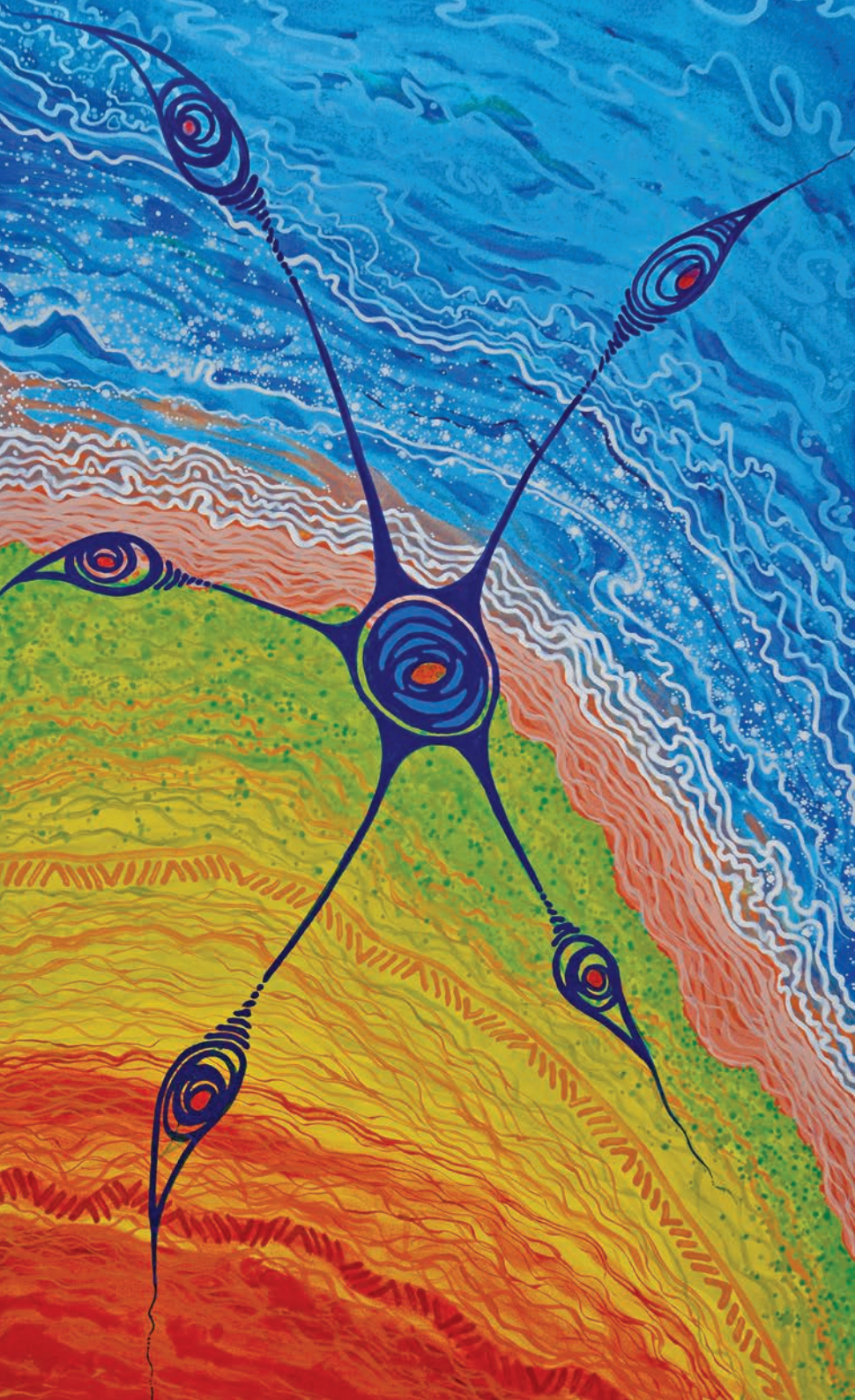




WESTERN AUSTRALIA  
POLICE FORCE

**2022**  
ANNUAL REPORT





## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY

The WA Police Force acknowledges the traditional custodians throughout Western Australia and their continuing connection to the land, waters and community. We pay our respects to all members of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities and their cultures, and to Elders past, present and emerging.

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**Cover photo:** remote trial of satellite communications transceiver on WA Police Force vehicle.

# COMMISSIONER'S FOREWORD

**I acknowledge all traditional custodians throughout Western Australia and their continuing connection to the land, waters and community. I pay my respects to the Aboriginal community and their culture, and to Elders past, present and emerging.**

**This is my fifth and final Annual Report as Commissioner of the Western Australia Police Force. I never could have predicted the challenges we were to face as a community when I took up the role in 2017, but I am immensely proud of what we have been able to accomplish during this historic period.**

**As we progress toward a post-pandemic environment, our State is in the best possible position to thrive and prosper, and the men and women of the WA Police Force deserve much of the credit for navigating us safely through the pandemic.**

The 'policing with consent' approach to enforcement has strengthened our standing in the community. This is very much a two-way relationship, and the people of Western Australia deserve credit for their civic responsibility in working with authorities during the State of Emergency.

I have had the honour and privilege of also serving as State Emergency Coordinator during the global pandemic, and taking on the appointment as COVID-19 Vaccine Commander during a crucial period from August 2021 to January 2022. This unique collaboration between Police and the Department of Health saw us accomplish an amazing feat in public health, elevating our COVID-19 vaccination rates from the lowest to the highest levels in this country, if not the world. With so many people fully vaccinated we were able to safely transition out of COVID-19 restrictions and border closures, even as case numbers rose. I thank my Deputy Commissioners, Col Blanch and Gary Dreibergs, for sharing the duties as Commissioner to enable me to fulfil these additional roles.

Other challenges in this period also arose. In early November 2021, I took a call in the middle of the night that will live with me forever. For 18 long days, we had a dedicated and multi-disciplined team searching for a missing four-year-old girl, who had been kidnapped from her family tent on a camping trip. It was a truly amazing policing effort that she was rescued by police and was well. To see the footage of our officers holding her with such care and compassion exemplified all that we strive for as police officers.

The world shared in our joy, and it was certainly a career highlight for the team that worked tirelessly and diligently to achieve this wonderful result.

Of course, this is just one example of the values of Duty, Teamwork, Integrity, and Care of the WA Police Force.

Over the past year there has been a continued decrease in most criminal offending, but there will always be new developments. We were confronted with disturbing trends in youth offending in particular areas, not the least of which was a wave of juvenile crime in the Kimberley and Pilbara Districts. Operation Regional Shield has developed strategies to arrest and disrupt this behaviour and increase the safety of hundreds of children in need of care and protection in these districts.

In respect of Aboriginal and police relations, I stated in my public apology on 12 July 2018:

---

*From this day forward, and in my time as Police Commissioner, I will take steps to heal historical wounds between police and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. I accept our tumultuous history, acknowledge the devastating impact of our actions and take ownership of being part of the problem.*

*Today I would like to commence a new journey in unison with Aboriginal people towards achieving reconciliation.*

---

We remain dedicated to contributing to the wellbeing of Aboriginal people, increasing engagement to improve relationships and understanding through the Aboriginal Police Advisory Forum, district advisory groups, and station-level community action planning with local Elders and community leaders. Police played a leading role in focussing on remote Aboriginal communities through the COVID-19 Vaccination Program, including an intensive 'Keeping culture safe and strong' campaign.

We also continue to proactively recruit Aboriginal police officers and staff, and to deliver cultural immersion for recruit and new-to-rank courses.

We are focused on maintaining a hostile environment for organised crime. The WA Police Force keeps disrupting the criminal profitability of illicit drug supply chains, targeting the activities of criminal networks and seizing hundreds of kilos of illicit drugs and freezing millions of dollars of cash and other assets in the past year.

This year the *Criminal Law (Unlawful Consorting and Prohibited Insignia) Act 2021* was enacted, impacting on the criminal behaviour of outlaw motorcycle gangs. Police can now issue dispersal notices, unlawful consorting notices and insignia removal notices, and charge offenders with displaying prohibited insignia. These actions disrupt communication between criminal networks and reduce the misplaced fascination that some vulnerable people in our community have with criminal groups.

In March 2022, I joined the Honourable Premier Mark McGowan and the Honourable Minister for Police Paul Papalia in announcing the most significant review of firearms legislation in Western Australia since the 1970s. This revision will provide greater flexibility to respond to changing technology and firearms, incorporating sensible licensing measures to ensure legitimate owners acquire, use and store their firearms safely and responsibly.

Our policing efforts will continue to be enhanced by upgraded assets and technology. We benefit from a continuous improvement program with the roll out of applications to complement the digital mobility program, OneForce. We are world leading in the download of evidential material through our Body Worn Cameras and Digital Evidence Management System.

Our intelligence capabilities continue to improve and are resulting in rapid apprehension of dangerous criminals and the resolution of serious crimes.

The OneForce Core mobile phone platform keeps developing to support frontline officers in the field. Recent applications enable access to an electronic operational guide for quick reference to assist in making informed decisions when attending incidents, and to issue electronic traffic infringements to increase reliability and accuracy of captured information to speed up the processing of infringements. The new capability of gathering information from the community was effectively demonstrated during major investigations.

While Western Australia has not suffered from onshore terrorist attacks in recent history, our tactical capabilities are regularly exercised in dealing with dangerous individuals and situations. It is pleasing that we continue to be supported by the Government through upgrading our assets.

We negotiated the purchase of two Airbus H145 helicopters to replace our current fleet, with the first due to arrive by March 2023. The first of two replacement Lenco Ballistic Engineered Armoured Response Counter Attack Truck (BearCat) vehicles is also imminent. These armoured vehicles are used by Tactical Response Group officers in high-threat, high-risk situations, and provide vital physical protection, communication and access capabilities. Drones are being put to ever-greater use in all Police districts as tools for land and sea searches, high-risk search warrants and tracking stolen vehicles.

The 950 Police Officer Program is the largest single recruitment program in the history of the Police Force. We are recruiting officers through the Program, driven through the “Let’s Join Forces” campaign.

Enhanced workforce diversity is reflecting the community we serve. Among our most recent recruits are an increasing proportion of women, Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander people, and people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds.

While the present labour market is challenging all employers, the vocation of policing remains a dynamic “calling”. This “calling” is what pulled me into this dynamic job and I have every confidence that the WA Police Force remains an exciting and rewarding career for those aspiring to join.

In closing my law enforcement career, I simply want to thank all people that coached, guided and mentored me through my early years. As I have remarked on previous occasions, I have had the privilege of developing and then standing on the shoulders of a great team. I thank the thousands of personnel across the State who continue to deliver an outstanding level of policing in keeping our community safe and preventing crime. I have every confidence that Commissioner Col Blanch and the Police Force he leads will continue to provide trusted and valued policing for all West Australians. I am proud to have been part of an exceptional Police Force.



**CHRIS DAWSON APM**  
Commissioner of Police



# STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

Hon Paul Papalia CSC 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 2022.

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



**COL BLANCH APM**

COMMISSIONER OF POLICE

19 SEPTEMBER 2022



# OVERVIEW OF THE AGENCY



# OVERVIEW OF THE AGENCY

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

**The WA Police Force has one of the most challenging jobs in the community, yet it is also one of the most rewarding.**

**We must be operationally ready, provide 24/7 coverage and respond when called anywhere across Western Australia.**

**Thanks to our officers and staff for working through the COVID-19 pandemic and as we reconfigure to policing fundamentals in this pressured global context.**

We adapted our support to the State Government's COVID-19 response as the situation evolved and provided leadership to the COVID-19 Vaccine Program for Western Australia. As the State Emergency Coordinator, the Commissioner of Police issued Directions to assist the State Government's management of the emergency. Our officers continued to practise a 'policing with consent' approach when enforcing the Directions.

To meet the State Government's commitment of an additional 950 police officers, the WA Police Force progressively recruited and deployed officers across Western Australia. The recruitment program provided greater opportunities to build workforce diversity.

The safety, health and welfare of the workforce remains a priority, and work continued to deliver additional support to officers with work-related injuries or illness and their families.

The compensation scheme for police officers and Aboriginal Police Liaison Officers commenced on 1 January 2022. Its aim is to enhance the level of care and support provided to officers who are medically retired.

Our focus has remained on disrupting organised crime and the impact of illicit substances on our communities. We continued to work with partner agencies and make use of legislated powers, technology and human source intelligence to disrupt, deter and disable organised criminal groups. Targeted reforms to police powers enabled us to render Western Australia a more hostile environment for organised crime.

Property crime, such as stealing and burglary, has significant impact on victims and the community. This impact is not only financial but also personal, through loss of valued items and diminished feelings of safety. Property crime offences decreased during the COVID-19 pandemic, correlating with the declaration of a State of Emergency and introduction of public health restrictions. We targeted high harm offenders, responded effectively to reported property offences, performed high visibility patrols, worked to deter offending and made known hot spots safer.

The WA Police Force is committed to prioritising the safety and wellbeing of victims of family violence. Timely and quality investigation of all reports of family violence, effective partnerships and information sharing with service providers keep perpetrators accountable.

Body worn cameras, automatic number plate recognition (ANPR), drone-to-phone footage, advanced DNA analysis, the use of visual data, electronic citizen evidence upload, and issuing electronic traffic infringements have become business as usual in our response and investigations. This year we have continued to introduce and link technologies so that our officers can solve crime faster and more quickly find people who are missing or at risk.

To maintain contemporary, specialist response capabilities, we brought our jet boat into service in September 2021, we confirmed two Lenco BearCat armoured vehicles will replace our existing fleet (first replacement to arrive by March 2023), and State Government commitments enabled purchase of two Airbus H145 helicopters to replace our current fleet, with the first to arrive by March 2023.



## AGENCY AT A GLANCE

### METROPOLITAN AREA RESPONSE TIMES



**80.8%**  
Priority 1 and 2  
incidents responded  
to within 12 minutes

**83.1%**  
Priority 3  
incidents responded  
to within 60 minutes

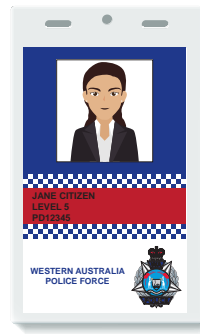
### RECRUITMENT PROGRAM



**570**  
New recruits  
under the 950 Police  
Officer Program



### POLICE HEADCOUNT



Staff  
**2,276**  
including  
public  
servants and  
wages staff

Officers  
**7,357**

including  
Senior Police,  
Police Auxiliary  
Officers and  
Aboriginal Police  
Liaison Officers



BODY WORN  
CAMERA  
**1,403,215**

Evidence uploads from body worn  
cameras

### ORGANISED CRIME DISRUPTION



**171**  
Dispersal Notices  
issued  
**63**  
Displaying  
Prohibited Insignia  
Notices issued

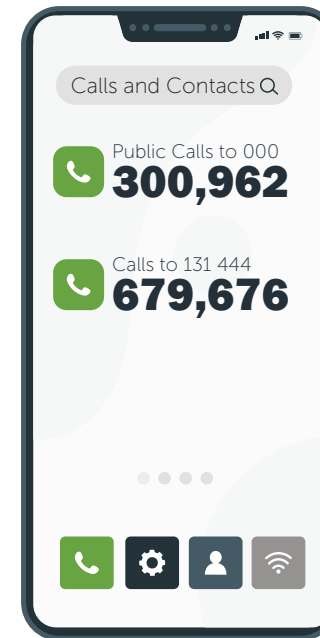
### FAMILY RELATED OFFENCES REPORTS



**19.1%**  
Above the  
5-year average

Family related offence are those  
classified as 'Assault - Family' or  
'Threatening Behaviour - Family'

### CALLS AND CONTACTS



# OVERVIEW OF THE AGENCY

## REGIONS AND DISTRICTS: REGIONAL WA

Districts		Stations	
Goldfields-Esperance	14 <sup>(d)(e)</sup>	Pilbara	14 <sup>(f)</sup>
Great Southern	24	South West	17 <sup>(g)</sup>
Kimberley	12 <sup>(h)</sup>	Wheatbelt	23
Mid West-Gascoyne	19 <sup>(i)</sup>	<b>Total</b>	<b>123</b>

**2,619,001 KM<sup>2</sup>**

Area<sup>(a)(c)</sup>

**539,688**

Population

## METROPOLITAN REGION

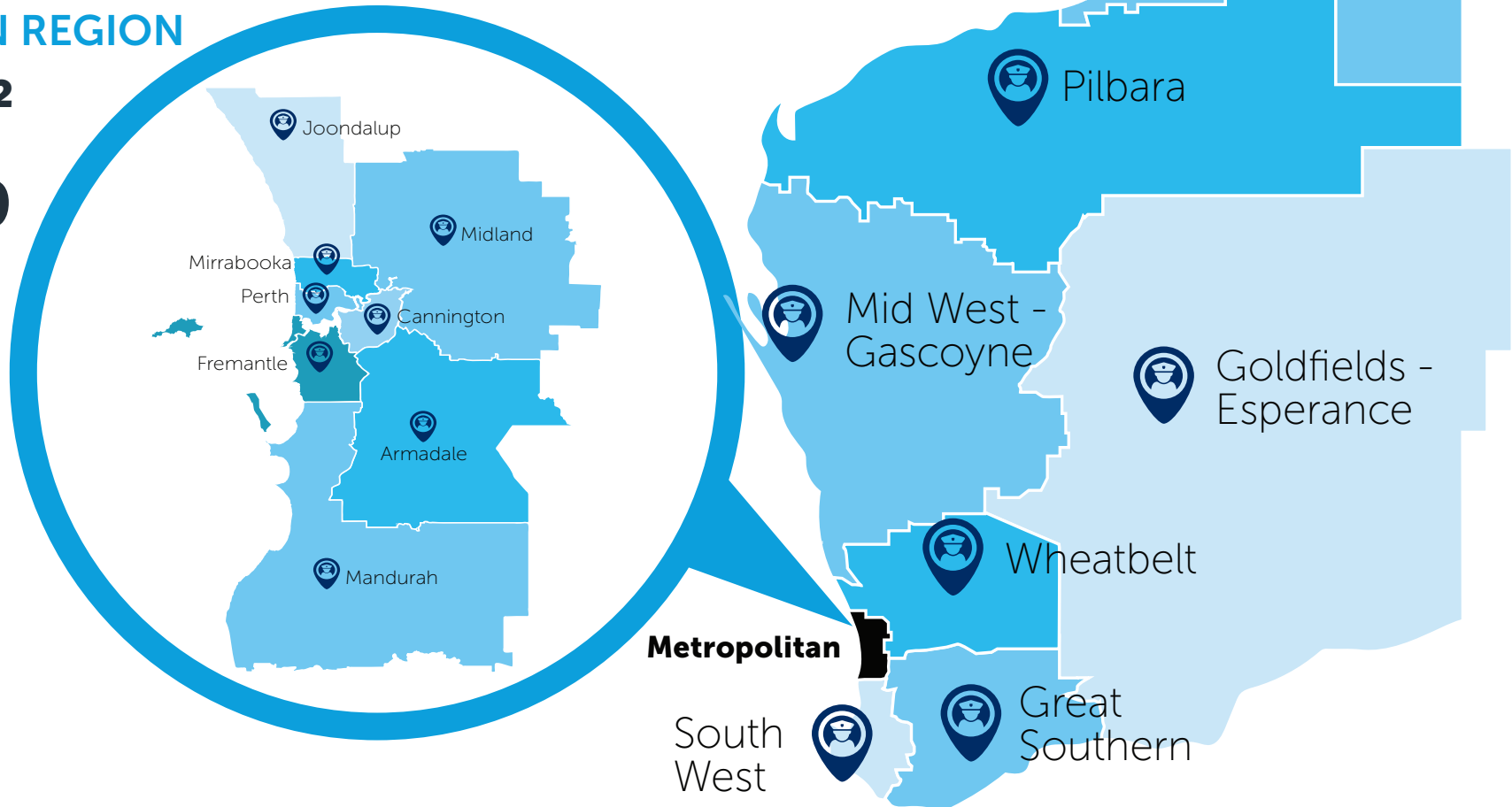
**7,398 KM<sup>2</sup>**

Area<sup>(a)(c)</sup>

**2,142,569**

Population

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



## METROPOLITAN REGION

### POLICE FTE <sup>(b)</sup>



**2,387**  
Officers

**1:928**  
Officers: Population



**178**  
Staff

## REGIONAL WA

### POLICE FTE <sup>(b)</sup>



**1,548**  
Officers

**1:375**  
Officers: Population



**113**  
Staff

## SPECIALIST AND ENABLING PORTFOLIOS

### POLICE FTE <sup>(b)</sup>



**2,927**  
Officers



**1,620**  
Staff

#### Notes:

- a. Area has been determined using GDA 94 Geographical.
- b. Personnel figures for police officers and police staff are the HR MOIR (Human Resources Minimum Obligatory Information Requirements) FTE (Full Time Equivalents) calculated by averaging the quarterly actual FTE over the 2021-22 financial year. The actual FTE is the number of officer hours worked divided by their Award hours for the last pay period of each reporting quarter. Police officer includes Recruit to Commander only; police staff includes public servants only. Data excludes Police Auxiliary Officers, Aboriginal Police Liaison Officers and Road Safety Commission employees.
- c. 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.
- d. Includes the Blackstone, Warakurna and Warburton Multi-Functional Police Facilities. Multi-Functional Police Facilities are located in rural and remote areas, servicing all police and judiciary needs as well as those of other emergency services.

- e. Includes the Kintore Multi-Jurisdictional Police Facility, which is physically located in the Northern Territory. The Goldfields-Esperance District boundary includes sections located within the borders of the Northern Territory (NT) and South Australia (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.
- f. Includes the Balgo, Bidadanga, Dampier Peninsula, Kalumburu, Looma and Warmun MFPF.
- g. Includes the Burringurrah MFPF.
- h. Includes the Jigalong MFPF. Barrow Island sub-district does not have a police station.
- i. Includes Capel Police Station which commenced operations on 28 September, 2020.

#### Sources:

Area and police station data sourced from the WA Police Force, Geographic Information System (GIS)/Mapping Unit. Estimated Resident Population as at 30 June 2021 for the Metropolitan Region and Regional WA Region is based on Australian Bureau of Statistics data (customised report). Personnel data was provided by the WA Police Force, Organisational Design and Analysis Unit.

# OVERVIEW OF THE AGENCY

## STRUCTURE

### Enabling legislation

The WA Police Force is the name used to refer to the individual entities of:

- the Western Australia Police Force established under the *Police Act 1892*
- the Police Service which from 1 July 1997 is the name given (per sub-section 35(1)(d) of the *Public Sector Management Act 1994*) to the Police Department established under the provisions of the *Public Service Act 1904* on 16 December 1964.

### Administered legislation

The WA Police Force is the agency which principally assists the Minister for Police and Road Safety to administer legislation including:

- *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 activities

Many pieces of legislation impact on the WA Police Force's activities, as such we have not included the full list.

In 2021-22, the *Emergency Management Act 2005* and the *Public Health Act 2016* were the two key pieces of legislation primarily relied upon to provide the WA Police Force with the necessary powers to deal with the COVID-19 pandemic.

## Strategic direction

### Vision

To be an exceptional Police Force for our community

### Mission

To provide trusted and valued policing for Western Australia

### Values



#### Duty

Uphold our duty to our community, building confidence and trust



#### Teamwork

Promote teamwork and value the contribution of all



#### Integrity

Demonstrate integrity at all times across the organisation and our community



#### Care

Act with care, recognising the impact we have on others

### Policing Pillars



#### Enforce the Law

Enforce the law 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

# OVERVIEW OF THE AGENCY

## Outcome-Based Management Framework

WA Police Force performance is measured through key performance indicators. Effectiveness indicators provide information about the extent to which the WA Police Force is achieving its outcomes, while efficiency indicators monitor the relationship between the service delivered and the resources used to produce the service.

### GOVERNMENT GOAL

**STRONG COMMUNITIES:**  
Safe communities and supported families

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

#### Key Effectiveness Indicators

- Rate of offences against the person (excluding family violence-related offences) per 100,000 people
- Rate of offences against property (excluding family violence-related offences) per 100,000 people
- Percentage of sworn police officer hours available for frontline policing duties
- Percentage of priority 1 and 2 incidents in the metropolitan area responded to within 12 minutes
- Percentage of priority 3 incidents in the metropolitan area responded to within 60 minutes
- Percentage of family and domestic-related incidents where an offender was processed for an offence against the person within 7 days
- Percentage of offences against the person investigations finalised within 60 days
- Percentage of offences against property investigations finalised within 30 days
- Percentage of traffic law enforcement contacts made by police officers that target 'Category A' offences
- Percentage of the community who 'agreed' or 'strongly agreed' that they have confidence in police
- Percentage of the community who were 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' with the service received during their most recent contact with police

**SERVICE 1:**  
Metropolitan policing services

**SERVICE 2:**  
Regional and remote policing services

**SERVICE 3:**  
Specialist policing services

#### Key Efficiency Indicator

- Average cost of metropolitan policing services per person in the Perth metropolitan area

#### Key Efficiency Indicator

- Average cost of regional and remote policing services per person in regional Western Australia

#### Key Efficiency Indicator

- Average cost of specialist policing services per person in Western Australia

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

**SERVICE 4:**  
Road Safety Commission

#### Key Effectiveness Indicator

- Effectiveness of road safety awareness campaigns

#### Key Efficiency Indicator

- Percentage of Road Safety Commission projects completed on time
- Percentage of Road Safety Commission projects completed on budget

### No changes to the framework

The WA Police Force outcome-based management framework did not change during 2021-22.

### Shared responsibilities with other agencies

We will continue to foster relationships with key partners to enhance the safety and security of people in Western Australia. We collaborate with Commonwealth, State and local government agencies, not-for-profit and community organisations and the private sector to contribute to better outcomes for the community.

# Organisational Chart

**COMMISSIONER OF POLICE**  
CHRIS DAWSON APM

**COMMISSIONER**  
**ROAD SAFETY COMMISSION**  
ADRIAN WARNER

**DIRECTOR MEDIA &**  
**CORPORATE COMMUNICATIONS**  
HOWARD GRETTON

**EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR**  
FRANK PASQUALE

**DEPUTY COMMISSIONER**  
COL BLANCH APM

**DEPUTY COMMISSIONER**  
GARY DREIBERGS APM

**DIRECTOR**  
**FINANCE & BUSINESS SERVICES**  
SANTA CARDENIA

**DIRECTOR**  
**ASSET MANAGEMENT**  
JULIE HENDON

**ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER**  
**TECHNOLOGY**  
PAUL DALLIMORE APM

**DIRECTOR**  
**HUMAN RESOURCES**  
KAREN ROBERTS

**DIRECTOR GOVERNANCE &**  
**CORPORATE SUPPORT**  
DARRYN HEATH (ACTING)

**ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER**  
**OPERATIONS SUPPORT**  
PAUL ZANETTI APM

**ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER**  
**STATE CRIME**  
BRAD ROYCE APM

**ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER**  
**STATE INTELLIGENCE & COMMAND**  
TONY LONGHORN (ACTING)

**ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER**  
**REGIONAL WA**  
DARRYL GAUNT APM

**ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER**  
**METROPOLITAN REGION**  
ALLAN ADAMS APM

**ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER**  
**PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS**  
KYLIE WHITELEY APM

**ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER**  
**PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT**  
CRAIG DONALDSON APM

**ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER**  
**STRATEGY & LEGAL**  
ALAN MORTON APM (ACTING)

**ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER**  
**SPECIALIST & SUPPORT SERVICES**  
PAUL STEEL APM

# OVERVIEW OF THE AGENCY

## Governance and assurance

### Commissioner of Police

The Commissioner of Police is appointed by the Governor under section 5 of the *Police Act 1892*. This Act charges the Commissioner of Police with the general control and management of the Police Force throughout the State.

The Commissioner of Police is also the State Emergency Coordinator under the *Emergency Management Act 2005*.

### Corporate Board

The Corporate Board is the peak decision-making body enabling the WA Police Force to provide trusted and valued policing. The Commissioner of Police is the Chair of the Corporate Board and permanent member. Other permanent members are the Deputy Commissioners and the Executive Director. The permanent members of the Corporate Board have permanent voting rights.

Nominated and temporary members of the Corporate Board do not have voting rights. Current nominated members to the Corporate Board include the Representative for Women in Policing (Commissioned Police Officers and Senior Executive Service), the Representative for Aboriginal Policing, Emeritus Professor Colleen Hayward AM, the Director Finance and Business Services, and the Chief of Staff Office of Commissioner.

### Professional standards

The Professional Standards portfolio has primary responsibility in setting standards in performance, conduct and integrity of the WA Police Force, by reducing the incidence of unprofessional conduct. Its aims are to:

- manage and oversee criminal allegations, corruption and high-risk matters where police officers are involved
- identify and respond to high-risk behaviours in people, places and systems where misconduct may present
- manage complaints and internal investigations against all employees
- manage alcohol and drug testing of employees

- manage and conduct National Security Clearances, personnel security vetting and employment integrity checking
- ensure good governance practices are maintained across the WA Police Force
- ensure WA Police Force information systems are secure and used professionally.

The WA Police Force operates in an increasingly complex and dynamic environment. We expect all of our officers and staff to demonstrate a high standard of behaviour at all times – with integrity in all duties. The behaviour standards we maintain link directly to the trust and confidence of the Western Australian community in the WA Police Force.

The WA Police Force Code of Conduct (the Code) articulates the standards expected of our employees, whether on or off duty. The Code reinforces that our reputation is paramount and how we look, act and behave is equally as important as the outcomes we achieve. The Code provides a clear set of expectations for all employees to reference and highlights our core values of duty, integrity, teamwork and care.

The Code is set alongside the WA Police Force Intergrity Framework which provides for supervision and management of officers and staff. The framework also provides guidance on the reporting and investigation of alleged employee misconduct. The framework provides for various interventions ranging from verbal guidance through to a Commissioner's Loss of Confidence process. For police staff, the framework includes the relevant provisions contained within the *Public Sector Management Act 1994*.

Between 1 July 2021 and 30 June 2022, Professional Standards received 2,932 matters through external complaints, internal matters and referrals. All matters were triaged through a risk assessment process, with 1,300 matters formally investigated. This resulted in 402 matters being resolved with a sustained outcome. In the same period the following sanctions were imposed against WA Police Force employees:



## Sanctions imposed

	Employees
Managerial Notice	100
Assistant Commissioner's Warning Notice	20
Deputy Commissioner's Warning Notice	1
Referred for Discipline Under Police Regulations	55
Referred for Loss Of Confidence	44
Criminal Charges (Sworn)	11
Criminal Charges (Police Staff and Police Auxiliary Officers)	5
Verbal Guidance	220*

\*Verbal Guidance statistics reflect count of outcomes rather than employees.

In consultation with the Professional Development portfolio, which houses the Use of Force Coordinators, the WA Police Force identified 1,046 Use of Force by Police incidents. Of 1,046 reportable incidents, 138 investigations were conducted by the Internal Affairs Unit, Districts and Divisions, of which 11 were upheld. All investigations were open and subject to oversight by the Corruption and Crime Commission.

## Corporate standards

The Management Audit Unit provided oversight and assurance over internal controls to promote effective governance and enable the agency to:

- achieve strategic objectives
- safeguard assets and infrastructure
- maintain financial and operational integrity
- comply with relevant legislation, policies and procedures.

The unit delivered 49 internal audit products. Thirty-three audits targeted frontline operational and other business areas to measure compliance and enhance understanding of governance and accountability requirements. Sixteen audits assessed internal controls over the agency's major administrative systems, including payroll, procurement and accounts payable.

## Care for people in police custody

The WA Police Force continues to conduct custodial inspections at all our custodial facilities to ensure processes and procedures remain aligned to the recommendations made by various external reviews, inquests and royal commissions

We participate in the Custodial Notification Service which is a 24/7 telephone notification service to the Aboriginal Legal Service Western Australia for all Aboriginal people held in custody at a police facility.

The Aboriginal Visitors Scheme is also available to any person in custody who during the admission process, self-identifies as an Aboriginal person and requests the use of the service. The service is provided by Aboriginal staff who can visit police lock-ups providing support and counselling to Aboriginal people in custody. This service can also be provided over the phone.

## Internal complaints

Blueline is the approved WA Police Force secure automated telephone recording system, used to receive and record disclosures made by all WA Police Force employees relating to alleged corruption, unethical behaviour, serious misconduct or other 'at risk' behaviours. Additionally, there is a dedicated email address for those wishing to email complaints or materials.

Callers who are prepared to disclose their identity and participate in the investigation are advised of the Supported Internal Witness Program, should it be required.

The WA Police Force has a declared obligation to support and assist all personnel who report unethical conduct. The Supported Internal Witness Program's primary goal is to value, support, and assist internal witnesses in recognition of the courageous and ethical step that they have taken. Support measures include monitoring victimisation, harassment and detriment, referral to Health and Safety Division and in extreme cases, relocation or implementation of other protective measures.

In all cases, information provided by witnesses is treated with the strictest confidence and every effort is made to maintain anonymity, if the witness so desires. In the 2021-22 financial year there were 68 Blueline contacts.

# OVERVIEW OF THE AGENCY

## Fraud and Corruption Control Plan

The WA Police Force has zero tolerance for fraud, corruption or misconduct, and is committed to the highest standards of transparency, probity and accountability.

Our Fraud and Corruption Control Plan describes the roles and responsibilities of individuals and business areas regarding the management of fraud and corruption. It describes the process for reporting fraud and corruption, including escalation pathways. It also describes how reports of fraud and corruption are to be investigated or referred.



## Advisory bodies

### Aboriginal Police Advisory Forum

The Aboriginal Police Advisory Forum is made up of members of the WA Police Force Executive and Aboriginal leaders from across Western Australia. The leaders as at 30 June 2022 were:

- Maureen Kelly
- Professor Colleen Hayward AM
- Professor Juli Coffin
- Ms Gail Bellotti
- Mr Lawford Benning
- Mr Gordon Marshall
- Mr Lester Coyne
- Mr Glen Caton
- Mr Dennis Eggington AM.

Chaired by the Commissioner of Police, the forum meets quarterly to consider and provide high level policy advice and information on historical and environmental factors impacting our relationship with and service delivery to Aboriginal people and communities.

The forum has provided feedback and advice on COVID-19 related matters impacting Aboriginal communities, the Yarning app, Aboriginal local cultural induction packages, and strategic documents including the Reconciliation Action Plan.

### Australia New Zealand Policing Advisory Agency

The Australia New Zealand Policing Advisory Agency provides balanced and impartial advice on current and emerging priorities, identifies and responds to risks and opportunities, and supports policing to solve complex problems and create preferred futures.

The Australia New Zealand Policing Advisory Agency proactively partners with WA Police Force through multiple working groups to generate and share innovative ideas, enhancing outcomes for policing and communities.

## External assurance

As a government department under the *Public Sector Management Act 1994*, the WA Police Force is subject to consideration by bodies such as the:

- Parliament of Western Australia
- Parliamentary Commissioner for Administrative Investigations – more commonly known as the Ombudsman
- Office of the Auditor General
- Public Sector Commission.

Bodies which may consider WA Police Force actions include the:

- Corruption and Crime Commission
- Coroner's Court of Western Australia.

# OVERVIEW OF THE AGENCY

## HON PAUL PAPALIA CSC MLA

### Minister for Police; Road Safety; Defence Industry; Veterans Issues

Every Western Australian can be incredibly proud of our Police Force.

During the pandemic, our officers confronted a challenge the likes of which no living person has faced. They did an exceptional job, keeping us all safe and assisting Western Australia to achieve the best health and economic outcomes on the planet. Incredibly, it was done while continuing to perform all normal policing duties with some outstanding results.

The sniper assassination of a senior outlaw motorcycle gang member in a public display of violence, generated headlines and concern across the nation. The swift response by WA Police Taskforce Ravello in arresting those responsible was just as attention grabbing. This rapid outcome reassured the public and heralded a renewed effort by the State Government and the WA Police Force to disrupt criminal gangs.

Even more stunning, the recovery of a four-year old reported missing from a campsite north of Carnarvon led Australian news bulletins and drew praise and admiration for our officers from all quarters. It looked miraculous but hard police grind, partnered with exceptional analytical work were the drivers of the outcome. Taskforce Rodia's success captivated people and further boosted the reputation of the WA Police Force around the world.

Emerging from the pandemic, the WA Police Force will continue to confront all the usual policing tasks coupled with some new hurdles.

Juvenile crime in some regional areas has been turbo-charged by the often corrosive impact of social media. This is a problem generated over many decades by a wide spectrum of causes, compounded by multi-generational disadvantage – it will not be solved quickly or by police alone. But police will be provided with every support and resource needed to continue to do their part.

The reduction of interstate travel during the early days of the pandemic and subsequent WA Police Force operations to suppress illicit drug importation, confirmed the direct link between organised crime, methamphetamine supply and harm to communities across Western Australia. A raft of new laws are being developed to empower police to target outlaw motorcycle gangs and replicate the impact of the hard borders.

The threat of organised crime makes the need to re-write the almost 50-year-old Firearms Act even more apparent. Community safety, including the safety of our officers, must be central to laws governing ownership of firearms. This is not currently the case. Recent national and international incidents involving the misuse of firearms only confirm the urgency of this work and strengthens the Government's resolve to get it done.

Adopting new technology and providing access to intelligence and support for frontline officers has been a standout achievement of the WA Police Force Commissioner and Executive in recent years. The State Government shares the ambition of having the WA Police Force continue to lead the world in partnering with technology providers and making policing safer and more effective.

Undeniably, our police have performed at an exceptional level in recent times. Policing at the best of times is demanding but through the pandemic it has placed additional demands on our officers. The physical and emotional toll on some has been significant. In response, the State Government and the WA Police Force Executive are more determined to promote officer wellbeing than at any time in the state's history.

The Health Welfare and Safety Division has been afforded more Chaplains; more in-house psychologists; more authorised external service providers; expanded peer support program funding; a Transition Support Unit for medically retiring officers and more uniformed and public sector staff. Initiatives like the support of police sporting teams and the rollout of modern, well equipped gyms to many police stations across the state will assist in building physical and emotional resilience. Officer wellbeing is the highest priority.

This was confirmed with the delivery of a Police Compensation Scheme this year, finally giving our officers who are medically retired access to additional financial support. Police compensation has been a long journey for many former officers, their advocates and the WA Police Union. I am proud to be the Police Minister who introduced this legislation into Parliament.

I would like to finish by extending my gratitude to every serving WA Police Force officer for the invaluable service they have rendered in recent times. The sacrifices made by you and your families in the course of that service are deeply appreciated. Thank you.





# REPORT ON OPERATIONS



## REPORT ON OPERATIONS

**Our mission is to provide trusted and valued policing.**

**Duty, teamwork, integrity and care are the values which guide us as we:**



### **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 Emergencies**

coordinate multi-agency approaches to manage emergencies.

Our people have been on the frontline to support the people of Western Australia. We have been working hard behind the scenes so that our response can be faster and smarter. This report on operations focuses first on our people before focusing on the technological innovations to increase the capacity of our officers on the frontline.

The COVID-19 pandemic has had profound impacts on Western Australians since 2020 - this report provides an overview of the functions we have performed in the State Government's response.

This report then outlines our work to enforce the law and prevent crime, with a focus on drugs and organised crime, family violence, the wellbeing of Aboriginal people, youth offending, road traffic enforcement and property crime.

It goes on to describe our emergency preparedness, response and recovery actions in relation to hazards including road crashes, search and rescue, and hostile acts.

Finally, this report on operations concludes with information from the Road Safety Commission on its work on road safety.

# REPORT ON OPERATIONS

## OUR PEOPLE

The WA Police Force workforce is drawn from a wide variety of backgrounds and experiences. Our people are comprehensively trained and well led enabling them to perform their duties safely, competently and diligently in service of the community.

To meet the State Government's commitment of an additional 950 police officers, the WA Police Force progressively recruited and deployed officers across Western Australia. The recruitment program provided greater opportunities to build workforce diversity.

The safety, health and welfare of the workforce remains a priority, and work continued to deliver additional support to officers with work-related injuries or illness and their families.

Early in 2020, the State Government committed to delivering an additional 950 police officers over four years to June 2024, contributing to maintaining community safety and safely managing the COVID-19 pandemic. We have continued to recruit, train and deploy officers in line with this commitment. Alongside recruitment to our ranks, we are refurbishing and expanding police stations and replacing essential equipment.

In November 2020, the State Government announced the Police Compensation Scheme to care for currently serving officers and Aboriginal Police Liaison Officers who are medically retired due to work-related injury or illness. In December 2021, the required legislation was passed and the scheme commenced on 1 January 2022. A number of officers are progressing through the medical retirement process under the compensation scheme.

We have built on mental health awareness programs to support our officers including through engagement with police families.

Our officers and staff have been recognised by their colleagues and senior officers and have been awarded high honours for their consistent service and for going above and beyond in performing their duty.





## Recruitment

### The 950 Police Officer Program

Our officer recruitment program supported the State Government commitment to recruit an additional 950 police officers over four years to June 2024. The program presented an additional opportunity to continue to increase diversity in our ranks. We progressively recruited and deployed officers across Western Australia into frontline general duties roles in metropolitan and regional areas, into COVID-19 response operations, and into road traffic enforcement.

### Facilities and equipment

Linked to our recruitment of additional officers, we refurbished and expanded existing facilities such as police stations, commenced planning and development for new facilities, and provided officers with safe and efficient work areas.

These programs also procured vehicles and essential equipment such as riot shields and helmets, specialist rifles, handguns, cameras, breath and alcohol testing equipment, hand held speed detection units, forensic equipment, CCTV and armouries to maintain modern policing capabilities.

### Cadetships

Our paid cadetship program provided participants with exposure to various policing activities, on the job training and access to mentors. An Aboriginal cadet school commenced in February 2022 and general cadet schools commenced in March and June. We continued to identify and encourage prospective applicants from across Western Australia into our cadet programs.

# 570



new recruits  
under the 950  
Police Officer  
Program



# 4.2%

recruits from the program  
who are Aboriginal and/  
or Torres Strait Islander  
people

# 12.5%

recruits from the program  
from a culturally and  
linguistically diverse  
background

# 31.6%

recruits from the program  
who are female

## Let's Join Forces

We continued to recruit new applicants through the Let's Join Forces recruitment campaign. As well as targeted marketing campaigns, community partnerships offered opportunities to highlight policing careers.

As part of the campaign, the Fremantle Dockers once again dedicated a match day to thank first responders and recognise the important role policing plays in keeping the WA community safe.

On 11 June 2022, Perth Stadium was lit in police colours as a tribute. A range of WA Police Force units were on show during the event, along with displays highlighting policing as a career. Our recruiting staff were also on site to meet potential recruits.



## Police compensation

The Police Compensation Scheme may prove to be a historic milestone in the ongoing endeavour to support officer welfare.

The compensation scheme for police officers and Aboriginal Police Liaison Officers commenced on 1 January 2022. Its aim is to enhance the level of care and support provided to officers who are medically retired.

The compensation scheme supplements existing in-service and post-service entitlements, as well as initiatives such as the transition project to help departing officers build their capacity and identify opportunities after their service with us.

The police compensation scheme is a key means of providing care to officers who have made a significant personal sacrifice in the course of their duties. The scheme does not impact existing in-service and post-service entitlements for work-related illness or injury.

## Police facilities

We have managed projects to deliver facilities that will support frontline officers respond to community need.

### **Armadale Courthouse and Police Complex**

Construction has progressed with practical completion anticipated in 2022, to be followed by a transitional period leading to full service delivery.

### **Fremantle Police Complex**

A site has been secured on South Terrace, Fremantle and design is nearing completion. Early ground works are anticipated for late 2022.

### **Forrestfield and Baldvis Police Stations**

Additional land adjacent to the existing station has been acquired for the new Forrestfield Police Station.

We have worked with the State Government to identify and assess sites for the new Baldvis Police Station.

## Health, safety and welfare support

Our officers face health, safety and wellbeing challenges beyond those which many Western Australians experience at work. We have bolstered programs to support officer welfare, including access to mental health services and chaplaincy. Technological innovations to increase officer safety have included the rollout of body armour, body worn cameras, mobile access to operational intelligence and live-streaming of frontline camera footage.

### **Thrive at work**

The 'Thrive @ Work' wellbeing framework was launched in late 2021. It was developed in partnership with the Mental Health Commission and Future of Work Institute to help employees thrive in their professional and personal lives. The framework builds on our existing wellbeing initiatives, including access to clinical psychology and chaplaincy services, and in-house and external psychological services.

### **Police families support**

Families and personal support networks are crucial to the work and welfare of our officers. Our WA Police Family Support website was launched in 2020, developed with family input to raise awareness of the mental health impacts of policing and provide information on services and supports available to personnel and their families. The website is reviewed to ensure the needs of families are being met and that information is contemporary, including transitional support and mental health resources.

## Awards and recognition

### Australian Police Medal

The Australian Police Medal is awarded by the Governor-General and recognises distinguished service by a member of a police force in Australia. Eleven officers were awarded the Australian Police Medal including two officers recognised for their outstanding contribution to COVID-19 operations.

### Commissioner's Medal for Excellence

The Commissioner's Medal for Excellence recognises excellence in service to the WA Police Force and the community of Western Australia. Twelve officers were awarded Commissioner's Medals for Excellence.

### Aboriginal Service Medal

The presentation of the Aboriginal Service Medal is an opportunity to recognise the service contributions of current and former officers who identify as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander and are accepted as such by the community in which they live. Fourteen officers were awarded the Aboriginal Service Medal this year.

### Commissioner's Bravery Awards

The Commissioner's Bravery Awards recognise officers who put themselves at peril and significant risk by performing exceptionally brave acts. One officer was awarded a commendation for the Commissioner's Bravery Award this year.

### NAIDOC Awards

In June 2022, Constable Cohen Taylor was recognised by NAIDOC with the inaugural Mr NAIDOC Perth award involving a six-week leadership and empowerment program in recognition of his work in support of his culture and community.

### Royal Life Saving Bravery Awards

The Royal Life Saving Bravery Awards recognise the actions of those within the community who have performed a rescue and/or resuscitation, applying their knowledge to save another's life. This year, 11 officers were awarded Gold Medallions and five officers were awarded Gold Stars.

## Australian Police Medal

WA Police Force Senior Sergeant Rulan Carr received an Australian Police Medal in 2022 for her compassion and dedication in securing a positive outcome for a Western Australian victim of sexual abuse.

In 2016, while working with the Sex Assault Squad as a detective investigator, Senior Sergeant Carr became involved in an investigation into a historic sexual abuse case. She worked closely with the victim to build trust and confidence, and over numerous interviews obtained a detailed statement which totalled more than 80 pages and took two and a half years to finalise. Senior Sergeant Carr maintained constant personal contact with the victim during the four year investigation and ensuing court proceedings.

Ultimately, the offender was charged with numerous historical sex offences and sentenced to 12 and a half years imprisonment.



### Nine News WA Police Excellence Awards

The Nine News WA Police Excellence Awards recognise and acknowledge police officers who individually, or as a team, demonstrate excellence in their service to the community members. This year the individual award winner was Brevet Sergeant Jesse Bill from Warmun Multi Functional Police Facility, and the winner of the team category was Northampton Police Station.

### Australian Bravery Decorations

The Australian Bravery Decorations recognise acts of bravery where people selflessly put themselves in jeopardy to protect the lives or property of others. This year, two Australian Bravery Decorations were presented to officers, five commendations for bravery were awarded and five groups were recognised.

## TECHNOLOGICAL ACCELERATION

**While technological acceleration presents policing challenges, it also presents opportunities to enhance the capabilities of police officers on the frontline including faster access to information for better decision-making.**

**Early adoption of technology provides an opportunity for the WA Police Force to deliver a more responsive service to the community.**

**Technological innovation enables the WA Police Force to manage increased community expectations.**

**The increasing reliance upon digital information holdings places greater responsibility upon the WA Police Force to maintain resilience and recovery capabilities to protect its systems against emerging cyber security threats.**

Enabling our officers with information and mobile communication technology has been a key priority under Commissioner Dawson. The 2018 establishment of the State Operations Command Centre was a keystone in the architecture that allows us to gather and analyse information for effective and safe operations.

The provision of smart phones to all officers - with the OneForce platform - has meant that richer tactical and operational information can flow between the frontline and central analysts and coordinators. Equipping all frontline officers with body worn cameras increased the capability of each officer in terms of evidence capture - and also enabled a feedback loop through which we can improve our frontline tactics and standards over time.

Body worn cameras, automatic number plate recognition (ANPR), drone-to-phone footage, advanced DNA analysis, the use of visual data, electronic citizen evidence upload, and issuing electronic traffic infringements have become business as usual in our response and investigations. This year we have continued to introduce and link technologies so that our officers can solve crime faster and more quickly find people who are missing or at risk.

We are working to raise cyber security awareness, including the need to adapt to changing conditions, to build a strong regulatory and compliance culture, and to mature cyber security capability.



## Enhanced capability

### Mobile guidance and functionality

The 'Hey Sarge' application was rolled-out to officers' mobile phones on the OneForce Core platform to assist frontline decision-making and communication. 'Hey Sarge' enables access to family violence procedures, information on e-rideables, and COVID-19 safety procedures - and links to our 'Yarning' application which translates information about rights in police custody into Aboriginal languages.

We developed an application which will enable our officers to rapidly create incident reports in the field, so that initial incident data can be quickly shared with their team and supervisors. Mobile access to existing data will mean officers can be better informed and safer when responding to, for example, a family violence incident. We also rolled out to our officers the functionality to issue electronic traffic infringements from their mobile phones. These roll-outs and developments build on applications released in recent years which support tasking; person, vehicle and location searches; evidence upload; and custody, curfew and bail processes.

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**10.88 MILLION      4.19/SECOND**

OneForce Core transactions in the month of June 2022

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### On-road access

As an enhanced substitute for the traditional data terminals in police vehicles, we worked with vendors in a world first to integrate CarPlay with police information systems. CarPlay-enabled vehicles give our officers safe, simple and fast access to critical real-time information about live incidents via voice commands. This includes access to tasking, search and custody systems through the interface with officers' mobile phones.

### Automatic number plate recognition (ANPR)

Access to ANPR from fixed sites, mobile units and police vehicles across Western Australia continued to expand through partnerships with public and private third parties. ANPR data supports our work to enforce road traffic laws, monitor vehicles which are subject to alerts and orders, investigate and apprehend high harm offenders, and track organised crime activities.

### Linking data for intelligence

The speed of our investigations has been supported by the use of body worn camera footage livestreams, facial recognition, and ANPR and CCTV. We continued work with partner agencies co-located in our State Operations Command Centre to more rapidly identify and locate suspects for apprehension and persons at risk for assistance. The planned expansion of the ANPR camera network, including data shared by other agencies, is an opportunity to further enhance officer and public safety.

### Body worn camera upgrade

Officers in Perth and Northbridge were among the first in Australia to be equipped with an upgraded body worn camera, enabling livestreaming of footage to their team and command centre. This supports situational awareness and officer safety. The upgraded cameras also provide higher quality footage for intelligence development and evidence capture.

### National Criminal Intelligence System

We have partnered with the Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission to develop the National Criminal Intelligence System which will provide law enforcement agencies with a more comprehensive view of organised crime activity across Australia.

### Joint Anti Child Exploitation Team (JACET)

JACET is a joint-agency initiative bringing the resources and capability of our officers together with Australian Federal Police to respond to referrals and requests for assistance from national and international law enforcement partners. JACET conducted online covert operations, executed search warrants, and examined seized devices relating to possession and distribution of child exploitation material.

### Emergency services radio network

We continued to work with partner agencies to build a dedicated, secure State-wide emergency services radio network and to align with whole of government information and communication technology strategies.

## COVID-19 RESPONSE

The WA Police Force performed a number of functions in the State Government's response to the COVID-19 pandemic, while maintaining law enforcement, crime prevention and emergency management.

The Commissioner of Police continued to provide leadership as the State Emergency Coordinator. The WA Police Force provided support to the Department of Health, the Hazard Management Agency for the pandemic, on quarantine arrangements and compliance, border operations and assurance measures.

In August 2021, the Commissioner of Police was appointed the COVID-19 Vaccine Commander to lead the State's COVID-19 Vaccine Program. In January 2022, a Deputy Commissioner of Police was appointed to this role to drive the next phase in this crucial program. In May 2022, the function returned to the Department of Health.

WA Police Force business continuity planning enabled the delivery of critical policing functions to the community when infections among employees increased.

We adapted our support to the State Government's COVID-19 response as the situation evolved and provided leadership to the COVID-19 Vaccine Program for Western Australia.

As the State Emergency Coordinator, the Commissioner of Police issued Directions to assist the State Government's management of the emergency. Our officers continued to practise a 'policing with consent' approach when enforcing the Directions.

This approach to policing Directions supported the public to do the right thing and assisted vulnerable members of the community - such as persons with disability and the elderly - as requirements changed.

We prepared for outbreaks in regional areas and we worked with Aboriginal and multicultural communities to increase vaccination rates for vulnerable groups. Our people worked closely with arts organisations, community event organisers, and national and international sporting codes to enable major events to proceed. We worked extensively with partner agencies to plan the transition to open border arrangements which took effect on 3 March 2022.

We implemented safe working practices in response to the COVID-19 pandemic to ensure continued capacity to respond and deliver policing services to the community.



# COVID-19 RESPONSE AT A GLANCE

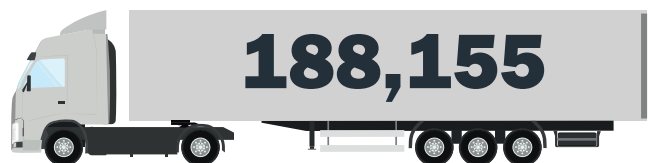
## ARRIVALS INTO WESTERN AUSTRALIA\*



### ARRIVAL BY AIR



### ARRIVAL BY ROAD\*



South Australian border



Northern Territory border

### ARRIVAL BY SEA\*



### ARRIVAL BY RAIL\*



### SELF QUARANTINE



G2G PASS

**2,673,149**  
Applications processed#

**1,170,143**  
Automated checks^

**103,731**  
Manual checks^



G2G NOW



**135,111**  
Physical checks`

### STATE OF EMERGENCY

**388**  
Directions issued~



**Note on time periods for statistics**

~ 15 March 2020 to 30 June 2022

^ 15 March 2020 to 29 April 2022

\* 5 April 2020 to 29 April 2022

# 16 April 2020 to 29 April 2022

^ 28 September 2020 to 29 April 2022

## Border operations

We established Operation Tide in 2020 to coordinate our response to the COVID-19 pandemic in support of other agencies. The operation continued into 2021-22 to support border operations, hotel quarantine, compliance and assurance, major events and lockdowns. As the need for COVID-19 response activities decreased in 2022, many officers returned to law enforcement and crime prevention work.

### Airports

Airport operations for border and quarantine purposes were a substantial resource commitment for the WA Police Force. The step-down in quarantine requirements for travellers to Western Australia saw an increase in the number of arriving flights. We continued to integrate technologies into our airport operations. From February 2022, vaccinated travellers were able to self-scan on arrival at domestic airports using the G2G Pass system. The G2G system ceased operation in April 2022.

### Road borders

We operated vehicle control points on the roads at the Western Australia land border with South Australia and Northern Territory, including Ngaanyatjarra Lands in central Australia where officers deployed to Warakurna and Wingellina provided static check points and mobile patrols. Additional officers were deployed to Eucla and Kununurra to minimise the impact on regional policing operations. Remoteness and weather conditions created logistical challenges including transporting officers, communications connectivity and limited accommodation for travellers needing to enter immediate self-quarantine.

### Seaports

The majority of sea arrivals were maritime crew members disembarking international vessels to return to their home countries. We engaged extensively with industry stakeholders to ensure sound planning for crew changeovers.

## Major events

Our people worked closely with arts organisations, community event organisers, and national and international sporting codes to enable major events to proceed. In consultation with stakeholders, we provided a visible policing presence and public order, emergency response and traffic management capability for major events.

Major Events Coordination Unit planned and commanded major events under 'User Pays' legislation using Voluntary Recalls to Duty, ensuring frontline police were always available for urgent policing duties while crowded places and sporting events were kept safe and secure.

Community events we supported included Perth Royal Show, WA Day, Alinta Gas Christmas Pageant, Avon Descent, and Leavers. After a COVID-19 related absence, the Police Exhibition returned to the Perth Royal Show with a recruitment theme, drawing more than 50,000 visitors.

Arts and entertainment events included Paw Patrol, Pride Parade, One Big Voice, and WA Symphony Orchestra events such as Home Alone and the Christmas Spectacular.

Sports events included World Surf League, Australian Football League (AFL), Super Netball, Bledisloe Cup, Super Rugby, National Basketball League, and A-League Soccer.

Our officers worked with partners to enable the 2021 AFL Grand Final to be hosted at Perth Stadium. To mitigate the risk of COVID-19, we conducted centralised review of applications from persons seeking to enter WA claiming to be essential for the conduct of the AFL Grand Final, and increased monitoring at borders and self-quarantine compliance checks.

Police support for these events provided participants, stakeholders and support personnel a sense of safety and comfort, as well as providing positive interaction with the WA community.



## Vaccination program

The Department of Health established the COVID-19 Vaccination Program for Western Australia on 22 February 2021, with the aim of making safe and effective COVID-19 vaccines available to all Western Australians. In August 2021, the State Government appointed the Commissioner of Police to lead the program. In November 2021, the State Government announced its Safe Transition Plan contingent on reaching a target for double vaccination of the eligible population of Western Australia.

In January 2022, Deputy Commissioner Gary Dreierberg succeeded the Commissioner of Police as COVID-19 Vaccine Commander, to drive the next phase of the program. The emergence of the Omicron variant led to additional public health requirements for third or 'booster' doses to increase protection from serious illness and death. The vaccine command function returned to the Department of Health in May 2022.



# 82.6%

people who are 16 years or older with a third dose of a COVID-19 vaccine as at 30 June 2022.

### Keeping Culture Safe and Strong

Ongoing focus and partnership with local health services has been required to enable vaccination access for Aboriginal people living in regional and remote areas of Western Australia. Keeping Culture Safe and Strong campaigns were implemented in November 2021 and March 2022 to boost vaccination rates for Aboriginal people through community engagement including access to vaccines at culturally acceptable locations and times.

### Culturally and linguistically diverse communities

Our Community Engagement Officers worked with the Department of Health and consulted with members of culturally and linguistically diverse communities on public awareness campaigns and implementation to expand the reach of the vaccination program.

## Continuity of police operations

Officers have performed their duty in the midst of, and in response to, the COVID-19 pandemic for two years.

While supporting the State Government's response to the COVID-19 pandemic and providing leadership in the crucial vaccination program, officers and staff of the WA Police Force have - like other Western Australians - been at risk of infection and have experienced first hand the impacts of the disease on family, friends and everyday arrangements.

We established Operation Bullich, assigning officers and staff to design and implement contingencies so that critical policing services could be delivered as infections increased in the community and among our ranks.

We escalated workplace infection control, communicated new processes across the agency, prioritised critical service delivery, and reported on impacts and emerging trends to senior officers for timely decision-making.



# 80.8%

priority 1 and 2 incidents in metropolitan area responded to within 12 minutes

# 83.1%

priority 3 incidents in metropolitan area responded to within 60 minutes

# REPORT ON OPERATIONS

## DRUGS AND ORGANISED CRIME

**Illicit drugs have a significant impact on the community. The WA Police Force targets the illicit drug trade to reduce drug-related harm.**

**The WA Police Force engaged with agencies implementing the State Government's Methamphetamine Action Plan, worked with national and international law enforcement agencies and the community to address the supply of illicit drugs, and supported the progression of targeted legislative reforms which seek to drive organised crime out of Western Australia.**

**Enforcement actions were aimed at preventing, disrupting or otherwise reducing the production and supply of illicit drugs in our community.**

Combating the importation and impacts of methamphetamine has remained a priority for the WA Police Force since the Methamphetamine Action Plan Taskforce first reported to the State Government in 2018. The supply of illicit drugs into Western Australia has been impacted by COVID-19 related travel and border restrictions.

Our focus has remained on disrupting organised crime and the impact of illicit substances on our communities. We continued to work with partner agencies and make use of legislated powers, technology and human source intelligence to disrupt, deter and disable organised criminal groups.

Targeted reforms to police powers enabled us to render Western Australia a more hostile environment for organised crime.

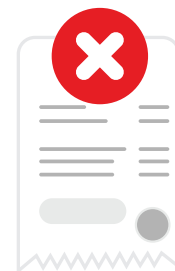


## Legislated reform to police powers

### Prohibited insignia and unlawful consorting

The *Criminal Law (Unlawful Consorting and Prohibited Insignia) Act 2021* was enacted to give us the ability to disrupt communication between criminal network members and to reduce the allure that some people see in being recruited into organised crime groups, in particular outlaw motorcycle gangs.

This Act allows police the power to issue dispersal notices, unlawful consorting notices and insignia removal notices - and charge offenders with displaying prohibited insignia. We have observed behaviour changes in response to these powers, including some outlaw motorcycle gang members voluntarily removing all insignia.



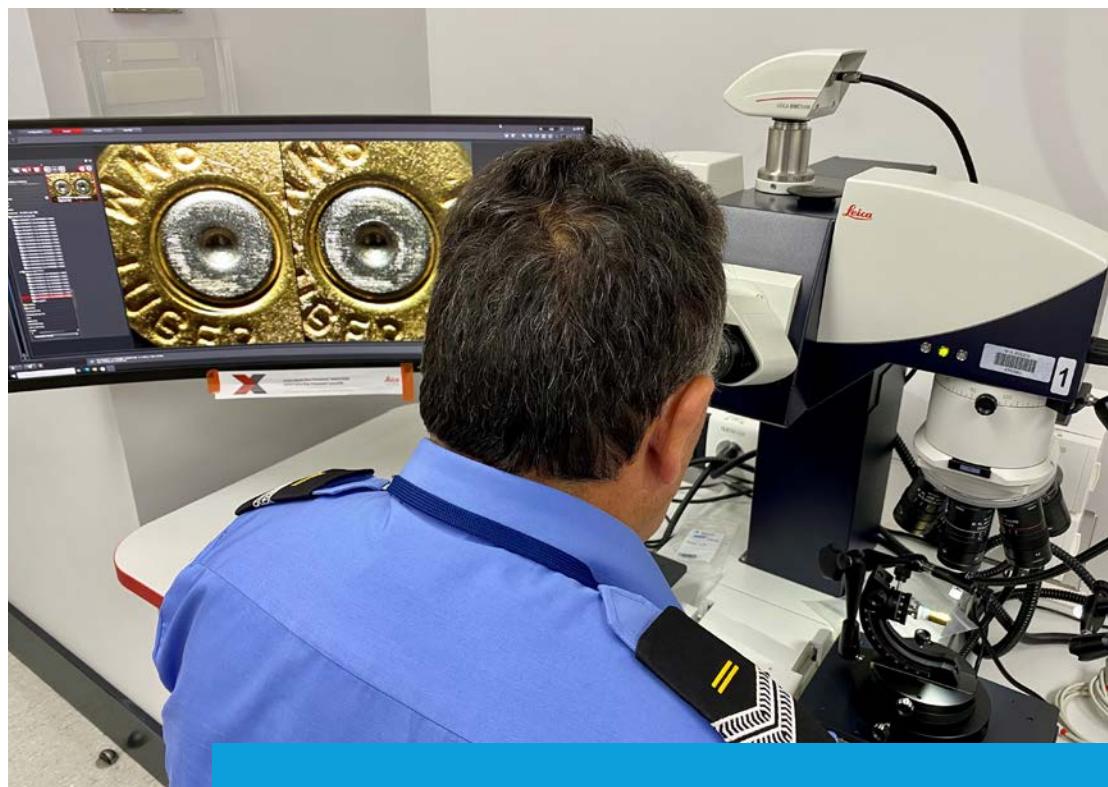
**63**  
Displaying  
Prohibited Insignia  
Notices issued

**171**  
Dispersal  
Notices  
issued

### Firearms

Intelligence gleaned from firearms used in offences this year showed that trafficked and modified stolen firearms, including firearms stolen from legitimate owners, were the most common supply for criminal entities.

Amendments to the *Firearms Act 1973* to establish a firearms prohibition orders scheme and to strengthen laws in relation to stolen and unlawfully manufactured firearms were passed by Parliament in May 2022. Increased penalties for stealing firearms, possession of stolen firearms and 'drive-by' shootings took effect on 15 June 2022. Remaining reforms, which include enhanced police powers, will come into operation before the end of 2022.



**FIREARMS IDENTIFICATION CARD**  
WESTERN AUSTRALIA



CITIZEN  
Jane Ann  
LICENCE NUMBER  
123456789



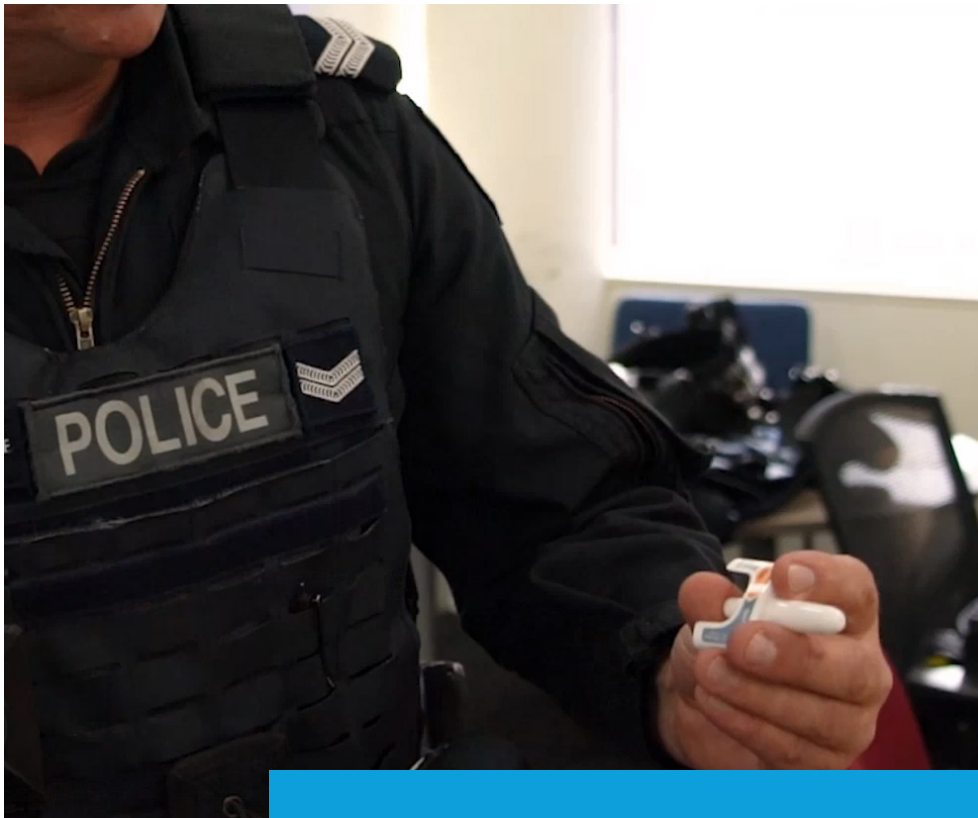
**353,653**

licensed firearms in  
Western Australia

# REPORT ON OPERATIONS

## Frontline harm reduction

Naloxone is a drug that can temporarily reverse the effects of opioid overdose. Ours was the first police force in Australia to begin training and equipping officers with Naloxone as part of an Australian Government program. Equipping police officers with Naloxone enables officers to administer life-saving first aid to members of the community exposed to the highly toxic effects of opioids. It also provides additional protection for officers exposed in the course of their duty on the frontline.



**19**

occasions on which Naloxone administered

**373**

officers trained to administer Naloxone



## Disruption operations

Our operations are intended to render Western Australia a hostile environment for organised crime even as travel restrictions are lifted.

These operations are planned and led by divisions, squads and teams which have developed capability and tactics to disrupt the movement of drugs, firearms and finance associated with organised crime, especially outlaw motorcycle gangs.

### **Drug trafficking**

We continued to develop partnerships for intelligence sharing to identify movement of illicit drugs and cash across borders. In the context of hardened borders during the COVID-19 pandemic, our targeting of criminal networks resulted in significant seizures including methamphetamine, cannabis, cocaine, ecstasy and heroin, as well as cash and assets.

### **Forensic technology and intelligence**

We became one of the first law enforcement agencies in the world to take delivery of the latest generation of Leica Comparison Macroscopes. Macroscopes examine markings on fired cartridge cases and bullets, and compare them to reference or suspect firearms.

The new macroscopes improve our forensic capability with benefits for our operations to resolve firearm-related crime and gather intelligence including in relation to organised crime.

### **Metropolitan and regional cooperation**

Our specialist squads targeted established criminal networks identified through shared intelligence.

These squads deploy to metropolitan and regional areas to provide support in disrupting the movement of illicit drugs, cash and firearms by organised crime groups.

## Partner agency collaboration

Detectives from the Drug and Firearms Squad and Serious and Organised Crime Divisional Office commenced a multi-agency collaborative investigation into the importation of cocaine into Western Australia.

The officers formed part of an investigative team of detectives, analysts and specialists from the WA Police Force, the Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission, the Australian Border Force and the Australian Federal Police.

As a result of this successful multi-agency operation, suspects were arrested and charged after being discovered in possession of 320 kilograms of cocaine, estimated to be worth at least \$128 million.

We continue to work with both onshore and offshore partners to stem the flow of illicit drugs into Australia and to target the upper echelons of the transnational serious organised crime groups responsible for illicit drug trafficking.

These matters remain before the courts.

## Operation Cryon

Operation Cryon targeted individuals supplying illicit drugs to the Mid West-Gascoyne community. Based on intelligence resources, 21 search warrants were executed resulting in 22 offenders being charged with 250 offences and the seizure of 100 grams of methamphetamine, 11 illicit firearms and \$195,000 cash. These matters remain before the courts.

## Taskforce Ravello

Taskforce Ravello was established in response to the shooting homicide of a senior member of an outlaw motorcycle gang in December 2020 at the Kwinana Motorplex. The investigation resulted in a suspect being charged with Murder. The suspect plead guilty and was sentenced to a 20-year imprisonment. A further suspect, charged with murder, two counts of incitement to murder and numerous other matters, remains before the courts.

## Operation Mirage

Operation Mirage investigated a money laundering network resulting in the arrest of 10 offenders and seizures of cash and assets valued at \$4,300,000. These matters remain before the courts.

## Operation Bankside Eagle

Operation Bankside Eagle investigated the transportation of methamphetamine from New South Wales into Western Australia by road, resulting in the seizure of 18.5 kilograms of methamphetamine and \$50,000 cash. Further investigations resulted in the seizure of an additional \$2,000,000 cash and several offenders being charged with serious offences. These matters remain before the courts.



## FAMILY VIOLENCE

**The WA Police Force is committed to prioritising the safety and wellbeing of victims of family violence.**

**Timely and quality investigation of all reports of family violence, effective partnerships and information sharing with service providers keep perpetrators accountable.**

**The WA Police Force has further enhanced our response to family violence through legislative change, embedding the practice of making application to a court during sentencing to declare a perpetrator a serial family violence offender.**

The State Government's multi-agency 'Path to Safety: Western Australia's Strategy to Reduce Family and Domestic Violence' launched in July 2020, aimed to improve the safety of child and adult victims of family violence through a collaborative approach that focuses on timely and early intervention.

We have continued to investigate all incidents of family violence, with a focus on increased perpetrator accountability and engagement with partner agencies to enhance victim safety and facilitate behavioural change.

Not all incidents of family violence include reports of criminal offences. Behaviours by perpetrators that coerce, control or cause fear can be just as damaging to victims. We have increased efforts to identify and recognise these behaviours as a form of family violence, and to understand their impact on victims.

We strengthened and developed partnerships with external agencies and participated in family violence awareness campaigns. We developed technologies to support frontline officers and improve our responses.

## Awareness and practice

Our officers participated in a number of campaigns to raise awareness and support action to end violence against all victims of family violence. This included the '16 Days in WA' campaign, a global movement to drive change in culture, behaviour and attitudes that lead to violence against women and their children, who are far more likely to be victimised.

We are partners of the inter-agency project team reviewing multi-agency Family and Domestic Violence Response Teams which are located in all police districts.

Our Family Violence Division continued to provide subject matter expertise and support to officers responding to family violence incidents and to their supervisors. We continued to strive for excellence in our response to, and investigation of, family violence through a process of rigorous review and continuous improvement.

## Response and investigation teams

Family violence continued to be a focus of District command meetings. Family Violence Teams in each District continued to work closely with the Department of Communities and specialist non-government family and domestic violence services.

This approach involves joint assessments and early intervention following police attendance at a family violence incident. Through collaboration, we aim to improve victim safety and manage risks associated with perpetrators' use of violence and coercive behaviours.

Our Serious Crime and Family Violence Teams worked with victims to investigate historical and complex family violence incidents involving serious offences.



**52.2%**

family violence offences against the person as proportion of all offences against the person

**34,102**

Family violence incidents



## Legislative reform

We remained part of a national working group exploring *Family Law Act 1975* amendments to allow Federal Family Violence Restraining Orders to be made during proceedings in the WA Family Court.

We actively sought to have appropriate family violence offenders declared to be serial family violence offenders within the auspices of the *Sentencing Act 1995* and advocated continuous improvement in the application and effectiveness of this provision.

We participated as subject matter experts in working groups for emerging legislation, in particular in relation to electronic victim statements as evidence in chief; criminalisation of coercion and control behaviours; and firearm prohibition orders relevant to high-risk family violence offenders.

## Technological innovation

### Frontline guidance and evidence capture

Our Family Violence mobile phone application has provided frontline officers with immediate resources and guidance to make decisions in line with policy and best practice to enhance victim safety and ensure perpetrator accountability.

From January 2022, police officers must activate their body worn camera when attending family violence incidents where safe and practicable to do so. This evidence assists prosecutions and also supports continuous improvement of our response.

### Electronic monitoring of high-risk offenders

We partnered with the Department of Justice to trial electronic monitoring of perpetrators who have breached a Family Violence Restraining Order and have been sentenced to be monitored as a result.



## ABORIGINAL WELLBEING

The WA Police Force remains dedicated to contributing to the wellbeing of Aboriginal people through increased engagement to improve relationships and understanding of the issues facing Aboriginal people, informing strategies to reduce over-representation in the justice system.

The WA Police Force is improving engagement and relationships between police and Aboriginal communities through the Aboriginal Police Advisory Forum, district advisory groups, and station-level community action planning with local Elders and community leaders.

The WA Police Force continues to proactively recruit Aboriginal police officers and staff and to improve cultural awareness through recruit and new-to-rank courses, station-level inductions for police officers, and cultural protocol guidance through mobile phone applications.

In NAIDOC Week 2018, the Commissioner of Police issued a formal apology to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, saying ‘some of the comments I’ll be making shortly are confronting and may make some people feel uncomfortable, but I understand that truth-telling is an important part of enabling and facilitating change. And so, today, on behalf of the WA Police Force, I would like to say sorry to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples for our participation in past wrongful actions that have caused immeasurable pain and suffering.’

Our first Reconciliation Action Plan was launched during Reconciliation Week in May 2019, outlining our strategies to enhance relationships between police and Aboriginal people.

Since these groundbreaking events, we have continued to work with Aboriginal leaders to develop and implement our framework and strategies for fostering relationships with Aboriginal communities based on trust and respect.



## Knowledge and technology

We continued to improve our officers' frontline access to historical and current cultural and procedural information.

### Aboriginal Cultural Awareness Training

In consultation with subject matter experts we revised our online Aboriginal Cultural Awareness Training program for all officers and staff.

### Local cultural inductions

Last year, we developed cultural induction packages for the Kimberley and Pilbara Districts. The work expanded this year with the goal of developing inductions for all police subdistricts with the support of Aboriginal Elders and community leaders. The inductions are made available to officers through a Cultural Protocols application on their mobile phones.

### Custodial procedures interpreted

In partnership with Aboriginal Interpreting WA, we developed a mobile application for our officers which translates information about rights in police custody into Aboriginal languages. The Yarning mobile phone application enhanced our officers' ability to provide fairness and respect to anyone in police custody. This year we added COVID-19 messaging in Aboriginal languages. We will continue to leverage this communication capability to provide accessible information on other policing topics.

# 8,955

completions of online  
Aboriginal Cultural  
Awareness training

# 100%

of police stations have  
local cultural inductions

## Engagement and policy

We continued to focus on culturally appropriate place-based policing.

### Aboriginal Policy Advisory Forum

Since July 2021, the Aboriginal Policy Advisory Forum has met twice with our Executive and advised on COVID-19 related matters impacting Aboriginal communities, the Yarning mobile phone application, Aboriginal local cultural induction packages, and strategic documents.

### Aboriginal Affairs Division

The Aboriginal Affairs Division was established in 2018 to assist us in better engagement with Aboriginal people and communities. The Division has continued to be a focal point for community engagement and policy development.

### Pathway for Closing the Gap: Community Action Plans

We have been working towards locally designed and owned community action plans in every local policing area. The community action plan concept was created drawing on 32 consultation workshops held across Western Australia involving our officers, Aboriginal Elders and Aboriginal community leaders.

The actions in these plans aim to progress the intent represented in our Footsteps for the Future strategy and Reconciliation Action Plan which were developed under the framework of the Western Australian Implementation Plan for the National Agreement on Closing the Gap and the Aboriginal Empowerment Strategy.

## YOUTH OFFENDING

The WA Police Force continues to build positive relationships with young people, including through partnerships with not-for-profit organisations and community service programs such as Police and Community Youth Centres.

Through involvement in recreational activities, personal development programs and safe spaces, police can identify at-risk young people, intervening and diverting them towards support services provided by government agencies and the community.

To reduce further harm to victims and the broader community, the WA Police Force continues to dedicate policing effort to young people who commit serious offences and are repeat offenders.

Most young people in Western Australia have little or no contact with police and the justice system. There are some young people who experience regular contact - many of these concurrently experience significant challenges and disadvantage. Understanding of and effective response to offending by these young people is vital.

As well as appropriate law enforcement for repeat and serious offenders, we continued to partner with government agencies to develop options for diverting young people who are at risk of offending into better pathways.

As with much of our work, this is complex. In the last year, this complexity has surfaced most obviously in Perth entertainment precincts, in Pilbara population centres and across parts of the Kimberley. In response, we implemented operations to reduce harm to local communities and target serious offending.

Our training ensures all officers, from new recruits on, have an understanding of issues affecting young people. The training provides information on factors which contribute towards youth offending and equips recruits with skills to communicate more effectively with anyone who may have a social, cognitive or development factor impairing their decision-making. New-to-rank Sergeants receive further training to enable and ensure their teams adhere to the *Young Offenders Act 1994*.



## Youth policing

### **Diversion**

The principles of the *Young Offenders Act 1994* provide guidance in how young people are to be treated, with a strong focus on diversion away from the justice system.

We continued to focus effort on improving diversion of young offenders from the criminal justice system. Significant research and evidence demonstrates that diverting young people away from court can result in lower rates of repeat offending.

In an effort to improve diversion rates, we focused on educating officers on diversion opportunities, monitoring the rate of diversion for eligible offences, and legislative factors influencing diversion.

### **Youth Policing Officers**

Youth Policing Officers in all metropolitan and regional Districts supported fellow frontline officers in referral and management of youth offenders and youth at risk of offending.

The approach of our Youth Policing Officers is to identify and engage with young offenders and youth at risk living in the local community. Holistic engagement with a young person includes engagement with their family and external service providers.

Young people are referred to programs and ongoing support to help address causal factors contributing to offending.

### **Rangers Program**

The WA Police Rangers Program is open to all young people aged between 12 and 17 years and aims to increase participants' self-confidence and self-esteem in an inclusive environment. Activities focus on team building, communication skills and participation in the local community.

## Community services

### **Police Community Services Fund**

In line with the State Commissioning Strategy, we have reviewed all crime prevention grant funding administered and managed by the WA Police Force and established a funding framework based on service agreements under a new Police Community Services Fund. This approach provides the opportunity for continuity of service delivery, more certainty for providers, better governance, and alignment of services with local needs and agency priorities, including the targets of the National 'Closing the Gap' Agreement.

### **WA Police and Community Youth Centres (PCYC)**

Our partnership with the PCYC is crucial in the delivery of programs for young people creating opportunities for education and employment. The programs support healthy, safe lifestyles and empower self-development.

### **Constable Care Foundation**

The Foundation delivers performance-based safety and crime prevention programs to Western Australian school children and has evolved to meet the challenges and needs of today's children and young people.

## Building a brighter future

Fremantle Youth Policing Officers engaged a young person who had been a high harm offender. He showed an interest in bricklaying and so, through networks, the officers supported him into a job ready program. He successfully completed the program and took up an offer of an apprenticeship with a building contractor.

# REPORT ON OPERATIONS

## Harm reduction operations

### Operation NightSafe

Operation NightSafe provided high-visibility policing in the Perth and Northbridge entertainment precinct to deter anti-social behaviour and violence.

We worked with the Department of Communities, Mission Australia and Nyoongar Outreach Services to provide a safe and age-appropriate facility for youth at risk within the entertainment precinct.

Our officers worked with Public Transport Authority officers at transport hubs to divert juveniles away from the city on Friday and Saturday nights. Youth identified as requiring an escalated response were conveyed to the Youth At Risk facility.



### School Leavers

We oversee the State Government Leavers Strategy which aims to minimise harm and prevent crime relating to the end of high school celebrations in the South West known as Leavers.

We worked in collaboration with public and private partners to ensure a safe and positive experience for participants and host communities - including in relation to COVID-19 vaccination requirements.

# 2021



### Operation Heat Shield 3

Operation Heat Shield 3 targeted adult and youth high harm offenders across the summer months in metropolitan and regional locations through high visibility police patrols and coordinated operations targeting perpetrators of burglary, theft and violent offences.

This was the third annual iteration of the operation, supported by funding from the State Government which enabled additional operational policing hours.



### Operation Regional Shield

Operation Regional Shield commenced in February 2022 to address a spike in youth offending in the Kimberley District. Its aim has been to reduce high risk offending by young offenders with consequences for community, police and youth safety. Police identified that groups of juveniles were communicating on TikTok to challenge each other to increase the frequency and severity of offending. Police resources were deployed to communities in the Kimberley and Pilbara Districts to assist local stations in their response to these issues.



# REPORT ON OPERATIONS

## ROAD TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT

In recent years, the majority of road traffic fatalities in Western Australia have occurred in regional areas.

The WA Police Force continues to target the enforcement of Category A offences, such as driving without a license, drug or alcohol impairment, mobile phone usage, speeding, non-use of seatbelts and helmets and reckless driving.

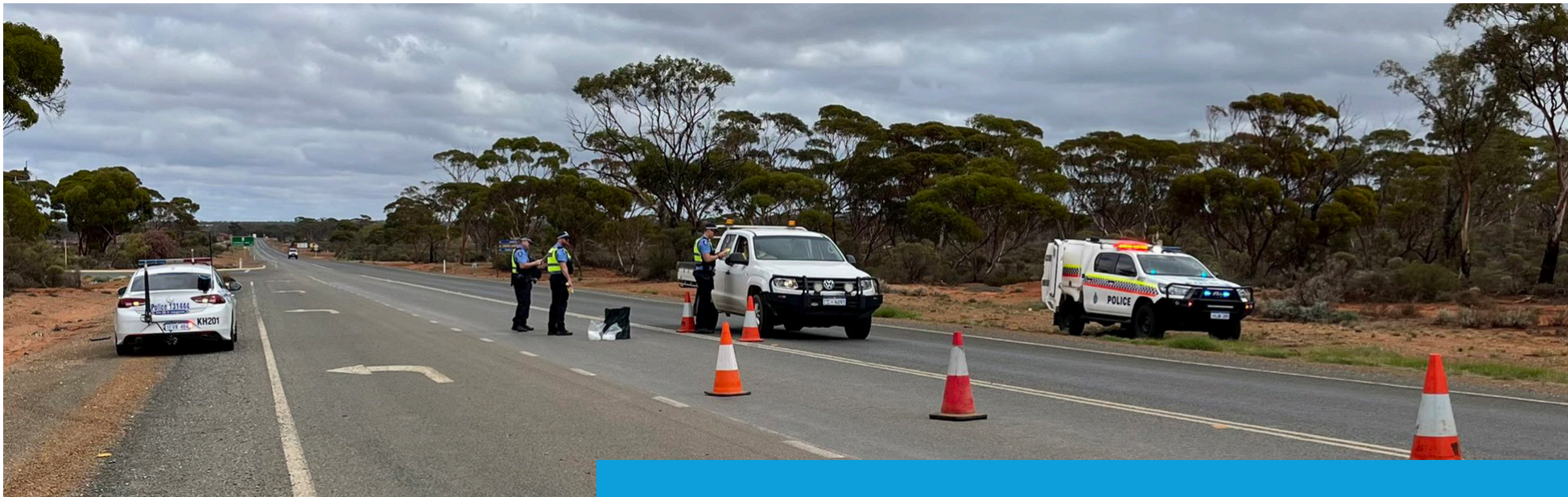
These dangerous driver behaviours cause the most harm, including in regional Western Australia.

A look back over the decades reveals change in road and vehicle design and performance - and also in community attitudes and laws defining what is and is not safe behaviour on Western Australia's roads.

Category A offences are the most dangerous driver behaviours. Our road traffic enforcement operations concentrate on these offences in order to minimise serious and fatal crashes.

Road users in Western Australia have seen our officers conducting driver's licence checks, alcohol breath testing and oral drug testing, identifying drivers who are distracted by their mobile phones, carrying out roadside hand-held speed camera checks, and stopping drivers and riders to talk about seatbelts, helmets or reckless driving.

We are continuing to integrate new technologies into our operations to help us identify dangerous road user behaviour and enforce the laws to keep each and every one of us safe on metropolitan and regional roads.





## Patrol and investigation

### Automatic number plate recognition (ANPR)

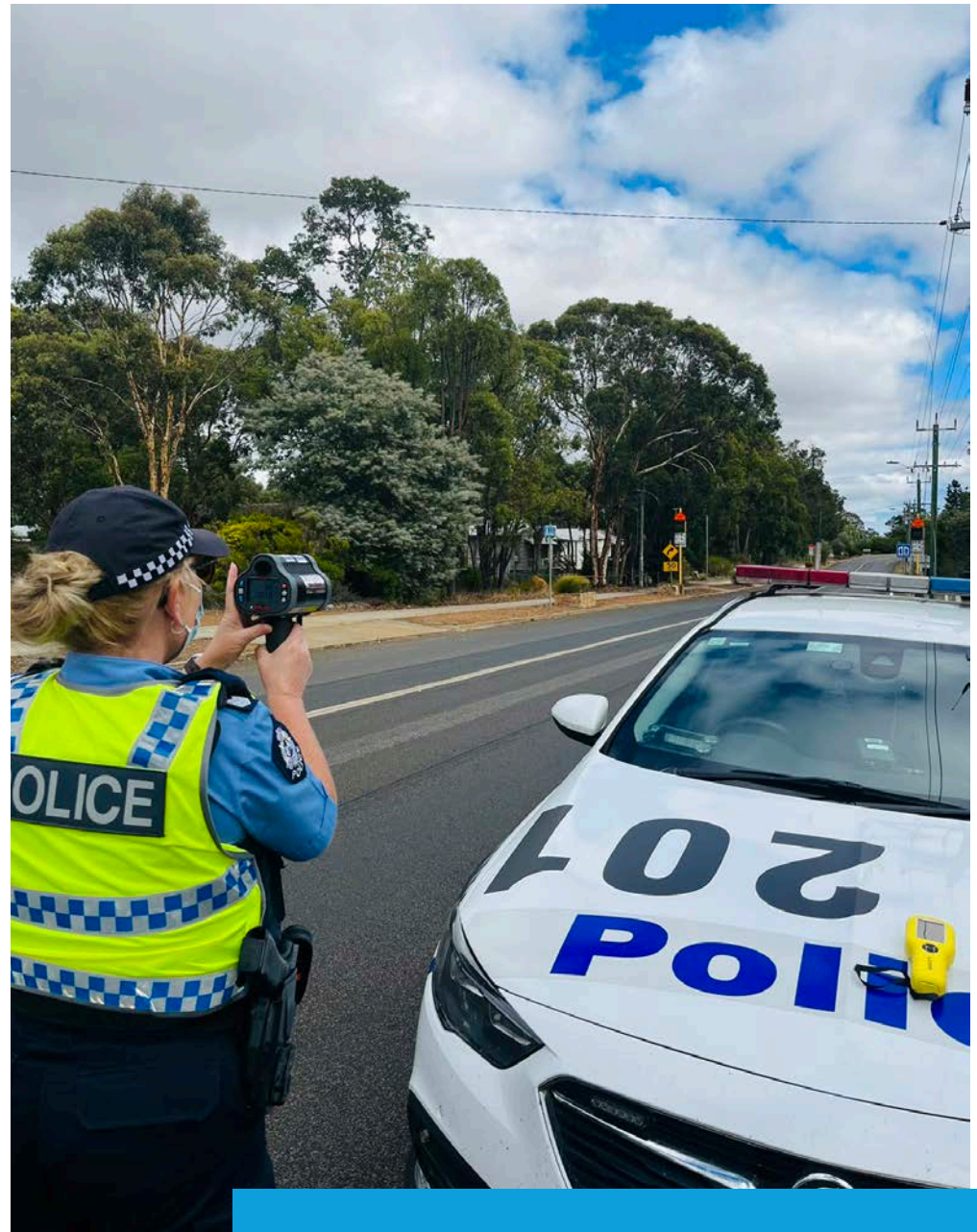
Access to ANPR continued to expand through partnerships with public and private third parties as well as WA Police Force fixed sites and ANPR equipped vehicles across Western Australia.

Installation of ANPR in the Goldfields-Esperance District facilitated identification and targeting of Category A offending and increased intelligence gathering aimed at disrupting organised criminal networks.

ANPR also supported officers at vehicle control points during COVID-19 lockdowns, allowing automated monitoring of those vehicles subject to alerts and facilitating identification of priority vehicles.

### Electronic infringements and frontline information

We introduced an application giving officers the ability to issue electronic traffic infringements from their mobile phones. This provides a streamlined process, saving time when dealing with offenders and allowing officers to spend more time patrolling. We deployed a mobile phone application providing guidance on the evolving regulations relating to e-rideables, such as electric scooters.



# REPORT ON OPERATIONS

## Regional and metropolitan operations

Dedicated road traffic units in each regional District conducted local actions, and Traffic Enforcement Groups continued to provide a visual deterrent and enforcement presence on metropolitan roads.

The Regional Enforcement Unit continued to respond to the high proportion of fatal crashes on regional roads surrounding the metropolitan area.

Its operations within 400 kilometers of Perth included daily patrols to detect, deter and respond to unsafe driver behaviour. The Capel Regional Enforcement Unit, established last year, increased traffic patrols and presence on South West highways.

## Major crash investigation

We perform major crash investigations to determine causal factors of a crash before progressing a report to the State Coroner or proceeding against an allegedly culpable driver. We allocated additional investigative resources to our major crash response this year, in part to enhance supervision. We continued to use drones to more efficiently survey crash scenes.

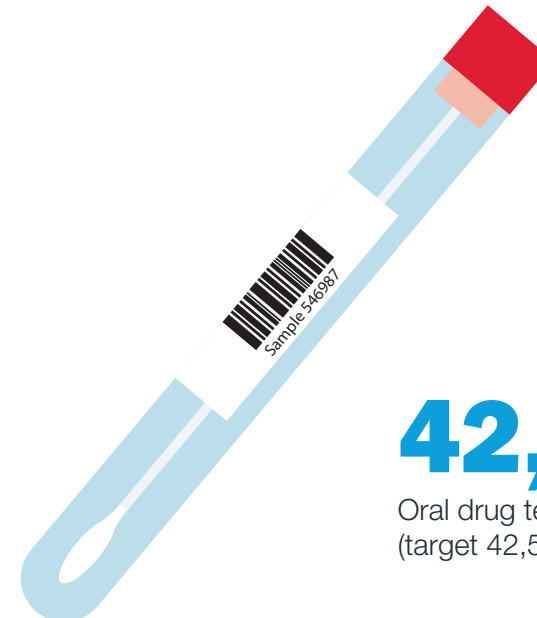
## Drug and alcohol testing

Our officers continued high volume random and targeted alcohol and drug testing on regional and metropolitan roads. COVID-19 process modifications initially increased the time needed to administer alcohol breath tests.



# 1,909,248

Alcohol breath tests administered  
(target 1,900,000)



# 42,913

Oral drug tests administered  
(target 42,500)

# Harvey road rescue

Local officers from Harvey and Yarloop risked their lives to save a couple involved in a traffic crash near Harvey in April 2022. Two officers, one a probationary constable, encountered the crash site soon after the accident and found the vehicle alight with driver and passenger trapped inside. The officers acted without hesitation to pull the couple from the burning vehicle. The vehicle exploded shortly after the couple had been removed to a safe distance.



# REPORT ON OPERATIONS

## PROPERTY CRIME

Property crime, such as stealing and burglary, has a significant impact on victims and the community. This impact is not only financial but also personal, through loss of valued items and diminished feelings of safety.

Property crime offences decreased during the COVID-19 pandemic, correlating with the declaration of a State of Emergency and introduction of public health restrictions.

Changes such as check-in requirements, guardianship in suburban areas as residents worked from home and kept children home from school, and restrictions on retail trade all contributed to this decrease in property offending.

The WA Police Force continues to respond to all types of property crime to minimise harmful community and economic impacts.

We targeted high harm offenders, responded effectively to reported property offences, performed high visibility patrols, worked to deter offending and made known hot spots safer.

Our specialist units brought innovation, expertise and flexibility to target high harm offenders and crime trends across metropolitan and regional Western Australia.

We continued to deter opportunistic offenders through a high visibility presence in the community.

We also worked together with individuals and private enterprise to make sure property was effectively safeguarded, by improving business practices and providing anti-theft tools and information.



## Capability and innovation

Property crime encompasses a wide range of behaviours including theft, fraud, burglary, stealing of motor vehicles and arson. Property related crime is the most common of all reported crime in Western Australia.

Our general duties officers and detectives in each district respond to property crime on a daily basis. Officers also support target hardening and high visibility patrols to deter opportunistic offending. Specialist units target high harm offenders who pose the greatest risk to the community.

### Rapid High Harm Offender Response (RHHOR)

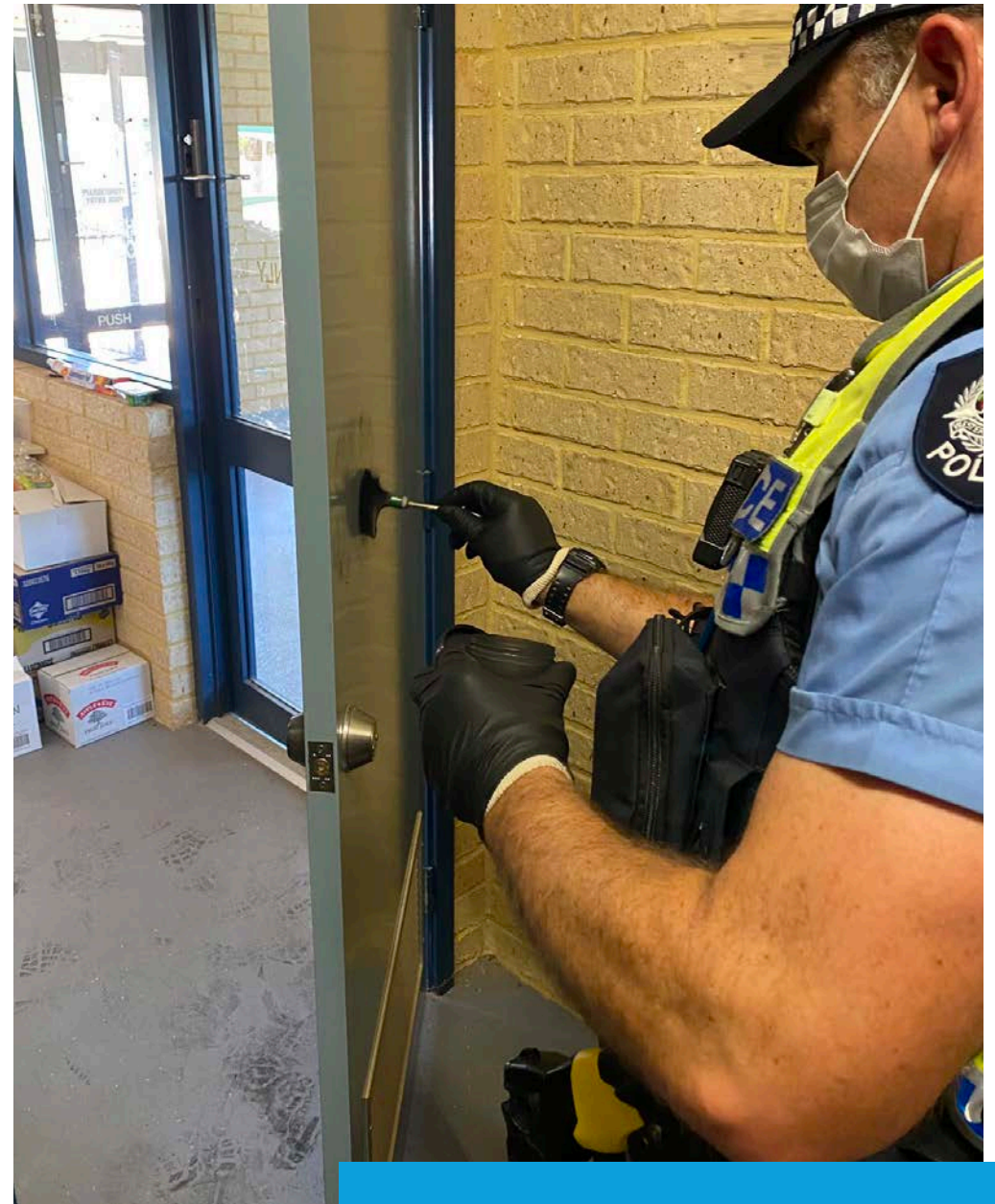
Our RHHOR units were formed in early 2022. The units, made up of district detectives, analysts and Tactical Intelligence Officers, target offenders involved in multiple crimes or being sought due to breaching parole or return to prison warrants.

### Kalgoorlie Summer Response Strategy

The Kalgoorlie Summer Response Strategy addressed factors driving property and personal crime in the town of Kalgoorlie.

In addition to enforcement action, we engaged with vulnerable groups in the Kalgoorlie central business district, targeting underlying causes of offending such as alcohol consumption and homelessness.

In partnership with local enterprises, meals were provided and people were assisted in returning to Country.



# REPORT ON OPERATIONS

## Response and investigation

### Operation Speddingup

In November 2021, Gosnells Police Station commenced Operation Speddingup, targeting illegal and anti-social behaviour involving off-road motorcycles. Such behaviour is traditionally difficult to resolve. This operation drew on specialist intelligence capabilities to identify offenders, disrupt illegal activities and seize offenders' vehicles. Drones supported identification and tracking of targets. Local officers charged offenders using the drone video recordings as supportive evidence. Intelligence gained from the community resulted in offenders being apprehended in surrounding suburbs. As a result of investigations, offenders were arrested and charged with offences including burglary, stealing, drug and firearm offences as well as traffic matters. These matters remain before the courts.

15

Offenders charged in Operation Speddingup

79

Charges laid in Operation Speddingup

2021



### Operation Potter

Operation Potter, which began in December 2021, was established in response to an increase in property crime and burglaries across the Mandurah District and targeted high-harm offenders who were currently on bail, curfew or subject to other judicial restraints. The initiative of targeting high-harm offenders continues to be highly effective in reducing crime and has contributed to historic low offending rates in the District. The matter remains before the courts.

### Strike Force Vulcan

Bushfires have devastating consequences for property, the environment and the community. Strike Force Vulcan is a joint agency operational response to bushfire arson and intervention, coordinated annually by the Arson Squad between December and March. In the summer of 2021-22, Strike Force Vulcan focused on intelligence led investigations, with early attendance at fire scenes across the metropolitan area as well as intelligence and operational support provision to the regions.

### Operation Heat Shield 3

Operation Heat Shield allowed metropolitan and regional Districts to allocate additional officers to known problem locations at periods of peak demand between December and March. As well as responding to reported incidents, officers conducted proactive patrols targeting locations where crime regularly increases over summer. This included increasing our presence at retail precincts to encourage reporting of retail theft and provide an effective response through on-the-spot police presence.

## Operation Regional Shield

Operation Regional Shield commenced in February 2022 in response to increasing crime in the Kimberley District, including serious incidents of stealing motor vehicles and deliberate targeting of police officers and vehicles. The operation contributed to effective investigations and resolution of property crime, as well as patrols of known property crime and antisocial behaviour hot spots and engagement with youth at risk. Following the success of the operation in the Kimberley, additional officers were subsequently deployed to respond to demand in other Districts.

## Operation Crusader

RHHOR worked with the Regional Investigations Unit to target cross-District offenders across metropolitan areas in Operation Crusader. This long-running operation targeted high harm offenders. It resulted in arrests and charges being laid for offences including burglary, robbery, stealing, and stealing of motor vehicle.

**1,034**

Offenders charged in Operation Crusader

**6,844**

Charges laid in Operation Crusader



## Operation Brash

Operation Brash was established in response to a violent home invasion in May 2022, during which armed offenders threatened the occupant in order to gain access to a firearm safe. The offenders stole four firearms. Our timely assembly of critical capability allowed us to identify, apprehend and charge these violent offenders within 19 hours of the offence being committed. The matter remains before the courts.

**3**

Offenders charged in Operation Brash

## Operation Woodloes

We established Operation Woodloes in response to a series of linked violent home burglaries which occurred across three metropolitan Districts and the Wheatbelt District. On two occasions victims suffered life threatening injuries. Armadale Detectives had carriage of the investigation with assistance from other districts. We used telecommunications data and ANPR to help identify offenders' locations. We allocated additional resources, including officers from Forensics, Airwing and State Intelligence and Command to assist with 24-hour coverage of suspects. These matters remain before the courts.

**4**

Offenders charged in Operation Woodloes

**79**

Charges laid in Operation Woodloes

**2022**

# REPORT ON OPERATIONS

## INCIDENTS AND EMERGENCIES

**Emergencies present complex challenges, particularly in regional and remote areas. As the Hazard Management Agency for prescribed hazards including road and air crash, land and marine search and hostile and terrorist acts, the WA Police Force plays an integral role for Western Australia by leading, or supporting, response to emergencies.**

**The WA Police Force conducts interagency exercises and procures equipment to develop specialist and contemporary capability and maintain collaborative relationships with partner agencies and the community.**

The *Emergency Management Act 2005* provides the authority for the prompt, coordinated management of emergencies in Western Australia. Under this authority we maintain capability to respond to road and air crashes, to people in distress or lost on land or at sea, and to violent acts by fixated individuals or terror groups.

Capability means maintaining trained specialists, proper assets and equipment, and procedures so that officers can be drawn upon if an incident develops into a protracted or widespread emergency.

Over the last two years, the COVID-19 pandemic has been a protracted, global emergency. We have also responded to major fires and extreme weather which put towns, regions and our officers under sustained pressure.

We continued to develop our capability to investigate and respond to extremist and terrorist threats.

We acknowledge the ongoing and vital cooperation between volunteer groups, the Department of Fire and Emergency Services, State Emergency Service and Marine Rescue units and other agencies in emergency response operations.





## Capability and innovation

### Land

We maintain armoured vehicles for specialist response to high threat, high risk situations, providing officers with physical protection and communication capability. We confirmed that two Lenco BearCat armoured vehicles will replace our existing fleet, with the first replacement vehicle to arrive by March 2023.

### Airborne

We maintain airborne assets which include two helicopters equipped for search and rescue including infrared cameras; fixed wing aircraft for marine and land searches and transporting our officers for response across Western Australia; and remotely piloted aircraft (drones) which support an array of emergency and law enforcement operations. State Government commitments enabled purchase of two Airbus H145 helicopters to replace our current fleet, with the first to arrive by March 2023. The new helicopters enhance rapid deployment and increased flight hours. We also leased a Cessna C208 Caravan meaning our fixed wing fleet is turbine-powered for faster response.

### Marine

Western Australia's expansive waterways, coastline, inshore and offshore waters are by and large extremely remote. We operate a 24 hour Water Police Coordination Centre at North Fremantle, responsible for coordinating marine search and rescue incidents across the state, as well as operating a second office in Peel. In December 2021, the refurbished Fremantle wharf and jetty were formally re-opened. This infrastructure improved functionality and safety for our officers who coordinate and respond to estuarine and open water incidents. Our capability was enhanced with additional, specially trained personnel for 24/7 coordination.



**395**

Land search and rescue operations (excluding missing persons and welfare checks)

**223**

Marine search and rescue operations





## Taskforce Rodia

On 16 October 2021, a four year old was reported missing from a campsite north of Carnarvon.

We established Taskforce Rodia to investigate the disappearance, which soon turned from a missing person case to a suspected abduction. We dedicated 140 officers and staff to Taskforce Rodia, conducting intelligence analysis, forensic examination, interviews and land and marine search efforts over hundreds of kilometres.

Forensic officers, Police Auxilliary Officers and recruits transported and sifted through 50 cubic metres of garbage collected from roadside rubbish bins between Geraldton and Minilya, searching for anything that could assist the investigation. There was an outpouring of support and information from the community.

On 3 November 2021, the child's alleged abductor was identified and apprehended, and officers located the child. Locating the child - 18 days after the disappearance - deeply affected investigating officers, the wider WA Police Force and the community.

The matter remains before the courts.





## Incident response and investigation

### Rottnest marine search and rescue

On 21 April 2022, a yacht struck a reef north of Thompsons Bay at Rottnest Island after experiencing mechanical issues. The initial distress call indicated the two people on board had sustained minor injuries, with an 11 year old boy suffering a broken arm. The situation quickly deteriorated when the vessel began taking in water.

Two Water Police vessels arrived on scene thanks to activation of the vessel's emergency beacon, with coordinates relayed via the Rescue Coordination Centre in Canberra. Our jet boat, which has been in service since September 2021, was able to manoeuvre through the shallow water to bring the man and his son to safety.

### Tirralintji land search and rescue

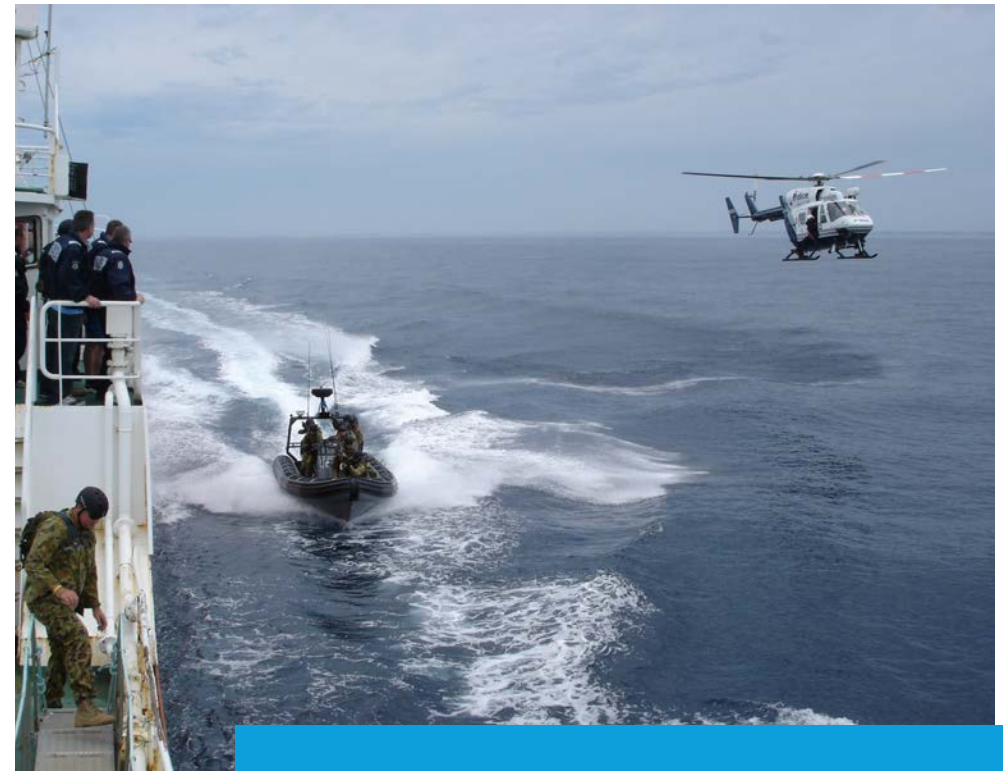
We played a key coordinating role during a search in September 2021, when an elderly man was reported missing from the remote Tirralintji community, 300 kilometres east of Derby in the Kimberley District.

Broome Police Station officers rapidly travelled to the scene to pilot drones in air search routines across a wide, challenging terrain. An Australian Maritime Safety Authority jet with forward looking infrared capability searched for heat signatures that would indicate the missing man's presence.

Mornington Wildlife Conservancy Wilderness Camp made three Robinson helicopters available to search locations known to the missing man. Throughout the search officers stayed in Tirralintji Aboriginal Community and liaised with family and community members to identify locations the missing man was familiar with. He was located safely by helicopters at one of these locations, mildly dehydrated and disoriented but otherwise in good health.

### Safe and Found

Safe and Found - for persons living with a cognitive impairment putting them at risk of becoming lost - helps us access a personal profile to assist in searches. For example, we located within the hour a missing 81 year-old woman with dementia, who was registered with Safe and Found.





REPORT ON  
OPERATIONS  
ROAD SAFETY  
COMMISSION



## ROAD SAFETY COMMISSIONER'S FOREWORD

The Road Safety Commission has a clear goal – to reduce the number of people killed or seriously injured on Western Australian roads – and a plan to achieve this through the State Government's Road Safety Strategy 2020-2030, 'Driving Change'.



'Driving Change' sets a bold, but attainable, target to reduce fatalities and serious injuries by 50 to 70 per cent by 2030, and to zero by 2050. We cannot achieve this alone, and we continue to work with our partners within government, the private and not-for-profit sectors as well as the community to make every journey safe.

Together, we are making progress. We have seen a 10 per cent reduction in the number of people killed or seriously injured in 2021, two years into our 10-year journey. However, fatalities are persisting. While serious injuries fell by 11 per cent, fatalities only reduced by one per cent, with 166 lives lost.

The cost of these crashes to the Western Australian community is estimated at \$1.9 billion. The cost to the loved ones of those involved is immeasurable.

With fatalities remaining consistent over the last five years, we are committed to understanding and addressing this concerning plateau.

Regional Western Australia continues to be overrepresented in road trauma, with 101.4 deaths and serious injuries per 100,000 population. This is almost double that of the metropolitan area at 53.9 deaths and serious injuries per 100,000 population.

The Regional Road Safety Program is delivering unprecedented road safety treatments across Western Australia, with \$827.5 million being invested by the State and Commonwealth Government to deliver around 14,000km of road treatments by 2023-24.

Indian Ocean Drive, north of Perth, is an example of how road safety infrastructure enhancements can reduce the likelihood and consequences of road crashes. In 2021 there were no deaths on the 58km stretch which has been notoriously fatal in previous years. Since 2018 there has been an 80 per cent reduction in deaths on this stretch compared to 2014-17.

While there has been positive change in some areas, there are still areas of concern. Worryingly, the number of people killed or seriously injured while not wearing a seatbelt increased nearly 25 per cent in 2021 compared to the five-year average. Fifty years since seatbelts were made compulsory in Western Australia, this raises the question of complacency among some road users.

This reinforces the role the Commission plays in building a positive road safety culture. Our education and engagement activities, including advertising, continue to play an integral role in influencing driver attitudes and behaviours. In 2021 we made a deliberate shift to target key groups we have identified through market research with tailored road safety messages.

Over the last year, eRideables have continued to grow in popularity. In December 2021, the State Government introduced legislation to guide the safe and sensible use of these devices.

The rules, which reflect the national approach, are working well overall and most people are riding responsibly. We will continue to focus on eRideable safety in 2022-23 as well as work closely with the WA Police Force to ensure targeted enforcement.

While we have responded to the introduction of new technology in eRideables, I am proud to be leading the way in the introduction of world-leading safety camera technology in Western Australia. Our three-month trial of mobile point to point safety cameras is set to commence on a range of metropolitan and regional roads in July 2022.

The cameras have the ability to detect a range of high-risk behaviours at once including speeding, using a mobile phone while driving and not wearing a seatbelt. The trial will test the suitability of this technology and assess whether it is likely to improve behaviour and road safety outcomes.

Research tells us that fear of getting caught is very effective in influencing more of the behaviour we want to see and less of what we don't. With 180,000km of road spread over 2.5 million square kilometres, we cannot rely solely on our police to create this positive pressure for drivers to do the right thing.

Given advancements in safety camera technology, we have identified the need to develop a whole-of-government strategic approach to automated traffic enforcement. This will provide a future pathway ensuring we target the right offences, at the right locations, using the right technology to improve road safety outcomes.

The Infringement Management Reform Program is on track to modernise the outdated and increasingly costly system for issuing camera-detected infringements.

National Road Safety Week in May was a welcome opportunity to shine a light on road safety, with a record 65 landmarks across WA lit in yellow. The Commission worked collaboratively with key government and private sector agencies to coordinate a successful week of activities.

Planning is already underway to build on this success when Western Australia hosts National Road Safety Week 2023 and I look forward to delivering a week we can be proud of.

In order for our policies, programs and partnerships to deliver the best road safety outcomes, we need a solid foundation of data and intelligence. This remains an ongoing challenge and a key strategic imperative.

In June 2022, the Commission relocated into new premises in the Perth CBD. Our new workplace offers modern facilities and technology well-suited to flexible and collaborative working.

I would like to thank all employees of the Commission for their passion and hard work. I would also like to acknowledge the members of the Road Safety Council, particularly Iain Cameron, the outgoing Chair of the Council, whose support and advice has been invaluable. I look forward to working closely with new Chair, Katie Hodson-Thomas, who brings a wealth of experience to the Council.

My team and I are committed to making every journey safe.

**Adrian Warner**

Road Safety Commissioner



## BEHAVIOURAL INSIGHTS AND CRASH STATISTICS 2021

Fatal and serious crashes cost the WA community an estimated



**54%**

of people killed or seriously injured in metropolitan crashes were involved in **intersection crashes**



**↑ 25%**

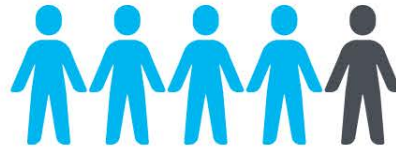
increase in the number of people seriously injured while **not wearing a seatbelt** compared to the five-year average



Days without a fatality:

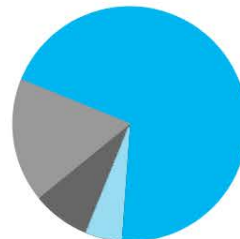


Our Community Attitudes Monitor revealed close to 4 out of 5 Western Australians surveyed **support the use of safety cameras** to detect drivers distracted by mobile phones and not wearing seatbelts



**Distribution of deaths and serious injuries by road user type:**

Motor vehicle occupants 70%  
 Motor cyclists 17%  
 Pedestrians 8%  
 Cyclists 5%



**42%**

of people killed or seriously injured in regional crashes were involved in **run off road crashes**



**166**

**people killed** on WA roads



**1,587**

people **seriously injured**

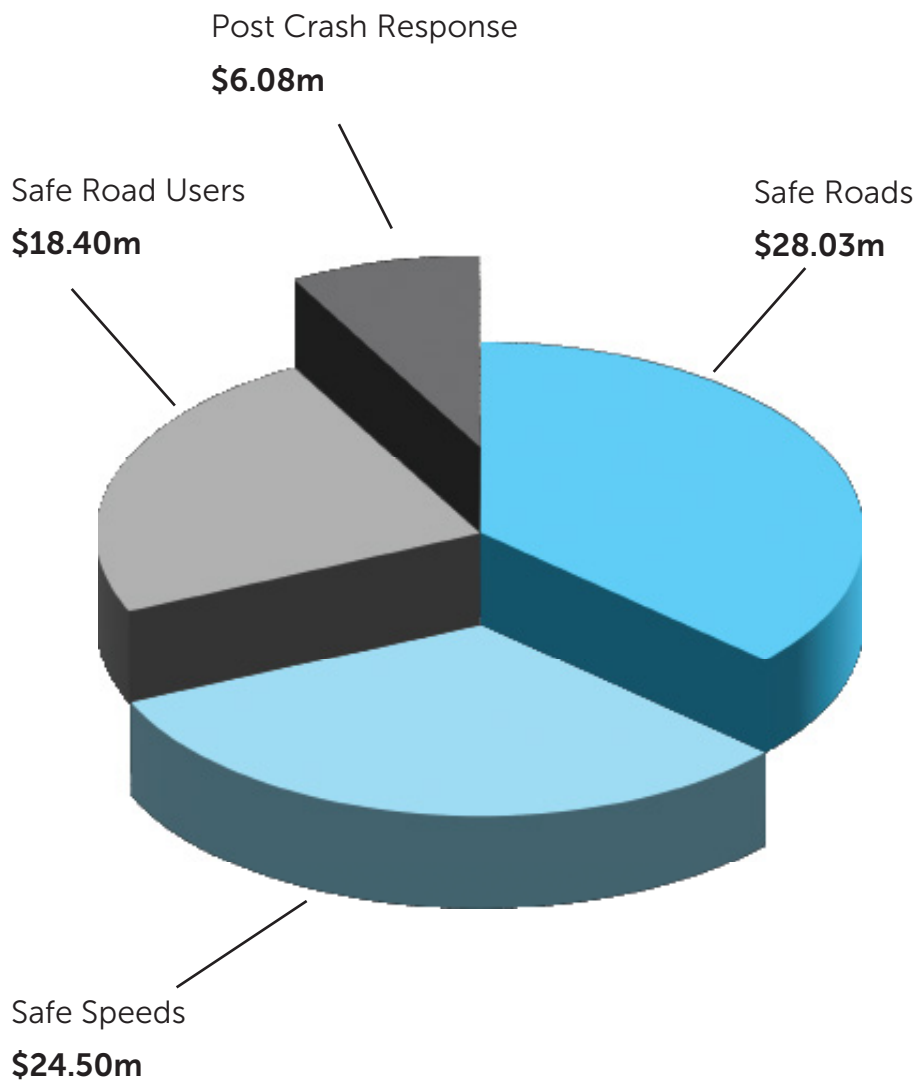


Statistics relate to the 2021 calendar year. Statistics are prepared by the Road Safety Commission using data from the Main Roads WA Integrated Road Information System (IRIS), unless otherwise noted.



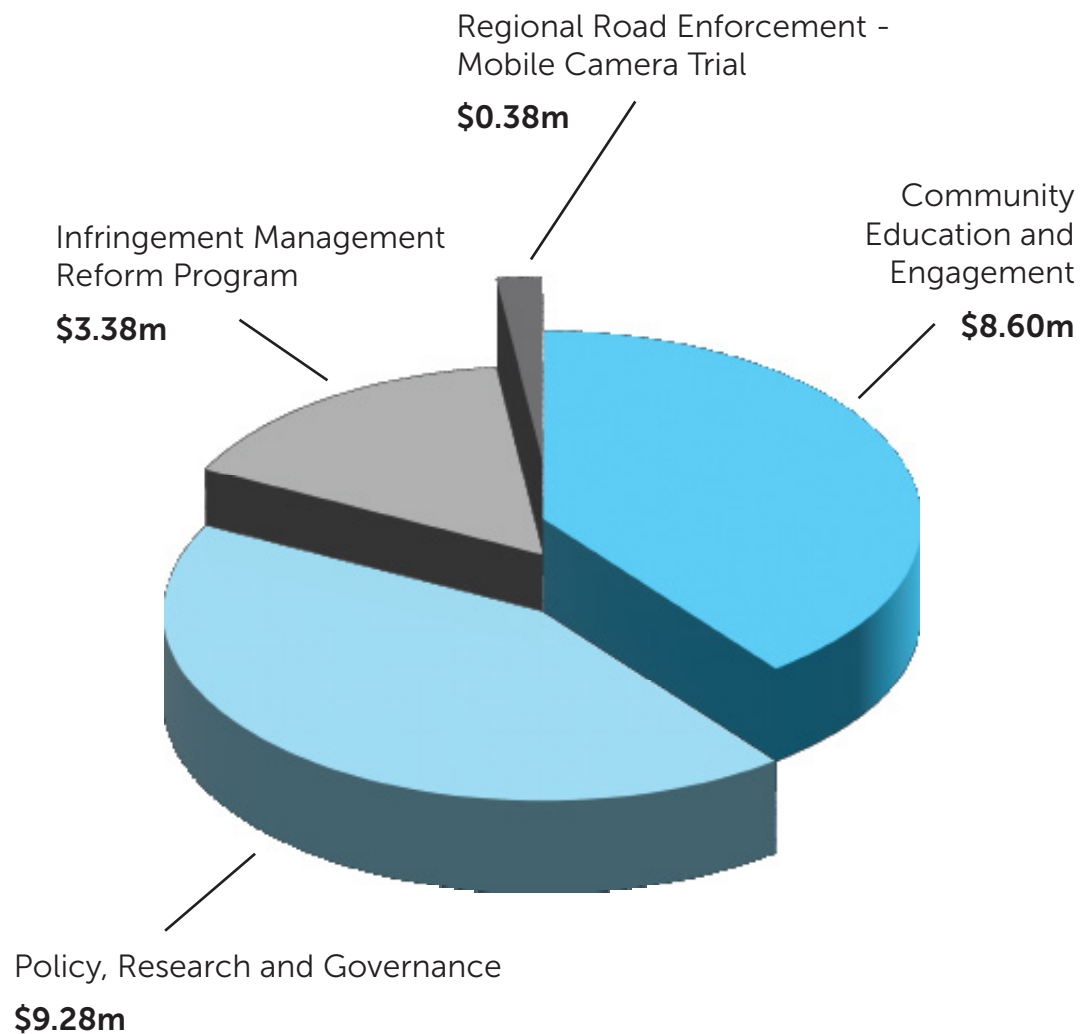
## FUNDING BY FOCUS AREAS

Total **\$77.01 Million**



## ROAD SAFETY COMMISSION FUNDING

Total **\$21.64 Million**



## KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

### Engagement and education

#### Road Safety Partnerships strengthened

The Commission's 2021-22 Road Safety Partnerships with Clubs WA, Clontarf Foundation, Constable Care and WestCycle has enhanced road safety presence and been integral to embedding road safety in the community, across a range of road user groups in metropolitan and regional Western Australia.

Clubs WA used their extensive network of 975 licensed community clubs and 450,000 club members to promote road safety messaging across the State, and deliver the 'STRIVE' program, empowering Western Australian clubs to implement road safety policies and initiatives.

Clontarf Foundation delivered the successful L-2-P Program in 11 academies, across six regions, which supported 301 Year 10-12 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander men to attain learner's permits and provisional licences.

Constable Care added to their existing road safety program to educate children on driveway and path safety through the Aurora's House augmented reality learning experience, which launched in October 2021.

A new partnership commenced with WestCycle to implement the Bike Safety Program, which provides resources and training to teachers, enabling them to deliver safe bike riding education and practical experience to primary school students.

#### Road safety initiatives supported by community grants

The Road Safety Commission awarded close to \$400,000 in Road Safety Community Grant Program funding to support 65 organisations during 2021-22.

For the first time, the Commission and RAC partnered to create a dedicated National Road Safety Week Community Grant round.

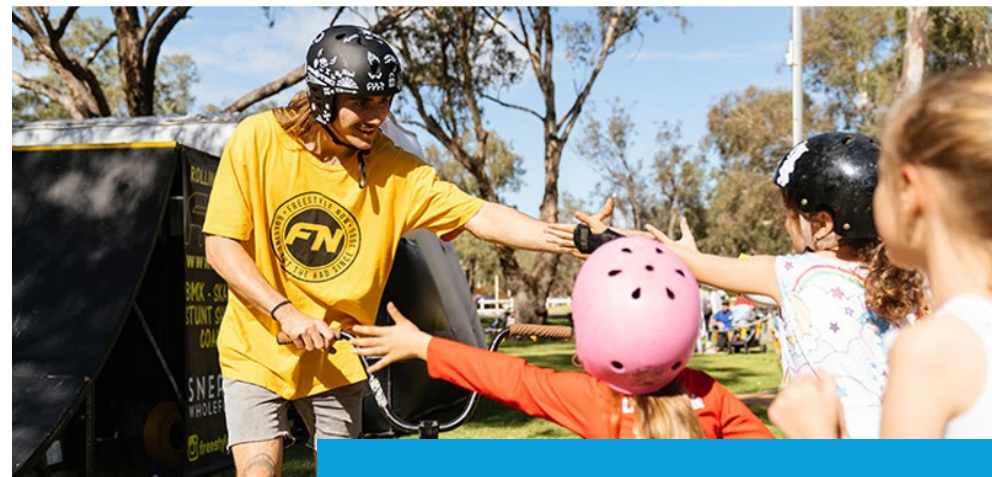
#### Community engagement enhanced through Community Connect

Community Connect continued to allow the Commission to engage digitally with community and stakeholders throughout the year, hosting several collaborative road safety groups and supporting the National Road Safety Week 'Take The Pledge' campaign.

Only 15 months old, Community Connect has already allowed thousands of community members to share their valued views and experiences, informing many policies and programs delivered by the Commission.

An example of one of its successes was a multi-phased consultation process with eRideable users and the broader community, to inform development of eRideable legislation, as well as post-implementation monitoring of regulations.

Community Connect has also been home to the 'Community Grants Portal' which provides applicants with easy access to grant information and resources.



## National Road Safety Week activities successfully delivered

National Road Safety Week, an annual initiative of the Safer Australian Roads and Highways (SARAH) Group, was held between 15-22 May 2022. The Road Safety Commission, together with other government agencies and road safety organisations throughout Australia, partnered with SARAH Group to highlight the impact of road trauma and ways to reduce it.

The Commission chaired a cross-agency working group with representatives from the Transport Portfolio, RoadWise, WA Police Force, RAC, and Department of Education to coordinate state-wide activities.

A record 65 landmarks were lit in yellow across Western Australia to shine a light on road safety and remember the 1,200 lives lost and more than 40,000 people seriously injured on Australian roads each year.

In officially launching the week, the Minister for Road Safety called on all Western Australians to pledge to 'Drive so others survive', contributing to the national tally of over 52,000 pledges.

A wide array of events took place during the week, including 11 grant funded community events, pledge morning teas, stakeholder functions, 'Thank a Traffic Warden Day' and 'Walk Safely to School Day'. Extensive promotion took place across websites, social media, TV, newsletters, publications, street signage and Variable Message Signs – even the Public Transport Authority bus fleet donned yellow ribbon decals!

## Guide to Driving on WA roads refreshed

The Commission updated and re-released its popular 'Guide to Driving on WA roads' booklets in January 2022. These guides are a valuable resource, explaining WA road rules, with specific advice on safely driving in metropolitan versus regional areas. The booklets are available in 12 translations; English, French, German, Italian, Malay, Korean, Japanese, Mandarin, Arabic, Filipino, Somali and Vietnamese.

## Your Licence is Your Life launched

October 2021 saw the launch of 'Your Licence is Your Life' (YLYL) - an interactive web-based app designed to improve knowledge of road rules and understanding of how to be a safe road user. This resource was adapted from a licensing boardgame and has been developed to help novice drivers, people living in regional and remote Western Australia and members of the CaLD community. This is also a valuable tool for seasoned drivers to brush up on their road rules in an engaging digital format.



## Road safety advertising

The Road Safety Commission's advertising reduces trauma on Western Australian roads by influencing and educating people to be safer, more informed road users. Road safety advertising results in positive behaviour change occurring and prevents negative behaviours developing, which helps to make every journey safe.

Mass media advertising which ran in 2021-22 is detailed below.

### eRideables Legislation – Destinations

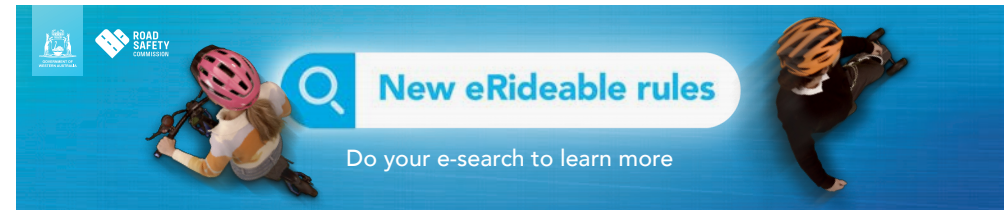
- The Destinations campaign supported new eRideable rules that came into effect on 4 December 2021. As an educational campaign, it pointed to where Western Australian road users could find information on eRideables, including definitions and laws relating to their use on roads, shared paths, dedicated bike paths/lanes, and footpaths.
- The Destinations community education campaign primarily targeted males and females aged 17-39 living in the metropolitan area.

### Make every eRide safe

- The Make every eRide safe campaign was launched a few months after the new eRideable legislation had come into effect. With eRideables being an emerging mode of transport, the purpose of the campaign was to remind users of mandatory safety requirements when using an eRideable.
- The Make every eRide safe campaign primarily targeted males and females aged 17-39 living in the metropolitan area.

### Life Toll

- The Life Toll campaign shares the stories of road trauma survivors to encourage people to consider their own driving behaviour, which can lead to improved decision making and road safety outcomes.
- The Life Toll stories are powerful, emotional and confronting. They detail tragic circumstances that resonate with individuals, leading them to believe – road trauma could happen to me.
- The Life Toll campaign primarily targeted males and females aged 17-39.



### Shadows of summer

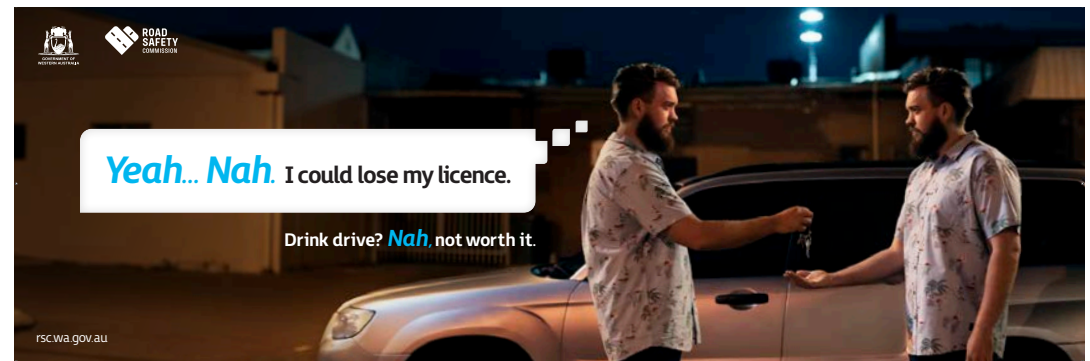
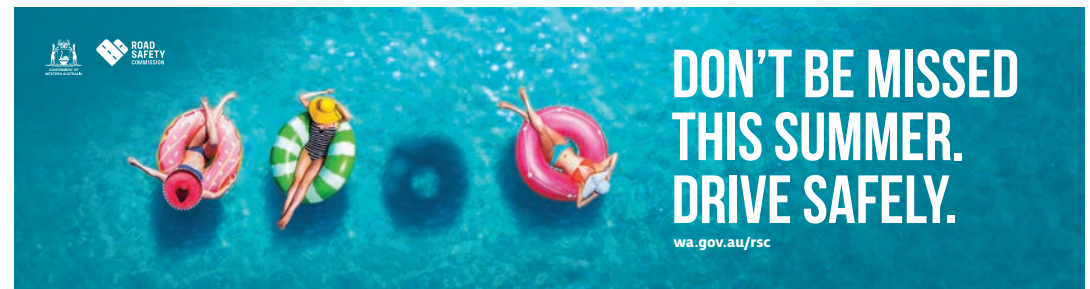
- In 2021 there were 166 deaths on Western Australian roads, which cast a dark shadow on our state – a concept which formed the basis of the Shadows of Summer campaign.
- This campaign used shadows to represent those who lost their life on our roads. A shadow was used in place of a person who would have otherwise been in the picture.
- The Shadows of summer campaign targeted all Western Australian drivers aged 17 to 54.

### Nah, not worth it

- The Nah, not worth it campaign challenges the belief that feeling okay is an accurate measure of intoxication and shows the consequences for those who think it is.
- The decision whether to drink and drive is unspoken. It's a calculated risk you take in the moment as you weigh up the pros and cons. But nothing is worth the risk of drink driving, even once.
- The Nah, not worth it campaign targets males aged under 40, who are over-represented in alcohol related road fatalities.

### Always wear your safety gear. Belt up.

- The Always wear your safety gear campaign's creative execution used comparisons to demonstrate the significant risk of not wearing a seatbelt. The adverts use different scenarios involving a cricket player, a firefighter, and a tradesperson without their protective gear, comparing their lack of protection with a vehicle occupant not wearing a seatbelt. This prompts the viewer to question their decision to not wear a seatbelt, which is just as, if not more risky than the scenarios presented.
- The Always wear your safety gear campaign targets young regional males, who are overrepresented in killed and seriously injured numbers where a seatbelt was not worn.



## Strategy development

### **eRideable legislation successfully introduced**

On 4 December 2021, the State Government introduced new legislation to guide the safe and sensible use of increasingly popular eRideables. The rules developed by the Road Safety Commission reflect the nationally agreed framework for the use of these devices as well as community feedback gathered through extensive consultation.

Following the introduction of the legislation, two successful education campaigns raised community awareness of the new laws and highlighted the rules in place to make every eRide safe.

The Commission will continue to work closely with stakeholders, including the community, to monitor the implementation of the legislation and to identify opportunities for further improvements to the regulatory approach.

### **Emerging Technology Solutions**

Fear of getting caught is a powerful driver of behaviour change. Research has shown that road safety cameras are a significant and effective deterrent to unsafe driving behaviour. Emerging technology solutions that improve road safety enforcement capability and support more timely and targeted education campaigns can have a significant impact on road safety outcomes, particularly the use of safety cameras to monitor seatbelt compliance and use of mobile phones.

The current system for issuing camera-detected infringements is outdated and increasingly costly to maintain. As part of its Infringement Management Reform Program, the Road Safety Commission is leading the move to digital and online infringement processing which will provide more customer focused services and flexible payment options for drivers who receive an infringement.

It is anticipated a contract for the purchase and implementation of the new infringement processing solution will be awarded in the first quarter of 2022-23 and is expected to be operational by the end of 2023.

Planning and preparations for a trial of cutting-edge mobile point to point safety camera technology continued throughout 2021-22 and is on schedule to commence in July 2022. The cameras will work in pairs to detect average speed as well as spot speed and can also use the latest artificial intelligence to identify other high-risk behaviours, including using a mobile phone while driving, and not wearing a seatbelt. The three-month trial of the trailer-based cameras will test the suitability of this technology on metropolitan and regional roads and this information will be used to assess whether they are likely to improve behaviour and road safety outcomes.

Given advancements in safety camera technology, the Road Safety Commission has identified the need for a long-term safety camera strategy to focus on targeting the right offences, at the right locations, using the right technology to improve road safety outcomes for Western Australians.

### **Road Safety Action Plan released**

In December 2021, the Minister for Road Safety released Driving Change: Road Safety Action Plan 2021-2023. The Action Plan, developed by the Road Safety Commission, focuses on the responsibilities required across government to achieve the priorities set out in 'Driving Change', the Road Safety Strategy for Western Australia 2020-2030.

## Road Safety Evidence Base

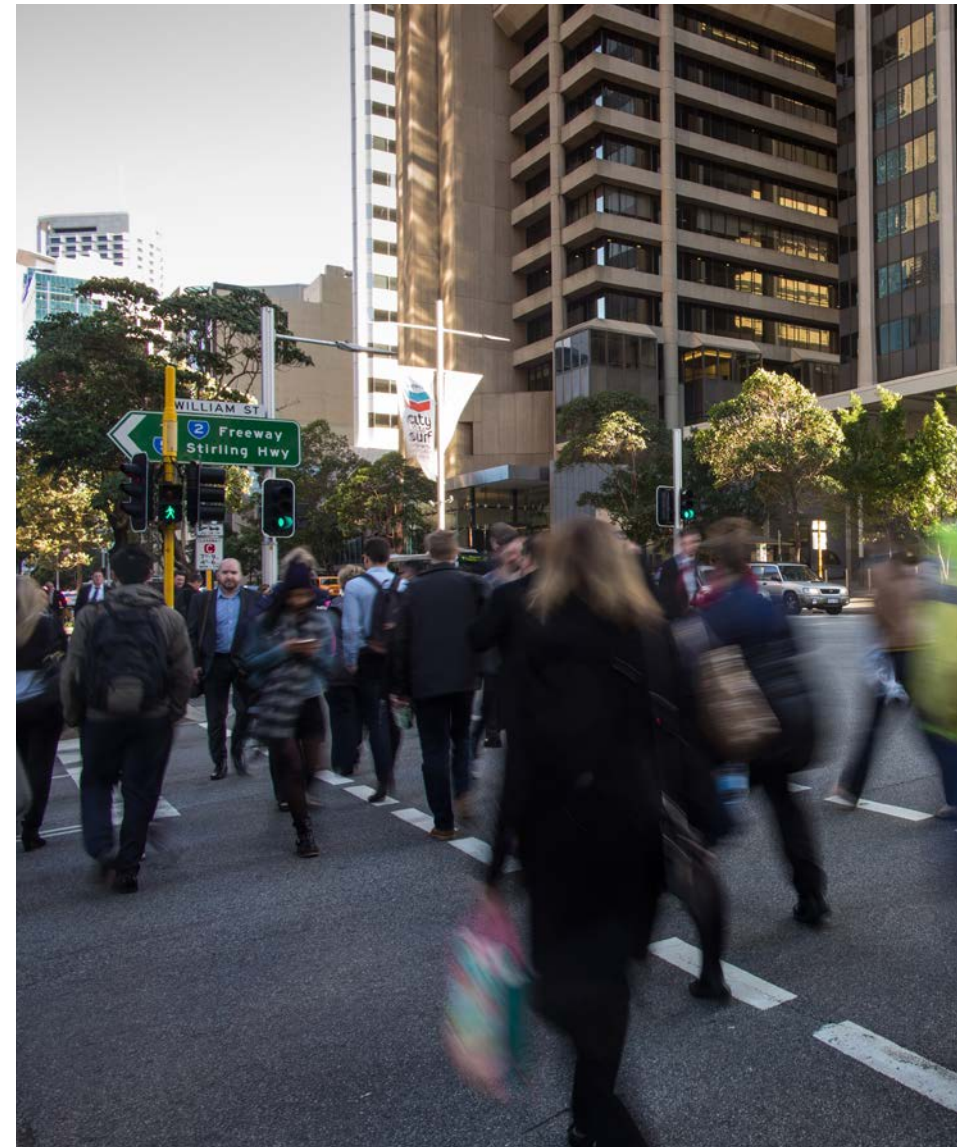
The Road Safety Commission's Analytics and Insights team provides a broad evidence base to assist in informing the work of the Commission and the Road Safety Council. Key achievements in 2021-22 included:

- delivery of the Road Safety Outcomes Framework to underpin the evaluation of road safety initiatives in Western Australia
- design and delivery of the first Environmental Scan publication looking at contextual factors and emerging trends in Road Safety and quarterly indicator tracking
- completion of the seventh and eighth wave of the Community Attitudes Monitor survey, providing behavioural insights into the Western Australian community
- release of the WA Road Fatalities 2021 and WA Road Fatalities and Serious Injuries reports.

Under the State Government's Funding Agreement with the University of Western Australia, the Western Australian Centre for Road Safety Research also undertook the following on behalf of the Commission:

- evaluation of the Alcohol Interlock Scheme (AIS), which will feed into the legislative review of the AIS in early 2023
- evaluation of Keys4Life Program, which reviewed the pre-driver program that helps to educate young people about safer road use and allows them to sit their learner's permit
- research into the safety considerations of eRideables
- developed a factsheet which provides information on how speed influences road safety
- commenced research into the road safety education landscape, with the view for this to be completed in 2022-23.

Throughout 2021-22, the Commission developed a forward plan of work to be undertaken by the Western Australian Centre for Road Safety Research over the next 30 months.



## SIGNIFICANT ISSUES IMPACTING THE ROAD SAFETY COMMISSION

### Road safety data

The Road Safety Commission continues to advance the ability to capture, access and utilise comparable, up to date and quality data to develop new and more effective policies and programs that reduce the burden of road trauma for Western Australians. However, the availability of consistent and accurate road safety data continues to be an issue impacting the Commission. Road safety data is collected by several different agencies as part of their operations rather than specifically for the purposes of road safety which presents challenges in meeting the information requirements of the Commission. The Commission is working with other agencies to influence data quality, improve data access and support meaningful data integration.

There is also an opportunity to derive greater value from current funding for road safety research through collaboration across government and by establishing national research frameworks and priorities.

### Regional road fatalities

The number of people killed or seriously injured on regional roads remains too high, with 63 per cent of fatalities and 34 per cent of serious injuries in 2021 occurring on regional roads.

The Regional Road Safety Program is delivering unprecedented road safety treatments across Western Australia, with \$827.5 million being invested by the State and Commonwealth Governments, representing around 14,000km of road treatments by 2023-24. Continued investment to complete the Regional Road Safety Program in under 10 years could save 2,127 people from being killed or seriously injured on Western Australia roads.

### eRideable safety

The use of privately owned eScooters continues to grow and local governments around the state are also embracing this technology and launching eScooter ride-share trials.

As these trials rolled out, the very different risks between the rideshare market and the private market have become increasingly clear and eRideable safety, not only for the rider but for all road and path users is an ongoing issue for the Commission.

With where and how fast eScooters can be ridden well controlled in the rental market, the Road Safety Commission will continue to work with operators to ensure they are actively promoting the use of helmets and the safe sharing of paths in the high pedestrian areas where they are operated.

Risks in the private market include riders not wearing a helmet and riders exceeding speed limits, often because the devices have been modified beyond the legal limits. Recognising there is a place for both education and enforcement in influencing behaviour, the Commission will continue to raise awareness of the rules in place and the consequences of choosing not to follow them as well as work with the WA Police Force to ensure targeted enforcement.







# REPORT ON OPERATIONS SUMMARIES



# SUMMARIES

## RESULTS AGAINST FINANCIAL TARGETS

	2021-22 Target \$'000	2021-22 Actual \$'000	Variation \$'000
<b>FINANCIAL TARGETS</b>			
Total cost of services The variance is primarily due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, compared to the original budget. This target has since been amended in the agency's 2021-22 Estimated Actual published in the 2022-23 Budget Statements.	1,685,806	1,715,517	29,711
Net cost of services The variance largely relates to the COVID-19 pandemic. This target has since been amended in the agency's 2021-22 Estimated Actual published in the 2022-23 Budget Statements.	1,527,874	1,545,243	17,369
Total equity The variation is mainly due to asset re-evaluation and underspending position across Road Safety Commission and capital works projects due to delays as a result of high demand in the building industry and equipment market.	1,622,582	1,773,070	150,488
Agreed salary expense level The variance is mainly due to the impact of COVID-19 related overtime, targeted operations within Metropolitan Region, Regional WA, and State Crime. This budget has since been amended in the agency's 2021-22 Estimated Actual published in the 2022-23 Budget Statements.	1,023,922	1,036,006	12,084
	Agreed Limit \$'000	Target <sup>(a)</sup> /Actual <sup>(b)</sup> \$'000	Variation \$'000
<b>WORKING CASH TARGETS</b>			
Agreed Working Cash Limit (at Budget)	80,480	80,480	0
Agreed Working Cash Limit (at Actuals)	80,480	21,607	(58,873)
The agency working cash actual remains within the working cash limit.			

### 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.

## RESULTS AGAINST PERFORMANCE TARGETS

	2021-22 Target <sup>(b)</sup>	2021-22 Actual	Variation <sup>(c)</sup>
<b>KEY EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS<sup>(a)</sup></b>			
<b>Outcome 1: Contribute to community safety and security</b>			
Rate of offences against the person (excluding family violence-related offences) per 100,000 people	810.0	<b>862.0</b>	52.0
Rate of offences against property (excluding family violence-related offences) per 100,000 people	6,200.0	<b>4,248.3</b>	(1,951.7)
Percentage of sworn police officer hours available for frontline policing duties	75.0%	<b>64.5%</b>	(10.5 percentage points)
Percentage of priority 1 and 2 incidents in the metropolitan area responded to within 12 minutes	80.0%	<b>80.8%</b>	0.8 percentage points
Percentage of priority 3 incidents in the metropolitan area responded to within 60 minutes	80.0%	<b>83.1%</b>	3.1 percentage points
Percentage of family and domestic-related incidents where an offender was processed for an offence against the person within 7 days	75.0%	<b>74.4%</b>	(0.6 percentage points)
Percentage of offences against the person investigations finalised within 60 days	85.0%	<b>87.6%</b>	2.6 percentage points
Percentage of offences against property investigations finalised within 30 days	90.0%	<b>88.0%</b>	(2.0 percentage points)
Percentage of traffic law enforcement contacts made by police officers that target 'Category A' offences <sup>(d)</sup>	90.0%	<b>98.5%</b>	8.5 percentage points
Percentage of the community who were 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' with the service received during their most recent contact with police	82.0%	<b>84.0%</b>	2.0 percentage points
Percentage of the community who 'agreed' or 'strongly agreed' that they have confidence in police	85.0%	<b>82.4%</b>	(2.6 percentage points)
<b>Outcome 2: Improve coordination and community awareness of road safety in Western Australia</b>			
Effectiveness of road safety awareness campaigns	70%	<b>78%</b>	8 percentage points
<b>KEY EFFICIENCY INDICATORS<sup>(a)</sup></b>			
<b>Outcome 1: Contribute to community safety and security</b>			
<b>Service 1: Metropolitan policing services</b>			
Average cost of metropolitan policing services per person in the Perth metropolitan area	\$268	<b>\$270</b>	\$2
<b>Service 2: Regional and remote policing services</b>			
Average cost of regional and remote policing services per person in regional WA	\$810	<b>\$870</b>	\$60
<b>Service 3: Specialist policing services</b>			
Average cost of specialist policing services per person in WA	\$225	<b>\$227</b>	\$2
<b>Outcome 2: Improve coordination and community awareness of road safety in Western Australia</b>			
<b>Service 4: Road Safety Commission</b>			
Percentage of Road Safety Commission projects completed on time	90%	<b>96%</b>	6 percentage points
Percentage of Road Safety Commission projects completed on budget	95%	<b>100%</b>	5 percentage points

### Notes:

- (a) This table is a summary of the 2021-22 WA Police Force Key Performance Indicators. For more detailed information see the Key Performance Indicators section of this report.
- (b) Targets as specified in the 2021-22 Budget Statements.
- (c) Variations shown in brackets represent the amount that the actual figure is lower compared with the target. Depending on the Key Performance Indicator, 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.

## KEY EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS - PERFORMANCE VARIATION

The targets for the following Key Effectiveness Indicators were not achieved:

- **Rate of offences against the person (excluding family violence-related offences) per 100,000 people.** The 2021-22 rate was 6.4 percent over the target. The rate increased compared with the previous year's rate. Assault offences increased in the first half of 2021-22. In the Metropolitan Region, assault offences were associated with entertainment precincts. Alcohol is also considered to be a contributing factor in both the Metropolitan and Regional WA Regions. Operations and collaborations with other organisations in entertainment precincts provided a high-visibility police presence to deter anti-social behaviour and respond rapidly to altercations. Assault offences decreased in the second half of 2021-22.
- **Percentage of sworn police officer hours available for frontline policing duties.** The 2021-22 result was 10.5 percentage points below the target. The result decreased compared with the previous year's result. The requirement to isolate or self-quarantine after testing positive to COVID-19, or when a close contact of a positive case increased the hours of variable leave taken by frontline officers. The impact of these requirements increased significantly when the WA borders reopened in March 2022 and COVID-19 became established in the community. This may have resulted in a decrease in the performance of this indicator.
- **Percentage of family and domestic-related incidents where an offender was processed for an offence against the person within 7 days.** The 2021-22 result was 0.6 percentage points below the target. The result improved compared with the previous year's result. Victims of family violence are not always forthcoming or willing for police to commence proceedings against an offender, and may be more concerned with stability and safety. WA Police Force worked with victims to provide appropriate responses that prioritised the safety and needs of victims. Unsuccessful prosecutions may result in victims of family violence suffering further harm and damage their confidence in future reporting. Where a victim wanted police to commence proceedings against an offender, investigating officers focused on gathering quality evidence to improve the likelihood of a successful prosecution. This may contribute to the time taken to process an offender exceeding 7 days.
- **Percentage of offences against property investigations finalised within 30 days.** The 2021-22 result was 2.0 percentage points lower than the target. The result decreased compared with the previous year's result. Investigations of offences against property may take longer to finalise because of multiple factors including the complexity of investigations, delays in obtaining evidence from the public, and prioritising police attendance at incidents likely to cause the most harm.

- **Percentage of the community who 'agreed' or 'strongly agreed' that they have confidence in police.** The 2021-22 result was 2.6 percentage points below the target. The result was consistent with the previous year's result. The WA result was higher than the national result of 79.1 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 - PERFORMANCE VARIATION

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.

The targets for the following Key Efficiency Indicators were not achieved:

- **Average cost of metropolitan policing services per person in the Perth metropolitan area.** The 2021-22 result was \$2 over the target. The result was higher than the previous year's result. Factors that contributed to increased cost of policing services in the Perth metropolitan area included costs associated with recruitment of officers, increased salaries in line with the Government's wage policies, and increased operational costs.
- **Average cost of regional and remote policing services per person in Regional WA.** The 2021-22 result was \$60 over the target. The result was higher than the previous year's result. Factors that contributed to increased cost of policing services in Regional WA included costs associated with recruitment of officers and support staff, increased salaries in line with the Government's wage policies, and increased operational costs. Expenditure associated with Operation Regional Shield in response to increased crime in the Kimberley and Pilbara, and the ongoing response to COVID-19 have also contributed to higher than expected costs.
- **Average cost of specialist policing services per person in WA.** The 2021-22 result was \$2 over the target. The result was consistent with the previous year's result. Factors that contributed to increased cost of specialist policing services, included increased salaries in line with the Government's wage policies, and increased operational costs.

Further information on all Key Effectiveness and Key Efficiency Indicators is available in the Key Performance Indicators chapter.



KEY  
PERFORMANCE  
INDICATORS



## CERTIFICATION OF KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED  
30 JUNE 2022

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 2022.



**COL BLANCH APM**  
COMMISSIONER OF POLICE

16 SEPTEMBER 2022

## 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.

## Outcome-Based Management Framework

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

 <b>GOVERNMENT GOAL</b>	 <b>OUTCOMES</b> (WHAT WE SOUGHT TO ACHIEVE)	 <b>THE SERVICES WE PROVIDED</b>
<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



#### ROAD SAFETY

**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 Efficiency 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.

### **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



#### **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

### **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

Percentage of Road Safety Commission projects completed on budget

# KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

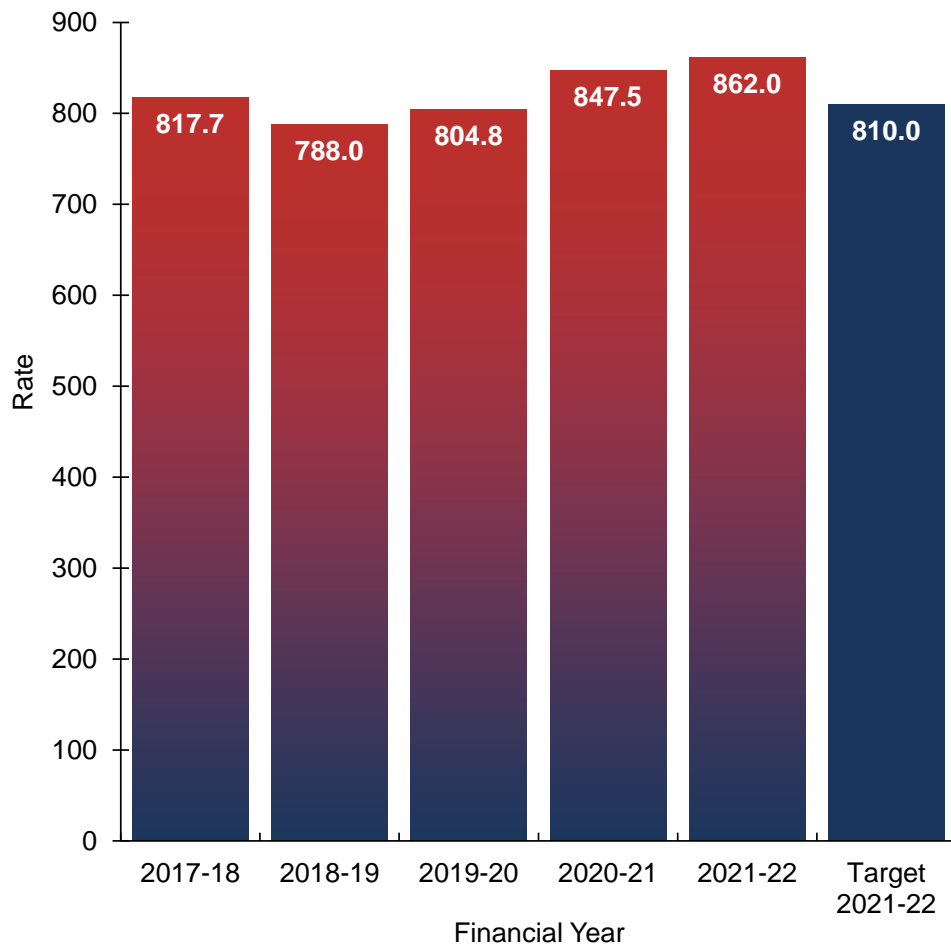


## EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

### 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, 2017-18 to 2021-22  
(a)(b)(c)(d)(e)



#### WHY is this a key indicator of WA Police Force performance?

The WA Police Force undertakes a range of policing activities that combat the incidence and prevalence of crime, thereby contributing to community safety and security. These activities include: crime prevention, intelligence analysis, responding to and investigating offences, apprehending offenders and supporting the judicial process.

The WA Police Force also collaborates with other agencies to disrupt criminal activities and address causal factors that influence crime.

'Offences against the person' is a major offence reporting category that includes: homicide, assault, sexual offences, threatening behaviour, deprivation of liberty and robbery.

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 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?

The WA Police Force did not achieve the 2021-22 target as the rate of offences against the person (excluding family violence-related offences) was over 810.0 offences per 100,000 people.

The 2021-22 rate was 6.4 percent over the target. The rate increased compared with the previous year's rate.

Assault offences increased in the first half of 2021-22. In the Metropolitan Region, assault offences were associated with entertainment precincts. Alcohol is also considered to be a contributing factor in both the Metropolitan and Regional WA Regions.

Operations and collaborations with other organisations in entertainment precincts provided a high-visibility police presence to deter anti-social behaviour and respond rapidly to altercations. Assault offences decreased in the second half of 2021-22.

## 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). It excludes a number of other offences against 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 offences reported to or becoming known to police within the relevant time period that have not been recorded with an offence outcome 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 offences reported to or becoming known to police during that period, and may include recorded offences committed during earlier periods.

## Sources:

WA Police Force, Frontline Incident Management System.  
Australian Bureau of Statistics, National, state and territory population as at 31 December 2021.

# KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

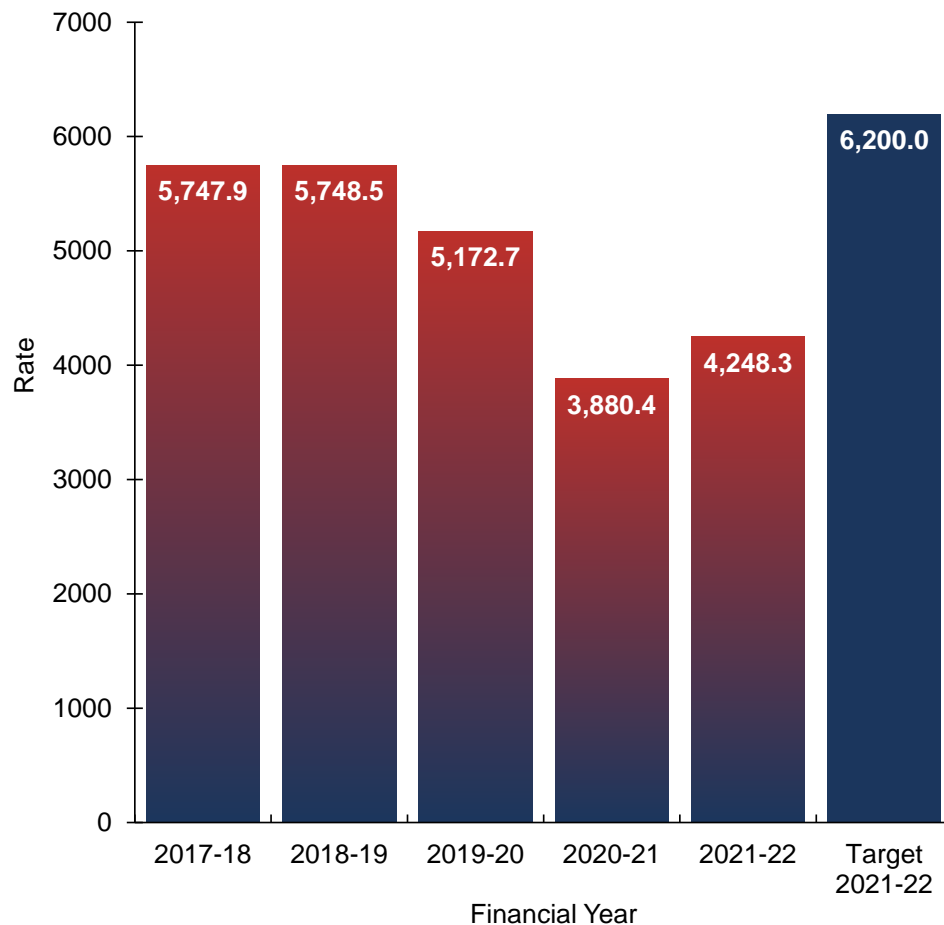


## EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

### 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, 2017-18 to 2021-22  
(a)(b)(c)(d)(e)



#### WHY is this a key indicator of WA Police Force performance?

The WA Police Force undertakes a range of policing activities that combat the incidence and prevalence of crime thereby contributing to community safety and security. These activities include crime prevention, intelligence analysis, responding to and investigating offences, apprehending offenders and supporting the judicial process.

The WA Police Force also collaborates with other agencies to disrupt criminal activities and address causal factors that influence crime.

'Offences against property' is a major offence reporting category that includes: burglary, stealing of motor vehicle, stealing, arson, and property damage.

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?

The WA Police Force achieved the 2021-22 target as the rate of offences against property (excluding family violence-related offences) was below 6,200.0 offences per 100,000 people.

The 2021-22 rate was 31.5 percent below the target. The rate increased compared with the previous year's rate.

The WA Police Force continued to target high harm offenders. The Regional Investigations Unit (RIU) and district Rapid High Harm Offender Response (RHHOR) teams operated across the Metropolitan Region to resolve investigations and apprehend offenders.

Funding from Operation Heat Shield 3 and Operation Regional Shield was used to provide high-visibility policing in shopping and entertainment precincts, resolve investigations, and work with businesses to prevent offences.

These strategies may have contributed to maintaining this indicator below rates reported prior to the COVID-19 State of Emergency declaration in March 2020.

## 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). It excludes a number of other offences against 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 offences reported to or becoming known to police within the relevant time period that have not been recorded with an offence outcome 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 offences reported to or becoming known to police during that period, and may include recorded offences committed during earlier periods.

## Sources:

WA Police Force, Frontline Incident Management System.  
Australian Bureau of Statistics, National, state and territory population as at 31 December 2021.

# KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

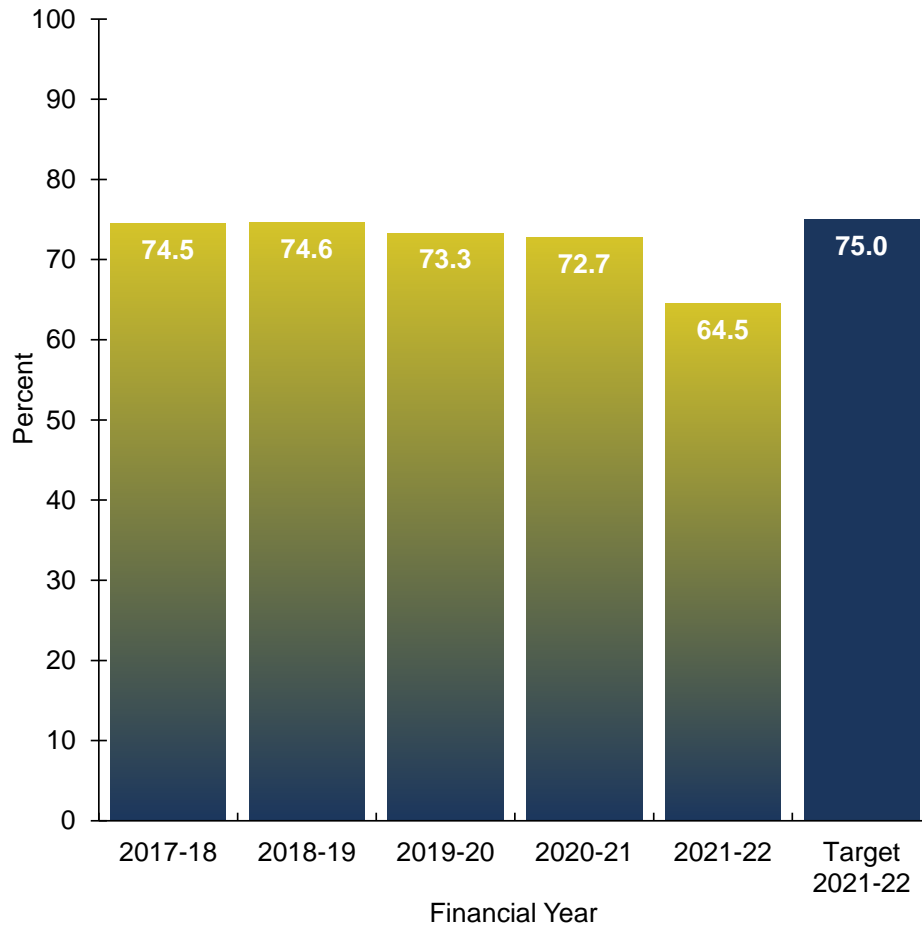


## EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

### OUTCOME 1: CONTRIBUTE TO COMMUNITY SAFETY AND SECURITY

## ORGANISATIONAL CAPACITY

**KPI 3:** Percentage of sworn police officer hours available for frontline policing duties, 2017-18 to 2021-22<sup>(a)(b)(c)</sup>



#### WHY is this a key indicator of WA Police Force performance?

The percentage of sworn police officer hours available for frontline policing duties can be used as a measure of the effectiveness of the agency in achieving its outcome of contributing to community safety and security.

#### 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.

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 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);
  - required to be critical skills trained;
  - actively visible as a police officer;
  - able to exercise police powers; and
  - 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.

A high or increasing percentage above the target is desirable.

### **WHAT does this indicator show?**

The WA Police Force did not achieve the 2021-22 target as the percentage of sworn police officer hours available for frontline policing duties was below 75.0 percent.

The 2021-22 result was 10.5 percentage points below the target. The result decreased compared with the previous year's result.

The requirement to isolate or self-quarantine after testing positive to COVID-19, or when a close contact of a positive case increased the hours of variable leave taken by frontline officers. The impact of these requirements increased significantly when the WA borders reopened in March 2022 and COVID-19 became established in the community. This may have resulted in a decrease in the performance of this indicator.

#### **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 and Business Services, Strategy and Legal, Business Information Systems, Custodial and Mental Health, 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 Office of 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

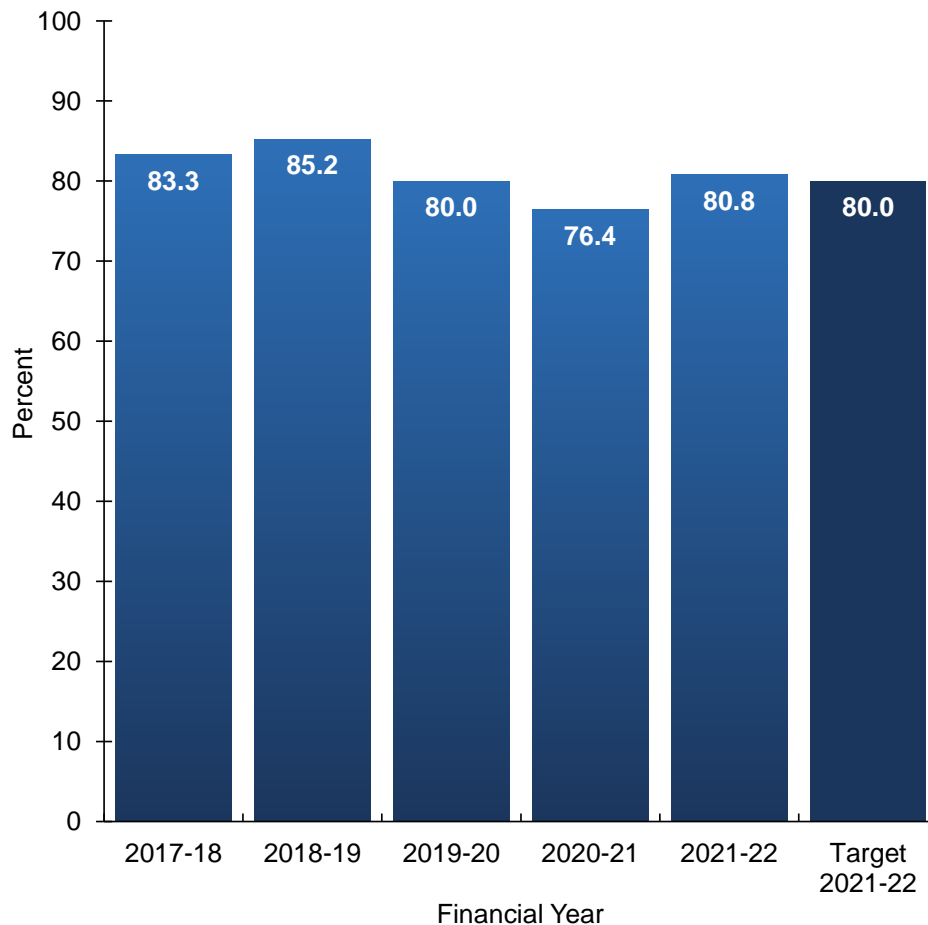


## EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

### 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, 2017-18 to 2021-22<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 or involve a serious offence/incident in progress that requires 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.



## 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 2021-22 target as the percentage of priority 1 and 2 incidents in the metropolitan area responded to within 12 minutes was over 80.0 percent.

The 2021-22 result was 0.8 percentage points over the target. The result improved compared with the previous year's result.

### 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 arrival 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.

### Sources:

WA Police Force, Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) Premier One system.

# KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

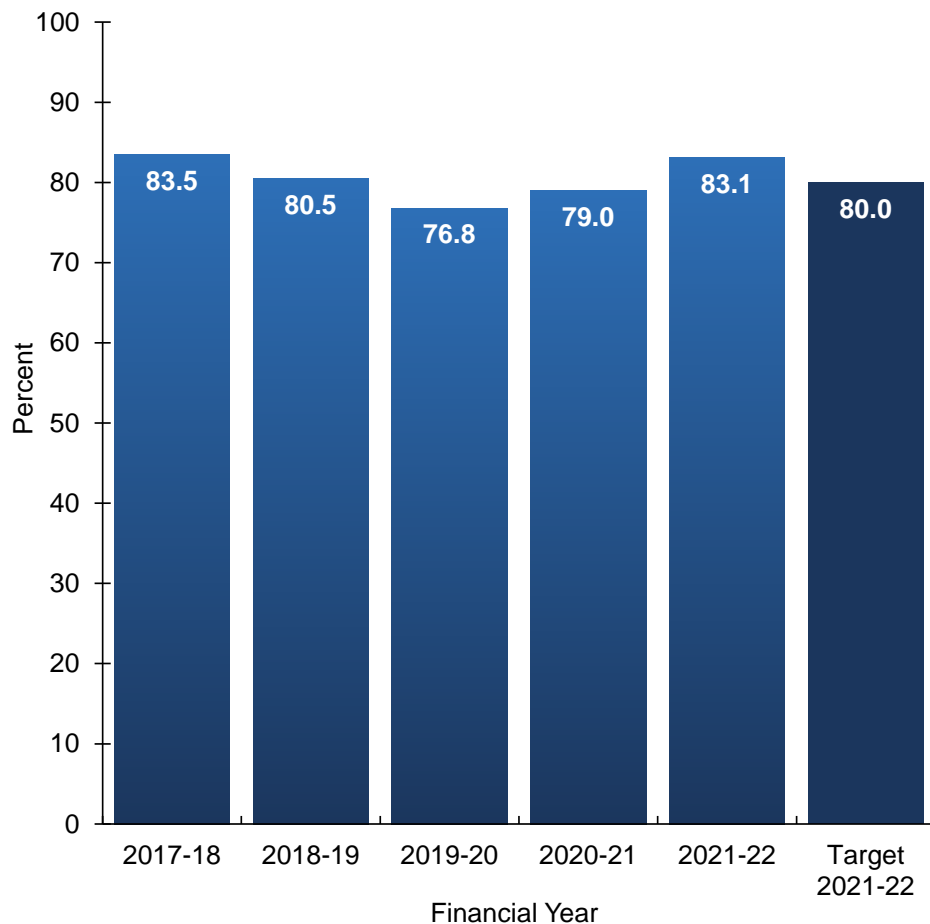


## EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

### 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, 2017-18 to 2021-22<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 3 incidents include an offence in progress/suspect at scene or the preservation of evidence and requires 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.

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.

### **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 achieved the 2021-22 target as the percentage of priority 3 incidents in the metropolitan area responded to within 60 minutes was over 80.0 percent.

The 2021-22 result was 3.1 percentage points over the target. The result improved compared with the previous year's result.

### **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 arrival 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.

### **Sources:**

WA Police Force, Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) Premier One system

# KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

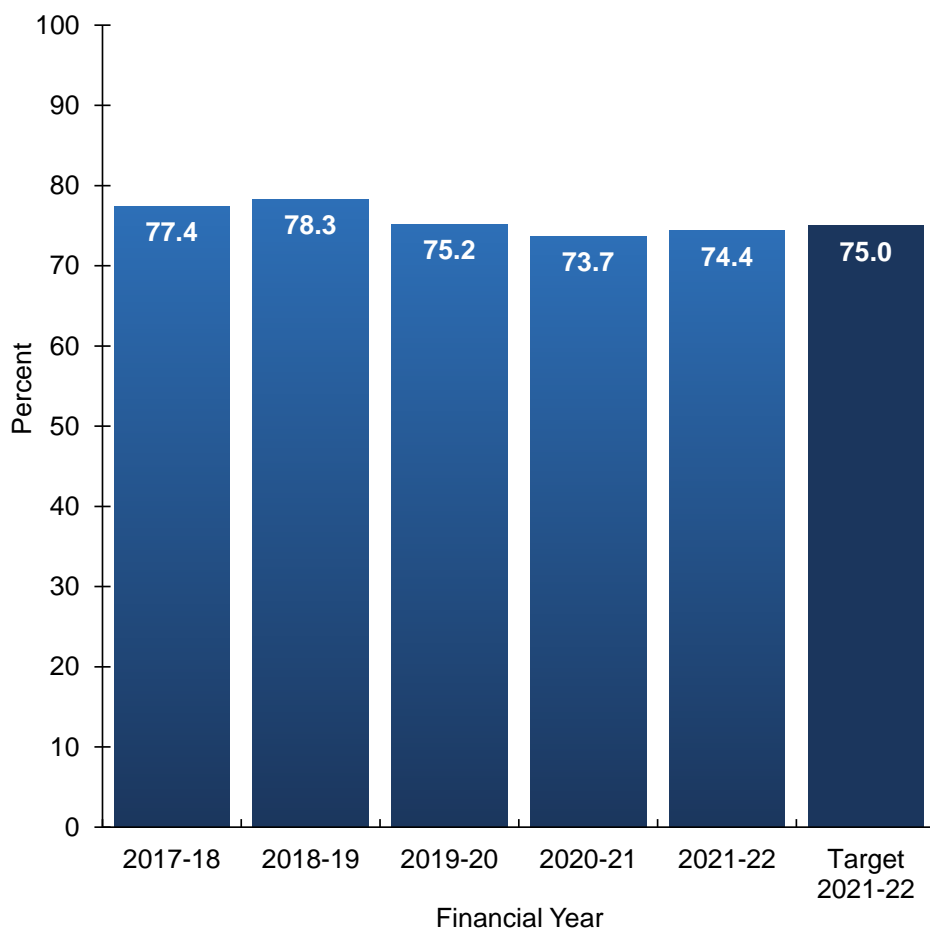


## EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

### 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, 2017-18 to 2021-22 <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 related incidents recorded in the WA Police Force Frontline Incident 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 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 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 did not achieve the 2021-22 target as the percentage of family and domestic-related incidents where an offender was processed for an offence against the person within 7 days was below 75.0 percent.

The 2021-22 result was 0.6 percentage points below the target. The result improved compared with the previous year's result.

Victims of family violence are not always forthcoming or willing for police to commence proceedings against an offender, and may be more concerned with stability and safety. WA Police Force worked with victims to provide appropriate responses that prioritised the safety and needs of victims.

Unsuccessful prosecutions may result in victims of family violence suffering further harm and damage their confidence in future reporting. Where a victim wanted police to commence proceedings against an offender, investigating officers focused on gathering quality evidence to improve the likelihood of a successful prosecution. This may contribute to the time taken to process an offender exceeding 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). It excludes a number of other offences against 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 offences reported to or becoming known to police within the relevant time period that have not been recorded with an offence outcome 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 offences reported to or becoming known to police 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, and involves:
  - Partner/ex-partner
  - Parents
  - Guardians of children
  - 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

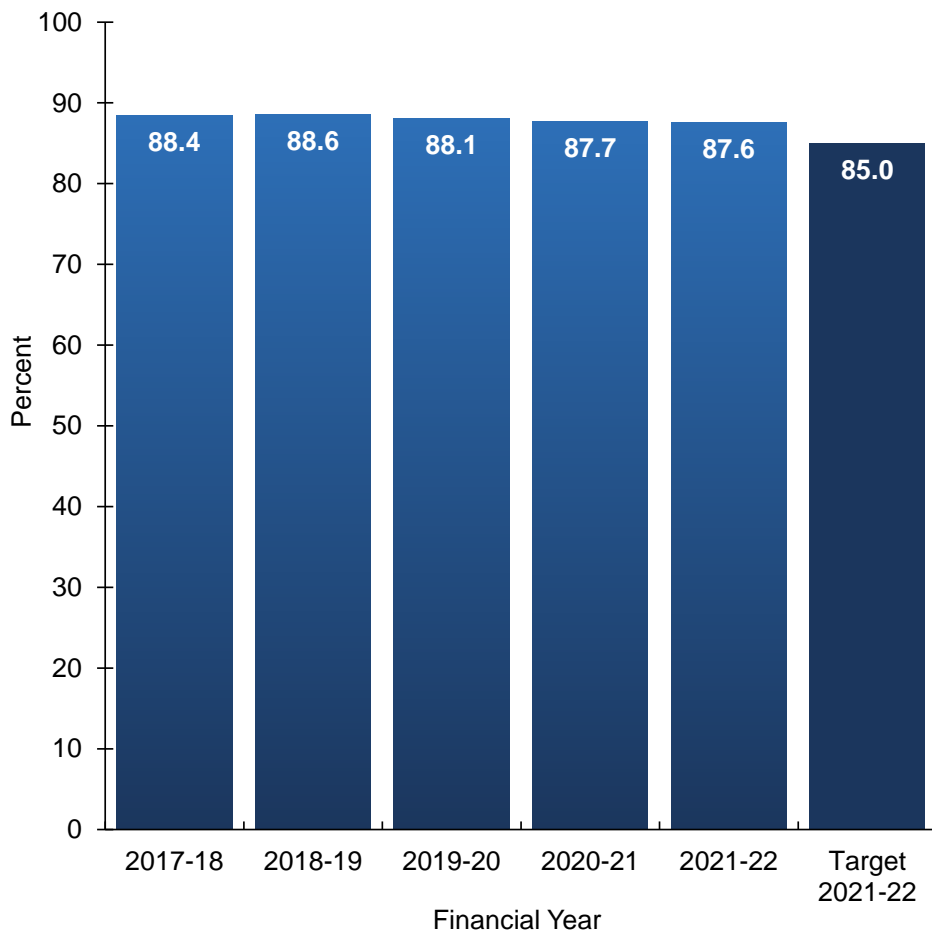


## EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

### OUTCOME 1: CONTRIBUTE TO COMMUNITY SAFETY AND SECURITY

#### INTERNAL PROCESS

**KPI 7:** Percentage of offences against the person investigations finalised within 60 days, 2017-18 to 2021-22<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 investigations 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 which contributes to community safety and security.

#### HOW is this indicator derived?

The percentage of offences against the person investigations 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.

Investigations into unsolved crimes can be re-opened if new information or new evidence becomes available.

The number of offences against the person investigations finalised within 60 days of being reported is expressed as a percentage of the total number of offences against the person where investigations have been finalised 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 2021-22 target as percentage of offences against the person investigations finalised within 60 days was over 85.0 percent.

The 2021-22 result was 2.6 percentage points over the target. The result was consistent with the previous year's result.

#### 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). It excludes a number of other offences against 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 offences reported to or becoming known to police within the relevant time period that have not been recorded with an offence outcome 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 offences reported to or becoming known to police during that period, and may include recorded offences committed during earlier periods.

#### Source:

WA Police Force, Frontline Incident Management System.

# KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

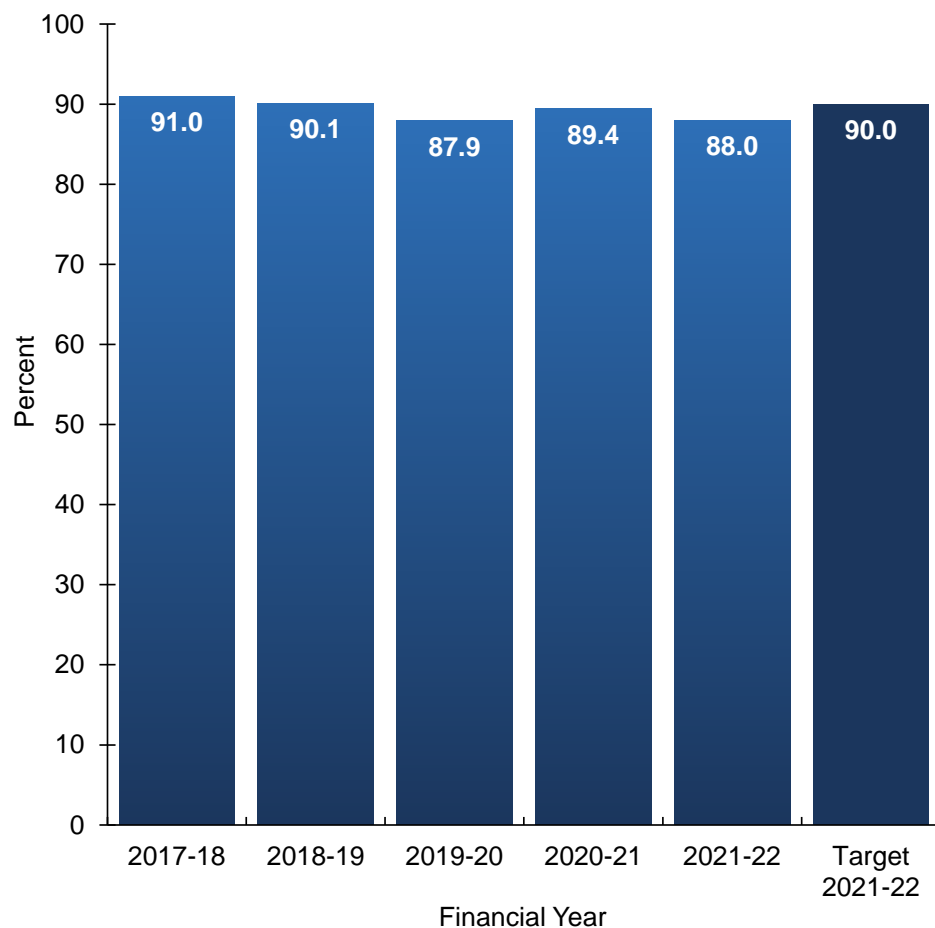


## EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

### OUTCOME 1: CONTRIBUTE TO COMMUNITY SAFETY AND SECURITY

#### INTERNAL PROCESS

**KPI 8:** Percentage of offences against property investigations finalised within 30 days, 2017-18 to 2021-22<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 investigations 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 which contributes to community safety and security.

#### HOW is this indicator derived?

The percentage of offences against property investigations 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.

Investigations into unsolved crimes can be re-opened if new information or new evidence becomes available.

The number of offences against property investigations finalised within 30 days of being reported is expressed as a percentage of the total number of offences against property where investigations have been finalised during the reporting period.

A high or increasing percentage above the target is desirable.

### WHAT does this indicator show?

The WA Police Force did not achieve the 2021-22 target as percentage of offences against property investigations finalised within 30 days was below 90.0 percent.

The 2021-22 result was 2.0 percentage points lower than the target. The result decreased compared with the previous year's result.

Investigations of offences against property may take longer to finalise because of multiple factors including the complexity of investigations, delays in obtaining evidence from the public, and prioritising police attendance at incidents likely to cause the most harm.

#### 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). It excludes a number of other offences against 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 offences reported to or becoming known to police within the relevant time period that have not been recorded with an offence outcome 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 offences reported to or becoming known to police during that period, and may include recorded offences committed during earlier periods.

#### Source:

WA Police Force, Frontline Incident Management System.

# KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

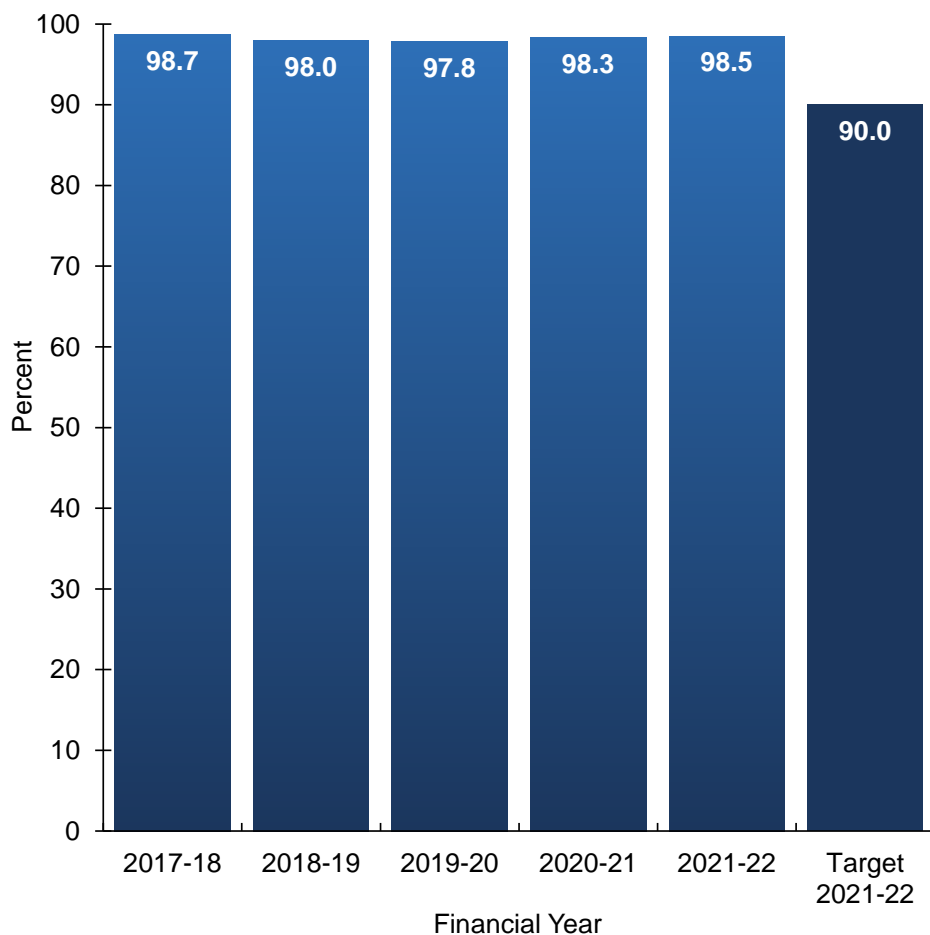


## EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

### 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, 2017-18 to 2021-22<sup>(a)(b)</sup>



#### 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. These offences are termed 'Category A' offences.

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/drug 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 2021-22 target as the percentage of traffic law enforcement contacts made by police officers targeting 'Category A' offences was over 90.0 percent.

The 2021-22 result was 8.5 percentage points over the target. The result was consistent with the previous year's result.

WA Police Force continued to focus on community safety by targeting traffic offences most associated with serious and fatal crashes. This has contributed to the above target result.

#### Note:

- (a) Excludes withdrawn or cancelled infringements and deleted briefs.
- (b) In 2020-21, there was a change in the methodology for calculating this KPI. This had an insignificant impact on current and prior year results and therefore the results of prior years have not been revised. The methodology was amended to exclude infringements arising from breath tests which had inadvertently not been previously excluded in accordance with the specifications for this KPI.

#### 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

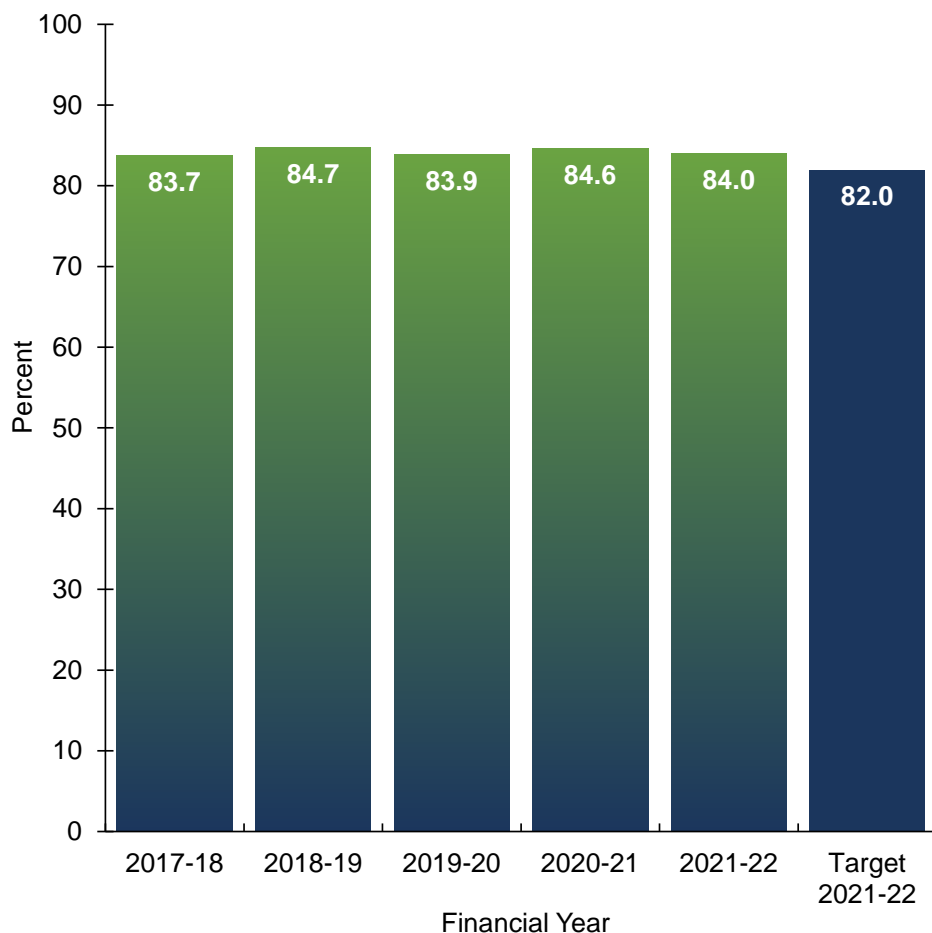


## EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

### 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, 2017-18 to 2021-22<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 police during the last 12 months are satisfied with the service received during their most recent contact with 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 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 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 2021-22 target as the percentage of the WA community satisfied with the services received during their most recent contact with police was over 82.0 percent.

The 2021-22 result was 2.0 percentage points over the target. The result was consistent with the previous year's result.

The WA result was higher than the national result of 77.7 percent.

### 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 telephoning using the service provider's Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing facilities. Interviews are 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 2021-22, 27,926 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 39.3 percent. This does not include SMS refusals.
- (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 2021-22 was 1.7 percent.
- (c) The data is weighted separately by police district, 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.

### Source:

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

# KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

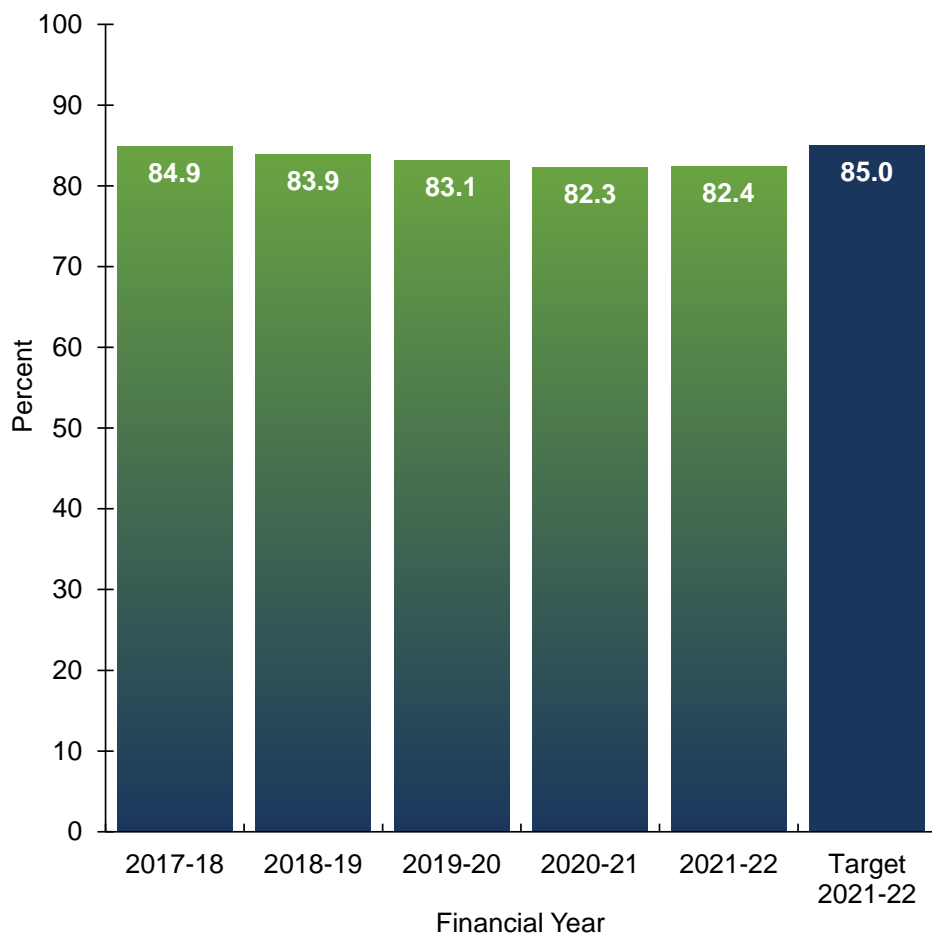


## EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

### 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, 2017-18 to 2021-22<sup>(a)(b)</sup>



#### WHY is this a key indicator of WA Police Force performance?

The community's level of confidence in police reflects communication between 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 WA Police Force 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 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 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 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 achieve the 2021-22 target as the percentage of the community who 'agreed' or 'strongly agreed' that they have confidence in police was below 85.0 percent.

The 2021-22 result was 2.6 percentage points below the target. The result was consistent with the previous year's result.

The WA result was higher than the national result of 79.1 percent.

**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. Interviews are 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 2021-22, 27,926 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 39.3 percent. This does not include SMS refusals.
- (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 2021-22 was 1.3 percent.
- (c) The data is weighted separately by police district, 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.

**Source:**

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



# KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

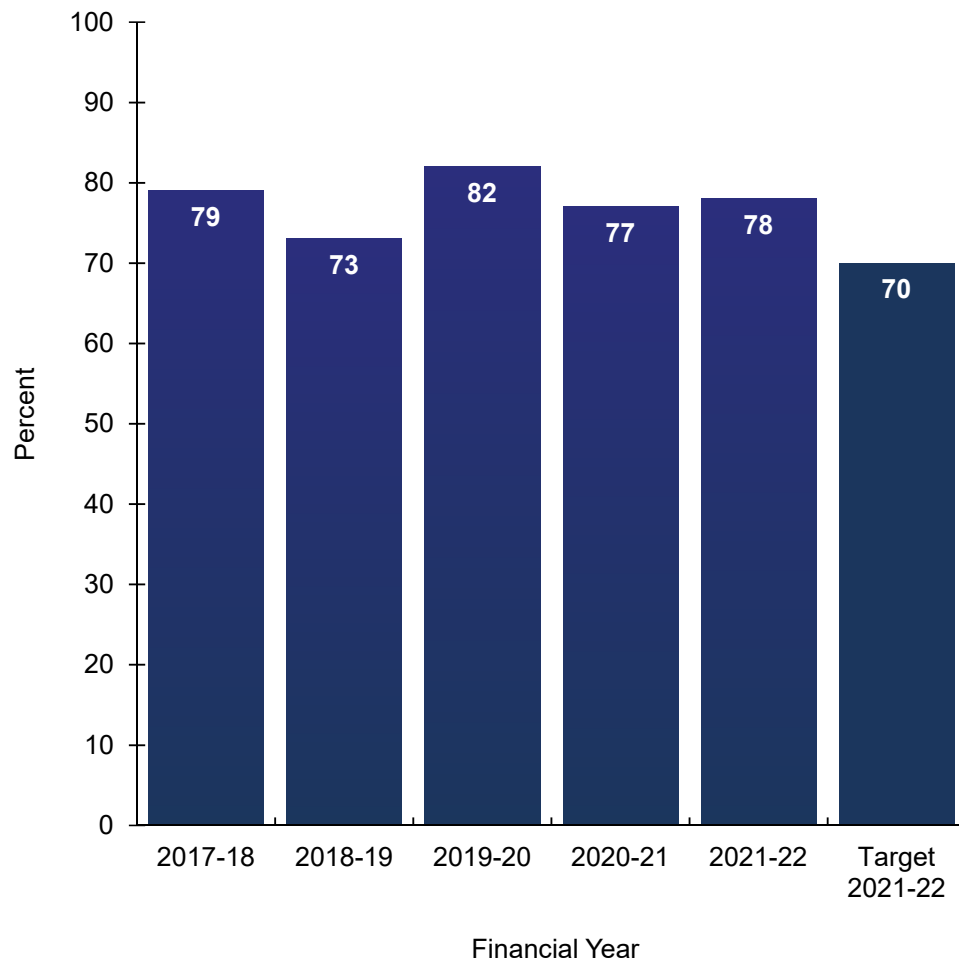


## EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

### OUTCOME 2: IMPROVE COORDINATION AND COMMUNITY AWARENESS OF ROAD SAFETY IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA

## ROAD SAFETY

**KPI 12:** Effectiveness of road safety awareness campaigns, 2017-18 to 2021-22<sup>(a)(b)(c)(d)</sup>



#### 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 Road Safety Commission community education campaigns. From 1 July 2018 the Road Safety 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)(d)</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 400 accumulated over the period of the weekly evaluations conducted over the duration of the campaign.



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 2021-22 financial year, two community education campaigns that met the requirements to be a major campaign were undertaken. These were the drink driving campaign, 'Nah, not worth it', which ran from November 2021 to February 2022, and the general enforcement campaign 'We're watching', which ran from December 2021 to June 2022.

'We're watching' achieved 83 percent awareness and 'Nah, not worth it' achieved 73 percent awareness – an average of 78 percent awareness. Both campaigns achieved the 2021-22 target of 70 percent.

#### **Notes:**

- (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.
- (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) Data was weighted to reflect actual population distribution obtained from the Australian Bureau of 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 Road Safety Commission with a statistically valid sample size with a 95 percent confidence level.
- (d) 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 at least n=400 with an established confidence level of 95 percent.
- (e) The Road Safety Commission is planning to broaden the measurement of its road safety awareness campaigns in 2022.

#### **Source:**

Campaign Tracker Survey for Road Safety Commission campaigns.

# KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

## 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. 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 2017-18 to 2021-22 and the target for 2021-22.





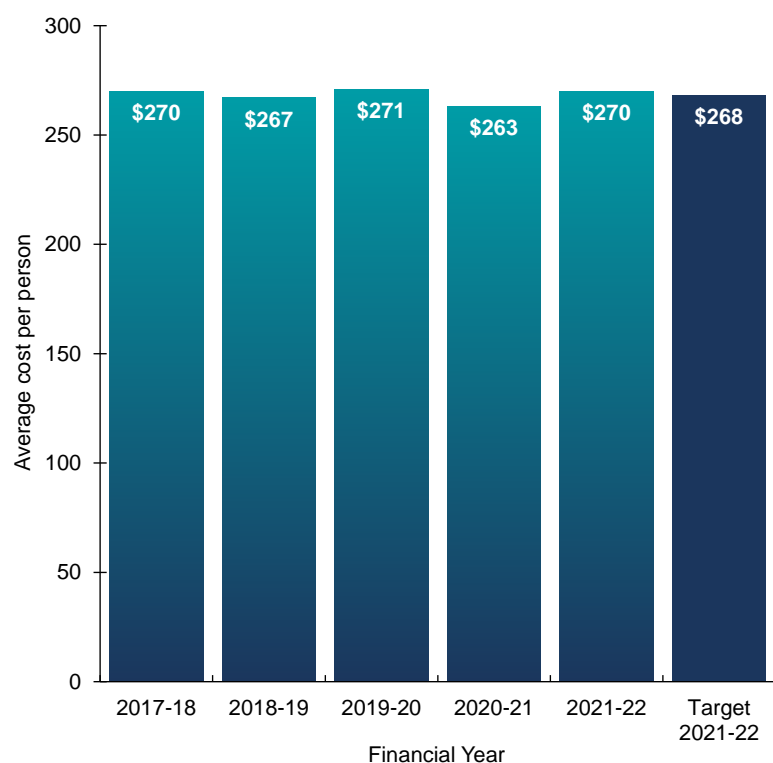
## EFFICIENCY INDICATORS

### 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, 2017-18 to 2021-22



#### WHY is this a key indicator of WA Police Force performance?

The Metropolitan Region is one of two policing regions in WA. In 2021-22, the total cost of providing metropolitan policing services was \$578.6 million. This represented 34.9 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 2021 is used for the 2021-22 financial year.

A low or decreasing cost per person below the target is desirable.

#### WHAT does this indicator show?

The WA Police Force did not achieve the 2021-22 target as the average cost of metropolitan policing services per person in the Perth metropolitan area was over \$268.

The 2021-22 result was \$2 over the target. The result was higher than the previous year's result.

Factors that contributed to increased cost of policing services in the Perth metropolitan area included costs associated with recruitment of officers, increased salaries in line with the Government's wage policies, and increased operational costs.

#### Sources:

WA Police Force Total Cost of Service, from Schedule of Income and Expenses by Services for the year ended 30 June 2022.  
ERP for Metropolitan Police Region, Australian Bureau of Statistics, June 2021 (customised report).

# KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS



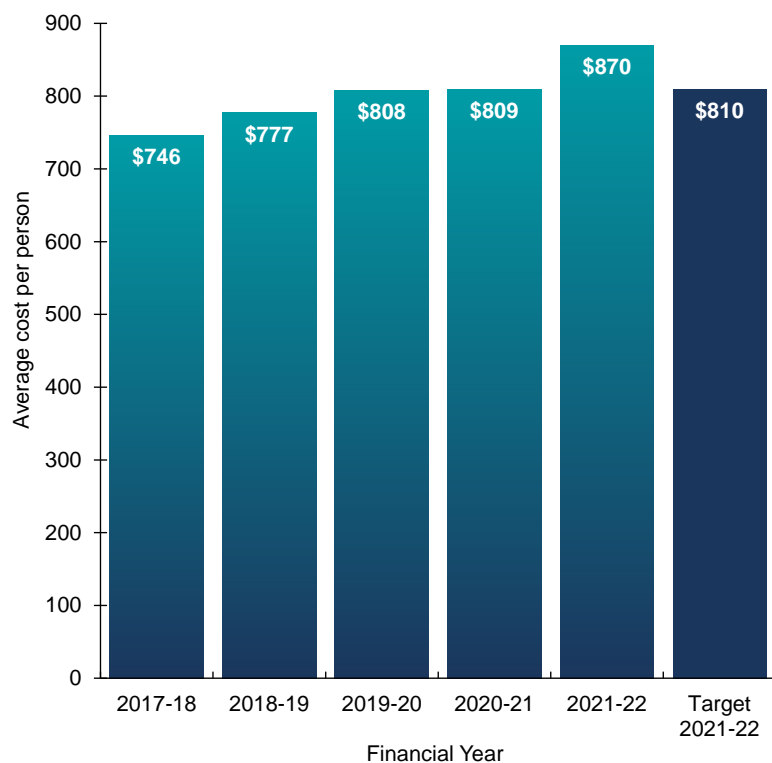
## EFFICIENCY INDICATORS

### 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, 2017-18 to 2021-22



#### WHY is this a key indicator of WA Police Force performance?

The Regional WA Region is one of two policing regions in WA. In 2021-22, the total cost of providing regional and remote policing services was \$469.5 million. This represented 28.3 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 2021 is used for the 2021-22 financial year.

A low or decreasing cost per person below the target is desirable.

#### WHAT does this indicator show?

The WA Police Force did not achieve the 2021-22 target as the average cost of regional and remote policing services per person in Regional WA was over \$810.

The 2021-22 result was \$60 over the target. The result was higher than the previous year's result.

Factors that contributed to increased cost of policing services in Regional WA included costs associated with recruitment of officers and support staff, increased salaries in line with the Government's wage policies, and increased operational costs.

Expenditure associated with Operation Regional Shield in response to increased crime in the Kimberley and Pilbara, and the ongoing response to COVID-19 have also contributed to higher than expected costs.

#### Sources:

WA Police Force Total Cost of Service from Schedule of Income and Expenses by Services for the year ended 30 June 2022.  
ERP for Regional WA Police Region, Australian Bureau of Statistics, June 2021 (customised report).



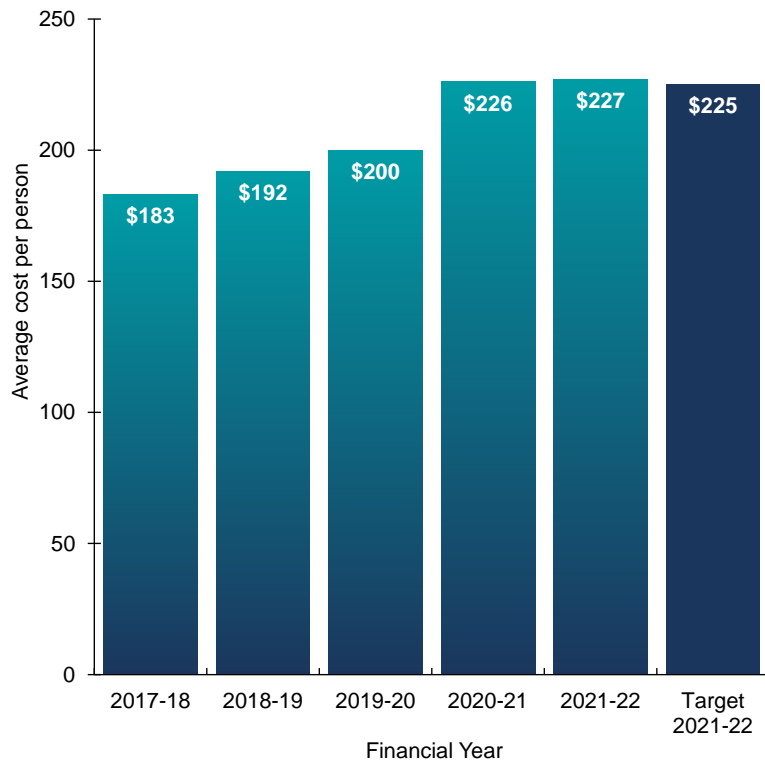
## EFFICIENCY INDICATORS

### 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, counter terrorism and emergency response.

Average cost of specialist policing services per person in WA, 2017-18 to 2021-22



#### WHY is this a key indicator of WA Police Force performance?

Specialist policing services provide support to the police regions. In 2021-22, the total cost of providing specialist policing services was \$608.7 million. This represented 36.7 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 including State Crime, State Intelligence and Command, Operations Support, Specialist and Support Services and Operation TIDE (management of the State of Emergency) 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 2021 is used for the 2021-22 financial year.

A low or decreasing cost per person below the target is desirable.

#### WHAT does this indicator show?

The WA Police Force did not achieve the 2021-22 target as the average cost of specialist policing services per person in WA was over \$225.

The 2021-22 result was \$2 over the target. The result was consistent with the previous year's result.

Factors that contributed to increased cost of specialist policing services, included increased salaries in line with the Government's wage policies, and increased operational costs.

#### Sources:

WA Police Force Total Cost of Service from Schedule of Income and Expenses by Services for the year ended 30 June 2022.  
ERP for Western Australia, Australian Bureau of Statistics, June 2020 (customised report).

# KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS



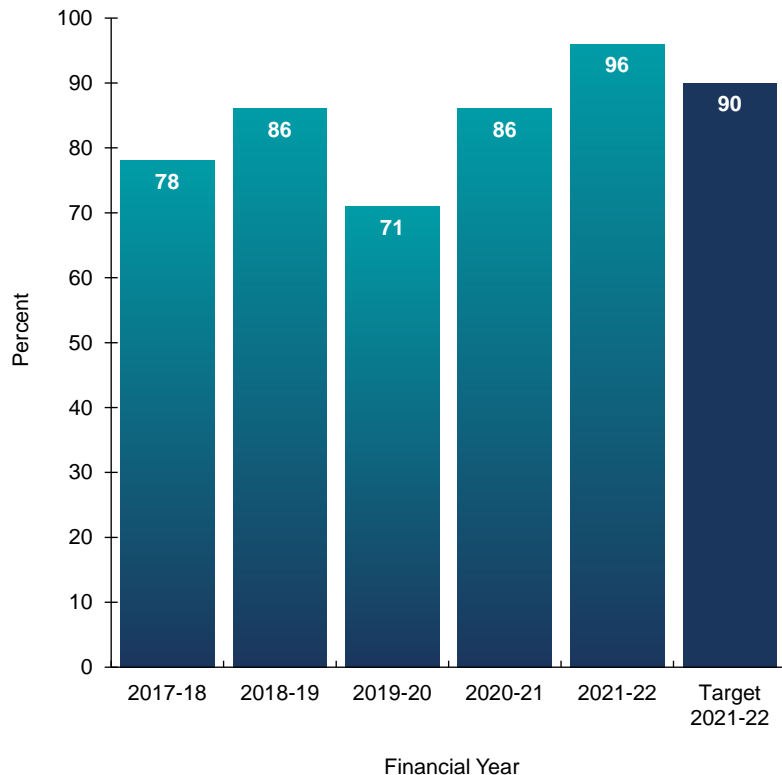
## EFFICIENCY INDICATORS

### 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, 2017-18 to 2021-22<sup>(a)</sup>



#### WHY is this a key indicator of Road Safety Commission performance?

The Road Safety 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 Road Safety 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, administration of the Road Trauma Trust Account (RTTA) and monitoring of programs funded from the RTTA.

This indicator measures projects that are delivered directly by the Road Safety 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 Road Safety 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 2022. 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?

COVID had a significantly lower impact on projects this year. Overall, 96 percent of 48 projects were completed within the desired timeframe, which achieved the 2021-22 target of 90 percent. Two of the key 48 projects were not completed within the planned timeframes.

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 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. Four partnerships were delivered including Clubs WA, Constable Care, Clontarf Foundation, and WestCycle.

The Road Safety Commission delivered three rounds of community grants and participated in three events: Perth International Boat Show, Constable Care Emergency Services Day, and National Road Safety Week.

Twenty-six projects contained 15 road safety campaigns. Of these, thirteen were run and completed as planned in 2021-22. These included 'Always wear your safety gear' (seatbelts), 'eRideables' legislation, 'Science of sleep' (fatigue), 'Nah, not worth it' (drink driving), and 'Ride bright/Might be a mate' (cyclist safety awareness).

Two campaigns were not delivered on time or as initially planned: 'Kindness Travels' was delayed due to the timing of the eRideables safety campaign, and 'Safe speed' did not run as planned – this campaign will be progressed in 2022-23.

### Note:

- (a) From 2018-19, research projects that were managed by the Road Safety 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



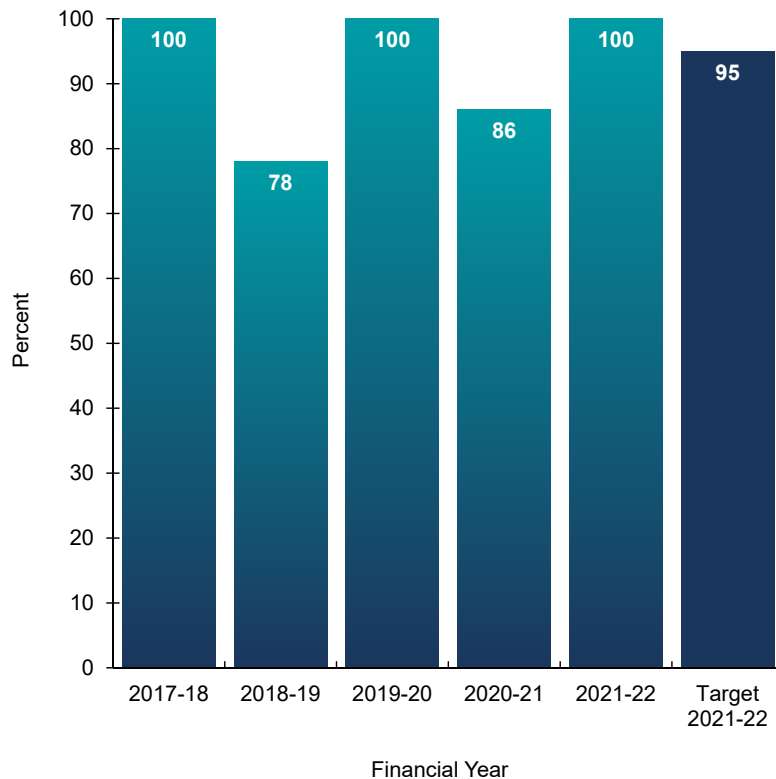
## EFFICIENCY INDICATORS

### 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 budget, 2017-18 to 2021-22<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 Road Safety Commission. Each project is submitted for approval with agreed deliverables and budget. This indicator is based on Road Safety 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 Road Safety 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?

Overall 100 percent of projects were delivered within the tolerance level of one percent of the original approved budget which was higher than the 2021-22 target of 95 percent.

#### Note:

(a) From 2018-19, the KPI has been calculated based on a tolerance limit of one 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.





# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## CERTIFICATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE REPORTING PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

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 reporting period ending 30 June 2022 and the financial position as at 30 June 2022.

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



**COL BLANCH APM**  
COMMISSIONER OF POLICE



**SANTA CARDENIA**  
CHIEF FINANCE OFFICER

16 SEPTEMBER 2022

## Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	Note	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>COST OF SERVICES</b>			
<b>Expenses</b>			
Employee benefits expenses	3.1	1,200,317	1,171,754
Supplies and services	3.3	282,318	264,597
Depreciation & amortisation expenses	5.1.1, 5.3.1	109,410	99,766
Finance costs	7.2	1,912	1,903
Accommodation expenses	3.4	62,195	61,038
Grants and subsidies	3.5	53,332	74,147
Other expenses	3.6	6,033	5,827
<b>Total cost of services</b>		<b>1,715,517</b>	<b>1,679,032</b>
<b>Income</b>			
Regulatory fines	4.5	114,559	100,314
User charges and fees	4.6	31,913	32,222
Commonwealth grants	4.7	7,582	4,789
Contributions, sponsorships and donations	4.8	12,829	11,925
Interest income	4.9	453	219
Gain on disposal of non-current assets	3.7	260	14
Other income	4.10	2,678	3,907
<b>Total income</b>		<b>170,274</b>	<b>153,390</b>
<b>NET COST OF SERVICES</b>		<b>1,545,243</b>	<b>1,525,642</b>

## Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	Note	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>Income from State Government</b>			
Service appropriation	4.1	1,541,857	1,471,778
Income from other public sector entities	4.2	14,197	8,348
Services received free-of-charge	4.3	5,075	5,771
Royalties for Regions Fund	4.4	16,686	17,553
<b>Total Income from State Government</b>		<b>1,577,815</b>	<b>1,503,450</b>
<b>SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE PERIOD</b>		<b>32,572</b>	<b>(22,192)</b>
<b>OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME</b>			
<b>Items not reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</b>			
Changes in asset revaluation surplus	9.7	52,940	19,537
<b>Total other comprehensive income</b>		<b>52,940</b>	<b>19,537</b>
<b>TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD</b>		<b>85,512</b>	<b>(2,655)</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 2022

	Note	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	7.3	35,592	53,911
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	7.4	89,073	55,527
Receivables	6.1	16,141	12,728
Amounts receivable for services	6.2	29,592	18,693
Non-current assets classified as held for sale	6.3	2,098	2,098
Inventories	6.4	1,040	691
Other current assets	6.5	10,864	5,831
<b>Total Current Assets</b>		<b>184,400</b>	<b>149,479</b>
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	7.4	25,218	21,015
Amounts receivable for services	6.2	773,064	704,904
Property, plant and equipment	5.1	1,089,848	1,007,600
Right-of-use assets	5.2	74,302	77,369
Intangible assets	5.3	57,803	51,839
<b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>		<b>2,020,235</b>	<b>1,862,727</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>2,204,635</b>	<b>2,012,206</b>

## Statement of Financial Position

As at 30 June 2022

	Note	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Employee related provisions	3.2	213,086	205,484
Payables	6.6	51,624	46,236
Contract liabilities	6.7	559	464
Lease liabilities	7.1	31,088	31,600
Grant liabilities	6.9	1,273	2,155
Other liabilities	6.10	1,651	-
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>		<b>299,281</b>	<b>285,939</b>
<b>Non-Current Liabilities</b>			
Employee related provisions	3.2	87,443	96,386
Other provisions	6.8	1,106	1,106
Contract liabilities	6.7	251	251
Lease liabilities	7.1	42,394	44,753
Other liabilities	6.10	1,090	951
<b>Total Non-Current Liabilities</b>		<b>132,284</b>	<b>143,447</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b>431,565</b>	<b>429,386</b>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>		<b>1,773,070</b>	<b>1,582,820</b>
<b>EQUITY</b>			
Contributed equity	9.7	1,115,131	1,010,393
Reserves		392,592	339,652
Accumulated surplus		265,347	232,775
<b>TOTAL EQUITY</b>		<b>1,773,070</b>	<b>1,582,820</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 2022

	Note	Contributed equity \$'000	Reserves \$'000	Accumulated surplus/(deficit) \$'000	Total equity \$'000
<b>Balance at 1 July 2020</b>		898,788	320,515	254,567	1,473,870
Surplus/(deficit)	9.7(c)	-	-	(22,192)	(22,192)
Other comprehensive income	9.7(b)	-	19,537	-	19,537
<b>Total comprehensive income for the period</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>19,537</b>	<b>(22,192)</b>	<b>(2,655)</b>
Transfer to accumulated surplus/(deficit) of assets disposed	9.7 (b) & (c)	-	(400)	400	-
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:	9.7 (a)				
Capital appropriation		111,551	-	-	111,551
Other contributions by owners		593	-	-	593
Distributions to owners		(539)	-	-	(539)
<b>Total</b>		<b>111,605</b>	<b>(400)</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>111,605</b>
<b>Balance at 30 June 2021</b>		<b>1,010,393</b>	<b>339,652</b>	<b>232,775</b>	<b>1,582,820</b>
<b>Balance at 1 July 2021</b>		<b>1,010,393</b>	<b>339,652</b>	<b>232,775</b>	<b>1,582,820</b>
Surplus/(deficit)	9.7 (c)	-	-	32,572	32,572
Other comprehensive income	9.7 (b)	-	52,940	-	52,940
<b>Total comprehensive income for the period</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>52,940</b>	<b>32,572</b>	<b>85,512</b>
Transfer to accumulated surplus/(deficit) of assets disposed	9.7 (b) & (c)	-	-	-	-
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:	9.7 (a)				
Capital appropriation		78,002	-	-	78,002
Other contributions by owners		29,216	-	-	29,216
Distributions to owners		(2,480)	-	-	(2,480)
<b>Total</b>		<b>104,738</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>104,738</b>
<b>Balance at 30 June 2022</b>		<b>1,115,131</b>	<b>392,592</b>	<b>265,347</b>	<b>1,773,070</b>

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

## Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	Note	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM STATE GOVERNMENT</b>			
Service appropriation		1,445,036	1,375,798
Capital appropriation		78,002	111,551
Holding account drawdown		17,762	9,600
Funds from other public sector entities		12,505	8,348
Royalties for Regions Fund		23,676	18,146
Digital Capability Fund		17,126	-
Capital contributions - transfer to Consolidated Account		-	(15)
Transfer of cash to Consolidated Account		(2,480)	-
<b>Net cash provided by State Government</b>		<b>1,591,627</b>	<b>1,523,428</b>
<b>Utilised as follows:</b>			
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
<b>Payments</b>			
Employee payments		(1,196,126)	(1,140,722)
Supplies and services		(278,197)	(267,452)
Finance costs		(1,912)	(1,903)
Accommodation payments		(63,134)	(61,589)
Grant payments		(54,819)	(76,043)
GST payments on purchases		(51,357)	(51,191)
Other payments		(6,727)	(4,359)
		<b>(1,652,272)</b>	<b>(1,603,259)</b>

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	Note	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>Receipts</b>			
Regulatory fines		113,749	100,314
User charges and fees		33,002	31,904
Commonwealth grants		6,539	3,868
Contributions, sponsorships and donations		11,110	10,734
Interest received		308	274
GST receipts on sales		2,553	2,778
GST receipts from taxation authority		48,264	48,994
Other receipts		4,756	4,482
		<b>220,281</b>	<b>203,348</b>
<b>Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities</b>	7.6	<b>(1,431,991)</b>	<b>(1,399,911)</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
<b>Payments</b>			
Purchase of non-current assets		(98,848)	(89,508)
<b>Receipts</b>			
Proceeds from sale of non-current assets		1,016	380
<b>Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities</b>		<b>(97,832)</b>	<b>(89,128)</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
<b>Payments</b>			
Principal elements of lease payments		(42,374)	(38,069)
<b>Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities</b>		<b>(42,374)</b>	<b>(38,069)</b>
<b>NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>		<b>19,430</b>	<b>(3,680)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of period		130,453	134,133
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF PERIOD</b>	7.5	<b>149,883</b>	<b>130,453</b>

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



## Administered schedule

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>ADMINISTERED INCOME AND EXPENSES BY SERVICE</b>		
<b>INCOME</b>		
Sale of lost, stolen and forfeited property	548	932
Fines and infringements	1,313	1,137
<b>Total administered income</b>	<b>1,861</b>	<b>2,069</b>
<b>EXPENSES</b>		
Police Redress Scheme (a)	-	1
Transfer to Consolidated Fund	1,781	1,599
Transfer to Department of Justice	3	353
Commission expenses	77	116
<b>Total administered expenses</b>	<b>1,861</b>	<b>2,069</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.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

### 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 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 16 September 2022.

### 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 (TIs)
- c) Australian Accounting Standards (AASs) including applicable interpretations
- d) Where appropriate, those AAS paragraphs applicable for not-for-profit entities have been applied.

The FMA and the TIs take precedence over AASs. Several AASs are modified by the TIs 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.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

### **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, including reclassification to comparatives in the Schedule of Assets and Liabilities by Service.

### **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.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

### 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), 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.

### Accounting for Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Income, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST), except that:

- a) amount of GST incurred by the Agency as a purchaser that is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) is recognised as part of an asset's cost of acquisition or as part of an item of expense; and
- b) receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included.

Cash flows are included in the Statement of cash flows on a gross basis. However, the GST components of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO are classified as operating cash flows.

### 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.

### Administered items

The WA Police Force administers, but does not control, certain activities and functions for and on behalf of Government that do not contribute to the WA Police Force's services or objectives. It does not have discretion over how it utilises the transactions in pursuing its own objectives.

Transactions relating to administered activities are not recognised as the WA Police Force's income, expenses, assets and liabilities, but are disclosed in the accompanying schedules as "Administered income and expenses" and "Administered assets and liabilities".

The accrual basis of accounting and applicable AASs have been adopted.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

### 2. WA POLICE FORCE OUTPUTS

#### How the WA Police Force operates

This section includes information regarding the nature of funding WA Police Force receives 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:

	Notes
Agency objectives	2.1
Schedule of Income and Expenses by Service	2.2
Schedule of Assets and Liability by Service	2.3

#### 2.1 WA Police Force objectives

##### Mission

The WA Police Force's 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.

##### Administered transactions

The WA Police Force administers, but does not control, certain activities and functions for and on behalf of Government that do not contribute to the WA Police Force's services or objectives. It does not have discretion over how it utilises the transactions in pursuing its own objectives.

Transactions relating to the administered activities are not recognised as the WA Police Force's income, expenses, assets and liabilities, but are disclosed in the accompanying schedules as "Administered income and expenses" and "Administered assets and liabilities".

The accrual basis of accounting and applicable AASs have been adopted.

##### 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.

##### Service 4: Road Safety Commission

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

For further information on services, refer to the Schedule of Income and Expenses by Service and the Schedule of Assets and Liabilities by Service.

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

### 2.2 Schedule of Income and Expenses by Service

	Metropolitan Policing Services		Regional and Remote Policing Services		Specialist Policing Services		Road Safety Commission		TOTAL	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>COST OF SERVICES</b>										
<b>Expenses</b>										
Employee benefits expenses	455,185	442,537	333,671	312,107	406,052	411,351	5,409	5,759	1,200,317	1,171,754
Supplies and services	74,286	72,847	59,797	53,173	137,006	127,944	11,229	10,633	282,318	264,597
Depreciation & amortisation expenses	22,384	21,444	57,111	50,667	29,892	27,633	23	22	109,410	99,766
Finance costs	373	422	1,239	1,138	299	341	1	2	1,912	1,903
Accommodation expenses	20,355	20,224	17,320	17,248	24,070	23,202	450	364	62,195	61,038
Grants and subsidies	5,131	461	-	(3)	7,181	8,100	41,020	65,589	53,332	74,147
Other expenses	808	1,215	474	686	4,122	3,485	629	441	6,033	5,827
<b>Total cost of services</b>	<b>578,522</b>	<b>559,150</b>	<b>469,612</b>	<b>435,016</b>	<b>608,622</b>	<b>602,056</b>	<b>58,761</b>	<b>82,810</b>	<b>1,715,517</b>	<b>1,679,032</b>
<b>Income</b>										
Regulatory fines	-	-	-	-	-	-	114,559	100,314	114,559	100,314
User charges and fees	7,589	4,792	4,211	8,958	20,112	18,472	1	-	31,913	32,222
Commonwealth grants	1,304	1,209	735	648	5,543	2,932	-	-	7,582	4,789
Contributions, sponsorships and donations	781	656	10,056	9,320	1,912	1,939	80	10	12,829	11,925
Interest income	33	8	19	4	29	6	372	201	453	219
Gain on disposal of non-current assets	9	14	12	5	238	(5)	1	-	260	14
Other income	643	1,090	669	1,142	913	1,110	453	565	2,678	3,907
<b>Total income</b>	<b>10,359</b>	<b>7,769</b>	<b>15,702</b>	<b>20,077</b>	<b>28,747</b>	<b>24,454</b>	<b>115,466</b>	<b>101,090</b>	<b>170,274</b>	<b>153,390</b>
<b>NET COST OF SERVICES</b>	<b>568,163</b>	<b>551,381</b>	<b>453,910</b>	<b>414,939</b>	<b>579,875</b>	<b>577,602</b>	<b>(56,705)</b>	<b>(18,280)</b>	<b>1,545,243</b>	<b>1,525,642</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	Metropolitan Policing Services		Regional and Remote Policing Services		Specialist Policing Services		Road Safety Commission		TOTAL	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>Income from State Government</b>										
Service appropriation	546,060	527,816	436,721	398,572	559,076	545,390	-	-	1,541,857	1,471,778
Income from other public sector entities	1,114	218	70	226	13,013	7,904	-	-	14,197	8,348
Services received free-of-charge	1,122	1,404	633	763	3,184	3,512	136	92	5,075	5,771
Royalties for Regions Fund	-	-	11,993	13,262	4,693	4,291	-	-	16,686	17,553
<b>Total Income from State Government</b>	<b>548,296</b>	<b>529,438</b>	<b>449,417</b>	<b>412,823</b>	<b>579,966</b>	<b>561,097</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>1,577,815</b>	<b>1,503,450</b>
<b>SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE PERIOD</b>	<b>(19,867)</b>	<b>(21,943)</b>	<b>(4,493)</b>	<b>(2,116)</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>(16,505)</b>	<b>56,841</b>	<b>18,372</b>	<b>32,572</b>	<b>(22,192)</b>

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

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

### 2.3 Schedule of Assets and Liabilities by Service

	Metropolitan Policing Services		Regional and Remote Policing Services		Specialist Policing Services		Road Safety Commission		Not reliably attributable to services		TOTAL	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>ASSETS</b>												
Current assets	22,908	25,589	18,471	19,754	23,805	27,261	70,900	42,720	48,316	34,155	184,400	149,479
Non-current assets	533,346	505,082	863,823	773,830	622,693	583,462	371	353	2	-	2,020,235	1,862,727
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>556,254</b>	<b>530,671</b>	<b>882,294</b>	<b>793,584</b>	<b>646,498</b>	<b>610,723</b>	<b>71,271</b>	<b>43,073</b>	<b>48,318</b>	<b>34,155</b>	<b>2,204,635</b>	<b>2,012,206</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>												
Current liabilities	95,470	90,715	81,549	75,237	87,981	86,762	1,066	1,093	33,215	32,132	299,281	285,939
Non-current liabilities	41,834	46,023	46,437	48,402	41,164	46,234	403	481	2,446	2,307	132,284	143,447
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>137,304</b>	<b>136,738</b>	<b>127,986</b>	<b>123,639</b>	<b>129,145</b>	<b>132,996</b>	<b>1,469</b>	<b>1,574</b>	<b>35,661</b>	<b>34,439</b>	<b>431,565</b>	<b>429,386</b>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>	<b>418,950</b>	<b>393,933</b>	<b>754,308</b>	<b>669,945</b>	<b>517,353</b>	<b>477,727</b>	<b>69,802</b>	<b>41,499</b>	<b>12,657</b>	<b>(284)</b>	<b>1,773,070</b>	<b>1,582,820</b>

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



## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

### 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:

	Notes
Employee benefits expenses	3.1
Employee related provisions	3.2
Supplies and services	3.3
Accommodation expenses	3.4
Grant and subsidies	3.5
Other expenses	3.6
Net gain on disposal of non-current assets	3.7

#### 3.1 Employee benefits expenses

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Employee benefits	1,037,801	1,009,440
Termination benefits	1,867	961
Superannuation - defined contribution plans	103,397	97,020
Employee housing	21,810	20,489
Relocation and relieving expenses	9,603	7,258
Fringe benefits tax	4,540	4,142
Uniforms and protective clothing	5,676	5,402
Medical expenses	13,156	24,430
Other employee benefits expense	2,467	2,612
<b>Total employee benefits expense</b>	<b>1,200,317</b>	<b>1,171,754</b>
Add: AASB 16 Non-monetary benefits (not included in the employee benefits expense)	25,422	21,472
Less: Employee contributions (per the statement of comprehensive income)	(9,927)	(9,249)
<b>Net employee benefits</b>	<b>1,215,812</b>	<b>1,183,977</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

### **Employee benefits**

Include wages, salaries and social contributions, accrued and paid leave entitlements and paid sick leave, and non-monetary benefits recognised under accounting standards other than AASB 16 (such as medical care, housing, cars and free or subsidised goods or services) for employees.

### **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 2022, there were no benefits falling due more than 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

### **Superannuation**

Superannuation is the amount recognised in profit or loss of the Statement of comprehensive income comprises employer contributions paid to the GSS (concurrent contributions), the WSS, other GESB schemes or other superannuation funds.

### **Medical expenses**

Medical expenses include post-separation medical benefits.

### **AASB 16 Non-monetary benefits**

Non-monetary employee benefits predominately relating to the provision of vehicle and housing benefits that are recognised under AASB 16 which are excluded from the employee benefits expense.

### **Employee contributions**

Contributions made by employees to the WA Police Force towards employee benefits provided by the WA Police Force. This includes both AASB 16 and non-AASB 16 employee contributions.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'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	212,472	204,876
b) Other provisions	614	608
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>213,086</b>	<b>205,484</b>
(ii) Non-current liabilities		
a) Employee benefits provision	85,413	94,327
b) Other provisions	2,030	2,059
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>	<b>87,443</b>	<b>96,386</b>
<b>Total employee related provisions</b>	<b>300,529</b>	<b>301,870</b>
<b>(a) Employee benefits provisions have been recognised in the financial statements as follows:</b>		
- Current liabilities (i)	212,472	204,876
- Non-current liabilities (ii)	85,413	94,327
	<b>297,885</b>	<b>299,203</b>

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
(i) CURRENT LIABILITIES		
- Annual leave	65,616	59,686
- Long service leave	131,912	131,154
- 38-hour leave	403	245
- Special paid leave	70	82
- Time off in lieu	1,266	1,232
- Purchased leave	2,495	2,680
- Deferred salary scheme	3,282	2,638
- Post-separation medical benefits	1,772	1,738
- In-service medical benefits	5,656	5,421
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>212,472</b>	<b>204,876</b>
(ii) NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		
- Long service leave	56,178	64,663
- 38-hour leave	520	782
- Post-separation medical benefits	21,412	21,766
- In-service medical benefits	7,303	7,116
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>	<b>85,413</b>	<b>94,327</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<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	51,265	46,519
- More than 12 months after the end of the reporting period	14,351	13,167
	<b>65,616</b>	<b>59,686</b>

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	31,113	24,920
- More than 12 months after the end of the reporting period	156,977	170,897
	<b>188,090</b>	<b>195,817</b>

The provision for long service leave liability is 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.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>Deferred salary scheme</b>		
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	1,119	1,043
- More than 12 months after the end of the reporting period	2,163	1,595
	<b>3,282</b>	<b>2,638</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.

### 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 2021.

### 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 2021.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

### (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 expenses', Note 3.6 and are not included as part of the WA Police Force's 'Employee benefits expense'. The related liability is included in 'Other Provisions'.

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Movement in Other provisions		
Carrying amount at start of period	2,667	1,787
Additional/(reversals of) provision recognised	929	1,838
Payments/other sacrifices of economic benefits	(952)	(958)
Carrying amount at end of period	<b>2,644</b>	<b>2,667</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 2022

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>3.3 Supplies and services</b>		
Repairs and maintenance	20,054	21,165
Rental, leases and hire	4,579	4,177
Insurances and licences	37,119	32,095
Travel expenses	13,012	8,738
Communication expenses	14,823	14,263
Services and contracts	148,745	141,813
Equipment acquisitions	16,208	21,668
Fuels and oils	9,616	7,153
Consumables	14,492	10,518
Training expenses	2,862	2,318
Other supplies and services	808	689
<b>Total supplies and services</b>	<b>282,318</b>	<b>264,597</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 or 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

Office rental	20,975	16,163
Repairs and maintenance	20,376	22,733
Energy, water and rates	11,449	12,262
Cleaning	9,395	9,880
<b>Total accommodation expenses</b>	<b>62,195</b>	<b>61,038</b>

Office rental is expensed as incurred as Memorandum of Understanding Agreements between the WA Police Force and the Department of Finance for the leasing of office accommodation contain significant substitution rights. Repairs, maintenance, energy, water and cleaning are recognised as expenses as incurred.



## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>3.5 Grants and subsidies</b>		
<b>Recurrent</b>		
Road Trauma Trust Account (a)	16,494	17,525
State crime prevention grants	28	1,405
Constable care child safety foundation	1,355	1,312
PCYC grants	4,367	3,000
Other grants	1,701	1,106
<b>Capital</b>		
Road Trauma Trust Account (a)	24,526	48,064
PCYC grants	3,552	1,280
CCTV grants	-	455
Other grants	1,309	-
<b>Total grant expense</b>	<b>53,332</b>	<b>74,147</b>
a) Road Trauma Trust Account grants		
Total Road Trauma Trust Account grants for the reporting period	68,038	94,630
Less grants allocated to the WA Police Force	27,018	29,041
	<b>41,020</b>	<b>65,589</b>

Transactions in which the WA Police Force provides funds to another party without receiving approximately equal value in return are categorised as 'Grant or subsidy expenses'. 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.

Grants 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 2022

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>3.6 Other expenses</b>		
Expected credit losses expense (a)	8	36
Loss on forward foreign exchange contracts	1,856	925
Refund of State grants received	1	12
Other assets written off (b)	2,107	1,666
Employment on-costs (c)	(23)	880
Other expenses from ordinary activities	2,084	2,308
<b>Total other expenses</b>	<b>6,033</b>	<b>5,827</b>

- 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. Refer also to Note 6.1 Movement in allowance for impairment of trade receivables.
- b) Other assets written off include surplus assets and those write-offs in accordance with the *Financial Management Act 2006* located within Note 9.8 Supplementary Financial Information.
- c) Employment on-costs, including workers' compensation insurance and claims handling expenses. The on-costs liability associated with the recognition of leave liabilities is included at note 3.2 Employee related provisions. Superannuation contributions accrued as part of leave provisions are employee benefits and are not included in employment on-costs.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>3.7 Net gain/(loss) on disposal of non-current assets</b>		
<b>Net proceeds from disposal of non-current assets</b>		
Property, plant and equipment	1,160	380
Right-of-use assets	-	-
<b>Carrying amount of non-currents assets disposed</b>		
Property, plant and equipment	900	366
Right-of-use assets	-	-
<b>Net gain/(loss)</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>14</b>
Net gain on disposal of non-current assets	304	90
Net loss on disposal of non-current assets	(44)	(76)
<b>Net gain/(loss) on disposal of non-current assets</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>14</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 2022

### 4. OUR FUNDING SOURCES

#### How we obtain our funding

This section provides additional information about how the WA Police Force obtains its funding and the relevant accounting policy notes that govern the recognition and measurement of this funding. The primary income received by the WA Police Force and the relevant notes are:

	Notes
Income from State Government	
- Service appropriation	4.1
- Income from other public sector entities	4.2
- Services received free-of-charge	4.3
- Royalties for Regions Fund	4.4
Regulatory fines	4.5
User charges and fees	4.6
Commonwealth grants	4.7
Contributions, sponsorships and donations	4.8
Interest income	4.9
Other income	4.10

#### 4.1 Service appropriation

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Appropriations received during the year:		
Service appropriation	1,537,217	1,467,156
<i>Salaries and Allowances Act 1975</i>	4,640	4,622
<b>Total service appropriation</b>	<b>1,541,857</b>	<b>1,471,778</b>

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.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

### Summary of Consolidated Account Appropriations

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	2022 Budget \$'000	2022 Supplementary Funding \$'000	2022 Revised Budget \$'000	2022 Actual \$'000	2022 Variance \$'000
<b>DELIVERY OF SERVICES</b>					
Item 61 Net amount appropriated to deliver services	1,478,405	58,812	1,537,217	1,537,217	-
Amounts Authorised by Other Statutes	4,640		4,640	4,640	
<i>Salaries and Allowances Act 1975</i>		-	-	-	-
<b>Total appropriations provided to deliver services</b>	<b>1,483,045</b>	<b>58,812</b>	<b>1,541,857</b>	<b>1,541,857</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>CAPITAL</b>					
Item 129 Capital Appropriation	64,367	13,635	78,002	78,002	-
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>1,547,412</b>	<b>72,447</b>	<b>1,619,859</b>	<b>1,619,859</b>	<b>-</b>

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>4.2 Income from other public sector entities</b>		
Department of Justice (a)	7,968	2,576
Department of Transport - Special Series Plates (b)	3,075	3,838
Department of Transport (c)	1,147	926
Department of Primary Industry and Regional Development (d)	-	164
Department of Communities (e)	50	100
Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (f)	171	257
Department of Local Government, Sport and Cultural Industries (g)	116	144
Venues West (h)	772	143
Public Transport Authority (i)	-	200
Department of Health (j)	500	-
Department of Justice (k)	253	-
Department of Justice (l)	145	-
	<b>14,197</b>	<b>8,348</b>

- a) Funds collected under the Criminal Property Confiscation Account are allocated to the WA Police Force to combat organised crime in Western Australia.
- b) Funds 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.
- c) Other funds received from the Department of Transport include: (i) contribution towards the provision of an integrated marine operations centre; (ii) contribution towards the cost of support and maintenance of policing software.
- d) Contribution received from the Department of Primary Industry and Regional Development for traveller applications on the G2G app.
- e) Contribution received from the Department of Communities for volunteer police clearances.
- f) Income from the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety relates to dangerous goods checks.
- g) Income from the Department of Local Government, Sport and Cultural Industries relates to casino, bookmaker and liquor probity checks.
- h) Income from Venues West relates policing of major events.

- i) Contribution from the Public Transport Authority towards the cost of Leavers South West.
- j) Contribution from the Department of Health to facilitate the acceleration of the vaccine program.
- k) Contribution from the Department of Justice for engagement with the co-design project for the Kimberley Juvenile Justice Strategy.
- l) Contribution from the Department of Justice to support planning and policy development activities for the Criminal Law (Mental Impairment) Bill.

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.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>4.3 Services received free-of-charge</b>		
Services received free-of-charge is determined by the following estimates provided by agencies:		
- Legal services provided by the State Solicitor's Office	2,349	2,940
- Lease management services provided by the Department of Finance	383	471
- Title searches and valuation services provided by the Western Australian Land Information Authority (Landgate)	456	788
- Department of Transport - Services WA	50	-
- Department of Education -Police Liaison Officer - office administration expenses	52	-
- Medical support to Leavers provided by the Department of Health	205	139
- Office accommodation provided by the Department of Communities	1,580	1,433
<b>Total services received free-of-charge</b>	<b>5,075</b>	<b>5,771</b>

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.

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>4.4 Royalties for Regions Fund</b>		
Regional Community Services Account	16,686	17,553
<b>Total Royalties for Regions Fund</b>	<b>16,686</b>	<b>17,553</b>
<p>The Regional Community Services Account is a sub-fund 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.</p>		
<b>4.5 Regulatory fines</b>		
Regulatory fines	114,559	100,314
<b>Total regulatory fines</b>	<b>114,559</b>	<b>100,314</b>
<p>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 <i>Road Safety Council Act 2002</i>.</p> <p>Revenue is recognised under AASB 1058 as the fines are collected.</p>		



## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
<b>4.6 User charges and fees</b>		
Regulated fees (a)		
- Firearms	9,518	7,701
- Security and related activities	3,221	2,798
- Pawnbrokers and second-hand dealers	198	514
- Clearance certificates	5,971	6,458
- Major events	622	959
- Crash information	90	92
- Other regulated fees	965	1,034
	20,585	19,556
Recoups of services provided (b)	428	331
Towage and storage recoups (c)	9,174	10,123
Other recoups (d)	1,726	2,212
<b>Total user charges and fees</b>	<b>31,913</b>	<b>32,222</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

### (a) Regulated fees

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

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.

#### **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.

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.

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.

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.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>4.7 Commonwealth grants</b>		
<b>Recurrent grants</b>		
National Anti-Gang Squad (a)	1,846	1,673
Australia New Zealand Counter-Terrorism Committee (b)	-	60
Living Safe Together Program (c)	369	133
National Partnership on COVID-19 Response (d)	2,184	-
Australian Federal Police - National DNA Program (e)	50	-
<b>Capital grants</b>		
Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet - Indigenous Grants (f)	882	226
National Criminal Intelligence System (g)	2,251	2,697
<b>Total Commonwealth grants</b>	<b>7,582</b>	<b>4,789</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.
- b) Funds received from the Attorney-General's Department are utilised for drill style counter-terrorism exercises.
- c) Funds received from the Department of Home Affairs are utilised for countering violent extremism activities.
- d) Funds received from the Commonwealth for expenditure incurred in 2019-20 on the COVID-19 response.
- e) Funds received from the Australian Federal Police for the collaborative working arrangements for the National DNA Program for Unidentified and Missing Persons (DNA Program).
- f) 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.
- g) Funds received from the Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission are utilised for the development of a national criminal intelligence system to support efforts by law enforcement, national security and regulatory agencies.

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 2022

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>4.8 Contributions, sponsorships and donations</b>		
Contributions		
- Employee rental contributions	9,644	8,974
- Executive vehicle contributions	283	275
- Other contributions	2,752	2,149
<b>Total contributions</b>	<b>12,679</b>	<b>11,398</b>
Sponsorships and Donations		
- Sponsorships	7	7
- Non-cash donations	143	520
<b>Total sponsorships and donations</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>527</b>
<b>Total contributions, sponsorships and donations</b>	<b>12,829</b>	<b>11,925</b>
<p>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.</p>		
<b>4.9 Interest income</b>		
Road Trauma Trust Account	453	219
<b>Total interest revenue</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>219</b>
<p>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.</p>		

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>4.10 Other income</b>		
Other revenues from ordinary activities	2,678	3,907
<b>Total other revenue</b>	<b>2,678</b>	<b>3,907</b>

Other revenue is recognised under AASB 1058 as the revenue is collected.

### 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:

	<b>Notes</b>
Property, plant and equipment	5.1
Right-of-use assets	5.2
Intangible assets	5.3

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

### 5.1 Property, plant and equipment

	Land	Buildings	Works in progress	Plant, equipment and vehicles	Computing and communication equipment	Artwork	Leasehold improvements	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Year ended 30 June 2021</b>								
<b>Balance at 1 July 2020</b>								
Gross carrying amount	189,965	586,797	71,227	138,379	163,577	710	45,381	1,196,036
Accumulated depreciation	-	(22,122)	-	(78,575)	(94,680)	-	(38,797)	(234,174)
<b>Carrying amount at start 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>
Additions	-	-	70,663	5,549	2,148	15	-	78,375
Disposals	-	-	(646)	(1,114)	(217)	-	(50)	(2,027)
Transfers between classes	-	19,408	(58,491)	21,676	15,924	-	2,179	696
Reclassification of assets held for sale	(1,688)	(233)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,921)
Revaluation increments/(decrements)	11,969	7,568	-	-	-	-	-	19,537
Depreciation	-	(21,924)	-	(10,053)	(12,484)	-	(4,461)	(48,922)
<b>Carrying amount at end of period</b>	<b>200,246</b>	<b>569,494</b>	<b>82,753</b>	<b>75,862</b>	<b>74,268</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>4,252</b>	<b>1,007,600</b>
Gross carrying amount	200,246	593,185	82,753	158,171	176,896	725	36,202	1,248,178
Accumulated depreciation	-	(23,691)	-	(82,309)	(102,628)	-	(31,950)	(240,578)
<b>Year ended 30 June 2022</b>								
<b>Balance at 1 July 2021</b>								
Gross carrying amount	200,246	593,185	82,753	158,171	176,896	725	36,202	1,248,178
Accumulated depreciation	-	(23,691)	-	(82,309)	(102,628)	-	(31,950)	(240,578)
<b>Carrying amount at start of period</b>	<b>200,246</b>	<b>569,494</b>	<b>82,753</b>	<b>75,862</b>	<b>74,268</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>4,252</b>	<b>1,007,600</b>
Additions	5,100	38	71,808	12,882	912	5	-	90,745
Disposals	-	(389)	(3,225)	(1,686)	(193)	-	-	(5,493)
Transfers between classes	1,750	25,098	(38,237)	5,784	4,849	-	534	(222)
Reclassification of assets held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation increments/(decrements)	4,076	48,864	-	-	-	-	-	52,940
Depreciation	-	(24,672)	-	(15,289)	(13,595)	-	(2,166)	(55,722)
<b>Carrying amount at end of period</b>	<b>211,172</b>	<b>618,433</b>	<b>113,099</b>	<b>77,553</b>	<b>66,241</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>2,620</b>	<b>1,089,848</b>
Gross carrying amount	211,172	644,860	113,099	166,171	172,248	730	36,759	1,345,039
Accumulated depreciation	-	(26,427)	-	(88,618)	(106,007)	-	(34,139)	(255,191)

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

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.

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

Land and buildings were revalued as at 1 July 2021 by Landgate and recognised at 1 July 2021. In undertaking the revaluation, fair value was determined by reference to market values for land: \$49,147,100 (2021: \$49,147,000) and buildings: \$23,632,634 (2021: \$24,745,000). For the remaining balance, fair value of buildings was determined on the basis of current 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 Statement

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>5.1.1 Depreciation and impairment</b>		
Depreciation		
- Buildings	24,672	21,924
- Plant, equipment and vehicles	15,289	10,053
- Computing and communication equipment	13,595	12,484
- Leasehold improvements	2,166	4,461
- Right-of-use assets	42,573	38,887
<b>Total depreciation expense</b>	<b>98,295</b>	<b>87,809</b>

As at 30 June 2022 there were no indications of impairment to property, plant and equipment.

All surplus assets at 30 June 2022 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.



## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

### 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:

<b>Class of Asset</b>	<b>Useful life: years</b>
Buildings	
- Buildings	40-50
- Transportables	20
Computing and communication equipment	
- Computing software and hardware	4 to 8
- Radio network and equipment	7 to 19
- Radio site infrastructure and equipment	3 to 40
- Communication equipment	7 to 12
Plant, equipment and vehicles	
- Office equipment	7
- Furniture and fittings	10 to 14
- Aircraft	5 to 20
- Vessels	4 to 15
- Dogs and horses	3 to 19
- Motor vehicles and cycles	5
- All other vehicles	5 to 10
- Audio-visual equipment	7
- Photographic and traffic equipment	8 to 16
- Firearms and scientific equipment	3 to 10
- Other plant and equipment	3 to 22
Leasehold improvements	1 to 50

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.

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## Notes to the Financial Statement

For the year ended 30 June 2022

### Impairment

Property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and right-of-use 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.

### 5.2 Right-of-use assets

	Buildings \$'000	Residential housing \$'000	Plant equipment and vehicles \$'000	Computing and communication equipment \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>Year ended 30 June 2021</b>					
<b>Balance at 1 July 2020</b>					
Gross carrying amount	2,212	47,331	27,467	22,768	99,778
Accumulated depreciation	(1,187)	(18,989)	(10,231)	(4,704)	(35,111)
<b>Carrying amount at the start of the period</b>	<b>1,025</b>	<b>28,342</b>	<b>17,236</b>	<b>18,064</b>	<b>64,667</b>
Additions	-	8,444	9,969	13,638	32,051
Price Changes/Term Extensions	1,384	16,586	(225)	1,792	19,537
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	(1,149)	(20,593)	(10,724)	(6,420)	(38,886)
<b>Carrying amount at end of period</b>	<b>1,260</b>	<b>32,779</b>	<b>16,256</b>	<b>27,074</b>	<b>77,369</b>
Gross carrying amount	3,596	71,291	32,711	38,199	145,797
Accumulated depreciation	(2,336)	(38,512)	(16,455)	(11,125)	(68,428)

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

Year ended 30 June 2022	Buildings \$'000	Residential housing \$'000	Plant equipment and vehicles \$'000	Computing and communication equipment \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>Balance at 1 July 2021</b>					
Gross carrying amount	3,596	71,291	32,711	38,199	145,797
Accumulated depreciation	(2,336)	(38,512)	(16,455)	(11,125)	(68,428)
<b>Carrying amount at the start of the period</b>	<b>1,260</b>	<b>32,779</b>	<b>16,256</b>	<b>27,074</b>	<b>77,369</b>
Additions	1,141	9,199	9,401	-	19,741
Price Changes/Term Extensions	227	17,694	436	1,408	19,765
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	(1,029)	(24,361)	(10,151)	(7,032)	(42,573)
<b>Carrying amount at end of period</b>	<b>1,599</b>	<b>35,311</b>	<b>15,942</b>	<b>21,450</b>	<b>74,302</b>
Gross carrying amount	4,540	93,008	35,480	39,607	172,635
Accumulated depreciation	(2,941)	(57,697)	(19,538)	(18,157)	(98,333)

### Initial recognition

At the commencement date of the lease, the WA Police Force recognises right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising of:

- 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 corresponding lease liabilities in relation to these right-of-use assets have been disclosed in Note 7.1 Lease Liabilities.

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.

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

### 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.

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:

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	42,573	38,887
Lease interest expense	1,912	1,903
Expenses relating to variable lease payments not included in lease liabilities	1,285	1,440
<b>Total amount recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income</b>	<b>45,770</b>	<b>42,230</b>

The total cash outflow for leases was:

44,286	39,972
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As at 30 June 2022 there were no indications of impairment to right-of-use assets.

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.

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.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

### 5.3 Intangible assets

	Computing software \$'000	Software development in progress \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>Year ended 30 June 2021</b>			
<b>Balance at 1 July 2020</b>			
Gross carrying amount	233,971	8,698	242,669
Accumulated depreciation	(191,179)	-	(191,179)
<b>Carrying amount at start of period</b>	<b>42,792</b>	<b>8,698</b>	<b>51,490</b>
Additions	1,600	11,838	13,438
Disposals	(16)	-	(16)
Transfers between classes	7,906	(9,022)	(1,116)
Amortisation	(11,957)	-	(11,957)
<b>Carrying amount at end of period</b>	<b>40,325</b>	<b>11,514</b>	<b>51,839</b>
Gross carrying amount	239,309	11,514	250,823
Accumulated depreciation	(198,984)	-	(198,984)
<b>Year ended 30 June 2022</b>			
<b>Balance at 1 July 2021</b>			
Gross carrying amount	239,309	11,514	250,823
Accumulated depreciation	(198,984)	-	(198,984)
<b>Carrying amount at start of period</b>	<b>40,325</b>	<b>11,514</b>	<b>51,839</b>
Additions	89	16,768	16,857
Disposals	-	-	-
Transfers between classes	3,080	(2,858)	222
Amortisation	(11,115)	-	(11,115)
<b>Carrying amount at end of period</b>	<b>32,379</b>	<b>25,424</b>	<b>57,803</b>
Gross carrying amount	221,371	25,424	246,795
Accumulated depreciation	(188,992)	-	(188,992)

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

### 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 that comply with the recognition criteria of AASB 138.57 Intangible Assets (as noted below), 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.

An internally generated intangible asset arising from development (or from the development phase of an internal project) is recognised if, all of the following are demonstrated:

- a) The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- b) An intention to complete the intangible asset, and use it or sell it;
- c) The ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
- d) The intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefit;
- e) The availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset; and
- f) The ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

### 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.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>5.3.1 Amortisation and impairment</b>		
Amortisation		
- Software and software developments	11,115	11,957
<b>Total amortisation expense</b>	<b>11,115</b>	<b>11,957</b>

As at 30 June 2022 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 to 7
Software and related system developments	4 to 19

### 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 2022

### 6. OTHER ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

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:

	<b>Notes</b>
Receivables	6.1
Amounts receivable for services	6.2
Non-current assets classified as held for sale	6.3
Inventories	6.4
Other current assets	6.5
Payables	6.6
Contract liabilities	6.7
Other provisions	6.8
Grant liabilities	6.9
Other liabilities	6.10

<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>

#### 6.1 Receivables

##### Current

Receivables	5,537	4,111
Allowance for impairment of receivables	(337)	(347)
GST-receivables	8,877	7,707
Accrued interest	193	49
Accrued income	1,871	1,208

##### Total current receivables

<b>16,141</b>	<b>12,728</b>
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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.

The WA Police Force recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) on a receivable not held at fair value through profit and loss. The ECLs based on the difference between the contractual cash flows and the cash flows that the entity expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate. Individual receivables are written off when the WA Police Force has no reasonable expectations of recovering the contractual cash flows.

For receivables, the WA Police Force recognises an allowance for ECLs measured at the lifetime expected credit losses at each reporting date. The WA Police Force has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment. Please refer to Note 3.6 for the amount of ECLs expensed in this financial year.



## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Reconciliation of changes in the allowance for impairment of receivables:		
Opening Balance	347	355
Expected credit losses expense	8	36
Amounts written off during the period	(12)	(5)
Amounts recovered during the year	(6)	(39)
<b>Allowance for impairment at end of period</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>347</b>

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 (Holding Account)

Current asset	29,592	18,693
Non-current asset	773,064	704,904
<b>Total amounts receivable for services</b>	<b>802,656</b>	<b>723,597</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.

The amounts receivable for services are financial assets at amortised cost, and are not considered impaired (ie: there is no expected credit loss of the holding accounts).

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

Land	1,865	1,865
Buildings	233	233
<b>Total non-current assets classified as held for sale</b>	<b>2,098</b>	<b>2,098</b>

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

This is reconciled as follows:

### Year ended 30 June 2021

Opening Balance  
Add net assets reclassified as held for sale  
Less net assets transferred back to property, plant and equipment

Total assets held for sale  
Less assets sold

### Balance at end of period

### Year ended 30 June 2022

Opening Balance  
Add net assets reclassified as held for sale  
Less net assets transferred back to property, plant and equipment

Total assets held for sale  
Less assets sold

### Balance at end of period

	Land \$'000	Buildings \$'000	Total \$'000
Opening Balance	225	477	702
Add net assets reclassified as held for sale	1,860	233	2,093
Less net assets transferred back to property, plant and equipment	(173)	-	(173)
Total assets held for sale	1,912	710	2,622
Less assets sold	(47)	(477)	(524)
<b>Balance at end of period</b>	<b>1,865</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>2,098</b>
Opening Balance	1,865	233	2,098
Add net assets reclassified as held for sale	-	-	-
Less net assets transferred back to property, plant and equipment	-	-	-
Total assets held for sale	1,865	233	2,098
Less assets sold	-	-	-
<b>Balance at end of period</b>	<b>1,865</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>2,098</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.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>6.4 Inventories</b>		
Inventories held for distribution	1,040	691
<b>Total inventories</b>	<b>1,040</b>	<b>691</b>
Opening Balance	691	681
Purchases	1,164	1,016
Distribution for use	(815)	(1,006)
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>1,040</b>	<b>691</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. In both years, there was no write-off or reversal of write-off of inventories.

### 6.5 Other current assets

Prepayments	10,864	5,831
<b>Total other current assets</b>	<b>10,864</b>	<b>5,831</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 2022

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>6.6 Payables</b>		
<b>Current</b>		
Payables	1,648	2,936
Accrued expenses	19,617	18,554
Other accruals		
- Accrued salaries	19,948	15,199
- Accrued superannuation	1,947	1,525
- Staff leave loading expense	7,345	6,956
- Fringe benefit tax liability	1,119	1,066
<b>Total current payables</b>	<b>51,624</b>	<b>46,236</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 7.4 '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.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>6.7 Contract liabilities</b>		
Current	559	464
Non-current	251	251
<b>Total contract liabilities</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>715</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	715	686
Additions	532	438
Revenue recognised in the reporting period	(437)	(409)
<b>Balance at end of period</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>715</b>

### 6.7.2 Expected satisfaction of contract liabilities

#### Income recognition

1 year	559	464
1 to 5 years	112	112
Over 5 years	139	139
<b>Balance at end of period</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>715</b>

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

### 6.8 Other provisions

Non-current

#### Total other provisions

2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
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1,106	1,106
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<b>1,106</b>	<b>1,106</b>
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#### 6.8.1. Restoration (make-good) provision

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.

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:

- There is a present obligation as a result of activities undertaken;
- It is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and
- The amount of the provision can be reliably measured.

The estimated future obligations include costs of removing equipment and restoring the affected areas.

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.

Movement in Make-good provisions

Carrying amount at start of period

Additional/(reversals of) provision recognised

1,106	977
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-	129
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#### Carrying amount at end of period

<b>1,106</b>	<b>1,106</b>
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## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>6.9 Grant liabilities</b>		
Current	1,273	2,155
<b>Total grant liabilities</b>	<b>1,273</b>	<b>2,155</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. The WA Police Force recognises a capital grant liability for the excess of the initial carrying amount of a financial asset received in a transfer to enable the WA Police Force to acquire or construct a recognisable non-financial asset that is controlled by the WA Police Force.

When (or as) the obligations of the capital grant liability are satisfied under the transfer, the WA Police Force recognises income in profit or loss. Information on the WA Police Force's obligations can be found in Note 4.7.

### 6.9.1 Movement in grant liabilities

#### Reconciliation of changes in grant liabilities

Opening balance	2,155	2,381
Revenue recognised in the reporting period	(882)	(226)
<b>Balance at end of period</b>	<b>1,273</b>	<b>2,155</b>

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

### 6.10 Other liabilities

Current	1,651	-
Non-current	1,090	951
<b>Total other liabilities</b>	<b>2,741</b>	<b>951</b>

Other liabilities represents the negative change in forward foreign exchange contracts that are not designated in hedge relationships, but are, nevertheless, intended to reduce the level of foreign currency risk for expected purchases.

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

### 7. FINANCING

This section sets out the material balances and disclosures associated with financing and cashflows of the WA Police Force.

#### Notes

Lease liabilities	7.1
Finance costs	7.2
Cash and cash equivalents	7.3
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	7.4
Reconciliation of cash	7.5
Reconciliation of operating activities	7.6
Capital commitments	7.7
Assets pledged as security	7.8

#### 7.1 Lease liabilities

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Current	31,088	31,600
Non-current	42,394	44,753
<b>Total lease liabilities</b>	<b>73,482</b>	<b>76,353</b>



## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

### Initial Measurement

At the commencement date of the lease, the WA Police Force recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. 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 the 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.

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.

This section should be read in conjunction with note 5.2.

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>7.2 Finance costs</b>		
Lease interest expense	1,912	1,903
<b>Total finance cost expensed</b>	<b>1,912</b>	<b>1,903</b>
<b>7.3 Cash and cash equivalents</b>		
<b>Operating Account</b>		
Amounts appropriated and any revenues subject to net appropriation determinations are deposited into this account, from which all payments are made.	33,135	51,940
<b>Advances</b>		
Advances include permanent and temporary advances allocated to areas within the WA Police Force.	2,457	1,971
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>35,592</b>	<b>53,911</b>
<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)	89,073	55,527
- Non-current assets (b)	25,218	21,015
<b>Total restricted cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>114,291</b>	<b>76,542</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>(a) Current assets</b>		
<b>Road Trauma Trust Account</b>		
In accordance with section 12 of the <i>Road Safety Council Act 2002</i> , 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.	70,900	42,720
<b>Royalties for Regions Fund</b>		
To hold monies committed for projects and programs in WA regional areas.	5,562	5,505
<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.	71	72
<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.	257	280
<b>Australia New Zealand Counter-Terrorism Committee</b>		
To hold grant monies received by the WA Police Force from the Commonwealth for the funding of drill style counter-terrorism exercises.	40	-
<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.	1,272	2,154
<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.	5,106	690
<b>National Anti-Gang Squad</b>		
To hold grant monies received from the Commonwealth as part of a co-ordinated approach to detect, deter and disrupt gang-related crime.	38	-
<b>Police Rangers</b>		
To hold monies received in relation to the host and respondent duties for the WA Police Force Ranger program.	117	-
<b>Parental Leave</b>		
To hold monies received from the Commonwealth for the payment of paid parental leave to eligible employees.	39	88
<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.	5,431	3,869
<b>Living Safe Together Intervention Program</b>		
To hold monies received from the Commonwealth for the planning and administering of countering violent extremism intervention activities and to contribute to the response to the risk posed by individuals radicalising to violent extremism.	240	149
	<b>89,073</b>	<b>55,527</b>
<b>(b) Non-current assets</b>		
<b>Accrued Salaries Account</b>		
The accrued salaries suspense account consists of amounts paid annually, from the WA Police Force's appropriations for salaries expense, into a Treasury suspense account to meet the additional cash flow for employee salary payments in reporting periods with 27 pays instead of the normal 26. No interest is received on this account.	25,218	21,015
	<b>25,218</b>	<b>21,015</b>

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'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	35,592	53,911
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	114,291	76,542
<b>Balance at end of period</b>	<b>149,883</b>	<b>130,453</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.

## 7.6 Reconciliation of net cost of services to net cash flows provided by/(used in) operating activities

### Net cost of services

Non-cash items:

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment expense	109,411	99,766
Services received free-of-charge	5,075	5,771
Donated assets and equipment	(143)	(520)
Expected credit losses expense	8	36
Net loss/(gain) on sale of non-current assets	(260)	(14)
Net loss/(gain) on foreign currency transactions	1,856	925
Adjustment for other non-cash items	2,826	391
(Increase)/decrease in assets:		
Receivables (c)	(2,234)	(949)
Prepayments	(5,032)	(2,064)
Inventories	(349)	(10)
	<b>(1,545,243)</b>	<b>(1,525,642)</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Increase/(decrease) in liabilities:		
Payables (c)	(219)	(10,930)
Sundry accruals	5,612	5,061
Employee related provisions	(1,342)	26,623
Other provisions	-	129
Contract liabilities	95	29
Grant liabilities	(882)	(226)
Net GST receipts/(payments)		
Net GST receipts/(payments) (a)	(539)	581
Change in GST (receivables)/payables (b)	(631)	1,132
	<b>113,252</b>	<b>125,731</b>
<b>Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities</b>	<b>(1,431,991)</b>	<b>(1,399,911)</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 \$87,000 in 2021-22 compared to \$452,515 in 2020-21.

During the year, there was no asset transferred to Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage in 2021-22 compared to \$523,564 in 2020-21.

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>7.7 Capital commitments</b>		
Capital expenditure commitments, being contracted capital expenditure additional to the amounts reported in the financial statements are payable as follows:		
Within one year	91,962	101,446
Later than one year and not later than five years	98,593	68,259
<b>Total capital commitments</b>	<b>190,555</b>	<b>169,705</b>

Capital expenditure commitments are all inclusive of GST.

### 7.8 Assets pledged as security

The carrying amount on non-current asset pledged as security are:

Right-of-use asset - plant, equipment and vehicles	15,942	16,256
Right-of-use asset - residential housing	35,311	32,779
Right-of-use asset - computing and communication equipment	21,450	27,074
Right-of-use asset - building	1,599	1,260
<b>Total assets pledged as security</b>	<b>74,302</b>	<b>77,369</b>

The WA Police Force has secured the right-of-use assets against the lease liabilities. In the event of default, the rights to the leased assets will revert to the lessor.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

### 8. RISKS AND CONTINGENCIES

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

	<b>Notes</b>
Financial risk management	8.1
Contingent assets and 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 2022

### (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:

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>Financial assets</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	35,592	53,911
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	114,291	76,542
Financial assets measured at amortised cost (i)	809,920	728,618
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>959,803</b>	<b>859,071</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	127,847	123,540
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>127,847</b>	<b>123,540</b>

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



## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

### (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 exposure

The following table details the credit risk exposure on WA Police Force's trade receivables using a provision matrix.

	Days past due					
	Total \$'000	Current \$'000	< 30 days \$'000	30 - 60 days \$'000	60 - 90 days \$'000	> 91 days \$'000
<b>Year ended 30 June 2022</b>						
Expected credit loss rate		1%	2%	3%	1%	7%
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	5,537	763	129	89	77	4,479
Expected credit losses	(337)	(4)	(3)	(3)	(1)	(326)
	<b>5,200</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>4,153</b>
<b>Year ended 30 June 2021</b>						
Expected credit loss rate						9%
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	4,111	259	67	24	3	3,758
Expected credit losses	(347)	-	-	-	-	(347)
	<b>3,764</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3,411</b>

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

### (d) 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. The maturity analysis section includes interest and principal cash flows. The interest rate exposure section analyses only the carrying amounts of each item.

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

Year ended 30 June 2022	Weighted average effective interest rate %	Interest Rate Exposure					Maturity Dates				
		Carrying Amount \$'000	Fixed interest rate \$'000	Variable interest rate \$'000	Non-interest bearing \$'000	Nominal amount \$'000	Up to 1 month \$'000	1 to 3 months \$'000	3 months to 1 year \$'000	1 to 5 years \$'000	More than 5 years \$'000
<b>Financial Assets</b>											
Cash and cash equivalents		35,592	-	-	35,592	35,592	35,592	-	-	-	-
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	0.50%	114,291	-	70,900	43,391	114,291	114,291	-	-	-	-
Financial assets measured at amortised cost											
- Receivables (ii)		7,264	-	-	7,264	7,264	-	-	-	-	-
- Amounts receivable for services		802,656	-	-	802,656	802,656	670	3,740	25,182	52,039	721,025
		<b>959,803</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>70,900</b>	<b>888,903</b>	<b>959,803</b>	<b>157,817</b>	<b>3,740</b>	<b>25,182</b>	<b>52,039</b>	<b>721,025</b>
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>											
Payables/Accrued expenses		21,265	-	-	21,265	21,265	21,265	-	-	-	-
Other accruals		30,359	-	-	30,359	30,359	30,359	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities (iii)	3.22%	73,482	73,482	-	-	77,841	3,340	6,293	22,952	38,235	7,021
Other liabilities		2,741	-	-	2,741	2,741	-	-	1,651	1,090	-
		<b>127,847</b>	<b>73,482</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>54,365</b>	<b>132,206</b>	<b>54,964</b>	<b>6,293</b>	<b>24,603</b>	<b>39,325</b>	<b>7,021</b>
<b>Net Financial Assets (Liabilities)</b>		<b>831,956</b>	<b>(73,482)</b>	<b>70,900</b>	<b>834,538</b>	<b>827,597</b>	<b>102,853</b>	<b>(2,553)</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>12,714</b>	<b>714,004</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

### (d) Liquidity Risk and Interest Rate Exposure (cont.)

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

Year ended 30 June 2021	Weighted average effective interest rate %	Carrying Amount \$'000	Interest Rate Exposure				Maturity Dates				
			Fixed interest rate \$'000	Variable interest rate \$'000	Non-interest bearing \$'000	Nominal amount \$'000	Up to 1 month \$'000	1 to 3 months \$'000	3 months to 1 year \$'000	1 to 5 years \$'000	More than 5 years \$'000
<b>Financial Assets</b>											
Cash and cash equivalents		53,911	-	-	53,911	53,911	53,911	-	-	-	-
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	0.32%	76,542	-	42,720	33,822	76,542	76,542	-	-	-	-
Financial assets measured at amortised cost											
- Receivables (ii)		5,021	-	-	5,021	5,021	5,021	-	-	-	-
- Amounts receivable for services		723,597	-	-	723,597	723,597	111	185	18,397	46,769	658,135
		<b>859,071</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>42,720</b>	<b>816,351</b>	<b>859,071</b>	<b>135,585</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>18,397</b>	<b>46,769</b>	<b>658,135</b>
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>											
Payables/Accrued expenses		21,490	-	-	21,490	21,490	21,490	-	-	-	-
Other accruals		24,746	-	-	24,746	24,746	24,746	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities (iii)	3.11%	76,353	76,353	-	-	80,408	2,926	6,551	23,606	40,816	6,509
Other liabilities		951	-	-	951	951	-	-	-	951	-
		<b>123,540</b>	<b>76,353</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>47,187</b>	<b>127,595</b>	<b>49,162</b>	<b>6,551</b>	<b>23,606</b>	<b>41,767</b>	<b>6,509</b>
<b>Net Financial Assets (Liabilities)</b>		<b>735,531</b>	<b>(76,353)</b>	<b>42,720</b>	<b>769,164</b>	<b>731,476</b>	<b>86,423</b>	<b>(6,366)</b>	<b>(5,209)</b>	<b>5,002</b>	<b>651,626</b>

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

(iii) The amount of lease liabilities includes \$35,405 (2021: \$32,902) for employee accommodation; \$20,401 (2021: \$26,031) for computing and communication; \$16,117 (2021: \$16,151) for vehicles; and \$1,559 (2021: \$1,268) for leased buildings.

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## Notes to the Financial Statement

For the year ended 30 June 2022

### (e) 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>Year ended 30 June 2022</b>					
<b>Financial Assets</b>					
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	70,900	(709)	(709)	709	709
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>					
Lease liabilities	73,482	(735)	(735)	735	735
<b>Total increase/(decrease)</b>		<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>(26)</b>	<b>(26)</b>

	Carrying amount \$'000	-100 basis points		+100 basis points	
		Surplus \$'000	Equity \$'000	Surplus \$'000	Equity \$'000
<b>Year ended 30 June 2021</b>					
<b>Financial Assets</b>					
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	42,720	(427)	(427)	427	427
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>					
Lease liabilities	76,353	(764)	(764)	764	764
<b>Total increase/(decrease)</b>		<b>337</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>(337)</b>	<b>(337)</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statement

For the year ended 30 June 2022

2022  
\$'000

2021  
\$'000

### 8.2 Contingent assets and liabilities

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised in the statement of financial position but are disclosed and, if quantifiable, are measured at the best estimate inclusive of GST.

#### 8.2.1 Contingent assets

##### Litigation in progress

The value reported represents the maximum obligation potentially receiveable for the claims made by the WA Police Force. There are no claims as at 30 June 2022.

- 837

#### 8.2.2 Contingent liabilities

##### Litigation in progress

The value reported represents the maximum obligation potentially payable for the claims on hand at 30 June 2022.

100 170

##### Contaminated sites

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.

The WA Police Force has reported six suspected contaminated sites to DWER. Four of these sites have been deemed low risk or 'remediated for restricted use' and the remaining two 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.

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## Notes to the Financial Statement

For the year ended 30 June 2022

### 8.3 Fair value measurements

#### Assets measured at fair value:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Fair Value at end of period
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>2022</b>				
Non-current assets classified as held for sale - Note 6.3	-	2,098	-	2,098
Land - Note 5.1	-	49,147	162,025	211,172
Buildings - Note 5.1	-	23,633	594,800	618,433
	<b>0</b>	<b>74,878</b>	<b>756,825</b>	<b>831,703</b>
<b>2021</b>				
Non-current assets classified as held for sale - Note 6.3	-	2,098	-	2,098
Land - Note 5.1	-	49,147	151,099	200,246
Buildings - Note 5.1	-	24,745	544,749	569,494
	<b>0</b>	<b>75,990</b>	<b>695,848</b>	<b>771,838</b>

There were no transfers between Levels 1, 2 or 3 during the current and previous periods.

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

Level 2 fair values of non-current assets held for sale, 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.

Non-current assets held for sale have been written down to fair value less costs to sell. Fair value has been determined by reference to market evidence of sales prices of comparable assets.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

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

	Land \$'000	Buildings \$'000
<b>2022</b>		
Fair value at start of period	151,099	544,749
Additions	5,100	38
Revaluation increments/decrements recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	4,076	46,458
Transfers to/from Level 2	-	-
Transfers between asset classes	1,750	24,907
Disposals	-	(389)
Depreciation expense	-	(20,963)
<b>Fair value at end of period</b>	<b>162,025</b>	<b>594,800</b>
<b>2021</b>		
Fair value at start of period	140,924	540,254
Additions	-	-
Revaluation increments/decrements recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	11,862	4,849
Transfers to/from Level 2	-	-
Transfers between asset classes	(1,687)	18,317
Disposals	-	-
Depreciation expense	-	(18,671)
<b>Fair value at end of period</b>	<b>151,099</b>	<b>544,749</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statement

For the year ended 30 June 2022

### 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 comparison with market evidence for land with low level utility (high restricted use land). The relevant comparators of land with low level utility is selected by Landgate and represents the application of a significant Level 3 input in this valuation methodology. The fair value measurement is sensitive to values of comparator land, with higher values of comparator land correlating with higher 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 Landgate. 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.

### 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 2022

### 9. OTHER DISCLOSURES

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

	<b>Notes</b>
Events occurring after the end of the reporting period	9.1
Future impact of Australian Accounting Standards not yet operative	9.2
Key management personnel	9.3
Related party transactions	9.4
Affiliated bodies	9.5
Remuneration of auditors	9.6
Equity	9.7
Supplementary financial information	9.8
Services provided free of charge	9.9
Explanatory statement	9.10
Special purpose accounts	9.11

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

The Western Australia Police Force is not aware of any events occurring after the reporting date that have a significant financial effect on the financial statements.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

### 9.2 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.

		<b>Operative for reporting periods beginning on/after</b>
<b>AASB 17</b>	<b>Insurance Contracts</b>  This Standard establishes principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts. The WA Police Force has not yet assessed the impact of this Standard.	<b>1 January 2023</b>
<b>AASB 2020-1</b>	<b>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current</b>  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.	<b>1 January 2023</b>
<b>AASB2020-3</b>	<b>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Annual Improvements 2018-2020 and Other Amendments</b>  This Standard amends: (a) AASB 1 to simplify the application of AASB 1; (b) AASB 3 to update a reference to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting; (c) AASB 9 to clarify the fees an entity includes when assessing whether the terms of a new or modified financial liability are substantially different from the terms of the original financial liability; (d) AASB 116 to require an entity to recognise the sales proceeds from selling items produced while preparing property, plant and equipment for its intended use and the related cost in the profit and loss, instead of deducting the amounts received from the cost of the asset; (e) AASB 137 to specify the costs that an entity includes when assessing whether a contract will be loss making; and (f) AASB 141 to remove the requirement to exclude cash flows from taxation when measuring fair value. There is no financial impact.	<b>1 January 2022</b>
<b>AASB 2020-6</b>	<b>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current -Deferral of Effective Date</b>  This Standard amends AASB 101 to defer requirements for the presentation of liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position as current or non-current that were added to AASB 101 in AASB 2020-1. There is no financial impact.	<b>1 January 2022</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

		<b>Operative for reporting periods beginning on/after</b>
<b>AASB 2021-2</b>	<b>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Disclosure of Accounting Policies and Definition of Accounting Estimates</b>  This Standard amends: (a) AASB 7 to clarify that information about measurement bases for financial instruments is expected to be material to an entity's financial statements; (b) AASB 101 to require entities to disclose their material accounting policy information rather than their significant accounting policies; (c) AASB 108 to clarify how entities should distinguish changes in accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates; (d) AASB 134 to identify material accounting policy information as a component of a complete set of financial statements; and (e) AASB Practice Statement 2 to provide guidance on how to apply the concept of materiality to accounting policy disclosures.  There is no financial impact.	<b>1 January 2023</b>
<b>AASB 2021-6</b>	<b>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Disclosure of Accounting Policies: Tier 2 and Other Australian Accounting Standards</b>  This Standard amends: (a) AASB 1049, to require entities to disclose their material accounting policy information rather than their significant accounting policies; (b) AASB 1054 to reflect the updated accounting policy terminology used in AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements; and (c) AASB 1060 to require entities to disclose their material accounting policy information rather than their significant accounting policy and to clarify that information about measurement bases for financial instruments is expected to be material to an entity's financial statements.  There is no financial impact.	<b>1 January 2023</b>
<b>AASB 2021-7</b>	<b>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Effective Date of Amendments to AASB 10 and AASB 128 and Editorial Corrections</b>  This Standard further defers (to 1 January 2025) the amendments to AASB 10 and AASB 128 relating to the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. The standard also includes editorial corrections.  There is no financial impact.	<b>1 January 2022</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

### 9.3 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.

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:

\$	2022	2021
120,001 - 130,000	1	-
320,001 - 330,000	-	1
330,001 - 340,000	1	-
360,001 - 370,000	-	2
410,001 - 420,000	1	-
450,001 - 460,000	1	-
550,001 - 560,000	-	1
560,000 - 570,000	1	-
	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>

Short-term employee benefits

Post-employment benefits

Other long-term benefits

#### Total compensation of senior officers

- No senior officers are members of the Pension Scheme.
- Total compensation includes the superannuation expense incurred by the WA Police Force in respect of senior officers.

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Short-term employee benefits	1,558	1,289
Post-employment benefits	175	147
Other long-term benefits	172	165
<b>Total compensation of senior officers</b>	<b>1,905</b>	<b>1,601</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

### 9.4 Related party transactions

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 financial 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 9.7)
- Royalties for Regions Funds (Notes 4.4 and 9.7)
- Department of Transport - Regulatory Fines (2022 - \$95.6 million; 2021 - \$83.3 million)
- Department of Justice - Regulatory Fines (2022 - \$18.9 million; 2021 - \$17.0 million)
- Department of Justice - Criminal Property Confiscation Account, the Kimberly Juvenile Justice Strategy and the Criminal Law (Mental Impairment) Bill (Note 4.2)
- Department of Transport - Special Series Plate Funds; Marine Operations Centre; and support and maintenance of policing software (Note 4.2)
- Public Transport Authority - Leavers South West (Note 4.2)
- Department of Communities - police clearances (Note 4.2)
- Department of Primary Industry and Regional Development - traveller applications (Note 4.2)
- Department of Local Government, Sport and Cultural Industries - probity checks (Note 4.2)
- Venues West - policing of major events (Note 4.2)
- Department of Health - vaccine program (Note 4.2)
- Services received free of charge from the Department of Justice - State Solicitors Office, Department of Finance, Landgate, Department of Transport, Department of Education, Department of Communities and the Department of Health. (Note 4.3)
- Regional employee housing payments to the Department of Communities (2022 - \$45.3 million; 2021 - \$40.3 million)
- Insurance premium payments to Riskcover (2022 - \$7.9 million; 2021 - \$6.5 million)
- Post separation and other medical benefit payments to the Insurance Commission (2022 - \$1.1 million; 2021 - \$1.3 million)
- Vehicle lease payments, building lease payments, and building construction and maintenance payments to the Department of Finance (2022 - \$110 million; 2021 - \$108.6 million)
- Chemical analysis payments to the Chemistry Centre (2022 - \$8.4 million; 2021 - \$7.9 million)
- Forensic biology testing payments to Pathwest and the Department of Health (2022 - \$18.8 million; 2021 - \$18.2 million)
- Electricity payments to Western Power, Synergy and Horizon Power (2022 - \$4.0 million; 2021 - \$4.8 million)
- Water payments to the Water Corporation (2022 - \$1.5 million; 2021 - \$1.5 million)
- Audit fees to the Office of the Auditor General (2022 - \$0.28 million; 2021 - \$0.29 million)
- Grant payments to Main Roads WA (2022 - \$26.2 million; 2021 - \$50.8 million), Department of Transport (2022 - \$4.4 million; 2021 - \$4.9 million), Department of Fire and Emergency Services (2022 - \$4.6 million; 2021 - \$4.6 million), Department of Education (2022 - \$1.2 million; 2021 - \$1.6 million) and the Department of Health (2022 - \$0.1 million; 2021 - \$0.3 million).

### Material transactions with other related parties

Other than superannuation payments to GESB (2022 - \$94.8 million; 2021 - \$90.1 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.

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>9.5 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)	1,437	1,465
- Road Safety Council (administrative support)	6	4
	<b>1,443</b>	<b>1,469</b>
<b>9.6 Remuneration of auditors</b>		
Remuneration paid or payable to the Auditor General for the financial year is as follows:		
- Auditing the accounts, controls, financial statements and key performance indicators	268	223
- Auditing Royalties for Regions	32	29
- Other audits	25	22
	<b>325</b>	<b>274</b>
<b>9.7 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)	1,115,131	1,010,393
Asset revaluation surplus (b)	392,592	339,652
Accumulated surplus	265,347	232,775
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>1,773,070</b>	<b>1,582,820</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>(a) Contributed equity</b>		
<b>Balance at start of period</b>	1,010,393	898,788
<b>Contributions by Owners</b>		
Capital appropriations (i)	78,002	111,551
Royalties for Regions Fund - Regional Infrastructure and Headworks Account	6,990	593
Digital Capability Fund - Special Purpose Account	17,126	-
Transfer of net assets from other agencies (ii)		
- Land and buildings transferred from the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage	5,100	-
<b>Total contributions by owners</b>	<b>107,218</b>	<b>112,144</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	-	(524)
Net assets transferred to Government (iii)		
- Other transfers to the Consolidated Account	(2,480)	(15)
<b>Total distributions to owners</b>	<b>(2,480)</b>	<b>(539)</b>
<b>Balance at end of period</b>	<b>1,115,131</b>	<b>1,010,393</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 2022

### 9.7 Equity (Cont)

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>(b) Asset revaluation surplus</b>		
<b>Balance at start of period</b>	339,652	320,515
Net revaluation increments/(decrements):		
- Land	4,076	11,969
- Buildings	48,864	7,568
	52,940	19,537
Transfer to accumulated surplus/(deficit) on sale of previously revalued assets	-	(400)
<b>Balance at end of period</b>	<b>392,592</b>	<b>339,652</b>
<b>(c) Accumulated Surplus/(Deficit)</b>		
<b>Balance at start of period</b>	232,775	254,567
Result for the period	32,572	(22,192)
Transfer of revalued amounts of assets sold	-	400
<b>Balance at end of period</b>	<b>265,347</b>	<b>232,775</b>

### 9.8 Supplementary financial information

#### (a) Write Offs

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

- Bad debts *	10,609	-
- Assets written off from the asset register *	38	204
- Other public property **	32	44
	<b>10,679</b>	<b>248</b>

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

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



## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
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:		
<b>(i) Bad Debts</b>		
The Accountable Authority	10,609	-
	<b>10,609</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>(ii) Assets</b>		
The Accountable Authority	38	204
	<b>38</b>	<b>204</b>
<b>(iii) Other Public Property</b>		
The Accountable Authority	32	44
	<b>32</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>(b) Losses through theft, defaults and other causes</b>		
Losses of public money and public and other property through theft or default	1	-
<b>(c) Forgiveness of debts</b>		
Forgiveness (or waiver) of debts by the WA Police Force	-	-
<b>(d) Gifts of Public Property</b>		
Gifts of public property provided by the WA Police Force	445	258

### 9.9 Services provided free of charge

During the period services were provided free of charge to other agencies:

Court Security and Custodial Services

- Department of Justice

Radio Communication and Network Services

- Department of Justice

- Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions

Road Safety Data Analysis and Mapping

- Main Roads Western Australia

Seconded Staff

- Corruption and Crime Commission

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

### 9.10 Explanatory statement

All variances between estimates (original budget) and actual results for 2022, and between actual results for 2022 and 2021 are shown below. Narratives are provided for major variances which are greater than 10% and 1% of Total Cost of Services (\$16.791 million) for the Statement of Comprehensive Income and Statement of Cashflows, are greater than 10% and 1% of Total Assets (\$20.122 million) for the Statement of Financial Position, and are greater than 10% and 1% of Total Administered Income (\$0.01 million) for the Administered transactions.

	Variance Note	Estimate 2022 \$'000	Actual 2022 \$'000	Actual 2021 \$'000	Variance between actual and estimate \$'000	Variance between actual results for 2022 and 2021 \$'000
<b>STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME</b>						
<b>Expenses</b>						
Employee benefits expenses		1,192,897	1,200,317	1,171,754	7,420	28,563
Supplies and services		260,923	282,318	264,597	21,395	17,721
Depreciation & amortisation expenses		96,661	109,410	99,766	12,749	9,644
Finance costs		1,973	1,912	1,903	(61)	9
Accommodation expenses		67,030	62,195	61,038	(4,835)	1,157
Grant and subsidies	A	59,908	53,332	74,147	(6,576)	(20,815)
Other expenses		6,453	6,033	5,827	(420)	206
<b>Total cost of services</b>		<b>1,685,845</b>	<b>1,715,517</b>	<b>1,679,032</b>	<b>29,672</b>	<b>36,485</b>
<b>Income</b>						
Regulatory fines		98,490	114,559	100,314	16,069	14,245
User charges and fees		42,218	31,913	32,222	(10,305)	(309)
Commonwealth grants		8,811	7,582	4,789	(1,229)	2,793
Contributions, sponsorships and donations		12,844	12,829	11,925	(15)	904
Interest income		1,400	453	219	(947)	234
Gain on disposal of non-current assets		-	260	14	260	246
Other income		2,428	2,678	3,907	250	(1,229)
<b>Total income</b>		<b>166,191</b>	<b>170,274</b>	<b>153,390</b>	<b>4,083</b>	<b>16,884</b>
<b>NET COST OF SERVICES</b>		<b>1,519,654</b>	<b>1,545,243</b>	<b>1,525,642</b>	<b>25,589</b>	<b>19,601</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	Variance Note	Estimate 2022 \$'000	Actual 2022 \$'000	Actual 2021 \$'000	Variance between actual and estimate \$'000	Variance between actual results for 2022 and 2021 \$'000
<b>Income from State Government</b>						
Service appropriation		1,483,045	1,541,857	1,471,778	58,812	70,079
Income from other public sector entities		1,954	14,197	8,348	12,243	5,849
Services received free-of-charge		4,264	5,075	5,771	811	(696)
Royalties for Regions Fund		18,586	16,686	17,553	(1,900)	(867)
<b>Total Income from State Government</b>		<b>1,507,849</b>	<b>1,577,815</b>	<b>1,503,450</b>	<b>69,966</b>	<b>74,365</b>
<b>SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE PERIOD</b>		<b>(11,805)</b>	<b>32,572</b>	<b>(22,192)</b>	<b>44,377</b>	<b>54,764</b>
<b>OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME</b>						
<b>Items not reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</b>						
Changes in asset revaluation surplus		-	52,940	19,537	52,940	33,403
<b>Total other comprehensive income</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>52,940</b>	<b>19,537</b>	<b>52,940</b>	<b>33,403</b>
<b>TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD</b>		<b>(11,805)</b>	<b>85,512</b>	<b>(2,655)</b>	<b>97,317</b>	<b>88,167</b>

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## Notes to the Financial Statement

For the year ended 30 June 2022

### 9.10 Explanatory statement (Cont)

	Variance Note	Estimate 2022 \$'000	Actual 2022 \$'000	Actual 2021 \$'000	Variance between actual and estimate \$'000	Variance between actual results for 2022 and 2021 \$'000
<b>STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION</b>						
<b>ASSETS</b>						
<b>Current Assets</b>						
Cash and cash equivalents		9,990	35,592	53,911	25,602	(18,319)
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		39,040	89,073	55,527	50,033	33,546
Receivables		13,381	16,141	12,728	2,760	3,413
Amounts receivable for services		34,534	29,592	18,693	(4,942)	10,899
Non-current assets classified as held for sale		702	2,098	2,098	1,396	-
Inventories		681	1,040	691	359	349
Other current assets		3,870	10,864	5,831	6,994	5,033
<b>Total Current Assets</b>		<b>102,198</b>	<b>184,400</b>	<b>149,479</b>	<b>82,202</b>	<b>34,921</b>
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>						
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		23,472	25,218	21,015	1,746	4,203
Amounts receivable for services		774,739	773,064	704,904	(1,675)	68,160
Property, plant and equipment		1,018,789	1,089,848	1,007,600	71,059	82,248
Right-of-use assets		55,004	74,302	77,369	19,298	(3,067)
Intangible assets		56,436	57,803	51,839	1,367	5,964
<b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>		<b>1,928,440</b>	<b>2,020,235</b>	<b>1,862,727</b>	<b>91,795</b>	<b>157,508</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>2,030,638</b>	<b>2,204,635</b>	<b>2,012,206</b>	<b>173,997</b>	<b>192,429</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statement

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	Variance Note	Estimate 2022 \$'000	Actual 2022 \$'000	Actual 2021 \$'000	Variance between actual and estimate \$'000	Variance between actual results for 2022 and 2021 \$'000
<b>LIABILITIES</b>						
<b>Current Liabilities</b>						
Employee related provisions		196,297	213,086	205,484	16,789	7,602
Payables		60,513	51,624	46,236	(8,889)	5,388
Contract liabilities		409	559	464	150	95
Lease liabilities		30,632	31,088	31,600	456	(512)
Grant liabilities		2,381	1,273	2,155	(1,108)	(882)
Other liabilities		-	1,651	-	1,651	1,651
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>		<b>290,232</b>	<b>299,281</b>	<b>285,939</b>	<b>9,049</b>	<b>13,342</b>
<b>Non-Current Liabilities</b>						
Employee related provisions		94,180	87,443	96,386	(6,737)	(8,943)
Other provisions		977	1,106	1,106	129	-
Contract liabilities		277	251	251	(26)	-
Lease liabilities		22,390	42,394	44,753	20,004	(2,359)
Other liabilities		-	1,090	951	1,090	139
<b>Total Non-Current Liabilities</b>		<b>117,824</b>	<b>132,284</b>	<b>143,447</b>	<b>14,460</b>	<b>(11,163)</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b>408,056</b>	<b>431,565</b>	<b>429,386</b>	<b>23,509</b>	<b>2,179</b>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>		<b>1,622,582</b>	<b>1,773,070</b>	<b>1,582,820</b>	<b>150,488</b>	<b>190,250</b>
<b>EQUITY</b>						
Contributed equity		1,085,365	1,115,131	1,010,393	29,766	104,738
Reserves		320,515	392,592	339,652	72,077	52,940
Accumulated surplus		216,702	265,347	232,775	48,645	32,572
<b>TOTAL EQUITY</b>		<b>1,622,582</b>	<b>1,773,070</b>	<b>1,582,820</b>	<b>150,488</b>	<b>190,250</b>

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## Notes to the Financial Statement

For the year ended 30 June 2022

### 9.10 Explanatory statement (Cont)

	Variance Note	Estimate 2022 \$'000	Actual 2022 \$'000	Actual 2021 \$'000	Variance between actual and estimate \$'000	Variance between actual results for 2022 and 2021 \$'000
<b>STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS</b>						
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM STATE GOVERNMENT</b>						
Service appropriation		1,386,384	1,445,036	1,375,798	58,652	69,238
Capital appropriation	B	64,367	78,002	111,551	13,635	(33,549)
Holding account drawdowns		10,985	17,762	9,600	6,777	8,162
Funds from other public sector agencies		6,629	12,505	8,348	5,876	4,157
Royalties for Regions Fund		25,449	23,676	18,146	(1,773)	5,530
Digital Capability Fund	1, C	-	17,126	-	17,126	17,126
Capital contributions - transfer to Consolidated Account		-	-	(15)	-	15
Transfer of cash to Consolidated Account		(2,580)	(2,480)	-	100	(2,480)
<b>Net cash provided by State Government</b>		<b>1,491,234</b>	<b>1,591,627</b>	<b>1,523,428</b>	<b>100,393</b>	<b>68,199</b>

Utilised as follows:

### CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

#### Payments

Employee payments		(1,188,864)	(1,196,126)	(1,140,722)	(7,262)	(55,404)
Supplies and services	2	(250,797)	(278,197)	(267,452)	(27,400)	(10,745)
Finance costs		(1,973)	(1,912)	(1,903)	61	(9)
Accommodation payments		(61,271)	(63,134)	(61,589)	(1,863)	(1,545)
Grant payments		(59,908)	(54,819)	(76,043)	5,089	21,224
GST payments on purchases		(49,911)	(51,357)	(51,191)	(1,446)	(166)
Other payments		(11,363)	(6,727)	(4,359)	4,636	(2,368)
		<b>(1,624,087)</b>	<b>(1,652,272)</b>	<b>(1,603,259)</b>	<b>(28,185)</b>	<b>(49,013)</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statement

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	Variance Notes	Estimate 2022 \$'000	Actual 2022 \$'000	Actual 2021 \$'000	Variance between actual and estimate \$'000	Variance between actual results for 2022 and 2021 \$'000
<b>Receipts</b>						
Regulatory fines		98,490	113,749	100,314	15,259	13,435
User charges and fees		34,845	33,002	31,904	(1,843)	1,098
Commonwealth grants		8,811	6,539	3,868	(2,272)	2,671
Contributions, sponsorships and donations		12,175	11,110	10,734	(1,065)	376
Interest received		1,400	308	274	(1,092)	34
GST receipts on sales		2,700	2,553	2,778	(147)	(225)
GST receipts from taxation authority		47,211	48,264	48,994	1,053	(730)
Other receipts		3,928	4,756	4,482	828	274
		<b>209,560</b>	<b>220,281</b>	<b>203,348</b>	<b>10,721</b>	<b>16,933</b>
<b>Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities</b>		<b>(1,414,527)</b>	<b>(1,431,991)</b>	<b>(1,399,911)</b>	<b>(17,464)</b>	<b>(32,080)</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>						
<b>Payments</b>						
Purchase of non-current assets		(94,344)	(98,848)	(89,508)	(4,504)	(9,340)
<b>Receipts</b>						
Proceeds from sale of non-current assets		25	1,016	380	991	636
<b>Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities</b>		<b>(94,319)</b>	<b>(97,832)</b>	<b>(89,128)</b>	<b>(3,513)</b>	<b>(8,704)</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>						
<b>Payments</b>						
Principal lease payments		(35,428)	(42,374)	(38,069)	(6,946)	(4,305)
<b>Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities</b>		<b>(35,428)</b>	<b>(42,374)</b>	<b>(38,069)</b>	<b>(6,946)</b>	<b>(4,305)</b>
<b>NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>		<b>(53,040)</b>	<b>19,430</b>	<b>(3,680)</b>	<b>72,470</b>	<b>23,110</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of period		125,542	130,453	134,133	4,911	(3,680)
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF PERIOD</b>		<b>72,502</b>	<b>149,883</b>	<b>130,453</b>	<b>77,381</b>	<b>19,430</b>

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## Notes to the Financial Statement

For the year ended 30 June 2022

### 9.10 Explanatory statement (Cont)

	Variance Note	Estimate 2022 \$'000	Actual 2022 \$'000	Actual 2021 \$'000	Variance between actual and estimate \$'000	Variance between actual results for 2022 and 2021 \$'000
<b>ADMINISTERED TRANSACTIONS</b>						
<b>INCOME</b>						
Sale of lost, stolen and forfeited property	D	600	548	932	(52)	(384)
Fines and infringements	3, E	810	1,313	1,137	503	176
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>		<b>1,410</b>	<b>1,861</b>	<b>2,069</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>(208)</b>
<b>EXPENSES</b>						
Police Redress Scheme		-	-	1	-	(1)
Transfer to Consolidated Fund	4, F	1,160	1,781	1,599	621	182
Transfer to Department of Justice	G		3	353	3	(350)
Commission expenses	5, H	250	77	116	(173)	(39)
<b>TOTAL EXPENSES</b>		<b>1,410</b>	<b>1,861</b>	<b>2,069</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>(208)</b>

### Explanation of Major Variances

#### Variance between actual and estimate

- The increase of \$17.126 million is due to the receipt of first time funding from the Digital Capability Fund to support digital transformation and provide capacity to upgrade legacy ICT systems.
- The increase of \$27.4 million is due to the impact of COVID-19 pandemic, compared to the original budget. This budget has since been amended in the agency's 2021-22 Estimated Actual published in the 2022-23 Budget Statements.
- The variance is mainly due to increase in COVID-19 related infringements.
- The increase in transfer payments to the Consolidated Fund is proportional to the number of infringements issued and collected.
- The commission expense relates to auctioneer costs associated with the sale of lost, stolen and forfeited property. This expense is proportional to the income received from the sale of lost, stolen and forfeited property.



## Notes to the Financial Statement

For the year ended 30 June 2022

### Variance between actual results for 2022 and 2021

- A The variance is mainly due to the completion of the following programs in 2020-21: Run-off Road Crashes, Wheatbelt Safety Review-Great Eastern Highway and Safety Review-Indian Ocean Drive . There were also delays and a reduction in funding for the Metropolitan Intersections program.
- B The decrease of \$33.549 million is mainly due to new capital funding in 2020-21 for Refurbishment of Police Stations as part of the COVID-19 Recovery Plan, Fremantle Police Complex and Fremantle Water Police Jetty replacement, and delays mainly for Armadale Courthouse and Police Complex in 2021-22 due to unforeseen conditions with the site where funding was carried over to 2022-23.
- C The increase of \$17.126 million is due to the receipt of first time funding from the Digital Capability Fund to support digital transformation and provide capacity to upgrade legacy ICT systems.
- D The variance is mainly due to lower forfeited property proceeds.
- E The variance is mainly due to increase in COVID-19 related infringements.
- F The increase in transfer payments to the Consolidated Fund is proportional to the number of infringements issued and collected.
- G The decrease in transfer payments to the Department of Justice is proportional to the number of items being sent to auction as determined by the courts (forfeited property).
- H The commission expense relates to auctioneer costs associated with the sale of lost, stolen and forfeited property. This expense is proportional to the income received from the sale of lost, stolen and forfeited property.

## Notes to the Financial Statement

For the year ended 30 June 2022

2022  
\$'000

2021  
\$'000

### 9.11 Special Purpose Accounts

#### ROAD TRAUMA TRUST ACCOUNT (i)

##### **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.

Opening Balance 1 July 2021	42,720	54,279
Receipts	114,511	101,522
Payments	86,331	113,081
<b>Closing Balance at 30 June 2022</b>	<b>70,900</b>	<b>42,720</b>

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 (ii)

##### **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.

Opening Balance 1 July 2021	156	140
Receipts	250	252
Payments	248	236
<b>Closing Balance at 30 June 2022</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>156</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statement

For the year ended 30 June 2022

### 9.11 Special Purpose Accounts (Cont)

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>(b) STOLEN MONEYS TRUST (ii)</b>		
<i>Purpose</i>		
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 <i>Unclaimed Money Act 1990</i> .		
Opening Balance 1 July 2021	234	260
Receipts	630	406
Payments	644	432
<b>Closing Balance at 30 June 2022</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>234</b>
<b>(c) SEIZED MONEYS TRUST (ii)</b>		
<i>Purpose</i>		
To hold moneys seized by officers of the WA Police Force in the exercise of relevant statutory powers.		
Opening Balance 1 July 2021	106,493	50,844
Receipts	24,543	70,471
Payments	23,437	14,822
<b>Closing Balance at 30 June 2022</b>	<b>107,599</b>	<b>106,493</b>

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## Notes to the Financial Statement

For the year ended 30 June 2022

### 9.11 Special Purpose Accounts (Cont)

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>(d) DECEASED ESTATE MONEY (ii)</b>		
<b><i>Purpose</i></b>		
To hold moneys found on deceased persons by officers of the WA Police Force in the exercise of relevant statutory powers.		
Opening Balance 1 July 2021	260	286
Receipts	217	358
Payments	344	384
<b>Closing Balance at 30 June 2022</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>260</b>
(i) Established under section 16(1)(b) of FMA		
(ii) Established under section 16(1)(c) of FMA		

AUDIT  
OPINION





## Auditor General

### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT 2022 Police Service

To the Parliament of Western Australia

## Report on the audit of the financial statements

### Opinion

I have audited the financial statements of the Police Service (Police Service) which comprise:

- the Statement of Financial Position at 30 June 2022, and the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity, and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended
- Administered schedule comprising the Administered income and expenses by service for the year ending 30 June 2022
- Notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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 2022 and the financial position at the end of that period
- 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 responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of my report.

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

## Responsibilities of the Commissioner for the financial statements

The Commissioner is responsible for:

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

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
- 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 responsibilities 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.

# AUDIT OPINION

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. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control.

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

## Report on the audit of controls

### Basis for Qualified Opinion

I identified a significant weakness in general computer controls implemented by the Police Service from 1 July 2021 to 12 May 2022. This weakness could result in unauthorised access and inappropriate changes to the Police Service's financial system without being detected. This access could be used to override management controls that prevent fictitious or fraudulent transactions and could undermine the integrity of data used to prepare the financial statements.

### Qualified 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, except for the possible effects of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraphs, 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 2022.

### 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.



## 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 involves performing procedures to obtain evidence about the suitability of the controls design to achieve the overall control objectives and the implementation of those controls. The procedures selected depend on my judgement, including an 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 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 audit of 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 2022. 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 2022.

## The Commissioner's responsibilities 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 Police Service 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*.

## 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 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.

## Other information

The Commissioner is responsible for the other information. The other information is the information in the entity's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2022, but not the financial statements, key performance indicators and my auditor's report.

My opinions on the financial statements, controls and key performance indicators do not cover the other information and, accordingly, I do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with my audit of the financial statements, controls and key performance indicators, my responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements and key performance indicators, or my knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, I am required to report that fact. I did not receive the other information prior to the date of this auditor's report. When I do receive it, I will read it and if I conclude that there is a material misstatement in this information, I am required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and request them to correct the misstated information. If the misstated information is not corrected, I may need to retract this auditor's report and re-issue an amended report.

## 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 2022 included in the annual report 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, controls and key performance indicators described above. It does not provide an opinion on any other information which may have been hyperlinked to/from the annual report. 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.



Grant Robinson  
Assistant Auditor General Financial Audit  
Delegate of the Auditor General for Western Australia  
Perth, Western Australia  
19 September 2022

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OTHER  
STATUTORY  
INFORMATION



# OTHER STATUTORY INFORMATION

## Ministerial Directions

Treasurer's Instruction 903(12)

No ministerial directives were received during the 2021-22 financial year.

## Other Financial Disclosures

### Pricing policies of services provided

Treasurer's Instruction 903(13)(i); Public Sector Commission annual report guidelines 2021-22

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

The list of fees and charges that applied from 1 July 2021 for services provided during 2021-22 was published in the Government Gazette on 29 June 2021 for Firearms, Pawnbrokers and Second-hand Dealers, Police Fees and Security and Related Activities.

## Capital works

Requirement under Treasurer's Instruction 903(13)(ii) and Public Sector Commission annual report guidelines 2021-22

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

Project	Proposed Year of Completion	ETC June 2021 \$'000	Revised ETC June 2022 \$'000	Variation \$'000	Variation %	Reason for Variation
<b>Completed Works</b>						
<b>Fleet and Equipment Purchases - New and Replacement</b>						
- Speed Camera Replacement Program	2021-22	18,015	17,633	(382)	-2%	Program completed within budget
<b>Information Technology (IT) Infrastructure</b>						
- Police Radio Network: CwIth Legislated Radio Frequency Change	2021-22	12,804	12,804	-		
<b>Police Facilities</b>						
- Multifunctional Policing Facilities HVAC Replacement Tranche 1	2021-22	12,950	11,995	(955)	-7%	Project completed with a budget surplus and redirected to Tranche 2

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

Project	Proposed Year of Completion	ETC June 2021 \$'000	Revised ETC June 2022 \$'000	Variation \$'000	Variation %	Reason for Variation
<b>Works in Progress</b>						
<b>Fleet and Equipment Purchases - New and Replacement</b>						
- Asset Equipment Management Program 2022-2024	2023-24	35,315	45,792	10,477	30%	Unspent funds from previous program (due to supply delays during pandemic) redirected to this program Additional funding to replace agency's second helicopter
- Helicopter Replacement	2024-25	26,900	49,050	22,150	82%	
<b>Information Technology (IT) Infrastructure</b>						
- Digital Policing - Mobility Platform	2022-23	10,699	10,699			New funding from the Digital Capability Fund Additional funding redirected to this program
- ICT Transformation Program - Digital Capability Fund	2022-23		43,962	43,962	100%	
- ICT Optimisation Program 2022-2024	2023-24	16,219	16,991	772	5%	
<b>Police Facilities</b>						
- Refurbishments of Police Stations - COVID-19 Recovery Plan	2022-23	23,271	30,958	7,687	33%	Additional funding redirected to this program
- Armadale Courthouse and Police Complex	2023-24	78,813	78,813	-		
- Police Station Upgrade Program 2022-2024	2023-24	13,200	11,048	(2,152)	-16%	Transfer of budget to meet shortfall in previous program
- Custodial Facilities Upgrade Program 2022-2024	2023-24	13,200	13,058	(142)	-1%	
- Fremantle Police Complex - COVID-19 Recovery Plan	2024-25	52,586	87,588	35,002	67%	Additional funding to meet escalated project costs
- Baldivis Police Station	2024-25		19,000	19,000	100%	
- Forrestfield Police Station	2024-25		22,000	22,000	100%	Election commitment To accommodate additional police officers in the Kimberley
- Additional Police Officer Infrastructure Program	2024-25		35,916	35,916	100%	
<b>New Works</b>						
<b>Fleet and Equipment Purchases - New and Replacement</b>						
- Asset Equipment Management Program 2024-2028	2025-26	12,300	24,600	12,300	100%	Budget population for 2025-26
<b>Information Technology (IT) Infrastructure</b>						
- ICT Optimisation Program 2024-2028	2025-26	10,000	14,000	4,000	40%	Budget population for 2025-26 less transfer of \$6 million to the previous program

# OTHER STATUTORY INFORMATION

## Workforce profile

Treasurer's Instruction 903(13)(iii); Public Sector Commission annual report guidelines 2021-22

### Gender profile of Police Officers (Headcount)<sup>(a)</sup>

As at 30 June	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>Senior Police <sup>(b)</sup></b>					
- Male	9	9	9	9	10
- Female	2	2	3	3	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Police Officers</b>					
- Male	4,983	4,954	5,075	5,248	5,311
- Female	1,475	1,492	1,562	1,679	1,696
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,458</b>	<b>6,446</b>	<b>6,637</b>	<b>6,927</b>	<b>7,007</b>
<b>Police Auxiliary Officers</b>					
- Male	192	174	216	191	186
- Female	143	133	143	139	149
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>335</b>
<b>Aboriginal Police Liaison Officers</b>					
- Male	2	2	2	2	2
- Female	2	2	2	1	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Total Males</b>	<b>5,186</b>	<b>5,139</b>	<b>5,302</b>	<b>5,450</b>	<b>5,509</b>
<b>Total Females</b>	<b>1,622</b>	<b>1,629</b>	<b>1,710</b>	<b>1,822</b>	<b>1,848</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,808</b>	<b>6,768</b>	<b>7,012</b>	<b>7,272</b>	<b>7,357</b>

#### Notes:

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

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

#### Source:

WA Police Force, Resource Management Information System (RMIS).



## Profile of Police Staff by gender and classification (Headcount)<sup>(a)</sup>

Level	As at 30 June 2020			As at 30 June 2021			As at 30 June 2022		
	Male	Female	TOTAL	Male	Female	TOTAL	Male	Female	TOTAL
SDNCEO3	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
Class 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Class 2	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Class 1	2	1	3	2	2	4	2	2	4
Level 9	0	3	3	0	2	2	0	2	2
Specified Calling 8	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Level 8	26	9	35	24	10	34	23	10	33
Specified Calling Solicitor LG6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Specified Calling Solicitor LG4	4	2	6	2	3	5	2	2	4
Specified Calling 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Specified Calling 4	2	3	5	2	2	4	1	3	4
Level 7	49	44	93	46	43	89	56	47	103
Specified Calling 3	0	6	6	1	6	7	2	8	10
Specified Calling Solicitor LG3	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
Level 6	84	91	175	85	92	177	89	98	191
Specified Calling 2	2	4	6	2	5	7	1	9	10
Level 5	98	139	237	94	148	242	97	135	232
Specified Calling 1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Level 4	116	123	239	109	122	231	110	126	236
Level 3 (includes Band Officers)	108	216	324	98	208	306	103	206	309
Level 2/4	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Level 2	214	624	838	206	648	854	204	638	842
Level 1	33	143	176	37	149	186	29	125	154
School Based Trainee	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Chaplain	3	0	3	3	0	3	4	0	4
Individual Workplace Agreements	9	0	9	11	0	11	12	1	13
Wages	39	93	132	36	87	123	43	77	120
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>1,502</b>	<b>2,295</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>1,530</b>	<b>2,291</b>	<b>782</b>	<b>1,494</b>	<b>2,276</b>
Children's Crossing Guards employed by the WA Police <sup>(b)</sup>	-	-	<b>695</b>	-	-	<b>700</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>700</b>

### Notes:

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

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

### Source:

WA Police Force, Resource Management Information System (RMIS).

# OTHER STATUTORY INFORMATION

## Profile of Aboriginal employees by Gender and Category<sup>(a)</sup>

As at 30 June 2022	Male	Female	Total
Police Officers	133	59	192
Police Auxiliary Officer - Community Liaison Officer	4	4	8
Police Auxiliary Officer - Custody	1	5	6
Police Auxiliary Officer - Property Management	0	3	3
Police Auxiliary Officer - Cadet	12	10	22
Aboriginal Police Liaison Officers	2	1	3
Police Staff	3	23	26
Wages Staff	2	4	6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>266</b>

### Notes:

(a) Workforce data for diversity is collected by employee self-identification through the WA Police Force HR System.

### Source:

WA Police Force, Resource Management Information System (RMIS).

## Staff development

### Treasurer's Instruction 903(13)(iii)(b)

In addition to recruit and critical skills training, the WA Police Force delivers a range of both compulsory and optional training courses through face-to-face instruction and an online training delivery platform.

In 2021-22, COVID-19 restrictions eased significantly allowing a return to delivering face-to-face courses. COVID-19 challenges still remain and are likely to impact training delivery for the foreseeable future. Flexible training options are being explored, and our use of technology including Virtual Reality is progressing to enhance training capability and availability.

Police Academy initiatives undertaken during 2021-22 included:

- Scoping an Interactive Tactical Training System (Virtual Reality) to enhance training for Recruits, police officers and Police Auxiliary Officers, which has progressed to the tendering/demonstration phase.
- Redevelopment and review of investigative training courses, including the Specialist Investigative Interviewing Course which focuses on children and persons with mental impairment.
- Forming a partnership with Intelligence Services Division to incorporate contemporary intelligence principles within training for sworn police officers, and to enhance the training and contribution of analysts within the operational police context.

- Continued engagement with the Joondalup Learning Precinct in the ongoing development of an academic professional pathway for police officers. External training and higher education providers are being engaged to offer further opportunities in developing workforce capabilities.
- Development and launch of the Professional Pathways Unit webpage to highlight training and development opportunities for all staff.
- Providing a live streaming capability which allows families and the community worldwide to view online police graduation ceremonies and other significant events.
- Delivering Effective Communications training and developing the online training required for bi-annual re-qualification.
- Continued review of all appointment, development and promotional training and assessments to ensure they remain contemporary, fit for purpose and deliver excellence at rank.
- Online and remote recruitment assessment processes, which have continued to contribute to delivery of 570 recruits up to 30 June 2022 under the State Government's commitment to an additional 950 police officers.

## Workers Compensation (Police Staff)

### Requirement under Treasurer's Instruction 903(4)(vii)(c)

	2020-21	2021-22
Number of Claims	57	51

**Note:** Despite a decrease in claim numbers, claim costs are increasing due to complex injury claims.

# OTHER STATUTORY INFORMATION

## Other Legal Disclosures

### Disability Access and Inclusion Plan outcomes

Treasurer's Instruction 903(15)(iii); Public Sector Commission annual report guidelines 2021-22; *Disability Services Act 1993* section 29; Disability Services Regulations 2004 Schedule 3

The safety of all community members continues to be a priority of the WA Police Force. To ensure equal opportunity, and in line with the *Disability Services Act 1993*, we are committed to providing access to information, services and facilities for everyone, including those with disabilities.

This year, we continued to implement the Disability Access and Inclusion Plan 2018–2022 (DAIP). Progress has reflected commitment to the integration of activities within standard business practices, supported by continued policy and procedural reviews. The current DAIP will conclude in December 2022, and will be replaced with a new five-year plan.

COVID-19 has continued to present challenges for policing and community safety in 2021-22. We remained sensitive to the unique barriers and challenges COVID-19 has presented for people with disability, ensuring a focus on continued improvement for access to policing services.

We accomplished a wide range of actions aligned with the DAIP framework.

**Outcome 1: People with disability have the same opportunities as other people to access the services of, and any events organised.**

#### Safe and Found WA

'Safe and Found WA' is a WA Police Force initiative in partnership with Australia Medic Alert Foundation, and assists Police with immediate access to critical information should a vulnerable person become lost or be reported missing.

#### Law Enforcement Torch Run Polar Plunge 2021

We continued to support fundraising for Western Australian Special Olympics athletes, including joining in the inaugural Polar Plunge 2021 at Hillary's Boat Harbour. The event raised over \$44,000 for Special Olympics athletes.

#### Access to Police Stations and services

We developed a disability specific resource kit, available to all police stations and relevant business areas via the intranet. The kit provides posters and literature to assist all employees with understanding services available for

people with disability, including access to interpreting services. The kit also builds awareness of the complexity of disabilities and considerations to improve service access and delivery for people with disability and their family and carers.

**Outcome 2: People with disability have the same opportunities as others to access the buildings and other facilities.**

#### Assets and Infrastructure

We ensured a new police station under construction in Armadale adheres to all accessibility requirements, including contemporary hearing loop technology.

We also delivered essential universal access facility upgrades:

- Universal Access Toilets were included in the refurbishment of the Palmyra, Kwinana and Belmont Police Stations.
- Wheelchair accessible ramps were installed to the front entrance of Palmyra Police Station and upgraded to compliant standards at Merredin Police Station.
- Front counters were constructed to allow disability access to Palmyra, Kwinana, Belmont, Rockingham, Katanning, Narrogin, Dunsborough, Merredin, Donnybrook and Collie Police Stations.
- ACROD parking was incorporated at Rockingham Police Station.
- The front door at Dunsborough Police Station was upgraded to allow unrestricted wheelchair access.

#### Road Safety Commission

The Road Safety Commission moved to new premises on Adelaide Terrace in June 2022. In preparation for the move, several modifications were made to the building to improve accessibility, including adjusting access ramps, replacing door hardware and enabling the use of proximity fobs. Through improving access to facilities and ensuring the new premises is a welcoming and inclusive environment, the Road Safety Commission aims to be an employer of choice for people with disabilities into the future.

## Outcome 4: People with disability receive the same level and quality of service from staff as others.

### Family Violence response

The WA Police Family Violence Division continued their work to ensure more positive outcomes for people with disability and the wider community throughout the year.

Our Family Violence Code of Practice ensured diverse groups are catered for within an end to end investigation process. The requirement for officers to activate Body Worn Camera has been included in policy for capturing evidence and contributing to the protection of vulnerable people, including those with disability. Follow up risk assessments are undertaken by the Family Violence Response Teams, ensuring victims are supported and perpetrators are accountable for their actions.

Policies and procedures are in place for officers to engage interpreting or translation services, including AUSLAN, and to identify relevant service providers available for all people they come into contact with. The Family Violence Information Support Card is now mandated for distribution to all victims and persons involved in a Family Violence incident, including people with disability, providing support services contact details. Additionally, the Family Violence specific application installed on all OneForce digital devices includes information on topics specific to attending incidents of family violence.

### Training and Development

The Police Academy continued to improve programs to provide best practice training for engaging with all members of the WA community.

Recruits complete a number of training modules that include information on people with disability. The aim of this training is for recruits to identify indicators for people with disability and be equipped with basic techniques to communicate in an effective and sensitive manner. The training focuses on cognitive and intellectual disability, and includes seeking external assistance when required. Recruits are required to complete practical scenario training and apply these skills to realistic community and work environments.

Training packages under continued review include: Vulnerable Persons training which focuses on factors that can increase a person's vulnerability; Diversity

Awareness training which focuses on examination of unconscious bias and stereotypes relating to physical and mental disability, and how to engage diverse people in order to build trust and respect; and Reducing Youth Offending training which includes skills for communicating with young people with social, cognitive or developmental difficulties, processes relating to diversionary options, and the needs of young people with Foetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder, autism, Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder and developmental language challenges.

Effective Communication training is a critical skill qualification and is mandatory for all WA Police Force officers to complete every two years. This training assists officers in better identifying factors that may impact a person's ability to engage with police, including disability, and provides a range of communication techniques. Disability issues are discussed with a focus on cognitive and intellectual disability, including limiting factors such as isolation issues and techniques for gaining trust.

### COVID-19 response

We took care to ensure people with disability did not experience inadvertent discrimination when engaging with the systems and requirements supporting the State's COVID-19 public health response. We worked closely with the Department of the Premier and Cabinet and the Department of Health to ensure online information was accessible, easy to read and easy to understand. We reviewed travel exemption decisions to account for travellers with complex needs, including those with disabilities, and dedicated officers at arrival points to assist passengers experiencing challenges with the G2G Pass application process.

## Outcome 5: People with disability have the same opportunities as other people to make complaints.

We sought feedback from a range of disability service providers on the accessibility of the process for making complaints and providing feedback via our public website. This identified potential improvements to the features of our website, a need for 'easy read' document versions, and opportunities to provide information using new technologies developed to support people with disability. The feedback will inform future developments of our website presentation and functionality.

# OTHER STATUTORY INFORMATION

## Act of Grace Payments

### Treasurer's Instruction 319(3)

During the 2021-22 financial year, four Act of Grace payments were made, totalling \$147,500.

## Unauthorised use of credit cards

### Treasurer's Instruction 321 and Treasurer's Instruction 903

During the year there were 81,509 purchasing card transactions.

	<b>2021-22</b>
The number of reported instances of using the WA Police purchasing card for personal use expenditure	386
The aggregate amount of personal use expenditure	\$23,995.69
The aggregate amount of identified personal use expenditure settled within 5 working days	\$15,265.57
The aggregate amount of identified personal use expenditure settled after 5 working days	\$7,383.2
The aggregate amount of personal use expenditure outstanding at 30 June 2022	\$1,346.92
The number of referrals for disciplinary action instigated by the notifiable authority	0

## Advertising, market research, polling and direct mail

Treasurer's Instruction 903(15)(iii); *Electoral Act 1907* section 175ZE; Public Sector Commission annual report guidelines 2021-22

Organisation	Purpose	Amount
<b>Advertising, Marketing and Creative Media Providers</b>		
Initiative	Human Resources – Recruitment	\$86,894.60
	Vehicle Impoundment / Disposals	\$51,354.42
The Brand Agency	Let's Join Forces	\$113,281.72
	Road Safety Commission	\$716,118.73
Crime Stoppers WA	Operation Rodia	\$4,852.00
Gatecrasher Advertising	Road Safety Commission	\$70,372.88
Impact Communications Pty Ltd	Road Safety Commission	\$721.58
Longreach Consulting Pty Ltd	Road Safety Commission	\$388,916.08
Mixed Ink	Road Safety Commission	\$545.00
Re:act Social Impact Pty Ltd	Road Safety Commission	\$15,750.00
The Horse and Hound Agency Pty Ltd	Road Safety Commission	\$402,255.75
<b>Media Services Suppliers</b>		
Carat	Let's Join Forces Campaign	\$1,584,618.58
Facebook (direct via WAPOL accounts)	Let's Join Forces	\$86,808.31
	Operation Rodia	\$483.17
Google (direct via WAPOL account)	Let's Join Forces Campaign	\$83,269.74
LinkedIn (direct via WAPOL account)	Let's Join Forces Campaign	\$34,314.27
The Brand Agency	Let's Join Forces Campaign	\$94,487.67
TikTok	Let's Join Forces Campaign	\$24,763.23
WA Sporting Life	Let's Join Forces Campaign	\$500.00
Muslim Times	Community message for Ramadan	\$950.00
Initiative Media Australia Pty Ltd	Road Safety Commission	\$5,163,133.14
<b>Market Research</b>		
Kantar Public Australia Pty Ltd	Road Safety Commission	\$203,000.00
Painted Dog Research Pty Ltd	Road Safety Commission	\$151,625.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$9,279,015.87</b>

# OTHER STATUTORY INFORMATION

## Recordkeeping Plans

Treasurer's Instruction 903(15)(iii), Public Sector Commission annual report guidelines 2021-22, *State Records Act 2000* section 61, State Records Commission 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 is continuing to evaluate the Recordkeeping Plan to streamline and enhance recordkeeping processes and activities. Presently, WA Police Force is exploring opportunities to utilise collaborative systems such as Microsoft 365 in conjunction with electronic document and records management systems (EDRMS) to support its recordkeeping program.

A review of the current Retention and Disposal Schedule is underway with a focus on simplifying the application of retention for operational records. A revised Retention and Disposal Schedule is due to be submitted to the State Records Office of WA in January 2023.

### Recordkeeping training program

In June 2022 the WA Police Force launched a new, contemporary Recordkeeping Awareness Training program as part of the mandatory training for all WA Police Force employees. The training is designed to provide general

recordkeeping awareness and guidance, along with basic concepts to assist in managing agency records in compliance with State Records Commission principles and standards.

EDRMS training is provided to WA Police Force employees prior to granting access. This training combines recordkeeping awareness with essential records management activities and EDRMS functionality.

### Evaluation of the recordkeeping training program

The WA Police Force recordkeeping training program was reviewed in 2022 and a new Recordkeeping Awareness Training program was introduced. The new program will be reviewed in 2023 to ensure the training is delivering the intended outcomes and to consider any feedback.

### Recordkeeping induction program

Our induction program provides reference to records management policy and procedures outlining employee roles and responsibilities in compliance with the WA Police Force Recordkeeping Plan.

## Pawnbrokers and Second-Hand Dealers

Treasurer's Instruction 903(15)(iii), *Pawnbrokers and Second-hand Dealers Act 1994* section 92

It is noted that 58 audits were conducted on licensed second-hand dealers and pawnbrokers.

No matters required State Administrative Tribunal determination this financial year.

There were 43 breaches of licence requirements identified from various premises.

Of these breaches, 22 were of a minor nature, resulting in cautions recorded against the licence.

A further 22 were of a more serious nature and received infringements on the WA Police Force Non-Traffic Infringement Management System (NTIMS).

The current number of pawnbrokers and second-hand dealers in WA is 177, including 78 scrap metal dealers.

All compliance audit targets are identified through a Risk Analysis protocol.



## Compliance with public sector standards and ethical codes

### **Public Sector Management Act 1994 section 31(1)**

The WA Police Force has 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 Force.

The WA Police Force has put in place procedures designed to ensure such compliance and conducted appropriate internal assessments to ensure 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 2021-22**

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

### **Complaints regarding compliance with the code of ethics and agency code of conduct 2021-22**

Number lodged	86
Number of breaches found	12
Number still under review	38

# OTHER STATUTORY INFORMATION

## Government Policy Requirements

### Substantive equality – implementation of policy framework

Treasurer's Instruction 903(16), Public Sector Commissioner's Circular 2015-01

The WA Police Force continues to ensure substantive equality in the development of policy, service delivery and our operational environments. We recognise the needs of Western Australia's diverse community and the importance of accessibility and inclusion. We undertook a range of activities in 2021-22 to contribute to substantive equality.

We continued to implement the **Western Australia Police Force Multicultural Action Plan 2021-2023** (MAP). The MAP has three policy priority areas which focus on equitable outcomes for both employees and community members from cultural and linguistically diverse backgrounds.

We improved our officers' awareness of **religious and spiritual diversity** by making the Australia New Zealand Policing Advisory Agency (ANZPAA) publication 'A Practical Reference to Religious Spiritual Diversity for Operational Police' available to all officers on their OneForce digital devices.

Our **Disability Access and Inclusion Plan 2018 – 2022** (DAIP) is in its last year of implementation before construction of the new DAIP. Progress has reflected commitment to the integration of activities within standard business practices, supported by continued policy and procedural reviews.

The Strategic Procurement Contracts Division developed a **Social Procurement Action Plan** in April 2022 to align procurement policy and procedures of the WA Police Force with requirements of our MAP and Social Procurement Framework, to meet inclusivity and sustainability outcomes.

Through employee broadcasts, internal newsletter articles, social media posts and themed lighting of WA Police Force Headquarters we **promoted diversity and awareness events** including the Pride Parade and White Ribbon Day. While the COVID-19 pandemic prevented many of the physical gatherings that

usually accompany events such as Harmony and NAIDOC Week and the Perth Pride Festival, we continued to promote participation within our business units.

Our people worked tirelessly to manage impacts of the **COVID-19** pandemic. This included personal visits by the Commissioner of Police, in his role as the COVID-19 Vaccine Commander, to engage with vulnerable community groups state-wide and support vaccination campaigns focused on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and culturally and linguistically diverse communities.

We continued to deliver **sexual harassment** workshops to employees in metropolitan and regional locations, establishing greater awareness and understanding of appropriate workplace behaviour. This interactive, agency-specific training was facilitated by a legal professional and supported by actors delivering key information in workplace scenarios.

The WA Police Force is committed to prioritising the safety and wellbeing of **victims of family violence**. Timely and quality investigation of all reports of family violence, effective partnerships and information sharing with service providers keep perpetrators accountable. Our officers participated in a number of campaigns to raise awareness and support action to end violence against all victims of family violence. Family violence continued to be a focus of District command meetings. Family Violence Teams in each District continued to work closely with the Department of Communities and specialist non-government family and domestic violence services. Our Family Violence mobile phone application has provided frontline officers with immediate resources and guidance to make decisions in line with policy and best practice to enhance victim safety and ensure perpetrator accountability. For more detail on our work, refer to the section on family violence in the Report on Operations.

The WA Police Force remains dedicated to contributing to the wellbeing of **Aboriginal people** through increased engagement to improve relationships and understanding of the issues facing Aboriginal people, informing strategies to reduce over-representation in the justice system. The WA Police Force is improving engagement and relationships between police and Aboriginal communities through the Aboriginal Police Advisory Forum, district advisory groups, and station-level community action planning with local Elders and community leaders. The WA Police Force continues to proactively recruit Aboriginal police officers and staff and to improve cultural awareness through recruit and new-to-rank courses, station-level inductions for police officers, and cultural protocol guidance through mobile phone applications. For more detail on our work, refer to the section on Aboriginal wellbeing in the Report on Operations.

The WA Police Force is proud to acknowledge Constable Cohen Taylor for his recent achievement in becoming the inaugural 2022 **Mr NAIDOC Perth**. This is a significant award for his work in support of his Indigenous culture, and both professional and personal development. Constable Taylor was actively encouraged and supported throughout the application process and this support continues now as he undertakes his role serving at Morawa Police Station. He hopes to change the way Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people perceive police.

Our Professional Development Portfolio partnered with the Western Australian Aboriginal Leadership Institute (WAALI) to add the Yorga Djenna Bidi **Aboriginal Women's Leadership Program** to its academic calendar. This 3-month program provides an opportunity for current, future and emerging female Aboriginal leaders to build their leadership capacity in a culturally appropriate and collaborative environment. It is designed for women who have a passion to influence, lead and generate change, working collaboratively on their own leadership journey and that of others.

**Police Pride**, formerly the Gay and Lesbian Police Employee Network, was reinvigorated to provide greater social connection, inclusion and support for diverse sexuality and/or gender police officers, staff and community members. Police Pride, with key agency stakeholders, participated in 2021 Pride Festival events including Fair Day and the Pride Parade. Pride established a new committee, social media page and internal intranet presence with a polo shirt available for all employees to purchase and show their support as a community member or ally. Deputy Commissioner Col Blanch utilised an agency wide Broadcast to encourage the visibility of 'allies' in the Pride Parade.

WA Police Force hold a membership with not-for-profit organisation Pride in Diversity. This partnership promotes support for **Diverse Sexuality and/or Gender** (DSG) employees and for building greater workplace diversity. Awareness of DSG inclusion in the workplace was reinforced with eight learning events titled Rainbow 101. Delivered through a collaborative effort from Human Resource Division and Police Pride in partnership with Pride in Diversity, participants left the session with a greater appreciation of DSG community members and the challenges they face, as well as the importance of inclusion. All employees were encouraged to participate in the Australian Workplace Equity Index survey which provides opportunity to establish a benchmark of attitudes and perceptions pertaining to DSG within workplaces. We achieved a significant increase in survey participation in 2022, leading to results and suggested improvements that will help shape the future of workplace inclusion.

# OTHER STATUTORY INFORMATION

## Multicultural Action Plan 2021 – 2023

### Treasurer's Instruction 903(16), Public Sector Commission annual report guidelines 2021-22

The Western Australian public sector serves a diverse and multicultural community. Over 32% of the Western Australian community are born overseas, and 53% have one or both parents born overseas. In 2020 the State Government launched the Western Australian Multicultural Policy Framework (WAMPF) for the public sector. The WAMPF, in line with the principles of the WA Charter of Multiculturalism (2004), outlines sector-wide strategic priorities that support and promote multiculturalism.

The WA Police Force implemented our inaugural Multicultural Action Plan 2021-2023 (MAP) which included 35 actions under the following three policy priorities of the WAPMF:

1. Harmonious and inclusive communities
2. Culturally responsive policies, programs and services
3. Economic, social, cultural, civic and political participation.

The WA Police Force is committed to providing trusted and valued policing to our multiculturally diverse community. We recognise that people from culturally and linguistically diverse (CaLD) backgrounds are particularly vulnerable to experiencing disadvantage and poorer outcomes as a result of barriers that can limit their ability to access services and employment. Through the development and implementation of the MAP, we aim to improve outcomes for, and representation and participation of, people from CaLD backgrounds across all aspects of our service delivery.

The MAP contains strategies and actions that aim to enhance accessibility and inclusion for people from CaLD backgrounds by considering and improving our operations, services and programs so that they are inclusive and accessible to everyone in our community, including our employees.

In accordance with the planned MAP schedule, 10 actions were implemented during the 2021-22 financial year. All 10 actions promote the importance of improving community relationships through culturally responsive services, programs and events, fostering harmony and civic participation and mitigating identified barriers, issues and risks.



In 2021-22 we:

- Re-established the Commissioner's annual morning tea with CaLD leaders after postponement due to COVID-19 restrictions
- Established a centralised CaLD stakeholder register, providing more accessible information on CaLD organisations including the Asian Advisory Group, Indian, Sri Lankan, Vietnamese and Chinese community groups
- Promoted, celebrated and participated in significant cultural festivals and events including Harmony Week, Eid Festivals and Muslim Observance of Ramadan
- Promoted COVID-19 vaccination in the CaLD community through a Vaccine Commander's forum attended by 50 of Western Australia's most prominent community leaders and through promotion of the COVID-19 Vaccine Community Funding Program aimed at facilitating and encouraging the uptake of vaccinations in communities disproportionately impacted by COVID-19
- Proactively engaged with prominent CaLD groups to mitigate risk of tensions between the Russian and Ukrainian communities

- Facilitated, coordinated and delivered the Countering Violent Extremism Intervention and Support Program which is a voluntary consent-based program that provides personalised case management support and tailored interventions for individuals at risk of becoming radicalised
- Promoted and participated in the 'Mentor Me Reconnect' Program targeted at diverting at-risk African youths from the justice system
- Reviewed and realigned all funding arrangements for community services administered and managed by the WA Police Force - the Police Community Funding Framework will reshape the way the WA Police Force does business with all community service providers - including minimising literacy and comprehension barriers that may have previously reduced accessibility for diverse and vulnerable applicants, including CaLD community groups
- Adopted the Western Australian Social Procurement Framework, including a supplier diversity questionnaire and accessibility and inclusion requirements.

Implementation of the MAP will continue throughout the agency in 2022 and 2023, with progress on remaining actions under the Policy Outcomes to be monitored and reported in forthcoming annual reports.

# OTHER STATUTORY INFORMATION

## Health, safety and injury management performance

Treasurer's Instruction 903(16), Public Sector Commission annual report guidelines 2021-22, Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety policy

### Qualitative information

The WA Police Force has reframed its approach to safety governance and assurance to report on the extent to which our critical safety systems are implemented and effective at eliminating or mitigating the risks and hazards of our operations.

The Corporate Board has endorsed our safety priorities as:

- Psychological wellbeing
- Work involving vehicles/traffic
- Assaults
- Manual handling (non-compliant persons).

### Safety Branch

The WA Police Force Safety Management System is regularly reviewed to ensure it is contemporary. This includes update of the Safety Incident Reporting and Management System, training, policies, procedures and the Intranet site as the key communication tool with the workforce. The following activities were undertaken in 2021-22:

- Updating the safety reporting system and processes to reflect the notifiable incident reporting requirements of the *Work Health and Safety Act 2020*.
- Education and information sessions continued to take place across the agency to raise awareness about the obligations of the *Work Health and Safety Act 2020*.
- Vaccinations were received as part of the corporate seasonal influenza vaccination program which includes subsidised vaccinations for immediate family members of police officers and high risk employees.
- On 8 August 2021, the WA Police Force received two WorkSafe Improvement Notices in respect to the availability of personal protective equipment and training in regard to (forced) method of entry to a premise. Substantial work has been undertaken to ensure access to the required equipment and an updated training package.
- The Improvement Notice issued by WorkSafe in regard to regular in-field training in the safe use of a tyre deflation system was completed within the deadline of 31 December 2021. This Notice was addressed through a review of policy, reporting practices and training format and frequency that aligns practices related to tyre deflation systems with all other force options, such as firearms.
- On 3 June 2022, the WA Police Force received a WorkSafe Improvement Notice in respect to the provision of practical training in the use of four-wheel drive vehicles on unsealed roads. Significant update of the training to address this Notice has already taken place.
- A full review of COVID-19 infection prevention policy and practices was undertaken to ensure fit-for-purpose application within the operational policing environment to minimise the risk of exposure of our workforce in the context of the lifting of border restrictions.

## Injury coordination and transition

The Injury Coordination and Support Service Unit coordinated integration of the following activities and functions:

- Post Critical Incident Rest Period, which provides 72 hours relief from duty immediately after an extreme critical incident. This time can be used to identify and act on any welfare needs of the officer or officers involved. A review is currently underway utilising internal and external resources to evaluate the benefits to recipients and possible improvements in line with the intended outcomes.
- Welfare Officers who make contact with employees. In 2021-22, Welfare Officers performed proactive Officer In Charge welfare calls, COVID-19 Positive Calls, Welfare Calls, and Welfare Officer Site Visits.
- In relation to funerals, the Injury Coordination and Support Service Unit has undertaken duties in chaplaincy, ceremonial duties and broadcast for former and serving employees.
- A program to support employees who have a cancer diagnosis in which a number of employees have participated.
- A cancer carer program in which a number of employees have participated.
- Corporate health promotions/campaigns with a strong focus on mental health awareness, education and featured regional promotional programs to engage our workforce in discussions around mental health and importance of early assistance.
- The Peer Support Program incorporates contemporary content facilitated by clinical practitioners. There are currently 135 trained Peer Support Officers, with 31 officers booked in for Peer Support Officer Induction in September 2022 and a further 30 in December 2022.
- The Injury Coordination and Support Service Unit has undertaken to contact all COVID-19 positive employees to ensure continued support and workplace connectivity.
- Four Injury Coordination and Support Service Unit Chaplains, supported by 11 regional affiliate Chaplains, undertake proactive welfare attendance to all police stations. In 2021-22, Chaplains visited Regional WA stations and units, Metropolitan Region stations, and units in the metropolitan area.

## Police Separations and Transition

The Police Separation and Transition has been established in the Health, Welfare and Safety Division to provide assistance and support to police officers, Aboriginal Police Liaison Officers and Police Auxiliary Officers who are no longer able to perform the functions of the office to which they were appointed.

On 30 November 2019, the *Police Amendment (Medical Retirement) Act 2019* and Police (Medical Retirement) Regulations 2019 came into effect. The new section 33ZD(2) of the *Police Act 1892* provides for a more dignified and honourable medical retirement process for Police Officers, Aboriginal Police Liaison Officers and Police Auxiliary Officers. The new Instrument of Appointment under regulation 5(2) of the Police (Medical Retirement) Regulations 2019 was signed by the Department of Health Director General on 9 December 2019.

The *Police Amendment (Compensation Scheme) Act 2021* received Royal Assent on 13 December 2021 and commenced on 1 January 2022. This amends the *Police Act 1892* and introduces the Police Compensation Scheme for police officers and Aboriginal Police Liaison Officers who are medically retired due to work-related illness or injury. The practical application of the amendments is supported with the introduction of the Police (Compensation Scheme) Regulations 2021. The scheme enhances the level of care and support provided to officers who are no longer able to serve as a result of being injured in the course of their employment and supplements existing in-service and post-service entitlements, including the former officer medical benefits scheme. The Industrial Relations Commission Amendment Regulations (No 2) 2022 were published in the Government Gazette on 21 January 2022 and provide the mechanism for the scheme's dispute process.

As at 30 June 2022, 12 Police Officers and one Police Auxiliary Officer have been medically retired.

As at 30 June 2022, six police officers had received compensation payments with a further six still to be finalised.

Police Separation and Transition is exploring ways to support and engage our medically retiring and transitioning officers. New opportunities to access contemporary information and support through both internal and external service providers are being identified, including transitional support, mental and personal health resources.

# OTHER STATUTORY INFORMATION

## Psychology Unit

The Psychology Unit implemented the following mental health initiatives in 2021-22:

- Successful recruitment of psychologists (three full-time equivalent).
- Increased leadership, oversight and clinical governance with the introduction of Senior Supervisor and Chief Psychologist positions.
- Increase in service utilisation and service delivery in key areas, including internal counselling/treatment referrals, welfare checks, and well-being reviews.
- Selection of a mental health education/resilience framework to be implemented for staff and leaders agency wide. The Working Mind - First Responders Program will be launched in October 2022.
- Commenced review and update of the WA Police Force psychological pre-employment and pre-deployment process as a risk mitigation/safety protocol in high risk business areas.
- Increased referral network and client access to psychiatry consultations, inpatient and outpatient services.
- Provision of advanced level training in specialist trauma intervention and treatment to all WA Police Force psychologists.
- Increased focus on training and workshops to support new and existing leaders in monitoring and managing mental health and wellbeing within their teams.
- Implemented wellbeing reviews for staff in business areas that experience cumulative trauma exposure.
- Commencement of a psychological wellbeing project with Metropolitan Region police stations, including provision of a workshop, meet and greet, and dissemination of mental health resources.
- Delivery of specialised training to external stakeholders, including training for the Director of Public Prosecutions team on managing exposure to child exploitation material.

## Vocational Rehabilitation Unit

With the increased demand for injury management support and services, the WA Police Force was challenged to sustain compliance performance results for the audit period ending June 2022.

The Vocational Rehabilitation Unit has:

- Finalised procurement and established a panel of preferred providers of vocational rehabilitation services to ensure timely delivery to support employees with recovery and return to work.
- Received a stable number of new Work Related Police Officer medical expense claims across 2020-21 and 2021-22.
- Rescheduled release of an injured worker/manager feedback platform due to delays associated with the COVID-19 pandemic.



## Quantitative data

The table below provides statistics in relation to fatalities and lost time injury and disease matters.

In relation to 'lost time injury and disease':

- the 'incidence rate' relates to claims lodged where at least one day/shift or more was lost from work.
- the 'severity rate' relates only to those claims lodged where at least 60 days were lost from work.

Measures	Base year 2019-20 <sup>(a)</sup>	Prior year 2020-21	Current year 2021-22	Target	Comments <sup>(b)</sup>
Number of Fatalities	0	0	1	0	Investigation is still underway into the cause of death of an employee who was not a police officer.
Lost time injury and disease incidence rate <sup>(c)</sup>	5.04	4.88	5.40	0 or 10% reduction in incidence rate	The increase in lost time injury and disease incidence rate was expected in light of the introduction of the Police Compensation Scheme. The scheme commencement has resulted in greater accuracy and volume in the reporting of injuries as work-related.
Lost time injury and diseases severity rate <sup>(c)</sup>	10.77	5.62	4.46	0 or 10% reduction in severity rate	Decreasing severity correlates with the reforms to injury management introduced by the WA Police Force in recent years.

### Percentage of injured workers returned to work:

(i) within 13 weeks	94.3%	94.7%	94.4%	Greater than or equal to 80%	The WA Police Force will monitor these results as reforms to injury management introduced in recent years are embedded and refined over time.
(ii) within 26 weeks	97.6%	94.7%	86.1%	Greater than or equal to 80%	
Percentage of managers and supervisors trained in occupational safety, health and injury management responsibilities (including refresher training within 3 years)	82.5%	75.0%	87.0%	Greater than or equal to 80%	

### Notes:

- (a) The performance reporting examines a three-year trend and, as such, the comparison base year is to be two years prior to the current reporting year.
- (b) Comment on agency performance over the three-year period.
- (c) This data is correct as at 1 July 2022. It may not reflect all loss time injury and disease claims for the 2021-22 period due to delays in processing.

# OTHER STATUTORY INFORMATION

## Small Grants Program election commitments

Department of Premier and Cabinet protocols received 9 June 2021

Project Name	Description	Amount	Progress
ANPR and Covert Camera Project - Metropolitan Region (Mandurah District)	Purchase of equipment to contribute to the management of general crime and traffic related hotspots	\$200,000	Procurement complete. Hardware delivery delayed due to COVID-19 related supply chain issue. The amount of \$200,000 will be carried over to 2022-23.
Bunbury PCYC - Bus	Purchase of a second-hand bus for the Bunbury Police and Community Youth Centre	\$115,000	Project complete. Bus delivered March 2022.
Collie PCYC - Kitchen refurbishment	Update the kitchen and install air-conditioning at the Collie Police and Community Youth Centre	\$60,000	Project complete. Work completed June 2022.
Constable Care Child Safety Foundation - Model house driveway	Build a driveway and footpath as a learning and safety experience at the Maylands Safety School	\$30,000	Project complete. Work completed October 2021.
Gosnells Police Station - Aboriginal artwork mural	Mural to be painted at the Gosnells Police Station by the Langford Aboriginal Centre	\$20,000	Project complete. Work completed July 2021.
Gosnells PCYC - Equipment and electrical upgrade	Supply and install 3-Phase electricity to the Gosnells Police and Community Youth Centre	\$11,000	Project complete. Work completed March 2022.

## Board and committee remuneration

Treasurer's Instruction 903(16), Premier's Circular 2019/07 and Public Sector Commission annual report guidelines 2021-22

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	1 July 2021 to 31 May 2022	17 December 2019 to 31 May 2022	\$396.69 (including GST)	\$15,662.43 (including GST)
Member / Deputy Chair, Audit and Risk Assurance Committee	Ms J Cutler	Sitting fees/ Daily rate	1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022	10 May 2021 to ongoing as at 30 June 2022	\$1,677.04	\$6,708.16
Senior Consultant, Corporate Board	Professor Colleen Hayward	Hourly rate	1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022	4 July 2021 to 27 April 2022	\$125.15 (including GST)	\$5,909.44 (including GST)
<b>TOTAL</b>						<b>\$28,280.03 (including GST)</b>

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