



PRINT FRIENDLY VERSION

2011



WESTERN AUSTRALIA POLICE
ANNUAL REPORT



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MISSION

**TO ENHANCE THE QUALITY OF LIFE AND
WELL-BEING OF ALL PEOPLE IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA
BY CONTRIBUTING TO MAKING
OUR STATE A SAFE AND SECURE PLACE**

Hon. Rob Johnson MLA

Minister for Police; Emergency Services;
Road Safety

In accordance with Section 61 of the *Financial Management Act 2006*, I hereby submit for your information and presentation to Parliament the Report of the Western Australia Police for the year ending 30 June 2011.

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



KARL J O'CALLAGHAN APM
COMMISSIONER OF POLICE

28 September 2011



COMMISSIONER'S FOREWORD



In the past year, WA Police has experienced a rapidly increasing demand for services. There has been a significant increase in calls for assistance, both through the general police inquiry lines (131 444) and the emergency call lines (000). Call volumes to 131 444 increased by 26.5 per cent and the number of calls to 000 rose by 12.6 per cent.

In addition, we have had the added challenge of preparing for the [Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting \(CHOGM\)](#) to be held in Perth during October 2011. CHOGM will be the single largest police operation in the history of the WA Police, and our people will be supplemented by resources and equipment from other states of Australia.

We have invested more than 8,000 training days in preparation for the security challenges that such an event will bring, and have been able to successfully recruit and train 150 additional police officers, who will be available for deployment in the lead up to and during CHOGM.

WA Police continues to perform strongly on Key Performance Indicators:

- The percentage of the community who were 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' with the service provided by police has exceeded targets and remains high.
- The percentage of the community who were 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' with their most recent contact with police is higher than the target set.
- Except for the crime of burglary and motor vehicle theft, community concern over certain categories of crime remains lower than anticipated.

- Sanction rates for offences are not significantly different to targets set.
- Response times for the highest priority tasks have improved.

These are important outcomes for the community and rate among the best in Australia. Police will continue to work hard to improve community confidence in the service they provide, notwithstanding the challenges we will face during the months immediately following the release of this report.

One set of Key Efficiency Indicators impacted by increasing demand for services relates to call taking. The time taken to answer calls at the Police Assistance Centre on the general inquiry line (131 444) is under target. There were improvements, however, in the expedient handling of our most serious emergency calls (000).

In last year's [Annual Report](#) foreword I spoke about alcohol-fuelled crime and anti-social behaviour. Significant gains in our response to this problem have been made through the introduction of new legislation and policing strategies. The implementation of barring order legislation has enabled police to rapidly target repeat and serious offenders on licensed premises. This legislation complements the significant work police have already undertaken targeting problematic licensed premises with a strong focus on compliance with the *Liquor Control Act 1988*.

We have twice conducted [Operation Unite](#) during the year. This national operation is designed to raise the awareness of alcohol-fuelled violence and anti-social behaviour through the application of no tolerance, high saturation policing.

Assaults in our entertainment precincts have only increased marginally, but the intensity and seriousness of those assaults continues to rise disproportionately. There is a complex set of conditions driving this intensity, including both the intoxication of many offenders and victims. Imposing more sensible liquor licensing conditions continues to be a major part of the police approach to this problem.

In the past year, we have also seen an unprecedented increase in the number of improvised drug manufacture sites producing small amounts of methamphetamine. Nearly all these sites have been addiction-based, and little evidence of significant commercial operations has been uncovered

in Western Australia. The most significant problem posed by these sites is the volatility of the chemicals used in the manufacture. Rendering these sites safe consumes substantial amounts of police time.

At the other end of the drug manufacture and distribution spectrum, we have increased the focus on organised criminal activity, working closely with the [Australia Crime Commission](#) on key organised crime targets. In April 2011, we launched the [Serious and Organised Crime Strategy 2011-14](#), focussing on the widespread disruption and dismantling of criminal networks. It is a comprehensive, multi-faceted approach which relies on investigative partnerships with regulatory government agencies.

WA Police continues to emphasise the role of technology in more efficient and effective law enforcement. The prominent examples from the year in review are the roll-out of the new Forensic Register system, which will streamline the practices of the Forensic Division, and the introduction and trial of the concept car, which is already contributing to our road policing strategy.

The right technology and resource placement will support frontline officers and provide for better recording and analysis of criminal intelligence. These strategies will ultimately lead to a more mobile, street-tasked police force which requires much less time spent in police stations.

Our [Road Policing Strategy 2011-14](#) makes clear statements about our commitment to enforce traffic laws. Unlicensed motorists, drink and drug driving and hoon offences are among our priorities. We have set out a clear mandate to reduce the risk to vulnerable road-users such as motorcyclists, pedestrians and novice drivers who remain over-represented in fatal and serious crashes.

Many of the crime challenges faced by Western Australia are not easily resolved by police and are driven by social factors best addressed by other government agencies and non-government organisations. The powerful deterrent effect and the risk of being caught and prosecuted as a result of relentless police activity is best supplemented by effective and active prevention of crime.

The formation of the Crime Prevention Council, chaired by the Minister for Police and Emergency Services, brings together key human service government agencies such as Health, Education, Children's Services and Justice to provide a more holistic response to the underlying factors contributing to crime in our community. An increasing lack of respect, changes in drinking culture and the behavioural outcomes of these changes such as anti-social behaviour, are major priorities for the newly formed Council.

Looking ahead, we expect to commence work on the replacement and expansion of the Regional Police Radio Network to ensure that our regional areas are better serviced. This is critical given the rapid expansion of some of our regional centres and the increasing deployment of police in these areas. We also expect both a regional and metropolitan benefit from the deployment of increased numbers of police recruited for CHOGM.

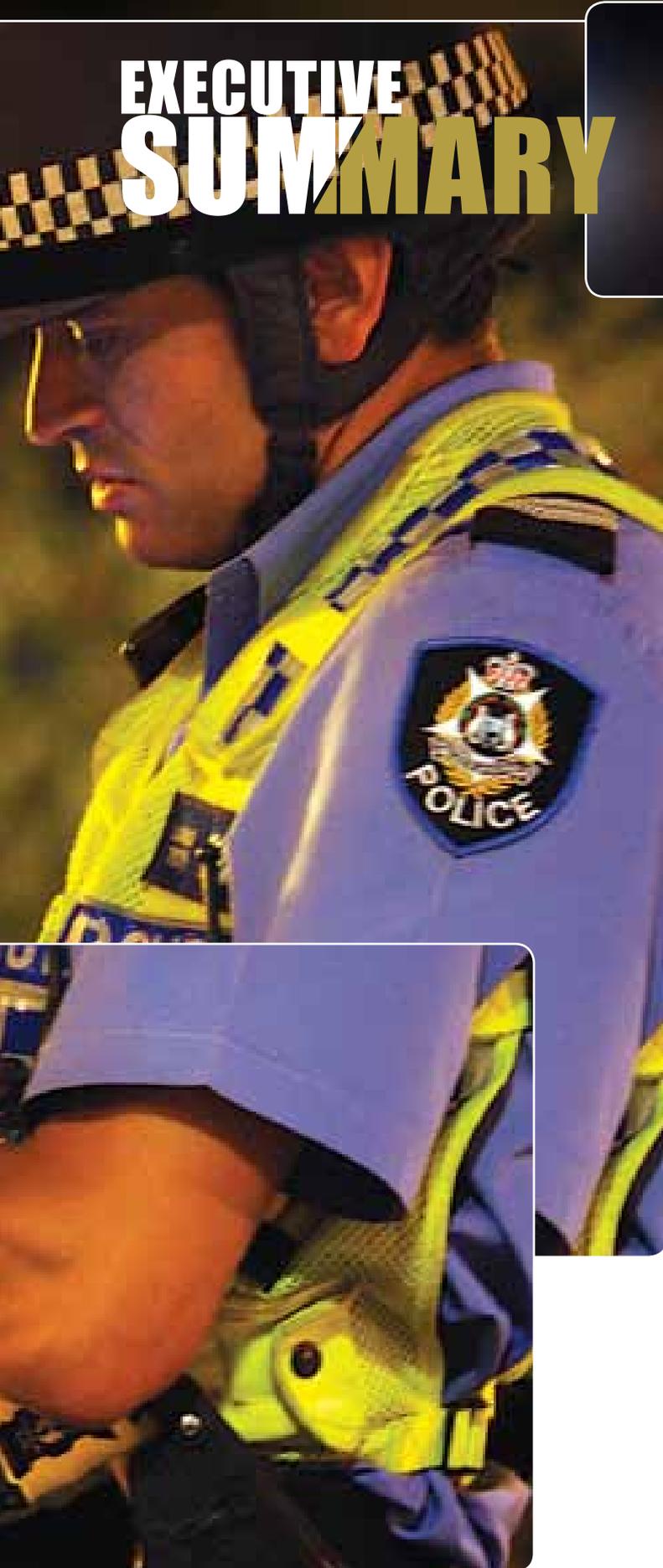
As demand for policing services continues to increase we will need to make innovative and positive change so that business practices, technological and human resources keep pace. We have robust plans in place to ensure the quality of policing in Western Australia remains high, and that the public continues to maintain a high level of confidence in our police.



KARL J O'CALLAGHAN APM
COMMISSIONER OF POLICE

28 September 2011

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



Throughout 2010-11, the WA Police continued to implement strategies and initiatives that supported the delivery of positive results against its three primary policing outcomes:

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

To complement existing strategies, focus effort and continue to direct frontline officers towards the agency's key priorities a number of additional high level strategies were developed. These strategies have an operational focus and include:

- The [Crime Prevention Strategy 2011-14](#) establishes a problem-solving approach at all levels of the agency, and refines the police role in crime prevention alongside that of other agencies. It aligns with the [State Community Crime Prevention Plan 2011-14](#) which articulates priorities for crime prevention across the State.
- The [Serious Organised Crime Strategy 2011-14](#) was developed to assist in creating a hostile environment that increases the risk and cost to those involved in serious organised crime, with the ultimate goal of disabling criminal enterprise and reducing harm to the community.
- The [Road Policing Strategy 2011-14](#) was launched during the year. The objectives and priorities in the strategy complement the direction outlined in the [WA Police Strategic Plan 2010-13](#) and support police-led initiatives contained in the [State Road Safety Strategy, 'Towards Zero 2008-2020'](#).

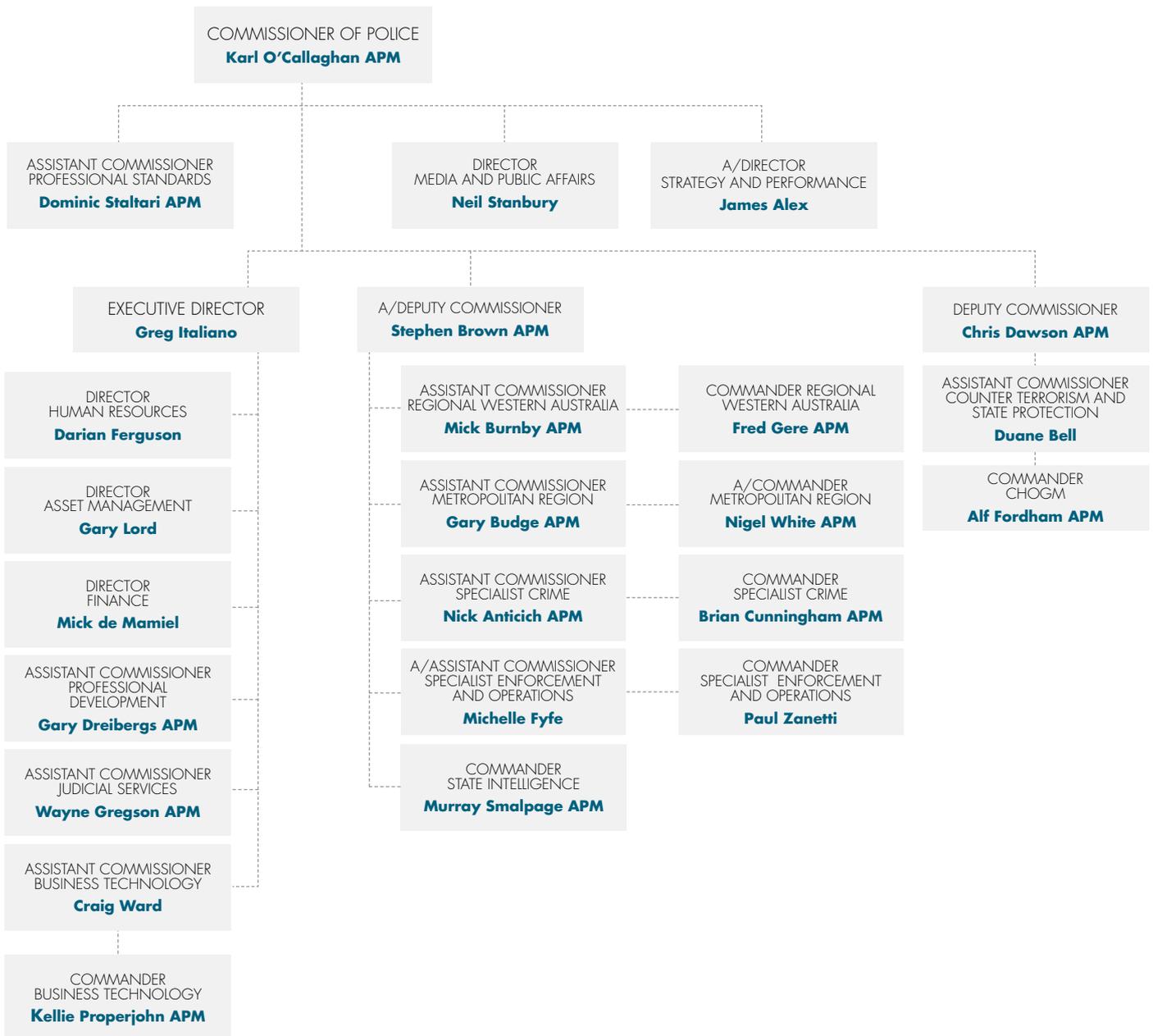
In addition to providing direction in addressing these key priorities the agency has implemented operational and corporate governance initiatives that support frontline policing activity and enhance service delivery to the community. These include:

- Continuing to work towards forming more positive partnerships with Indigenous and Culturally and Linguistically Diverse communities. This enhanced two-way communication and engagement is expected to result in crime prevention benefits through greater awareness of concerns facing these communities and promote early intervention strategies.

- Reducing anti-social and violent behaviour. Policing efforts to address this issue include high visibility patrolling strategies and a greater deployment of resources in the first instance. Other efforts are being concentrated on the development and delivery of effective strategies and practices targeting offenders, with an emphasis on intelligence management processes and building effective partnerships.
- Continuing to build organisational capacity and capability to resilience and to minimise the vulnerability of communities in an emergency. Work has been undertaken to enhance emergency plans and incident management processes. During 2010 -11, WA Police were deployed to floods, fires and cyclones and other disasters both within the state and abroad.
- Initiating Operation Demille to facilitate the planning and preparation required to meet additional security responsibilities relating to the [Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting \(CHOGM\)](#) in October 2011. A Steering Committee has taken ownership of all Operation Demille plans and issues as well as overseeing committees working on CHOGM for the agency.
- Completing the expansion of the Police Metropolitan Radio Network (PMRN), with extended digital radio to provide enhanced safety of police officers, and improve response times, access to and distribution of information.
- Continuing to deliver benefits such as improved chain-of-evidence, less time spent collecting and recording evidence, and reduced risks in exhibit-tracking through the new Forensic Register system. The system has undergone testing in the field by internal and external personnel to ensure it meets the requirements of forensic officers within the agency. The Register should be fully implemented in late 2011.
- Conducting road safety operations that generated thousands of interactions with WA drivers and resulted in a wide range of infringements being issued. High-visibility policing and intervention strategies, such as random breath and drug analysis operations, were undertaken with the aim of reducing fatal and serious injury crashes on WA roads.
- Installing 30 new red light/speed cameras at intersections across the metropolitan area as part of the Enhanced Speed Enforcement Program. The new cameras have significant road safety advantages over their predecessors as they combine high definition digital cameras with video cameras that are capable of recording speed during any phase of the traffic control light sequence.
- Launching the Information Technology Strategic Plan 2010 -13, which will guide the agency to assess and prioritise major IT projects to be undertaken, as well as new proposals to be considered for the future.
- Initiating a [Step Forward](#) recruitment advertising campaign for police officers in November 2010. The aim of the campaign was to increase the number of police officer applications ahead of attrition, to cater for the CHOGM requirements and meet the government's commitment to recruit 350 police officers over a four-year period.

OPERATIONAL STRUCTURE

AS AT 30 JUNE 2011



Notes:

- (a) Corporate Programs and Development was renamed Business Technology on 1 January 2011, with Craig Ward appointed as Assistant Commissioner
- (b) The position of Assistant Commissioner Strategy and Performance was held by Paul Zanetti from 14 June 2010 until 20 March 2011. James Alex then acted as Director, Strategy and Performance from 21 March 2011 until 17 July 2011. Shaun Hodges was appointed as Director commencing on 18 July 2011.
- (c) Commander Brian Cunningham APM commenced extended leave in January 2011. Detective Superintendent Malcolm Scott and Detective Superintendent Graeme Castlehow acted as Commander Specialist Crime for periods from January to June 2011.

WA POLICE SENIOR EXECUTIVE

KARL J O'CALLAGHAN APM Commissioner of Police

Commissioner O'Callaghan commenced with WA Police as a police cadet in 1973 and graduated from the Police Academy in January 1976. His policing career has included work in country and metropolitan police stations as well as specialist areas. Mr O'Callaghan was promoted to Superintendent in 1996, to Assistant Commissioner in 2001 and was appointed as Commissioner of Police in 2004. Commissioner O'Callaghan's qualifications include a PhD, Bachelor of Education and Bachelor of Arts. Mr O'Callaghan was awarded a Churchill Fellowship and completed an international study on the development of ethics and professional standards education in police services.

CHRIS DAWSON APM Deputy Commissioner

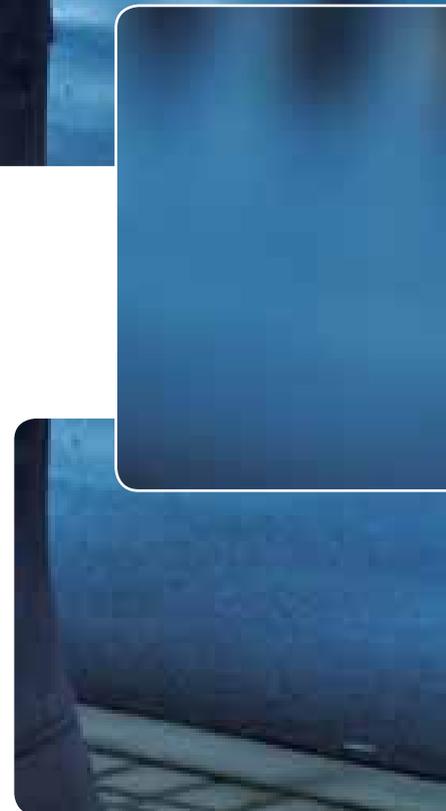
Deputy Commissioner Dawson joined the WA Police in 1976 as a police cadet and graduated from the Police Academy in 1978. His first ten years saw him policing in metropolitan and country locations. In 1999, he was promoted to Superintendent and inaugural Principal of the then new Police Academy in Joondalup. Deputy Commissioner Dawson was also Superintendent-in-charge of Central Metropolitan District, and acted as the Assistant Commissioner Corporate Programs and Development before being promoted to his current rank in 2004. Deputy Commissioner Dawson has a Diploma of Policing and a Graduate Certificate in Police Management.

STEPHEN BROWN APM Acting Deputy Commissioner

A/Deputy Commissioner Brown joined WA Police in 1983 and served predominantly within the Specialist Crime Portfolio after spending his initial years in the north-west of the state in general duties policing. He helped coordinate the agency's involvement in the National Multi-Agency Surveillance Training Unit and the Australasian Police Integrity Forum and he was also responsible for the delivery of Kennedy Royal Commission Reform Projects.

GREG ITALIANO Executive Director

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



REGIONS AND DISTRICTS

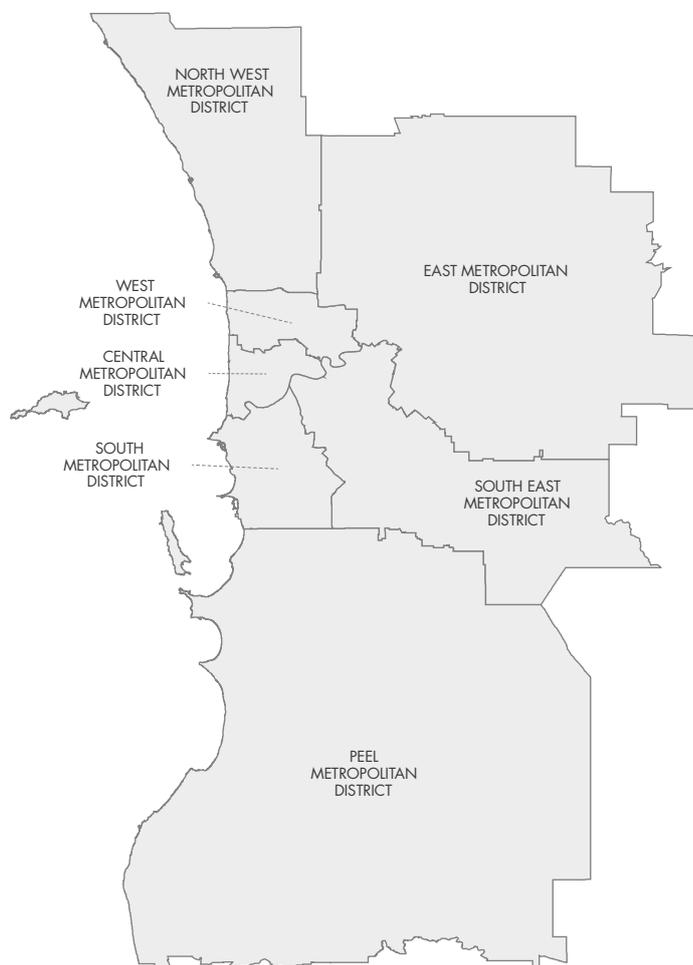


METROPOLITAN REGION

Assistant Commissioner Gary Budge APM

Area in square kilometres	7,272
Population as at 30 June 2010	1,781,879
Number of police officers	2,433
Number of police staff	229
Ratio of police officers to population	1:732

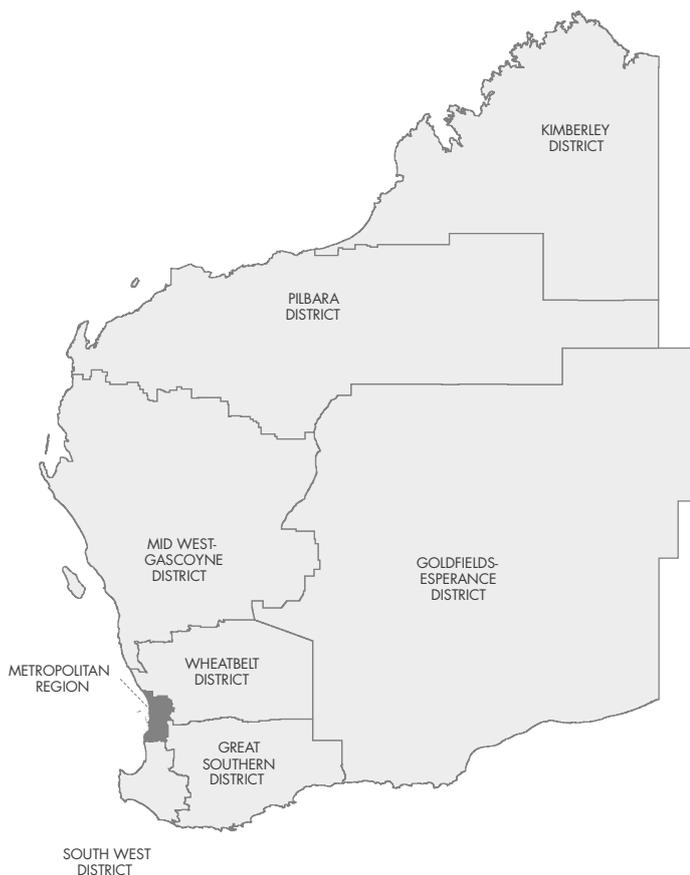
Districts	No. of police stations
Central Metropolitan	3
East Metropolitan	5
North West Metropolitan	6
Peel Metropolitan	6
South Metropolitan	5
South East Metropolitan	6
West Metropolitan	5
Total	36



REGIONAL WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Assistant Commissioner Mick Burnby APM	
Area in square kilometres	2,524,302
Population as at 30 June 2010	511,631
Number of police officers	1,352
Number of police staff	145
Ratio of police officers to population	1:378

Districts	No. of police stations
Goldfields-Esperance	14
Great Southern	24
Kimberley	11
Mid West-Gascoyne	19
Pilbara	15
South West	16
Wheatbelt	23
Total	122



Notes:

- Personnel figures are based on a headcount, which includes employees on leave without pay as at 30 June 2011 (not full-time equivalent (FTE) staff)
- The number of police stations includes Balgo, Bidyadanga, Blackstone, Burringurrah, Dampier Peninsula, Jigalong, Kalumburu, Warakurna, Warburton and Warmun Multi-Functional Police Facilities, and the Kintore Multi-Jurisdictional Police Facility in the Northern Territory. The Goldfields-Esperance District in the State map includes areas located within the borders of the Northern Territory and South Australia in respect of which WA Police officers are stationed or carry out duties in accordance with the *Cross-border Justice Act 2008* and *Cross-border Justice Regulations 2009*. This Act covers policing and law enforcement and modifies the operation of WA law in this cross-border region of WA/SA/NT.

Source:

Area and preliminary Estimated Resident Population as at 30 June 2010 obtained from the Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Regional Population Growth, Australia 2009-10*, ABS Cat. No. 3218.0.



ENABLING LEGISLATION

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

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

As a key element in the Government's law and order program, WA Police is integrally involved in the review and reform of criminal and road traffic law. During 2010 -11 a significant amount of criminal and road traffic legislation was progressed to enactment and more is at various stages of development.

A major legislative initiative undertaken during the year relates to the Government's commitment to providing key services for the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting to be held in Perth in October 2011. WA Police has a lead security role for this event and requires specific additional powers to ensure the security of delegates and the facilities used.

The resultant *Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (Special Powers) Act 2011* gives significant special powers to police in addition to providing for the sharing of resources with other police forces as well as the Corruption and Crime Commission.

WA Police administers the following legislation:

- *Australian Crime Commission (Western Australia) Act 2004*
- *Community Protection (Offender Reporting) Act 2004*
- *Criminal and Found Property Disposal Act 2006*
- *Criminal Investigation (Identifying People) Act 2002*
- *Criminal Investigation Act 2006*
- *Firearms Act 1973*
- *Misuse of Drugs Act 1981*
- *Pawnbrokers and Second-hand Dealers Act 1994*
- *Police Act 1892*
- *Police (Medical and Other Expenses for Former Officers) Act 2008*
- *Police Assistance Compensation Act 1964*
- *Protective Custody Act 2000*
- *Public Order in Streets Act 1984*
- *Security and Related Activities (Control) Act 1996*
- *Spear-gun Control Act 1955*
- *Surveillance Devices Act 1998*
- *Telecommunications (Interception) Western Australia Act 1996*
- *Terrorism (Extraordinary Powers) Act 2005*
- *Terrorism (Preventative Detention) Act 2006*
- *Weapons Act 1999*
- *Witness Protection (Western Australia) Act 1996*

During 2010 -11 the WA Police progressed the following legislation through Parliament to enactment:

- *Cannabis Law Reform Act 2010*
- *Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (Special Powers) Act 2011*
- *Criminal Code Amendment (Infringement Notices) Act 2011*
- *Criminal Investigation Amendment Act 2011*
- *Criminal Investigation (Identifying People) Amendment Act 2011*
- *Misuse of Drugs Amendment Act 2010*
- *Misuse of Drugs Amendment Act (No. 2) 2010*
- *Police Amendment Act 2011*
- *Telecommunications (Interception) Western Australia Amendment Act 2011*

During 2010 -11 the WA Police assisted other agencies to progress the following legislation through Parliament to enactment:

- *Child Pornography and Exploitation Material and Classification Legislation Amendment Act 2010*
- *Children and Community Services Amendment Act 2010*
- *Dangerous Sexual Offenders Amendment Act 2011*

- *Liquor Control Amendment Act 2010*
- *Prohibited Behaviour Orders Act 2010*
- *Road Traffic Amendment Act 2010*
- *Road Traffic Amendment (Alcohol and Drug Related Offences) Act 2011*
- *Road Traffic Legislation Amendment (Disqualification by Notice) Act 2010*
- *Road Traffic Legislation Amendment (Information) Act 2011*

During 2010 -11 WA Police progressed the development of the following legislation:

- *Community Protection (Offender Reporting) Amendment Bill 2011*
- *Criminal Investigation (Covert Operations) Bill 2010*
- *Misuse of Drugs Amendment Bill 2011*
- *Surveillance Devices Amendment Bill 2011*

During 2010 -11 WA Police assisted other agencies in the development of the following legislation:

- *Criminal Organisations Control Bill 2011*
- *Prostitution Bill 2011*

During 2010 -11 WA Police progressed the following delegated legislation through to enactment:

- *Community Protection (Offender Reporting) Amendment Regulations 2010*
- *Firearms Amendment Regulations 2010*
- *Firearms Amendment Regulations 2011*
- *Firearms Amendment Regulations (No. 2) 2011*
- *Misuse of Drugs Amendment Regulations (No. 2) 2010*
- *Misuse of Drugs Amendment Regulations 2011*
- *Misuse of Drugs Amendment Regulations (No. 2) 2011*
- *Misuse of Drugs (Amounts of Prohibited Drugs) Order 2011*
- *Misuse of Drugs (Numbers of Cannabis Plants) Order 2010*
- *Pawnbrokers and Second-hand Dealers Amendment Regulations 2011*
- *Police Force Amendment Regulations (No. 2) 2010*
- *Police (Fees) Amendment Regulations 2011*
- *Police (Medical and Other Expenses for Former Officers) Amendment Regulations 2010*
- *Security and Related Activities (Control) Amendment Regulations (No. 2) 2011*
- *Security and Related Activities (Control) Amendment Regulations (No. 3) 2011*
- *Surveillance Devices Amendment Regulations 2010*
- *Weapons Amendment Regulations 2011*

PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

OUTCOME BASED MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

Under an Outcome Based Management Framework, the WA Police is seeking to achieve, primarily, a contribution to the government goal, 'Results Based Service Delivery – Greater focus on achieving results in key service delivery areas for the benefit of all Western Australians'.

WA Police Contribution to Government Goals

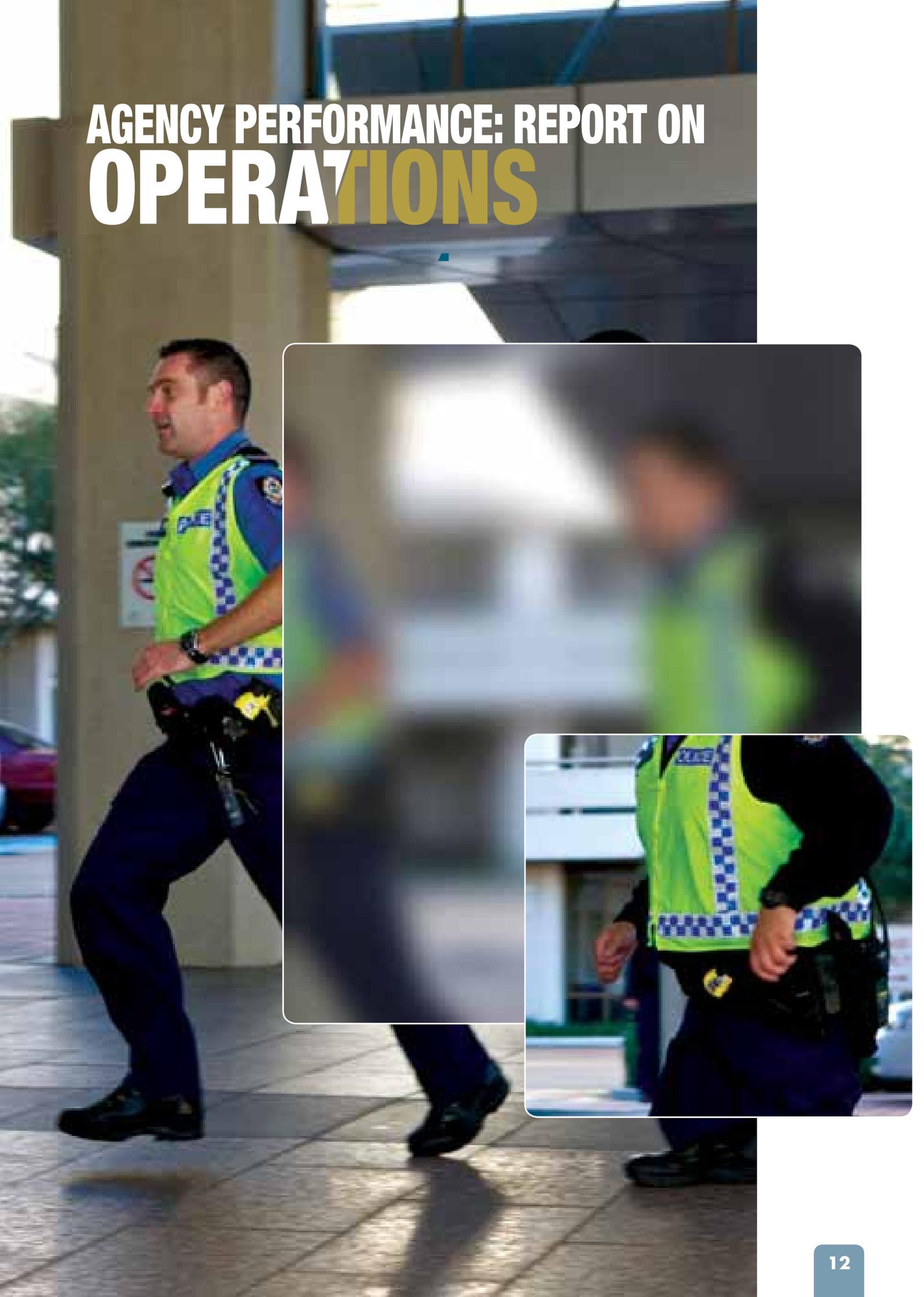
Government Goal	WA Police	
	Outcomes	Services
Results Based Service Delivery – Greater focus on achieving results in key service delivery areas for the benefit of all Western Australians	Lawful behaviour and community safety	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Intelligence and protective services 2. Crime prevention and public order 3. Community support (non-offence incidents) 4. Emergency management and coordination
	Offenders apprehended and dealt with in accordance with the law	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Response to and investigation of offences 6. Services to the judicial process
	Lawful road-user behaviour	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Traffic law enforcement and management

In the financial administration of the agency, we have complied with the requirements of the *Financial Management Act 2006* and every other relevant written law. We have exercised controls which provide reasonable assurance that the receipt and expenditure of money and the acquisition and disposal of public property and incurring liabilities have been in accordance with legislative provisions. At the date of signing, we are not aware of any circumstances which would render the particulars in this statement misleading or inaccurate.

Shared Responsibilities with other Agencies

WA Police did not share responsibility for the delivery of services with other agencies in 2010-11.

AGENCY PERFORMANCE: REPORT ON OPERATIONS



SUMMARY OF RESULTS AGAINST FINANCIAL TARGETS



Financial Targets	2011 Target \$'000	2011 Actual \$'000	Variation
Total cost of services The variance represents 3.8% of the Target - Total Cost of Service The increase represents the net impact of various policy decisions, parameter changes and general cost escalation.	1,039,191	1,079,151	39,960
Net cost of services The variance represents 3.6% of the Target - Net Cost of Service The variance is mainly attributable to the flow-on impact of increased Total Cost of Service as a result of approved initiatives.	1,002,031	1,037,628	35,597
Total equity The variation is mainly due to a decrease in asset revaluation for land and buildings, decrease in contributed equity and increase in accumulated surplus/deficit.	965,091	959,149	-5,942
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held The variance is mainly attributable to capital injection due to delays in some capital projects.	-4,715	21,147	25,862
Approved full-time equivalent (FTE) staff level ^(a) The variance relates to being understrength in police staff positions.	7,559	7,523	-36

Notes:

(a) FTE staff level for 2011 Target/Actual excludes Children's Crossing Guards

SUMMARY OF RESULTS AGAINST PERFORMANCE TARGETS

Key Effectiveness Indicators ^(a)	2010 -11 Target ^(b)	2010 -11 Actual	Variation ^{(c)(d)}
OUTCOME 1: LAWFUL BEHAVIOUR AND COMMUNITY SAFETY			
The percentage of the community who were 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' with services provided by police	≥ 67%	72.0%	5.0%
The percentage of the community who were 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' with the service received during their most recent contact with police	≥ 80%	80.8%	Not significantly different
Percentage of the community who were 'somewhat concerned' or 'very concerned' about becoming a victim of the following crimes in the next 12 months			
- physical assault in a public place	≤ 42%	39.3%	(2.7%)
- housebreaking	≤ 57%	59.1%	Not significantly different
- motor vehicle theft	≤ 44%	44.6%	Not significantly different
Percentage of the community who thought each of the following was a 'problem' or a 'major problem' in their own neighbourhood:			
- use of illegal drugs	≤ 50%	48.4%	Not significantly different
- louts or gangs	≤ 34%	31.2%	(2.8%)
- drunken or disorderly behaviour	≤ 45%	40.9%	(4.1%)
- speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving	≤ 76%	75.4%	Not significantly different
State emergency management plans in place and current, and resources committed, where WA Police are the designated Hazard Management Agency, to prevent and minimise risk	7	7	-

SUMMARY OF RESULTS AGAINST PERFORMANCE TARGETS

Key Effectiveness Indicators ^(a)	2010 -11 Target ^(b)	2010 -11 Actual	Variation ^{(c)(d)}
OUTCOME 2: OFFENDERS APPREHENDED AND DEALT WITH IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LAW			
Sanction rate for offences against the person ^(e)	≥ 60%	59.5%	(0.5%)
Sanction rate for offences against property ^(e)	≥ 16%	16.7%	0.7%
Sanction rate for drug trafficking offences ^(e)	≥ 89%	88.4%	(0.6%)
Percentage of guilty pleas	93%	92.6%	(0.4%)
Percentage of convictions for matters listed for trial	62%	62.2%	0.2%
Number of deaths in custody for which the Western Australia Police is culpable	nil	nil	–
Number of escapes from police lock-ups	nil	6	6
OUTCOME 3: LAWFUL ROAD-USER BEHAVIOUR			
Percentage of drivers tested for drink-driving who were found to exceed the lawful alcohol limit	≥ 2.5%	2.2%	(0.3%)
Percentage of vehicles monitored for speeding by speed cameras that were found to exceed the lawful speed limit	≥ 15%	26.1%	11.1%

Notes:

- (a) The tables are a summary of the 2010 -11 WA Police Key Performance Indicators. For more detailed information see the Key Performance Indicators section of this report.
- (b) Target as specified in the 2010 -11 Budget Statements.
- (c) For some survey-based indicators, an apparent difference between the actual result and the target may not be significantly different as the target falls within the 95 per cent confidence interval of the actual result.
- (d) Variations shown in brackets represent a decrease in the actual figure compared with the target. Depending on the Key Performance Indicator, a decrease in the actual figure does not necessarily mean that the target has not been achieved. A variation between percentages should be interpreted as a percentage point change.
- (e) The sanction rate is based on the number of verified offences where an investigation outcome has been recorded of an offender(s) being apprehended or processed (such as arrest, summons, caution or referral to a Juvenile Justice Team), or where for some substantial reason, police investigations cannot be continued (such as withdrawn complaint; a statute bar to proceedings where an offender is under age or claims diplomatic immunity or other statute of limitations matters; circumstances where the incident was found to be a matter for civil action by the complainant; the offender has died; the offender is in another jurisdiction and extradition is not desired or available; and where the offender has been admitted to a psychiatric facility). The number of these offences within the relevant time period is expressed as a percentage of the number of verified offences reported during the same period. Verified offences are all offences reported to police within the relevant time period that have not been determined to be falsely or mistakenly reported.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS AGAINST PERFORMANCE TARGETS

Key Efficiency Indicators ^(a)	2010 -11 Target ^(b)	2010 -11 Actual	Variation ^{(c)(d)}
Service 1: Intelligence and Protective Services			
Average cost per hour for providing intelligence and protective services	\$105	\$122	\$17
Service 2: Crime prevention and public order			
Average cost per hour for providing crime prevention and public order services	\$112	\$123	\$11
Service 3: Community support (non-offence incidents)			
Average cost per hour for providing community support (non-offence incidents) services	\$110	\$108	(\$2)
Percentage of 131 444 calls for police assistance or attendance answered within 20 seconds	85%	76%	(9%)
Percentage of 131 444 calls abandoned	<5%	7.4%	2.4%
Service 4: Emergency management and coordination			
Average cost per hour of emergency management and coordination	\$116	\$117	\$1
Service 5: Response to and investigation of offences			
Average cost per response/investigation	\$2,028	\$2,197	\$169
Percentage of emergency '000' calls for urgent police assistance or attendance answered within 20 seconds	90%	92%	2%
Percentage of '000' emergency calls answered on first presentation	>90%	96%	6%
Average time taken to respond to urgent calls for police assistance in the metropolitan area from call received (entered) to arrival at scene			
Priority 1-2 calls	9 mins	8 mins	(1 min)
Priority 3 calls	25 mins	21 mins	(4 mins)
Service 6: Services to the judicial process			
Average cost per hour of services to the judicial process	\$109	\$113	\$4
Average cost per guilty plea	\$27	\$35	\$8
Average cost per non-guilty plea	\$216	\$281	\$65
Service 7: Traffic law enforcement and management			
Average cost per hour of traffic law enforcement and management	\$101	\$108	\$7

SUMMARY OF VARIATION AGAINST PERFORMANCE TARGETS

KEY EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

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

The targets for the sanction rate for offences against the person and drug trafficking offences were not achieved. Changes to the *Evidence Act 1906*, *Criminal Investigation Act 2006* and other legislation enhancing transparency and accountability have meant the time required for police to complete investigations has increased, ultimately resulting in a reduction in the number of sanctioned offences.

The target for the percentage of guilty pleas was not met. This has resulted from a significant reduction in the number of matters that have been placed before the Magistrates Court. The decrease in court matters is attributed to a number of factors including: mandatory sentencing; WA Police management of prolific and priority offenders; family and domestic violence policy; hoon legislation; seizure of cars for motor drivers licence suspensions; and double demerits.

The number of escapes from police lock-ups target was not met. Six persons escaped during 2010-11 from an estimated 40,000 persons that pass through police lock-ups each year. All were recaptured. WA Police continues to work towards improving the security of persons in police custody in order to prevent escapes.

Outcome 3: Lawful road-user behaviour

The target for the percentage of drivers tested for drink-driving who were found to exceed the lawful alcohol limit was not achieved. The number of tests conducted in 2010-11 was similar to 2009-10, but the number of drivers found to exceed the lawful alcohol limit decreased. This is attributed to a change in strategy from targeted enforcement to a greater focus on random breath testing in order to raise the public perception of the chances of being tested anywhere and at anytime.

The target for the percentage of vehicles monitored for speeding by speed cameras that were found to exceed the lawful speed limit was exceeded by a significant margin. This performance is attributed to the improved effectiveness of new digital speed cameras that were rolled-out during 2010-11 as part of the second phase of the Enhanced Speed Enforcement Program.

KEY EFFICIENCY INDICATORS

Services 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7 did not achieve their average cost per hour target. The average cost per hour can change according to the ratio between the cost of the service and the number of hours allocated to that service.

The increase in the average cost per hour for Service 1 was attributable to additional costs and resource reallocation

associated with preparing for and delivering a security operation for the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) 2011.

The increase in the average cost per hour for Service 2 was attributable to the reallocation of costs and hours associated with Service 8: Implementation of the State Crime Prevention Strategy (which was discontinued from 2010-11) to Service 2: Crime Prevention and Public Order.

The actual cost increased and the number of hours decreased compared with the 2010-11 estimate for Service 4. Similarly, for Services 6 and 7 both the actual cost and number of hours decreased compared with the 2010-11 estimate, but the rate of decrease was greater for the number of hours. These factors contributed to the targets not being achieved.

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

Service 3: Community support (non-offence incidents)

The targets for the percentage of 131 444 calls for police assistance or attendance answered within 20 seconds, and the percentage of 131 444 calls abandoned by callers were not achieved. This reflects a significant increase in 131 444 call volumes. Contributing factors include unseasonably warm weather, greater economic activity within the community and the re-direction of a portion of the call volume from four Regional WA districts to the Police Assistance Centre.

Service 5: Response to and investigation of offences

The target for the average cost per response/investigation was not achieved due to an increase in the total cost of service and less offences than were estimated.

Service 6: Services to the judicial process

The targets for the average cost per guilty plea and non-guilty plea were not achieved. The higher average cost has resulted from a significant reduction in the number of matters that have been placed before the Magistrates Court. This reduction is attributed to a number of factors including: mandatory sentencing; WA Police management of prolific and priority offenders; family and domestic violence policy; hoon legislation; seizure of cars for motor drivers licence suspensions; and double demerits.



OUTCOME 1: LAWFUL BEHAVIOUR AND COMMUNITY SAFETY

Emerging and Diverse Communities

WA Police continues to work towards forming more positive partnerships with Indigenous and Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CaLD) communities. Enhanced two-way communication and engagement will reap crime prevention benefits through greater awareness of concerns facing these communities and promote early intervention strategies.

Specific initiatives include:

- In-service and recruit training on diversity and cultural awareness.
- Liaison with international students regarding safety awareness.
- Development of new policy relating to the use of professional interpreters and translators.
- Placement of Crime Prevention and Diversity Officers in districts to enhance partnerships between Indigenous and CaLD communities and police.
- An alcohol harm minimisation workshop was conducted for Aboriginal women from throughout the Kimberley District as part of the Garnduwa Yung Women's Leadership Camp.
- Placement of a Police Liaison Education Officer within the Department of Education to create a better flow of information between the two agencies and address the issue of violence in schools.

The substantive equality program is also being progressed within WA Police with two major Needs and Impacts Assessments on current services conducted, as well as the establishment of guidelines for proposed policies and initiatives.

Anti-social Behaviour

Reducing anti-social and violent behaviour continues to be a priority for WA Police. Whilst the influence of alcohol and drugs remain significant factors for this issue, the increasing use of online social networking sites are providing a forum for members of the public, in particular teenagers and young adults, to share information about gatherings, parties and events. This has seen an increase in the speed information is distributed and allows groups to gather with limited notice.

Policing efforts to reduce anti-social behaviour include high visibility patrolling strategies and a greater deployment of resources in the first instance. Other efforts are being concentrated on the development and delivery of effective strategies and practices targeting offenders, with an emphasis on intelligence management processes and building effective partnerships.

Preventative measures that have been adopted to address this issue include:

- Providing advice to party hosts and event organisers to ensure that they have a clear understanding of their roles and responsibilities, with party packs available from local police stations to assist them in this regard.
- Working with local government and shopping centre management to address anti-social behaviour issues
- Ensuring that Liquor Accords are current and adhered to, in conjunction with licensed premises.
- High visibility, no-tolerance targeting of identified hot-spots, entertainment precincts, liquor outlets, noisy parties, public transport, shopping centres, major public events and any other place that anti-social behaviour occurs.
- Maintaining preparedness in civil disorder training and equipment.

WA Police continues to participate in [Operation Unite](#), a nationwide joint initiative against anti-social behaviour and alcohol-related crime, with operations conducted in September and December last year. This intelligence-led Operation deploys large numbers of officers to tackle anti-social behaviour at trouble spots over a two-day period.

Crime Prevention

The [WA Police Crime Prevention Strategy 2011-14](#) was developed and launched in May 2011. This strategy establishes a problem solving approach at all levels of the agency, and refines the police role in crime prevention alongside that of other agencies.

The Strategy supports a problem-solving approach to inform crime prevention and intelligence activity. It also provides guidance to police districts on:

- The role of WA Police in working with other agencies to address the circumstances that lead to offending behaviour.
- Working in partnership with communities, learning about local crime and disorder problems and designing solutions to address these problems.
- Providing a coordinated response between police districts and crime prevention support units.
- Engaging relevant government and non-government agencies in crime prevention efforts.

The focus is on volume crime, alcohol and drug related crime, family and domestic violence, disorderly/anti-social behaviour and graffiti, and it outlines strategic, operational and tactical roles and responsibilities. The Strategy aligns with the [State Community Crime Prevention Plan 2011-14](#) which articulates priorities for crime prevention across Western Australia.

Enhanced Service Delivery

WA Police continues to progress a new service delivery model through the police hubbing concept. The guiding principle of this concept is to realign resources and maximise their effect by placing officers at larger, more strategically placed locations, called District Hubs.

The larger policing hubs free up frontline police from administrative duties at smaller stations, free up personnel for more flexible rostering and deployment, and provide improved access to specialist support services. It supports the Frontline First philosophy of the right people, in the right place, at the right time.

This model provides highly flexible and dynamic policing as well as greater economies of scale, reduced capital investment and improved public accessibility and visibility. It is supported by an IT strategy that equips officers with mobile technology to keep them connected to corporate systems from any location. The key aim is service delivery that is responsive, agile and available 24 hours a day.

Construction on the Perth Police Complex began in January 2011. When completed in late 2012, the complex will house the new Perth Watch House, a Magistrate's Court and the Central Metropolitan District Office. The Perth Watch House will have the capacity to hold up to 72 persons who are awaiting an initial court appearance, while the Magistrate's Court will operate six days a week. The 24-hour station will accommodate 500 personnel.

The planning of the Western Suburbs Police Hub has been brought forward, aligning with the Cockburn Central Police Hub project beginning in 2011-12.

Emergency Management

Under Section 4 of the *Emergency Management Act 2005*, WA Police has responsibility for seven hazards. The agency also has a significant responsibility to assist partner agencies in responding to other emergencies, and a whole-of-government responsibility as the emergency coordinator at state, district and local levels. Roles include improving disaster planning and response across agencies and regions.

WA Police continues to build organisational capacity and capability to ensure organisational resilience and to minimise the vulnerability of communities in an emergency. Work has been undertaken to enhance emergency plans and incident management processes.

During 2010-11, WA Police personnel were deployed to floods, fires and cyclones and other disasters both within the state and abroad:

- In December 2010, WA Police personnel were deployed to Christmas Island as part of a joint taskforce response to an asylum seeker boat crash. This included

three police divers, two search and rescue officers, four major crime detectives, four forensic technicians and four officers from the Coronial Investigations Unit.

- In the same month, WA Police Air Wing was deployed to Carnarvon following a request from [Fire and Emergency Services Authority \(FESA\)](#) to assist with the evacuation of residents due to flooding. WA Police conducted 42 day and night winches and recovered 45 people over three days. Police on the ground also assisted with evacuation, provided essential services and managed traffic movement and road closures as parts of the town were cut off by the rising flood waters.
- In March 2011, 31 specialist and general duties officers, including five Disaster Victim Identification Officers, were deployed to New Zealand after the Christchurch earthquake.

Intelligence-led Policing

Officer safety has improved with frontline officers now able to access more information from intelligence reports through the WA Police Incident Management System (IMS). IMS now provides users with general access to reports which were previously restricted. Officers responding to community calls for assistance are now aware of all available information which may impact on their tactical response, including associated risks. This enhancement is part of an agency initiative to provide greater user access to intelligence and achieve interoperability between our existing intelligence systems.

Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting

The Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) in October 2011 represents the single largest security operation undertaken by the WA Police. The security responsibilities of the agency include dignitary protection, public order, incident response, policing in and around events, as well as continuing to provide core policing functions throughout the state.

In order to facilitate the planning and preparation required to meet these additional security responsibilities, Operation Demille was initiated in late 2010. The WA Police Steering Committee undertook corporate ownership of all Operation Demille plans and issues as well as overseeing committees working on CHOGM for the agency.

A separate project was implemented to mitigate risks in relation to business continuity and ensure that impacts to usual operational policing across the state are minimised, and WA Police has the capacity to deliver uninterrupted high quality policing services to the broader community during CHOGM events.

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

Improvised Drug Manufacture

There has been an increase in illicit drug self-manufacture due to new and less complex techniques, and a higher than national average amphetamine price in Western Australia. A nation wide report into illicit drugs has revealed an increase in the amount of improvised drug manufacture (IDM), formerly referred to as clandestine drug laboratories, uncovered last year in Western Australia.

It was revealed IDM was predominantly set up by drug addicts who were self-manufacturing methylamphetamine, using one of the more dangerous methods of producing the drug. While this form of IDM produces small quantities of final product, there is a high risk of injury due to the dangerous chemicals involved in the process. Police uncovered 171 IDM sites during the year. This represents an increase of 50 from the previous year, and has led to a greater risk for police. To assist in mitigating the risk, a review of guidelines for attendance at any IDM sites was undertaken.

WA Police established Project STOP to assist in identifying persons involved in sourcing pseudoephedrine for the use in IDM. Additionally, Strikeforce Remedy was initiated to target pharmacy burglaries, with the aim of limiting the amount of pseudoephedrine destined for IDM.

Serious Organised Crime

The growth in the state's economy has meant that Western Australia has become a lucrative market for organised crime syndicates. WA Police has now introduced a strategy to help combat serious and organised crime with the [Serious Organised Crime Strategy 2011-14](#) being launched in April 2011. The strategy was developed to assist in creating a hostile environment that increases the cost and risk to those involved in serious organised crime, with the ultimate goal of disabling criminal enterprise and reducing harm to the community. The strategy recognises that WA Police alone cannot successfully deal with the threat of serious organised crime, and a broad approach engaging other agencies is crucial to the success of the strategy.

Organised crime is fundamentally about criminals who form part of an organised group or network and commit serious crime on an ongoing basis. They are not deterred by the law, rather acting deliberately to defeat it and avoid

detection. Although serious organised crime continues to evolve, current activities fall into three broad categories:

- Illicit commodities – drugs, counterfeit goods and firearms.
- Crime in the mainstream economy – insurance, welfare, investment and card fraud.
- Crimes against the person – extortion/kidnapping, violence, child sex offences, sexual servitude, people trafficking and unauthorised maritime arrivals.

The key enablers for organised crime gangs (OCGs) are identity theft, money laundering, technology crime, public sector corruption and legislative limitations.

A focus on the top targets has seen a number of operations commenced that will require a long-term strategic approach to OCGs listed on the National Organised Crime Target List. WA Police are working with partner agencies, including the Australian Federal Police, Australian Crime Commission, Corruption and Crime Commission, Australian Tax Office and Customs and Border Protection, which requires a long term commitment of resources.

WA Police are continuing the agency policy of deterring and disrupting Outlaw Motorcycle Gang (OMCG) activities to ensure the safety and confidence of the community. Current tensions within the various OMCG groups relate to the power and control of illicit commodities in the state. WA Police have executed search warrants and seized drugs, unlicensed firearms, ammunition and other weapons including stun guns, knives, throwing stars and clubs. These items are used both defensively and in the commission of organised crime. Arrests have been made in relation to attempted murder and arson charges, with investigations and proactive policing strategies continuing.

Technology Crime

The pervasive nature of technology in society means that technology crime is a significant challenge for police, which cannot be restricted to a specialist area. The experiences of WA Police Cyber Crime Squad have demonstrated that technology features in all types of criminal incidents. It can be a source of evidence, a mechanism by which offences are directly committed, or a source of general relevant information. Consequently, all police must have some capacity to manage technology crime issues.

National managers of technology crime have recognised this issue, and have been developing skill standards for technology crime practitioners for several years. These standards are being further developed through a tiered structure, which devolves tasks and responsibilities to frontline officers, whilst reserving specialist skills for specialist practitioners. The standards, combined with specialist units, encapsulate expertise and IT projects, and are the means by which the agency can address technology crime into the future.

Communications Network

WA Police is committed to ensuring the safety of our police officers and continuing to improve response times, access to and distribution of information. Both safety and response times have been greatly improved through the completion of the expanded Police Metropolitan Radio Network (PMRN), with extended digital radio coverage as far south as Busselton, as far north as Lancelin and as far east as Northam.

In 2007, secure digital radio infrastructure was implemented to support frontline policing across the Perth metropolitan area. In May 2008, the PMRN Expansion and Department of Corrective Services Integration (PEDI) project was launched, with the aim of expanding the existing PMRN coverage area to give greater secure digital voice communications, Automated Vehicle Locating (AVL) and mobile data capabilities to frontline policing.

The PEDI initiative also included integration of the Department of Corrective Services facilities into the WA Police digital radio network. The expansion of the geographical area provides digital radio coverage across 14,000 square kilometres and involved installation of 29 additional radio towers with an increase in digital base stations from 31 to 60. The network went live in December 2010. The initiative also provides prison sites, District and Supreme Courts, Children's Court and Royal Perth Hospital with access to a secure radio network. In addition to the existing PMRN coverage, there are 290 officers at 20 police stations using the PMRN in the expanded area, and another 12 stations are benefiting from being on the fringes of the digital network.

Implementation of a service delivery model which meets both police and resource requirements and the needs of the community is being progressed through the statewide dispatch project for Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) tasks.

The project has been rolled out to the Mid West-Gascoyne, Wheatbelt, South West and Great Southern Districts. Further improving the safety of police officers in Regional WA, all regional vehicles were fitted with the Tasking and Dispatch Information System (TADIS) (a total of 283 vehicles). The TADIS provides vital information to officers in the field, provides a direct data link between the Police Operations Centre and officers on the ground, with more than 800 in-vehicle and 400 handheld (TADISLite) systems in operation statewide.

Forensic Investigation

Techniques and procedures for providing forensic evidence must be reliable, accurate, timely and credible if they are to stand up to scrutiny and be of value to judicial proceedings. The WA Police Forensic Division gained the [National Association of Testing Authorities \(NATA\)](#) accreditation in 2009. In 2011, eight additional Forensic Investigation Offices (FIOs) received their accreditations. NATA is the benchmark for technical competence and best practice whereby the accreditation acknowledges that a culture of continuous improvement has been established within the agency. WA Police aim to provide equity of service delivery across the state, and achieve the same standards as any contemporary forensic laboratory in the world. The NATA accreditation requires all facilities to continually meet a non-negotiable level of technical excellence.

WA Police is continuing to deliver benefits such as improved chain-of-evidence, less time spent collecting and recording evidence, and reduced risks in exhibit-tracking through the new Forensic Register System. The system has undergone testing in the field by internal and external personnel to ensure it meets the requirements of forensic officers within the agency. The Register should be fully implemented in late 2011.

Quality forensic services provide enormous value to the investigation process and justice system outcomes. These services are enhanced by the continued application of technology and techniques such as DNA testing and digital capture of fingerprint images. WA Police and PathWest have a positive and collaborative working relationship, achieving joint outcomes and goals which directly benefit the community.

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

In 2011, the 10,000th DNA database link for volume crime was achieved. This figure shows that DNA is assisting in the investigation of more than one in every four cases submitted. This achievement is an important milestone that shows the significance of DNA analysis in police investigations.

Recently, DNA evidence obtained from a suspect of a sexual assault in 1998 has resulted in a case being closed when an offender taken into custody for a relatively minor matter, recorded a match for the crime committed 13 years ago. As serious offenders have a pattern of criminal behaviour, there is an increased likelihood that there will be a DNA link on the database at some point in time, resulting in more offenders being charged and cases being closed.

Investigative Practices

To support the ongoing integration of the WA Police Investigation Doctrine, the Investigative Practices Unit (IPU) was established in August 2010. The IPU monitors, evaluates and improves investigative practices and standards, promoting and reinforcing the Doctrine. An example of how it achieves this is through the conduct of Investigative Practices Quality Assurance Reviews (Health-Checks) within investigative workplaces throughout WA Police. These reviews consider 25 key performance indicators to measure the application of the WA Police Investigation Doctrine, CRIME Investigation Model and Investigative Interviewing Regime. The IPU has also developed a series of specialist investigation manuals relative to specific crime types, for application across the agency as corporate knowledge resources.

The IPU in tandem with the Detective Training Faculty, manages the WA Police Investigator Level Pathway. This Pathway provides the framework for the agency to deliver high quality Investigation training programs to all operational police officers from recruit level (i1) through to Commissioned Officer level (i7).

The highest level of investigation training available is the Senior Investigating Officer (SIO) (i7) Program. Comprising higher education and academy based course components, the i7 Program is intended to equip the agency's most senior detectives with the knowledge and skills to effectively manage critical and complex investigations.

The course consistently promotes the key themes of leadership, risk management and accountable decision-making. This builds on the existing investigative skills and knowledge of participants to prepare them to effectively carry out the role of SIO at all levels.

Further enhancing the investigative capability of operational officers is the delivery of Investigative Interviewing Training. The interview training is compulsory for all police officers and focuses on applying recognised methodology to ensure the effective and ethical interviewing of all interviewees, whether they be witnesses, victims or suspects.

OUTCOME 3: LAWFUL ROAD-USER BEHAVIOUR

Road Policing Strategy

The [WA Police Road Policing Strategy 2011-14](#) was launched during the year. The objectives and priorities in the Strategy complement the direction outlined in the [WA Police Strategic Plan 2010 -13](#) and support WA Police led initiatives contained in the [State Road Safety Strategy, 'Towards Zero 2008-2020'](#).

The Strategy is based on three objectives:

- Enforce Traffic Laws.
- Target Unsafe Road-User Behaviour.
- Build Road Policing Capability.

Primarily, the priorities of the Strategy are based around the major causal factors for fatalities and serious injuries and include enhanced speed enforcement; increasing compliance in the use of restraints; and reduction in the number of alcohol and drug-impaired drivers. Additionally, the priorities target unlicensed drivers, anti-social driver behaviour, increasing compliance with the traffic laws in relation to mobile phone use, and vulnerable road-users.

Roles and responsibilities for the successful implementation of the Road Policing Strategy are categorised into strategic, operational and tactical levels, with practical application devolved to the appropriate portfolios, divisions and sections.

Road Safety Operations

During the year, road safety operations generated thousands of interactions with WA drivers and resulted in a wide range of infringements being issued. All police officers play an important role in detecting and apprehending offending drivers. High-visibility policing and intervention strategies, such as random breath and drug analysis operations, were undertaken with the aim of reducing fatal and serious injury crashes on WA roads. Operations included:

- The Christmas Care Campaign, held from late December to early January, resulted in more than 50,000 vehicles stopped with 814 drink driving offences, 6,839 speeding and 697 seatbelt offences being recorded, and double-demerit points being issued to offending drivers.
- Operation Tangent, a breath and drug bus initiative by the Traffic Enforcement Group conducted along the Kwinana Freeway in early January resulted in 1,719 random breath tests and 44 drink driving charges.

- [Operation Octopus](#) targeted drivers under the influence of alcohol, with officers carrying out 5,810 random breath tests resulting in 23 vehicle impounded and 154 drink driving, 88 no authority to drive, and 887 other traffic charges being preferred.
- Operation RAID (Remove All Impaired Drivers) is a nation wide crackdown on drivers under the influence of drugs and alcohol in the lead up to Christmas, and in WA random breath and drug analysis operations were conducted across the state.
- [Operation Unite](#) deployed large numbers of police officers to popular night spots targeting alcohol-related violence, with the entry and exit routes to those locations covered by random breath and drug analysis operations.

These operations concentrated effort on the three top causes of road trauma: driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs; speeding; and non-use of restraints. It is often found that a combination of these factors result in fatalities and serious injury on WA roads. The ongoing conduct of these operations, and the results achieved, positively impact on reducing road trauma and saving lives.

Enhanced Speed Enforcement

During the year, WA Police replaced wet film speed enforcement technology with a fully digital mobile speed and redlight/speed camera fleet.

As part of the rollout, 30 new red light/speed cameras were installed at intersections across the metropolitan area as part of the Enhanced Speed Enforcement Program. The new cameras have significant road safety advantages over their predecessors as they combine high definition digital cameras with video cameras that are capable of recording speed during any phase of the traffic control light sequence.

Two still photographs and 14 seconds of video are captured for each offence detected on single or multi-lane roads. As a consequence, speeding through a red light can generate two infringements. Both the speeding and the red light offences are assigned a penalty, and depending on the circumstances, an investigation can be launched into a possible offence of reckless, dangerous or careless driving.

The new cameras allow for the monitoring of several lanes of traffic at one time, and detecting and identifying speeding vehicles in situations that would not have previously been possible. WA Police worked with [Main Roads WA](#) and the [Office of Road Safety](#) to identify the intersections at which to deploy combined speed and red light cameras, based on the number of serious crashes, traffic volume, road conditions and other factors.

OUTCOME 3: LAWFUL ROAD-USER BEHAVIOUR

Online Traffic Crash Reporting

The success of WA Police's online traffic crash reporting system has attracted attention from interstate agencies due to the cost and resource savings that are being realised. It is estimated that the system has reduced WA Police's overall workload from data entry through to crash investigation by 80 per cent, since its inception.

The online traffic crash reporting system allows road-users to report minor traffic incidents to police online, without the need to attend a police station or, in some cases, for police to conduct an investigation. WA Police and the Insurance Commission of WA, which manages the online reporting system, have recently drafted a cost-neutral Memorandum of Understanding to maintain the online traffic crash reporting initiative into the future.

In conjunction with the implementation of the new system, the criteria for investigating a crash were modified to reduce the requirement for police attendance. Minor road incidents with no injuries, no obstruction of traffic and no breaches of the *Road Traffic Act 1974* do not require police to attend or investigate. Additionally, there is no requirement to manually sort through hand written crash reports to determine which reports fit the investigation criteria. This has led to a significant reduction in workload for crash investigators, and a subsequent reduction in the number of crash investigators, allowing them to be returned to frontline policing roles.

Driver Distraction

One of the major priorities in the Road Policing Strategy targets driver distraction. Advances in technology and road safety concerns related to driver distraction combined to prompt a revision of laws regarding the use of mobile phones while driving. The revised laws were enacted in March 2011, under the *Road Traffic Amendment Regulations (No3) 2010*, and assisted in clarifying matters for police officers in relation to this issue.

From an enforcement perspective, the new legislation stipulates that if a mobile phone is not in a cradle and is being held to the ear, in the hand or being used to make or receive a call, listen to messages or music, or being used as a GPS device, an offence is committed. Evidence of a driver holding a phone remains prima facie, but where the phone is in a mounting, officers need to rely on more than just observation to prove an offence. Specific questioning is required to establish the phone function being used by the driver.

Priority 2 Driver Training

Based on a recommendation from the Coroner following a fatal police crash in the year 2000, WA Police has reviewed its Priority 2 driver training, and investigated the feasibility of public road training as an option, as it has been used with great success in other jurisdictions. Priority 2 driving relates to where officers cannot exceed the speed limit by more than 20 kilometres per hour, and are required to stop at red lights and stop signs.

The review included consultation with Risk Cover, Work Safe and the [Office of Road Safety](#) to ensure safety concerns were addressed, and to revise legislation to cover training on public roads. Subsequent legislative changes to the *Road Traffic Code 2000* allow the agency to train police officers to the driving standard on public roads.

The WA Police Driver Training Unit commenced rollout of the training program to recruits in June 2011. The changes that have been made to the training program allows the agency to offer the most realistic training possible to officers involved in these incidents where Priority 2 driving is required, and provide the best possible assistance when responding to these incidents.

CHOGM Vehicular and Pedestrian Traffic Management

WA Police has planned to minimise disruption to motorists and pedestrians resulting from the motorcades and road closures associated with CHOGM. Developed as part of Operation Demille, The People Movement – Road Enforcement/Traffic Management Plan, encompasses three main areas of responsibility:

- Traffic Management Plan – incorporating private sector traffic management contractors carrying out road closures and other designated traffic management roles.
- Road Enforcement – in the event of an incident, designated road policing officers will be assigned to manage the incident to ensure a delegate's motorcade is not interrupted.
- Traffic Operations Centre – the management of green light corridors for all motorcade escorts will be managed by WA Police at the Main Roads WA facility.

Planning for the movement of CHOGM delegates includes movements from the airport to their accommodation, the Perth Convention and Exhibition Centre and any other venues visited during the course of the event. A key consideration for road closures is minimising the impact on the large number of inner-city residents and businesses.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

STRATEGIC PLANNING

This year represents the first year in implementing the [WA Police Strategic Plan 2010 -13](#). The Plan sets the broad direction to create a modern, flexible and ethical policing service responsive to the needs of the WA community, and focuses attention in five areas:

- People - the right people in the right jobs with the right support.
- Resources - the right technology and resource placement to support the Frontline and Service Delivery.
- Community Engagement - community focused policing.
- Standards - better policing services to the community through improved standards.
- Partnerships - effective partnerships and collaboration.

Aligned with this is the Information Technology Strategic Plan 2010 -13, which will guide the agency to assess and prioritise major IT projects to be undertaken as well as new proposals to be considered going forward.

TECHNOLOGY

Through system capabilities, WA Police continues to provide the WA Police Corporate Executive Forum with accurate reports regarding complaints against police as well as other statistical information. Additionally, a web-based module (called Blue Team) is being implemented to enable easier data collection in police districts. Blue Team is undergoing significant modifications in order to align with the agency's Situational Tactical Options Model for reporting Use of Force.

The key priority is to have the right technology and resource placement to support frontline service delivery. This is achieved through projects such as the replacement of the WA Police state wide radio network. The expansion of the Police Metropolitan Radio Network from Lancelin/Gin Gin through to Dunsborough and Northam/Toodyay was completed in December 2010 and the next phase, the Community Safety Network (CSN) is currently underway. The CSN sees the replacement of the outdated Regional Radio Network with a reliable, secure and supported network and the upgrade of existing regional radio communications. Benefits include:

- Enhanced mobile capability.
- Improved voice communications.
- Improved state wide communication tools to support the frontline.
- Greater safety for officers by removing the risk of failing radio communications.

- Interoperability with Fire and Emergency Services Authority (FESA) and the Department of Corrective Services to provide a more standardised approach to emergency response communications.

This expansion enables more equitable and consistent service delivery in both metropolitan and regional WA as well as a more coordinated emergency response capability. It is about optimising the benefits that technology can bring to the business, and therefore maximise policing outcomes for the community.

ATTITUDE + BEHAVIOUR = PERFORMANCE

The Attitudinal Behaviour Project (A+B=P) was introduced in October 2010 to actively promote what constitutes good attitudes and behaviours by police officers when dealing with the community. It is recognised that undesirable attitudes and behaviours arise in every workplace and in every industry or profession, but the goal is to minimise these in WA Police.

The A+B=P Project is an innovative way of ensuring our people give the best possible service every time they interact with members of the community. The project's aim is to encourage positive attitudes and behaviours by officers whilst in the community.

POLICE RECRUITMENT CAMPAIGN

The WA Police embarked on a [Step Forward](#) recruitment advertising campaign for police officers in November 2010. The aim of the campaign was to increase the number of police officer applications ahead of attrition, to cater for the [CHOGM](#) requirements and meet the government's commitment to recruit 350 police officers over a four-year period.

The recruitment target of 180 officers was met within the campaign period of November 2010 – February 2011. The flow-on effect saw additional applications received, and enabled a further recruitment to cover future requirements. The advertising campaign was a gold medal category winner for Innovative and Successful Advertising in the [Pacific Area Newspaper Publishers' Association AD Awards](#).

ACADEMIC DEVELOPMENT

In line with Direction 4 – Professionalisation of Policing, in the [Directions in Australian New Zealand Policing Strategy 2008-11](#), the Academic Development Division was established with the responsibility of initiating professional development opportunities and academic studies with universities and professional bodies across Australia. This initiative has resulted in a significant increase in the number of police personnel undertaking high-level professional development and academic studies.

OUR PEOPLE STRATEGY

The development and achievement of the WA Police workforce requirements is set out in the [Our People Strategy 2009-13](#), which is aligned with the [WA Police Strategic Plan 2010-13](#).

The Strategy was developed to ensure a workforce capacity and capability to meet future policing needs and community expectations. The following projects were successfully delivered during the year, for each of the seven priority areas.

Attracting and keeping the right people

- Completed an analysis of separation trends to support future workforce planning.
- Embedded corporate and local area induction processes in Employee Management Files to improve governance and provide corporate assurance.

Promoting organisational health and well-being

- Reviewed the effectiveness of processes and systems that support part-time work, including consultation with the workforce, national benchmarking and a feasibility study into adoption of enhanced processes to improve decision-making to overcome perceived internal barriers to flexibility. This will see the development of a corporate model for the deployment, development and management of part-time positions and employees across the agency.
- Completed research into the effectiveness of the deployment of police officers who were medically restricted from carrying out full policing duties.

Driving diversity

- The Executive Committee for Women (ECW) continued to drive the Women in Leadership Strategy 2010-13 across all levels of the agency. The Committee comprises key senior people within the agency. Committee members, supported by a dedicated Strategic Coordinator, work innovatively and collectively to develop initiatives that address inequities in gender balance at senior levels.

- Sponsorship of female employees at the Commissioner's Senior Management Forums to assist women to enhance their leadership capabilities, corporate profile, and opportunities to network.
- Successfully implemented informal coaching of female employees by ECW members for officers applying for promotion through the Sergeant and Senior Sergeant rank pools.
- Incorporated reporting requirement into all Management Responsibilities Action Plans to outline developmental opportunities provided to women, this includes a requirement to report on secondment/acting opportunities, mentoring and coaching.
- Developed the provision for a transgender workforce by supporting an employee undergoing gender reassignment, through individual health and welfare support, development of appropriate policies and procedures, and education sessions.

Building learning and leadership

- Commenced the WA Police Mentoring for Leadership Program 2011, with a targeted senior cohort focusing on leadership capability development. Personnel at Inspector, Senior Sergeant, Level 7 and 6 were eligible to apply. The program was comprised of classroom based training, mentoring meetings, learning events, networking and presentations.

Aligning our people and our business

- Developed and tested the Work Holdings Summary to provide a consistent, fair and robust record of current workload when police officers transfer between areas, and an annual health check as part of the performance management process.
- Continued to enhance the performance management system, 4me2achieve. This included consulting business areas, and the development of a variety of educational materials for managers and employees.

Bringing Our People Together

- Expanded the [Police Auxiliary Officer](#) role, which provides essential support, releasing more police officers for frontline duties. As at June 2011, a total of 86 Police Auxiliary Officers were recruited, including 74 deployed to custody/support roles, and 12 in property/exhibit roles.

Living Our Values

- Improved corporate governance around people-related processes through the introduction of standard Employee Management Files for all employees. This has been integrated into Business Area Management Review Program and ensures consistent adherence to corporate people-related policies.
- Provided independent consultancy to review compliance of internal investigations with corporate behavioural requirements.

PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS

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

Managerial Intervention Model (MIM)

The MIM is operating successfully as a non-punitive management model to correct unprofessional behaviour. It links to the [WA Police Code of Conduct](#), which establishes agency and community expectations. The MIM enables a wide range of situations and behaviours to be suitably managed at the local level.

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

Professional Standards Information Management System (PSIMS)

The WA Police Professional Standards Information Management System, known as IAPro, facilitates detection and intervention with at-risk officers by identifying the potential for unprofessional conduct at an early stage. Pre-determined threshold limits of reported unprofessional conduct trigger a formal Risk Assessment, or an Early Intervention Notice to alert the relevant District or Divisional Superintendent about a potential risk.

The District/Divisional Superintendents along with their management teams are then responsible for implementing strategies to correct officer behaviour and to reduce the incidence of external complaints and unprofessional conduct.

IAPro provides the Corporate Executive Forum with accurate reports regarding complaints against police and a range of other statistical information.

IAPro has the capability of electronically communicating with police districts through a component called Blue Team. This capacity is being enhanced to assist with Use of Force reporting.

Personnel Security Vetting Unit (PSVU)

The WA Police personnel security vetting process provides the government, external agencies and the community with the appropriate level of assurance as to the suitability of personnel requiring a security level clearance. The process identifies security concerns, personal vulnerabilities, associations, financial risks and other risk factors. In an endeavour to raise security awareness and responsibilities, ongoing security training sessions are provided to personnel in key areas.

Integrity Testing

Targeted integrity testing of police officers and workgroups reasonably suspected of corrupt, criminal or unprofessional

conduct assists to identify and mitigate perceived risks. The tests are designed to investigate the veracity of the conduct alleged by an officer or officers and the results are capable of objectively rebutting allegations.

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

Alcohol and Drug Testing

It is proposed to introduce the Alcohol and Drug Testing program between December 2011 and January 2012, through amendment to *Police Force Regulations 1979*, specifically the *Police Force (Member Testing) Regulations 2011*, with a focus on occupational safety and health and integrity. The testing regime will include random, mandatory (critical incident and high risk business areas) and targeted testing of police officers, police auxiliary officers and Aboriginal police liaison officers. The regime will identify personnel who are impaired by alcohol at work or use prohibited drugs or substances, non-prescribed steroids or the overuse of prescribed medication (targeted drugs or substances) on or off duty.

It is anticipated that alcohol and drug testing will be conducted extensively throughout the agency, predominantly applying to operational police officers.

Ethical Health Project

In partnership with Victoria Police, WA Police are progressing a project on behalf of the [ANZPAA Integrity Forum](#). The project will provide a more effective measure to evaluate and report on the ethical health of policing organisations through the development of a nationally agreed model which is premised on multilayer performance disciplines.

The ANZPAA Commissioners' Forum endorsed a mandate, which proposed the following three phases for the Ethical Health project:

- Develop an agreed definition for ethical health.
- Develop a methodology to evaluate and measure ethical health.
- Develop a nationally agreed model.

WA Police has completed Phase 1 with an agreement in principle from the members of the ANZPAA Integrity Forum on the definition for ethical health, with Phases 2 and 3 currently being progressed.



STATISTICAL SUMMARY

RESOURCE PROFILE (AS AT 30 JUNE 2011)

	Personnel ^(a)		Expenditure ^{(b)(c)(d)}		
	Police Officers	Police Staff	Operating ^(e) \$'000	Capital ^{(f)(g)(h)(i)} \$'000	Total \$'000
Metropolitan Region	2,433	229	293,697	18,346	312,043
Regional Western Australia	1,352	145	251,049	15,581	266,630
Specialist Crime	464	94	71,001	2,217	73,218
Specialist Enforcement & Operations	498	419	119,529	18,092	137,621
Counter Terrorism & State Protection	200	29	29,388	6,512	35,900
Judicial Services	261	267	85,347	4,637	89,984
Professional Standards	68	36	12,384	370	12,754
State Intelligence Division	173	49	30,066	778	30,844
Other	24	14	0	0	0
Support Services					
Administration	28	52	11,413	163	11,576
Media and Public Affairs	7	24	3,489	63	3,552
Asset Management	0	46	15,057	94	15,151
Financial Management	0	50	5,146	102	5,248
Human Resources	15	127	16,855	289	17,144
Professional Development	23	51	18,664	151	18,815
- Academy	121	39	21,788	326	22,114
- Recruits/Transitional Recruits	241	0	0	0	0
Business Technology	29	169	75,073	503	75,576
Strategy and Performance	51	90	19,174	287	19,461
Wages staff	0	126	0	0	0
TOTALS	5,988	2,056	1,079,120	68,511	1,147,631
Children's Crossing Guards employed by the WA Police ^(j)	-	576			

Notes:

- (a) Personnel figures are based on a headcount, which includes employees on leave without pay as at 30 June 2011 (not full-time equivalent (FTE) staff).
- (b) Expenditure figures are provided on an accrual basis.
- (c) Expenditure relating to wages staff is incorporated within the expenditure for the Regions.
- (d) Expenditure relating to the children's crossing guards is incorporated within the expenditure for Specialist Enforcement & Operations.
- (e) Total operating expenditure is the net cost of services. This is net of operating revenue.
- (f) Capital expenditure relating to the Operational Support Facility (incorporating Communications, Forensic and State Traffic Operations) has been apportioned across all portfolios according to total Police Officer FTE numbers, excluding recruits.
- (g) Capital expenditure relating to information and communications technology projects has been apportioned across all portfolios according to total Police Officer and Police Staff FTE numbers, excluding recruits, wages and children's crossing guards.
- (h) Corporate capital expenditure has been apportioned across all portfolios according to total Police Officer and Police Staff FTE numbers, excluding recruits, wages and children's crossing guards.
- (i) Capital expenditure has been adjusted for items that have been expensed to and items capitalised from operating funding.
- (j) The number of Children's Crossing Guard positions to operate Type A children's crossings in Western Australia as at 30 June 2011.

Sources:

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

Human Resources Information

Authorised Strength ^(a)

As at 30 June	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Senior Police ^(b)	11	11	11	10	11
Police Officers	5,193	5,300	5,425	5,460	5,582
Police Auxiliary Officers	-	-	-	41	104
Aboriginal Police Liaison Officers	69	52	23	18	16
Total Police Officers	5,273	5,363	5,459	5,529	5,713
Total Police Staff ^(c)	1,497	1,653	1,796	1,768	1,810
TOTALS	6,770	7,016	7,255	7,297	7,523

Additional 350 Police Officers and 150 Police Auxiliary Officers (PAO) ^{(a) (d)}

These recruitment programs are in addition to the normal recruiting process against attrition and commenced in July 2009.

Police Officers	30 June 2011	Police Auxiliary Officers	30 June 2011
Authorised Strength (FTE)	5,582	Authorised Strength (FTE)	104
Actual (FTE) including employees on leave without pay	5,725	Actual (FTE) including employees on leave without pay	93
Police Officer Government 350 Program	150	Police Auxiliary Officer Government 150 Program	80

Police Officers by rank ^(e)

As at 30 June	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Senior Police ^(b)	11	10	10	10	11
Commissioned Officers	175	189	185	181	191
Sergeants	1,115	1,211	1,283	1,316	1,335
Senior Constables	1,938	1,883	1,881	1,977	1,971
Constables	1,830	2,023	2,326	2,138	2,133
Recruits/Transitional Recruits in Training	202	298	69	55	236
Police Auxiliary Officers	-	-	-	-	95
Police Auxiliary Officers in Training	-	-	-	38	-
Aboriginal Police Liaison Officers	59	33	24	18	16
TOTALS	5,330	5,647	5,778	5,733	5,988

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Human Resources Information (Continued)

Gender profile of Police Officers ^(e)

As at 30 June	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Senior Police ^(b)					
Male	10	9	9	10	11
Female	1	1	1	0	0
TOTALS	11	10	10	10	11
Police Officers					
Male	4,271	4,502	4,591	4,509	4,658
Female	989	1,102	1,153	1,158	1,208
TOTALS	5,260	5,604	5,744	5,667	5,866
Police Auxiliary Officers					
Males	-	-	-	18	60
Females	-	-	-	20	35
TOTALS	-	-	-	38	95
Aboriginal Police Liaison Officers					
Male	41	22	17	13	12
Female	18	11	7	5	4
TOTALS	59	33	24	18	16
Total Males	4,322	4,533	4,617	4,550	4,741
Total Females	1,008	1,114	1,161	1,183	1,247
TOTALS	5,330	5,647	5,778	5,733	5,988

Sick leave (Police Officers) ^{(a) (h)}

Financial Year	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Total number of days sick leave involved	52,820	58,420	62,241	61,412	65,124
Average number of days sick leave across the agency per FTE ^(f)	10.3	11.1	11.3	11.0	11.4
Estimated \$ cost in lost productivity	12,935,839	15,101,915	16,839,364	17,124,798	19,011,909

Carer's leave (Police Officers) ^{(a) (h)}

Financial Year	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Total number of days carer's leave involved	3,921	4,845	5,276	8,315	8,269
Average number of days carer's leave across the agency per FTE ^(f)	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.5	1.4
Estimated \$ cost in lost productivity	945,531	1,243,029	1,423,634	2,348,055	2,418,879

Human Resources Information (Continued)

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

Level	As at 30 June 2009			As at 30 June 2010			As at 30 June 2011		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Group 2	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
Class 1	2	1	3	3	0	3	2	0	2
Level 9	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	2
Specified Calling 5	na	na	na	1	0	1	1	0	1
Level 8	19	9	28	19	9	28	17	8	25
Solicitor 4	2	3	5	2	2	4	3	2	5
Specified Calling 4	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	2
Level 7	44	21	65	50	21	71	44	27	71
Solicitor 3	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	1	1
Specified Calling 3	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
Level 6/7	na	na	na	0	1	1	1	1	2
Level 6	64	54	118	64	48	112	63	51	114
Specified Calling 2	0	4	4	0	4	4	1	5	6
Level 5	80	103	183	93	110	203	97	108	205
Level 4	95	106	201	95	106	201	96	115	211
Specified Calling 1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Level 3 (includes Band Officers)	111	114	225	107	120	227	102	132	234
Level 2/4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Level 2	227	483	710	225	496	721	210	530	740
Level 1	111	280	391	72	221	293	59	201	260
Other	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	2
Cadets	41	28	69	21	18	39	31	14	45
Wages	21	90	111	24	91	115	34	92	126
TOTALS	824	1,299	2,123	784	1,249	2,033	768	1,288	2,056
Children's Crossing Guards employed by the WA Police ^(g)			478			570			576

Human Resources Information (Continued)

Sick leave (Police Staff) ^{(a) (c) (h)}

Financial Year	2008-09	2009-10	2010 -11
Total number of days sick leave involved	16,426	20,427	18,478
Average number of days sick leave across the agency per FTE ^(f)	9.7	11.5	10.6
Estimated \$ cost in lost productivity	3,377,731	4,173,813	4,144,578

Carer's leave (Police Staff) ^{(a) (c) (h)}

Financial Year	2008-09	2009-10	2010 -11
Total number of days carer's leave involved	1,875	2,261	2,240
Average number of days carer's leave across the agency per FTE ^(f)	1.1	1.3	1.3
Estimated \$ cost in lost productivity	416,270	539,948	537,271

Notes:

- (a) Statistics based on full-time equivalent (FTE) staff.
- (b) Senior Police comprises the Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner and the Assistant Commissioners.
- (c) Police Staff includes Public Servants and Wages employees, but does not include Crossing Guards.
- (d) An additional 350 Police Officers and 150 Police Auxiliary Officers are to be recruited between July 2009 and June 2014. The table shows the recruitment of these resources that are in addition to the normal recruitment process against attrition. Police Auxiliary Officers are not fully sworn police officers but have undertaken a 12-week, role-specific training program at the WA Police Academy and graduate with special police powers to allow them to undertake custodial, property and administrative responsibilities.
- (e) Personnel figures are based on a headcount, which includes employees on leave without pay, as at 30 June (not full-time equivalent (FTE) staff).
- (f) The FTE figure used in this calculation is determined by averaging the twelve monthly FTE figures for each financial year.
- (g) The number of Children's Crossing Guard positions to operate Type A children's crossings in Western Australia as at 30 June.
- (h) Sick leave reported in previous Annual Reports has included carer's leave. The Police Officer and Staff data for the current and previous years in the tables above have been expanded to show sick leave and carer's leave as separate components.

na Not applicable.

Source:

WA Police, Resource Management Information System (RMIS).

Crime Information

 Number of offences verified and sanctioned, and sanction rate ^{(a)(b)(c)(d)(e)(f)(r)}

Offences against the person		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010 -11
Homicide ^(g)	Verified	78	84	68	87	100
	Sanctioned	80	65	64	110	113
	Sanction rate (%)	102.6	77.4	94.1	126.4	113.0
Recent sexual assault ^(h)	Verified	2,175	2,062	2,249	1,828	1,748
	Sanctioned	1,652	1,533	1,701	1,514	1,445
	Sanction rate (%)	76.0	74.3	75.6	82.8	82.7
Historical sexual assault ⁽ⁱ⁾	Verified	1,563	1,692	1,409	1,495	1,048
	Sanctioned	1,027	1,170	1,284	1,026	981
	Sanction rate (%)	65.7	69.1	91.1	68.6	93.6
Domestic assault ^(j)	Verified	8,843	8,394	8,321	8,532	9,745
	Sanctioned	5,326	5,590	5,394	5,043	4,735
	Sanction rate (%)	60.2	66.6	64.8	59.1	48.6
Non-domestic assault ^(k)	Verified	13,908	14,156	14,426	13,888	13,007
	Sanctioned	8,549	9,064	9,300	8,617	7,870
	Sanction rate (%)	61.5	64.0	64.5	62.0	60.5
Threatening behaviour	Verified	5,032	4,959	5,554	5,231	4,552
	Sanctioned	3,412	3,611	4,205	3,885	3,090
	Sanction rate (%)	67.8	72.8	75.7	74.3	67.9
Deprivation of liberty	Verified	405	334	345	280	246
	Sanctioned	234	196	218	186	154
	Sanction rate (%)	57.8	58.7	63.2	66.4	62.6
Robbery (Business)	Verified	221	194	207	157	176
	Sanctioned	133	112	134	113	114
	Sanction rate (%)	60.2	57.7	64.7	72.0	64.8
Robbery (Non-business)	Verified	1,799	1,636	1,639	1,545	1,620
	Sanctioned	717	661	679	690	682
	Sanction rate (%)	39.9	40.4	41.4	44.7	42.1
Total offences against the person	Verified	34,024	33,511	34,218	33,043	32,242
	Sanctioned	21,130	22,002	22,979	21,184	19,184
	Sanction rate (%)	62.1	65.7	67.2	64.1	59.5

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Number of offences verified and sanctioned, and sanction rate ^{(a)(b)(c)(d)(e)(f)(r)}

Offences against property		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010 -11
Burglary (dwelling)	Verified	25,528	26,208	24,614	21,693	26,617
	Sanctioned	3,490	3,567	3,109	2,978	3,011
	Sanction rate (%)	13.7	13.6	12.6	13.7	11.3
Burglary (non-dwelling)	Verified	12,609	13,014	11,527	8,347	8,930
	Sanctioned	2,196	2,126	1,794	1,595	1,651
	Sanction rate (%)	17.4	16.3	15.6	19.1	18.5
Motor vehicle theft ^(l)	Verified	7,328	7,708	7,227	6,245	7,264
	Sanctioned	1,811	1,924	1,804	1,544	1,748
	Sanction rate (%)	24.7	25.0	25.0	24.7	24.1
Theft	Verified	81,385	82,446	78,508	67,063	70,541
	Sanctioned	12,179	13,092	12,905	13,000	11,122
	Sanction rate (%)	15.0	15.9	16.4	19.4	15.8
Arson	Verified	1,269	1,387	1,493	1,197	1,117
	Sanctioned	253	281	323	236	203
	Sanction rate (%)	19.9	20.3	21.6	19.7	18.2
Property damage	Verified	44,187	45,878	44,795	39,397	37,872
	Sanctioned	7,668	8,492	8,300	8,180	7,733
	Sanction rate (%)	17.4	18.5	18.5	20.8	20.4
Total offences against property	Verified	172,306	176,641	168,164	143,942	152,341
	Sanctioned	27,597	29,482	28,235	27,533	25,468
	Sanction rate (%)	16.0	16.7	16.8	19.1	16.7

TOTAL SELECTED VERIFIED OFFENCES	Verified	206,330	210,152	202,382	176,985	184,583
	Sanctioned	48,727	51,484	51,214	48,717	44,652
	Sanction rate (%)	23.6	24.5	25.3	27.5	24.2

Detected offences ^(m)		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010 -11
Drugs (trafficking) ⁽ⁿ⁾	Verified	2,714	2,456	2,888	2,988	2,417
	Sanctioned	2,470	2,212	2,556	2,727	2,137
	Sanction rate (%)	91.0	90.1	88.5	91.3	88.4
Drugs (possession) ^(o)	Verified	14,914	13,943	14,812	13,530	11,232
	Sanctioned	12,910	12,138	13,066	12,244	10,047
	Sanction rate (%)	86.6	87.1	88.2	90.5	89.4
Receiving/illegal use	Verified	1,652	2,119	2,619	2,213	1,842
	Sanctioned	1,576	1,988	2,567	2,053	1,892
	Sanction rate (%)	95.4	93.8	98.0	92.8	102.7
Total detected offences	Verified	19,280	18,518	20,319	18,731	15,491
	Sanctioned	16,956	16,338	18,189	17,024	14,076
	Sanction rate (%)	87.9	88.2	89.5	90.9	90.9

Crime Information (Continued)

Number of offences verified and sanctioned, and sanction rate ^{(a)(b)(c)(d)(e)(f)(r)}

Other offences ^(p)		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010 -11
Fraud ^(q)	Verified	9,159	9,497	11,111	9,398	7,491
	Sanctioned	6,648	6,398	7,768	7,843	5,360
	Sanction rate (%)	72.6	67.4	69.9	83.5	71.6
Graffiti	Verified	13,844	16,019	14,200	11,185	6,416
	Sanctioned	1,136	1,312	1,241	2,099	1,149
	Sanction rate (%)	8.2	8.2	8.7	18.8	17.9
Breach of restraint	Verified	6,725	6,047	6,158	6,542	7,090
	Sanctioned	4,968	4,647	4,805	5,109	5,401
	Sanction rate (%)	73.9	76.8	78.0	78.1	76.2

Notes:

- (a) The statistics are preliminary and subject to revision.
- (b) The number of reported offences is not within the direct control of the police.
- (c) This summary contains statistical information on selected offences reported to or becoming known to police, and resulting in the submission of an incident report in the FrontLine Incident Management System (IMS). Excludes offences against public order, such as disorderly conduct and offences against the *Firearms Act 1973*, *Liquor Licensing Act 1988* and a number of other offences against the statute laws of this State and the Commonwealth.
- (d) Verified offences are all offences reported to police within the relevant time period that have not been determined to be falsely or mistakenly reported. The number of verified offences for a period (e.g. financial year) comprises all verified offences recorded during that period and may include verified offences committed during earlier periods.
- (e) Proactive policing strategies undertaken by the police to encourage the reporting of certain offences, such as domestic violence and sexual assault, and the proactive targeting by the police of certain offences will increase the number of verified offences recorded for a given period. However, a decrease in the number of verified offences for a targeted offence may occur in subsequent periods if the targeting has been successful or a different offence becomes a replacement target.
- (f) The sanction rate is based on the number of verified offences where an investigation outcome has been recorded of an offender(s) being apprehended or processed (such as arrest, summons, caution or referral to a Juvenile Justice Team), or where for some substantial reason, police investigations cannot be continued (such as withdrawn complaint; a statute bar to proceedings where an offender is under age or claims diplomatic immunity or other statute of limitations matters; circumstances where the incident was found to be a matter for civil action by the complainant; the offender has died; the offender is in another jurisdiction and extradition is not desired or available; and where the offender has been admitted to a psychiatric facility). The number of these offences within the relevant time period is expressed as a percentage of the number of verified offences reported during the same period.
- (g) 'Homicide' includes murder, attempted murder and manslaughter. Due to recording issues associated with 'driving causing death' offences, all 'driving causing death' offences are incorporated within the offence category of 'manslaughter' and therefore under the offence category of 'homicide'.
- (h) 'Recent sexual assault' includes aggravated and non-aggravated sexual assault offences reported to police within 90 days of occurrence.
- (i) 'Historical sexual assault' includes aggravated and non-aggravated sexual assault offences reported to police later than 90 days after occurrence.
- (j) 'Domestic assault' includes aggravated and non-aggravated assault offences associated with a family or domestic incident.
- (k) 'Non-domestic assault' includes aggravated and non-aggravated assault offences not associated with a family or domestic incident.
- (l) 'Motor vehicle theft' excludes attempts to steal a motor vehicle, damaging or tampering/ interfering with a motor vehicle, or the theft of motor vehicle parts or the contents of a motor vehicle. A 'motor vehicle' is defined as a self-propelled vehicle that runs on a land surface (not rails or tram lines) and is eligible for registration for use on public roads, or could be made eligible for registration for use on public roads with modifications that would not change the essential nature of the vehicle.
This excludes large mining trucks, gophers, golf carts, miniature motor cycles, go carts and motorised bicycles/scooters, trailers, semi-trailers and caravans. Recording issues sometimes result in the recording of the theft of non-motor vehicles as motor vehicle theft offences.
- (m) 'Detected offences' comprise categories of offences such as drug trafficking and possession offences and receiving/illegal use offences that are usually detected by, rather than reported to, police.
- (n) The unlawful sale, supply, cultivation or manufacture of a prohibited drug or plant.
- (o) The unlawful possession or use of a prohibited drug or plant, or the unlawful possession of a smoking implement.
- (p) 'Other offences' comprise offence categories that are not included in 'total selected offences' due to factors that impact on the number of offences recorded. The number of 'fraud' and 'graffiti' offences is affected by recording issues and reporting practices by some Government agencies, local government authorities and private enterprise. The number of 'breach of restraint' offences is affected by enhancements to family and domestic violence legislation in December 2004 that included provision for police-initiated Violence Restraining Orders and ongoing Government and police strategies relating to an increased focus on reporting these types of offences.
- (q) The increase in the number of 'fraud' offences in 2008-09 is largely attributed to greater corporate financial restraint and/or heightened financial scrutiny and awareness as a consequence of the Global Financial Crisis.
- (r) Revised figures from that shown in the previous Annual Report. Due to the adoption of verified offences, sanctioned offences and sanction rates most figures have been revised for the 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 financial years. As a consequence, the crime statistics in this Annual Report are not comparable with previous Annual Reports.

Source:

WA Police, FrontLine Incident Management System (IMS).

Road Safety Information

Crashes and Casualties

Calendar year ^(a)	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^(p)
Number of crashes ^(b)	39,563	41,635 ^(t)	39,310 ^(t)	37,235 ^(t)	39,470
Number of fatal crashes ^(c)	182	213 ^(t)	185 ^(t)	176 ^(t)	176
Number of fatalities ^(d)	201	235 ^(t)	205 ^(t)	191 ^(t)	193
Number of casualties ^(e)	10,462	10,456 ^(t)	10,215 ^(t)	9,675 ^(t)	12,638
Casualties per 100,000 population	508.0	494.8 ^(t)	469.2 ^(t)	431.1 ^(t)	551.0
Casualties per 100,000 registered motor vehicles ^(f)	636.7	627.3 ^(t)	557.4 ^(t)	511.2 ^(t)	642.2
Estimated Resident Population as at 30 June	2,059,381	2,112,967	2,176,980	2,244,436 ^(t)	2,293,510
Registered motor vehicles as at 30 June ^(f)	1,643,187	1,666,820	1,832,748	1,892,781	1,967,996

Number of road fatalities by road-user

Calendar year ^(a)	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^(p)
Motor vehicle driver	94	111	100	89 ^(t)	97
Motor vehicle passenger	50	64	45 ^(t)	43 ^(t)	40
Motorcyclist (incl. pillion passengers)	31	34 ^(t)	37	33 ^(t)	35
Bicyclists, pedestrians and other ^(g)	26	26	23 ^(t)	26 ^(t)	21
Totals	201	235 ^(t)	205 ^(t)	191 ^(t)	193

Drink-driving and speeding behaviour and enforcement

Financial year	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010 -11
Drink-driving					
Number of preliminary breath tests ^(h)	930,947	970,398	759,886	753,532 ^(t)	766,938
Number of drivers who were found to exceed the lawful alcohol limit	15,070	19,288	21,856	19,339	17,103
Percentage of drivers tested who were found to exceed the lawful alcohol limit (%)	1.6	2.0	2.9	2.6	2.2
Speeding (Speed Cameras Only)					
Number of vehicles monitored for speeding by speed cameras	12,713,986	11,525,471	11,232,024 ^(t)	11,272,701 ^(t)	13,756,096
Number of vehicles monitored that were found to exceed the lawful speed limit ⁽ⁱ⁾	2,166,697	1,859,519 ^(t)	1,806,617 ^(t)	1,867,478 ^(t)	3,593,065
Percentage of vehicles monitored that were found to exceed the lawful speed limit ⁽ⁱ⁾ (%)	17.0	16.1	16.1	16.6	26.1

Notes:

- (a) Due to coronial inquiries into fatal crashes not being completed for the current financial year, crash and casualty statistics have been provided for the calendar year.
- (b) A 'crash' is any apparently unpremeditated collision reported to police that resulted from the movement of at least one road vehicle on a road open to and used by the public, and involving death or injury to any person, or property damage.
- (c) A 'fatal crash' is a road crash where at least one person died within 30 days as a result of injuries sustained in the crash. The crash must occur on a road open to and used by the public, and involve a vehicle which was in motion. It cannot be an 'act of nature', an act of deliberate intent, or as a result of a prior event such as a heart attack.
- (d) A 'fatality' is a person who dies within 30 days of a road crash from injuries sustained in that road crash.
- (e) A 'casualty' is a person who is killed, admitted to hospital, or injured requiring medical attention as a result of a road crash. Excludes injured persons who do not require medical attention.
- (f) Registered motor vehicles as at 30 June of each year excluding caravans, trailers and plant and equipment.
- (g) 'Other road-users' include skateboarders, rollerbladers/skaters, persons in non-powered wheelchairs and horse-riders.
- (h) Includes all preliminary breath tests conducted during Random Breath Testing (RBT) operations or as a consequence of stopping a vehicle for a reason other than an RBT, and breath tests performed at crashes.
- (i) The lawful speed limit is defined as the posted speed limit shown on road signage. The increase in the number and percentage of vehicles monitored that were found to exceed the lawful speed limit in 2010-11, is attributed to the improved effectiveness of the new Vitronic digital speed cameras that were rolled-out during 2010-11 as part of the second phase of the enhanced speed enforcement program. The statistics for 2010-11 exclude the new fixed speed and red light cameras and digital hand-held speed cameras.
- (p) Preliminary. Fatal crash and fatality statistics are preliminary pending the completion of all coronial inquiries.
- (r) Revised figure from that shown in the previous Annual Report due to updated data sources.

Sources:

WA Police, Traffic Enforcement and Crash Executive Information System (TEACEIS) and Infringement Imaging Processing System (IIPS).

Main Roads WA, crash and casualty data.

Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australian Demographic Statistics, December Quarter 2010 (ABS Cat. No. 3101.0).

Department of Transport, vehicle registration data.

Strategic Traffic Enforcement Program

The Office of Road Safety funds the ongoing Strategic Traffic Enforcement Program (STEP) of traffic law enforcement activity in addition to that normally conducted by the WA Police. The focus of this program is to reduce the number of crashes by targeting specific road-user behaviour and road safety problems. STEP contributes to an improvement in road-user behaviour and addresses local road safety problems through specific targeted enforcement campaigns. The following table provides statistics on STEP enforcement activity.

Strategic Traffic Enforcement Program activity ^(a)

	2009-10	2010-11
Traffic patrol hours	15,683	12,912
Number of vehicles stopped	72,284	41,469
Non-camera speed contacts – briefs, infringements and cautions (BIC)	21,328	18,621
Drivers tested for drink-driving	52,419	26,546
Drivers charged for drink-driving offences	599	307
Seatbelt contacts (BIC)	764	793
Other traffic contacts (BIC)	11,706	7,772
Vehicle Compliance Notices	918	641

Notes:

- (a) STEP enforcement contacts for a period (e.g. financial year) comprises all campaign enforcement contacts recorded during that period. Due to the length of campaigns, enforcement contacts recorded for a period may also include contacts for a campaign that began in a prior period.

Source:

WA Police, State Traffic Coordination and Enforcement.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Professional Standards Information

Police Complaints Administration Centre (PCAC)

Inquiries

		2006-07 ^(r)	2007-08 ^(r)	2008-09 ^(r)	2009-10 ^(r)	2010-11
Public Complaints						
Serious Misconduct	Assault	57	38	44	48	66
	Conduct ^(a)	3	0	0	0	0
	Corruption ^(b)	12	7	10	11	6
	Domestic Violence	8	7	12	4	9
	Drugs	1	1	0	0	1
	Equal Opportunity	1	0	0	0	0
	Information Security ^(c)	23	18	34	21	24
	Stealing	6	7	8	11	10
	Total	111	78	108	95	116
Reviewable Police Action ^(d)	Computers ^(e)	0	0	0	3	3
	Conduct ^(a)	27	44	75	64	42
	Draw ^(f)	1	1	0	1	5
	Escape Custody ^(g)	0	0	0	0	1
	Missing	0	0	0	3	0
	Neglect	29	38	48	70	61
	Professionalism ^(h)	574	346	426	516	350
	Stealing	1	0	0	0	0
	Use of Force	103	82	128	139	99
Total	735	511	677	796	561	
Information Files ⁽ⁱ⁾	Conduct ^(a)	18	70	95	18	14
	Corruption ^(b)	2	5	6	2	2
	Crash – Urgent Duty Driving	0	0	0	0	4
	Criminal	1	3	2	0	2
	Information (miscellaneous)	0	2	13	80	135
	Manner	0	0	62	24	7
	Procedure ^(j)	58	148	274	85	49
	Professionalism ^(h)	0	1	60	60	32
	Service Delivery ^(k)	45	80	56	26	21
	Traffic	22	31	42	12	24
Total	146	340	610	307	290	
Non-Reportable ^(l)	Neglect	1	0	0	0	0
	Total	1	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PUBLIC COMPLAINTS		993	929	1,395	1,198	967

Professional Standards Information (Continued)

Police Complaints Administration Centre (PCAC)

Inquiries (Continued)

		2006-07 ^(r)	2007-08 ^(r)	2008-09 ^(r)	2009-10 ^(r)	2010 -11
Commissioner of Police ^(m)						
Serious Misconduct	Assault	3	7	1	4	4
	Conduct ^(a)	3	0	0	0	0
	Corruption ^(b)	16	9	12	21	17
	Domestic Violence	1	10	1	5	5
	Drugs	2	2	0	1	1
	Equal Opportunity	2	4	2	1	6
	Information Security ^(c)	27	15	27	18	17
	Stealing	4	4	7	6	3
	Total	58	51	50	56	53
Reviewable Police Action ^(d)	Accountability	0	0	0	1	2
	Computers ^{(e)(n)}	5	39	9	6	4
	Conduct ^(a)	35	30	65	54	49
	Escape Custody ^(g)	4	4	6	11	9
	Missing	0	0	0	6	8
	Neglect	15	15	27	24	66
	Professionalism ^(h)	3	0	4	11	27
	Use of Force	5	2	2	2	2
Total	67	90	113	115	167	
Non-Reportable ^(l)	Computer Misuse ^(a)	0	1	0	0	0
	Drive ^(p)	0	0	1	0	0
	Equipment Loss	4	3	4	8	5
	Total	4	4	5	8	5
TOTAL COMMISSIONER OF POLICE		129	145	168	179	225
Other ^(q)						
Reviewable Police Action						
Business Area						
Management Review (BAMR) Program						
	Accountability	1	0	0	0	0
	Missing ^(s)	7	1	0	2	0
Firearms						
	Discharge ^(t)	2	1	2	0	0
	Draw ^(f)	5	2	0	1	0
	Loss	2	0	1	0	0
	Total	17	4	3	3	0
Non Reportable						
Crashes ^(u)						
	Police	19	8	11	15	18
	Urgent Duty Driving	8	5	4	2	28
Deaths and Injuries ^(v)						
	Deaths	0	0	2	0	0
	Injuries	82	77	130	85	68
	Total	109	90	147	102	114
TOTAL OTHER		126	94	150	105	114
GRAND TOTAL		1,248	1,168	1,713	1,482	1,306

Professional Standards Information (Continued)

Local Complaint Resolution (LCR) Matters

Inquiries can be resolved in two ways – Local Complaint Resolution (LCR) and Full Inquiry. LCR is a process of resolving complaints and issues by reconciliation. This method is now encouraged for many issues that formerly were subject of full inquiry processes, for faster complaint handling and more efficient use of resources. The following table outlines both matters that were historically resolved using LCR (sub-heading ‘professionalism’), as well as matters that historically would have been resolved with a full inquiry but are now resolved through LCR (sub-heading ‘Additional Categories resolved by LCR’). **The figures are taken from the PCAC Inquiries table and are not additional to those figures.**

Local Complaint Resolution (LCR) Matters	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 ⁽ⁱ⁾	2010-11
Public Complaints					
Professionalism ^(h)	574	346	426	516	350
Additional Categories resolved by LCR	62	95	114	71	11
Total	636	441	540	587	361
Commissioner of Police^(m)					
Professionalism ^(h)	3	0	4	11	27
Additional Categories resolved by LCR	6	1	0	0	0
Total	9	1	4	11	27
TOTAL LCRs	645	442	544	598	388

Notes:

- (a) ‘Conduct’ includes subcategories of Damage, Drive, Secondary Employment, Serious, Sponsorship/Donation and Unbecoming – where the conduct of the subject officer is questionable.
- (b) ‘Corruption’ is defined by Section 83 of the Criminal Code as any public officer who, without lawful authority or a reasonable excuse: (a) acts upon any knowledge or information obtained by reason of his office or employment; (b) acts in any matter, in the performance or discharge of the functions of his office or employment, in relation to which he has, directly or indirectly, any pecuniary interest; or (c) acts corruptly in the performance or discharge of the functions of his office or employment, so as to gain a benefit, whether pecuniary or otherwise, for any person, or so as to cause a detriment, whether pecuniary or otherwise.
- (c) ‘Information Security’ incorporates allegations of Unlawful access (censorship), Divulge information (disclose) and Unauthorised Access (without authorisation).
- (d) Includes PCAC Investigation files. PCAC Investigation files are for those matters that are able to be resolved via telephone or email contact with the complainant. Issues that can be resolved via this method are ones that do not require to be addressed through the Local Complaint Resolution or formal investigation process. For example for those matters where a direct explanation can be provided that satisfies the complainants concerns; where there is a lack of understanding or knowledge of legislation, police policy/procedure; the matter is very minor in nature or no misconduct or reviewable police action has been identified. Complaints dealt with by this method have been recorded separately since January 2010 (previously recorded within the Information Files category) and are examined by experienced complaint assessment officers at PCAC – these officers are independent of any area where the issues of complaint relate to. If deemed suitable for immediate resolution, this is achieved via the Complaint Assessor with input from the relevant District/Division and/or the subject officer as the case maybe with the complainant advised of the result. If deemed not suitable for immediate resolution, the file becomes an external complaint file and is allocated to the relevant district/division for action.
- (e) ‘Computers’ refers to the misuse of computers or electronic systems other than serious criminal actions or minor policy breach.
- (f) ‘Draw’ includes un-holstering of firearm in circumstances that are likely to cause public alarm, unnecessary fear, or intimidation.
- (g) ‘Escape custody’ includes allegations where the subject officer’s actions have resulted in a detained person escaping police custody, e.g. equipment failure or damage, failing to secure prisoner, prisoner escaped following struggle with police, or police left prisoner unattended.
- (h) ‘Professionalism’ includes subcategories of Minor Damage, Manner, Procedure, etc., where the behaviour of the subject officer is of a minor nature and are dealt with through the Local Complaint Resolution (LCR) process.
- (i) Information Files (recorded in the 2008-09 Annual Report on similar lines as the newly introduced PCAC Investigation files – see note (d)) are now purely used for those matters where no in depth investigation or examination is required. For example complaints received for speeding infringements (not about the behaviour, conduct or manner of the officer who issued the notice) these matters are forwarded to Infringement Management & Operations for adjudication and direct response to the complainant. Where information received does not relate to any inappropriate behaviour or conduct on the part of an employee, these matters are recorded for information and may be forwarded to the relevant area for direct response to the complainant. Information Files will change category to a PCAC Investigation file or an external complaint file and allocated to the relevant district/division for action should further information be received.
- (j) ‘Procedure’ matters relate to issues concerning policy/procedures, matters of law, Standard Operating Procedures etc., with these previously being reported as Professionalism.
- (k) ‘Service Delivery’ matters are those that simply relate to time taken for police to respond or the placement of a Booze Bus, speed camera, etc. PCAC are recording this data more efficiently.
- (l) Not required to be reported to the Corruption and Crime Commission (CCC).
- (m) Inquiries initiated from internally sourced information.
- (n) Substantial increase in the 2007-08 reporting period relates to a number of files involving the emailing of inappropriate images.
- (o) ‘Computer Misuse’ refers to the inappropriate use of a computer to access or transmit non-work-related material.
- (p) ‘Drive’ includes breaches of policy and minor traffic infringements.
- (q) All ‘Other’ inquiries listed in the Inquiries table are incorporated into the ‘Commissioner of Police’ category of this table.
- (r) Revised statistics from those shown in the previous Annual Report. The statistics are subject to change when: (i) the initial categorisation of the complaint changes following investigation; (ii) inquiries relevant to the counting period are reported and recorded after the closure date for financial year reporting; (iii) inquiries commenced but not finalised in the counting period uncover information which causes the category to change.

Professional Standards Information (Continued)

- (s) Items not found during BAMR or other audit process can include seized property and drugs, found property, accoutrements and other Government property.
- (t) 'Discharge' can include either intentional or unintentional discharge of firearm with or without injury reported to PCAC.
- (u) Crash statistics are only recorded if an investigation results in managerial action being taken against a subject officer.
- (v) 'Deaths' includes Death in Custody and Death in Police Presence files. 'Injuries' includes any injury sustained in Police Custody or Police Presence. Definition as agreed to by the WA Police, Coroner, and the CCC. Deaths in Custody and Deaths in Police Presence have traditionally been included in the PCAC Inquiries table, however those matters falling under the jurisdiction of the Coordinator, Deaths in Custody, and overseen/investigated by the Internal Affairs Unit (IAU), are now included in the IAU Inquiries table.

Source:

WA Police, Professional Standards Information System (IAPro).

Outcome of Allegations^(a)

	2006-07	2007-08 ^(r)	2008-09 ^(r)	2009-10 ^(r)	2010 -11
Public Complaints					
Conciliated	1	0	0	0	0
Not conciliated	0	4	1	0	0
Sustained ^(b)	267	207	274	288	219
Not sustained ^(c)	1,480	1,283	1,325	1,430	493
Unfounded ^(d)	101	120	240	286	217
Withdrawn	33	45	20	21	3
No action required	6	4	7	4	1
Complainant unavailable	0	0	0	1	0
Exonerated ^(e)	39	128	261	335	255
Resolved at PCAC ^(f)	90	326	451	384	316
Not finalised ^(g)	0	0	0	2	286
Total Public Complaints	2,017	2,117	2,579	2,751	1,790
Commissioner of Police^(h)					
Sustained ^(b)	261	342	343	308	230
Not sustained ^(c)	122	113	103	92	45
Unfounded ^(d)	15	12	24	19	38
Withdrawn	1	0	0	0	1
No action required	2	3	1	2	0
Exonerated ^(e)	28	13	21	6	13
Not finalised ^(g)	0	0	0	2	131
Total Commissioner of Police	429	483	492	429	458
Total Outcome of Allegations	2,446	2,600	3,071	3,180	2,248

Notes:

- (a) Total Outcomes of 'Public Complaints' and 'Commissioner of Police' in this table do not equal the total 'Public Complaints' and 'Commissioner of Police' in the Inquiries table because inquiries may contain more than one allegation. Inquiries may also involve more than one subject officer, and each may have multiple allegations. Once inquiries are completed, outcomes are recorded for every allegation.
- (b) Sustained – the investigation disclosed sufficient evidence to clearly prove the allegation made in the complaint.
- (c) Not Sustained – the investigation failed to disclose sufficient evidence to clearly prove or disprove the allegations made in the complaint.
- (d) Unfounded – the investigation indicates that the act or acts complained of did not occur, or failed to involve police personnel.
- (e) Exonerated – the act complained of did occur, but was justified, lawful and proper.
- (f) Allegations and Outcomes are now recorded against Information Files resolved at PCAC (recording commenced March 2007).
- (g) Allegations that remain not finalised as at the date of reporting.
- (h) Inquiries initiated from internally sourced information.
- (r) Revised statistics from those shown in the previous Annual Report. The statistics are subject to change when: (i) the initial categorisation of the complaint changes following investigation; (ii) inquiries relevant to the counting period are reported and recorded after the closure date for financial year reporting; (iii) inquiries commenced but not finalised in the counting period uncover information which causes the category to change.

Source:

WA Police, Professional Standards Information System (IAPro).

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Professional Standards Information (Continued)

Internal Affairs Unit (IAU)

Inquiries

		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 ^(r)	2010 -11
Information Reports ^(a)						
Serious Misconduct	Assault	5	2	8	1	3
	Conduct ^(b)	12	2	0	0	0
	Corruption ^(c)	84	48	15	11	28
	Domestic Violence	0	1	2	0	0
	Drugs	11	22	22	2	6
	Equal Opportunity	1	0	0	0	0
	Information Security ^(d)	11	28	6	19	21
	Stealing	8	6	1	1	5
	Total	132	109	54	34	63
Reviewable Police Action	Accountability	0	0	0	1	2
	Computers ^(e)	4	6	2	5	0
	Conduct ^(b)	3	15	12	11	12
	Equipment	1	0	0	0	0
	Escape Custody	0	0	1	0	0
	Firearm – Draw	0	0	1	0	0
	Firearm – Loss	0	0	1	0	0
	Neglect	4	3	2	0	5
	Professionalism ^(f)	8	3	0	1	3
	Use of Force	2	0	0	0	0
		Total	22	27	19	18
Information Only ^(g)	Accountability	0	0	0	2	0
	Assault	0	0	4	2	1
	Computer Misuse ^(h)	0	0	2	0	2
	Computers ^(e)	2	0	0	1	2
	Conduct ^(b)	9	11	11	7	11
	Corruption ^(c)	6	10	25	15	14
	Domestic Violence	1	4	0	1	1
	Drive	0	0	1	0	0
	Drugs	6	8	11	10	8
	EEO	0	0	1	0	1
	Equipment	0	1	1	0	0
	Information Only	57	33	8	6	15
	Information Security ^(d)	2	4	3	12	7
	Misconduct	2	0	0	0	0
	Neglect	0	1	1	1	0
	Performance Management	0	2	0	0	0
	Professionalism ^(f)	1	5	1	1	0
	Stealing	2	0	1	1	0
	Total	88	79	70	59	62

Professional Standards Information (Continued)

Internal Affairs Unit (IAU)

Inquiries

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 ^(r)	2010-11
Information Reports ^(a)					
Non-Reportable ⁽ⁱ⁾					
Computers ^(e)	13	0	0	0	0
Computer Misuse ^(h)	0	5	3	0	1
Drive ^(j)	0	10	2	0	2
Equipment	0	0	1	2	0
Performance Management	0	1	0	0	1
Police Crash	0	1	1	1	0
Total	13	17	7	3	4
TOTAL INFORMATION REPORTS	255	232	150	114	151

	2006-07 ^(r)	2007-08 ^(r)	2008-09 ^(r)	2009-10 ^(r)	2010-11
Folios ^(a)					
Serious Misconduct					
Assault	3	8	12	16	8
Conduct ^(b)	6	2	1	0	0
Corruption ^(c)	15	13	17	23	20
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	1	0
Drugs	5	11	5	7	3
Equal Opportunity	0	0	0	1	0
Information Security ^(d)	3	10	17	14	14
Professionalism ^(f)	0	2	0	0	0
Stealing	2	2	2	7	3
Total	34	48	54	69	48
Reviewable Police Action					
Accountability	0	0	0	1	1
Computers ^(e)	1	2	0	4	1
Conduct ^(b)	10	19	9	25	26
Equipment	0	1	0	0	0
Neglect	1	2	1	3	10
Professionalism ^(f)	0	3	2	3	3
Use of Force	1	0	6	1	4
Firearms					
Discharge ^(k)	2	1	11	1	5
Draw	0	0	3	1	0
Total	15	28	32	39	50
Non-Reportable ⁽ⁱ⁾					
Computer Misuse ^(h)	0	1	0	2	1
Drive ^(j)	0	0	0	0	1
Crashes					
Police	0	0	0	1	0
Deaths/Injuries					
Injuries	0	1	2	3	4
Deaths	5	4	10	5	8
Total	5	6	12	11	14
TOTAL FOLIOS	54	82	98	119	112
GRAND TOTAL	309	314	248	233	263

Professional Standards Information (Continued)

Outcome Of Allegations ^{(l)(m)}

		2006-07 ^(r)	2007-08 ^(r)	2008-09 ^(r)	2009-10 ^(r)	2010 -11
Information Reports	File for Intelligence	50	113	56	64	63
	Conciliated – No Action Required	0	1	1	0	6
	Sustained ⁽ⁿ⁾	10	7	10	4	9
	Declined to Disclose	0	0	3	0	0
	Insufficient Evidence	0	3	0	0	1
	Not sustained ^(o)	20	35	39	26	15
	Unfounded ^(p)	27	47	33	2	12
	Withdrawn	0	1	1	0	0
	Statute Barred	0	0	1	0	0
	No action required	0	5	6	4	2
	False Report	0	0	1	0	0
	Exonerated ^(q)	0	9	2	1	5
	Recalled by CCC	0	0	0	0	3
	Not finalised ^(s)	0	0	0	2	36
Total Information Reports	107	221	153	103	152	
Folios	File for Intelligence	3	7	0	0	1
	Conciliated – No Action Required	0	0	0	0	39
	Insufficient Evidence	8	0	0	0	1
	Sustained ⁽ⁿ⁾	57	237 ^(t)	133	186	62
	Not sustained ^(o)	48	107	107	158	35
	Unfounded ^(p)	14	35	5	30	16
	No action required	2	0	2	0	0
	Statute Barred	1	0	0	0	0
	Exonerated ^(q)	0	1	4	19	9
	Withdrawn	0	1	0	0	0
	Recalled by CCC	0	0	0	0	6
Not finalised ^(s)	0	0	0	24	122	
Total Folios	133	388	251	417	291	
TOTAL OUTCOME OF ALLEGATIONS	240	609	404	520	443	

Notes:

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

Professional Standards Information (Continued)

- (k) 'Discharge' can include either intentional or unintentional discharge of firearm with or without non-threatening injury.
- (l) Total Outcomes of 'Information Reports' and 'Folios' in this table do not equal the total 'Information Reports' and 'Folios' in the Inquiries table because not all Information Reports contain allegations, however Folios may contain more than one allegation. The Outcomes table shows allegation outcomes, not individual inquiry outcomes and each individual allegation receives an outcome at the time of file write-off.
- (m) IAU is now converting more Information Reports to Folios for full investigation hence the decrease in allegation outcomes for Information Reports and the corresponding increase in allegation outcomes for Folios.
- (n) Sustained – the investigation disclosed sufficient evidence to clearly prove the allegation made in the complaint.
- (o) Not Sustained – the investigation failed to disclose sufficient evidence to clearly prove or disprove the allegations made in the complaint.
- (p) Unfounded – the investigation indicates that the act or acts complained of did not occur, or failed to involve police personnel.
- (q) Exonerated – the act complained of did occur, but was justified, lawful and proper.
- (r) Revised statistics from those shown in the previous Annual Report. The statistics are subject to change when: (i) the initial categorisation of the complaint changes following investigation; (ii) inquiries relevant to the counting period are reported and recorded after the closure date for financial year reporting; (iii) inquiries commenced but not finalised in the counting period uncover information which causes the category to change.
- (s) Allegations that remain not finalised as at the date of reporting.
- (t) One Folio containing 102 officers who distributed an inappropriate email.

Source:

WA Police, Professional Standards Information System (IAPro)

Action Resulting From All Inquiries (Includes PCAC and IAU)

(Number of officers shown in brackets)

	2006-07	2007-08 ^(r)	2008-09 ^(r)	2009-10 ^(r)	2010-11
Statutory charges	42 (12)	50 (33)	102 (42)	54 (24)	75 (24)
Discipline charges (s23 <i>Police Act 1892</i>)	6 (5)	22 (14)	21 (13)	27 (14)	21 (17)
Demotion	(3)	(2)	(2)	0	(2)
Fine	(3)	(8)	(6)	(8)	(12)
Unfavourable Report	31 (31)	0	0	0	0
Managerial Notice ^(a)	28 (28)	50 (47)	67 (67)	72 (69)	46 (45)
Internal Review Panel ^(b)	(5)	(5)	(11)	0	0
Dismissals (s8 and s23 and s38(1)(b) <i>Police Act 1892</i> and s505A(2) <i>Police Force Regulations</i>)	(2)	0	(6)	(5)	0
Resignation (as a result of inquiry)	(23)	(30)	(27)	(18)	(11)
Nomination for Loss of Confidence (s8 <i>Police Act 1892</i>) and Nomination for Removal (s505A <i>Police Force Regulations</i>)	(30)	(25)	(30)	(22)	(24)
Notice of Intention to Remove (s8 <i>Police Act 1892</i> and s505A(2) <i>Police Force Regulations</i>) and Notice to Revoke (s38(1)(b) <i>Police Act 1892</i>)	(18)	(16)	(31)	(18)	(19)
Reprimand (<i>Public Sector Management Act 1994</i>)	(3)	(1)	(4)	(7)	(7)

Notes:

- (a) Managerial Notices were introduced on 30 January 2007 in place of Unfavourable Reports as a result of the move towards a more managerial approach to behavioural issues.
- (b) The Internal Review Panel (IRP) which was abolished prior to the 2009-10 reporting period, considered recommendations for disciplinary action under Section 23 of the *Police Act 1892*. The decision to proceed with disciplinary charges rests with the Assistant Commissioner of Professional Standards.
- (r) Revised statistics from those shown in the previous Annual Report. The statistics are subject to change when: (i) the initial categorisation of the complaint changes following investigation; (ii) inquiries relevant to the counting period are reported and recorded after the closure date for financial year reporting; (iii) inquiries commenced but not finalised in the counting period uncover information which causes the category to change.

Source:

WA Police, Professional Standards Information System (IAPro).

SIGNIFICANT ISSUES IMPACTING THE AGENCY

- Heavy demands will be placed upon WA Police during the [Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting \(CHOGM\) 2011](#) in delivering core business activities. To mitigate this risk, a separate project committed to business continuity has been established through extensive consultation with major stakeholders. Operation Demille continues to facilitate planning and preparation required in undertaking the security operation for the CHOGM, with WA Police ranks supported by police officers from across Australia and New Zealand.
- Preparing and delivering programs relating to at-risk youth with the creation of the Youth Policing Division. Through partnerships with other government and non-government bodies, WA Police will play a key role in the combined efforts to reduce the trend of young people as victims and perpetrators of crime. The ultimate aim for programs delivered by WA Police is to decrease the representation of young people in the juvenile justice system.
- It has been estimated nationally, police agencies expend 25 per cent of their respective budgets responding to alcohol-related incidents. WA Police places high priority on addressing alcohol-related crime, specifically the ongoing challenge of excessive alcohol consumption by young people and the propensity for anti-social behaviour as a result. Community partnerships and confronting youth with the consequences of excessive alcohol consumption will continue to assist in redressing this trend.
- Planning and implementing business changes, systems and training across the agency to accommodate the Government's legislative program will continue. During 2011-12, anticipated amendments to legislation relate to the Criminal Penalty Infringement Notices, Prohibited Behaviour Orders, Motor Drivers Licence Disqualification by Notice, Licensed Premises Barring Orders, Prostitution, Sex Offender Register and Cannabis Law Reform.
- Continuing economic growth within the state is primarily due to the expansion of the mining industry. Currently an estimated 50,000 workers fly in and out of regional Western Australia every week. A predicted additional 33,000 workers will be required to sustain the industry by late 2012. WA Police has recognised this demand and will continue to deploy additional resources to affected areas under the Government's Additional Police Officer program funding commitment, to maintain service delivery levels to the community within these regional locations.
- Progressing development of the police hubbing model throughout the metropolitan area with construction continuing on the Perth Police Complex and funding approval for the construction of the Western Suburbs and Cockburn Central Police Hubs. The police hubbing model will ensure response times are maintained and an improved level of service delivered to the community.
- Meeting contemporary Information Technology (IT) policing requirements with the implementation of a modern Investigative Case Management solution to support the WA Police Investigation Doctrine. This solution will provide a higher degree of quality control, supervision and accessibility across all cases. Further advancements to IT solutions will be implemented, including firearms management, property management, and licensing and infringements management. Licensing in this context includes firearms, security agents and second-hand dealers/pawnbrokers.
- An increasing number of immigration detention centres being established in regional Western Australia continue to present a major challenge. WA Police is developing strategies, and establishing a Memorandum of Understanding with key stakeholders to deal with potential risks relating to the detention centres, including mass escape, emergency management plans, protests and strike activity.
- Storing, searching and utilising the rapidly growing amount of digital data collected by WA Police from a variety of sources will pose a significant challenge for the agency. Research in other policing jurisdictions has demonstrated that the useability of digital assets is impacted by requirements for effective processes, standards and policies for the management and control of the environment. In order to deal with this issue a project has been initiated to provide a policy framework, strategic direction and program of work for implementing Digital Asset Management, with a particular focus on Digital Evidence Management.



INDEPENDENT AUDIT OPINION



Auditor General

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Parliament of Western Australia

POLICE SERVICE

Report on the Financial Statements

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

The financial statements comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2011, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity, Statement of Cash Flows, Schedule of Income and Expenses by Service, Schedule of Assets and Liabilities by Service, and Summary of Consolidated Account Appropriations and Income Estimates for the year then ended, and Notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, including Administered transactions and balances.

Commissioner of Police's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Police Service's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Commissioner of Police, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements are based on proper accounts and present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Police Service at 30 June 2011 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended. They are in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the Treasurer's Instructions.

Report on Controls

I have audited the controls exercised by the Police Service. The Commissioner of Police is responsible for ensuring that adequate control is maintained over the receipt, expenditure and investment of money, the acquisition and disposal of public and other property, and the incurring of liabilities in accordance with the *Financial Management Act 2006* and the Treasurer's Instructions, and other relevant written law.

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

Opinion

In my opinion, the controls exercised by the Police Service are sufficiently adequate to provide reasonable assurance that the receipt, expenditure and investment of money, the acquisition and disposal of property, and the incurring of liabilities have been in accordance with legislative provisions.

Report on the Key Performance Indicators

I have audited the key performance indicators of the Police Service. The Commissioner of Police is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the key performance indicators in accordance with the *Financial Management Act 2006* and the Treasurer's Instructions.

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

Opinion

In my opinion, the key performance indicators of the Police Service are relevant and appropriate to assist users to assess the Police Service's performance and fairly represent indicated performance for the year ended 30 June 2011.

Independence

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



COLIN MURPHY
AUDITOR GENERAL
8 September 2011

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



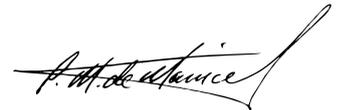
CERTIFICATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011

The accompanying financial statements of the Police Service have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of the Financial Management Act 2006 from proper accounts and records to present fairly the financial transactions for the financial year ending 30 June 2011 and the financial position as at 30 June 2011.

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



KARL J O'CALLAGHAN APM
COMMISSIONER OF POLICE



MICK de MAMIEL
DIRECTOR OF FINANCE
(CHIEF FINANCE OFFICER)

28 July 2011

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011

Cost of Services	Note	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000
EXPENSES			
Employee expenses	6	785,574	725,505
Supplies and services	7	239,511	207,994
Depreciation and amortisation expense	8	40,367	39,997
Grant payments	9	4,356	2,896
Loss on disposal of non-current assets	15 (b)	59	370
Other expenses	10	9,284	2,972
Total cost of services		1,079,151	979,734
INCOME			
Revenue			
User charges and fees	11	33,625	27,231
Commonwealth grants	12	603	708
Contributions, sponsorships and donations	13	6,537	6,691
Other revenue	14	729	417
Total Revenue		41,494	35,047
Gains			
Gain on disposal of non-current assets	15 (a)	28	149
Total Gains		28	149
Total Income other than Income from State Government		41,522	35,196
NET COST OF SERVICES		1,037,629	944,538
INCOME FROM STATE GOVERNMENT			
Service appropriation	16	1,007,575	940,410
State grants	17	4,403	8,556
Resources received free-of-charge	18	5,869	2,426
Royalties for Regions Fund	19	1,999	-
Total Income from State Government		1,019,846	951,392
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE PERIOD		(17,783)	6,854
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Changes in asset revaluation surplus	32 (b)	51,612	(41,568)
Total other comprehensive income		51,612	(41,568)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD		33,829	(34,714)

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

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

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2011

	Note	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	20	121,222	102,969
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	21 (a)	10,330	9,478
Receivables	22	8,396	9,002
Amounts receivable for services	23	18,993	14,216
Non-current assets classified as held for sale	24	18,012	18,920
Inventories	25	1,194	256
Other current assets	26	6,862	5,771
Total Current Assets		185,009	160,612
Non-Current Assets			
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	21 (b)	16,525	13,125
Amounts receivable for services	23	177,669	148,797
Property, plant and equipment	27	754,791	665,325
Intangible assets	28	58,775	63,733
Total Non-Current Assets		1,007,760	890,980
TOTAL ASSETS		1,192,769	1,051,592
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Provisions	29	129,623	123,892
Payables	30	33,003	34,645
Other current liabilities	31	20,981	15,177
Total Current Liabilities		183,607	173,714
Non-Current Liabilities			
Provisions	29	50,009	36,046
Total Non-Current Liabilities		50,009	36,046
TOTAL LIABILITIES		233,616	209,760
NET ASSETS		959,153	841,832
EQUITY			
	32		
Contributed equity		469,709	386,217
Reserves		362,934	316,049
Accumulated surplus/(deficiency)		126,510	139,566
Total Equity		959,153	841,832

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

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

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011

	Note	Contributed equity \$'000	Reserves \$'000	Accumulated surplus/ (deficit) \$'000	Total equity \$'000
BALANCE AT 1 JULY 2009	32	319,685	364,175	126,154	810,014
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	(41,568)	6,854	(34,714)
Transfer to accumulated surplus/(deficit) of assets disposed		-	(6,558)	6,558	-
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:					
Capital appropriations		72,451	-	-	72,451
Other contributions by owners		-	-	-	-
Distributions to owners		(5,919)	-	-	(5,919)
Total		66,532	-	-	66,532
BALANCE AT 30 JUNE 2010		386,217	316,049	139,566	841,832
BALANCE AT 1 JULY 2010		386,217	316,049	139,566	841,832
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	51,612	(17,783)	33,829
Transfer to accumulated surplus/(deficit) of assets disposed		-	(4,727)	4,727	-
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:					
Capital appropriations		70,737	-	-	70,737
Other contributions by owners		15,970	-	-	15,970
Distributions to owners		(3,215)	-	-	(3,215)
Total		83,492	-	-	83,492
BALANCE AT 30 JUNE 2011		469,709	362,934	126,510	959,153

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 2011

Note	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000
CASH FLOWS FROM STATE GOVERNMENT		
Service appropriation	959,710	894,725
Capital appropriations	70,737	72,451
Holding account drawdowns	14,216	1,740
Grants from State Government	4,489	8,721
Royalties for Regions Fund	8,699	-
Non-retained revenue distribution to owners	-	-
Transfer of net assets from/(to) other agencies	-	(78)
Net cash provided by State Government	1,057,851	977,559
Utilised as follows:		
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Payments		
Employee payments	(767,414)	(712,848)
Supplies and services	(195,611)	(165,608)
Grant payments	(3,804)	(2,429)
GST payments on purchases	(30,728)	(27,902)
Other payments	(38,865)	(32,567)
	(1,036,422)	(941,354)
Receipts		
User charges and fees	30,429	26,723
Commonwealth grants	576	705
Contributions, sponsorships and donations	6,565	5,651
GST receipts on sales	2,277	2,318
GST receipts from taxation authority	27,793	26,175
Other receipts	523	586
	68,163	62,158
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	33 (b) (968,259)	(879,196)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Payments		
Purchase of non-current physical assets	(67,175)	(76,827)
Receipts		
Proceeds from sale of non-current physical assets	88	558
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities	(67,087)	(76,269)
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	22,505	22,094
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of period	125,572	103,478
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF PERIOD	33 (a) 148,077	125,572

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

SUMMARY OF CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNT APPROPRIATIONS AND INCOME ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011

	2011 Estimate \$'000	2011 Actual \$'000	2011 Variation \$'000	2011 Actual \$'000	2010 Actual \$'000	Variation \$'000
DELIVERY OF SERVICES						
Item 68 Net amount appropriated to deliver services	1,000,353	1,003,524	3,171	1,003,524	937,277	66,247
Section 25 transfer to Department of Indigenous Affairs	-	(500)	(500)	(500)	-	(500)
Section 25 transfer from Department of Treasury and Finance	-	1,226	1,226	1,226	-	1,226
Amounts Authorised by Other Statutes						
<i>Salaries and Allowances Act 1975</i>	3,323	3,325	2	3,325	3,133	192
Total appropriations provided to deliver services	1,003,676	1,007,575	3,899	1,007,575	940,410	67,165
CAPITAL						
Item 142 Capital Appropriation	93,212	70,737	(22,475)	70,737	72,451	(1,714)
GRAND TOTAL OF APPROPRIATIONS	1,096,888	1,078,312	(18,576)	1,078,312	1,012,861	65,451
DETAILS OF EXPENSES BY SERVICE						
Intelligence and protective services	71,261	120,312	49,051	120,312	81,586	38,726
Crime prevention and public order	88,181	72,613	(15,568)	72,613	73,352	(739)
Community support (non-offence incidents)	81,911	88,111	6,200	88,111	72,049	16,062
Emergency management and co-ordination	38,793	27,756	(11,037)	27,756	20,086	7,670
Response to and investigation of offences	428,155	451,152	22,997	451,152	403,466	47,686
Services to the judicial process	118,347	104,046	(14,301)	104,046	143,183	(39,137)
Traffic law enforcement and management	212,543	215,161	2,618	215,161	186,012	29,149
Total Cost of Services	1,039,191	1,079,151	39,960	1,079,151	979,734	99,417
Less Total income	(37,160)	(41,522)	(4,362)	(41,522)	(35,196)	(6,326)
Net Cost of Services	1,002,031	1,037,629	35,598	1,037,629	944,538	93,091
Adjustments	1,645	(30,054)	(31,699)	(30,054)	(4,128)	(25,926)
Total appropriations provided to deliver services	1,003,676	1,007,575	3,899	1,007,575	940,410	67,165
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE						
Purchase of non-current physical assets	121,027	57,352	(63,675)	57,352	76,384	(19,032)
Adjustments for other funding sources	(27,815)	13,385	41,200	13,385	(3,933)	17,318
Capital Contribution (appropriation)	93,212	70,737	(22,475)	70,737	72,451	(1,714)
DETAILS OF INCOME ESTIMATES						
Income disclosed as Administered Incomes	650	537	(113)	537	791	(254)
Total Income Estimates	650	537	(113)	537	791	(254)

The Summary of Consolidated Account Appropriations and Income Estimates including variance to budget and actual should be read in conjunction with Note 42.

SCHEDULE OF INCOME AND EXPENSES BY SERVICE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011

COST OF SERVICES	Intelligence and protective services		Crime prevention and public order		Community support (non-offence incidents)		Emergency management and co-ordination		Response to and investigation of offences	
	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000
EXPENSES										
Employee expenses	82,703	60,000	49,230	52,377	66,402	54,050	19,916	14,272	336,905	300,131
Supplies and services	32,115	17,686	16,631	14,683	17,069	14,453	6,123	4,597	93,253	85,793
Depreciation and amortisation expense	3,788	3,420	2,528	2,835	3,924	3,454	1,444	1,137	17,051	16,311
Grant payments	73	15	3,607	2,719	65	15	20	4	326	82
Loss on disposal of non-current assets	-	17	-	32	-	17	-	5	1	70
Other expenses	1,633	448	617	706	651	60	253	71	3,616	1,079
Total cost of services	120,312	81,586	72,613	73,352	88,111	72,049	27,756	20,086	451,152	403,466
INCOME										
Revenue										
User charges and fees	2,712	5,044	6,123	1,512	1,378	1,218	800	405	6,492	11,128
Commonwealth grants	36	71	22	41	42	51	250	20	161	303
Contributions, sponsorships and donations	360	466	1,524	1,294	545	474	232	111	2,174	2,166
Other revenue	77	60	37	43	46	23	37	10	345	143
Total Revenue	3,185	5,641	7,706	2,890	2,011	1,766	1,319	546	9,172	13,740
Gains										
Gain on disposal of non-current assets	4	26	2	12	3	7	-	24	12	44
Total Gains	4	26	2	12	3	7	-	24	12	44
Total Income other than Income from State Government	3,189	5,667	7,708	2,902	2,014	1,773	1,319	570	9,184	13,784
NET COST OF SERVICES	117,123	75,919	64,905	70,450	86,097	70,276	26,437	19,516	441,968	389,682
INCOME FROM STATE GOVERNMENT										
Service appropriation	113,942	75,550	63,141	70,177	83,755	70,000	25,725	19,426	429,135	388,058
State grants	280	724	154	604	209	605	57	180	1,915	3,450
Resources received free-of-charge	629	217	408	149	470	174	137	46	2,479	1,071
Royalties for Regions Fund	127	-	70	-	95	-	26	-	869	-
Total Income from State Government	114,978	76,491	63,773	70,930	84,529	70,779	25,945	19,652	434,398	392,579
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE PERIOD	(2,145)	572	(1,132)	480	(1,568)	503	(492)	136	(7,570)	2,897

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

SCHEDULE OF INCOME AND EXPENSES BY SERVICE (CONT.)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011

COST OF SERVICES	Services to the judicial process		Traffic law enforcement and management		Total	
	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
EXPENSES						
Employee expenses	79,134	104,882	151,284	139,793	785,574	725,505
Supplies and services	20,414	32,759	53,906	38,023	239,511	207,994
Depreciation and amortisation expense	3,579	5,181	8,053	7,659	40,367	39,997
Grant payments	68	31	197	30	4,356	2,896
Loss on disposal of non-current assets	53	27	5	202	59	370
Other expenses	798	303	1,716	305	9,284	2,972
Total cost of services	104,046	143,183	215,161	186,012	1,079,151	979,734
INCOME						
Revenue						
User charges and fees	1,520	2,507	14,600	5,417	33,625	27,231
Commonwealth grants	28	90	64	132	603	708
Contributions, sponsorships and donations	835	1,052	867	1,128	6,537	6,691
Other revenue	41	54	146	84	729	417
Total Revenue	2,424	3,703	15,677	6,761	41,494	35,047
Gains						
Gain on disposal of non-current assets	5	12	2	24	28	149
Total Gains	5	12	2	24	28	149
Total Income other than Income from State Government	2,429	3,715	15,679	6,785	41,522	35,196
NET COST OF SERVICES	101,617	139,468	199,482	179,227	1,037,629	944,538
INCOME FROM STATE GOVERNMENT						
Service appropriation	98,864	139,140	193,013	178,059	1,007,575	940,410
State grants	235	985	1,553	2,008	4,403	8,556
Resources received free-of-charge	579	356	1,167	413	5,869	2,426
Royalties for Regions Fund	107	-	705	-	1,999	-
Total Income from State Government	99,785	140,481	196,438	180,480	1,019,846	951,392
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE PERIOD	(1,832)	1,013	(3,044)	1,253	17,783	6,854

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

SCHEDULE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES BY SERVICE

AS AT 30 JUNE 2011

	Intelligence and protective services		Crime prevention and public order		Community support (non-offence incidents)		Emergency management and co-ordination		Response to and investigation of offences	
	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000
ASSETS										
Current assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-current assets	78,084	63,425	51,985	52,623	80,482	63,937	29,522	20,983	350,737	302,744
Total Assets	78,084	63,425	51,985	52,623	80,482	63,937	29,522	20,983	350,737	302,744
LIABILITIES										
Current liabilities	15,178	11,110	9,035	9,698	12,187	10,008	3,655	2,643	61,832	55,574
Non-current liabilities	5,265	2,981	3,134	2,602	4,227	2,685	1,268	709	21,447	14,912
Total Liabilities	20,443	14,091	12,169	12,301	16,414	12,694	4,923	3,352	83,279	70,486
NET ASSETS	57,641	49,334	39,816	40,323	64,068	51,243	24,599	17,631	267,458	232,258

	Services to the judicial process		Traffic law enforcement and management		Not reliably attributable to services		Total	
	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000
ASSETS								
Current assets	-	-	-	-	185,009	160,612	185,009	160,612
Non-current assets	73,797	96,336	165,484	142,136	177,669	148,797	1,007,760	890,980
Total Assets	73,797	96,336	165,484	142,136	362,678	309,409	1,192,769	1,051,592
LIABILITIES								
Current liabilities	14,523	19,421	27,765	25,885	39,431	39,375	183,607	173,714
Non-current liabilities	5,038	5,211	9,631	6,945	-	-	50,009	36,046
Total Liabilities	19,561	24,632	37,396	32,830	39,431	39,375	233,616	209,760
NET ASSETS	54,236	71,704	128,089	109,305	323,247	270,034	959,153	841,832

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

1. AUSTRALIAN ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

General

The Police Service's financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2011 have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards. The term 'Australian Accounting Standards' refers to Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB).

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

Early adoption of standards

The Police Service cannot early adopt an Australian Accounting Standard unless specifically permitted by Treasurer's Instruction (TI) 1101 'Application of Australian Accounting Standards and Other Pronouncements'. No Australian Accounting Standards that have been issued or amended but not yet operative have been early adopted by the Police Service for the annual reporting period ended 30 June 2011.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) General statement

The financial statements constitute general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the Framework, Statements of Accounting Concepts and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board as applied by the Treasurer's Instructions. Several of these are modified by the Treasurer's Instructions to vary application, disclosure, format and wording.

The Financial Management Act 2006 and the TIs are legislative provisions governing the preparation of financial statements and take precedence over the Australian Accounting Standards, the Framework, Statements of Accounting Concepts and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board.

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

(b) Basis of preparation

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

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

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

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

The key assumptions made concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are disclosed at Note 4 'Key sources of estimation uncertainty'.

(c) Reporting entity

The reporting entity comprises the Police Service.

Mission

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

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

Services

The Police Service provides the following services:

Service 1: Intelligence and Protective Services

Incorporating a range of specialist criminal intelligence analysis techniques and partnerships to target offenders and crime hot spots in order to ensure safety in the community, prevent and reduce crime.

Service 2: Crime Prevention and Public Order

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

Service 3: Community Support (non-offence incidents)

Providing support to the community, which involves provision of general information over the telephone, counter or in person, responding to public enquiries, handling non-offence related matter and incidents.

Service 4: Emergency Management and Co-ordination

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

Service 5: Response to and Investigation of Offences

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

Service 6: Services to the Judicial Process

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

Service 7: Traffic Law Enforcement and Management

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

The Police Service administers assets, liabilities, income and expenses on behalf of Government which are not controlled by, nor integral to the function of, the Police Service. These administered balances and transactions are not recognised in the principal financial statements of the Police Service but schedules are prepared using the same basis as the financial statements and are presented in Note 43 'Schedule of administered items'.

(d) Contributed equity

AASB Interpretation 1038 'Contributions by Owners Made to Wholly-Owned Public Sector Entities' requires transfers in the nature of equity contributions to be designated by the Government (owner) as contributions by owners (at the time of, or prior to transfer) before such transfers can be recognised as equity contributions in the financial statements. Capital appropriations have been designated as contributions by owners by TI 955 'Contributions by Owners made to Wholly Owned Public Sector Entities' and have been credited directly to Contributed Equity.

Transfer of net assets to/from other agencies are designated as contributions by owners where the transfers are non-discretionary and non-reciprocal. See Note 32 'Equity'.

(e) Income

Revenue Recognition

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

Sale of Goods

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

Rendering of Services

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

Service Appropriations

Service Appropriations are recognised as revenues at fair value in the period in which the Police Service gains control of the appropriated funds. The Police Service gains control of appropriated funds at the time those funds are deposited into the Police Service's bank account or credited to the 'Amounts receivable for services' (holding account) held at Treasury. See Note 16 'Service appropriation' for further detail.

Net Appropriation Determination

The Treasurer may make a determination providing for prescribed revenues to be retained for services under the control of the Police Service. In accordance with the determination specified in the 2010-11 Budget Statements, the Police Service retained \$41.522 million in 2010-11 (\$35.196 million in 2009-10) from the following:

- Proceeds from fees and charges
- Recoups of services provided
- Commonwealth specific-purpose grants
- Sponsorships and donations
- One-off revenues with a value less than \$10,000 from the sale of property other than real property.

Grants and Other Contributions

Revenue is recognised at fair value when the Police Service obtains control over the assets comprising the contributions which is usually when cash is received.

Other non-reciprocal contributions that are not contributions by owners are recognised at their fair value. Contributions of services are only recognised when a fair value can be reliably determined and the services would be purchased if not donated.

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

Gains

Realised or unrealised gains are usually recognised on a net basis. These include gains arising on the disposal of non-current assets.

(f) Property, plant and equipment

Capitalisation/Expensing of assets

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

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

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

Subsequent measurement

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

The carrying amount of land and buildings at 30 June 2011 was fair value less accumulated depreciation on buildings.

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

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

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

Derecognition

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

Depreciation

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

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

Class of Assets	Years
Buildings	
Buildings	50
Transportable	20
Vehicles	
Motor Vehicles and Cycles	5
All Other Vehicles	7
Aircraft and Vessels	
Aircraft	20
Vessels	10 to 15
Computing and Office Equipment	
Computing Software and Hardware	4 to 6
Office Equipment	7
Furniture and Fittings	10
Communication Equipment	7
Livestock	
Dogs and Horses	8 to 20
Other Plant and Equipment	
Audio Visual Equipment	7
Photographic and Traffic Equipment	8
Radio, Firearms and Scientific Equipment	10
Radio/Communication Towers	10
Other Plant and Equipment	10
Leasehold Improvements	3-10

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

(g) Intangible assets

Capitalisation/expensing of assets

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

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

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

Amortisation

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

Licences - 4 years

Software and related system developments - 8 years.

Licences

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

System developments

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

Computer software

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

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

(h) Impairment of assets

Property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets are tested for any indication of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Where there is an indication of impairment, the recoverable amount is estimated. Where the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount, the asset is written down to the recoverable amount and an impairment loss is recognised. As the Police Service is a not for profit entity, unless an asset has been identified as a surplus asset, the recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and depreciated replacement cost.

The risk of impairment is generally limited to circumstances where an asset's depreciation is materially understated, where the replacement cost is falling or where there is a significant change in useful life. Each relevant class of assets is reviewed annually to verify that the accumulated depreciation/amortisation reflects the level of consumption or expiration of an asset's future economic benefits and to evaluate any impairment risk from falling replacement costs.

Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at the end of each reporting period irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment.

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

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

Non current assets (or disposal groups) held for sale are recognised at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell and are presented separately from other assets in the Statement of Financial Position. These assets are not depreciated or amortised while they are classified as held for sale.

All land holdings are Crown land vested in the Police Service by the Government. The Department of Regional Development and Lands (DRDL) is the only agency with the power to sell Crown land. The Police Service transfers Crown land and their buildings to the DRDL when the assets become available for sale.

(j) Leases

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

(k) Financial instruments

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

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

These have been disaggregated into the following classes:

Financial Assets

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

Financial Liabilities

- Payables
- Accrued Expenses
- Derivative Financial Instruments.

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

Derivative Financial Instruments

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

(l) Cash and cash equivalents

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

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

(m) Amounts receivable for services (Holding account)

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

See also Note 16 'Service appropriation' and Note 23 'Amounts receivable for services'.

(n) Receivables

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

See also Note 2(k) 'Financial instruments' and Note 22 'Receivables'.

(o) Inventories

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

(p) Payables

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

See Note 30 'Payables' and Note 35 'Financial instruments'.

(q) Accrued salaries

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

Accrued salaries (refer Note 31 'Other current liabilities') represent the amount due to staff but unpaid at the end of the financial year, as the pay date for the last pay period for that financial year does not coincide with the end of the financial year. Accrued salaries are settled within a fortnight of the financial year-end. The Police Service considers the carrying amount of accrued salaries to be equivalent to the net fair value. For 2011, the accrued salaries calculation is based on five working days, as the last pay day was 23 June.

(r) Provisions

Provisions are liabilities of uncertain timing and amount. The Police Service only recognises provisions where there is a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event and when the outflow of economic benefits is probable and can be measured reliably. Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period.

Refer Note 29 'Provisions'.

Provisions – Employee benefits

Annual leave and long service leave

The liability for annual leave and long service leave expected to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period is recognised and measured at the undiscounted amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. Annual leave and long service leave expected to be settled more than 12 months after the reporting period is measured at the present value of amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. Leave liabilities are in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period.

When assessing expected future payments consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels including non-salary components such as employer superannuation contributions and medical benefits. In addition, the long service leave liability also considers the experience of employee departures and periods of service.

The expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the end of the reporting period on national government bonds with terms to maturity that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash flows.

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

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

Annual leave loading

The provision for annual leave loading represents the present amount payable for annual leave accrued since 1 January 2003 for non-police officers. This entitlement is measured in accordance with annual leave above.

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

38-hour leave liability

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

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

Special paid leave

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

Time off in lieu

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

Sick leave

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

Deferred leave

The provision for deferred leave relates to Public Service employees who have entered into an agreement to self-fund an additional twelve months leave in the fifth year of the agreement. The provision recognises the value of salary set aside for employees to be used in the fifth year. This liability is measured on the same basis as annual leave. Deferred leave is reported as a non-current provision until the fifth year.

Purchased leave

The provision for purchased leave relates to Public Service employees who have entered into an agreement to self-fund up to an additional four weeks leave per calendar year. The provision recognises the value of salary set aside for employees and is measured at the nominal amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. This liability is measured on the same basis as annual leave.

Post-separation medical benefits

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

An actuarial assessment of the amounts expected to be settled was performed at 30 June 2011.

Superannuation

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

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

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

The Police Service has no liabilities under the Pension Scheme or the GSS Scheme. The liabilities for the unfunded Pension Scheme and the unfunded GSS Scheme transfer benefits attributable to members who transferred from the Pension Scheme, are assumed by the Treasurer. All other GSS Scheme obligations are funded by concurrent contributions made by the Police Service to the GESB. The concurrently funded part of the GSS Scheme is a defined contribution scheme as these contributions extinguish all liabilities in respect of the concurrently funded GSS Scheme obligations.

Employees commencing employment prior to 16 April 2007 who are not members of either the Pension or the GSS Scheme became non-contributory members of the West State Superannuation Scheme (WSS). Employees commencing employment on or after 16 April 2007 became members of the GESB Super Scheme (GESBS). Both of these schemes are accumulation schemes. The Police Service makes concurrent contributions to GESB on behalf of employees in compliance with the Commonwealth Government's Superannuation Guarantee (Administration) Act 1992. These contributions extinguish the liability for superannuation charges in respect of the WSS and GESBS Schemes.

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

See also Note 2(s) 'Superannuation expense'.

Provisions - Other

Employment on-costs

Employment on-costs, including workers' compensation insurance, are not employee benefits and are recognised separately as liabilities and expenses when the employment to which they relate has occurred. Employment on-costs are not included as part of the Police Service's 'Employee benefits expense' and the related liability is included in Employment on-costs provision. The associated expense is included under Note 6, 'Employee expenses'.

(s) Superannuation expense

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

(t) Resources received free-of-charge or for nominal cost

Resources received free-of-charge or for nominal value which can be reliably measured are recognised as income at fair value. Where the resource received represents a service that the Police Service would otherwise pay for, a corresponding expense is recognised. Receipts of assets are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position.

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

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

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

(v) Monies held in trust

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

Refer Note 44 'Special purpose accounts'.

(w) Goods and services tax (GST)

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

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

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

(x) Comparative figures

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

(y) Rounding

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

3. JUDGEMENTS MADE BY MANAGEMENT IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES

No significant judgements have been made in the process of applying accounting policies that have a material effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

4. KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

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

Employee provisions estimation

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

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

5. DISCLOSURE OF CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICY AND ESTIMATES

Initial application of an Australian Accounting Standard

The Police Service has applied the following Australian Accounting Standards effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2010.

2009-5	Further Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Annual Improvements Project [AASB 5, 8, 101, 107, 117, 118, 136 & 139] Under amendments to AASB 117, the classification of land elements of all existing leases has been assessed to determine whether they are in the nature of operating or finance leases. There is no financial impact resulting from the application of this Standard.
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Future impact of Australian Accounting Standards not yet operative

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

Title	Operative for reporting periods beginning on/after
AASB 2009-11 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9 [AASB 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 101, 102, 108, 112, 118, 121, 127, 128, 131, 132, 136, 139, 1023 & 1038 and Interpretations 10 & 12] The amendment to AASB 7 requires modification to the disclosure of categories of financial assets. The Police Service does not expect any financial impact when the Standard is first applied. The disclosure of categories of financial assets in the notes will change.	1 January 2013
AASB 2009-12 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards [AASB 5, 8, 108, 110, 112, 119, 133, 137, 139, 1023 & 1031 and Interpretations 2, 4, 16, 1039 & 1052] This Standard introduces a number of terminology changes. There is no financial impact resulting from the application of this revised Standard.	1 January 2011
AASB 1053 Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards This Standard establishes a different financial reporting framework consisting of two tiers of reporting requirements for preparing general purpose financial statements. This Standard does not have any financial impact on the Police Service. However it may affect disclosures in the financial statements of the Police Service if the reduced disclosure requirements apply.	1 July 2013

Title	Operative for reporting periods beginning on/after
<p>AASB 2010 -2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from Reduced Disclosure Requirements</p> <p>This Standard makes amendments to many Australian Accounting Standards, including Interpretations, to introduce reduced disclosure requirements into these pronouncements for application by certain types of entities. The Standard is not expected to have any financial impact on the Police Service. However, this Standard may reduce some note disclosures in financial statements of the Police Service.</p>	1 July 2013
<p>AASB 2011-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Trans-Tasman Convergence Project – Reduced Disclosure Requirements [AASB 101 & 1054]</p> <p>The amending Standard removes disclosure requirements from other Standards and incorporates them in a single Standard to achieve convergence between Australian and New Zealand Accounting Standards for reduced disclosure reporting. The Standard is not expected to have any financial impact on the Police Service. However, this Standard may reduce some note disclosures in financial statements of the Police Service.</p>	1 July 2013
<p>AASB 2010-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards [AASB 1, 3, 4, 5, 101, 107, 112, 118, 119, 121, 132, 133, 134, 137, 139, 140, 1023 & 1038 and Interpretations 112, 115, 127, 132 & 1042]</p> <p>This Standard introduces a number of terminology changes as well as minor presentation changes to the notes to the financial statements. There is no financial impact resulting from the application of this revised Standard.</p>	1 January 2011
<p>AASB 2010-6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosures of Transfers of Financial Assets [AASB 1 & 7]</p> <p>This Standard makes amendments to Australian Accounting Standards, introducing additional presentation and disclosure requirements for Financial Assets. The Standard is not expected to have any financial impact on the Police Service.</p>	1 July 2011
<p>AASB 9 Financial Instruments</p> <p>This Standard supersedes AASB 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, introducing a number of changes to accounting treatments.</p>	1 January 2013
<p>AASB 2010-7 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9 (December 2010) [AASB 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 101, 102, 108, 112, 118, 120, 121, 127, 128, 131, 132, 136, 137, 139, 1023, & 1038 and Interpretations 2, 5, 10, 12, 19, & 127]</p> <p>The amending Standard makes consequential adjustments to other Standards as a result of AASB 9 Financial Instruments in December 2010. The application or the potential impact of the Standard has not yet been determined.</p>	1 January 2013
<p>AASB 1054 Australian Additional Disclosures</p> <p>This Standard, in conjunction with AASB 2011-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Trans-Tasman Convergence Project, removes disclosure requirements from other Standards and incorporates them in a single Standard to achieve convergence between Australian and New Zealand Accounting Standards.</p>	1 July 2011
<p>AASB 2011-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Trans-Tasman Convergence Project</p> <p>This Standard, in conjunction with AASB 1054 Australian Additional Disclosures, removes disclosure requirements from other Standards and incorporates them in a single Standard to achieve convergence between Australian and New Zealand Accounting Standards.</p>	1 July 2011

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 2011

	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000
6. EMPLOYEE EXPENSES		
Employee benefits expense		
Salaries and wages	562,414	526,855
Annual leave (a)	61,655	59,898
Long service leave (a)	29,630	21,976
Other leave (a)	1,566	431
Superannuation - defined contribution plans (b)	64,446	58,877
Employee housing	34,217	30,472
Relocation and relieving expenses	6,994	7,132
Fringe benefits tax	5,018	4,188
Uniforms and protective clothing	5,133	4,176
Medical expenses (c)	6,668	6,293
Other employee benefits expense	2,455	2,085
	780,196	722,383
Other employee expenses		
Training expenses	3,620	2,423
Workers' compensation including on-costs	1,515	585
Other employee expenses	243	114
	5,378	3,122
	785,574	725,505

(a) Includes a superannuation contribution component.

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

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

7. SUPPLIES AND SERVICES		
Repairs and maintenance	34,937	31,485
Rental, leases and hire	28,547	26,292
Insurances and licences	13,599	10,176
Travel expenses	9,834	7,816
Energy, water and rates	8,537	7,999
Communication expenses	7,446	7,406
Services and contracts	95,447	82,467
Equipment acquisitions	20,680	17,100
Fuels and oils	8,168	7,953
Consumables	6,841	6,874
Services received free-of-charge	5,475	2,426
	239,511	207,994

8. DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSE		
Depreciation		
Buildings	12,110	11,480
Vehicles	768	668
Computing and office equipment	5,302	5,204
Aircraft and vessels	1,118	1,140
Livestock	181	200
Leasehold improvements	892	567
Other plant and equipment	6,754	5,808
	27,125	25,067
Amortisation		
Software and software developments	13,242	14,930
	40,367	39,997

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 2011

	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000
9. GRANT PAYMENTS		
State Crime Prevention Grants	3,300	2,708
Other Grants	1,056	188
	4,356	2,896
10. OTHER EXPENSES		
Doubtful debts	4,096	141
Loss on forward foreign exchange contracts	2,003	-
Other assets written off (a)	1,116	503
Other expenses from ordinary activities	2,069	2,328
	9,284	2,972
(a) Other assets written off include surplus assets and those write-offs in accordance with the Financial Management Act 2006 located within Note 39.		
11. USER CHARGES AND FEES		
Regulated fees		
Firearms	4,199	4,115
Security and related activities	1,703	1,688
Pawnbrokers and second-hand dealers	68	85
Vehicle escorts	3,958	2,507
Clearance certificates	7,115	6,582
Crash information	158	140
Other regulated fees	728	667
	17,929	15,784
Recoups of services provided		
Gold stealing	927	817
Commonwealth Government	802	-
National Crime Authority	215	81
State Emergency Service	442	40
Search and rescue	113	97
Other	3,851	3,244
	6,350	4,279
Other Recoups	9,346	7,168
	33,625	27,231
12. COMMONWEALTH GRANTS		
Police Recruit Traineeship Program	73	334
National Campaign Against Drug Abuse	146	146
Substance Abuse	-	110
National Counter-terrorism	247	100
Other	137	18
	603	708

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 2011

	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000
13. CONTRIBUTIONS, SPONSORSHIPS AND DONATIONS		
Contributions		
Employee rental contributions	4,496	4,144
Executive vehicle contributions	189	182
Special series plate contributions	820	869
Other contributions	35	789
	5,540	5,984
Sponsorships and Donations		
Sponsorships	725	471
Cash Donations	1	-
Non-cash donations	271	236
	997	707
	6,537	6,691
14. OTHER REVENUE		
Proceeds from Sale of Equipment items	17	-
Other revenues from ordinary activities	712	417
	729	417
15. NET GAIN/ (LOSS) ON DISPOSAL OF NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
(a) Net gain on Disposal of non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment		
Vehicles	28	127
Livestock	-	1
Other Plant and Equipment	-	21
Net gain	28	149
(b) Net (loss) on Disposal of non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment		
Buildings	-	(167)
Vehicles	-	(202)
Computing and Office Equipment	-	(1)
Other Plant and Equipment	(59)	-
Net (loss)	(59)	(370)
(c) Net gain/(loss) on Disposal of non-current assets		
Costs of Disposal		
Property, plant and equipment	79	813
	79	813
Proceeds from Disposal		
Property, plant and equipment	48	592
	48	592
Net gain/(loss)	(31)	(221)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 2011

	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000
16. SERVICE APPROPRIATION		
Appropriations received during the year:		
Service appropriation	1,004,250	937,277
Salaries and Allowances Act 1975	3,325	3,133
	1,007,575	940,410

Service appropriations fund the net cost of services delivered. The appropriation revenue comprises a cash component and a receivable (asset). The receivable (holding account) comprises the depreciation expense for the year and any agreed increase in leave liability during the year.

17. STATE GRANTS		
Department of Indigenous Affairs (a)	-	5,000
Road Trauma Trust Fund	2,653	1,423
Department of the Attorney General (b)(c)	1,750	2,090
Other	-	43
	4,403	8,556

(a) The grant must be used to fund the establishment of Multi-Function Policing Facilities and associated Infrastructure at remote Indigenous communities. At 30 June 2011, no grant money remains unspent.

(b) Funds collected under the Criminal Property Confiscation Account are allocated to the Police Service to combat organised crime in Western Australia. At 30 June 2011, \$1,358,888 of funds allocated remains unspent.

(c) Funds received from the Department of the Attorney General to facilitate the production of training resources for the management of, and response to, psycho-stimulant-related situations. At 30 June 2011, \$33,636 of the funds allocated remains unspent.

18. RESOURCES RECEIVED FREE-OF-CHARGE		
Resources received free-of-charge is determined by the following estimates provided by agencies:		
Legal services provided by the State Solicitor's Office	1,484	1,272
Procurement services, building and maintenance project management services and lease management services provided by the Department of Treasury and Finance	4,043	931
Title searches and valuation services provided by the Western Australian Land Information Authority (Landgate)	121	133
Collection of firearm licences provided by the Department of Transport	51	54
Labour relation services provided by the Department of Commerce	167	35
Recruitment services provided by the Public Sector Commission	3	1
	5,869	2,426

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

19. ROYALTIES FOR REGIONS FUND		
Regional Community Services Account	1,999	-
	1,999	-

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

	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000
20. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Operating Account		
Amounts appropriated and any revenues subject to net appropriation determinations are deposited into this account, from which all payments are made.	119,033	102,140
Advances		
Advances include permanent and temporary advances allocated to areas within the Police Service.	2,189	829
	121,222	102,969
21. RESTRICTED CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Restricted cash assets are those cash assets, the uses of which are restricted, wholly or partly, by regulations or an externally imposed requirement.		
Current assets (a)	10,330	9,478
Non-current assets (b)	16,525	13,125
	26,855	22,603
(a) CURRENT ASSETS		
Multi-Function Policing Facilities - Grants Capital Works		
Grant monies from the Department of Indigenous Affairs to fund the establishment of Multi-Function Policing Facilities and associated infrastructure at remote Indigenous communities.	-	5,255
Police Recruit Traineeship Fund		
To hold grant monies received from the Commonwealth for the funding of the Recruit Traineeship program.	1,220	1,545
National Drug Strategy		
To hold grant monies received from the Commonwealth and the Police Service for the funding of law-enforcement programs relating to alcohol and drug use.	518	543
Receipts in Suspense		
Receipts in suspense refer to monies being retained pending the identification of their purpose. The funds may be cleared by refund to the payer, transfer to the correct account, payment to another government agency or transfer to Treasury.	447	355
RAC Neighbourhood Watch		
To hold unspent money received from RAC Insurance Pty Ltd in relation to the Neighbourhood Watch program.	-	73
Australasian Chemical Diversion Conference		
To hold monies relating to the Australasian Chemical Diversion Conference to be held in Perth in November 2010.	36	20
Royalties for Regions Fund		
To hold monies committed for projects and programs in WA regional areas.	5,680	-
National Counter-Terrorism Committee		
To hold monies received by the Police Service from the Commonwealth for the funding of national counter-terrorism exercises.	154	49
Organised Crime Investigation Fund		
To hold monies received from the Confiscation Proceeds Account for the purpose of combating organised crime in Western Australia.	1,359	1,509
Psycho-Stimulant Training		
To hold monies received from the Department of the Attorney General to facilitate the production of training resources for the management and response to psycho-stimulant-related situations.	34	58
Woodside Crime and Safety Initiative		
To hold monies received from Woodside Energy for crime and safety initiatives in the Shire of Roebourne.	33	11

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 2011

	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000
21. RESTRICTED CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (cont.)		
Substance Abuse Grant		
To hold grant monies received from the Commonwealth to facilitate strategic initiatives and support for substance abuse activities in Indigenous communities.	195	60
Early Intervention Pilot Project		
To hold grant monies received from the Commonwealth to implement a pilot project to reduce under-age drinking through Police referral of eligible young people to treatment agencies.	627	-
BHP Billiton Community Sponsorship		
To hold monies received from BHP Billiton to support community policing initiatives and operations to address criminal and anti-social behaviour in rural communities.	27	-
	10,330	9,478
(b) NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
Accrued Salaries Suspense Account		
Amount held in the suspense account is only to be used for the purpose of meeting the 27th pay in a financial year that occurs every 11 years.	16,525	13,125
	16,525	13,125
22. RECEIVABLES		
Receivables	7,171	4,079
Allowance for impairment of receivables	(4,411)	(404)
GST-receivables	4,886	4,229
Accrued income	750	1,098
	8,396	9,002
Reconciliation of changes in the allowance for impairment of receivables:		
Balance at the start of year	404	375
Doubtful debts expense recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income	4,096	141
Amounts written off during the year	(89)	(112)
Balance at end of year	4,411	404
Credit Risk		
Ageing of receivables past due but not impaired based on the information provided to senior management at reporting date:		
Not more than 2 months	46	992
More than 2 months but less than 4 months	45	193
More than 4 months but less than 1 year	45	375
More than 1 year	23	115
	159	1,675
The Police Service does not hold any collateral as security or other credit enhancements relating to receivables		
23. AMOUNTS RECEIVABLE FOR SERVICES		
Current asset	18,993	14,216
Non-current asset	177,669	148,797
	196,662	163,013

This asset represents the non-cash component of service appropriations. It is restricted in that it can only be used for asset replacement or payment of leave liability. See Note 2(m) 'Amounts receivable for services'.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 2011

	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000
24. NON-CURRENT ASSETS CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE		
Land	13,212	14,116
Buildings	4,800	4,804
	18,012	18,920
This is reconciled as follows:		
Opening Balance	18,920	16,058
Add net assets reclassified as held for sale	126	7,318
Total assets held for sale	19,046	23,376
Less assets sold	(1,034)	(4,456)
Closing Balance	18,012	18,920
See also Note 2(i) 'Non-current assets (or disposal groups) classified as held for sale' and Note 15 'Net Gain/(Loss) on Disposal of Non-Current Assets'.		
25. INVENTORIES		
Inventories held for distribution	1,194	256
	1,194	256
26. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS		
Prepayments	6,862	5,771
	6,862	5,771
27. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
(a) PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT COMPRISE THE FOLLOWING ASSET CLASSES:		
Land		
At fair value (i)	179,627	151,831
	179,627	151,831
Buildings		
At fair value (i)	465,488	417,883
Accumulated depreciation	(12,861)	(11,961)
	452,627	405,922
Works in Progress		
Buildings under construction	31,208	24,588
Other	9,246	15,987
	40,454	40,575
Vehicles		
At cost	7,416	7,279
Accumulated depreciation	(3,937)	(3,297)
	3,479	3,982
Aircraft and Vessels		
At cost	17,047	16,471
Accumulated depreciation	(5,875)	(5,017)
	11,172	11,454
Computing and Office Equipment		
At cost	39,873	35,921
Accumulated depreciation	(26,489)	(23,208)
	13,384	12,713
Livestock		
At cost	1,417	1,203
Accumulated depreciation	(392)	(307)
	1,025	896

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 2011

	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000
27. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT(cont.)		
(a) PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT COMPRISE THE FOLLOWING ASSET CLASSES:		
Other Plant and Equipment		
At cost	79,823	61,979
Accumulated depreciation	(33,352)	(29,614)
	46,471	32,365
Artwork		
At cost	548	548
	548	548
Leasehold Improvements		
At cost	9,684	7,826
Accumulated depreciation	(3,680)	(2,787)
	6,004	5,039
	754,791	665,325

- (i) Land and buildings were revalued as at 1 July 2010 by the Western Australian Land Information Authority (Landgate). The valuations were performed during the year ended 30 June 2011 and recognised at 1 July 2010. In undertaking the revaluation, fair value was determined by reference to market values for land: \$50,867,600 and buildings: \$11,863,000. For the remaining balance, fair value of land and buildings was determined on the basis of depreciated replacement cost. See Note 2(f) 'Property, plant and equipment'.

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

	Carrying amount at start of the year \$'000	Additions \$'000	Retirements \$'000	Transfers between classes \$'000	Transfer to assets held for sale \$'000	Impairment losses \$'000	Impairment losses reversal \$'000	Revaluation \$'000	Depreciation \$'000	Carrying amount at end of year \$'000
2010 - 2011										
Land	151,831	8,843	(2,131)	-	(1)	-	-	21,085	-	179,627
Buildings	405,922	127	(171)	28,457	(125)	-	-	30,527	(12,110)	452,627
Works in progress	40,575	41,979	(54)	(42,046)	-	-	-	-	-	40,454
Vehicles	3,982	280	(15)	-	-	-	-	-	(768)	3,479
Aircraft and vessels	11,454	460	(67)	443	-	-	-	-	(1,118)	11,172
Computing and office	12,713	4,884	(52)	1,141	-	-	-	-	(5,302)	13,384
Livestock	896	446	(136)	-	-	-	-	-	(181)	1,025
Other Plant and equipment	32,365	10,373	(293)	10,780	-	-	-	-	(6,754)	46,471
Artwork	548	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	548
Leasehold improvements	5,039	689	-	1,168	-	-	-	-	(892)	6,004
	665,325	68,081	(2,919)	(57)	(126)	-	-	51,612	(27,125)	754,791

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 2011

27. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (cont.)

	Carrying amount at start of the year \$'000	Additions \$'000	Retirements \$'000	Transfers between classes \$'000	Transfer to assets held for sale \$'000	Impairment losses \$'000	Impairment losses reversal \$'000	Revaluation \$'000	Depreciation \$'000	Carrying amount at end of year \$'000
2009 - 2010										
Land	174,418	-	(1,245)	-	(6,291)	-	-	(15,051)	-	151,831
Buildings	404,272	34	(347)	40,988	(1,028)	-	-	(26,517)	(11,480)	405,922
Works in progress	28,590	56,102	(252)	(43,865)	-	-	-	-	-	40,575
Vehicles	3,867	1,405	(622)	-	-	-	-	-	(668)	3,982
Aircraft and vessels	12,445	27	(45)	167	-	-	-	-	(1,140)	11,454
Computing and office	11,771	5,646	(18)	518	-	-	-	-	(5,204)	12,713
Livestock	868	322	(94)	-	-	-	-	-	(200)	896
Other Plant and equipment	30,009	5,282	(78)	2,960	-	-	-	-	(5,808)	32,365
Artwork	518	7	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	548
Leasehold improvements	4,560	-	-	1,046	-	-	-	-	(567)	5,039
	671,318	68,825	(2,701)	1,837	(7,319)	-	-	(41,568)	(25,067)	665,325

28. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

(a) INTANGIBLE ASSETS COMPRISE THE FOLLOWING ASSET CLASSES:

	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000
Computing software		
At cost	145,636	139,197
Accumulated amortisation	(94,015)	(80,773)
	51,621	58,424
Software Development in Progress	7,154	5,309
	58,775	63,733

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

	Carrying amount at start of the year \$'000	Additions \$'000	Retirements \$'000	Transfers between classes \$'000	Transfer to assets held for sale \$'000	Impairment losses \$'000	Impairment losses reversal \$'000	Revaluation \$'000	Depreciation \$'000	Carrying amount at end of year \$'000
2010 - 2011										
Computing software	58,424	936	-	5,503	-	-	-	-	(13,242)	51,621
Software in progress	5,309	7,748	(457)	(5,446)	-	-	-	-	-	7,154
	63,733	8,684	(457)	57	-	-	-	-	(13,242)	58,775

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 2011

28. INTANGIBLE ASSETS (cont.)

	Carrying amount at start of the year \$'000	Additions \$'000	Retirements \$'000	Transfers between classes \$'000	Transfer to assets held for sale \$'000	Impairment losses \$'000	Impairment losses reversal \$'000	Revaluation \$'000	Depreciation \$'000	Carrying amount at end of year \$'000
2009 - 2010										
Computing software	68,188	2,370	-	2,796	-	-	-	-	(14,930)	58,424
Software in progress	4,451	5,491	-	(4,633)	-	-	-	-	-	5,309
	72,639	7,861	-	(1,837)	-	-	-	-	(14,930)	63,733
									2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000

29. PROVISIONS

Provisions comprise the following items:

(i) Current liabilities		
(a) Employee benefits provision	129,264	123,692
(b) Other provisions	359	200
	129,623	123,892
(ii) Non-current liabilities		
(a) Employee benefits provision	49,876	35,998
(b) Other provisions	133	48
	50,009	36,046
	179,632	159,938

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

Current liabilities (i)	129,264	123,692
Non-current liabilities (ii)	49,876	35,998
	179,140	159,690
(i) CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Annual leave *	48,139	48,109
Long service leave **	77,618	73,433
38-hour leave	391	334
Special paid leave	226	236
Time off in lieu/banked leave	505	555
Purchased leave	1,490	362
Deferred leave ***	197	124
Post-separation medical benefits	698	539
	129,264	123,692
(ii) NON - CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Long service leave	42,978	30,356
38-hour leave	2,607	2,606
Deferred leave	592	419
Post-separation medical benefits	3,699	2,617
	49,876	35,998

29. PROVISIONS (cont.)

	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000
* Annual leave liabilities including leave loading have been classified as current as there is no unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after reporting date. Assessments indicate that actual settlement of the liabilities will occur as follows:		
- Within 12 months of reporting date	43,339	47,414
- More than 12 months after reporting date	4,800	695
	48,139	48,109
** Long service leave liabilities have been classified as current as there is no unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after reporting date. Assessments indicate that actual settlement of the liabilities will occur as follows:		
- Within 12 months of reporting date	19,853	15,420
- More than 12 months after reporting date	100,743	88,369
	120,596	103,789
*** Deferred leave liabilities have been classified as current as there is no unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after reporting date. Assessments indicate that actual settlement of the liabilities will occur as follows:		
- Within 12 months of reporting date	197	124
- More than 12 months after reporting date	592	419
	789	543

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

(i) CURRENT LIABILITIES

Non-Employee Benefits On-Costs	359	200
	359	200

(ii) NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES

Non-Employee Benefits On-Costs	133	48
	133	48

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

Movement in Other provisions		
Carrying amount at start of year	248	134
Net amount of additional provision recognised	244	114
Carrying amount at end of year	492	248

30. PAYABLES

Payables	33,003	34,645
	33,003	34,645

31. OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

Sundry Accruals

Accrued salaries *	13,240	9,542
Accrued superannuation *	1,313	905
Police officers' leave loading expense	3,820	3,692
Fringe benefit tax liability	1,197	956
	19,570	15,104

* Accrued salaries and superannuation have been calculated for five working days from 24 June to 30 June 2011.

Income in Advance	-	73
Forward Foreign Exchange Contracts	1,411	-
	20,981	15,177

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 2011

	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000
32. EQUITY		
Equity represents the residual interest in the net assets of the Police Service. The Government holds the equity interest in the Police Service on behalf of the community. The Asset Revaluation Surplus represents that portion of equity resulting from the revaluation of non-current assets.		
Contributed equity (a)	469,709	386,217
Asset revaluation surplus (b)	362,934	316,049
Accumulated surplus/(deficiency)	126,510	139,566
	959,153	841,832

(a) CONTRIBUTED EQUITY		
Balance at the start of the year	386,217	319,685
Contributions by Owners		
Capital appropriations (i)	70,737	72,451
Royalties for Regions Fund - Regional Infrastructure and Headworks Account	6,700	-
Transfer of net assets from other agencies (ii)		
- Land and buildings assumed	9,270	-
Total contributions by owners	86,707	72,451
Distributions to owners		
Transfer of net assets to other agencies (ii)		
- Land and buildings transferred to the Department for Regional Development and Lands	(3,215)	(5,841)
- Payment for Path Centre asset purchases	-	(78)
Total distributions to owners	(3,215)	(5,919)
Balance at the end of the year	469,709	386,217

(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.

(b) ASSET REVALUATION SURPLUS		
Balance at the start of the year	316,049	364,175
Net revaluation increments/(decrements):		
Land	21,085	(15,051)
Buildings	30,527	(26,517)
	51,612	(41,568)
Transfer to accumulated surplus/(deficiency) on sale of previously revalued assets	(4,727)	(6,558)
Balance at the end of the year	362,934	316,049

(c) ACCUMULATED SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)		
Balance at the start of the year	139,566	126,154
Result for the year	(17,783)	6,854
Transfer of revalued amounts of assets sold	4,727	6,558
Balance at the end of the year	126,510	139,566

	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000
33. NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS		
(a) RECONCILIATION OF CASH		
Cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the Statement of Cash Flows is reconciled to the related items in the Statement of Financial Position as follows:		
Cash and cash equivalents (see Note 20)	121,222	102,969
Restricted cash and cash equivalents (see Note 21)	26,855	22,603
	148,077	125,572
(b) RECONCILIATION OF NET COST OF SERVICES TO NET CASH FLOWS PROVIDED BY/(USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net cost of services	(1,037,629)	(944,538)
Adjustment for non-cash items:		
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment expense	40,367	39,997
Resources received free-of-charge	5,476	2,426
Donated assets	(269)	(203)
Doubtful and bad debts expense	4,096	141
Net loss/(gain) on sale of non-current assets	31	221
Net loss/(gain) on foreign currency transactions	2,003	-
Adjustment to carrying value of assets	(3,357)	576
(Increase)/decrease in assets:		
Receivables (iii)	1,263	(532)
Prepayments	(1,091)	(418)
Inventories	(938)	(25)
Increase/(decrease) in liabilities:		
Payables (iii)	(1,641)	10,110
Sundry accruals	4,466	3,649
Provisions	19,694	9,513
Income in advance	(73)	(77)
Net GST receipts/(payments) (i)	(658)	591
Change in GST (receivables)/payables (ii)	1	(627)
	69,370	65,342
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	(968,259)	(879,196)

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

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

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

(c) NON-CASH FINANCING AND INVESTING ACTIVITIES

During the financial year, the Police Service received donated assets from external parties totalling \$269,238 compared to \$202,665 in 2009-10.

During the year, there were \$3,214,579 of assets transferred to Department for Regional Development and Lands compared to \$5,841,009 in 2009-10. In addition, there were no assets transferred to other government agencies in 2010-11 compared to \$78,472 in 2009-10.

	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000
34. COMMITMENTS		
(a) CAPITAL EXPENDITURE COMMITMENTS		
Capital expenditure commitments, being contracted capital expenditure additional to the amounts reported in the financial statements are payable as follows:		
Within one year	88,949	145,616
Later than one year and not later than five years	42,273	189,469
	131,222	335,085
(b) LEASE COMMITMENTS		
Operating lease commitments contracted for at the reporting date but not recognised in the financial statements are payable as follows:		
Within one year	29,904	24,527
Later than one year and not later than five years	92,778	30,900
Later than five years	-	3,043
	122,682	58,470
Representing:		
Non-cancellable operating leases	122,682	58,470
	122,682	58,470
(c) OTHER EXPENDITURE COMMITMENTS		
Other expenditure commitments at the reporting date arising through the placement of purchase orders or non-cancellable agreements and are payable as follows:		
Within one year	48,051	38,515
Later than one year and not later than five years	114,860	85,778
Later than five years	136	4,193
	163,047	128,486

The above commitments are all inclusive of GST.

35. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(a) FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

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

Credit Risk

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

The maximum exposure to credit risk at reporting date in relation to each class of recognised financial assets is the gross carrying amount of those assets inclusive of any provisions for impairment, as shown in the table at Note 35(c).

Credit risk associated with the Police Service's financial assets is minimal because the main receivable is the amounts receivable for services (Holding Account). For receivables other than from Government, the Police Service recovers costs associated with providing services and has policies in place to ensure that receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis to mitigate exposure to bad debt. There are no significant concentrations of credit risk.

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

Liquidity risk

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

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

Market risk

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

35. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont.)

	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000
(b) CATEGORIES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT		
In addition to cash, the carrying amounts of each of the following categories of financial assets and financial liabilities at the reporting date are as follows:		
Financial Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	121,222	102,969
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	26,855	22,603
Receivables (i)	200,172	167,786
Financial Liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	53,984	49,749

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

(c) FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT DISCLOSURES

Credit Risk, Liquidity Risk and Interest Rate Risk Exposure

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

The Police Service does not hold any collateral as security or other credit enhancements relating to the financial assets it holds. The Police Service does not hold any financial assets that required their terms re-negotiated that would have otherwise resulted in them being past due or impaired.

Interest Rate Risk Exposure and Maturity Analysis of Financial Liabilities

	Weighted average effective interest rate %	Variable interest rate \$'000	Contractual Maturity Rates			Non-interest bearing \$'000	Total \$'000
			Less than 1 year \$'000	1 to 5 years \$'000	More than 5 years \$'000		
2010 - 2011							
Financial Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	121,222	121,222
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	26,855	26,855
Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	3,510	3,510
Amounts receivable for services	-	-	-	-	-	196,662	196,662
	-	-	-	-	-	348,249	348,249
Financial Liabilities							
Payables	-	-	-	-	-	33,003	33,003
Other accrued expenses	-	-	-	-	-	19,570	19,570
Derivative Financial Instruments	-	-	-	-	-	1,411	1,411
	-	-	-	-	-	53,984	53,984
Net Financial Assets / (Liabilities)	-	-	-	-	-	294,265	294,265

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 2011

35. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont.)							
	Weighted average effective interest rate %	Variable interest rate \$'000	Contractual Maturity Rates			Non-interest bearing \$'000	Total \$'000
			Less than 1 year \$'000	1 to 5 years \$'000	More than 5 years \$'000		
2009 - 2010							
Financial Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	102,969	102,969
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	22,603	22,603
Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	4,773	4,773
Amounts receivable for services	-	-	-	-	-	163,013	163,013
	-	-	-	-	-	293,358	293,358
Financial Liabilities							
Payables	-	-	-	-	-	34,645	34,645
Other accrued expenses	-	-	-	-	-	15,104	15,104
Derivative Financial Instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	49,749	49,749
Net Financial Assets / (Liabilities)	-	-	-	-	-	243,609	243,609

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

Interest Rate Sensitivity Analysis

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

Fair Values

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

	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000
36. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES		
UNSETTLED LEGAL CLAIMS AND ACT OF GRACE PAYMENTS		
The value reported represents the maximum obligation potentially payable for the claims on hand at 30 June 2011.	447	877
	447	877

MEDICAL EXPENSES

Under Police Regulations and the current Enterprise Bargaining and Workplace Agreement, the Police Service is obliged to reimburse sworn officers for their medical expenses. Work-related medical expenses are met in full by the Police Service. Non-work-related medical expenses are reimbursed to the amount not covered by Medicare and private health providers. The total liability in respect of work-related medical costs is not able to be reliably measured at 30 June 2011.

37. REMUNERATION OF AUDITOR		
Remuneration payable to the Auditor General for the financial year is as follows:		
Auditing the accounts, financial statements and performance indicators.	154	167
	154	167

	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000
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38. REMUNERATION OF SENIOR OFFICERS

DEFINITION OF A SENIOR OFFICER

A Senior Officer means a person, by whatever name called, who is concerned or takes part in the management of the agency. The agency's Senior Officers comprise uniformed members of the Police Service Command group and other senior public servants.

REMUNERATION BENEFITS

The number of Senior Officers, whose total of fees, salaries, superannuation and other benefits for the financial year, fall within the following bands:

\$	2011	2010
40,001 - 50,000	1	-
60,001 - 70,000	-	2
120,001 - 130,000	1	-
130,001 - 140,000	1	-
140,001 - 150,000	1	1
150,001 - 160,000	4	2
160,001 - 170,000	-	3
180,001 - 190,000	1	-
200,001 - 210,000	1	2
210,001 - 220,000	1	2
220,001 - 230,000	2	2
230,001 - 240,000	2	1
240,001 - 250,000	1	1
250,001 - 260,000	1	1
270,001 - 280,000	-	1
280,001 - 290,000	1	-
320,001 - 330,000	1	1
430,001 - 440,000	-	1
480,001 - 490,000	1	-
	20	20

The total remuneration of Senior Officers is:

4,189 **4,132**

(i) Includes senior officers where periods of service is less than twelve months

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 2011

	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000
39. SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION		
(a) WRITE-OFFS		
Write-offs approved in accordance with section 48 of the Financial Management Act 2006 related to:		
Bad debts *	100	123
Assets written off from the asset register *	44	36
Other public property **	98	101
	242	260
* Bad debts and asset register write-offs have been reflected within the Statement of Comprehensive Income.		
** Other public property written off includes items of equipment not capitalised within the asset register. The value reported above is the estimated written down replacement cost. This amount is not reflected within the Statement of Comprehensive Income.		
Public and other property, revenue and debts due to the State were written-off in accordance with section 48 of the Financial Management Act 2006 under the authority of:		
(i) Bad Debts		
The Accountable Authority	100	123
	100	123
(ii) Assets		
The Accountable Authority	44	36
	44	36
(iii) Other Public Property		
The Accountable Authority	98	101
	98	101
(b) LOSSES OF PUBLIC MONEY AND PUBLIC OR OTHER LOSSES OF PUBLIC MONEY AND PUBLIC OR OTHER		
Losses of public property through theft, default or otherwise	142	137
Losses of public money	100	123
	242	260
(c) GIFTS OF PUBLIC PROPERTY		
Gifts of public property provided by the Police Service	132	47
	132	47
40. AFFILIATED BODIES		
An affiliated body is one which receives more than half its funding and resources from the Police Service but is not subject to operational control by the Police Service. The Police Service had one affiliated body during the financial year.		
THE WESTERN AUSTRALIA POLICE HISTORICAL SOCIETY INC		
Recurrent grants	16	24
	16	24

41. EVENTS OCCURRING AFTER THE END OF THE REPORTING PERIOD

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

42. EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

Significant variations between estimates and actual results for income and expense as presented in the financial statement titled 'Summary of Consolidated Account Appropriations and Income Estimates' are shown below. Significant variations are considered to be those greater than 10 per cent.

	2011 Estimate \$'000	2011 Actual \$'000	2011 Variation \$'000
(a) SIGNIFICANT VARIANCES BETWEEN ESTIMATES AND ACTUAL			
(i) TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS TO DELIVER SERVICES			
Service Expenditure			
<p>Variations between budget and actual for the following services are driven by operational needs and circumstances that occur during the year, which necessitate the redirection of resources to meet the service needs. The service mix is defined by survey results which fluctuate depended on the demands during the survey period, due to the reactive nature of Policing. Subsequently, operational needs may result in diversion from the original allocation. The actual service costs are calculated through a survey undertaken during the year. The survey records the hours officers spent on each service. This forms the basis for actual allocations for the financial year. The majority of the overall increase is attributable to the CHOGM event preparations, Hoon and No-MDL Licence Suspension initiatives, the Enhanced Speed Enforcement Program, and a one off expense relating to the Long Service Leave Actuarial Assessment.</p> <p>Further to the above, all preparatory work and training relating to the CHOGM event has been allocated to Service 1. The actual results are in line with the revised Estimated Actuals published in the May 2011 Budget Statements.</p>			
Intelligence and protective services	71,261	120,312	49,051
Crime prevention and public order	88,181	72,613	(15,568)
Community support (non-offence incidents)	81,911	88,111	6,200
Emergency management and co-ordination	38,793	27,756	(11,037)
Response to and investigation of offences	428,155	451,152	22,997
Services to the judicial process	118,347	104,046	(14,301)
Traffic law enforcement and management	212,543	215,161	2,618
	1,039,191	1,079,151	39,960

42. EXPLANATORY STATEMENT (cont.)

	2011 Estimate \$'000	2011 Actual \$'000	2011 Variation \$'000
(ii) CAPITAL CONTRIBUTION	93,212	70,737	(22,475)

The decrease of \$22.475 million represents the cashflow requirement for the year for various asset investment projects where implementation dates have varied from original estimates. The major projects are the Information and Communications Technology program, Perth Police Complex, Fitzroy Crossing & Mount Magnet Police Stations, and the Helicopter Acquisition Project.

(iii) CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNT INCOME	650	537	(113)
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Administered Income mainly comprises sale of stolen property and Firearm infringement Fines. The volumes for both, and values of stolen property auctioned can fluctuate substantially from year to year.

	2011 Actual \$'000	2010 Actual \$'000	Variation \$'000
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(b) SIGNIFICANT VARIANCES BETWEEN ACTUAL AND PRIOR YEAR ACTUALS

(i) TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS TO DELIVER SERVICES

Service Expenditure

The variation of \$99.417 million represents the increase in total cost of service which is mainly attributable to new initiatives and normal cost increase. The variations mainly comprise increased appropriations, increase in revenues and movements in assets and liabilities. Also the reactive nature of policing causes fluctuations in the internal allocation and application of resources according to the operational demands that exist at the time. A significant component of the differential is attributable to pay increases to police officers and police staff, the continued implementations of the additional police officers, auxiliary police officers and police staff programs during 2010-11, CHOGM event preparations and Hoon and No-MDL licence suspension initiatives.

Intelligence and protective services	120,312	81,586	38,726
Crime prevention and public order	72,613	73,352	(739)
Community support (non-offence incidents)	88,111	72,049	16,062
Emergency management and co-ordination	27,756	20,086	7,670
Response to and investigation of offences	451,152	403,466	47,686
Services to the judicial process	104,046	143,183	(39,137)
Traffic law enforcement and management	215,161	186,012	29,149
	1,079,151	979,734	99,417

42. EXPLANATORY STATEMENT (cont.)

	2011 Estimate \$'000	2011 Actual \$'000	2011 Variation \$'000
(ii) CAPITAL CONTRIBUTION	70,737	72,451	(1,714)

The Asset Investment Program annual expenditures will vary each year depending on the planned expenditures for the various projects within the program. Normally there may be substantial variations from one year to the next. Significant programs for 2011-12 include the Perth Police Complex and the Information and Communication Technology programs.

(iii) CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNT INCOME	537	791	(254)
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Revenue

Administered Income mainly comprises sale of Stolen Property and Firearm Infringement Fines. This year, due to issues surrounding firearm renewals which has been documented in the Press, firearm infringement revenue has declined from \$0.087 million to only \$0.004 million. This matter is likely to be redressed during 2011-12. Revenue from the sale of lost, stolen and forfeited property has also decreased.

2011
\$'000

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

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

Delivery of services	3,171
Delivery of services	3,171
Increases to appropriation limits included:	
Post Separation Medical Benefits	1,971
CHOGM Event Preparations	3,179
Enhanced Speed Enforcement Program	1,200
Voluntary Redundancy Savings	(334)
Repositioning of Capital Project Expenditures	(2,845)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 2011

	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000
43. SCHEDULE OF ADMINISTERED ITEMS		
(a) ADMINISTERED EXPENSES AND INCOME		
Expenses		
Transfer payments	456	680
Commission expenses	81	111
Total administered expenses	537	791
Income		
Sale of lost, stolen and forfeited property	513	787
Fines and infringements	24	4
Total administered income	537	791
(b) ADMINISTERED ASSETS AND LIABILITIES		
Assets		
Current		
Receivables	-	179
Total administered assets	-	179
Liabilities		
Current		
Payables	-	179
Total administered liabilities	-	179

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

44. SPECIAL PURPOSE ACCOUNTS

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

(a) FOUND MONEY TRUST		
OPENING BALANCE 1 JULY 2010	112	338
Receipts	191	244
Payments	216	470
CLOSING BALANCE AT 30 JUNE 2011	87	112

Purpose

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

44. SPECIAL PURPOSE ACCOUNTS (cont.)

	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000
(b) STOLEN MONIES TRUST		
OPENING BALANCE 1 JULY 2010	198	439
Receipts	53	19
Payments	67	260
CLOSING BALANCE AT 30 JUNE 2011	184	198

Purpose

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

Monies seized by police officers and believed to be stolen are held pending identification of the rightful owner. In the event that the funds remain unclaimed, they are dealt with in accordance with the application of the Unclaimed Money Act 1990.

(c) SEIZED MONIES TRUST

OPENING BALANCE 1 JULY 2010	11,198	14,440
Receipts	4,091	4,358
Payments	5,487	7,600
CLOSING BALANCE AT 30 JUNE 2011	9,802	11,198

Purpose

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

(d) DECEASED ESTATE MONIES

OPENING BALANCE 1 JULY 2010	84	19
Receipts	64	107
Payments	116	42
CLOSING BALANCE AT 30 JUNE 2011	32	84

Purpose

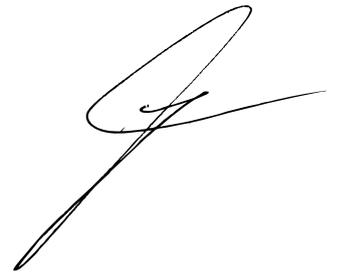
To hold monies found on deceased persons by officers of the Police Service in the exercise of relevant statutory powers.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS



CERTIFICATION OF KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011

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 2011.



KARL J O'CALLAGHAN APM
COMMISSIONER OF POLICE

5 August 2011

INTRODUCTION

Under the provisions of the *Financial Management Act 2006*, agencies are required to disclose in their annual report key effectiveness and efficiency indicators that provide information on the extent to which agency level government desired outcomes have been achieved, or contributed to, through the delivery of services and the allocation of resources.

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

Outcome Framework

Policing priorities are structured around three outcomes: Lawful behaviour and community safety; Offenders apprehended and dealt with in accordance with the law; and Lawful road-user behaviour. These outcomes contribute to meeting the high level government goal of "Greater focus on achieving results in key service delivery areas for the benefit of all Western Australians". There are seven policing services provided to the community under the outcomes.

Government Goal	What we sought to achieve (Outcomes)	The services we provided in 2010-11
Outcomes Based Service Delivery: Greater focus on achieving results in key service delivery areas for the benefit of all Western Australians	Outcome 1: Lawful behaviour and community safety	Service 1: Intelligence and Protective Services Service 2: Crime Prevention and Public Order Service 3: Community Support (Non-Offence Incidents) Service 4: Emergency Management and Coordination
	Outcome 2: Offenders apprehended and dealt with in accordance with the law	Service 5: Response to and investigation of offences Service 6: Services to the judicial process
	Outcome 3: Lawful road-user behaviour	Service 7: Traffic law enforcement and management

PERFORMANCE FRAMEWORK

The performance of the WA Police is measured through Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) comprised of effectiveness indicators and efficiency indicators. Effectiveness indicators provide information about the extent to which the agency is achieving its outcomes, while efficiency indicators monitor the efficiency with which a service is delivered. During 2009-10, the WA Police proposed several amendments to its Outcome Based Management structure and Key Performance Indicators. These amendments were subsequently approved by the Department of Treasury and apply from the 2010-11 annual reporting period.

The three outcomes of the WA Police are assessed through six key effectiveness indicators. As there are not necessarily clear-cut boundaries between each outcome, which can overlap, some of these KPIs are relevant to more than one outcome. For example, KPI 1 – Community satisfaction with police services is the main performance indicator for Outcome 1 – Lawful behaviour and community safety, but is also a secondary KPI for Outcomes 2 and 3. The following table shows the KPIs for each of the outcomes. For reporting purposes, each outcome has at least one KPI that has been highlighted in bold, with secondary KPIs shown in italics.

KEY EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

Outcome 1: Lawful behaviour and community safety		Outcome 2: Offenders apprehended and dealt with in accordance with the law		Outcome 3: Lawful road-user behaviour	
KPI 1	Community satisfaction with police services	<i>KPI 1</i>	<i>Community satisfaction with police services</i>	<i>KPI 1</i>	<i>Community satisfaction with police services</i>
KPI 2	Community perception of level of crime	<i>KPI 2</i>	<i>Community perception of level of crime</i>		
KPI 3	Emergency management preparedness				
KPI 4	<i>Sanction rate for offences</i>	KPI 4	Sanction rate for offences		
KPI 5	<i>Support to judicial processes resulting in successful prosecutions</i>	KPI 5	Support to judicial processes resulting in successful prosecutions		
KPI 6	<i>Traffic law enforcement</i>			KPI 6	Traffic law enforcement

PERFORMANCE FRAMEWORK

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

KEY EFFICIENCY INDICATORS

Service 1: Intelligence and Protective Services	Service 2: Crime Prevention and Public Order	Service 3: Community Support (Non-Offence Incidents)	Service 4: Emergency management and coordination	Service 5: Response to and investigation of offences	Service 6: Services to the judicial process	Service 7: Traffic law enforcement and management
COST						
Average cost per hour for providing service(s)	Average cost per hour for providing service(s)	Average cost per hour for providing service(s)	Average cost per hour for providing service(s)	Average cost per response/ investigation	Average cost per hour for providing service(s)	Average cost per hour for providing service(s)
					Average cost per guilty plea	
					Average cost per non-guilty plea	
TIMELINESS						
		Percentage of 13 1444 calls for police assistance or attendance answered within 20 seconds		Percentage of emergency '000' calls for urgent police assistance or attendance answered within 20 seconds		
		Percentage of 13 1444 calls abandoned		Percentage of '000' emergency calls answered on first presentation		
				Average time taken to respond to urgent calls for police assistance in the metropolitan area from call received (entered) to arrival at scene for Priority 1-2 and 3 calls		

EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

OUTCOME 1: LAWFUL BEHAVIOUR AND COMMUNITY SAFETY

This outcome relates to the WA Police influencing lawful behaviour, safety, security and public order by providing services and delivering programs that are responsive to the needs of a diverse community. This is achieved through:

- Working together with the community
- Visible and targeted policing
- Establishing and maintaining partnerships with other relevant agencies to develop crime prevention strategies
- Identifying, assessing and managing risks to the community
- Maintaining a high level of preparedness for emergencies including appropriate responses to terrorism.

The extent to which this outcome is being achieved is assessed through three effectiveness indicators: community satisfaction with police services, community perception of level of crime, and emergency management preparedness.

Key Performance Indicator 1 – Community satisfaction with police services

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

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

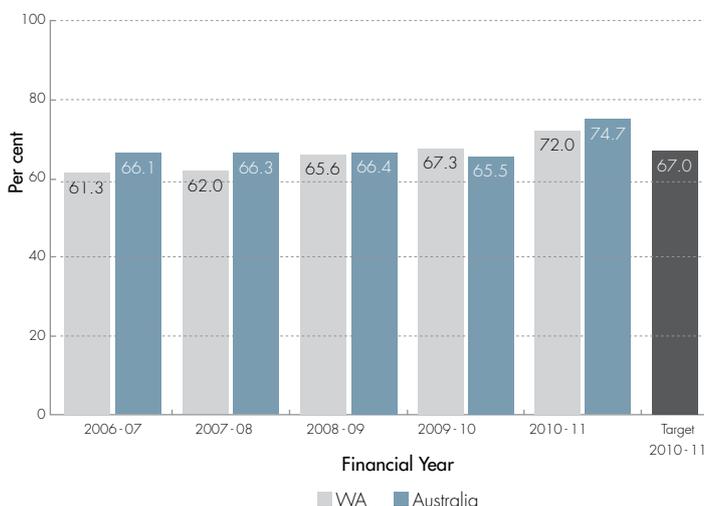
Customer satisfaction is a widely accepted measure of organisational performance. The WA community are the customers of the services provided by the WA Police. The community’s satisfaction with police services, which reflects the perceived level of lawful behaviour, safety, security and public order, is measured by the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing. This survey measures two aspects of satisfaction with police services – general satisfaction overall and satisfaction with services received during the most recent contact with police. Together, these provide a relevant primary indicator of how effectively the WA Police is achieving Outcome 1 – Lawful behaviour and community safety and are a secondary indicator of community perceptions for Outcomes 2 and 3.

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

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

INDICATOR 1.1

The percentage of the community who were ‘satisfied’ or ‘very satisfied’ with services provided by police 2006-07 to 2010 -11 ^{(a)(b)(c)}

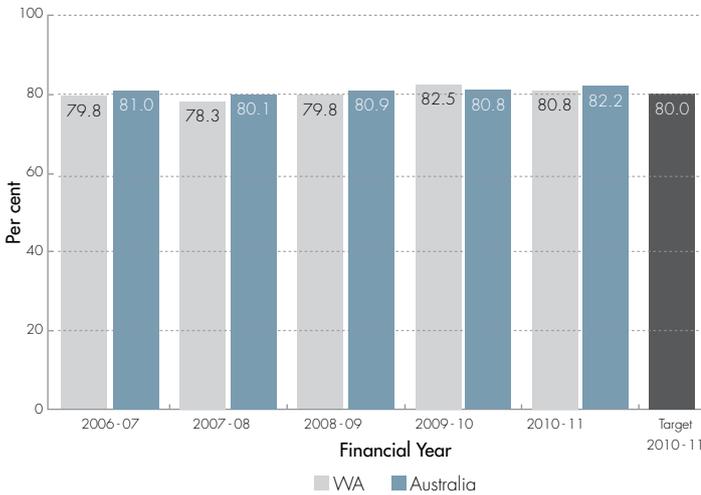


Analysis

- In 2010-11, the level of satisfaction with police services in WA increased significantly to 72.0 per cent compared with 2009-10 (67.3 per cent). The WA level of satisfaction was significantly lower than the national level of satisfaction (74.7 per cent). The 2010-11 national result was also significantly higher compared with 2009-10 (65.5 per cent)
- The WA Police achieved the 2010-11 target of greater than or equal to 67 per cent.

INDICATOR 1.2

The percentage of the community who were 'satisfied or 'very satisfied' with the service received during their most recent contact with police, 2006-07 to 2010-11 (a)(b)(c)



Analysis

- In 2010-11, 53.5 per cent of the WA community had contact with police in the last 12 months. The most common reasons for the most recent contact with police were random breath test, to report a crime, and a traffic violation.
- The percentage of the WA community who were satisfied with the services received during their most recent contact with police in 2010-11 (80.8 per cent) was not significantly different compared with 2009-10 (82.5 per cent). The WA level of satisfaction was not significantly different to the national level of satisfaction (82.2 per cent). The national result for 2010-11 was significantly higher compared with 2009-10 (80.8 per cent).
- The WA Police achieved the 2010-11 target of greater than or equal to 80 per cent.
- In 2010-11, the main reasons for community satisfaction with the services received during their most recent contact with WA Police related to the police being professional or fair, courteous, prompt and that they took appropriate action or did their job. The main reasons for dissatisfaction were that police didn't do enough or took no action, were unprofessional or unfair, weren't kept informed or no follow up and were unfriendly or impolite.

Notes:

- This indicator is derived from the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing that commenced in July 2001. The survey is conducted by telephone using the service provider's Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing facilities. Interviewing is conducted each month. Eligible respondents are required to be aged 15 years or over. Respondents are chosen from each contacted household by the next birthday method. People who work for the police, or who live in a household with someone who works for the police, are excluded from the survey. A random sample of telephone numbers is generated for each police district within Western Australia using the Random Digit Dialling (RDD) method. The random sampling method used allows both listed and unlisted numbers in all active telephone exchanges to be included in the sample. The overall sample is stratified by police district to ensure a sufficient sample is collected for each police district each quarter. Each police district has a monthly quota of interviews to ensure interviewing is spread evenly across the full year. During 2010-11, over 28,500 people were surveyed nationally (including about 2,800 in WA).
- With all sample surveys there are errors that occur by chance because the data were obtained from a sample, rather than the entire population. The relative standard error (RSE) is a measure of the error (relative to the size of the estimate) likely to have occurred due to sampling. Generally, only estimates with an RSE of 25 per cent or less are considered reliable for most purposes. Estimates with an RSE of between 25 per cent and 50 per cent should be used with caution while estimates with an RSE greater than 50 per cent should not be used. The RSE associated with the sample estimates used in compiling the charts for Indicators 1.1 and 1.2 is equal to or lower than 1.6 per cent.
- A national result for a given year can be significantly different to the national result for the previous year, but may not be significantly different to the WA result while a similar result for WA for a given year may not be significantly different to the previous year. This is due to the much larger national sample size compared to WA. A larger sample size leads to a lower standard error, which directly affects significance tests.

Source:

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

Key Performance Indicator 2 – Community perception of level of crime

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

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

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

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

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

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

Indicator 2.7: Percentage of the community who thought speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving was a 'problem' or a 'major problem' in their own neighbourhood.

Community perception of the level of crime is an indicator of the extent to which the WA Police influences lawful behaviour, safety, security and public order. The National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing measures the extent to which the community were concerned about becoming a victim of: physical assault in a public place, housebreaking and motor vehicle theft; also the extent to which the community thought that crime and antisocial behaviour were a problem in their own neighbourhood. These include: use of illegal drugs, louts or gangs, drunken and disorderly behaviour, and speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving. The police can influence factors that affect the perceived level of these incidents including preventing and reducing their incidence. It is important to note that the perceived level of crime might not reflect the reported levels of crime because factors such as media coverage of crime and personal experiences can influence community perceptions.

The Police Services Chapter in the national Report on Government Services also uses perceptions of crime as a performance indicator, but states that:

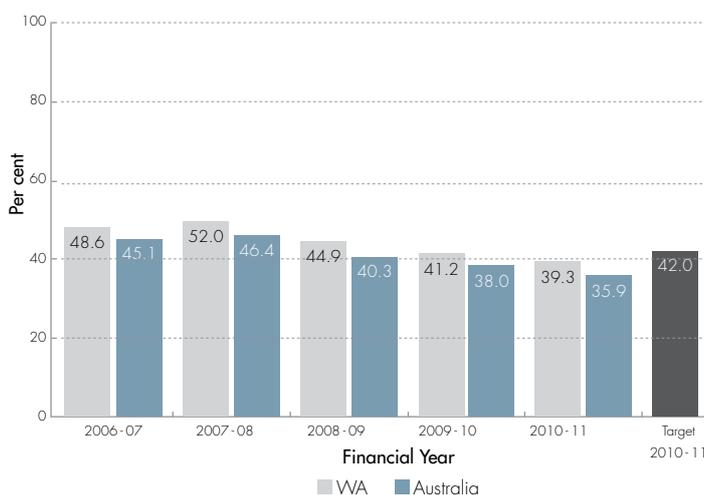
Care needs to be taken in interpreting data on perceptions of crime. Reducing people's concerns about crime and reducing the actual level of crime are two separate, but related challenges for police. Comparisons between perceptions of crime problems and the level of crime raise questions about the factors that affect perceptions. More generally, such comparisons highlight the importance of considering the full suite of performance indicators rather than assessing performance on the basis of specific measures in isolation.

Indicators 2.1 to 2.3 illustrate the WA community's perception of concern about becoming a victim of a crime in the next 12 months over time and in comparison with Australia. Indicators 2.4 to 2.7 illustrate the WA community's perception of the extent to which crime and antisocial behaviour is a problem in their own neighbourhood over time and in comparison with Australia.

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

INDICATOR 2.1

Percentage of the community who were 'somewhat concerned' or 'very concerned' about becoming a victim of physical assault in a public place in the next 12 months, 2006-07 to 2010-11 ^{(a)(b)(c)(d)}



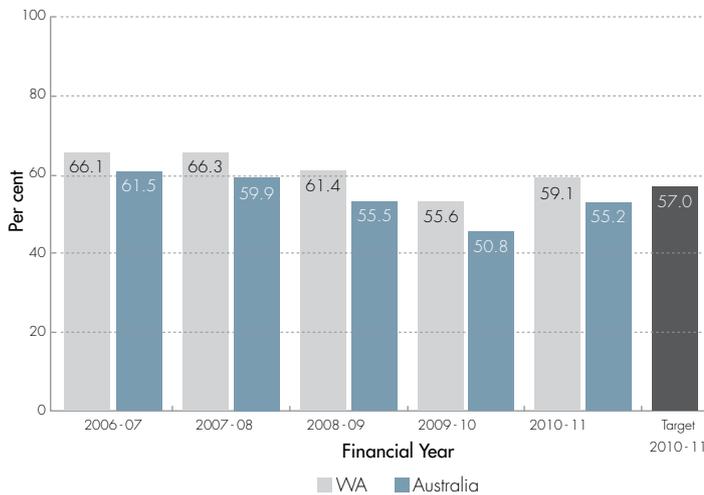
Note: A low or decreasing percentage of people who were concerned about becoming a victim of this crime is desirable.

Analysis

- In 2010-11, the percentage of the WA community who were concerned about becoming a victim of physical assault in a public place (39.3 per cent) was not significantly different to 2009-10 (41.2 per cent). The WA result was significantly higher than the national result (35.9 per cent). The national result for 2010-11 was significantly lower compared with 2009-10 (38.0 per cent).
- The WA Police achieved the 2010-11 target of less than or equal to 42 per cent.

INDICATOR 2.2

Percentage of the community who were 'somewhat concerned' or 'very concerned' about becoming a victim of housebreaking in the next 12 months, 2006-07 to 2010-11 ^{(a)(b)(c)(d)}



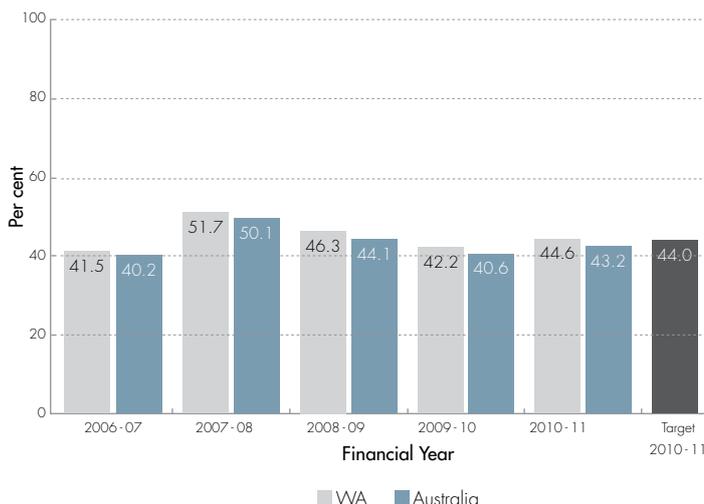
Note: A low or decreasing percentage of people who were concerned about becoming a victim of this crime is desirable.

Analysis

- In 2010-11, the percentage of the WA community who were concerned about becoming a victim of housebreaking (59.1 per cent) was significantly higher than 2009-10 (55.6 per cent) and the national result of 55.2 per cent. The 2010-11 national result was significantly higher than the 2009-10 result of 50.8 per cent.
- The 2010-11 result of 59.1 per cent had a 95 per cent confidence interval of between 56.8 and 61.4 per cent. The WA Police therefore achieved the 2010-11 target of less than or equal to 57 per cent.

INDICATOR 2.3

Percentage of the community who were 'somewhat concerned' or 'very concerned' about becoming a victim of motor vehicle theft in the next 12 months, 2006-07 to 2010-11 ^{(a)(b)(c)(d)}



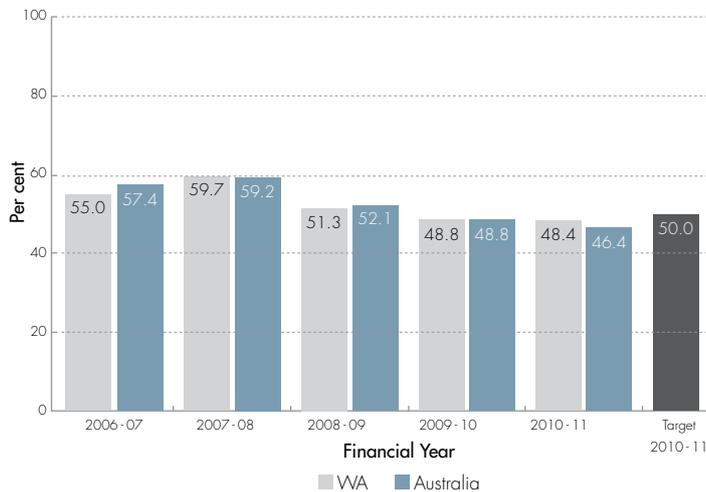
Note: A low or decreasing percentage of people who were concerned about becoming a victim of this crime is desirable.

Analysis

- In 2010-11, the percentage of the WA community who were concerned about becoming a victim of motor vehicle theft (44.6 per cent) was not significantly different to 2009-10 (42.2 per cent) or the national result (43.2 per cent). The 2010-11 national result was significantly higher than the 2009-10 result of 40.6 per cent.
- The 2010-11 result of 44.6 per cent had a 95 per cent confidence interval of between 42.3 and 46.9 per cent. The WA Police therefore achieved the 2010-11 target of less than or equal to 44 per cent.

INDICATOR 2.4

Percentage of the community who thought use of illegal drugs was a 'problem' or a 'major problem' in their own neighbourhood, 2006-07 to 2010-11 ^{(a)(b)(c)}



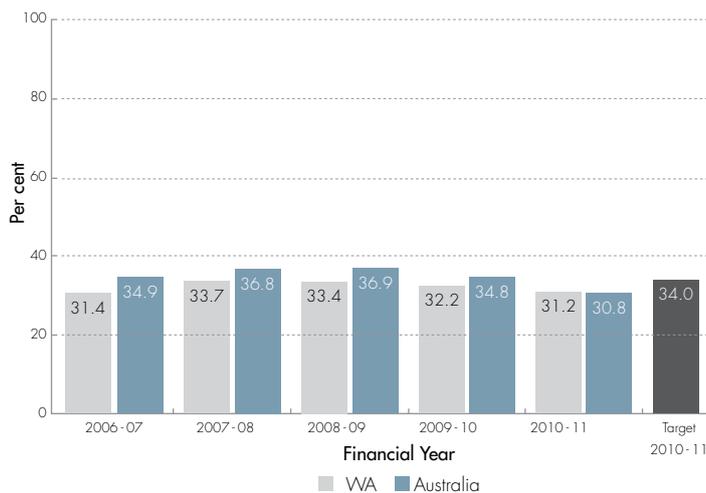
Note: A low or decreasing percentage of people who thought use of illegal drugs was a problem is desirable.

Analysis

- In 2010-11, the percentage of the WA community who thought use of illegal drugs was a problem in their own neighbourhood (48.4 per cent) was not significantly different compared with 2009-10 (48.8 per cent) and the national result of 46.4 per cent. The 2010-11 national result was significantly lower than the 2009-10 result of 48.8 per cent.
- The WA Police achieved the 2010-11 target of less than or equal to 50 per cent.

INDICATOR 2.5

Percentage of the community who thought louts or gangs was a 'problem' or a 'major problem' in their own neighbourhood, 2006-07 to 2010-11 ^{(a)(b)(c)}



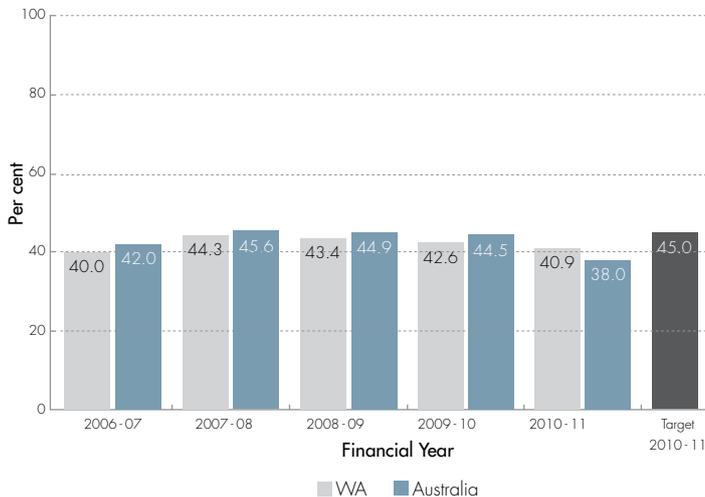
Note: A low or decreasing percentage of people who thought louts or gangs was a problem is desirable.

Analysis

- In 2010-11, the percentage of the WA community who thought louts or gangs were a problem in their own neighbourhood (31.2 per cent) was not significantly different to the 2009-10 result (32.2 per cent) and the national result of 30.8 per cent. The 2010-11 national result was significantly lower than the 2009-10 result of 34.8 per cent.
- The WA Police achieved the 2010-11 target of less than or equal to 34 per cent.

INDICATOR 2.6

Percentage of the community who thought drunken and disorderly behaviour was a 'problem' or a 'major problem' in their own neighbourhood, 2006-07 to 2010-11 ^{(a)(b)(c)}



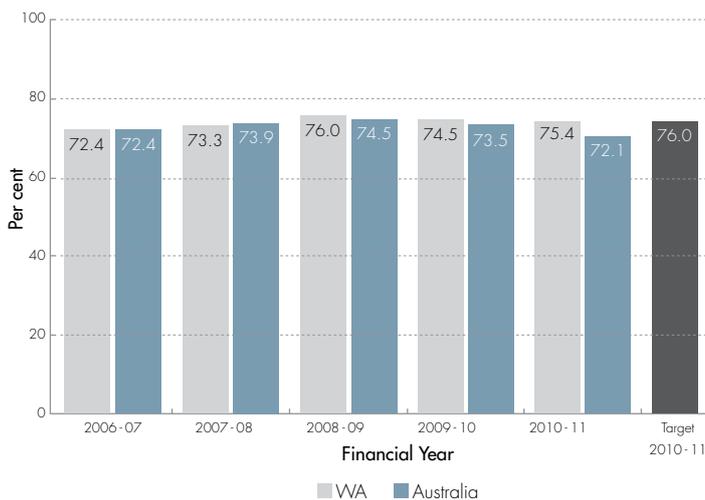
Note: A low or decreasing percentage of people who thought drunken and disorderly behaviour was a problem is desirable.

Analysis

- In 2010-11, the percentage of the WA community who thought drunken and disorderly behaviour was a problem in their own neighbourhood (40.9 per cent) was not significantly different to the 2009-10 result (42.6 per cent). The WA result was significantly higher than the national result of 38.0 per cent. The 2010-11 national result also decreased significantly compared with the 2009-10 result (44.5 per cent).
- The WA Police achieved the 2010-11 target of less than or equal to 45 per cent.

INDICATOR 2.7

Percentage of the community who thought speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving was a 'problem' or a 'major problem' in their own neighbourhood, 2006-07 to 2010-11 ^{(a)(b)(c)}



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

Analysis

- In 2010-11, the percentage of the WA community who thought speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving was a problem in their own neighbourhood (75.4 per cent) was not significantly different to the 2009-10 result (74.5 per cent), but was significantly higher than the national result of 72.1 per cent. The 2010-11 national result was significantly lower than 2009-10 (73.5 per cent).
- The WA Police achieved the 2010-11 target of less than or equal to 76 per cent.

Notes:

- (a) This indicator is derived from the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing that commenced in July 2001. The survey is conducted by telephone using the service provider's Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing facilities. Interviewing is conducted each month. Eligible respondents are required to be aged 15 years or over. Respondents are chosen from each contacted household by the next birthday method. People who work for the police, or who live in a household with someone who works for the police, are excluded from the survey. A random sample of telephone numbers is generated for each police district within Western Australia using the Random Digit Dialling (RDD) method. The random sampling method used allows both listed and unlisted numbers in all active telephone exchanges to be included in the sample. The overall sample is stratified by police district to ensure a sufficient sample is collected for each police district each quarter. Each police district has a monthly quota of interviews to ensure interviewing is spread evenly across the full year. During 2010-11, over 28,100 people were surveyed nationally (including about 2,800 in WA).
- (b) With all sample surveys there are errors that occur by chance because the data were obtained from a sample, rather than the entire population. The relative standard error (RSE) is a measure of the error (relative to the size of the estimate) likely to have occurred due to sampling. Generally, only estimates with an RSE of 25 per cent or less are considered reliable for most purposes. Estimates with an RSE of between 25 per cent and 50 per cent should be used with caution while estimates with an RSE greater than 50 per cent should not be used. The RSE associated with the sample estimates used in compiling the charts for Indicators 2.1 to 2.7 is equal to or lower than 3.5 per cent.
- (c) A national result for a given year can be significantly different to the national result for the previous year or to the WA result while a similar result for WA for a given year may not be significantly different to the previous year. This is due to the much larger national sample size compared to WA. A larger sample size leads to a lower standard error, which directly affects significance tests.
- (d) The decrease in the level of concern since 2008-09 is attributed to a change to the wording of the survey question from 'concern about *being* the victim of' to 'concern about *becoming* a victim of'.

Source:

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

Key Performance Indicator 3 – Emergency management preparedness**Indicator 3.1: State emergency management plans in place and current, and resources committed, where the WA Police is the designated Hazard Management Agency, to prevent and minimise risk.**

Emergency management preparedness is an indicator of the capability of the WA Police to effectively respond to emergency situations, terrorist incidents and disasters that directly impact on community safety and security.

The WA Police is the Hazard Management Agency (HMA) responsible for seven State emergency management plans, known as Westplans: Air Crash; Road Crash; Land Search; Marine Search and Rescue; Nuclear Powered Warship Visit; Space Re-entry Debris and Terrorist Act. Indicator 3.1 provides a five-year summary of the number of State emergency management plans in place and current, and resources committed, where the WA Police is the designated HMA, to prevent and minimise risk.

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

2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Target 2010 - 11
6	6	6	7	7	7

Analysis

- The WA Police achieved the 2010-11 target of seven State emergency management plans in place and current.

Notes:

- (a) Current means that emergency management plans have been reviewed and, where possible, exercised in the previous twelve-month period.

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

The WA Police's primary responsibility for this outcome is to ensure an effective response to crime and that offenders are brought before the justice system. This is achieved through the successful investigation of offences and providing support to the judicial system. Achievement of this outcome will also positively impact on the Lawful behaviour and community safety and Lawful road-user behaviour outcomes.

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

Quality forensic services provide enormous value to the investigation process and justice system outcomes. These services are enhanced by the continued application of technology and techniques such as DNA testing and digital capture of fingerprint images (Livescan).

Investigations are also supported by the Frontline Incident Management System, legislative changes and increased police powers. The two indicators of effectiveness for this outcome are the sanction rate for offences, and support to the judicial system resulting in successful prosecutions.

Key Performance Indicator 4 – Sanction Rate for Offences

Indicator 4.1: Sanction rate for offences against the person.

Indicator 4.2: Sanction rate for offences against property.

Indicator 4.3: Sanction rate for drug trafficking offences.

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

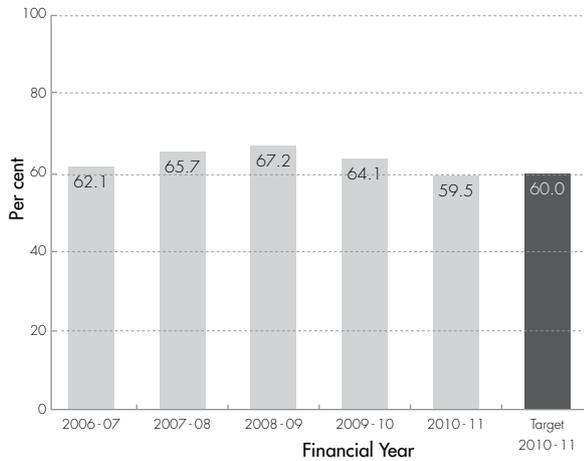
Indicator 4.1 shows the sanction rate for offences against the person which include homicide, assault, sexual assault, threatening behaviour, deprivation of liberty and robbery.

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

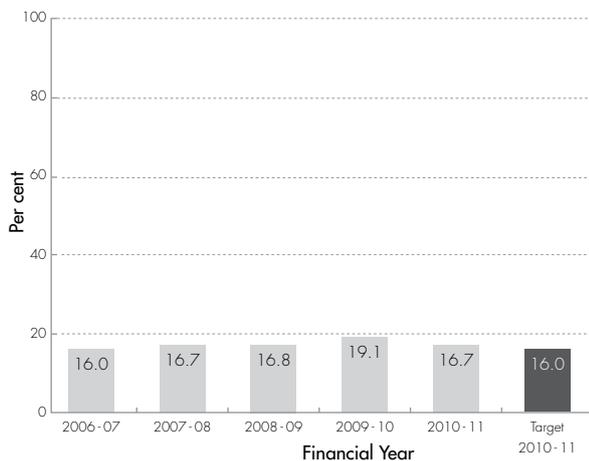
- 'Fraud' due to policy changes in some sectors of the finance industry and recording issues associated with the recording of multiple offences
- 'Graffiti' due to recording issues and reporting practices by some Government agencies, local government authorities and private enterprise that have impacted on the number of offences recorded
- The offence category of 'receiving/illegal use' has been excluded as offences are usually detected by, rather than reported to, police and therefore the number of offences reflects police activity or initiatives.

Including these offence types may artificially affect the number of offences against property and the sanction rate.

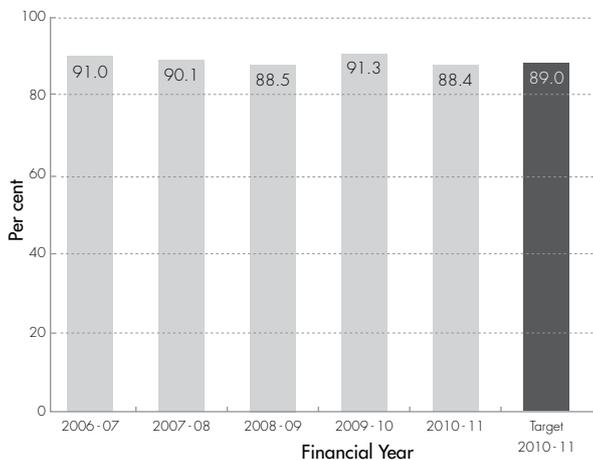
Indicator 4.3 illustrates the sanction rate for drug trafficking offences which reflects the WA Police's focus on detecting and investigating drug trafficking offences.

INDICATOR 4.1Sanction rate for offences against the person, 2006-07 to 2010-11 ^{(a)(b)(c)(d)(e)(f)(g)}**Analysis**

- The sanction rate decreased from 64.1 per cent in 2009-10 to 59.5 per cent in 2010-11. This was the result of a 9.4 per cent (2,000) decrease in the number of sanctioned offences (from 21,184 in 2009-10 to 19,184 in 2010-11) and a 2.4 per cent decrease (801) in the number of verified offences (from 33,043 in 2009-10 to 32,242 in 2010-11).
- The WA Police did not achieve the 2010-11 target of greater than or equal to 60 per cent.
- Changes to the Evidence Act, Criminal Investigation Act and other legislation enhancing transparency and accountability have meant the time required for police to complete investigations has increased, ultimately resulting in a reduction in the number of sanctioned offences.

INDICATOR 4.2Sanction rate for offences against property, 2006-07 to 2010-11 ^{(a)(b)(c)(d)(e)(f)(h)}**Analysis**

- The sanction rate decreased from 19.1 per cent in 2009-10 to 16.7 per cent in 2010-11. This was the result of a 7.5 per cent (2,065) decrease in sanctioned offences (from 27,533 in 2009-10 to 25,468 in 2010-11) and a 5.8 per cent (8,399) increase in verified offences (from 143,942 in 2009-10 to 152,341 in 2010-11).
- The WA Police achieved the 2010-11 target of greater than or equal to 16 per cent.
- Changes to the Evidence Act, Criminal Investigation Act and other legislation enhancing transparency and accountability have meant the time required for police to complete investigations has increased, ultimately resulting in a reduction in the number of sanctioned offences.

INDICATOR 4.3Sanction rate for drug trafficking offences, 2006-07 to 2010-11 ^{(a)(b)(c)(d)(e)(f)(i)}**Analysis**

- The sanction rate decreased from 91.3 per cent in 2009-10 to 88.4 per cent in 2010-11. This was the result of a 21.6 per cent (590) decrease in the number of sanctioned offences (from 2,727 in 2009-10 to 2,137 in 2010-11) and a 19.1 per cent (571) decrease in the number of verified offences (from 2,988 in 2009-10 to 2,417 in 2010-11).
- The WA Police did not achieve the 2010-11 target of greater than or equal to 89 per cent.
- Changes to the Evidence Act, Criminal Investigation Act and other legislation enhancing transparency and accountability have meant the time required for police to complete investigations has increased, ultimately resulting in a reduction in the number of sanctioned offences.

Notes:

- (a) This indicator is based on selected verified offences reported to, or becoming known to police and resulting in the submission of an incident report in the FrontLine Incident Management System (IMS). Excludes offences against public order, such as disorderly conduct and offences against the *Firearms Act 1973*, *Liquor Licensing Act 1988* and a number of other offences against the statute laws of this State and the Commonwealth.
- (b) The number of reported offences is not within the direct control of the police.
- (c) The statistics are preliminary and subject to revision.
- (d) The number of verified offences for a period (e.g. financial year) comprises all verified offences recorded during that period and may include verified offences committed during earlier periods.
- (e) Pro-active policing strategies undertaken by the police to encourage the reporting of certain offences, such as domestic violence and sexual assault, and the proactive targeting by the police of certain offences will increase the number of verified offences recorded for a given period. However, a decrease in the number of verified offences recorded for a targeted offence may occur in subsequent periods if the targeting has been successful or a different offence becomes a replacement target.
- (f) Due to the nature and length of investigations, the number of sanctioned offences recorded during a period may include verified offences reported prior to that period.
- (g) 'Offences against the person' include: homicide, assault, sexual assault, threatening behaviour, deprivation of liberty and robbery.
- (h) 'Offences against property' include: burglary, motor vehicle theft, theft, arson and property damage.
- (i) Drug trafficking is the unlawful sale, supply, cultivation or manufacture of a prohibited drug or plant.
- (j) For the number of sanctioned offences and the sanction rate by offence category, please refer to the Statistical Summary.

Source:

WA Police, FrontLine Incident Management System (IMS).

Key Performance Indicator 5 – Support to judicial processes resulting in successful prosecutions

Indicator 5.1: Percentage of guilty pleas.

Indicator 5.2: Percentage of convictions for matters listed for trial.

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

Indicator 5.4: Number of escapes from police lock-ups.

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

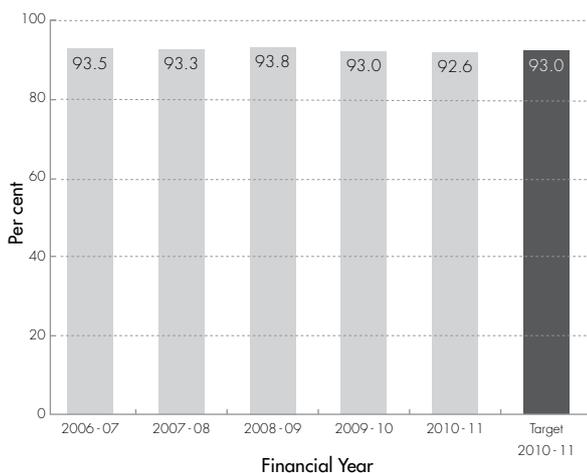
A successful prosecution can be achieved in two ways. An accused person may enter a plea of guilty to a charge(s). This is usually a reflection of the evidence disclosed to the defence by police prosecutors in accordance with legislation that creates a statutorily imposed disclosure obligation for all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

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

A significant amount of police effort is also spent on custodial services such as prisoner security and care, escorts and bail processes. Indicators 5.3 and 5.4 show the effectiveness of the WA Police in relation to its duty of care and security of persons in police custody.

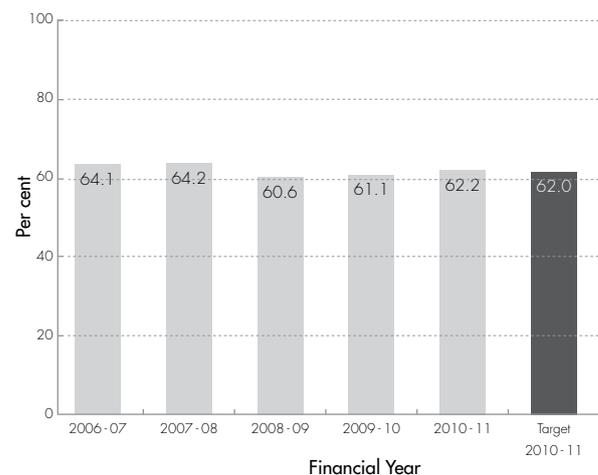
INDICATOR 5.1

Percentage of guilty pleas, 2006-07 to 2010-11 ^{(a)(b)}



INDICATOR 5.2

Percentage of convictions for matters listed for trial, 2006-07 to 2010-11 ^{(a)(b)}



Analysis

- The percentage of guilty pleas decreased from 93.0 per cent in 2009-10 to 92.6 per cent in 2010-11. The WA Police did not achieve its 2010-11 target of 93 per cent. This has resulted from a significant reduction in the number of matters that have been placed before the Magistrates Court. This reduction is attributed to a number of factors including: mandatory sentencing, WA Police management of prolific and priority offenders, domestic violence policy, hoon legislation, seizure of cars for motor drivers licence suspensions and double demerits
- The percentage of convictions for matters listed for trial increased from 61.1 per cent in 2009-10 to 62.2 per cent in 2010-11. The WA Police achieved the 2010-11 target of 62 per cent.

Notes:

- Relates to matters (charges) that have been placed before the Magistrates Court and Children's Court throughout the State by the police (note that as from December 2006, the Director of Public Prosecutions became responsible for the prosecution of matters at the Perth Children's Court). The data may also include a small number of matters placed before the Keeling Islands (Christmas Island and Cocos Island) Court by the Australian Federal Police. Criminal matters placed before the District and Supreme Courts are not included.
- The percentage of guilty pleas is based on the number of guilty pleas expressed as a percentage of the sum of the number of guilty pleas and matters listed for trial. The percentage of convictions for matters listed for trial is based on the number of convictions expressed as a percentage of the number of matters listed for trial. Matters listed for trial may not actually proceed to trial, but a guilty or not guilty finding can still be recorded.
- Total matters comprise the sum of guilty pleas and matters listed for trial.

Source:

Department of the Attorney General (Magistrates Court), CHIPS (Criminal) information system. This is a computerised case management system in which Magistrates Court and Children's Court matters are recorded.

EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

INDICATOR 5.3

Number of deaths in custody for which the WA Police is culpable ^{(a)(b)}

2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Target 2010 - 11
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Analysis

- During the period 2006-07 to 2010-11, there were no deaths in custody for which the WA Police was culpable. Subject to the completion of all coronial inquiries, the WA Police has achieved the 2010-11 target of nil deaths in custody.

Notes:

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

Source:

WA Police, Risk Assessment Unit.

INDICATOR 5.4

Number of escapes from police lock-ups ^(a)

2006-07 ^(b)	2007-08 ^(c)	2008-09 ^(d)	2009-10 ^(e)	2010-11	Target 2010-11
4	14	3	2	6	Nil

Analysis

- In 2010-11, one person escaped from Laverton lock-up, one person escaped from Katanning Lock-up, one person escaped from Halls Creek lock-up, one person escaped from Armadale lock-up and two people escaped from South Hedland lock-up in separate incidents; all were recaptured.
- The WA Police did not achieve the 2010-11 target of nil escapes, but continues to work towards improving the security of persons in police custody in order to prevent escapes.
- The number of escapes from police lock-ups is relatively small given that over 40,000 persons pass through lock-ups each year ^(f).

Notes:

- (a) The legal status of offenders passing through police lock-ups includes: arrested, fine defaulters, persons on remand, sentenced prisoners, and persons held on warrants.
- (b) Two persons escaped from the Carnarvon lock-up, one escaped from the Cockburn lock-up and one escaped from the Halls Creek lock-up. All were recaptured.
- (c) One person escaped from the Belmont lock-up; one person escaped from the Cannington Lock-up; one person escaped from the Geraldton lock-up; one person escaped from the Halls Creek lock-up; one person escaped from the Kalgoorlie lock-up; one person escaped from the Katanning lock-up; five persons escaped from the Roebourne lock-up; one person escaped from the South Hedland lock-up; and two persons escaped from the Wiluna lock-up. All were recaptured.
- (d) Two persons escaped from the Meekatharra Lock-up in the same incident, and one person escaped from the Roebourne lock-up. All three were recaptured.
- (e) One person escaped from the Kalgoorlie lock-up and one person escaped from the Wembley lock-up. Both were recaptured.
- (f) Crime Research Centre, The University of Western Australia, Crime and Justice Statistics for Western Australia, Adult Imprisonment and Community Corrections (number of receivals in police lock-ups).

Sources:

WA Police, Regional Investigations Unit.

WA Police, FrontLine Incident Management System (IMS).

OUTCOME 3: LAWFUL ROAD-USER BEHAVIOUR

The WA Police in conjunction with the community and relevant statewide and national organisations aims to improve road-user behaviour by contributing to whole-of-government road safety programs. A coordinated approach to road safety is critical to developing and implementing strategies to influence safe road-user behaviour. This agency works in close partnership with the Road Safety Council to promote a range of education programs and awareness campaigns.

The WA Police focuses on influencing lawful road-user behaviour through proactive and intelligence-led enforcement activities that detect and deter unsafe road-user behaviours such as drink-driving, speeding and failing to wear seatbelts. The extent to which this outcome is being achieved is assessed through the effectiveness indicator of traffic law enforcement.

Key Performance Indicator 6 – Traffic law enforcement

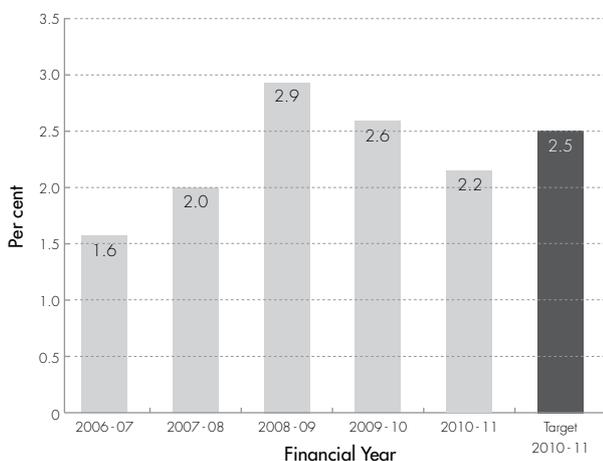
Indicator 6.1: Percentage of drivers tested for drink-driving who were found to exceed the lawful alcohol limit.

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

Indicators 6.1 and 6.2 reflect the WA Police's focus on enforcement as the primary strategy for influencing lawful road-user behaviour in relation to drink-driving and speeding. The aim of traffic enforcement is to both detect and deter unlawful road-user behaviour. Improving the effectiveness of traffic enforcement through, for example, intelligence-led proactive targeting of locations where and at times when there is likely to be a greater incidence of offending drivers may result in an increase in the percentage of drivers tested or monitored who were found to exceed the lawful alcohol or speed limit. While such an increase is considered to be a positive indication that the WA Police has been more effective in their detection of these unlawful road-user behaviours, it is acknowledged that such an increase may also reflect an overall increase in unlawful behaviour due to population growth and/or cultural changes. Effective enforcement also has a significant deterrence value that influences the outcome of lawful road-user behaviour.

INDICATOR 6.1

Percentage of drivers tested for drink-driving who were found to exceed the lawful alcohol limit, 2006-07 to 2010-11 ^(a)

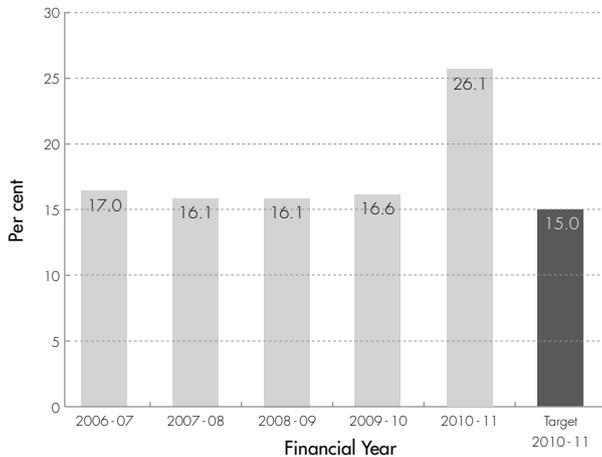


Analysis

- The outcome of lawful road-user behaviour is strongly influenced by the effectiveness of police traffic enforcement activities that detect and deter unlawful road-user behaviour such as drink-driving.
- In 2010-11, the percentage of drivers tested for drink-driving who were found to exceed the lawful alcohol limit decreased to 2.2 per cent from 2.6 per cent in 2009-10.
- This decrease is attributed to a change in strategy from targeted enforcement to a greater focus on random breath testing in order to raise the public perception of the chances of being stopped 'anywhere, anytime'.
- The WA Police did not achieve the 2010-11 target of greater than or equal to 2.5 per cent.
- The number of drivers charged with drink-driving offences decreased by 11.6 per cent (2,236) from 19,339 in 2009-10 to 17,103 in 2010-11. The number of drivers tested for drink-driving increased by 1.8 per cent (13,406) from 753,532⁽ⁱ⁾ in 2009-10 to 766,938 in 2010-11.

INDICATOR 6.2

Percentage of vehicles monitored for speeding by speed cameras that were found to exceed the lawful speed limit, 2006-07 to 2010-11 ^{(b)(c)}

**Analysis**

- The outcome of lawful road-user behaviour is strongly influenced by the effectiveness of police traffic enforcement activities that detect and deter unlawful road-user behaviour such as speeding. An increase in the percentage of vehicles monitored by speed cameras for speeding that were found to exceed the lawful speed limit reflects more effective detection.
- The percentage of vehicles monitored for speeding that were found to exceed the lawful speed limit increased from 16.6 per cent in 2009-10 to 26.1 per cent in 2010-11.
- This performance is attributed to the improved effectiveness of new Vitronic digital speed cameras that have been rolled-out during 2010-11 as part of the second phase of the enhanced speed enforcement program.
- The WA Police achieved the 2010-11 target of greater than or equal to 15 per cent.

Notes:

- (a) Based on the number of drink-driving charges expressed as a percentage of the total number of preliminary breath tests. The number of preliminary breath tests and drink-driving charges are derived from the Daily Traffic Returns. These statistics therefore reflect the returns that have been submitted and the accuracy of the data in those returns.
- (b) The lawful speed limit is defined as the posted speed limit shown on road signage. The increase in the percentage of vehicles monitored that were found to exceed the lawful speed limit in 2010-11 is attributed to the improved effectiveness of the new Vitronic digital speed cameras that were rolled-out during 2010-11 as part of the second phase of the enhanced speed enforcement program. The calculation of the percentage for 2010-11 excludes vehicles monitored for speeding by the new fixed speed and red light cameras and digital hand-held speed cameras.
- (c) In 2006-07, speed camera data commenced being recorded in the new Infringement Imaging Processing System (IIPS). In the implementation of this new system a small number of incidents (less than 0.2 per cent) were incompletely recorded. This has been accounted for in the calculation of Key Performance Indicator 6.2.

Sources:

WA Police, Infringement Imaging Processing System (IIPS).

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

EFFICIENCY INDICATORS

Key efficiency indicators provide information about the relationship between the service delivered and the resources used to produce the service. The efficiency with which the WA Police delivers each of its seven services is measured in terms of the unit cost or timeliness of the service.

It is important to note that the nature of policing is highly reactive and with demand for services changing each year, the average cost per hour of providing policing services can vary significantly. Policing activities vary between dealing with criminal activities, traffic policing and other important activities. Operational focus will affect the Annual Activity Survey and the Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) mix which can be influential on the results. Generally the hourly rate will increase in line with employee pay rate movements and other cost increases, but changes in work practices such as civilianisation of functions or streamlining of processes can also impact.

The Key Efficiency Indicators for each service are presented in the following charts and tables that show the comparative performance over the period 2006-07 to 2010-11 and the target for 2010-11.

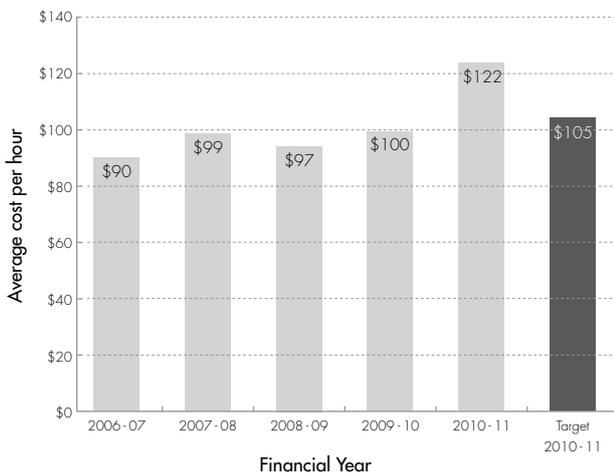
OUTCOME 1: LAWFUL BEHAVIOUR AND COMMUNITY SAFETY

Service 1: Intelligence and protective services

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

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

Average cost per hour for providing intelligence and protective services, 2006-07 to 2010-11 ^(a)



Note:

(a) Calculated from internal police activity surveys.

Analysis

- In 2010-11, the average cost per hour for providing intelligence and protective services (\$122) was higher than the previous year (\$100).
- The WA Police did not achieve the 2010-11 target of \$105.
- The increase in the average cost per hour is attributable to additional costs and resources reallocation associated with preparing for and delivering a security operation for the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) 2011.

Service 2: Crime prevention and public order

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

- liaising with the community, engaging in community education and raising awareness on crime prevention, and providing regulatory services;
- policing public events (including planning and debriefings);
- engaging in programs/initiatives aimed at fostering partnerships or improved liaison between WA Police and the community such as the media, schools, local government, community and business groups and government and non-government groups; and
- crime prevention project delivery, policy, research and evaluation.

Average cost per hour for providing crime prevention and public order services ^(a)

2009-10 ^(r)	2010-11	Target 2010-11
\$108	\$123	\$112

Analysis

- In 2010-11, the average cost per hour for providing crime prevention and public order services (\$123) was higher than the previous year (\$108).
- The WA Police did not achieve the 2010-11 target of \$112.
- The increase in the average cost per hour in 2010-11 is attributable to the reallocation of costs and hours associated with Service 8: Implementation of the State Crime Prevention Strategy (which was discontinued from 2010-11) to Service 2: Crime Prevention and Public Order.

Note:

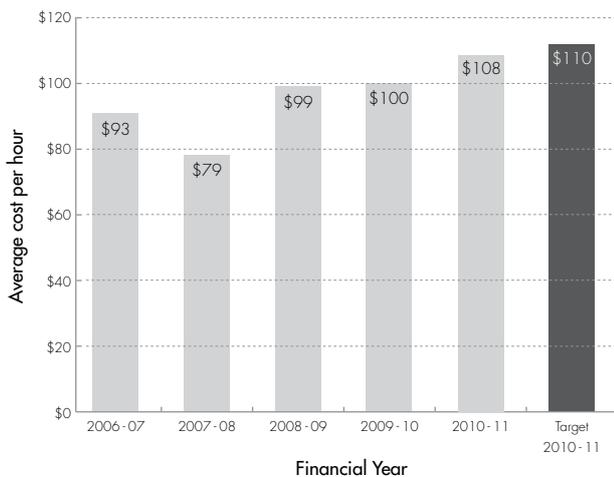
- (a) Calculated from internal police activity surveys.
- (r) The average cost per hour for providing crime prevention and public order services data for 2009-10 has been revised to make it comparable to data for 2010-11.

Service 3: Community support (non-offence incidents)

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

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

Average cost per hour for providing community support (non-offence incidents) services, 2006-07 to 2010-11 ^(a)



Analysis

- In 2010-11, the average cost per hour for providing community support (non-offence incidents) services (\$108) was higher than the previous year (\$100), but lower than the 2010-11 target of \$110. Therefore, the WA Police achieved the 2010-11 target.

Percentage of 131444 calls for police assistance or attendance answered within 20 seconds ^{(b)(c)}

2009-10	2010-11	Target 2010-11
92%	76%	85%

Analysis

- In 2010-11, the percentage of 131444 calls for police assistance or attendance answered within 20 seconds was 76 per cent. This was a decrease in performance compared with 2009-10 (92 per cent).
- The WA Police did not achieve the 2010-11 target of 85 per cent. This reflects a significant increase in 131444 call volumes. Contributing factors include unseasonably warm weather, greater economic activity within the community and the re-direction of a portion of the call volume from four Regional WA districts to the Police Assistance Centre. Resources required to handle the call volumes were underestimated.

EFFICIENCY INDICATORS

Percentage of 131444 calls abandoned ^{(b)(d)}

2009-10	2010-11	Target 2010-11
3.3%	7.4%	<5%

Analysis

- In 2010-11, the percentage of 131444 calls abandoned was 7.4 per cent. This was a decrease in performance compared with 2009-10 (3.3 per cent).
- The WA Police did not achieve the 2010-11 target of <5 per cent. This reflects a significant increase in 131444 call volumes. Contributing factors include unseasonably warm weather, greater economic activity within the community and the re-direction of a portion of the call volume from four Regional WA districts to the Police Assistance Centre. Resources required to handle the call volumes were underestimated.

Notes:

- (a) Calculated from internal police activity surveys.
- (b) Excludes calls from other government agencies or third party commercial service providers.
- (c) Based on the number of 131444 calls answered within 20 seconds as a percentage of the total number of 131444 calls answered.
- (d) Based on the number of 131444 calls presented that are abandoned before operators can answer them as a percentage of the total number of 131444 calls presented.

Service 4: Emergency management and coordination

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

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

Average cost per hour of emergency management and coordination, 2006-07 to 2010-11 ^(a)



Analysis

- In 2010-11, the average cost per hour of emergency management and coordination (\$117) was higher than the previous year (\$112), and the 2010-11 target of \$116. Therefore, the WA Police did not achieve the 2010-11 target.

Note:

- (a) Calculated from internal police activity surveys.

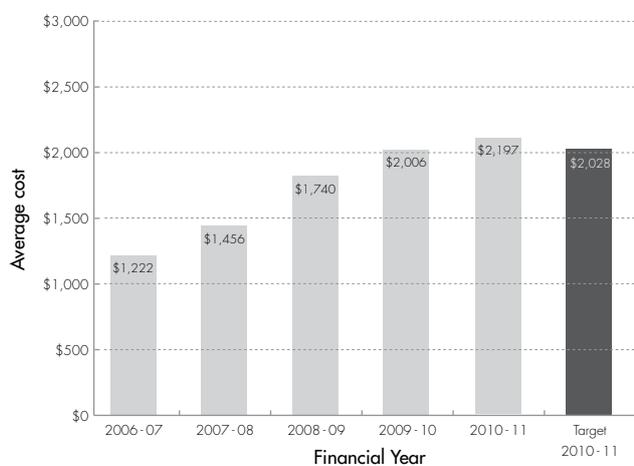
OUTCOME 2: OFFENDERS APPREHENDED AND DEALT WITH IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LAW

Service 5: Response to and investigation of offences

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

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

Average cost per response/ investigation, 2006-07 to 2010-11 ^(a)



Analysis

- In 2010-11, the average cost per response/ investigation was \$2,197 which was higher than the previous year (\$2,006) and the 2010-11 target of \$2,028. Therefore, WA Police did not achieve the 2010-11 target. This is attributable to an increase in the total cost of service and less offences than were estimated for the 2010-11 Budget Target.

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

2009-10	2010-11	Target 2010-11
97%	92%	90%

Analysis

- In 2010-11, the percentage of emergency '000' calls for urgent police assistance or attendance answered within 20 seconds was 92 per cent. This was lower than the previous year (97 per cent), but higher than the 2010-11 target of 90 per cent. The WA Police therefore achieved the 2010-11 target.

EFFICIENCY INDICATORS

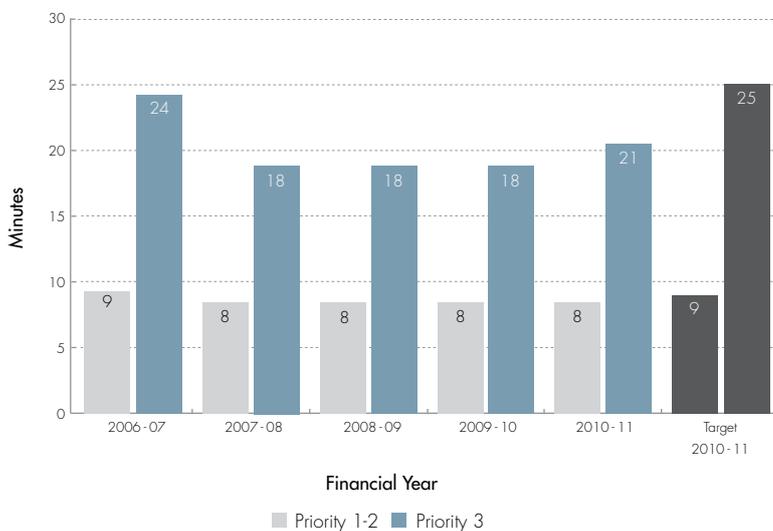
Percentage of '000' emergency calls answered on first presentation ^{(b)(d)}

2009-10	2010-11	Target 2012-11
98%	96%	>90%

Analysis

- In 2010-11, the percentage of '000' emergency calls answered on first presentation was 96 per cent. This was lower than 2009-10 (98 per cent), but higher than the target of >90 per cent. The WA Police therefore achieved the 2010-11 target.

Average time taken to respond to urgent calls for police assistance in the metropolitan area from call received (entered) to arrival at scene, 2006-07 to 2010-11 ^{(e)(f)(g)(h)(i)(j)}



Analysis

- The average time taken to respond to urgent calls for police assistance in the metropolitan area from call received (entered) to arrival at scene was 8 minutes for priority 1-2 calls and 21 minutes for priority 3 calls. The WA Police achieved the 2010-11 targets of 9 and 25 minutes for priority 1-2 and priority 3 calls, respectively.

Notes:

- The number of responses/investigations is based on the total number of selected reported and detected offences excluding receiving/illegal use, fraud and graffiti offences.
- Excludes calls from other government agencies or third party commercial service providers.
- Based on the number of emergency '000' calls answered within 20 seconds on their first presentation as a percentage of the total number of 000 calls answered on their first or subsequent presentations.
- Based on the number of emergency '000' calls answered on their first presentation as a percentage of the total number of 000 calls answered on their first or subsequent presentations.
- EXCEPTIONS. In order to provide an accurate indication of response times, the following types of incidents have been excluded from calculations as they do not contribute to measuring service delivery and/or have the potential to skew results: Scheduled Events – are incidents created for attendance at a later time (e.g. Royal Flying Doctor Service escorts); Pursuits – are deemed 'arrived' at the time of initiating the CAD incident; Change of Incident Response Priority – where incidents are subject to a priority upgrade (e.g. priority 4 to priority 2), the applicable response target time becomes that of the new priority group, however the target response time for that priority may already have expired; and Incidents with no recorded 'At Scene' Time – due to a number of circumstances these do not have an 'At Scene' time recorded.
- Priority 1 tasks cover offences such as: an armed hold-up in progress; armed offender incident in progress; and other life-threatening incidents. Priority 2 tasks cover incidents where life or property is, or may be, in a state of threat or imminent danger. Due to the extremely small number of Priority 1 incidents (which are statistically insignificant), these are included with Priority 2 incidents to calculate a combined response time.
- Priority 3 tasks cover incidents requiring immediate attention, but are not life-threatening at that time. Priority 3 incidents may involve the welfare of a person, the possible apprehension of offenders or the preservation of evidence. This requires the dispatch of the first available local/district or other resource.
- The response time has been formulated from the time the incident was initiated in the CAD system to arrival of the first resource at the scene. The response times of other resources that may also attend the same incident are excluded.
- The paramount considerations in responding to all incidents are the safety of the community and police officers, and the quality of the response. Response times are therefore considered to be indicative and only one aspect of police performance when responding to incidents. Response times are affected by many factors including the number of available police, existing job demands and priorities, road and weather conditions.
- Population growth and the development of new housing estates in the metropolitan area have a significant impact on existing policing districts. Several of the metropolitan districts have police sub-districts that are situated on the periphery of the metropolitan area. Whilst patrolling of these outlying sub-districts is contained within a district's service delivery model, it is not necessarily true that an operational unit will be in the area when a high priority task arises. It is reasonable to assume that responding to Priority 1, 2 or 3 tasks in these marginal metropolitan areas may experience delays beyond the target response times.

Service 6: Services to the judicial process

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

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

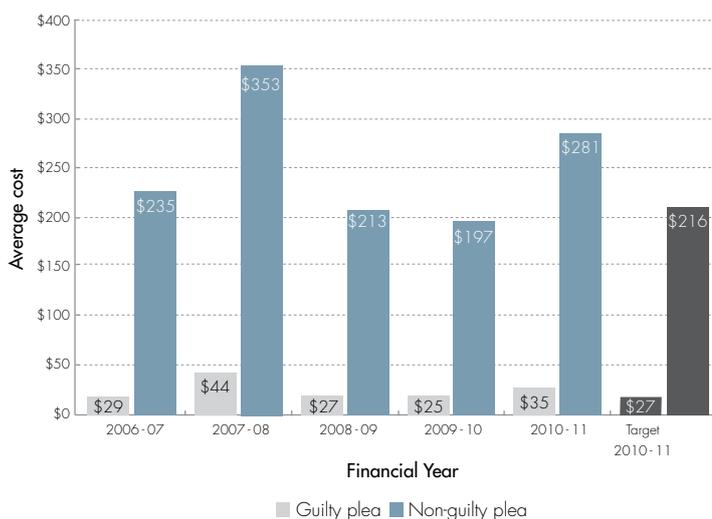
Average cost per hour of services to the judicial process, 2006-07 to 2010-11 ^(a)



Analysis

- In 2010-11, the average cost per hour of services to the judicial process (\$113) was the same as the previous year (\$113), but higher than the 2010-11 target of \$109. Therefore, WA Police did not achieve the 2010-11 target.

Average cost per guilty plea and non-guilty plea, 2006-07 to 2010-11 ^(b)



Analysis

- In 2010-11, the average cost per guilty plea (\$35) and non-guilty plea (\$281) were both higher than the 2010-11 targets of \$27 and \$216, respectively. Therefore, WA Police did not achieve the 2010-11 targets. This has resulted from a significant reduction in the number of matters that have been placed before the Magistrates Court. This reduction is attributed to a number of factors including: mandatory sentencing, WA Police management of prolific and priority offenders, domestic violence policy, hoon legislation, seizure of cars for motor drivers licence suspensions and double demerits.

Notes:

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

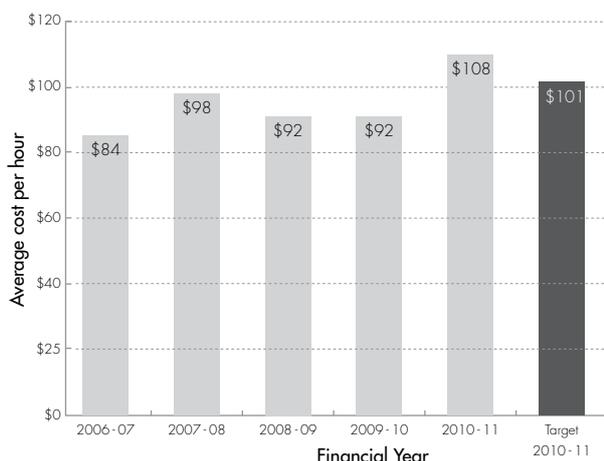
OUTCOME 3: LAWFUL ROAD-USER BEHAVIOUR

Service 7: Traffic law enforcement and management

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

- deterring and detecting alcohol and drug-related driving offences;
- conducting stationary speed operations involving speed cameras and hand-held radar and laser units;
- conducting targeted traffic law enforcement operations such as random breath tests;
- attending road crashes and conducting investigations and follow-up inquiries that may be required; and
- providing community education and raising awareness on road safety issues.

Average cost per hour of traffic law enforcement and management, 2006-07 to 2010-11 ^(a)



Analysis

- In 2010-11, the average cost per hour of traffic law enforcement and management (\$108) was higher than the previous year (\$92) and the 2010-11 target of \$101. Therefore, the WA Police did not achieve the 2010-11 target.

Notes:

(a) Calculated from internal police activity surveys.

Sources:

Total cost of Service from Schedule of Income and Expenses by Services for the years ending 30 June 2010 and 30 June 2011, respectively.

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

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

Department of the Attorney General (Magistrates Court), CHIPS (Criminal) information system. This is a computerised case management system in which Magistrates Court and Children’s Court matters are recorded.

LEGAL AND GOVERNANCE DISCLOSURES



OTHER FINANCIAL DISCLOSURES

MAJOR CAPITAL WORKS

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

Project	Year	Budget ETC May 2010 \$'000	Revised ETC May 2011 \$'000	Variation \$'000	Variation %	Reasons for Variation over 5% of original ETC, or greater than \$1.0m in value
COMPLETED WORKS						
CounterTerrorism Initiatives						
- CT: Multi-Agency Response, Capability / Capacity, NorWest Deployment, Bomb Squad, Safety / Security	2010-11	14,649	14,649	0	0.0%	
Fleet and Equipment Purchases - New and Replacement						
- Scheduled Equipment Replacement Program 2008 to 2010	2010-11	11,000	11,000	0	0.0%	
- Speed and Red Light Camera Upgrades	2010-11	30,000	24,500	-5,500	-18.3%	Return of capital funding to consolidated fund as per Cabinet Decision
Information Technology Infrastructure						
- Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Continuity and Development Program 2010-11	2010-11	11,704	12,982	1,278	10.9%	ETC transfer from other programs
- PMRN Expansion and Regional Radio Planning	2010-11	31,272	31,272	0	0.0%	
- Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Continuity and Development program 2009-10	2010-11	13,000	13,000	0	0.0%	
Police Facilities						
- Kimberley District Police Complex	2010-11	12,501	12,195	-306	-2.4%	
- Operations Support Facility Stage 2 Traffic Support	2010-11	22,432	22,432	0	0.0%	
- Pilbara District Police Complex	2010-11	17,500	17,500	0	0.0%	
- South Hedland Police Station	2010-11	17,719	17,719	0	0.0%	

Project	Year	Budget ETC May 2010 \$'000	Revised ETC May 2011 \$'000	Variation \$'000	Variation %	Reasons for Variation over 5% of original ETC, or greater than \$1.0m in value
WORKS IN PROGRESS						
Fleet and Equipment Purchases - New and Replacement						
- Major Aircraft New and Replacement Program Helicopter	2011-12	24,030	22,030	-2,000	-8.3%	Redirection of Capital Appropriation to new projects
- Scheduled Equipment Replacement Program 2010-11	2011-12	6,000	13,500	7,500	125.0%	Consolidation of Scheduled Equipment Replacement Programs 2010-11 and 2011-12
Information Technology Infrastructure						
- Infrastructure Replacement and Continuity 2010-15	2014-15	25,753	37,400	11,647	0.0%	
- Community Safety Network: Regional Radio Network Replacement Program	2012-13	0	71,078	71,078	0.0%	
Police Facilities						
- Fitzroy Crossing Police Station	2012-13	10,285	10,278	-7	0.0%	
- Perth Police Complex	2013-14	113,270	93,270	-20,000	-17.7%	Redirection of Capital Appropriation to new projects
- West Metropolitan District Accommodation Upgrade	2011-12	9,750	11,750	2,000	20.5%	Additional ETC from Sale proceeds of Stirling and Inglewood Police Stations

OTHER FINANCIAL DISCLOSURES

Project	Year	Budget ETC May 2010 \$'000	Revised ETC May 2011 \$'000	Variation \$'000	Variation %	Reasons for Variation over 5% of original ETC, or greater than \$1.0m in value.
NEW WORKS						
Fleet and Equipment Purchases - New and Replacement						
- Scheduled Equipment Replacement Program 2012 to 2019	2018 -19	16,200	24,900	8,700	53.7%	Rolling Program Additional Approval in new out year
Information Technology Infrastructure						
- ICT Core Business Systems - Development 2011-12 to 2013-14	2013 -14	0	48,000	48,000	0.0%	New Approval includes \$10m from Perth Police Complex
- Infrastructure Replacement and Continuity - 2013 to 2015	2014 -15	0	42,508	42,508	0.0%	
Police Facilities						
- Cockburn Central Police Station (District Hub)	2013 -14	20,493	20,493	0	0	
- Custodial Facilities Upgrade Program 2012-2019	2018 -19	6,600	10,200	3,600	54.5%	Rolling Program Additional Approval in new out year
- Police Station Upgrade Program 2012 to 2019	2018 -19	6,600	10,200	3,600	54.5%	Rolling Program Additional Approval in new out year
- Western Suburbs Police Station (District Hub)	2014 -15	27,408	27,408	0	0.0%	
- Police Facilities Major Refurbishment Program	2012 -13	0	10,000	10,000	0.0%	New Approval includes \$10m from Perth Police Complex

PRICING POLICIES ON SERVICES

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

The list of fees and charges that applied from 1 July 2010 for service provided during 2010-11 were published in the Government Gazette on 18 June 2010 for Police Fees, Security and Related Activities, Pawnbrokers and Second-hand Dealers and Firearms Fees.

IN-HOUSE GRIEVANCES LODGED 2005-06 TO 2010-11

Source of Grievance	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Police Promotions System	0	1	7	8	1	5
Transfers/Deployment	13	5	6	5	6	6
Administrative Decisions	8	8	6	7	3	1
Relief/Secondment	2	6	7	1	0	0
Other	14	8	8	4	6	7
Total	37	28	34	25	16	19

Source:

Western Australia Police, In-house Grievance Database.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION CLAIMS (POLICE STAFF) 2005-06 TO 2010-11

Requirement under para (13)(iii)(c) of the *Treasurer's Instruction (TI) 903*

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Number of Claims	47	33	34	66	74	61

GOVERNANCE DISCLOSURES

Interest in or Benefits from Contracts

Requirement under para (14)(iii) and (iv) of the *Treasurer's Instruction (TI) 903*

WA Police currently operate a system that requires senior officers to declare confidentiality and interest in respect to any existing or proposed contracts. There are no known cases of any conflict of interest for the 2010-11 reporting period.

OTHER LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

ADVERTISING

Requirement under the *Electoral Act 1907, s175ZE*

ORGANISATION	PURPOSE	AMOUNT (\$)
Gatecrasher	Recruitment	5,091
Culturally diverse press	Recruitment	1,209
Community Newspaper Group	Recruitment	17,928
Adcorp	Recruitment	495,193
Regional Press	Recruitment	7,124
John Fairfax Publications	Recruitment	2,500
Media Decisions	Recruitment	83,063
Mitchells and Partners	Recruitment	471,225
The West Australian	Recruitment	2,112
The Sunday Times	Recruitment	455
State Law Publisher	Various	6,635
RadioWest Broadcasting	Recruitment	2,474
Austereo	Concert	2,080
Design Design	Office of Crime Prevention	9,020
	Eyes on the Street	37,371
	Neighbourhood Watch	1,600
	Graffiti WA	39,349
TOTAL		1,184,429

DISABILITY ACCESS AND INCLUSION PLAN OUTCOMES

Requirement under *Disability Services Act 1993 s29*

The current WA Police Disability Access and Inclusion Plan (DAIP) was developed in accordance with Part 5 of the *Disability Services Act 1993* (as amended 2004) in 2007.

The following initiatives were progressed in 2010-11:

- All new capital works projects comply with the State Government's Disability Services Plan. Building maintenance to meet disability requirements is implemented where issues of access are identified. WA Police continue to ensure that all new accommodation leased or owned by the agency meet disability access standards.
- WA Police have committed to the Policy Framework for Substantive Equality which is designed to ensure services are accessible to all Western Australians. A key part of the framework is to engage the community and to undertake Equity Impact Assessments of key policies services. WA Police recognise people with disabilities within this framework and will work to ensure opportunities for consultation.

The following projects were completed during 2010-11:

- An SMS Assist working group was formed to enhance the current SMS Assist facility. The group consisted

of representatives from WA Police, Better Hearing WA, People with Disabilities WA, Deaf Association of WA, Disability Services Commission, WA Deaf Society, Centre for Cerebral Palsy and National Disability Services.

The working group developed an interactive survey, aimed at obtaining information to enhance the effectiveness of the SMS Assist facility for people with disabilities. The survey was accessible online and was widely publicised to relevant communities. Results strongly support the continuance of the SMS Assist facility with 92 per cent of respondents stating that SMS Assist is a good way for them to contact Police.

- Survey findings were shared with a working group investigating Improved Communication Channels for the Community. One of the channels WA Police are currently testing, is the deployment of an SMS gateway to be used by the Police Assistance Centre (PAC). The gateway would allow the PAC to manage SMS messages in the same way as voice calls. The project is underway, with the test environment active and project completion scheduled for late 2011.
- The WA Police Disability Services Policy was reviewed and updated to align with contemporary standards. The new policy incorporates both the new WA Police Language Services Policy and Assistance Dogs in the Workplace Policy.

RECORDKEEPING PLANS

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

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

WA Police continued to improve and enhance its Objective Record Management System. Objective has been upgraded to include Electronic Document Management (EDM) functionality and has modelled its use within the EDM capability to the Coronial Investigation Unit and the Crime File Coordination Team as part of the police incident case management. The agency is moving to have its contract for Objective management sourced through the WA Government Common Use Agreement. The change to outsource management of the system will also incorporate an upgrade of the system to from Objective version 7.2 to version 7.5.

A review of the agency's Enterprise Architecture Office framework (EDRMS Report and Strategic Recommendations 2011 – EDRMS Roadmap) supports the need to integrate records management, document management, business systems and intelligence management to provide improved productivity, communications and frontline service. This year also saw the WA Police Information Technology (IT) Strategic Plan 2010-13 embrace the need to better utilise the EDRMS as a corporate IT policing strategy.

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

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

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

Further, an increased number of staff received training during 2010-11 as a result of the statewide Corporate Storage Back-Capture Project for archiving police administrative and operational files. It also provided records management staff to evaluate, design and deliver better strategies to build field services for metropolitan and regional police stations.

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

In 2011, it was identified that a more inclusive, meaningful and collective training system was required for WA Police record management programs. As a direct result, future police records management advice, training and awareness will be consolidated and delivered through dedicated resources and corporate learning environments such as Blackboard. The Blackboard system provides the competency evaluation and feedback tool that is lacking in the current records management training delivery model.

Additionally, 2010-11 saw full deployment of the Corporate Storage Back Capture Project and updates to records management core business surrounding archiving and cataloguing of records. The main objective was to succinctly apply the agency's R&D schedule through auditing document holdings, applying onsite training, facilitating and partnering archiving activities across metropolitan and regional WA police stations. The project included raising awareness of records management principles and processes, assessing and training local staff in records management, creating district records management networks through BAMR Coordinators to maintain compliance, and records management policies and procedures were adjusted to meet the ongoing needs of stakeholders.

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

WA Police provide record management training at several levels across the agency, including induction training sessions at the Police Academy. In addition, refresher courses are regularly conducted in the field to meet specific business needs or to refresh skills. Specific training courses are also provided for cadets and frontline customer service staff.

In 2011, WA Police introduced a compulsory online induction program. The program requires inductees to abide by the principles of best conduct as they relate to records management. The agency has also developed a more tailored Records Induction Program, applied under the records management training and awareness protocols. Presentations are also conducted throughout the agency for different business area learning needs. This allows more personalised learning outcomes to be met, for example EDRMS cataloguing, and archiving.

OTHER LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

COVERT SEARCH WARRANTS

Terrorism (Extraordinary Powers) Act 2005, section 30(1)

30(1)(a) Number of applications made Number of applications refused Number of applications granted	Details Nil Nil Nil
30(1)(b) Number of remote communication applications made Number of applications refused Number of applications granted	Details Nil Nil Nil
30(1)(c) Number of warrants executed	Details Nil
30(1)(d) Number of places entered	Details Nil
30(1)(e) Number of occasions on which things were seized	Details Nil
30(1)(f) Number of occasions when things were replaced	Details Nil
30(1)(g) Number of occasions a place was re-entered	Details Nil
30(1)(h) Number of occasions on which electronic equipment was operated	Details Nil
30(1)(i) Any other information requested by the Minister	Details Nil

PAWNBROKERS AND SECOND-HAND DEALERS

Requirement in accordance with the *Pawnbrokers and Second-hand Dealers Act 1994*

The number, nature and outcomes of investigations and inquiries:

- Licensing Enforcement Unit conducted 34 audits on licensed second-hand dealers and pawnbrokers during the 2010-11 financial year.
- These audits identified 33 breaches of licence requirements pertaining to 21 second-hand dealers and pawnbrokers:
 - The most frequent breach identified is 'Failure to record serial numbers accurately'; and
 - Of these 33 breaches, there were 24 infringements and 9 cautions issued.
- There have been no matters referred to the State Administrative Tribunal.
- Training in auditing second-hand dealers and pawnbrokers is given to frontline officers, in both metropolitan and regional WA. The current number of licences is 250, with 193 second-hand dealers and 57 pawnbrokers across the state.

Trends or special problems that may have emerged:

- There has been a reduction in the total number of second-hand dealers and pawnbrokers compared with the previous year: 313 in 2009-10 compared to 250 in 2010-11.
- There has been a reduction in number of audits conducted by the Licensing Enforcement Unit: 44 in 2009-10 compared to 34 in 2010-11.

COMPLIANCE WITH PUBLIC SECTOR MANAGEMENT ACT SECTION 31(1)

Public Sector Management Act 1994 s31(1)

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

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

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

A compliance review was conducted by an External Consultant to assess compliance with the Standards.

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

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

Breach of Standard Applications 2010-11

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 2010-11

Number lodged	48
Number of breaches found	18
Number still under review	12



Karl J O'Callaghan APM
COMMISSIONER OF POLICE

28 September 2011



GOVERNMENT POLICY REQUIREMENTS

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

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

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

WA Police are dedicated to exceeding its Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) Commitments. The agency's OSH Policy statement is "To enhance the quality of life and well-being of our workforce and contractors, through minimising the risk of injury and illness and the promotion of health initiatives". The agency integrates safety and health with all business activities, and resources are allocated to measure and continuously improve safety and health performance. All personnel are encouraged to comply with their legal and agency safety, health and injury management requirements. WA Police commit to engaging with internal and external stakeholders to improve existing safety and health performance, and work collaboratively to implement continuous improvement through facilitating safe work practices.

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

The OSH Corporate Executive Committee meets bi-monthly and comprises agency safety and health representatives (SHR), union representation and senior management. Additionally, districts and directorates hold safety and health meetings. The committee's role is to monitor and review the agency OSH Management System. Using an incident reporting process the individual, SHR and management work in consultation to resolve the issue.

A statement of compliance with injury management

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

WA Police is a WorkCover Approved Workplace Rehabilitation Provider. Accountability is measured by the expediency of dealing with referred claims (early

interventions) and on-line reporting through the [WorkCover](#) internet site. The aim of rehabilitation is to allow injured workers to return to work with the same employer, made possible by meeting set criteria.

WA Police has a Vocational Rehabilitation Unit that provides consultation and case management for work related injury/s and illnesses according to the principles set out under the *Workers' Compensation and Injury Management Act 1981* and its Workers' Compensation Code of Practice (Injury Management) 2005 (the Code).

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

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

Self evaluation is a continuous process and is managed by the OSH component of the BAMR program. OSH is audited against scheduled time frames. An external audit was conducted in the first half of 2011 and the report indicates the agency is meeting all Work Safe requirements to an acceptable level.

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

- **Occupational Safety and Health Training**
The OSH Branch delivers a range of induction training programs to cadets, recruits, transitional and auxiliary officers. More complex in-service training is provided in Operational Enhancement, Supervision and Officer-in-Charge/Manager OSH Fundamentals courses. All internal/external OSH training provided by the agency complies with the *Occupational Safety and Health Act 1984* and the *Occupational Safety and Health Regulations 1996*.
- **Injury Management Training**
WA Police through Health and Welfare Services and Occupational Safety and Health Branch provide regular training programs to managers and supervisors on best injury management initiatives and practices. For example, all Management Accountabilities Courses during the past year have included Injury Management training as part of the greater health and welfare training package.

Report against performance targets	Target	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Performance against target
Number of Fatalities	0	0	0	0	0	Achieved
Lost time injury/disease	10% reduction on previous year	1.0	0.9	1.4	1.86	Not Achieved
Lost time injury severity rate	10% improvement on previous year	6.7	15.1	6.7	4.0	Achieved
Percentage of injured workers returned to work within 28 weeks	Actual percentage result to be reported	n/a	2.7	80.82	100%(a)	No target set
Percentage of managers trained in occupational safety, health and injury management responsibilities	50% or greater in the last 3 years	n/a	10.1	25.7	59%(b)	Achieved

Notes:

(a) Public servants only.

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

SUBSTANTIVE EQUALITY

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

Strategic Level

The [WA Police Strategic Plan 2010-13](#) and the [Annual Business Plan](#) details agency requirements regarding substantive equality. Additionally, the Planning Framework and Standardised Action Plans also contain requirements for each work unit to be addressing issues for Indigenous, ethnic and social minority groups. The agency's Risk Management Framework also addresses substantive equality.

Recently, the agency established the new Community Engagement Division which will assist in the coordination of work with diversity groups in the community, as well as work with [Juvenile Justice Teams](#), [PCYC's](#) and implement community-based crime prevention strategies. The responsibility for substantive equality will be transferred to this Division from July 2011.

The agency is also undertaking a review of the Corporate Diversity Advisory Group which will include direction and guidance on substantive equality implementation at a strategic level.

Pilot on New Policy Process

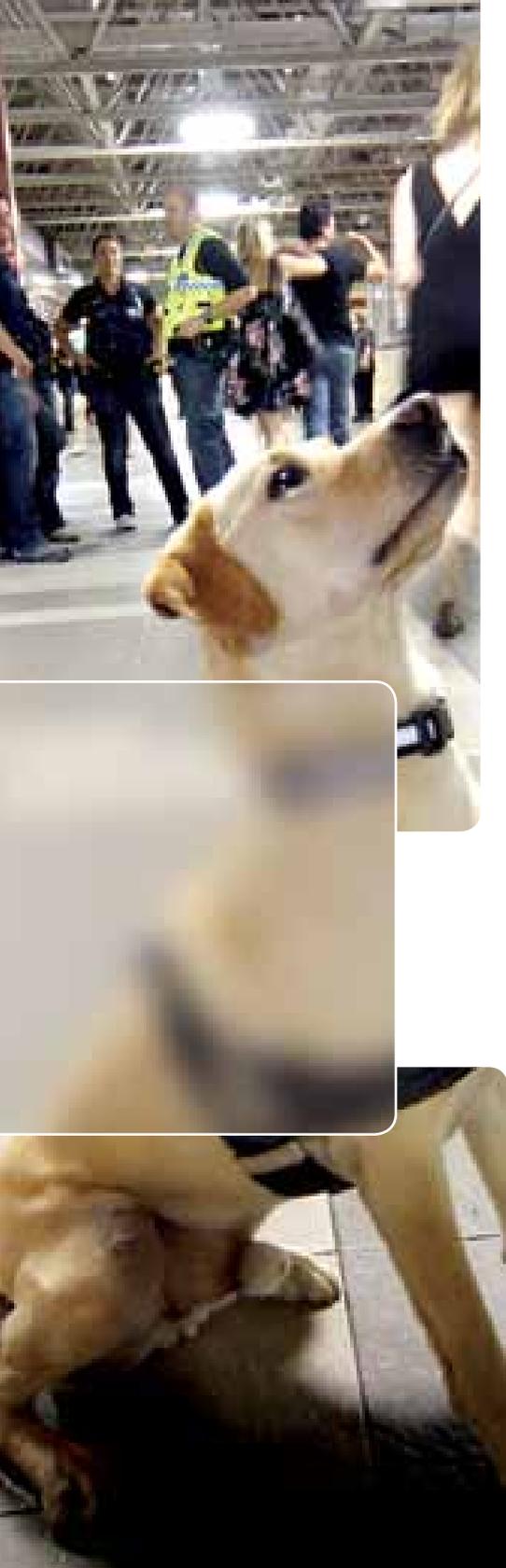
WA Police has been involved in the [Equal Opportunity Commission's](#) Pilot for assessment of new policies, and is progressing ways to incorporate substantive equality impact assessments into business processes involving new policies and major new initiatives.

Training in Substantive Equality

The WA Police Equal Opportunity Training completed by all employees incorporates substantive equality, and this will be expanded in the coming year.

Progress on Service Areas

- **Family and Domestic Violence**
Family and domestic violence priorities based on recommendations from the Equity Impact Assessment are being reviewed as result of the 2011 restructure
- **Diversity Training**
The Recruit Training Program is progressively being updated with cultural and diversity scenarios within the context of technical topics. This work is being progressed by the [Indigenous and Community Diversity Unit](#) and the [WA Police Academy](#).
- **Investigation Services**
Police resources are fully engaged in the implementation of the Investigation Services Review. An assessment from a substantive equality perspective is being considered. Increased liaison between investigative units and Indigenous and Community Diversity personnel has assisted in improving services to Indigenous and ethnic groups in a range of cases.
- **Equal Opportunity Commission (EOC) Research**
The EOC has undertaken initial research on issues relating to granting and refusal of bail. An early draft of initial research has been provided, and WA Police are reviewing the draft discussion paper and liaising with the EOC as to the feasibility of the research being the focus of the next Needs and Impact Assessment.



PRINCIPAL OFFICES

Local Police Stations

Police Assistance 131 444
General Enquiries 131 444

Police Headquarters

2 Adelaide Terrace
East Perth 6004
Telephone (08) 9222 1111

Media and Public Affairs

Police Headquarters
2 Adelaide Terrace
East Perth 6004
Telephone (08) 9222 1529
Email police.media@police.wa.gov.au

Police Academy and Police Recruiting

81 Lakeside Drive
Joondalup 6027
Telephone (08) 9301 9607
Email police.recruiting@police.wa.gov.au
Website www.stepforward.wa.gov.au

Crime Stoppers

Free call 1800 333 000

Website

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

Twitter

#WA_Police

Facebook

www.facebook.com/WA.Police

Associated Websites

Western Australia Police News www.wapoliceonlinenews.com.au
Crime Stoppers www.wa.crimestoppers.com.au
Goodbye Graffiti www.goodbyegraffiti.wa.gov.au
PCYC www.wapcyc.com.au
Blue Light Association www.bluelight.com.au
Neighbourhood Watch www.nhw.wa.gov.au
Burglar Beware www.burglarbeware.wa.gov.au
Bright Blue www.brightblue.org.au
Blue Iris www.blueiris.police.wa.gov.au
LeaversWA www.leaverswa.com.au



CALL +61 (08) 9222 1111
VISIT www.police.wa.gov.au