finance costs	2, B	26,396	1,609	-	(24,787)	1,609
Accommodation expenses	3	40,766	61,252	61,628	20,486	(376)
Grant payments	C	73,194	71,578	60,520	(1,616)	11,058
Loss on disposal of non-current assets		-	216	124	216	92
Other expenses	4, D	6,292	3,146	5,791	(3,146)	(2,645)
<b>Total cost of services</b>		<b>1,581,360</b>	<b>1,595,077</b>	<b>1,530,673</b>	<b>13,717</b>	<b>64,404</b>
<b>Income</b>						
<b>Revenue</b>						
Regulatory fines		98,804	96,681	95,214	(2,123)	1,467
User charges and fees	5, E	38,201	29,592	36,532	(8,609)	(6,940)
Commonwealth grants	6	510	2,838	1,897	2,328	941
Contributions, sponsorships and donations	7	16,717	14,903	14,594	(1,814)	309
Interest revenue		1,000	720	1,516	(280)	(796)
Other revenue	8, F	904	4,039	2,718	3,135	1,321
<b>Total Revenue</b>		<b>156,136</b>	<b>148,773</b>	<b>152,471</b>	<b>(7,363)</b>	<b>(3,698)</b>

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

	Variance Notes	Original Budget 2020 \$'000	Actual 2020 \$'000	Actual 2019 \$'000	Variance between budget and 2020 actual \$'000	Variance between 2020 and 2019 actual results \$'000
<b>Gains</b>						
Gain on disposal of non-current assets		-	77	643	77	(566)
<b>Total Gains</b>		-	<b>77</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>(566)</b>
<b>Total Income other than Income from State Government</b>		<b>156,136</b>	<b>148,850</b>	<b>153,114</b>	<b>(7,286)</b>	<b>(4,264)</b>
<b>NET COST OF SERVICES</b>		<b>1,425,224</b>	<b>1,446,227</b>	<b>1,377,559</b>	<b>21,003</b>	<b>68,668</b>
<b>Income from State Government</b>						
Service appropriation		1,389,323	1,408,552	1,365,951	19,229	42,601
State grants	G	1,951	1,550	3,076	(401)	(1,526)
Assets transferred		-	(1)	(3)	(1)	2
Services received free-of-charge		4,264	3,403	3,339	(861)	64
Royalties for Regions Fund	9, H	19,525	15,559	17,326	(3,966)	(1,767)
<b>Total Income from State Government</b>		<b>1,415,063</b>	<b>1,429,063</b>	<b>1,389,689</b>	<b>14,000</b>	<b>39,374</b>
<b>SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE PERIOD</b>		<b>(10,161)</b>	<b>(17,164)</b>	<b>12,130</b>	<b>(7,003)</b>	<b>(29,294)</b>
<b>OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME</b>						
<b>Items not reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</b>						
Changes in asset revaluation surplus		-	5,710	1,231	5,710	4,479
<b>Total other comprehensive income</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>5,710</b>	<b>1,231</b>	<b>5,710</b>	<b>4,479</b>
<b>TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD</b>		<b>(10,161)</b>	<b>(11,454)</b>	<b>13,361</b>	<b>(1,293)</b>	<b>(24,815)</b>

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## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

	Variance Notes	Original Budget 2020 \$'000	Actual 2020 \$'000	Actual 2019 \$'000	Variance between budget and 2020 actual \$'000	Variance between 2020 and 2019 actual results \$'000
<b>STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION</b>						
<b>ASSETS</b>						
<b>Current Assets</b>						
Cash and cash equivalents		4,996	48,088	24,312	43,092	23,776
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		28,469	69,233	78,973	40,764	(9,740)
Receivables		15,651	13,482	10,968	(2,169)	2,514
Amounts receivable for services		14,351	12,600	18,866	(1,751)	(6,266)
Non-current assets classified as held for sale		-	702	-	702	702
Inventories		793	681	714	(112)	(33)
Other current assets		4,027	3,767	4,167	(260)	(400)
<b>Total Current Assets</b>		<b>68,287</b>	<b>148,553</b>	<b>138,000</b>	<b>80,266</b>	<b>10,553</b>
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>						
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		16,812	16,812	12,609	-	4,203
Amounts receivable for services		668,900	624,617	544,331	(44,283)	80,286
Property, plant and equipment		983,277	961,862	954,726	(21,415)	7,136
Right-of-use assets	10, 1	520,543	64,667	-	(455,876)	64,667
Intangible assets	11	31,885	51,490	51,976	19,605	(486)
<b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>		<b>2,221,417</b>	<b>1,719,448</b>	<b>1,563,642</b>	<b>(501,969)</b>	<b>155,806</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>2,289,704</b>	<b>1,868,001</b>	<b>1,701,642</b>	<b>(421,703)</b>	<b>166,359</b>

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

	Variance Notes	Original Budget 2020 \$'000	Actual 2020 \$'000	Actual 2019 \$'000	Variance between budget and 2020 actual \$'000	Variance between 2020 and 2019 actual results \$'000
<b>LIABILITIES</b>						
<b>Current Liabilities</b>						
Employee related provisions	12, J	159,716	191,544	168,243	31,828	23,301
Other provisions		-	-	-	-	-
Payables		50,988	52,106	49,337	1,118	2,769
Contract liabilities		25	409	189	384	220
Lease liabilities	13, K	133,060	28,299	-	(104,761)	28,299
Grant liabilities	14, L	-	2,381	-	2,381	2,381
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>		<b>343,789</b>	<b>274,739</b>	<b>217,769</b>	<b>(69,050)</b>	<b>56,970</b>
<b>Non-Current Liabilities</b>						
Employee related provisions	12, J	68,096	83,704	80,603	15,608	3,101
Other provisions	M	-	977	-	977	977
Contract liabilities		328	277	303	(51)	(26)
Lease liabilities	13, K	398,041	34,434	-	(363,607)	34,434
<b>Total Non-Current Liabilities</b>		<b>466,465</b>	<b>119,392</b>	<b>80,906</b>	<b>(347,073)</b>	<b>38,486</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b>810,254</b>	<b>394,131</b>	<b>298,675</b>	<b>(416,123)</b>	<b>95,456</b>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>		<b>1,479,450</b>	<b>1,473,870</b>	<b>1,402,967</b>	<b>(5,580)</b>	<b>70,903</b>
<b>EQUITY</b>						
Contributed equity		919,462	898,788	812,492	(20,674)	86,296
Reserves		314,495	320,515	315,405	6,020	5,110
Accumulated surplus		245,493	254,567	275,070	9,074	(20,503)
<b>TOTAL EQUITY</b>		<b>1,479,450</b>	<b>1,473,870</b>	<b>1,402,967</b>	<b>(5,580)</b>	<b>70,903</b>

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

	Variance Notes	Original Budget 2020 \$'000	Actual 2020 \$'000	Actual 2019 \$'000	Variance between budget and 2020 actual \$'000	Variance between 2020 and 2019 actual results \$'000
<b>STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS</b>						
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM STATE GOVERNMENT</b>						
Service appropriation		1,250,403	1,313,066	1,305,999	62,663	7,067
Capital appropriations	15, N	88,099	62,876	16,085	(25,223)	46,791
Holding account drawdowns	16	18,866	21,466	19,669	2,600	1,797
Consolidated Account - Equity injection	17, O	-	10,000	-	10,000	10,000
Grants from State Government	P	1,951	1,580	3,046	(371)	(1,466)
Royalties for Regions Fund	18	35,972	29,813	29,156	(6,159)	657
Non retained revenue distribution to owners		-	-	(665)	-	665
<b>Net cash provided by State Government</b>		<b>1,395,291</b>	<b>1,438,801</b>	<b>1,373,290</b>	<b>43,510</b>	<b>65,511</b>
Utilised as follows:						
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>						
<b>Payments</b>						
Employee payments		(1,049,071)	(1,103,098)	(1,091,568)	(54,027)	(11,530)
Supplies and services		(235,550)	(228,786)	(229,774)	6,764	988
Finance costs	2, B	(26,396)	(1,972)	-	24,424	(1,972)
Accommodation payments	3	(38,580)	(59,732)	(61,656)	(21,152)	1,924
Grant payments	Q	(73,194)	(70,237)	(60,527)	2,957	(9,710)
GST payments on purchases	19	(32,911)	(44,525)	(42,571)	(11,614)	(1,954)
Other payments		(4,680)	(4,198)	(4,020)	482	(178)
		<b>(1,460,382)</b>	<b>(1,512,548)</b>	<b>(1,490,116)</b>	<b>(52,166)</b>	<b>(22,432)</b>

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

	Variance Notes	Original Budget 2020 \$'000	Actual 2020 \$'000	Actual 2019 \$'000	Variance between budget and 2020 actual \$'000	Variance between 2020 and 2019 actual results \$'000
<b>Receipts</b>						
Regulatory fines		98,804	96,681	95,214	(2,123)	1,467
User charges and fees	R	31,865	29,441	33,525	(2,424)	(4,084)
Commonwealth grants	6, S	510	1,675	5,756	1,165	(4,081)
Contributions, sponsorships and donations	7	14,895	12,599	12,998	(2,296)	(399)
Interest received		1,000	954	1,542	(46)	(588)
GST receipts on sales	20, T	5,388	2,677	3,725	(2,711)	(1,048)
GST receipts from taxation authority	21	27,523	40,523	38,279	13,000	2,244
Other receipts	22	2,560	5,220	4,568	2,660	652
		<b>182,545</b>	<b>189,770</b>	<b>195,607</b>	<b>7,225</b>	<b>(5,837)</b>
<b>Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities</b>		<b>(1,277,837)</b>	<b>(1,322,778)</b>	<b>(1,294,509)</b>	<b>(44,941)</b>	<b>(28,269)</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>						
<b>Payments</b>						
Purchase of non-current physical assets	23	(86,976)	(62,124)	(59,045)	24,852	(3,079)
<b>Receipts</b>						
Proceeds from sale of non-current physical assets		-	444	1,068	444	(624)
<b>Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities</b>		<b>(86,976)</b>	<b>(61,680)</b>	<b>(57,977)</b>	<b>25,296</b>	<b>(3,703)</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>						
<b>Payments</b>						
Principal lease payments	24, U	(57,911)	(36,104)	-	21,807	(36,104)
<b>Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities</b>		<b>(57,911)</b>	<b>(36,104)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>21,807</b>	<b>(36,104)</b>
<b>NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>		<b>(27,433)</b>	<b>18,239</b>	<b>20,804</b>	<b>45,672</b>	<b>(2,565)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of period		77,710	115,894	95,090	38,184	20,804
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF PERIOD</b>		<b>50,277</b>	<b>134,133</b>	<b>115,894</b>	<b>83,856</b>	<b>18,239</b>

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

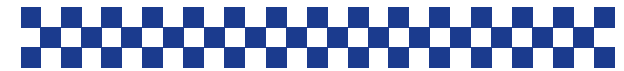
	Variance Notes	Original Budget 2020 \$'000	Actual 2020 \$'000	Actual 2019 \$'000	Variance between budget and 2020 actual \$'000	Variance between 2020 and 2019 actual results \$'000
<b>ADMINISTERED TRANSACTIONS</b>						
<b>INCOME</b>						
State Appropriation	V	16,094	16,174	-	80	16,174
Sale of lost, stolen and forfeited property		600	831	1,084	231	(253)
Fines and infringements		810	525	872	(285)	(347)
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>		<b>17,504</b>	<b>17,530</b>	<b>1,956</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>15,574</b>
<b>EXPENSES</b>						
Police Redress Scheme	V	16,094	16,173	-	79	16,173
Transfer payments		1,160	1,212	1,770	52	(558)
Commission expenses		250	145	186	(105)	(41)
<b>TOTAL EXPENSES</b>		<b>17,504</b>	<b>17,530</b>	<b>1,956</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>15,574</b>

### Explanation of Major Variances

#### Variance between budget and 2020 actual

- 1 The original budget included an estimate for right-of-use depreciation for Government Regional Officer Housing owned properties and Government Office Accommodation managed by the Department of Finance. It was subsequently determined that these arrangements were not within the scope of the new leasing standard (AASB 16) resulting in a lower than estimated depreciation for 2020.
- 2 The original budget included an estimate for finance costs for Government Regional Officer Housing owned properties and Government Office Accommodation managed by the Department of Finance. It was subsequently determined that these arrangements were not within the scope of the new leasing standard (AASB 16) resulting in a lower than estimated finance costs for 2020.
- 3 The original budget was based on Government Office Accommodation managed by the Department of Finance to be within the scope of the new leasing standard (AASB 16). It was subsequently determined that these arrangements were not within the scope of AASB 16 resulting in a higher than expected accommodation expenses for 2020.
- 4 The original budget included provision for doubtful debts expense of \$3.56 million relating to Hoon and no Motor Drivers Licence impoundments. The introduction of new income standard (AASB 1058) where income is recognised based on the initial fair value of that receivable which incorporates an estimate for the likelihood of the amount being collected. The likelihood of collectability for Hoon and no Motor Drivers Licence impoundments have been determined to be low and therefore, the provision for doubtful debts expense was not recognised along with the income that was not recognised in full.





## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

- 5 The lower user charges and fees was primarily due to the following reasons: reduced vehicle impoundments since introduction of legislation in 2017 leading to reduction in recidivist behaviour; introduction of new income standard (AASB 1058) impacting Hoon and No Motor Driver Licence where income is recognised based on the initial fair value of that receivable which incorporates an estimate for the likelihood of the amount being collected; and reduction in other regulated fees and charges due to COVID-19 impacts.
- 6 The original budget did not include additional funding of \$1.8 million for the National Anti-Gangs Squad (NAGS) approved during 2019-20.
- 7 The variance is lower than estimate primarily due to lower employee contributions for Government Regional Officers (GROH) housing as a result of the government decision to defer planned GROH rental increases.
- 8 The variance is primarily due to a higher than expected workers compensation credit received and other non-cash asset acquisitions.
- 9 Income from the Royalties for Regions fund in 2019-20 was reduced by unspent funds from the previous year. In addition, the budget for Regional Incentives was not fully drawn as there were no transfers due to COVID-19.
- 10 The original budget included an estimate for right-of-use assets for Government Regional Officer Housing owned properties and Government Office Accommodation managed by the Department of Finance. It was subsequently determined that these arrangements were not within the scope of the new leasing standard (AASB 16) resulting in a lower than estimated right-of-use assets of \$455.9 million for 2020.
- 11 The higher than estimated intangible assets is due to more capital expenditure being spent on intangible assets than property, plant and equipment assets.
- 12 The higher than expected employee related provisions is primarily due to the increase in actual leave hours resulting from the impacts of COVID-19 pandemic and the decrease in interest rates since June 2019 that affected the discount rate in assessing the present value of the provision.
- 13 The original budget included an estimate for lease liabilities for Government Regional Officer Housing owned properties and Government Office Accommodation managed by the Department of Finance. It was subsequently determined that these arrangements were not within the scope of the new leasing standard (AASB 16) resulting in a lower than estimated lease liabilities of \$468.4 million for 2020.
- 14 The increase of \$2.4 million is primarily due to the inclusion of grant liabilities for the first time as a result of the introduction of the new income standard (AASB 1058) in 2019-20 but were not included in the original budget. Grant liabilities relate to capital projects for child friendly interview rooms, officer accommodation and office space in remote Western Australia.
- 15 The original budget included an estimate for capital appropriation for Government Office Accommodation managed by the Department of Finance. It was subsequently determined that these arrangements were not within the scope of the new leasing standard (AASB 16) resulting in a lower than expected capital appropriations of \$25.2 million for 2020.
- 16 The higher than expected cash drawdown is due to the bringing forward the 2023-24 budget for the ICT Optimisation Program to fund equipment replacements.
- 17 The \$10 million equity injection received in 2020 was not budgeted for and was to provide additional cash capacity for risk mitigation and cash management.
- 18 Income from the Royalties for Regions fund in 2019-20 was reduced by unspent funds from the previous year and the budget for Regional Incentives was not fully drawn as there were no transfers due to COVID-19. In addition, due to delays in the capital program, drawdowns of capital funds was deferred to 2020-21.
- 19 The higher than expected GST payments is primarily due to an overall increase in spending since the budget was last adjusted.
- 20 The lower than expected GST receipts is due to lower user charges and fees primarily as a result of impact of COVID-19 and the exemption of Hoon and No Motor Driver Licence charges from GST.



## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

- 21 The higher than expected GST receipts from taxation authority is primarily due to an overall increase in spending since the budget was last adjusted.
- 22 The higher than estimated other receipts is primarily due to amounts not included in the original budget for the Australian Firearms Information Network and a once-off workers compensation performance adjustment.
- 23 The lower than estimated expenditure of non-current physical assets is due to project delays and impacts of COVID-19 pandemic.
- 24 The original budget included an estimate for principal lease payments for Government Office Accommodation managed by the Department of Finance. It was subsequently determined that these arrangements were not within the scope of the new leasing standard (AASB 16) resulting in a lower than estimated principal lease payments of \$21.8 million for 2020.

### Variance between 2020 and 2019 actual results

- A The increase of \$38.0 million is primarily due to the inclusion of right-of-use assets for the first time as a result of the introduction of the new leasing standard (AASB 16) in 2019-20.
- B The increase of \$1.6 million is primarily due to the inclusion of lease finance costs for the first time as a result of the introduction of the new leasing standard (AASB 16) in 2019-20.
- C The increase of \$11.1 million is primarily due to additional funding allocated to the following projects: Police and Community Youth Centres for sustainability funding, redevelopment funding for Carnarvon and Kununurra PCYC's, Broome Indigenous Advancement and Strategy and various Road Trauma Trust Account projects including the Department of Fire and Emergency Services for South Emergency Services Rescue Helicopter and to Main Roads Western Australia for various intersection and run-off crashes programs including the Indian Ocean Drive improvement.
- D The decrease of \$2.6 million is primarily due to reduction in doubtful debts resulting from the new income standard (AASB 1058) impacting Hoon and No Motor Driver Licence where income is recognised based on the initial fair value of that receivable which incorporates an estimate for the likelihood of the amount being collected.
- E The lower user charges and fees was primarily due to the following reasons: reduced vehicle impoundments since introduction of legislation in 2017 leading to reduction in recidivist behaviour; introduction of new income standard (AASB 1058) impacting Hoon and No Motor Driver Licence where income is recognised based on the initial fair value of that receivable which incorporates an estimate for the likelihood of the amount being collected; and reduction in other regulated fees and charges due to COVID-19 impacts.
- F The increase is primarily due to a higher than expected workers compensation credit received and other non-cash asset acquisitions.
- G The 2018-19 actuals included \$1.3 million once-off funding for the redevelopment of Police and Community Youth Centres (PCYC) in Broome.
- H Income from the Royalties for Regions fund in 2019-20 was reduced by the opening cash holdings. In addition, the budget for Regional Incentives was not fully drawn as there were no transfers due to COVID-19.
- I The increase of \$64.7 million is due to the inclusion of right of use assets for the first time as a result of the introduction of the new leasing standard (AASB 16) in 2019-20.
- J The increase of \$26.4 million is primarily due to the increase in actual leave liability hours resulting from the impacts of COVID-19 pandemic and the decrease in interest rates since June 2019 that affected the discount rate in assessing the present value of the provisions.



## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

- K The increase of \$62.7 million is primarily due to the inclusion of lease liabilities for the first time as a result of the introduction of the new leasing standard (AASB 16) in 2019-20.
- L The increase of \$2.4 million is primarily due to the inclusion of grant liabilities for the first time as a result of the introduction of the new income standard (AASB 1058) in 2019-20. Grant liabilities relate to capital projects for child friendly interview rooms, officer accommodation and office space in remote Western Australia.
- M The increase of \$1.0 million is primarily due to the inclusion of lease liabilities for the first time as a result of the introduction of the new leasing standard (AASB 16) in 2019-20. This relates to make-good provisions where some leased assets are required to be restored to their original condition at the end of the lease period.
- N The increase of \$46.8 million primarily relates to capital contributions for right-of-use assets (\$36.2 million) for the first time as a result of the introduction of leasing standard (AASB 16) in 2019-20 and additional capital programs funding provided for Digital Policing, Armadale Courthouse and Police Complex and a carryover of National Domestic Violence Order Scheme.
- O The \$10.0 million equity injection received in 2020 was to provide additional cash capacity for risk mitigation and cash management.
- P The 2018-19 actuals included \$1.3 million once-off receipt for the redevelopment of Police and Community Youth Centres (PCYC) in Broome.
- Q The increase of \$9.7 million is primarily due to additional funding allocated to the following projects: Police and Community Youth Centres for sustainability funding, redevelopment funding for Carnarvon and Kununurra PCYC's, Broome Indigenous Advancement and Strategy and various Road Trauma Trust Account projects including the Department of Fire and Emergency Services for South Emergency Services Rescue Helicopter and to Main Roads Western Australia for various intersection and run-off crashes programs including the Indian Ocean Drive improvement.
- R The decrease is primarily due to lower receipts from reduced vehicle impoundments since introduction of legislation in 2017 leading to reduction in recidivist behaviour, introduction of new revenue standard income of not-for-profit entities (AASB 1058) impacting Hoon and No Motor Driver Licence where income is recognised based on the initial fair value of that receivable which incorporates an estimate for the likelihood of the amount being collected and reduction in other regulated fees and charges due to COVID-19 impacts.
- S The decrease is primarily due to once-off capital projects totaling \$3.8 million for child friendly interview rooms, officer accommodation and office space in remote Western Australia received 2018-19.
- T The decrease in GST receipts is due to lower user charges and fees than expected primarily as a result of impact of COVID-19 and the exemption of Hoon and No Motor Driver Licence charges from GST.
- U The increase of \$36.1 million is primarily due to the inclusion of lease principal payments for the first time as a result of the introduction of the new leasing standard (AASB 16) in 2019-20.
- V The increase of \$16.2 million relates to the one-off funding in 2019-20 for the recognition and support of former police officers who were medically retired due to a work-related illness or injury.

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
<b>9.11 Administered Disclosures</b>		
<b>ADMINISTERED EXPENSES AND INCOME</b>		
<b>EXPENSES</b>		
Police Redress Scheme (a)	16,173	-
Transfer to Consolidated Fund	911	1,548
Transfer to Department of Justice	301	222
Commission expenses	145	186
<b>Total administered expenses</b>	<b>17,530</b>	<b>1,956</b>
<b>INCOME</b>		
State Appropriation	16,174	-
Sale of lost, stolen and forfeited property	831	1,084
Fines and infringements	525	872
<b>Total administered income</b>	<b>17,530</b>	<b>1,956</b>

There were no administered assets or liabilities for the period.

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

- (a) The Western Australian Government set up the medically retired Police Redress scheme for former police officers who were medically retired under Section 8 of the Police Act 1892 for a work-related illness or injury.

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

### 9.12 Special Purpose Accounts

#### ROAD TRAUMA TRUST ACCOUNT

	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
Opening Balance 1 July 2019	60,496	52,814
Receipts	97,704	97,193
Payments	103,921	89,511
<b>Closing Balance at 30 June 2020</b>	<b>54,279</b>	<b>60,496</b>

#### **Purpose**

In accordance with section 12 of the Road Safety Council Act 2002, to receive and hold funds from parliamentary appropriations, all moneys from photographic based vehicle infringement (via Department of Transport and Department of Justice) and any money lawfully received for the purposes of the Act.

Special purpose accounts also includes receipts of moneys, for which the WA Police Force only performs a custodial role. As the moneys collected cannot be used for the achievement of the agency's objectives, they are not brought to account in the Statement of Financial Position. These include:

#### (a) FOUND MONEY TRUST

Opening Balance 1 July 2019	363	331
Receipts	231	422
Payments	454	390
<b>Closing Balance at 30 June 2020</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>363</b>

#### **Purpose**

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

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

### (b) STOLEN MONEYS TRUST

Opening Balance 1 July 2019

Receipts

Payments

**Closing Balance at 30 June 2020**

**2020**  
**\$'000**

**2019**  
**\$'000**

212

217

884

272

836

277

**260**

**212**

#### **Purpose**

To hold moneys seized by the Police Service believed to be stolen monies pending prosecution.

Moneys seized by police officers and believed to be stolen are held pending identification of the rightful owner.

In the event that the funds remain unclaimed, they are dealt with in accordance with the application of the Unclaimed Money Act 1990.

### (c) SEIZED MONEYS TRUST

Opening Balance 1 July 2019

Receipts

Payments

**Closing Balance at 30 June 2020**

50,136

39,033

19,417

21,831

18,709

10,728

**50,844**

**50,136**

#### **Purpose**

To hold moneys seized by officers of the Police Service in the exercise of relevant statutory powers.

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
<b>(d) DECEASED ESTATE MONEY</b>		
Opening Balance 1 July 2019	52	28
Receipts	333	298
Payments	99	274
<b>Closing Balance at 30 June 2020</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>52</b>

### ***Purpose***

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



KEY PERFORMANCE  
**INDICATORS**



# KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS



## CERTIFICATION OF KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED  
30 JUNE 2020

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 2020.

**CHRIS DAWSON APM**  
COMMISSIONER OF POLICE

7 SEPTEMBER 2020



## 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.

Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) form part of the Western Australian Government's performance management framework, referred to as Outcome Based Management (OBM). OBM is the formal mechanism that ensures agencies are:

- reporting their KPIs;
- accountable to the WA Parliament;
- transparent to the general public;
- achieving the government's goals; and
- delivering the government's desired outcomes across the public sector.

Treasurer's Instruction 904 prescribes the mandatory requirements of OBM for government agencies.

KPIs enable performance to be measured, monitored, evaluated, reported and improved. They play a key role in managing strategic and operational performance at all levels within the WA Police Force.

# KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS



## Outcome Based Management Framework

The table below summarises the WA Police Force outcomes and services that contribute to meeting the high-level government goal.

 Government Goal	 Outcomes (What we sought to achieve)	 The services we provided
<b>STRONG COMMUNITIES:</b> Safe communities and supported families	<b>OUTCOME 1:</b> Contribute to community safety and security	<b>SERVICE 1:</b> Metropolitan policing services  <b>SERVICE 2:</b> Regional and remote policing services  <b>SERVICE 3:</b> Specialist policing services
	<b>OUTCOME 2:</b> Improve coordination and community awareness of road safety in Western Australia	<b>SERVICE 4:</b> Road Safety Commission

The performance of the WA Police Force is measured through 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 relationship between the service delivered and the resources used to produce the service.

Outcome 1 is assessed through 11 key effectiveness indicators and three key efficiency indicators. The indicators for Outcome 1 align with national police performance indicators published in the Report on Government Services, and the balanced scorecard concept that considers performance based on community demand, organisational capacity, internal process, customer satisfaction and confidence, and financial perspectives.

Outcome 2 is assessed through one key effectiveness indicator and two key efficiency indicators.

# KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS



## Key Effectiveness Indicators



### Outcome 1: Contribute to community safety and security

#### Community Demand

- KPI 1:** Rate of offences against the person (excluding family violence-related offences) per 100,000 people
- KPI 2:** Rate of offences against property (excluding family violence-related offences) per 100,000 people

#### Organisational Capacity

- KPI 3:** Percentage of sworn police officer hours available for frontline policing duties

#### Internal Process

- KPI 4:** Percentage of priority 1 and 2 incidents in the metropolitan area responded to within 12 minutes
- KPI 5:** Percentage of priority 3 incidents in the metropolitan area responded to within 60 minutes
- KPI 6:** Percentage of family and domestic-related incidents where an offender was processed for an offence against the person within 7 days
- KPI 7:** Percentage of offences against the person investigations finalised within 60 days
- KPI 8:** Percentage of offences against property investigations finalised within 30 days
- KPI 9:** Percentage of traffic law enforcement contacts made by police officers that target 'Category A' offences <sup>(a)</sup>

#### Customer Satisfaction and Confidence

- KPI 10:** Percentage of the community who were 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' with the service received during their most recent contact with police
- KPI 11:** Percentage of the community who 'agreed' or 'strongly agreed' that they have confidence in police



### Outcome 2: Improve coordination and community awareness of road safety in Western Australia

- KPI 12:** Effectiveness of road safety awareness campaigns

**Note:**

- (a) 'Category A' offences include: driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs, careless/dangerous/reckless driving, non-speed camera speeding offences, no authority to drive/unlicensed vehicle, use of mobile phones whilst driving, and not wearing seatbelts/restraints/helmets.

# KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The four services of the WA Police Force are aligned to the organisational structure and assessed through five key efficiency indicators as shown in the table below.

## Key Efficiency Indicators



### Service 1: Metropolitan policing services

Average cost of metropolitan policing services per person in the Perth metropolitan area



### Service 2: Regional and remote policing services

Average cost of regional and remote policing services per person in regional WA



### Service 3: Specialist policing services

Average cost of specialist policing services per person in WA



### Service 4: Road Safety Commission

Percentage of Road Safety Commission projects completed on time

Percentage of Road Safety Commission projects completed on budget



# KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS



## Effectiveness Indicators

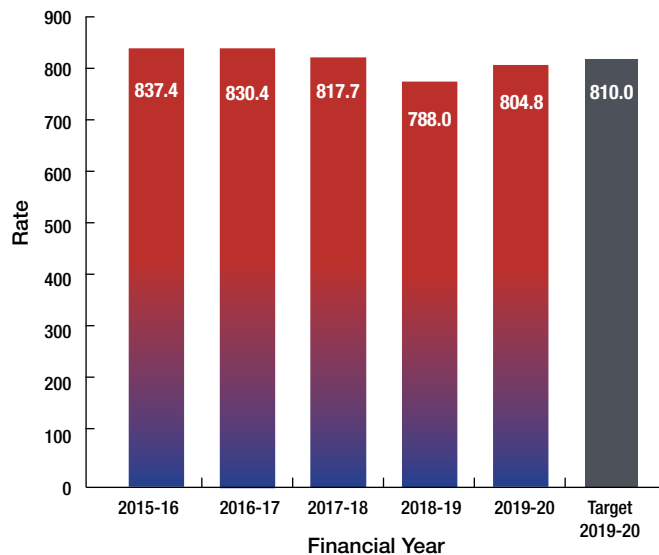


### Outcome 1:

**CONTRIBUTE TO COMMUNITY SAFETY AND SECURITY**

#### Community Demand

**KPI 1:** Rate of offences against the person (excluding family violence-related offences) per 100,000 people, 2015-16 to 2019-20 <sup>(a)(b)(c)(d)(e)</sup>



#### WHY is this a key indicator of WA Police Force performance?

'Offences against the person' is a major offence reporting category that includes: homicide, assault,

sexual offences, threatening behaviour, deprivation of liberty, and robbery.

The WA Police Force undertakes a range of policing activities that combat the rate of crime, thereby contributing to community safety and security.

In collaboration with other agencies, the WA Police Force contributes to addressing factors that influence the rate of crime, and disrupting criminal behaviour.

The WA Police Force can influence crime rates by targeting causal factors (crime prevention) and by successfully investigating offences and apprehending offenders.

Family violence is subject to different drivers and reporting trends than other offences against the person and is therefore excluded from this indicator.

#### HOW is this indicator derived?

The rate of offences against the person (excluding family violence-related offences) per 100,000 people is calculated by multiplying the number of recorded offences by 100,000 and dividing this figure by the WA Estimated Resident Population (ERP) as at 31 December (mid-point of the financial year).

The use of a rate of offences per 100,000 people is an internationally recognised standard for comparing the prevalence of crime over time and between different geographical areas.

A low or decreasing rate of offences below the target is desirable.

#### WHAT does this indicator show?

Contributing to community safety and security by keeping the rate of offences against the person

(excluding family violence-related offences) below 810, the WA Police Force achieved the 2019-20 target.

The rate increased by 2.1 percent to 804.8 in 2019-20, compared with 788.0 in 2018-19.

The 2019-20 rate was 0.6 percent lower than the target.

#### Notes:

- (a) This indicator is based on selected recorded offences reported to, or becoming known to police, and resulting in the submission of an incident report in the Frontline Incident Management System (IMS). Excluded are offences against public order, such as disorderly conduct and offences against the *Firearms Act 1973*, *Liquor Control Act 1988* and a number of other offences against the statute laws of this State and the Commonwealth. The number of reported offences is not within the direct control of the police.
- (b) Recorded offences are all offences reported to or becoming known to police within the relevant time period that do not have an Offence Outcome Status Code of: 'No Criminal Offence', 'Offence Substituted', 'False Report' 'Mistakenly Reported' or 'Entered in Error'. That is: statistics exclude offences that have been determined to be non-substantiated or that have been substituted for another offence.
- (c) Counting Rules have been applied which exclude facilitation and duplication offences in specific circumstances. These rules are applied to certain reporting categories (typically those known to have been prone to over-recording of offences historically) in order to provide a more accurate picture of crime volumes and trends. Counting Rules are applied historically to ensure comparability.
- (d) Changes to recording practices implemented between May and November 2017 affect this indicator. Due to these changes, comparison should be made with caution where it is either of data from before and after the period of recording and reporting changes, or involves data from a period overlapping May-November 2017.
- (e) The number of recorded offences for the financial year comprises all recorded offences reported during that period, and may include recorded offences committed during earlier periods.

#### Sources:

WA Police Force, Frontline Incident Management System.  
Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australian Demographic Statistics, December Quarter 2019 (Cat. No. 3101).

# KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

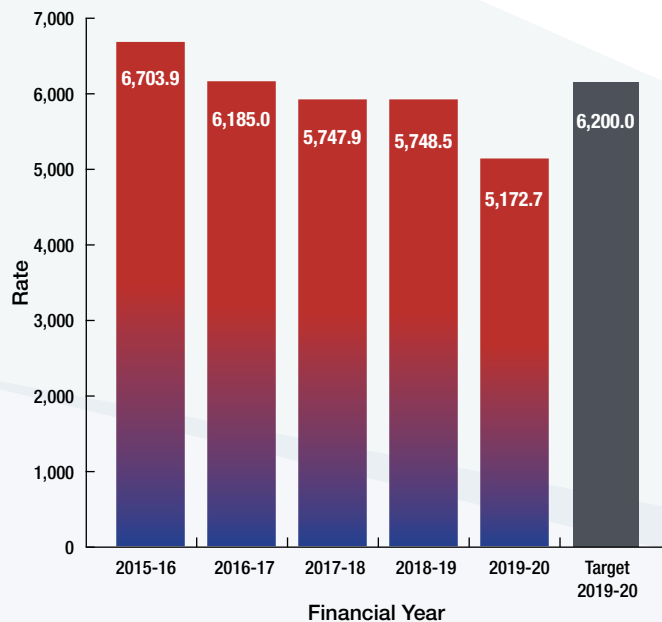


## Outcome 1:

### CONTRIBUTE TO COMMUNITY SAFETY AND SECURITY

#### Community Demand

**KPI 2:** Rate of offences against property (excluding family violence-related offences) per 100,000 people, 2015-16 to 2019-20 <sup>(a)(b)(c)(d)(e)</sup>



#### WHY is this a key indicator of WA Police Force performance?

‘Offences against property’ is a major offence reporting category that includes: burglary, stealing of motor vehicle, stealing, arson, and property damage.

The WA Police Force undertakes a range of policing activities that combat the rate of crime, thereby contributing to community safety and security.

In collaboration with other agencies, the WA Police Force contributes to addressing factors that influence the rate of crime, and disrupting criminal behaviour.

The WA Police Force can influence crime rates by targeting causal factors (crime prevention) and by successfully investigating offences and apprehending offenders.

Family violence is subject to different drivers and reporting trends than other offences against property and is therefore excluded from this indicator.

#### HOW is this indicator derived?

The rate of offences per 100,000 people is calculated by multiplying the number of recorded offences against property by 100,000 and dividing this figure by the WA Estimated Resident Population as at 31 December (mid-point of the financial year).

The use of a rate of offences per 100,000 people is an internationally recognised standard for comparing the prevalence of crime over time and between different geographical areas.

A low or decreasing rate of offences below the target is desirable.

#### WHAT does this indicator show?

Contributing to community safety and security by keeping the rate of offences against property (excluding family violence-related offences) below 6,200, the WA Police Force achieved the 2019-20 target.

The rate decreased by 10.0 percent to 5,172.7 in 2019-20, compared with 5,748.5 in 2018-19.

The rate has also decreased by 22.8 percent to its lowest level since 2015-16. The 2019-20 rate was 16.6 percent lower than the target.

Whilst the significant decrease in recorded offences during 2019-20 is in some part attributable to the restrictions on the general movement of persons due to COVID-19 directions since March 2020, the change during that period and continuing decrease in offences since the easing of some restrictions has also been achieved by the use of the Regional Investigations Unit to target, apprehend and charge over 200 of the most prolific high harm volume crime offenders, the majority of whom remain in custody or have had restrictive bail conditions applied.

**Notes:**

- (a) This indicator is based on selected recorded offences reported to, or becoming known to police, and resulting in the submission of an incident report in the Frontline Incident Management System (IMS). Excluded are offences against public order, such as disorderly conduct and offences against the *Firearms Act 1973*, *Liquor Control Act 1988* and a number of other offences against the statute laws of this State and the Commonwealth. The number of reported offences is not within the direct control of the police.
- (b) Recorded offences are all offences reported to or becoming known to police within the relevant time period that do not have an Offence Outcome Status Code of: 'No Criminal Offence', 'Offence Substituted', 'False Report' 'Mistakenly Reported' or 'Entered in Error'. That is: statistics exclude offences that have been determined to be non-substantiated or that have been substituted for another offence.
- (c) Counting Rules have been applied which exclude facilitation and duplication offences in specific circumstances. These rules are applied to certain reporting categories (typically those known to have been prone to over-recording of offences historically) in order to provide a more accurate picture of crime volumes and trends. Counting Rules are applied historically to ensure comparability.
- (d) Changes to recording practices implemented between May and November 2017 affect this indicator. Due to these changes, comparison should be made with caution where it is either of data from before and after the period of recording and reporting changes, or involves data from a period overlapping May-November 2017.
- (e) The number of recorded offences for the financial year comprises all recorded offences reported during that period, and may include recorded offences committed during earlier periods.

**Sources:**

WA Police Force, Frontline Incident Management System.  
Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australian Demographic Statistics, December Quarter 2019 (Cat. No. 3101).



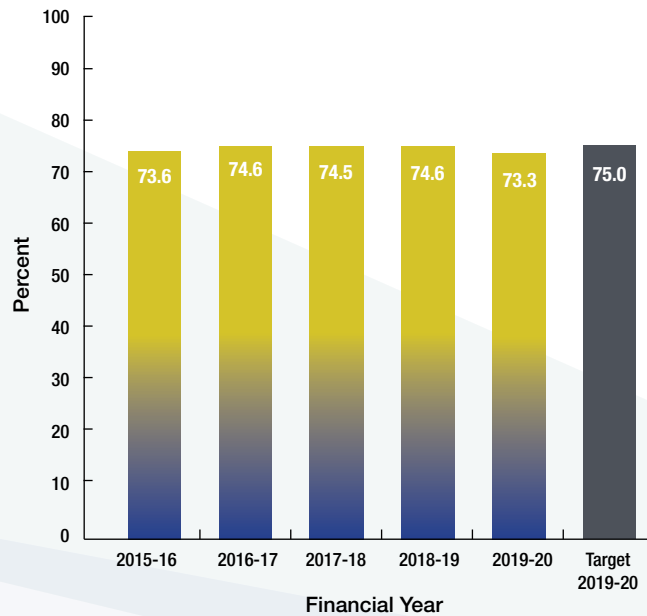
# KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS



## Outcome 1: CONTRIBUTE TO COMMUNITY SAFETY AND SECURITY

### Organisational Capacity

**KPI 3:** Percentage of sworn police officer hours available for frontline policing duties, 2015-16 to 2019-20 <sup>(a)(b)(c)</sup>



### WHY is this a key indicator of WA Police Force performance?

Approximately 75 percent of WA Police Force expenditure relates to employee expenses. The percentage of sworn police officer hours available for frontline policing duties, directly contributing to community safety and security, can therefore be used as a measure of the effectiveness of the agency in achieving its outcome.

### HOW is this indicator derived?

The indicator is calculated by expressing the actual number of sworn police officer hours used for frontline policing duties as a percentage of the number of baseline hours. Baseline hours are the total number of sworn police officer hours less annual and long service leave hours taken.

A high or increasing percentage above the target is desirable.

The number of sworn police officer hours available for frontline policing duties excludes Police Auxiliary Officers, senior police officer hours (Superintendents and above), non-operational unit police officer hours, permanently or temporarily non-operational police officers<sup>(b)</sup>, and variable frontline police officer personal leave (sick leave, carers leave, etc.) hours. Overtime hours worked by frontline police officers are included in the number of hours available for frontline policing duties.

Frontline policing duties are conducted by police officers attached to organisational units that have



# KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS



been deemed to be 'frontline'. For the purpose of this indicator, an organisational unit is classified as 'frontline' if it satisfies the following criteria:

1. The unit is comprised of operational police officers who:
  - Are physically able (i.e. not temporarily or permanently injured);
  - Are required to be critical skills trained;
  - Are actively visible as a police officer;
  - May exercise police powers; and
  - Are expected to exercise such powers on a daily basis if required.
2. The unit is delivering a police or police-related service, including:
  - Keeping the peace;
  - Preventing crime;
  - Detecting crime;
  - Enforcing the law;
  - Apprehending offenders; or
  - Emergency management.
3. The police or police-related service is delivered directly to members of the public, predominantly face-to-face or via an electronic communication device.

Some examples of the types of frontline organisational units include: police stations and multi-functional police facilities, district detective offices, district family violence teams, district

forensic investigation, district traffic, Traffic Enforcement Group, Breath and Drug Operations, Homicide Squad, Organised Crime Squad, Liquor Enforcement Unit, Emergency Operations Unit, Canine Section, Mounted Section, Tactical Response Group, and Water Police.

## WHAT does this indicator show?

The WA Police Force did not meet the 2019-20 target of 75 percent.

The percentage decreased by 1.3 percentage points in 2019-20 to 73.3 percent, compared with 74.6 percent in 2018-19.

Whilst the hours available for frontline duties as a percentage of the baseline hours (total police hours less annual and long service leave) was lower than in 2018-19, there was actually a 1.8 percent increase in the number of hours available for frontline duties (compared with 2018-19) due to increased frontline police officer overtime hours during the State of Emergency declared for COVID-19. However, this increase was offset by a larger increase in baseline hours in 2019-20 due to a decrease in annual and long service leave hours.

## Notes:

- (a) Sworn police officers include Aboriginal Police Liaison Officers.
- (b) Sworn police officer hours available for frontline policing duties exclude: Police Auxiliary Officers, sworn police officers of the rank of Superintendent and above, sworn police officers who are permanently or temporarily non-operational, and sworn police officers working in non-operational/non-frontline areas e.g. Professional Standards, Asset Management, Finance, Community and Coordination, Business Information Systems, Custodial Services, Prosecuting Services (including district prosecuting), Intelligence (including District Intelligence Units and Traffic Intelligence), Human Resources, Professional Development (including district training officers), Media and Corporate Communications, and the Office of the Commissioner.
- (c) This indicator does not currently take into account the impact of training on the hours available for frontline policing duties.

## Source:

WA Police Force Resource Management Information System (RMIS), payroll data.

# KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

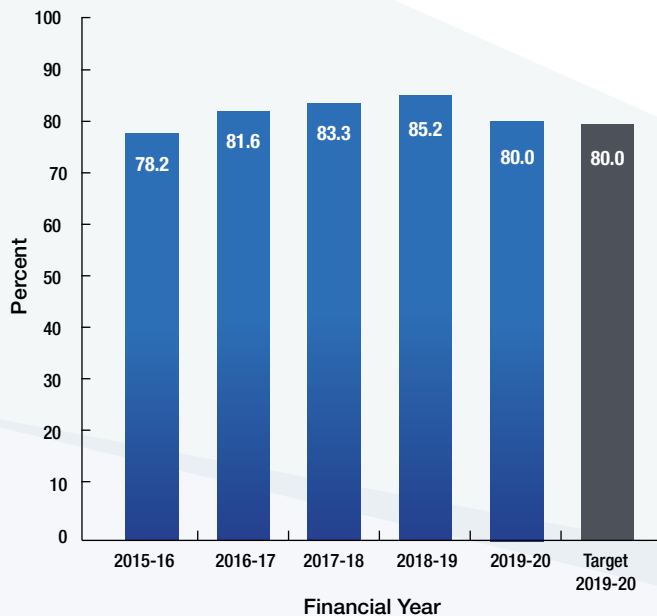


## Outcome 1:

### CONTRIBUTE TO COMMUNITY SAFETY AND SECURITY

#### Internal Process

**KPI 4:** Percentage of priority 1 and 2 incidents in the metropolitan area responded to within 12 minutes, 2015-16 to 2019-20 <sup>(a)(b)</sup>



#### WHY is this a key indicator of WA Police Force performance?

The WA community expects that the police will respond promptly to calls for police assistance.

On receiving the call, the WA Police Force allocates a response priority to the incident according to its level of seriousness. Priority 1 incidents pose an imminent threat to life and require urgent attendance. Priority 2 incidents involve situations that require immediate attendance such as a serious offence/ incident in progress.

The ability of the WA Police Force to respond in a timely and appropriate manner to such incidents directly and indirectly contributes to community safety and security.

The WA Police Force acknowledges that not all incidents can be responded to within the specified timeframe, but aims to respond to 80 percent of priority 1 and 2 incidents within 12 minutes in the Perth metropolitan area.

The main 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 only one aspect of police performance when responding to incidents. Response times are affected by many factors including the number of available police, existing tasking demands and priorities, road and weather conditions.

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 conducted as part of the district's service delivery model, it is not necessarily true that an operational unit will be in the area when a priority 1 or 2 incident arises. It is therefore reasonable to assume that responding to priority 1 or 2 incidents in these marginal metropolitan areas may experience delays beyond the target response time.

#### HOW is this indicator derived?

The indicator is calculated by expressing the number of priority 1 and 2 incidents that are responded to within 12 minutes as a percentage of the total number of valid priority 1 and 2 incidents in the Perth metropolitan area. <sup>(a)(b)</sup>

A high or increasing percentage above the target is desirable.

#### WHAT does this indicator show?

The WA Police Force achieved the 2019-20 target of 80 percent of priority 1 and 2 incidents in the metropolitan area being responded to within 12 minutes.

The percentage decreased by 5.2 percentage points in 2019-20 to 80.0 percent, compared with 85.2 percent in 2018-19. The 2019-20 result has also decreased to its lowest level since 2016-17. This is attributable to a 32.3 percent (8,577) increase

in incidents attended in 2019-20 compared with 2018-19. This increase in incidents has resulted in greater demands being placed on available resources, thereby reducing the percentage of priority 1 and 2 incidents in the metropolitan area that were responded to within 12 minutes. The types of incident contributing to this increase included: disturbance, family violence, offender on premises and welfare check.

**Notes:**

- (a) 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, which are incidents created for attendance at a later time or date, e.g. curfew checks and Royal Flying Doctor Service escorts;
  - Field Initiated Incidents, which 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 electronic device;
  - Change of Incident Response Priority, where incidents are subject to a priority upgrade, e.g. priority 3 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.
- (b) The response time has been calculated from the time the incident was submitted in the CAD system by the Call Agent to the time of arrival of the first resource at the scene. The response time does not include the time taken by the Call Agent to obtain critical information from the caller such as the attend location in order to submit the incident. The response times of other resources that may also attend the same incident are excluded.

**Source:**

WA Police Force, Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system and CAD Premier One system (from October 2016).



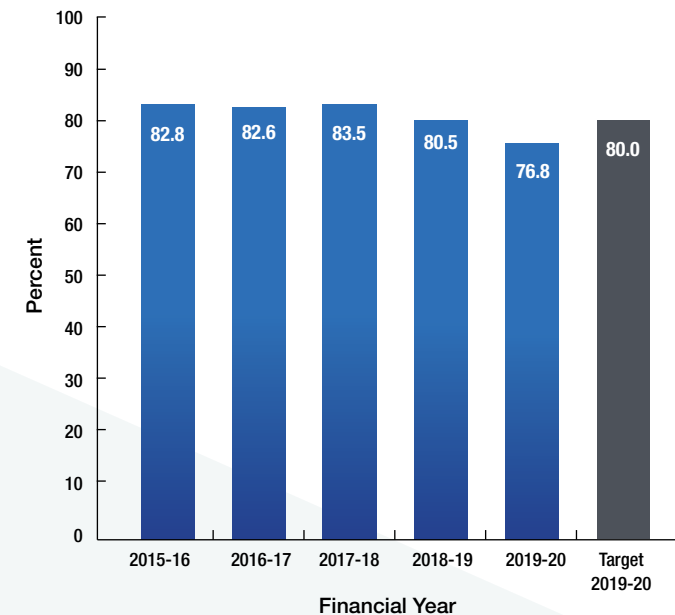


## Outcome 1:

**CONTRIBUTE TO COMMUNITY  
SAFETY AND SECURITY**

### Internal Process

**KPI 5:** Percentage of priority 3 incidents in the metropolitan area responded to within 60 minutes, 2015-16 to 2019-20 <sup>(a)(b)</sup>



# KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS



## **WHY is this a key indicator of WA Police Force performance?**

The WA community expects that the police will respond promptly to calls for police assistance.

On receiving the call, the WA Police Force allocates a response priority to the incident according to its level of seriousness. Priority 3 incidents include an offence in progress/ suspect at scene or the preservation of evidence and require routine attendance.

The ability of the WA Police Force to respond in a timely and appropriate manner to such incidents directly and indirectly contributes to community safety and security.

The WA Police Force acknowledges that not all incidents can be responded to within the specified timeframe but aims to respond to 80 percent of priority 3 incidents within 60 minutes in the Perth metropolitan area.

However, the main 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 only one aspect of police performance when responding to incidents. Response times are affected by many factors including the number of available police, existing tasking demands and priorities, road and weather conditions.

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 conducted as part the district's service delivery model, it is not necessarily true that an operational unit will be in the area when a priority 3 incident arises. It is therefore reasonable to assume that responding to priority 3 incidents in these marginal metropolitan areas may experience delays beyond the target response time.

## **HOW is this indicator derived?**

The indicator is calculated by expressing the number of priority 3 incidents that are responded to within 60 minutes as a percentage of the total number of valid priority 3 incidents in the Perth metropolitan area. <sup>(a)(b)</sup>

A high or increasing percentage above the target is desirable.

## **WHAT does this indicator show?**

The WA Police Force did not achieve the 2019-20 target of 80 percent of priority 3 incidents in the metropolitan area being responded to within 60 minutes.

The percentage decreased by 3.7 percentage points to 76.8 percent in 2019-20, compared with 80.5 percent in 2018-19. The 2019-20 result has also decreased to its lowest level since 2015-16.

This is attributable to a 32.3 percent (8,577) increase in priority 1 and 2 incidents attended in 2019-20 compared with 2018-19 which has resulted in available resources being prioritised to attend these additional incidents before attending priority 3

incidents. However, since the State of Emergency was declared due to COVID-19, there was an overall reduction in priority 1-2 and 3 incidents. In the months of May and June 2020 more than 80% of the priority 3 incidents were attended to within 60 minutes.

## **Notes:**

- (a) 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, which are incidents created for attendance at a later time or date, e.g. curfew checks and Royal Flying Doctor Service escorts;
  - Field Initiated Incidents, which 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 electronic device;
  - Change of Incident Response Priority, where incidents are subject to a priority upgrade, e.g. priority 3 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.
- (b) The response time has been calculated from the time the incident was submitted in the CAD system by the Call Agent to the time of arrival of the first resource at the scene. The response time does not include the time taken by the Call Agent to obtain critical information from the caller such as the attend location in order to submit the incident. The response times of other resources that may also attend the same incident are excluded.

## **Source:**

WA Police Force, Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system and CAD Premier One system (from October 2016).

# KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

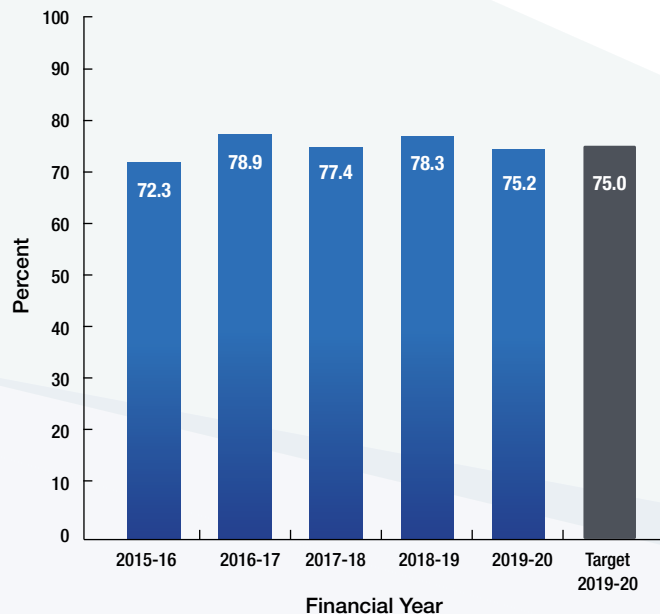


## Outcome 1:

### CONTRIBUTE TO COMMUNITY SAFETY AND SECURITY

#### Internal Process

**KPI 6:** Percentage of family and domestic-related incidents where an offender was processed for an offence against the person within 7 days, 2015-16 to 2019-20 <sup>(a)(b)(c)(d)(e)(f)(g)(h)</sup>



#### WHY is this a key indicator of WA Police Force performance?

The WA Police Force recognises that incidents involving family violence are serious crimes. Acts of family violence are a complex and challenging issue affecting the safety and security of our community. Such acts can take many forms and can often be endured by victims and their children over long periods of time before they seek help.

The WA Police Force takes positive action to protect the victims and their children from further harm when acts of family violence occur. Through a collaborative approach with partner agencies, victims receive support and assistance and are able to make safe and informed choices. Police Orders and Family Violence Restraining Orders are used as additional safeguards and not as an alternative to the laying of appropriate charges.

Generally, police process offenders for family violence-related offences within a short period of time as the offenders are often present and their identity is known. It is important that offenders are processed promptly, in the interests of community safety and protecting victims.

#### HOW is this indicator derived?

This indicator relates to family and domestic-related incidents recorded in the WA Police Force Frontline Information Management System where an offender has been processed (e.g. arrested, summonsed) for an offence against the person. Offences against the person include: homicide, assault, sexual offences, threatening behaviour, deprivation of liberty, and robbery.

The indicator is calculated by expressing the number of family and domestic-related incidents where an offender was processed for one or more offences against the person within 7 days as a percentage of the total number of family and domestic-related incidents where an offender was processed for one or more offences against the person during the reporting period.

A high or increasing percentage above the target is desirable.

#### WHAT does this indicator show?

The WA Police Force achieved the 2019-20 target of 75 percent of family and domestic-related incidents having an offender processed for an offence against the person within 7 days.

The percentage decreased by 3.1 percentage points to 75.2 percent in 2019-20 compared with 78.3 percent in 2018-19. The 2019-20 result has also decreased to its lowest level since 2016-17.

# KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The decrease in 2019-20 can be attributed in part to a priority focus on actions and allocation of resources to Operation Protect (metropolitan and regional vehicle control points) and Operation Sequester (education and enforcement of social/physical distancing directions and requirements) for the State of Emergency – Operation Tide due to COVID-19.

In addition, there was an 11.4 percent increase in family violence-related offences against the person compared with 2018-19. This increase also placed additional demands on available resources to process offenders within 7 days.

## Notes:

- (a) This indicator is based on selected recorded offences reported to, or becoming known to police, and resulting in the submission of an incident report in the Frontline Incident Management System (IMS). Excluded are offences against public order, such as disorderly conduct and offences against the *Firearms Act 1973*, *Liquor Control Act 1988* and a number of other offences against the statute laws of this State and the Commonwealth. The number of reported offences is not within the direct control of the police.
- (b) Recorded offences are all offences reported to or becoming known to police within the relevant time period that do not have an Offence Outcome Status Code of: 'No Criminal Offence', 'Offence Substituted', 'False Report' 'Mistakenly Reported' or 'Entered in Error'. That is: statistics exclude offences that have been determined to be non-substantiated or that have been substituted for another offence.
- (c) Counting Rules have been applied which exclude facilitation and duplication offences in specific circumstances. These rules are applied to certain reporting categories (typically those known to have been prone to over-recording of offences historically) in order to provide a more accurate picture of crime volumes and trends. Counting Rules are applied historically to ensure comparability.

- (d) Changes to recording practices implemented between May and November 2017 affect this indicator. Due to these changes, comparison should be made with caution where it is either of data from before and after the period of recording and reporting changes, or involves data from a period overlapping May-November 2017.
- (e) The number of recorded offences for the financial year comprises all recorded offences reported during that period, and may include recorded offences committed during earlier periods.
- (f) 'Offences against the person' include: homicide, assault, sexual offences, threatening behaviour, deprivation of liberty, and robbery.
- (g) Family Violence is defined in s.5A of the *Restraining Orders Act 1997* as:
  - (a) violence, or a threat of violence, by a person towards a family member of the person; or
  - (b) any other behaviour by the person that coerces or controls the family member or causes the member to be fearful.
- (h) From July 2017, a family relationship is defined for the purpose of recording incidents by the WA Police Force as immediate family, which includes:
  - Partner / ex-partner;
  - Parents;
  - Guardians of children; and
  - Children who reside or regularly stay with involved parties.Prior to July 2017, the definition included extended family such as in-laws and grandparents.

## Source:

WA Police Force, Frontline Incident Management System.



# KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

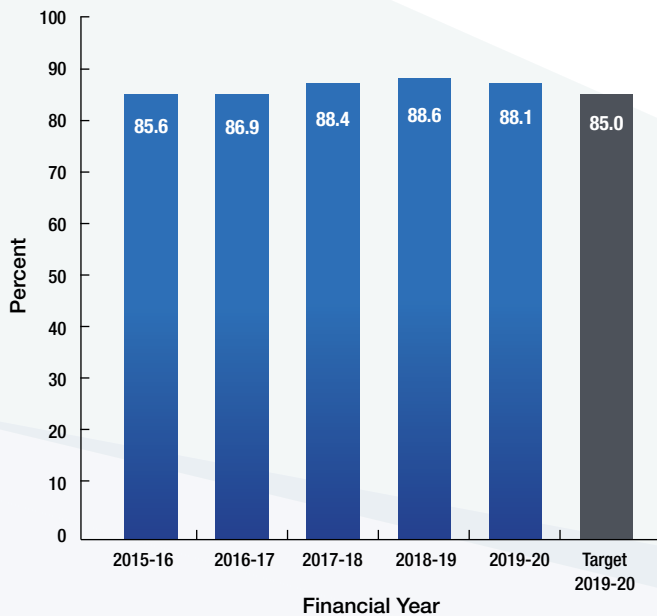


## Outcome 1:

### CONTRIBUTE TO COMMUNITY SAFETY AND SECURITY

#### Internal Process

**KPI 7:** Percentage of offences against the person investigations finalised within 60 days, 2015-16 to 2019-20 <sup>(a)(b)(c)(d)(e)</sup>



#### WHY is this a key indicator of WA Police Force performance?

‘Offences against the person’ is a major offence reporting category that includes: homicide, assault, sexual offences, threatening behaviour, deprivation of liberty, and robbery.

Applying an appropriate response, practice or procedure early in the investigation of an offence affects the investigation’s effectiveness and the likelihood that it will be resolved or finalised (e.g. offender processed) within a relatively short period of time.

The percentage of offences against the person investigated that are finalised within 60 days is a key indicator of investigative effectiveness, as it reflects better practices and adherence to procedures, investigation standards, case management, and attention to getting the investigation done.

Investigations of offences against the person are more complex than offences against property and therefore can take longer to finalise, hence the period of 60 days compared with 30 days for offences against property.

One of the purposes of police is to apprehend offenders, and this is usually the result of a successful investigation. Apprehending offenders may prevent further offences being committed and act as a deterrent to future criminal behaviour. This contributes to community safety and security.





# KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS



## HOW is this indicator derived?

The percentage of offences against the person finalised includes family violence-related offences and is comprised of offences with the following investigation outcomes:

- Offender processed e.g. arrested, summonsed, cautioned, referred to a Juvenile Justice Team, issued a Cannabis Intervention Requirement, issued a Criminal Code Infringement Notice, or issued another infringement.
- Complaint withdrawn – where the victim indicates they no longer support an investigation or charging of the offender.
- Insufficient evidence – evidence is not sufficient to proceed by way of charge against a suspect for an offence.
- Unable to proceed/charge – unable to proceed or charge based on:
  - Statute of Limitations, immature age, or other legal impediment;
  - Death of victim, suspect or key witness;
  - Jurisdictional impediment;
  - Diplomatic immunity; and
  - Public interest – Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions direction.
- Uncleared – offence remains unresolved. Applied when it has been determined no further lines of inquiry exist, or a management decision has been made not to investigate further.

Please note that the WA Police Force can re-open investigations into unsolved crimes if new information or new evidence comes to light.

The number of recorded offences against the person investigations finalised within 60 days of being reported is expressed as a percentage of the total number of recorded offences against the person where investigations have been finalised during the reporting period and may include recorded offences committed during earlier periods.

A high or increasing percentage above the target is desirable.

## WHAT does this indicator show?

In the midst of priority focus on actions and allocation of resources to Operation Protect (metropolitan and regional vehicle control points) and Operation Sequester (education and enforcement of social/physical distancing directions and requirements) for the State of Emergency - Operation Tide due to COVID-19, the WA Police Force was still able to achieve the 2019-20 target of 85 percent of offences against the person investigations finalised within 60 days by maintaining attention to getting the investigation of offences against the person done.

In 2019-20, of the 88.1 percent of offences against the person investigations finalised within 60 days, the percentage finalised by investigation outcome was as follows:

### Investigation Outcome Type

Insufficient evidence	39.3%
Offender processed	32.5%

Complaint withdrawn	17.2%
Uncleared	9.0%
Unable to proceed/charge	2.0%

### Notes:

- (a) This indicator is based on selected recorded offences reported to, or becoming known to police, and resulting in the submission of an incident report in the Frontline Incident Management System (IMS). Excluded are offences against public order, such as disorderly conduct and offences against the *Firearms Act 1973*, *Liquor Control Act 1988* and a number of other offences against the statute laws of this State and the Commonwealth. The number of reported offences is not within the direct control of the police.
- (b) Recorded offences are all offences reported to or becoming known to police within the relevant time period that do not have an Offence Outcome Status Code of: 'No Criminal Offence', 'Offence Substituted', 'False Report' 'Mistakenly Reported' or 'Entered in Error'. That is: statistics exclude offences that have been determined to be non-substantiated or that have been substituted for another offence.
- (c) Counting Rules have been applied which exclude facilitation and duplication offences in specific circumstances. These rules are applied to certain reporting categories (typically those known to have been prone to over-recording of offences historically) in order to provide a more accurate picture of crime volumes and trends. Counting Rules are applied historically to ensure comparability.
- (d) Changes to recording practices implemented between May and November 2017 affect this indicator. Due to these changes, comparison should be made with caution where it is either of data from before and after the period of recording and reporting changes, or involves data from a period overlapping May-November 2017.
- (e) The number of recorded offences for the financial year comprises all recorded offences reported during that period and may include recorded offences committed during earlier periods.

### Source:

WA Police Force, Frontline Incident Management System.

# KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

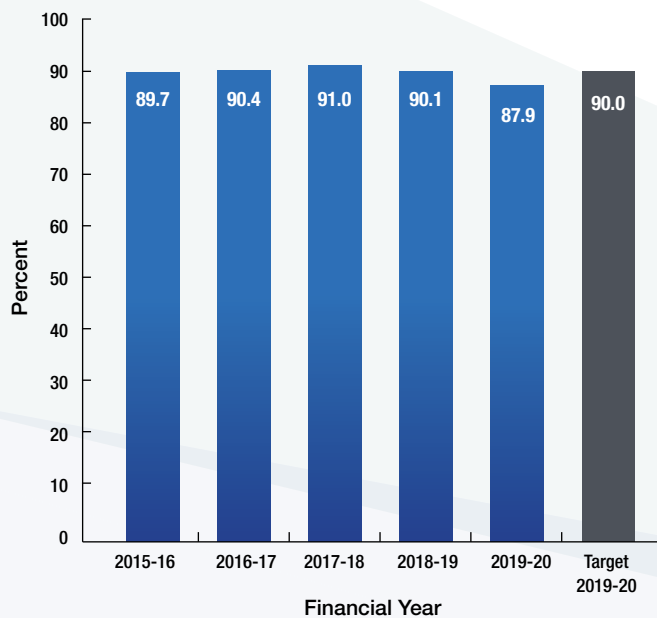


## Outcome 1:

### CONTRIBUTE TO COMMUNITY SAFETY AND SECURITY

#### Internal Process

**KPI 8:** Percentage of offences against property investigations finalised within 30 days, 2015-16 to 2019-20 <sup>(a)(b)(c)(d)(e)</sup>



#### WHY is this a key indicator of WA Police Force performance?

‘Offences against property’ is a major offence reporting category that includes: burglary, stealing of motor vehicle, stealing, arson, and property damage.

Applying an appropriate response, practice or procedure early in an investigation affects the investigation’s effectiveness and the likelihood that it will be resolved or finalised (e.g. offender processed) within a relatively short period of time.

The percentage of offences against property investigated that are finalised within 30 days is a key indicator of investigative effectiveness, as it reflects better practices and adherence to procedures, investigation standards, case management, and attention to getting the investigation done.

Investigations of offences against property are generally less complex and have less evidence available to identify an offender than offences against the person. Therefore they take less time to finalise, hence the period of 30 days compared with 60 days for offences against the person.

One of the purposes of police is to apprehend offenders, and this is usually the result of a successful investigation. Apprehending offenders may prevent further offences being committed and act as a deterrent to future criminal behaviour. This contributes to community safety and security.

#### HOW is this indicator derived?

The percentage of offences against property finalised includes family violence-related offences and is comprised of offences with the following investigation outcomes:

- Offender processed e.g. arrested, summonsed, cautioned, referred to a Juvenile Justice Team, issued a Cannabis Intervention Requirement, issued a Criminal Code Infringement Notice, or issued another infringement.
- Complaint withdrawn – where the victim indicates they no longer support an investigation or charging of the offender.
- Insufficient evidence – evidence is not sufficient to proceed by way of charge against a suspect for an offence.
- Unable to proceed/charge – unable to proceed or charge based on:
  - Statute of Limitations, immature age, other legal impediment;
  - Death of victim, suspect or key witness;
  - Jurisdictional impediment;
  - Diplomatic immunity; and
  - Public interest – Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions direction.
- Uncleared – offence remains unresolved. Applied when it has been determined no further lines of inquiry exist, or a management decision has been made not to investigate further.

# KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS



Please note that the WA Police Force can re-open investigations into unsolved crimes if new information or new evidence comes to light.

The number of recorded offences against property investigations finalised within 30 days of being reported is expressed as a percentage of the total number of recorded offences against property where investigations have been finalised during the reporting period and may include recorded offences committed during earlier periods.

A high or increasing percentage above the target is desirable.

## WHAT does this indicator show?

The WA Police Force did not achieve the 2019-20 target of 90 percent of offences against property investigations finalised within 30 days.

The percentage decreased by 2.2 percentage points to 87.9 percent in 2019-20, compared with 90.1 percent in 2018-19.

The decrease in 2019-20 can be attributed in part to a priority focus on actions and allocation of resources to Operation Protect (metropolitan and regional vehicle control points) and Operation Sequester (education and enforcement of social/physical distancing directions and requirements) for the State of Emergency - Operation Tide due to COVID-19.

In 2019-20, of the 87.9 percent of offences against property investigations finalised within 30 days, the percentage finalised by investigation outcome was as follows:

### Investigation Outcome Type

Uncleared	76.3%
Offender processed	14.5%
Insufficient evidence	4.8%
Complaint withdrawn	4.0%
Unable to proceed/charge	0.4%

### Notes:

- This indicator is based on selected recorded offences reported to, or becoming known to police, and resulting in the submission of an incident report in the Frontline Incident Management System (IMS). Excluded are offences against public order, such as disorderly conduct and offences against the *Firearms Act 1973*, *Liquor Control Act 1988* and a number of other offences against the statute laws of this State and the Commonwealth. The number of reported offences is not within the direct control of the police.
- Recorded offences are all offences reported to or becoming known to police within the relevant time period that do not have an Offence Outcome Status Code of: 'No Criminal Offence', 'Offence Substituted', 'False Report' 'Mistakenly Reported' or 'Entered in Error'. That is: statistics exclude offences that have been determined to be non-substantiated or that have been substituted for another offence.
- Counting Rules have been applied which exclude facilitation and duplication offences in specific circumstances. These rules are applied to certain reporting categories (typically those known to have been prone to over-recording of offences historically) in order to provide a more accurate picture of crime volumes and trends. Counting Rules are applied historically to ensure comparability.
- Changes to recording practices implemented between May and November 2017 affect this indicator. Due to these changes, comparison should be made with caution where it is either of data from before and after the period of recording and reporting changes, or involves data from a period overlapping May-November 2017.
- The number of recorded offences for the financial year comprises all recorded offences reported during that period, and may include recorded offences committed during earlier periods.

### Source:

WA Police Force, Frontline Incident Management System.

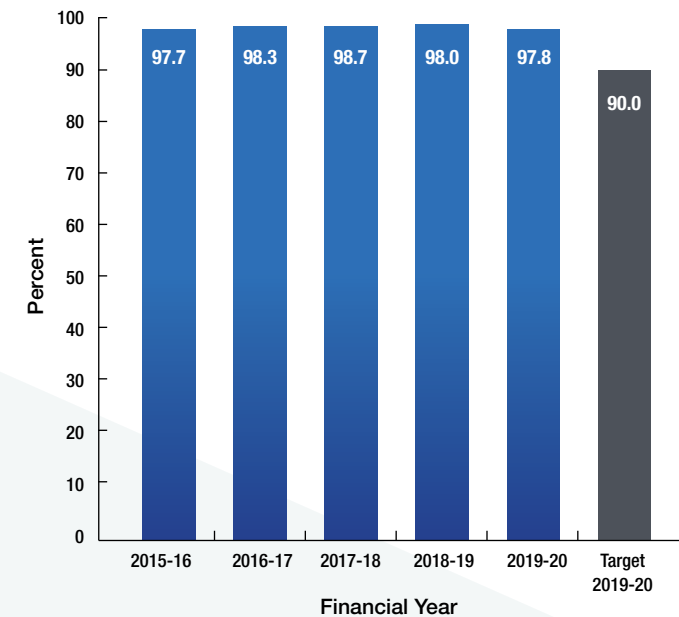


## Outcome 1:

**CONTRIBUTE TO COMMUNITY  
SAFETY AND SECURITY**

### Internal Process

**KPI 9:** Percentage of traffic law enforcement contacts made by police officers that target 'Category A' offences, 2015-16 to 2019-20 <sup>(a)</sup>



# KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS



## **WHY is this a key indicator of WA Police Force performance?**

Certain road behaviours are deemed most likely to cause crashes, such as driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs, dangerous/reckless driving, speeding, unauthorised driving, and use of mobile phones whilst driving; or contribute to the severity of injury, i.e. not wearing seatbelts/ restraints/ helmets.

The predominance of road safety and traffic law enforcement effort conducted by police officers is directed to these issues.

By maintaining a high proportion of enforcement effort on addressing these 'Category A' offences, the police are being effective in conducting traffic law enforcement in order to contribute to the outcome of community safety.

## **HOW is this indicator derived?**

'Category A' offences include: driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs, careless/ dangerous/ reckless driving, non-speed camera speeding offences, no authority to drive, use of mobile phones whilst driving, and not wearing seatbelts/restraints/ helmets.

For the purpose of this indicator, a traffic contact includes conducting a breath/drug test, charging a road-user for a traffic offence(s), or issuing a traffic infringement. As a breath/drug test is a traffic contact, any drink/drug driving charge or infringement that may result from the breath test is not counted.

The number of traffic law enforcement contacts made by police officers that target 'Category A' offences is expressed as a percentage of the total number of traffic law enforcement contacts (excluding drink/drug driving charges/ infringements) during the reporting period.

A high or increasing percentage above the target is desirable.

## **WHAT does this indicator show?**

The WA Police Force achieved the 2019-20 target of 90 percent of traffic law enforcement contacts made by police officers targeting 'Category A' offences.

Performance has remained at over 97.0 percent since 2015-16 as a reflection of the WA Police Force focus on targeting 'Category A' offences to contribute to the outcome of community safety.

### **Note:**

(a) Excludes withdrawn infringements and deleted briefs.

### **Sources:**

WA Police Force, Prosecution system.

WA Police Force, Image and Infringement Processing System (IIPS).

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

# KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

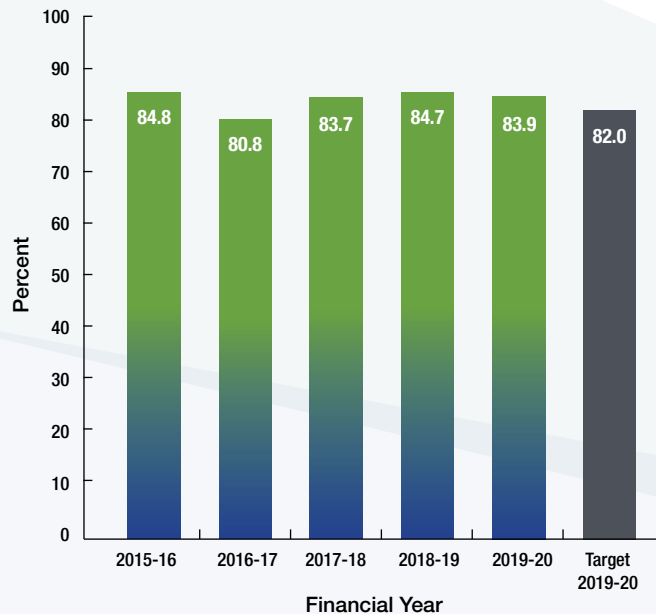


## Outcome 1:

### CONTRIBUTE TO COMMUNITY SAFETY AND SECURITY

#### Community Satisfaction and Confidence

**KPI 10:** Percentage of the community who were 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' with the service received during their most recent contact with police, 2015-16 to 2019-20 <sup>(a)(b)</sup>



#### WHY is this a key indicator of WA Police Force performance?

Customer satisfaction is a widely accepted measure of organisational performance. Indicators based on community perception provide useful information about service delivery and acknowledge the importance of community engagement.

The WA community is the customer of the services provided by the WA Police Force. The extent to which those members of the community who have had contact with the police during the last 12 months are satisfied with the service received during their most recent contact with the police is based on personal experience. As a consequence, through their attitude, behaviour and actions, police can directly influence the level of satisfaction members of the community perceive resulting from this interaction with police.

The extent to which the community is satisfied with the service received during their most recent contact with police provides an indication of how well these services meet customer needs and expectations; and therefore the perceived effectiveness of the police in contributing to community safety and security.

#### HOW is this indicator derived?

The data for this indicator is sourced from the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing.

The data is weighted separately by police district by age and sex to ensure that responses are

representative of the WA population aged 18 or over. Weights are adjusted so that they sum to a quarter of the WA population each quarter. In this way, the combined weighted estimates for four consecutive quarters are approximately equal to the total population.

The indicator is based on those people who had contact with police in the last 12 months and their response to the question: 'How satisfied were you with the service you received during your most recent contact with police?' The response categories are: 'very satisfied', 'satisfied', 'neither satisfied nor dissatisfied', 'dissatisfied', and 'very dissatisfied'.

The percentage of the WA community who responded 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' are combined, to show the overall percentage satisfied with the service received during their contact with police.

A high or increasing percentage above the target is desirable.

#### WHAT does this indicator show?

The WA Police Force achieved the 2019-20 target of 82 percent of the WA community satisfied with the services received during their most recent contact with police.

The percentage decreased to 83.9 percent in 2019-20 compared with 84.7 percent in 2018-19.

Of the 8.1 percent who were 'dissatisfied' or 'very dissatisfied' with the service received during their most recent contact with police, 30.3 percent gave

the reason for their dissatisfaction as being that the police 'didn't do enough/ took no action'.

In 2019-20, 67.3 percent 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 a random breath/drug test, and to report a crime or other incident.

**Notes:**

- (a) This indicator is derived from the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing, which 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 18 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 listed landline telephone and mobile phone numbers is generated for each police district within WA 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. In 2019-20, 27,919 people aged 18 years and over were surveyed nationally, of which 3,002 were surveyed in WA. The response rate for WA (defined as interviews as a proportion of interviews and refusals) was 47.0 percent.
- (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 percent or less are considered reliable for most purposes. Estimates with an RSE of between 25 percent and 50 percent should be used with caution while estimates with an RSE greater than 50 percent should not be used. The RSE associated with the estimate for 2019-20 was 1.6 percent.

**Source:**

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

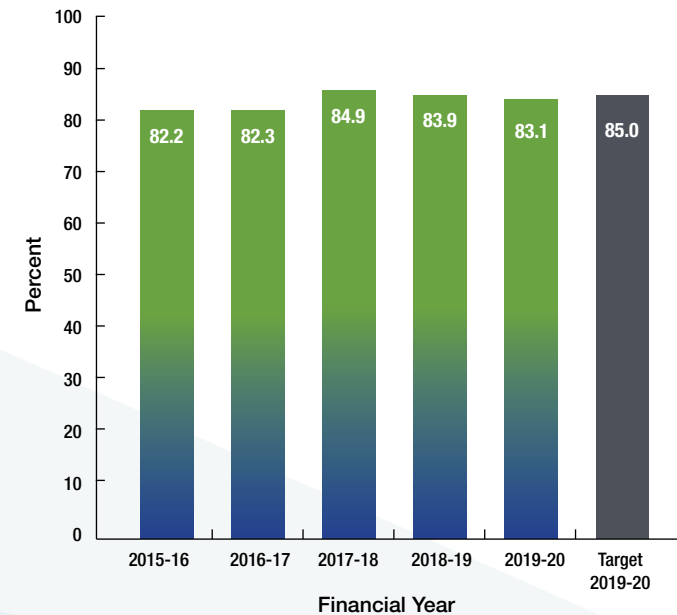




Outcome 1:  
**CONTRIBUTE TO COMMUNITY  
 SAFETY AND SECURITY**

**Community Satisfaction  
 and Confidence**

**KPI 11:** Percentage of the community who 'agreed' or 'strongly agreed' that they have confidence in police, 2015-16 to 2019-20 <sup>(a)/(b)</sup>





# KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS



## **WHY is this a key indicator of WA Police Force performance?**

The community's level of confidence in police reflects communication between the police and the public, police effectiveness and service delivery, professionalism, honesty, and treating people fairly and equally. By maintaining a high level of community confidence in police, the police are empowered to contribute to community safety and security.

## **HOW is this indicator derived?**

The data for this indicator is sourced from the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing.

The data is weighted separately by police district by age and sex to ensure that responses are representative of the WA population aged 18 or over. Weights are adjusted so that they sum to a quarter of the WA population each quarter. In this way, the combined weighted estimates for four consecutive quarters are approximately equal to the total population.

The indicator is based on those people who responded to the question: 'To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement about police in WA: I do have confidence in the police?' The response categories are: 'strongly agree', 'agree', 'neither agree nor disagree', 'disagree', and 'strongly disagree'.

The percentage of the WA community who responded 'agree' or 'strongly agree' are combined to show the overall level of agreement with the statement: I do have confidence in the police.

A high or increasing percentage above the target is desirable.

## **WHAT does this indicator show?**

The WA Police Force did not meet the 2019-20 target of 85 percent of the community who 'agreed' or 'strongly agreed' that they have confidence in police.

The percentage decreased by 0.8 percentage points to 83.1 percent in 2019-20, compared with 83.9 percent in 2018-19.

## **Notes:**

- (a) This indicator is derived from the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing, which 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 18 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 listed landline telephone and mobile phone numbers is generated for each police district within WA 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. In 2019-20, 27,919 people aged 18 years and over were surveyed nationally of which 3,002 were surveyed in WA. The response rate for WA (defined as interviews as a proportion of interviews and refusals) was 47.0 percent.
- (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 percent or less are considered reliable for most purposes. Estimates with an RSE of between 25 percent and 50 percent should be used with caution while estimates with an RSE greater than 50 percent should not be used. The RSE associated with the estimate for 2019-20 was 1.3 percent.

## **Source:**

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

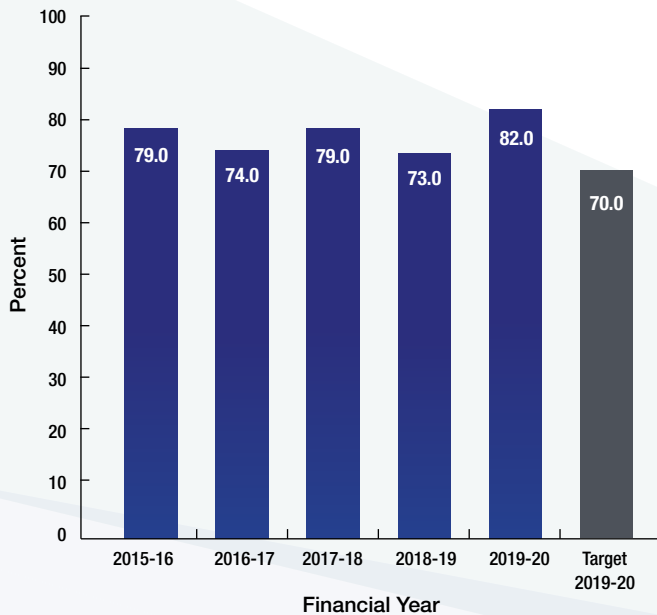
# KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS



## Outcome 2:

### IMPROVE COORDINATION AND COMMUNITY AWARENESS OF ROAD SAFETY IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA

**KPI 12:** Effectiveness of road safety awareness campaigns, 2015-16 to 2019-20 <sup>(a)(b)(c)</sup>



**Note:**

(a) From 2018-19, the Commission moved to a continuous weekly tracking of evaluations collected over a number of weeks with the indicator calculated as the peak awareness during the campaign duration. Prior year comparatives continue to be reported using the previous methodology.

#### WHY is this a key indicator of WA Police Force performance?

The Road Safety Commission uses community education campaigns to raise awareness of the risks associated with unsafe road behaviours and to encourage safe behaviours.

Marketing best practice recommends that research evaluation in the form of quantitative campaign tracking is essential for the evaluation of campaigns. In line with this, evaluations were undertaken, specifically measuring prompted awareness, comprehension of campaign key messages by the target audience, and impact on intentions of drivers.

#### HOW is this indicator derived?

This indicator represents the proportion of WA drivers who remember seeing Commission community education campaigns. From 1 July 2018 the Commission moved to a continuous weekly tracking of evaluations collected over a number of weeks with the indicator calculated as the peak awareness during the campaign duration. Until the end of the 2017-18 financial year, evaluations were undertaken post-campaign at a single point in time.

This indicator is based on the results of evaluation surveys, conducted independently through market research professionals on each major campaign. A major campaign was defined as having television as the main media component, and a total spend of at least \$500,000 in media scheduling.

Evaluation was undertaken via quantitative online surveys <sup>(b)(c)</sup>. The measure was based on prompted campaign recognition (percentage of people who remembered seeing any of the core materials for a given campaign). The population segment researched was WA drivers aged 17 and over, with a random sample of at least 475 accumulated over the period of the weekly evaluations conducted over the duration of the campaign. Data was weighted to reflect actual population distribution based on Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) statistics. Weightings were applied individually based on age, gender, and geographic location, to ensure the data represented the WA population. These base numbers provide the Commission with a statistically valid sample size with a 95 percent confidence level.

This indicator is calculated as the average peak percentage of prompted community awareness (recall/recognition) for major campaigns.

A high or increasing percentage above the target is desirable.

#### WHAT does this indicator show?

During the 2019-20 financial year, one community education campaign was undertaken that met the requirements to be a major campaign. This was 'Distance of distraction' which ran from August to October 2019.

The result for this campaign was 82 percent, which achieved the 2019-20 target of 70 percent.

**Notes:**

- (b) A representative sample of Western Australian drivers aged 17+ was sourced via an established panel provider. Hard quotas on region (metro / regional / remote) and soft quotas on age and gender were applied to ensure the sample was representative of the total population. Surveys are all completed online.
- (c) With all sample surveys there are errors that occur by chance because the data were obtained from a sample, rather than the entire population. For all road safety campaign evaluations, a minimum sample size of n=50 per week is targeted. The weekly results are cumulated over time, with a sample size of n=716 for the 'Distance of Distraction' campaign with an established confidence level of 95%.

**Source:**

Campaign Tracker Survey for Road Safety Commission campaigns.



# KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

## Key Efficiency Indicators

Key efficiency indicators provide information about the relationship between the service delivered and the resources used to produce the service. The efficiency with which the WA Police Force delivers Services 1-3 is measured in terms of the average cost of the service per person.

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 person of providing policing services can vary significantly. Policing activities include keeping the peace, enforcing the law, preventing and detecting crime, apprehending offenders, and emergency management. The average cost per person can be affected by such factors as employee pay rate movements and other cost increases, changes in work practices, or streamlining of processes, in addition to population growth.

If the cost of services is kept constant, an increase in population will result in a lower cost per person, which represents an improvement in efficiency; i.e., the police are expending the same amount of resources to service a larger population, with potentially more crime and other incidents. The level of efficiency can be maintained if the cost of services does not exceed the rate of population growth. A cost of service that exceeds the rate of population growth may indicate inefficiency.

The efficiency of Service 4: Road Safety Commission is measured in terms of the percentage of Road Safety Commission projects completed on time and on budget.

The key efficiency indicators for each service are presented in the following charts and show comparative performance over the period 2015-16 to 2019-20 and the target for 2019-20.



# KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS



## Outcome 1:

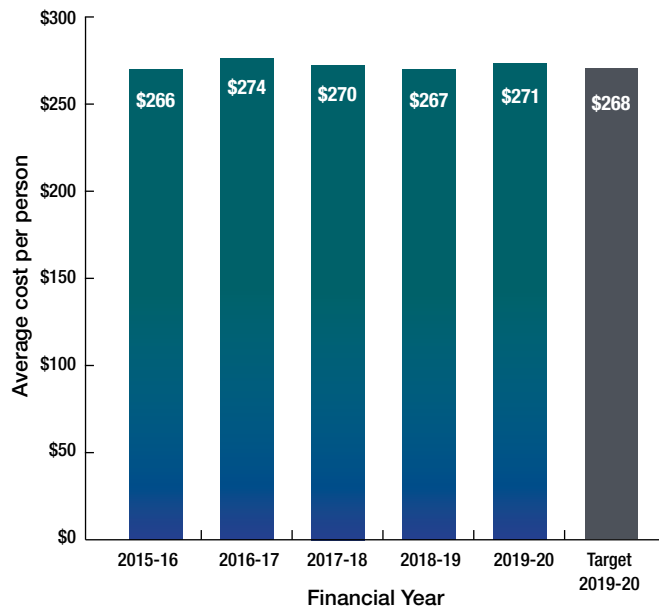
### CONTRIBUTE TO COMMUNITY SAFETY AND SECURITY



#### Service 1: Metropolitan policing services

General policing services provided by districts within the Metropolitan Region including: crime prevention, maintaining public order, and responding to and investigating criminal and general incidents.

Average cost of metropolitan policing services per person in the Perth metropolitan area, 2015-16 to 2019-20



#### WHY is this a key indicator of WA Police Force performance?

The Metropolitan Region is one of two policing regions in WA. In 2019-20, the total cost of providing metropolitan policing services was \$565.8 million. This represented 37.2 percent of the total cost of services (excluding the Road Safety Commission). These policing services are provided to the community of the Perth metropolitan area. By showing the relationship between the cost of services and the population receiving these services, the cost efficiency of delivering these services can be measured.

#### HOW is this indicator derived?

The total cost of metropolitan policing services is based on the Metropolitan Police Region (including 'specialist services' within districts such as detectives, crime intelligence, forensics, traffic, and prosecuting, and Prosecuting Services and Custodial Services within Operations Support, which directly relate to metropolitan policing), plus the apportionment of corporate services and support overhead costs.

The total cost of metropolitan policing services is divided by the Estimated Resident Population (ERP) of the Metropolitan Police Region as at the beginning of the financial year; i.e., the ERP as at 30 June 2019 is used for the 2019-20 financial year.

A low or decreasing cost per person below the target is desirable.

#### WHAT does this indicator show?

The average cost of metropolitan policing services per person in the Perth metropolitan area for 2019-20 was \$271.

In 2019-20, there was additional employee expenses due to overtime allocated for the diversion of personnel to operations relating to the State of Emergency declared for COVID-19. This was offset by a larger than estimated increase in population growth within the metropolitan area.

These factors contributed to an increase in the average cost per person compared with 2018-19 and the 2019-20 target.

#### Sources:

WA Police Force Total Cost of Service, from Schedule of Income and Expenses by Services for the year ended 30 June 2020.

ERP for Metropolitan Police Region, Australian Bureau of Statistics, June 2019 (customised report).

# KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS



## Outcome 1:

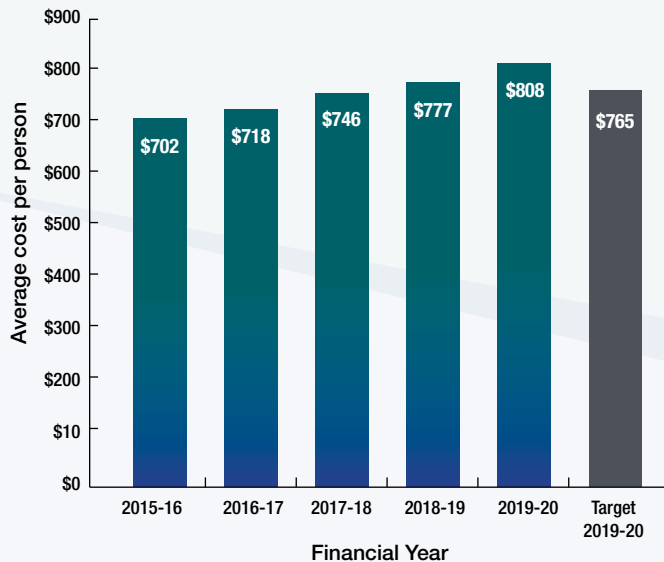
**CONTRIBUTE TO COMMUNITY SAFETY AND SECURITY**



### Service 2: Regional and remote policing services

General policing services provided by districts within the Regional WA Region including: crime prevention, maintaining public order, and responding to and investigating criminal and general incidents.

Average cost of regional and remote policing services per person in regional WA, 2015-16 to 2019-20



### WHY is this a key indicator of WA Police Force performance?

The Regional WA Region is one of two policing regions in WA. In 2019-20, the total cost of providing regional and remote policing services was \$432.3 million. This represented 28.4 percent of the total cost of services (excluding the Road Safety Commission). These policing services are provided to the community of regional WA. By showing the relationship between the cost of services and the population receiving these services, the cost efficiency of delivering these services can be measured.

### HOW is this indicator derived?

The total cost of regional and remote policing services is based on the Regional WA Police Region (including 'specialist services' within districts such as detectives, crime intelligence, forensics, traffic, and prosecuting, which directly relate to Regional WA policing), plus the apportionment of corporate services and support overhead costs.

The total cost of regional and remote policing services is divided by the Estimated Resident Population (ERP) of the Regional WA Police Region as at the beginning of the financial year; i.e., the ERP as at 30 June 2019 is used for the 2019-20 financial year.

A low or decreasing cost per person below the target is desirable.

### WHAT does this indicator show?

The increase in the average cost per person in 2019-20 as compared to target was attributable to a larger than anticipated increase in depreciation and amortisation expense. The increase in that expense was primarily due to the inclusion of right-of-use assets such as Government regional officer housing and radio repeater sites for the first time as a result of the introduction of the new leasing standard of the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB 16) in 2019-20. This had the greatest impact on the Regional WA Region as this is where most of the leased assets are located. In addition, population growth was lower than estimated.

These factors contributed to an increase in the average cost per person compared with 2018-19 and the 2019-20 target.

### Sources:

WA Police Force Total Cost of Service from Schedule of Income and Expenses by Services for the year ended 30 June 2020.

ERP for Regional WA Police Region, Australian Bureau of Statistics, June 2019 (customised report).

# KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS



## Outcome 1:

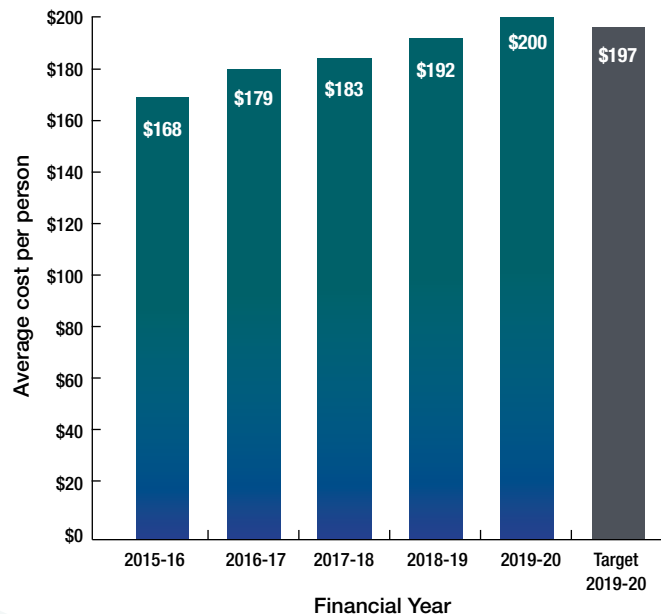
### CONTRIBUTE TO COMMUNITY SAFETY AND SECURITY



#### Service 3: Specialist policing services

Specialist policing services include: major crime, serious and organised crime, sex crime, commercial crime, licensing enforcement, forensic, intelligence, traffic enforcement, and counter terrorism and emergency response.

Average cost of specialist policing services per person in WA, 2015-16 to 2019-20



#### WHY is this a key indicator of WA Police Force performance?

Specialist policing services provide support to the police regions. In 2019-20, the total cost of providing specialist policing services was \$523.1 million. This represented 34.4 percent of the total cost of services (excluding the Road Safety Commission). These policing services are provided to the community of WA. By showing the relationship between the cost of services and the population receiving these services, the cost efficiency of delivering these services can be measured.

#### HOW is this indicator derived?

The total cost of specialist policing services is based on the specialist portfolios (i.e. State Crime, State Intelligence and Command, Specialist and Support Services), and other specialist areas, such as Forensic and Licensing Enforcement, plus the apportionment of corporate services and support overhead costs.

The total cost of specialist policing services is divided by the Estimated Resident Population (ERP) of WA (as these services are provided across the state) as at the beginning of the financial year; i.e., the ERP as at 30 June 2019 is used for the 2019-20 financial year.

A low or decreasing cost per person below the target is desirable.

#### WHAT does this indicator show?

The average cost of specialist policing services per person in WA for 2019-20 was \$200.

In 2019-20, there was a larger than anticipated increase in expenses due to the State of Emergency declared for COVID-19. In addition, population growth was lower than estimated.

These factors contributed to an increase in the average cost per person compared with 2018-19 and the 2019-20 target.

#### Sources:

WA Police Force Total Cost of Service from Schedule of Income and Expenses by Services for the year ended 30 June 2020.

ERP for Regional WA Police Region, Australian Bureau of Statistics, June 2019 (customised report).

# KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS



## Outcome 2:

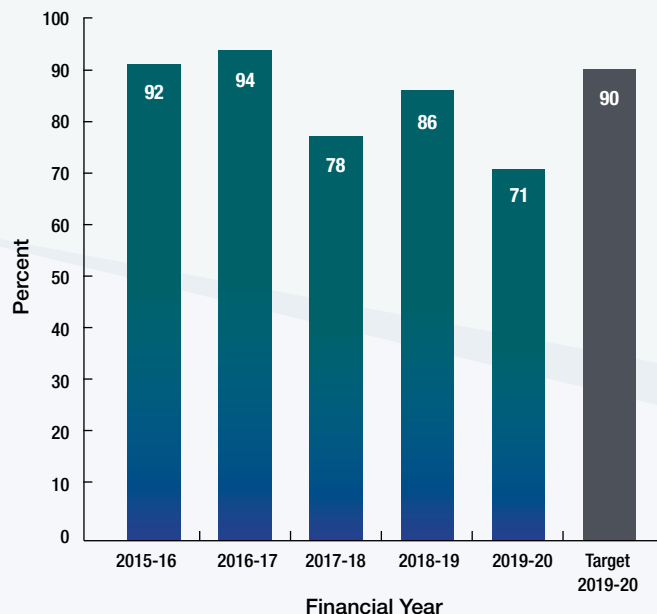
### IMPROVE COORDINATION AND COMMUNITY AWARENESS OF ROAD SAFETY IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA



#### Service 4: Road Safety Commission

The objective of this program is to improve coordination and community awareness of road safety in Western Australia.

Percentage of Road Safety Commission projects completed on time, 2015-16 to 2019-20 <sup>(a)</sup>



#### WHY is this a key indicator of Road Safety Commission performance?

The Commission runs several road safety projects such as events and campaigns, and also funds external bodies via the provision of grants, to contribute to road safety outcomes.

The Commission also provides policy support to the Road Safety Minister, secretarial and strategic support to the Road Safety Council, research and data management to inform road safety initiatives, and administration of the Road Trauma Trust Account (RTTA).

This indicator measures projects that are delivered directly by the Commission and excludes grant-funded external projects. In 2018-19 it was decided to also exclude research projects that were managed by the Road Safety Commission but undertaken by an independent provider.

Completing projects on time is an indicator of the efficiency of the service.

#### HOW is this indicator derived?

This indicator identifies the percentage of Commission projects that were planned for the financial year, that achieve delivery by 30 June and is measured on the status of projects as at 30 June 2020. Achievement of project delivery is measured based on events held and campaigns successfully commenced.

A high or increasing percentage above the target is desirable.

#### WHAT does this indicator show?

Overall, 71 percent of projects were completed within the desired timeframe, which was lower than the 2019-20 target of 90 percent. This was due to the impact of COVID-19 that affected the continuation of campaigns and participation by the community in events.

The Road Safety Partnership Program enables engagement with key stakeholders to implement and deliver road safety education at a regional, remote, local and community level through partnerships (including ClubsWA) and alliances. These programs deliver appropriate and evidence-based road safety messages through these partner companies and groups in an appropriate tone and relevant to their networks.

In 2019-20, the Commission delivered one of five key planned events, namely the Road Safety Research Forum. Planned events for the National Road Safety Week (postponed to run in November 2020) and events at regional locations to engage with the community were not delivered due to restrictions on conducting events as a result of COVID-19.



### Campaigns fully delivered:

One road safety campaign, 'Grow-up' (drink driving) was run and completed as planned in 2019-20.

One road safety campaign, 'Distance of Distraction' that continued from 2018-19 was completed in 2019-20.

### Campaigns planned for 2019-20 but part-delivered (at least 70%):

Ten road safety campaigns were run in part but cut short due to the impact of COVID-19 – 'Closer to home than you think', 'Safe system saves lives' (towards zero), 'The Serious sale' (motorcyclists), 'Streets ahead' (road rules), 'Don't trust your tired self' (fatigue), 'Police are watching' (general enforcement), 'Kindness travels' (cohesion on our roads), and campaigns on cyclist safety, tourism and safe vehicles. Media for all will continue in 2020-21.

#### Note:

- (a) From 2018-19, research projects that were managed by the Commission but undertaken by an independent provider have been excluded from the calculation of the KPI. Prior year comparatives continue to be reported using the previous methodology.



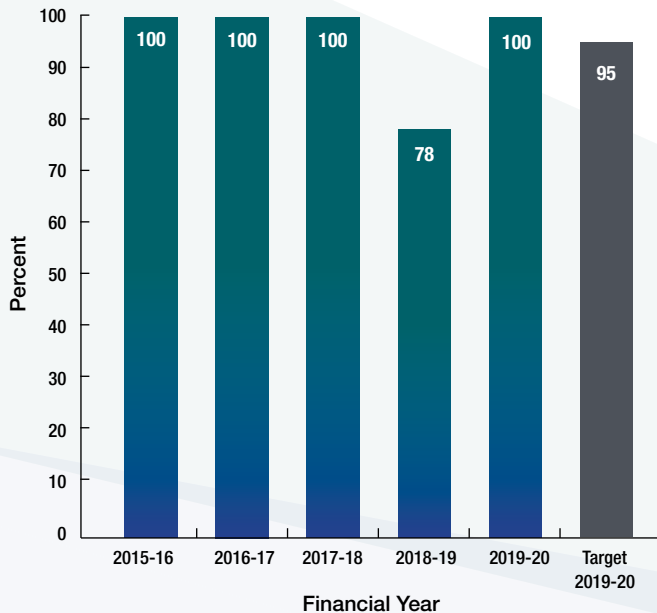
# KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS



## Outcome 2:

### IMPROVE COORDINATION AND COMMUNITY AWARENESS OF ROAD SAFETY IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Percentage of Road Safety Commission projects completed on budget, 2015-16 to 2019-20 <sup>(a)</sup>



#### WHY is this a key indicator of Road Safety Commission performance?

Each year the Minister for Road Safety approves the Road Trauma Trust Account budget which is made up of individual road safety projects to be delivered by road safety stakeholders, including the Commission. Each project is submitted for approval with agreed deliverables and budget. This indicator is based on Commission delivered projects only. Completing projects on budget is an indicator of the efficiency of the service.

#### HOW is this indicator derived?

This indicator identifies the percentage of Commission projects that achieve delivery within one percent of the annual target budget. Prior to 2018-19, the tolerance limit was set at 10 percent of the annual targeted budget. The tolerance limit has been changed to more accurately measure the Commission's efficiency in delivering its projects. Achievement of project delivery is measured based on events held, and campaigns successfully commenced by 30 June each financial year. A high or increasing percentage above the target is desirable.

#### WHAT does this indicator show?

For the 2019-20 financial year, 100 percent of projects were delivered within the tolerance level of one percent of the original approved budget. The increase in percentage is mainly to improvement in creative, media planning and booking processes which were reviewed and improved during 2018-19 with more effective monitoring of media and delivery to target audiences.

#### Note:

(a) From 2018-19, the KPI has been calculated based on a tolerance limit of 1 percent of the annual target budget. Prior year comparatives continue to be reported based on the previous tolerance limit of 10 percent of the annual targeted budget.



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## Shared responsibilities with other agencies

The WA Police Force will continue to foster relationships with key partners to enhance the safety and security of the State. The agency collaborates with federal, state and local government agencies, not-for-profit and community organisations and the private sector to contribute to better outcomes for the Western Australian community.

## Ministerial directives

*Requirement under Treasurer's Instruction 903, s12*

No ministerial directives were received during the 2019-20 financial year.

## Pricing policies of services

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

WA Police Force charge for goods and services rendered on a full or partial cost-recovery basis. These fees and charges were determined in accordance with the Costing and Pricing Government Services – Guidelines for use by agencies in 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 2019 for services provided during 2019-20 was published in the Government Gazette on 21 June 2019 for Firearms, Pawnbrokers & Second-hand Dealers, Police Fees and Security and Related Activities.

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## Major capital works

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

### Major Capital Works - where project Estimated Total Cost exceeds \$10.0M

Project	Proposed Year of Completion	ETC June 2019 '000	Revised ETC June 2020 '000	Variation '000	Variation %	Reason for Variation
<b>Completed Works</b>						
<b>Police Facilities</b>						
- Boost to Police Resources - Accommodation Infrastructure	2019-20	56,011	56,011	-		
<b>Works in Progress</b>						
<b>Fleet and Equipment Purchases - New and Replacement</b>						
- Expansion of Enhanced Automated Traffic Enforcement Network (EATEN)	2020-21	11,856	11,856	-		
- Fleet and Equipment Replacement Program 2018-2021	2020-21	36,619	32,619	(4,000)	-11	Budget movement from 2019-20 to 2022-23 within same program. Planned expenditure was impacted during the year due to COVID-19 delays and program scope review and moved to 2022-23 to meet budget requirements.
- Helicopter Replacement - BK117	2021-22	26,900	26,900	-		
- Speed Camera Replacement Program	2020-21	18,015	18,015	-		
<b>Information Technology (IT) Infrastructure</b>						
- Community Safety Network: Regional Radio Network Replacement Pgm	2020-21	72,837	72,837	-		
- Digital Policing - Mobility Platform	2020-21	10,699	10,699	-		
- ICT Optimisation Program	2020-21	57,200	59,800	2,600	5	Budget movement from 2023-24 to 2019-20 within same program to undertake essential projects.

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## Major capital works (continued)

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

### Major Capital Works - where project Estimated Total Cost exceeds \$10.0M

Project	Proposed Year of Completion	ETC June 2019 '000	Revised ETC June 2020 '000	Variation '000	Variation %	Reason for Variation
- Police Radio Network: Cwltth Legislated Radio Frequency Change	2020-21	12,805	12,804	(1)	0	Accounting correction (rounding error)
<b>Police Facilities</b>						
- Armadale Courthouse and Police Complex	2021-22	78,813	78,813	-		
- Custodial Facilities Upgrade Program 2018-2021	2020-21	13,200	13,200	-		
- Multifunction Police Facility HVAC Systems Replacement	2020-21	12,950	12,950	-		
- Police Station Upgrade Program 2018 to 2021	2020-21	16,828	16,828	-		
<b>New Works</b>						
<b>Fleet and Equipment Purchases - New and Replacement</b>						
- Fleet and Equipment Replacement Program 2022-2024	2023-24	31,315	35,315	4,000	13	Budget movement from 2019-20 to 2022-23 within same program to meet budget requirements.
<b>Information Technology (IT) Infrastructure</b>						
- ICT Optimisation Program 2022-2024	2023-24	17,800	15,200	(2,600)	-15	Budget movement from 2023-24 to 2019-20 within same program to undertake essential projects.
<b>Police Facilities</b>						
- Custodial Facilities Upgrade Program 2022-2024	2023-24	13,200	13,200	-		Commences 2021-22
- Police Station Upgrade Program 2022-2024	2023-24	13,200	13,200	-		Commences 2021-22



## Employment and industrial relations

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

### Staff profile

#### Gender profile of Police Officers (Headcount) <sup>(a)</sup>

As at June 30	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Senior Police <sup>(b)</sup></b>					
Male	10	9	9	9	9
Female	2	2	2	2	3
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Police Officers</b>					
Male	4,939	4,970	4,983	4,954	5,075
Female	1,403	1,460	1,475	1,492	1,562
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>6,342</b>	<b>6,430</b>	<b>6,458</b>	<b>6,446</b>	<b>6,637</b>
<b>Police Auxiliary Officers</b>					
Male	156	198	192	174	216
Female	113	146	143	133	143
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>359</b>
<b>Aboriginal Police Liaison Officers</b>					
Male	7	6	2	2	2
Female	2	2	2	2	2
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Total Males</b>	<b>5,112</b>	<b>5,183</b>	<b>5,186</b>	<b>5,139</b>	<b>5,302</b>
<b>Total Females</b>	<b>1,520</b>	<b>1,610</b>	<b>1,622</b>	<b>1,629</b>	<b>1,710</b>
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>6,632</b>	<b>6,793</b>	<b>6,808</b>	<b>6,768</b>	<b>7,012</b>



## Staff profile (continued)

Profile of Police Staff by gender and classification (Headcount) <sup>(a)</sup>

Level	As at 30 June 2018			As at 30 June 2019			As at 30 June 2020		
	Male	Female	TOTAL	Male	Female	TOTAL	Male	Female	TOTAL
SDNCEO3	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
Class 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Class 1	3	0	3	2	0	2	2	1	3
Level 9	1	4	5	1	2	3	0	3	3
Level 8	20	14	34	21	10	31	26	9	35
Solicitor 4	4	0	4	4	1	5	4	2	6
Specified Calling 4	2	1	3	2	2	4	2	3	5
Level 7	53	37	90	50	34	84	49	44	93
Specified Calling 3	0	4	4	0	6	6	0	6	6
Solicitor 3	2	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	1
Level 6/7	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Level 6	77	72	149	78	72	150	84	91	175
Specified Calling 2	1	3	4	2	5	7	2	4	6
Solicitor 2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Level 5	96	126	222	93	123	216	98	139	237
Level 4	102	123	225	109	126	235	116	123	239
Level 3 (includes Band Officers)	102	176	278	109	188	297	108	216	324
Level 2/4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Level 2	209	573	782	210	605	815	214	624	838
Level 1	36	144	180	35	147	182	33	143	176
School Based Trainee	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	1
Chaplain	2	0	2	3	0	3	3	0	3
Individual Workplace Agreements	7	0	7	8	0	8	9	0	9
Wages	27	88	115	29	85	114	39	93	132
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>1,368</b>	<b>2,113</b>	<b>758</b>	<b>1,407</b>	<b>2,165</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>1,502</b>	<b>2,295</b>
Children's Crossing Guards employed by the WA Police <sup>(c)</sup>			<b>700</b>			<b>690</b>			<b>695</b>





## Staff profile (continued)

### Profile of Aboriginal Employees by Gender and Category<sup>(d)</sup>

As at June 30 2020	Male	Female	Total
Police Officers	106	47	153
Police Auxiliary Officer - Community Liaison Officer	5	3	8
Police Auxiliary Officer - Custody	3	4	7
Police Auxiliary Officer - Property Management	0	4	4
Police Auxiliary Officer - Cadet	20	16	36
Aboriginal Police Liaison Officers	2	2	4
Police Staff	3	17	20
Wages Staff	2	5	7
<b>Total Employees</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>239</b>

#### Notes:

- (a) Personnel figures are based on a headcount, which includes employees on leave without pay, as at 30 June 2020 (not full-time equivalent (FTE) staff). Road Safety Commission employees are included.
- (b) Senior Police comprises the Commissioner, Deputy Commissioners and the Assistant Commissioners.
- (c) The number of Children's Crossing Guard positions to operate Type A children's crossings in Western Australia as at 30 June 2020.
- (d) Workforce data for diversity is collected by employee self-identification through the WA Police Force HR System.





## Staff development

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

In addition to recruit and critical skills training, the agency delivers a range of both compulsory and optional training courses through face-to-face learning and its online training delivery platform. In 2019-20, additional training packages have been introduced to further build skills that address specific operational issues such as family violence, Aboriginal cultural awareness and ethical awareness training.

Workforce initiatives undertaken during 2019-20 include:

- Development of a High Reliability Injury Management Assurance Framework and maturity scale. The framework incorporates nine key stages of injury management and is subject to independent audit.
- Establishment of robust referral, triaging and case allocation processes increasing the capacity to quality psychological and psychiatric services to police officers. Additionally, the Police Families website was developed to inform partners, children and other family members of the physical and mental health programs and services available to police employees and their families.
- A functional and structural review of safety services seeking a more strategic approach to safety. A series of workshops with key stakeholders was also undertaken. Review findings are expected to be socialised in late 2020.
- The WA Police Force has an active Peer Support Program in place for all employees statewide. The Peer Support network provides access to trained employees to provide support and assistance to other employees during times of personal and/or work-related stress.
- The implementation of the Post Critical Incident Rest Period focuses on the health and wellbeing of police officers involved in critical incidents to ensure immediate care for our employees.

In response to COVID-19 the WA Police Force also reviewed and restructured the recruitment and training processes during 2019-20:

- Police Recruiting moved to an online recruitment and selection process for recruit applicants, enable continuity of service delivery and facilitating the recruitment of an additional 150 police officers announced by the Premier on 1 April 2020.
- Prioritisation of key operational specific competencies in our recruit training program, enabling the deployment of recruits into Operation Tide support roles, during their recruit course program.

## Workers' compensation claims (police staff) 2018-19 to 2019-20

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

	2018-19	2019-20
Number of Claims	72	66



## Board and committee remuneration

Requirement under Premier's Circular 2019/07

Position	Member Name	Type of remuneration	Period of membership	Term of Appointment / Tenure	Base Salary / Sitting Fees	Gross/actual remuneration for the financial year
Chair Audit and Risk Assurance Committee	Mr R McDonald	Hourly rate	17/12/2019- 30/06/2020	17/12/2019- 16/12/2022 (3 years)	\$396.69 (including GST)	\$16,563.48 (including GST)
<b>TOTAL</b>						<b>\$16,563.48 (including GST)</b>

## Act of Grace payments

Requirement under Treasurer's Instruction 319(3)

One Act of Grace payment was made totalling \$120,000.00.

During the 2019-20 financial year 267 payments totalling \$16,173,000.00 were made under the Western Australia Medically Retired Police Redress Scheme using Ex Gratia principles.

## Unauthorised use of credit cards

Requirement under Treasurer's Instruction 321 and Treasurer's Instruction 903.

During the year there were 90,251 purchasing card transactions.

	2019-20
The number of reported instances of using the WA Police purchasing card for personal use expenditure	353
The aggregate amount of personal use expenditure	\$15,573.26
The aggregate amount of identified personal use expenditure settled within 5 working days	\$14,116.81
The aggregate amount of identified personal use expenditure settled after 5 working days	\$3,326.69
The aggregate amount of personal use expenditure outstanding at 30 June 2020	0
The number of referrals for disciplinary action instigated by the notifiable authority	0

# OTHER STATUTORY INFORMATION



## Advertising, market research, polling and direct mail

Requirement under the Electoral Act 1907, s175ZE

Organisation	Purpose	Amount (\$)
<b>Advertising, Marketing and Creative Media Provider</b>		
303 Mullenlowe Australian Pty Ltd	Road Safety Commission	33,632.75
Doorway Media Group	Road Safety Commission	720.00
Gatecrasher Advertising	Road Safety Commission	22,450.44
Impact Communications Pty Ltd	Road Safety Commission	16,145.00
Initiative Media Australia Pty Ltd	Human Resources – Recruitment	25,978.00
	Road Safety Commission	209,151.69
	Vehicle Impoundment / Disposals	54,583.87
Lomax Media	Road Safety Commission	225.00
Longreach Consulting Pty Ltd	Road Safety Commission	309,517.81
Morph Media Pty Ltd	Road Safety Commission	1,288.00
Sandbox	COVID-19 (Regional Travel Restrictions and Hard Borders Campaigns)	11,173.00
The Brand Agency	COVID-19 (Regional Travel Restrictions and Hard Borders Campaigns)	11,507.54
	Graffiti	2,112.75
	Road Safety Commission	523,174.43
	Step Forward Campaign	62,240.49
	Step Forward Campaign (add 150 officers / COVID-19)	63,341.15
The Horse And Hound Agency Pty Ltd	Road Safety Commission	91,087.50
<b>Market Research</b>		
Kantar Public Australia Pty Ltd	Road Safety Commission	227,000.00
Painted Dog Research Pty Ltd	Road Safety Commission	160,939.01

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Organisation	Purpose	Amount (\$)
<b>Media Services Suppliers</b>		
Carat Australia Media Services	COVID-19 (Regional Travel Restrictions and Hard Borders Campaigns)	8,369.09
	Step Forward Campaign	24,465.91
Initiative Media Australia Pty Ltd	Step Forward Campaign (add 150 officers / COVID-19)	64,754.14
	COVID-19 (Regional Travel Restrictions and Hard Borders Campaigns)	152,660.43
	Road Safety Commission	3,701,879.19
Facebook	WA Police Force Redress Project	1,715.20
	COVID-19 (Regional Travel Restrictions and Hard Borders Campaigns)	22,929.70
	Graffiti	7,574.27
	Road Safety Commission	4,719.00
	Step Forward Campaign	18,975.74
	Step Forward Campaign (add 150 officers / COVID-19)	7,660.63
	Various business units	406.02
Google	Step Forward Campaign	2,869.81
	Step Forward Campaign (add 150 officers / COVID-19)	2,951.23
LinkedIn	Step Forward Campaign (add 150 officers / COVID-19)	6,163.07
<b>Direct mail</b>		
Mail Chimp	Road Safety Commission	951.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$5,855,312.86</b>

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## Disability Access and Inclusion Plan outcomes

*Requirement under the Disability Services Act 1993, s29*

The agency continues our commitment to being responsive and inclusive to people with disability, their families and carers, ensuring access to services, information, public events and facilities. The Disability Access and Inclusion Plan 2018-22 (DAIP), published in December 2018, and its continued implementation reflects this, and echoes previous DAIPs.

The DAIP consists of seven outcome areas, underpinned by a range of initiatives to be implemented, with the support of the DAIP Coordination Committee and business areas across the agency.

Our service delivery standards are aligned with legislative requirements to protect people with disability. We ensure equal opportunity is demonstrated through accessibility to all our services, events and that our buildings and facilities support requirements for all our community. The WA Police Force regularly reviews policies and processes to ensure all standards are achieved.

The Road Safety Commission remains under administrative attachment to the WA Police Force, and continues to actively embrace an accessibility and inclusion focus in its business.

Accomplishments against the plan for the year are as follows:

### **Outcome 1: People with disability have the same opportunities as other people to access the services of, and any events organised by the WA Police Force.**

Our existing business practices through the DAIP and DAIP Coordination Committee continually improve policy, processes and service delivery within the WA Police Force. People with disability are considered in both service delivery and accessibility to events we organise.

In addition to the ongoing work of the DAIP Coordination Committee, we continue to investigate methods to improve communications and accessibility for the deaf and hard of hearing and people with disabilities.

### **Outcome 2: People with disability have the same opportunities as other people to access the buildings and other facilities of the WA Police Force.**

We ensure compliance with legislative requirements regarding new building design, construction upgrades and policy and procedural improvements to achieve better outcomes for people with disability. A number of initiatives have been undertaken to improve accessibility for staff and visitors to all police facilities and buildings. The new Armadale Courthouse and Police Complex, currently under construction, have been designed with a clear focus on disability requirements.

The WA Police Force operates from a number of diverse facilities across the State and ensures

safety training packages and evacuation plans include Personal Evacuation Emergency Plans for employees with mobility challenges for managers/supervisors to complete.

Occupational safety and health induction documents include mandatory information to identify and record the needs of people with disability. Our human resources policies ensure people with disability can be identified discretely and recorded, so managers are aware of any individual requirements.

### **Outcome 3: People with disability receive information from the WA Police Force in a format that will enable them to access the information as readily as other people are able to access it.**

We are conscious of good practice and the need to communicate considering language, terminology, format, location, sensory options, technology and customer service delivery.

We engage with community groups, including local, state and federal government organisations, providing services and information to people with disability. Our police officers deliver inclusive community engagement events across the State through the Law Enforcement Torch Run and collaborate with partners to deliver inclusive events such as International Day of People with Disability.

To ensure police officers can provide services for people in their care, client-focussed services are accessed through the National Disability Insurance

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Agency after-hours referral advice line and the Crisis Care support services. Additionally, the Automated Interview Plan will assist police officers with interviewing witnesses and suspects including those with vulnerabilities.

We continue to progress initiatives to ensure information is accessible in a range of formats to cater for people with disability for a range of devices, technology, software and mediums. Work continues to ensure our websites meet Government Website accessibility standards.

#### **Outcome 4: People with disability receive the same level and quality of service from the staff of the WA Police Force as other people receive.**

We continue to focus on training and awareness at all levels to provide improved understanding, effective communication and focussed service delivery to support people with disability. Improvements to professional development include programs delivered to supervisors, managers and enhancements to the Specialist Child Interviewing training focussing on vulnerable people. The Police Manager's Course will include a focus on substantive equality and DAIP responsibilities.

Through Autism Australia we have commissioned three videos to create a greater understanding of assisting people with Autism. In partnership with the Department of Communities, Disability Services - Justice Prevention & Diversion Division, police officers are now issued with a specialised disability alert card and information poster to assist communication to members of the community with disability.

We continue to deliver the across-agencies Mental Health Co-Response (MHCR) Program, ensuring a targeted, person focused service is delivered to people experiencing a mental health crisis. MHCR recognises that mental illness impacts a significant number of interactions between police and the community and is not confined to any particular group. MHCR values diversity and continues to build its awareness and understanding of the range of disability people may experience.

#### **Outcome 5: People with disability have the same opportunities as other people to make complaints to the WA Police Force.**

There are a number of ways people can make complaints about the service delivery or conduct of our police officers and police staff. We continue to make improvements to our processes and have increased opportunities for communications. The availability and access to an AUSLAN interpreter service and SMS Assist services are ongoing features of our service. People continue to be able to make complaints through face-to-face contact, access to police stations, the 24-hour 131444 number, a phone message bank service or in writing and/or via email or through the WA Police Force internet.

#### **Outcome 6: People with disability have the same opportunities as other people to participate in public consultation conducted by the WA Police Force.**

Ongoing consultation includes disability advocates, stakeholders and internal and external reference

groups. Their participation assists with consultative processes to inform our strategies and will be integral for the development of the 2023-28 Disability Action and Inclusion Plan.

During consultation and development of the new road safety strategy, the Road Safety Commission produced a consultation paper and feedback form that were available in different formats on request. The online component of the consultation process provided the vision impaired with an opportunity to contribute. Public forums and events were also held in accessible venues.

The Commission continued to engage with people with disability through the Vulnerable Road-Users Group and other events.

#### **Outcome 7: People with disability have the same opportunities as other people to obtain and maintain employment at the WA Police Force.**

We support the employment of people with disability and ensure all legislative requirements are met through policies, guidelines and procedures.

Our Equal Opportunity Management Plan reached its end date in December 2019, and has been extended in an ongoing capacity during the renewal process. We will continue to monitor employment strategies and ensure alignment with the DAIP and equal opportunity and accessibility requirements.

All employees have access to health and welfare services as dedicated teams now coordinate this work, with a special focus on mental health, physical injury, fitness and wellness support.

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Notably, all applicants throughout police recruiting are considered on a holistic basis, considering the whole person. The general recruiting policy and processes are also designed to be equitable and inclusive, with emphasis on proper process and a fair and equitable experience for all those involved.

There are an increasing number of contracts across the agency employing disability enterprises to fulfil contracts required by the WA Police Force. These include gardening, painting and cleaning, document distribution and creation, in addition to catering services through the Blue Bean Cafe at Police Headquarters. The agency greatly appreciates the individuals and organisations involved in their valuable work.

## Pawnbrokers and Second-Hand Dealers

*Requirement under the 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 made under the *Pawnbrokers and Second-Hand Dealers Act 1994* for 2019-20 were:

- It is noted that thirty-four audits conducted on licensed second-hand dealers and pawnbrokers. The level of audit tasking in the year was adversely affected by COVID-19
- No matters that required State Administrative Tribunal determination
- Thirteen breaches of licence requirements from 10 premises identified by the audits
- Thirteen were of a minor nature, resulting in verbal cautions and recorded against the licence.

The emerging trends, patterns and charges relating to pawnbroker and second-hand dealer licensing is as follows:

- The current number of licensed pawnbrokers and second-hand dealers in WA is 122.

All compliance audit targets are now identified through a Risk Analysis protocol. Arbitrary target numbers are no longer in use by Licensing Services Division.







## Compliance with public sector standards and ethical codes

*Public Sector Management Act 1994 s31(1)*

In the administration of the WA Police Force 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 Force intranet site and provided during staff induction. Awareness of the standards is maintained through articles in the weekly electronic newsletter and police holdings.

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 2019-20**

Number lodged	5
Number of breaches found	0
Number still under review	2

### **Complaints regarding compliance with the code of ethics and agency code of conduct 2019-20**

Number lodged	39
Number of breaches found	8
Number still under review	18

**CHRIS DAWSON APM**  
COMMISSIONER OF POLICE

30 JUNE 2020



## Recordkeeping Plans

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

### Evaluation of recordkeeping systems

The State Records Commission approved the WA Police Force amended Recordkeeping Plan in December 2018.

The WA Police Force continues to evaluate and develop its recordkeeping program to streamline and enhance recordkeeping processes and activities, while ensuring compliance with State Records Commission principles and standards governing recordkeeping by State Government agencies.

The agency's Electronic Document and Records Management System (EDRMS) is being developed to digitally transform paper-based business processes, delivering enhanced work practices aimed at reducing administrative effort that will return operational resources to support frontline policing.

### Recordkeeping training program

We have developed training strategies aimed at consolidating recordkeeping policy and procedures with contemporary recordkeeping practices. The training supports and benefits consistent and efficient recordkeeping.

The training strategy incorporates EDRMS training and combines recordkeeping awareness with essential records management activities and EDRMS functionality.

### Evaluation of the recordkeeping training program

We continue to evaluate agency recordkeeping training with findings used to develop future training strategies.

### Recordkeeping induction program

Our induction program provides reference to records management policy and procedures outlining employee roles and responsibilities in compliance with the agency's Recordkeeping Plan.

## Occupational safety and health

*Public Sector Commissioner's Circular 2018-03 – 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 Force is dedicated to 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 WA Police Force integrates safety and health into all business activities. Resources are allocated to the measurement of and continuous improvement in safety and health performance.

All employees are encouraged to comply with their legal and agency safety, health and injury management requirements through the provision of information and training. There is continual engagement of the strategic, tactical and operational levels of the organisation with the Safety Branch and internal and external stakeholders. Feedback is constantly sought to improve our safety and health performance.

The WA Police Force demonstrates a commitment to OSH through ongoing participation in the OSH Committees. The WA Police Force has two committees to enhance and reflect strategic and tactical level decision making. The strategic level; Audit and Risk Assurance Committee is chaired by Mr Rob McDonald with participation from the Commissioner of Police, Assistant Commissioners and Senior Executives. The OSH Advisory Committee (OAC) is chaired by the Director, Human Resources and provides the platform for OSH matters to be discussed by Commanders, District OSH Coordinators, elected Safety and Health Representatives and union officials. The Executive Manager of the Safety Branch is a standing member on this committee. The OAC has a direct line of communication and overlap of membership with the Audit and Risk Assurance Committee.

Executive commitment to safety and health is further demonstrated through District/Division/Directorate safety meetings, annual policy reviews, introduction of new policies, championing of new safety initiatives and ongoing funding and budgetary support. The implementation of new

# OTHER STATUTORY INFORMATION

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 OAC meets quarterly and membership includes Safety Representatives, union representation and senior management from operational and non-operational areas. The committee's role is to monitor and review the organisation's OSH Safety Management System (SMS) including a conduit to the District/Division/Directorate safety meetings that in turn represent the employees at a local level.

Identified hazards and work related incidents/injuries are reported in the OSH incident reporting system within SIMR. SIMR electronically records the type and nature of the incident and through the automated e-mail system, notifies the Safety Representative, OIC/Manager and the Safety Branch within the Health, Welfare and Safety Division to the existence of an incident.

SIMR has been enhanced to not only record the incident, Safety Representative's investigation and the OIC/Manager's control measures and resolution, but now includes a self-risk rating of the incident by the employee and a requirement for a Superintendent, Level 8 or above to review and certify incidents risk rated as High or Extreme have met agency due diligence requirements.

The SIMR reporting system is supported by the WA Police Force OSH Issue Resolution Framework and supporting policies and procedures. The OSH Issue Resolution Framework is a pictorial 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 OIC/Manager or escalated to the District Office for resolution. Where corporate strategies, procedures and/or financial considerations are required, the incident can be forwarded to the OAC which can in turn forward to the Audit and Risk Assurance Committee for action.

## **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.**

The WA Police Force is committed to supporting and promoting the health, safety and wellbeing of all employees through the provision of professional advice, services and programs.

The WA Police Force operates as a self-insurer for the police officer workforce, whose work and non-work-related illness and injury entitlements are within their Industrial Agreement, while all other employees are covered by the *Workers' Compensation and Injury Management Act 1981*. Workplace rehabilitation services provided

to all employees are governed by workers' compensation legislation and Code of Practice, as well as the nationally consistent approval framework for workplace rehabilitation providers.

The WA Police Force uses a combination of internal and external services to provide holistic injury management services in support of recovery at work. It is an integrated approach with a focus on early intervention aligned with welfare, critical incident attendance care and psychological support services.

## **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.**

The WA Police Force Safety Management System was re-certified against AS4801 and ISO 18000 in September 2016. The WA Police Force has engaged an external auditor to undertake a holistic organisational audit. The auditor scheduled visits to Regional WA and metropolitan locations over a three-year period. Two phases of the audit process have been completed and the final audit was to take place in the 2019-20 financial year however, this was not able to proceed due to COVID-19. Continuation of the audit is scheduled for the 2020-21 period.

# OTHER STATUTORY INFORMATION



## Report against performance targets (2020)

Requirement under Public Sector Commissioner's Circular 2018/03: Code of Practice

	Target	Results 2016-17 Base year	Results 2018-19 Prior year	Results 2019-20 Current reporting year	Performance against target for 2019-20	Comments
Number of Fatalities.	0	0	0	0	Achieved	No fatalities for 2019-20FY.
Lost time injury/disease incidence rate.	10% reduction on previous 3 years	4.68	5.04 <sup>(b)</sup>	4.28 <sup>(a)</sup>	Not Achieved	<sup>(a)</sup> This data is correct as at 1 July 2020. It does not reflect all LTI incidence rate for the 2019-20 period. Delays are due to the reporting of injuries and then confirmation of incidents as an LTI's and the day's sick leave accrued against the incidents.
Lost time injury/disease severity rate.	10% reduction on previous 3 years	7.78	7.37 <sup>(b)</sup>	4.11 <sup>(a)</sup>	Achieved	<sup>(b)</sup> This data is correct as at 1 July 2020. This figure may not accurately reflect the LTI severity rates for the 2018-19 period due to late reporting of injuries or ongoing sick leave accrued against the injury sustained in that period.
Percentage of injured workers returned to work:						
(i) within 13 weeks	Greater than or equal to 80%	98%	93.0%	94.3%	Achieved	Correct as at 1 July 2020. Majority of the injuries exceeding 13 weeks and 26 weeks absences from work were psychological in nature. This is a growing trend.
(ii) within 26 weeks		98%	94.4%	97.6%	Achieved	
Percentage of managers and supervisors trained in occupational safety, health and injury management responsibilities.	80% or greater in the last 3 years	74%	80% <sup>(c)</sup>	82.5% <sup>(c)</sup>	Achieved	<sup>(c)</sup> Statistics include all employees who hold the rank of sergeant and above, or Level 6 and above irrespective if their position is that of a supervisor or OIC/Manager. It also includes employees who (at any rank/level) hold a position of supervisor/team leader at the time of compiling this report.



## Substantive equality

*Requirement under Public Sector Commissioner's Circular 2015/01*

Substantive Equality is linked directly to national and federal legislation in the *Equal Opportunity Act 1984* and the Federal Discrimination Acts. The WA Police Force remains committed to achieving substantive equality, diversity, equity and inclusion for all Western Australians. We fully subscribe to the need to treat people differently, in order to treat them equally, to achieve positive outcomes.

The WA Government's Policy Framework for Substantive Equality is an initiative that requires ongoing focus to ensure its integration into business strategy, planning, policies, projects and service delivery.

Our objective is to eliminate systemic discrimination through the provision of services and promote awareness of the different needs of client groups to be considered in every area of business that the agency undertakes, both internally and externally. We aim for an environment of continuous improvement through:

- Building awareness regarding substantive equality policy, guidelines and framework
- Development and adoption of non-discriminatory policies and practices

- Tracking and reporting on the agency's progress regarding its commitments in the Disability Access and Inclusion Plan 2018-2022
- Dedicated resources providing strategic advice to stakeholders to develop actions that prevent discrimination, with spotlight on race, disability, religion, age, gender and sexuality.

A range of initiatives have been undertaken in 2019-20 that highlight our continued focus to achieve results for substantive equality and address discrimination.

Strategies focused on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander engagement and employment continue through the work of the Aboriginal Affairs Division.

Our community engagement activities build mutually beneficial relationships with culturally and linguistically diverse (CaLD) communities and religious groups. We have established advisory committees and networks to increase services to the community and our participation in community events.

The WA Police Force became a member of Pride in Diversity and will continue to evolve strategies relevant to Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, Intersex (LGBTQI+) community and employees. We scored highly in employee participation in the Australian Workplace Equity

Index Survey for 2020. We will continue to support employees of all races, religions, gender, family responsibilities, impairment and age.

All recruitment policy and processes within the WA Police Force are designed to be equitable and inclusive. Notably, applicants through police recruiting are considered on a holistic basis and attention is given to ensuring equality in this process. The Police Recruiting Branch follows current human resource practices and policies and have made minor modifications to improve outcomes as a substantive equality measure for CaLD applicants.



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Authorised and published by the WA Police Force.

This publication is available in PDF format at [www.police.wa.gov.au](http://www.police.wa.gov.au).

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Published September 2020.

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**WESTERN AUSTRALIA POLICE FORCE**