



ANNUAL REPORT 2019



WESTERN AUSTRALIA POLICE FORCE

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Western Australia (WA) Police Force would like to acknowledge the traditional owners of this country and their continuing connection to the land, sea and community. We pay our respect to them, their culture and to their elders both past and present. We also recognise Aboriginal peoples current and emerging leaders' contribution to this country and to the WA Police Force as we work together from a shared past to a united future.

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STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

Hon. Michelle Roberts MLA
Minister for Police; Road Safety

In accordance with Section 63 of the *Financial Management Act 2006*, I hereby submit for your information and presentation to Parliament the Report of the Western Australia Police Force for the year ending 30 June 2019.

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

CHRIS DAWSON APM
COMMISSIONER OF POLICE

13 SEPTEMBER 2019

COMMISSIONER'S FOREWORD



Thank you for reading the Western Australia Police Force Annual Report of 2019.

We acknowledge the traditional custodians throughout Western

Australia and their continuing connection to the land, waters and community. We pay our respects to all members of Aboriginal communities and their cultures; and to elders both past, present and emerging.

It is an honour to present my second Annual Report as Commissioner of the Western Australia (WA) Police Force, reflecting on what has been a productive year of important developments. Policing efforts have been closely aligned with whole-of-government targets of delivering a safer community to all Western Australians.

Despite extensive operational and policing activity, the use of illicit drugs remains one of the key drivers of crime in the community, as WA continues to record the highest levels of methamphetamine (meth) use in the country. I am determined to combat this as we carry out our Meth Action Plan, working with other law

enforcement agencies to stop the devastating impact of meth on families and the toll it takes on the community. During the year we have carried out a range of operations that have resulted in the seizure of large quantities of illicit drugs, weapons and cash. These efforts will continue as we build on our capabilities through intelligence holdings, legislative powers and the latest technology to combat and disrupt organised crime groups and established criminal networks.

The most likely contact people will have with police is with our traffic officers out there on our roads to enforce traffic laws and improve road safety, in partnership with the Road Safety Commission. We are concentrating our efforts on the offences that cause the most damage, such as speeding, inattention and impaired driving. This has been boosted with the establishment of a Regional Enforcement Unit that is providing a more visible policing presence on country roads.

With an eye to the future, we have been investing in strategies to reduce youth offending and divert young people from the cycle of crime. The establishment of our new Youth Policing Division will create more engagement and diversion opportunities that will transform young lives and benefit the entire community, working closely with other

agencies. This will be complemented by extra funding for Police and Community Youth Centres (PCYC).

I wish to provide particular acknowledgement of the leadership provided by the former President of PCYC, Sue Gordon AM and the current President Geoff Stooke OAM who have collectively assisted in securing strong state government support from our Minister the Hon Michelle Roberts MLA and the entire Cabinet. Now funded, PCYC is embarking on an improved service to youth at risk in conjunction with an infusion of uniformed police officers.

Police officers will tell you many of the jobs they attend relate to family violence, and research shows the most effective strategies are based on intervention and prevention. All frontline officers continue to receive family violence training to enhance this approach and help them better support victims and hold perpetrators to account. Further, our specialist Family Violence Teams have been boosted through the year in regional WA, recognising the need for a dedicated approach for Aboriginal families.

This has been a significant year in developing our relationship with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, both within the agency and across the broader community. It began



COMMISSIONER'S FOREWORD

with my apology and raising of the flags at Police Headquarters, which will soon be the norm across all police facilities in the State. There have also been changes at the executive level, creating a new Aboriginal Affairs Division headed by commissioned officers of Aboriginal heritage, and initiating an Aboriginal Police Advisory Forum.

In May 2019, we conducted our inaugural Aboriginal Employee Dandjoo, or symposium, where the new WA Police Force Reconciliation Action Plan was launched to guide our journey towards a better and united future with Aboriginal people across WA. Developed in consultation with Aboriginal people from within the WA Police Force, Reconciliation WA and the broader community, this plan will be pivotal in improving Aboriginal matters both within and external to the WA Police Force. A new Aboriginal Service Medal was inaugurated to acknowledge Aboriginal employees who have provided diligent and ethical service for more than three years. Our first 51 medals were presented at a memorable ceremony at Government House, and I look forward to many more past and present Aboriginal employees receiving this honour in the years to come.

Our strong desire is to be a more visible, viable and responsive Police Force for all Aboriginal people and their communities. I know there is

no quick fix to alter the culture and acceptance of the WA Police Force within the Aboriginal community, but if we can work together harmoniously and with respect, we can achieve the goal of improving the quality of life for all Aboriginals within WA, and reduce the overrepresentation of Aboriginal people in our justice system.

The health, safety and wellbeing of police officers is paramount. New measures such as personal-issue body armour vests are being complemented by the roll-out of body worn cameras and mobility devices through our Digital Policing Program. During the year, the Minister for Police also announced the Police Redress Scheme, which will recognise and support former officers who have been medically retired due to work-related illness or injury.

It is important to acknowledge the great work done every day by the men and women who perform their duties for the community. Some go above and beyond, putting their own wellbeing on the line to keep us all safe. In November 2018, I was proud to honour 51 individual officers and one team with Commissioner's Awards for Bravery. This included four awards of the Cross for Bravery, where the officers had placed their lives at significant risk to save others.

The people of WA also had their chance to show their appreciation at our WA Police Force Expo in March. The Police Academy hosted a crowd of at least 15,000 attendees to see the agency showcased in one action-packed event. I witnessed many of my veteran officers visibly moved by the goodwill shared that day, and the smiles of so many families from all walks of life was one of the highlights of the year. Regional policing was also celebrated at our Police Exhibition at the Perth Royal Show, and the Mandurah community embraced the successful hosting of the Australasian Police and Emergency Services Games in October 2018.

I firmly believe that the quality of any organisation, whether it be in the private or government sector, is due to the skills and abilities of the people in its workforce. I want to express my heartfelt appreciation to the more than 8,900 employees who are the foundation of the agency, for their dedication and commitment in striving to be an exceptional Police Force for our community.

Chris Dawson APM
Commissioner of Police



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



The vision of the WA Police Force is to be an exceptional Police Force for our community. The agency is responsible for serving the WA community, the world's largest police jurisdiction covering 2.6 million square kilometres, with a structure comprising over 8,900 employees, 15 police districts and more than 200 police facilities.

We recognise that policing is a dynamic profession and we will need to continually evolve to better respond to the ever-changing needs of our community. To support our Strategic Direction, the Commissioner of Police has identified priorities for the agency to respond to some of these greater issues, being family violence, youth offending, Aboriginal offending and victimisation, illicit drugs and organised crime, road safety, and emergency management.

Furthermore, we are committed to contributing to the WA Government's 'Our Priorities: Sharing Prosperity' Statement of Intent launched in February 2019, playing significant roles in the priorities of 'A Safer Community' and 'Aboriginal Wellbeing'. Throughout 2018-19, the agency achieved a number of key deliverables that will positively contribute towards community safety and security, including:

- **Youth Offending and Diversion**

Reducing and diverting the number of young offenders from a cycle of crime supports a safer community in the long

term. The long-standing partnership with Police and Community Youth Centres is crucial in the delivery of programs for young people. The partnership has been strengthened with an \$11.3 million government grant. From July 2019, a new Youth Policing Division will be established to support an agency-wide approach to early engagement and diversion of youth from anti-social and criminal behaviours.

- **Focus on Illicit Drugs**

Disrupting the supply of methamphetamine (meth) remains a high priority to the WA Police Force due to its devastating effect on the community, as well as the significant profits made by organised crime syndicates through the distribution of meth. We continue to implement our Meth Action Plan and utilise partnerships with other law enforcement agencies to reduce meth-related harm in the community.

- **Reducing Aboriginal Offending and Victimisation**

In WA, Aboriginal people are imprisoned at approximately 60% above the national average rate for Aboriginal incarceration. Our primary focus is to work with Aboriginal communities to improve understanding and enhance our interaction with Aboriginal people. Over the past year, we have undertaken a number of initiatives to

support our engagement with the Aboriginal community, including the creation of the Aboriginal Affairs Division, commencing the Aboriginal Police Advisory Forum, convening the Dandjoo symposium, and launching the agency's Reconciliation Action Plan.

- **Road Safety**

Data shows that road safety programs and traffic enforcement are contributing to reducing road fatalities and trauma. There have been improvements, such as the reduction in metropolitan deaths and in crashes involving drink driving and fatigue. The Road Safety Commission is supporting the Road Safety Council in the development of the new road safety strategy for WA for beyond 2020 to focus on reducing fatalities and serious injuries on our roads.

- **Traffic Enforcement**

Approximately 30% of crashes causing death or serious injury are attributed to risk-taking behaviour, whilst 70% are caused by human error or momentary inattention. We exceeded the 90% target for traffic enforcement outputs, including breath and drug tests, traffic infringement notices and charges. Significantly, we exceeded the target of 1.8 million breath tests with 2,185,928 tests conducted and achieved the target of 40,000 roadside drug tests.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



- **Family Violence**

The agency is committed to responding to family violence incidents and ensuring perpetrators are held to account and continuing our efforts in supporting victims. We are a key contributor to the government's 10-year strategy for reducing family and domestic violence in WA. The strategy includes a dedicated approach to Aboriginal family safety. This is in recognition of the significant over-representation of Aboriginal women and children as victims of family violence. To support this approach, we will enhance our presence within Family Violence Response Teams throughout regional and remote WA.

- **Emergency Preparedness and Response**

The National Terrorism Threat Level for Australia is PROBABLE. We will continue to build and foster a culture of security whilst developing and enhancing collaborative relationships with partner agencies. Building relationships through inter-agency partnerships increases organisational capability and creates opportunities to develop innovative and sustainable long-term solutions. During 2018-19, the Emergency Operations Unit oversaw 559 Search and Rescue (SAR) emergencies. The WA Police Force received significant

assistance from volunteers during major SAR operations, particularly from the State Emergency Service and the Volunteer Marine Rescue Service.

- **Capability and Responsiveness**

In July 2018, the agency endorsed two major tranches of work under the Digital Policing Program, being Body Worn Camera and Mobility. Implementation of body worn cameras has commenced with approximately 4,200 expected to be fully deployed state-wide to frontline officers by 2021. The WA Government approved \$34.6 million for the rollout of 3,500 mobile smart devices to police officers. Frontline officers will be equipped with mobile devices that will have a suite of applications, providing access to crucial policing functions in the field.

- **Health, Welfare and Safety**

The health, welfare and safety of our employees is paramount. During the year, the government committed \$16.1 million for the medically retired Police Redress Scheme to recognise and support former police officers who were medically retired as a result of a work-related illness or injury. A further \$15.4 million was provided towards the roll-out of personal issue, multi-threat body armour to protect our frontline police officers.

Additionally, we are developing a Wellbeing Strategy to provide an agency-wide approach towards promoting positive mental health and wellbeing for our employees.

- **Community Engagement**

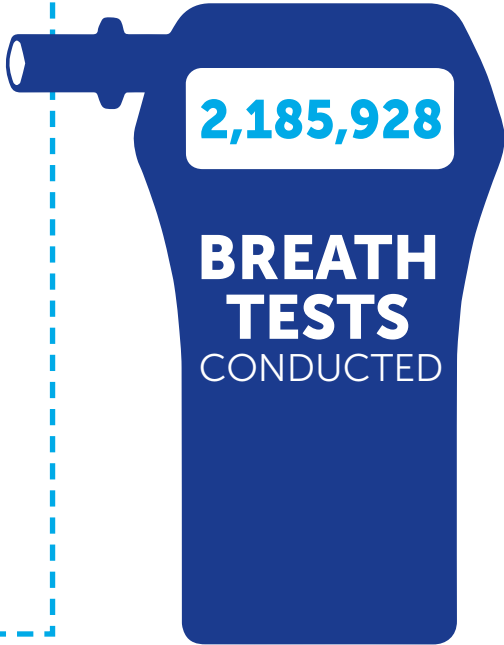
The agency promotes inclusivity and participation with people from diverse and multicultural backgrounds through community events, advisory councils and opportunities to enhance cultural competency. Members of the WA Police Force attended several community events throughout the year and hosted two successful police exhibitions to display the many specialised roles performed by police officers for the community. The exhibitions provide an opportunity to strengthen the agency's connection with the community and give an insight into the range of duties that police officers perform. In March 2019, the WA Police Force Expo was held at the Police Academy in Joondalup and an estimated 15,000 people attended with many police officers on hand to engage with the community. The Police Exhibition at the 2018 Perth Royal Show themed 'Policing in Regional WA', attracted 70,765 patrons and showcased the diverse work carried out by police officers stationed in regional and remote WA.



OVERVIEW OF THE AGENCY

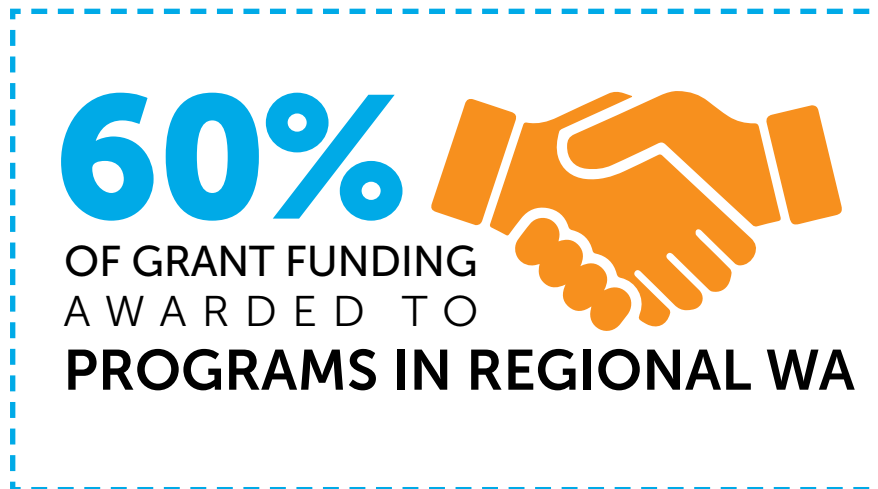


AGENCY AT A GLANCE





OVERVIEW OF THE AGENCY

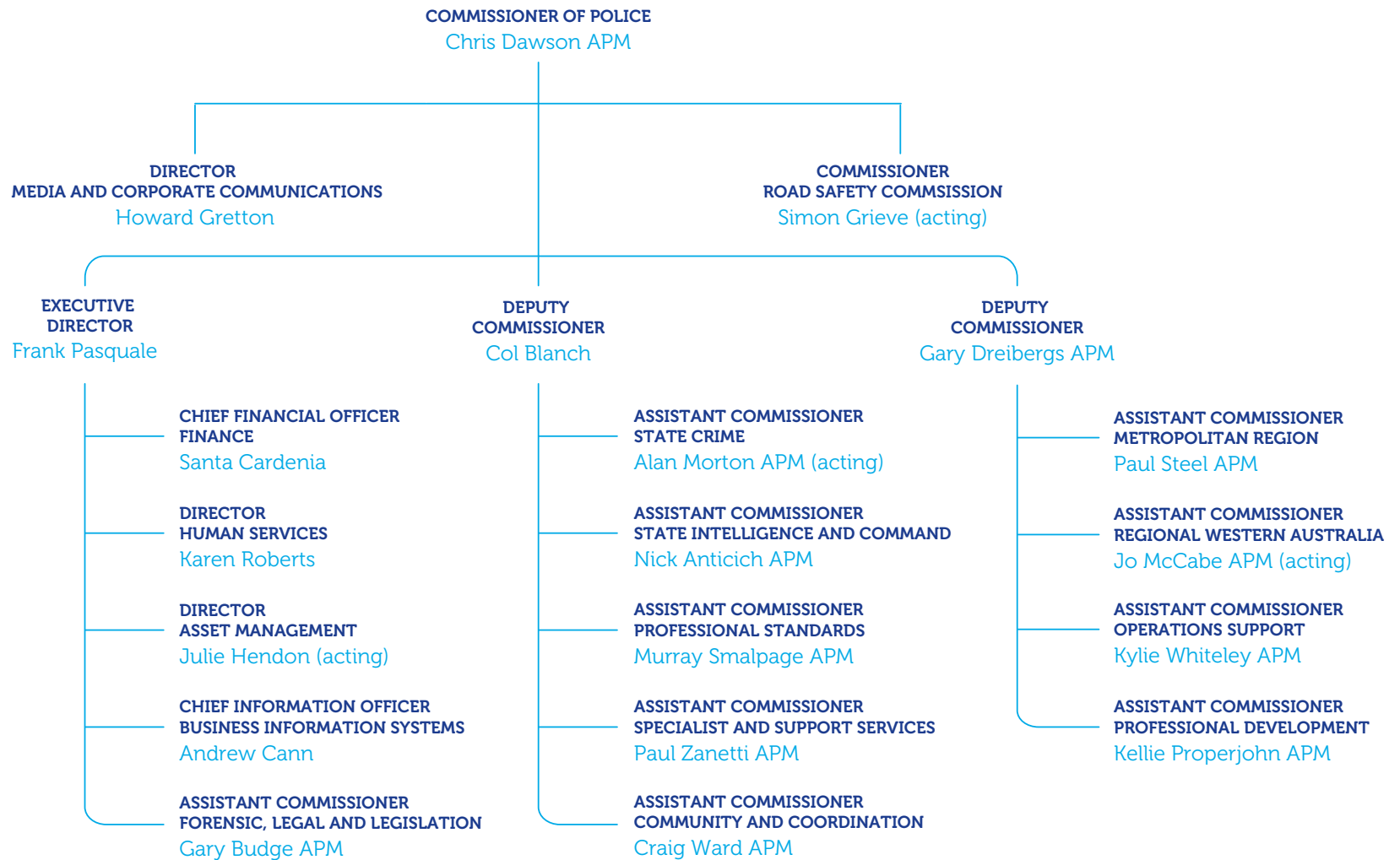


Notes:

- (a) Personnel figures are based on headcount, which includes employees on leave without pay, as at 30 June 2019 (not full-time equivalent staff).
- (b) Police Staff includes Public Service Officers and Wages employees, but does not include Crossing Guards.
- (c) Figures are provisional and subject to revision.
- (d) A youth offender is determined based on the offenders age at the time of the offence being between 10 to 17 years inclusive.
- (e) This includes seizures made with the Joint Organised Crime Task Force and the Australian Federal Police.
- (f) Police Officers include Police Auxiliary Officers and Aboriginal Police Liaison Officers.
- (g) Fatalities as a result of a fatal crash, defined to be when a person dies within 30 days as a result of injuries sustained in the crash. Fatal crash statistics exclude crashes that occur on private property or a closed road; where no moving vehicle was involved, where the impact was caused by an 'act of nature', an act of deliberate intent, or where the injuries were not primarily caused by the impact of a vehicle.



OPERATIONAL STRUCTURE



Note: The operational structure reports substantive appointments and where a position is vacant, the individual acting in the role as at 30 June 2019.



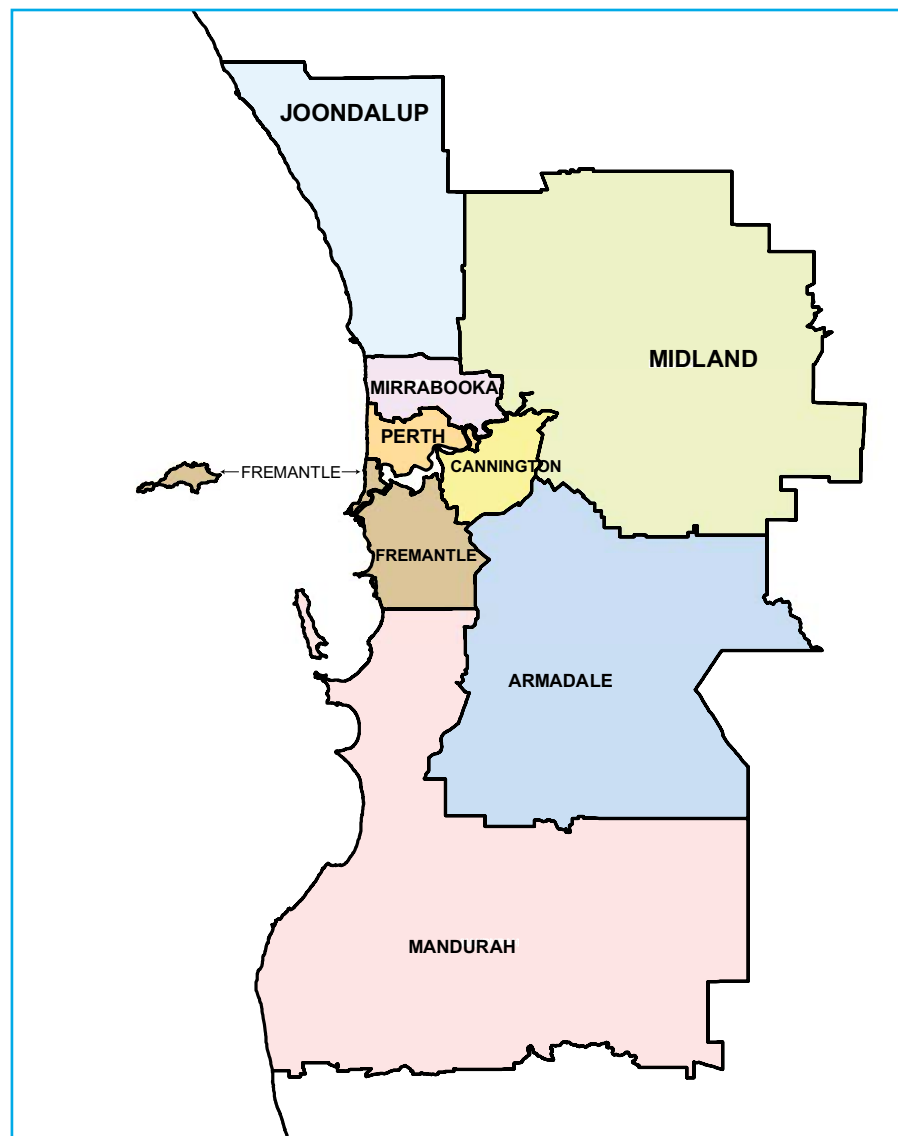
REGIONS AND DISTRICTS

Metropolitan Region

Area in square kilometres	7,424
Estimated Resident Population as at 30 June 2018	2,060,224
Number of police officers ^(a)	2,439
Number of police staff ^(a)	186

Districts ^(b)

	Number of police stations
Armadale	4
Cannington	3
Fremantle	6
Joondalup	6
Mandurah	5
Midland	6
Mirrabooka	4
Perth	2
Total	36





REGIONS AND DISTRICTS

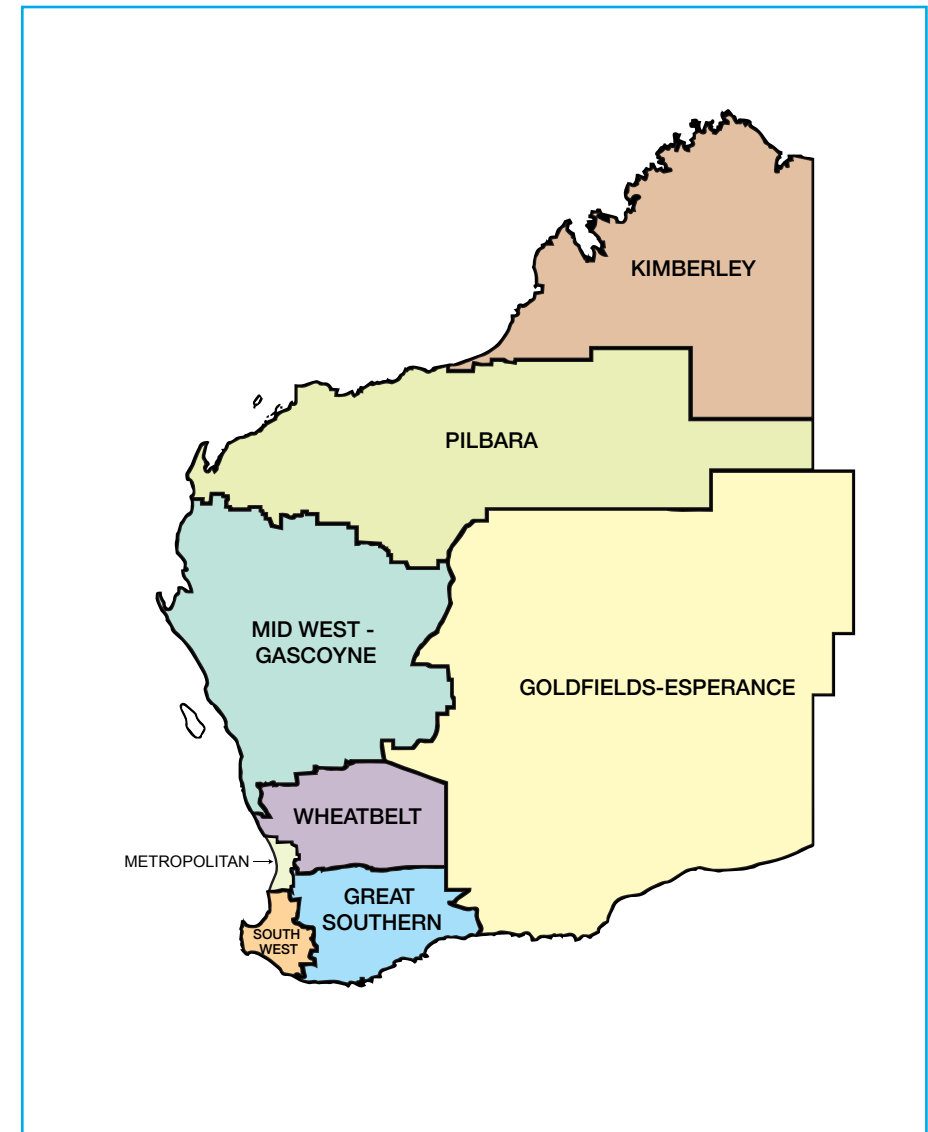
Regional WA

Area in square kilometres	2,619,001
Estimated Resident Population as at 30 June 2018	534,968
Number of police officers ^(a)	1,489
Number of police staff ^(a)	111

Districts

Goldfields-Esperance	14 ^{(c)(d)}
Great Southern	24
Kimberley	12 ^(e)
Mid West-Gascoyne	19 ^(f)
Pilbara	14 ^(g)
South West	16
Wheatbelt	23
Total	122

Number of police stations





OVERVIEW OF THE AGENCY

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Notes:

- (a) Personnel figures for police officers and police staff are calculated by averaging the actual HR MOIR (Minimum Obligatory Information Requirement) FTE over four quarters during the 2018-19 financial year.
- (b) During July 2018, the Metropolitan Region implemented an operational restructure. This involved increasing the number of metropolitan policing districts from four to the following eight districts: Armadale, Cannington, Fremantle, Joondalup, Mandurah, Midland, Mirrabooka and Perth.
- (c) Includes the Blackstone, Warakurna and Warburton Multi-Functional Police Facilities (MFPF). Multi-Functional Police Facilities are located in regional and remote areas, servicing all police and judiciary needs as well as those of other emergency services.
- (d) Includes the Kintore Multi-Jurisdictional Police Facility, which is physically located in the Northern Territory (NT). The Goldfields-Esperance District boundary includes sections located within the borders of the NT and South Australia (SA), in respect of which WA Police Force officers are stationed or carry out duties in accordance with the *Cross-border Justice Act 2008* and *Cross-border Justice Regulations 2009*. This Act covers policing and law enforcement and modifies the operation of WA law in this cross-border region of WA/SA/NT.
- (e) Includes the Balgo, Bidyadanga, Dampier Peninsula, Kalumburu, Looma and Warmun MFPF.
- (f) Includes the Burringurrah MFPF.
- (g) Includes the Jigalong MFPF.

Sources:

- WA Police Force, Geographic Information System/Mapping Unit.
- Estimated Resident Population as at 30 June 2018 for the Metropolitan Region and Regional WA Region is based on Australian Bureau of Statistics data (customised report).
- WA Police Force, Resource Management Information System.



ENABLING LEGISLATION

The Police Department was established under the provisions of the *Public Service Act 1904* on 16 December 1964. On 1 July 1997, under the authority of sub-section 35(d) of the *Public Sector Management Act 1994*, the name of the Department changed to the Police Service. The individual entities the Police Service and the Western Australia Police Force (established under the *Police Act 1892*) combined are known as the Western Australia Police Force (WA Police Force). The WA Police Force administers the following legislation:

- *Australian Crime Commission (Western Australia) Act 2004*
- *Community Protection (Offender Reporting) Act 2004*
- *Criminal and Found Property Disposal Act 2006*
- *Criminal Investigation Act 2006*
- *Criminal Investigation (Covert Powers) Act 2012*
- *Criminal Investigation (Identifying People) Act 2002*
- *Firearms Act 1973*
- *Graffiti Vandalism Act 2016*
- *Mandatory Testing (Infectious Diseases) Act 2014*
- *Misuse of Drugs Act 1981*
- *Pawnbrokers and Second-hand Dealers Act 1994*
- *Police Act 1892*
- *Police Assistance Compensation Act 1964*
- *Police (Medical and Other Expenses for Former Officers) Act 2008*
- *Protective Custody Act 2000*
- *Public Order in Streets Act 1984*
- *Road Safety Council Act 2002*
- *Road Traffic Act 1974*
- *Security and Related Activities (Control) Act 1996*
- *Surveillance Devices Act 1998*
- *Telecommunications (Interception and Access) Western Australia Act 1996*
- *Terrorism (Extraordinary Powers) Act 2005*
- *Terrorism (Preventative Detention) Act 2006*
- *Weapons Act 1999*
- *Witness Protection (Western Australia) Act 1996*.



RESPONSIBLE MINISTER

*The Hon. Michelle Roberts,
MLA, Minister for Police;
Road Safety*

Formerly the Minister for Police between 2001–2005 returning in 2017 to the present appointment as Minister for Police; Road Safety.

Born in Perth, Michelle was educated at Mercedes College and the University of Western Australia. Before entering Parliament, she was a high school teacher and a policy officer in both the Department of Premier and Cabinet and the Department of Occupational Health and Safety. Michelle was a councillor and Deputy Lord Mayor of the City of Perth.

Michelle has achieved a number of firsts for women. She was the first woman President of any state branch of the ALP in Australia and was the first woman to hold the Police and Emergency Services portfolios in Australia. She is the longest-serving woman in the history of the WA Parliament and as the longest serving current member of the Legislative Assembly recently became the first "mother of the house" – all previous longest serving members having been "fathers of the house".



REPORT ON OPERATIONS



We are committed to contributing to community safety and security and we will ensure our services continue to benefit the WA Government's 'Our Priorities: Sharing Prosperity' Statement of Intent introduced in February 2019.

Specifically, we play a significant role in meeting the priorities '**A Safer Community**' and '**Aboriginal Wellbeing**'. Complementing this government initiative, we will continue to align and focus our collective effort around the WA Police Force Strategic Direction and the three pillars of policing:

- **Enforce the Law** – enforce the laws in our community and on our roads.
- **Prevent Crime** – collaborate with partners to prevent crime and protect our community.
- **Manage and Coordinate Emergencies** – coordinate multi-agency approaches to manage emergencies.



Western Australia Police Force

Strategic Direction

VISION

To be an exceptional Police Force for our community

MISSION

To provide trusted and valued policing for Western Australia

VALUES

 Duty	 Teamwork	 Integrity	 Care
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WE WILL: Uphold our **duty** to our community, building confidence and trust

Promote **teamwork** and value the contribution of all

Demonstrate **integrity** at all times across the organisation and our community

Act with **care**, recognising the impact we have on others

POLICING PILLARS

<p>Enforce the Law</p> <p>Enforce the laws in our community and on our roads</p>	<p>Prevent Crime</p> <p>Collaborate with partners to prevent crime and protect our community</p>	<p>Manage and Coordinate Emergencies</p> <p>Coordinate multi-agency approaches to manage emergencies</p>
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TOGETHER WE WILL CREATE AN EXCEPTIONAL POLICE FORCE BY:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trusting and empowering our people • Caring, understanding and respecting all 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protecting the vulnerable • Being ready and capable to serve
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A SAFER COMMUNITY

Enforce the Law

Focus on Illicit Drugs

Illicit drug use has a significant impact on agency services and the WA community. Illicit drugs not only contribute to property and violent crime, but also risks officer safety when liaising with individuals under the influence of illicit drugs or experiencing withdrawal symptoms. Recent research conducted at the Perth Watch House determined that 82% of detainees were under the influence of an illicit drug and 46% tested positive to multiple drugs. Sixty per cent of detainees tested positive to meth and 55% tested positive to cannabis.

30,760
drug offences
detected



Disrupting the supply of meth remains a high priority for the WA Police Force due to its devastating effect on the community, as well as the significant profits made by organised crime syndicates through the distribution of meth. The Australian Criminal Intelligence

Commission (ACIC) National Wastewater Drug Monitoring Program indicates that, while meth consumption has decreased in recent years, WA has one of the highest levels of metropolitan meth consumption and the highest regional consumption in Australia.

We continue to support the WA Government's Methamphetamine Action Plan to reduce meth-related harm in the community and utilise partnerships with other law enforcement agencies to share and act on intelligence holdings. The application of legislative powers and the latest technological resources improves drug detection and investigative efficiency, and ensures officer safety. This also enhances our efforts towards confiscating assets and seizing the proceeds from organised crime.

The number of clandestine drug laboratories located and dismantled continues to fall, with 14 being located and eight capable of producing meth. The meth clandestine laboratories were classified as being able to produce only 'addiction-based' quantities; further supporting the view that meth is mainly imported and transported into WA by organised crime entities.

During the year, we seized 314 kilograms of meth, including seizures made with the Joint Organised Crime Task Force with the Australian Federal Police. A total of 8,577 arrests and summons were made relating to meth, to 4,443

unique offenders. We conducted a range of policing operations resulting in a number of significant drug seizures. These included:

- Operation Signal commenced in August 2018, targeting an international drug-trafficking syndicate, resulting in seizures of approximately 90 kilograms of illicit drugs, 11 firearms and \$4 million in cash. As at 30 June 2019, a total of 54 people were arrested on 138 charges, with investigations continuing.
- During August 2018, as a result of a joint operation with the ACIC, two interstate travellers were apprehended leaving the East Perth train terminal. A search of their luggage was undertaken and 33 kilograms of meth was seized.
- Taskforce Silverdrift continued to focus operations on targeting and investigating cannabis grow houses throughout the state. In October 2018, more than 7,500 cannabis





plants were seized north of Gingin from a sophisticated, large-scale cannabis grow house consisting of 14 large greenhouses.

- In May 2019, Operation Trident Coyote was instigated with houses in South Lake and Rivervale being searched. This resulted in five people being charged with offences including conspiracy to supply a trafficable quantity of a prohibited drug, possess a trafficable quantity of a prohibited drug and possess stolen or unlawfully obtained property. A significant quantity of meth (59 kilograms) and cash (\$233,525) was seized in this operation.



Traffic Enforcement

Throughout the year, we continued to influence driver behaviour through the enforcement of traffic laws. We work closely with the Road Safety Commission in the development of legislation, policy and initiatives to reduce road trauma.

Our traffic enforcement effort is concentrated on high-risk driving behaviour associated with serious and fatal crashes (termed as 'Category A' offences). These offences include alcohol and drug impairment; speeding; non-use of restraints or helmets; careless, dangerous and reckless driving; no authority to drive; and use of mobile phones.

We exceeded the 90% target for Category A enforcement outputs, including breath and drug tests, traffic infringement notices and charges, with 98% being for Category A traffic offences. Additionally, we exceeded the target of 1.8 million breath tests with 2,185,928 tests conducted and achieved the target of 40,000 roadside drug tests.

The agency's Regional Enforcement Unit continue to provide high visibility policing presence in regional WA. To enhance our regional traffic enforcement capability, we added an additional 14 officers to the Unit's capacity taking the total to 25 officers. Weekly



regional enforcement patrols target high-risk regional routes determined from an ongoing analysis of crash data and intelligence holdings, and are coordinated to achieve maximum deterrence of unlawful road-user behaviour through high visibility and enforcement.

Prevent Crime

Engaging our Youth

Reducing and diverting the number of young offenders from a cycle of crime supports a safer community in the long term. Uniformed police officers are now being returned to work alongside the Federation of Police and Community Youth Centre (PCYC) activities and extend their work with other community groups, schools and organisations. We adopt a collaborative approach to support youth to lead positive lives and to discourage criminal and anti-social behaviours. Two long-standing relationships that are valued in relation to this issue are with the Constable Care Child Safety Foundation (Constable Care) and the PCYC.

In January 2019, Constable Care celebrated its 30-year anniversary. The original vision was to educate young people about staying safe in a relatable way and it is now the leading harm-prevention not-for-profit organisation in WA. Over the last 30 years, Constable Care has delivered safety education, crime prevention and community engagement programs to over 2.6 million young people.



The long-standing partnership with PCYC is crucial in the delivery of programs for young people that support healthy, safe lifestyles, and educate and empower youth to develop themselves, create opportunities for employment and make positive contributions within their community. The partnership with PCYC has been strengthened with an \$11.3 million grant provided by the government in the 2019-20 State Budget.

The funding will support the establishment of a new PCYC in Kununurra, refurbishment of Carnarvon PCYC, and assist in a major long-term redevelopment of Broome PCYC. Funding will also support an enhanced service delivery model to provide improved capacity and sustainability for PCYC to deliver structured youth intervention activities. This in turn offers greater opportunity for police officers to positively engage with young people through the programs and forums delivered by PCYC, which is crucial to diverting youth and vulnerable people from the justice system.



PCYC strives to engage young people through inclusive and sustainable programs and activities with a common goal of empowering children and young people to transform their lives. PCYC targets disengaged and youth at risk by providing both life and vocational skills, and purposeful and constructive activities to encourage law-abiding behaviour.

PCYC deliver tailored programs in each of their seven metropolitan and 12 regional locations. Examples of programs include:

- SafeSPACE - this program provides young people with a safe place to participate in activities and programs, and to access youth workers and services and is run at multiple centres.
- Stepping Stones - a certified numeracy and literacy program for year 11 and 12 students who are disengaged from mainstream education. The program is designed specifically for behaviour change/modification, through the provision of an adapted learning environment to suit the individual needs of students.
- Drive to the Future program - delivered in partnership with the WA Police Force, the program provides youth at risk with the opportunity to obtain a driver's licence.
- Certificate I in Leadership - a program that challenges participants to develop self-



esteem, life skills and develop a pathway for positive behaviours for the future.

PCYC also supports the Police Rangers, an adventure-based, youth development program offered in partnership with Cadets WA and open to young people of high-school age. The program is designed to increase youth self-confidence, leadership ability, team-building skills and self-esteem. Police Rangers operate within nine metropolitan and regional locations.

Engaging with Multicultural Communities

We continue to promote the principles of inclusivity and participation with people from diverse and multicultural backgrounds. This was demonstrated through enhanced participation in community events, engagement with strategic advisory councils to understand community issues, and increasing our cultural competency through engagement with Culturally and Linguistically Diverse communities.

Throughout the year the agency joined community members to celebrate significant festivals such as the Muslim festival of Eid-ul-Adha, Harmony week celebrations, Vietnamese (Tet) New Year Festival and the Jambo Africa Festival.

In May 2019 the annual Commissioner's Morning Tea with Imams and other Muslim leaders celebrated the trust, goodwill and mutual respect which has been fostered over many years through the relationship with the Muslim Community Advisory Group (MCAG).



The MCAG represents the interests of more than 45,000 Muslims living in WA and acts as an advisory body to the agency on issues relating to Muslim and other diversity issues. The forum promotes relations between police and ethnic communities based on mutual understanding, respect, tolerance and trust, which was particularly beneficial during the aftermath of the attack on a Christchurch mosque.

The WA Police Force Multicultural Women's Network Group was introduced to provide women leaders within multicultural communities an opportunity to build a relationship with the agency, and a forum to discuss issues of importance to the emerging communities within WA. This initiative provides for an inclusive approach to adapting to community and policing needs in an ever changing and dynamic environment.

Youth Diversionary Programs

Our grant funding programs are focused on crime prevention in the community, particularly those that support the Government's shared

priorities surrounding youth reoffending and Aboriginal wellbeing as well as our own areas of focus. Examples of programs funded throughout the year include:

- Whitelion Youth Agency Deadly Diversions Program - we have continued to strengthen our partnership with Whitelion Youth Agency to deliver the Deadly Diversions program in the Mirrabooka District. This program is a multi-component interventionist support and development service for high-risk youth identified by the agency. It offers an outreach case management model of service delivery, that includes individualised information, referral, advocacy, mentoring and practical support in order to reduce crime through addressing the root causes of the young person's offending.
- Common Goal Soccer Academy - a youth engagement and development program in its second year of funding. This program is delivered in Queens Park and Mirrabooka and engages youth predominantly from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds through weekly soccer training and leadership development sessions. Our attendance at training has led to improved relationships with participants, and the many excursions and activities planned with local community teams and groups has led to greater awareness and cross-cultural acceptance. Personal and professional development pathways are offered to



participants as well as the opportunity to attend a specific leadership program designed to develop young people into strong community leaders.

- Marra Worra Worra Night Rangers - this program is essential in providing community safety advocacy, positive reinforcement and preventative measures for the youth in the Fitzroy Valley. The program works in collaboration with communities offering a tailored after-hours safety and



engagement solution by addressing disruptive behaviour of young people and to ensure their safety, by diverting them from the streets at night. Operating seven days per week from 7pm to 5am, the program provides transport for young people to home or to a safe place. It also provides a capable guardianship role in the community. Night Rangers has been operational for the last 18 months, with crime statistics for Fitzroy Crossing showing a significant reduction in offences against the person and property since the program commenced.

Youth Policing Division

From July 2019, we will establish a new Youth Policing Division to enhance and better support an agency-wide approach to early engagement and diversion of youth from anti-social and criminal behaviours. This will be achieved in partnership with other government and non-government organisations that offer

35% of grant funding awarded was to programs specifically aimed at reducing youth offending

opportunities to develop skills and focus young people to positively contribute to their community. We recognise the influence young people may offer in this area and will listen and learn from them to support the design and delivery of youth diversionary and education programs.

The Division will offer greater oversight, consistency and support to the role of Youth Policing Officers throughout the state, so that they can better focus their efforts on children and young people in need of assistance. This will be concentrated on identifying and guiding youth at risk toward intervention and diversion programs specifically designed to improve their education, life skills and wellbeing, with a view to reducing anti-social and criminal behaviours.

The Division will also ensure that our partnership with PCYC will continue to deliver opportunities to young people throughout WA, and support the expansion of PCYC programs in more locations state-wide. Additionally, in partnership with the Department of Education, a Youth Education Liaison Officer role has been introduced to build capacity in the management of violence in schools.

Reducing Family Violence

We are committed to responding to family violence incidents, ensuring perpetrators are held to account, and we will continue our efforts in supporting victims. To enhance this response, all frontline officers receive

Family violence is defined as violence, or a threat of violence, by a person towards a family member or any other behaviour by the person that coerces or controls the family member or causes the member to be fearful.

family violence training. Additionally, ongoing assistance to high-risk families requires a multi-agency approach and to enhance this we will continue to build on the effectiveness of our Family Violence Teams. The introduction of electronic monitoring of offenders will strengthen this work.

Our Family Violence Division will continue to work with strategic partners, non-government organisations and researchers with a view to providing strategic advice and developing standards to reduce the impact of family violence within the community. We are a key contributor towards the development of the WA Government's strategy for reducing family and domestic violence. This strategy includes a focus on access and inclusion and considers the unique and diverse needs of Aboriginal people, people with disability, those from multicultural backgrounds, the Lesbian,



Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, Intersex community and those in regional and remote WA.

The strategy also includes a dedicated approach to Aboriginal family safety. This is in recognition of the significant over-representation of Aboriginal women and children as victims of family violence and the importance of community-owned and led responses grounded in Aboriginal lore and culture. To support this approach, we will enhance our presence within Family Violence Response Teams throughout regional and remote WA.

Family violence research shows perpetrator accountability is more effective at breaking the cycle of violence than bringing offenders to justice. During the year, the agency approved a grant to the Desert Blue Community to administer the Men's Community Intervention

Service. This service provides specialist family violence intervention for low and medium-risk perpetrators in Geraldton. The focus is on risk assessment, case management, safety and accountability plans, family agreements, partner contracts, as well as strategies to keep children safe. The service includes an integrated response model across child protection, policing services, judicial services and relevant agencies.

Manage and Coordinate Emergencies

Emergency Preparedness and Response

The Commissioner of Police holds the office of State Emergency Coordinator, a whole-of-government coordination role for all legislated hazards. The WA Police Force is the designated Hazard Management Agency for

seven prescribed hazards with responsibility for prevention, preparedness, response and recovery. These hazards include air crash, road crash, persons lost or in distress requiring a search and rescue response (land and maritime), radiation escape from a nuclear-powered warship, space re-entry debris, and terrorist acts.

We continue to support the Department of Fire and Emergency Services in preparing for, and responding to, bushfires and cyclones, particularly during the critical 'high-threat period' from December to March. Throughout the year, we assisted with 10 major bushfires, a significant structural fire, and in March 2019, a cyclone which severely impacted the Pilbara region.

Additionally, we are responsible for coordinating Search and Rescue (SAR) operations. We acknowledge and continue to receive significant assistance from volunteers during major SAR operations, particularly from

Great Southern District Search and Rescue

In December 2018, a significant search operation in the Stirling Ranges was coordinated with multi-agency resources mobilised from across the Great Southern District.

Local police, specialist police units from Perth, St John Ambulance, the Department of Fire and Emergency Services and volunteers worked tirelessly in adverse weather conditions in the search for 84-year-old Ms Patricia Byrne.

The significant search operation required coordination and communication to ensure all partner agencies and volunteers were managed appropriately. After a 72-hour search operation Ms Byrne was located alive and well.





the State Emergency Service and Volunteer Marine Rescue Service. To enhance our SAR capability officers have undertaken an Advanced Diploma in Search and Rescue facilitated by the National Search and Rescue Council (Australian Maritime Safety Authority). During 2018-19, the Emergency Operations Unit oversaw 559 SAR emergencies.

We have identified a significant increase in dementia-related searches and have engaged with not-for-profit organisations to examine innovative options for reducing the prevalence of these occurrences. In turn, this will reduce the risk to the missing person, the impact on their families, and the escalating impact on the state's resources.

Counter Terrorism

Australia's national terrorism threat level is PROBABLE. Credible intelligence, assessed by our security agencies, indicates that individuals



or groups continue to possess the intent and capability to conduct a terrorist attack in Australia. This includes threats to members of the public and locations where large crowds gather. It is likely this terrorism threat level will persist for the foreseeable future.

We maintain strong relationships with other policing jurisdictions and our national partners, in particular the Australian Federal Police and the Australian Security Intelligence Organisation. Through these partnerships, we apply a nationwide approach to national security, counter terrorism intelligence and investigations, and the facilitation of joint counter-terrorism training exercises.

In July 2018, following the publication of Australia's Strategy for Protecting Crowded Places from Terrorism, we hosted a Crowded Places Executive Forum. The objective of the Forum was to bridge the gap between the practitioner and senior executive, giving them a better understanding of their protective security challenges and obligations. We continue to conduct bi-annual Crowded Places Forums with key industry groups.

During November 2018, we jointly hosted a national counter-terrorism activity, Exercise Neighbour 18, in partnership with the South Australia Police and the Australia New Zealand Counter Terrorism Committee. The exercise provided an opportunity to practice a range of national counter terrorism capabilities and

multi-jurisdictional arrangements in a complex and fast-moving environment.

We have also provided additional equipment and training to frontline responders to ensure they are well prepared to act immediately and decisively to threats within the community. Operational police officers are required to undertake critical skills training, including firearms and active armed offender response training. Regional Operations Group officers have been trained and equipped with long-arms for active armed offender response.

In May 2019, to enhance our critical incident command capability, we conducted the inaugural Senior Command Course. Participants included senior members from other police jurisdictions as well as St John Ambulance, Department of Fire and Emergency Services, Australian Federal Police, Australian Border Force, Australian Defence Force and New Zealand Police.

Additionally, reforms to the *Terrorism (Extraordinary Powers) Act 2005* were progressed. The reforms provide police officers with clarified authority, greater certainty and protection from criminal liability if they are required to use force, including lethal force, when responding to a terrorist or suspected terrorist act. In addition, proposals are under consideration to reform the *Terrorism (Preventative Detention) Act 2006* to enact recommendations arising from statutory reviews of the Act.



ABORIGINAL WELLBEING

We are committed to supporting the WA Government's 'Our Priorities: Sharing Prosperity' Statement of Intent in relation to 'Aboriginal Wellbeing'. In WA, Aboriginal incarceration is approximately 60% above the national average. This has a significant impact on the cultural, emotional and social wellbeing of those individuals, their families and communities.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people represented **39%** of the WA adult prisoner population despite accounting for approximately **3.1%** of the WA population.

To better engage with Aboriginal communities, we are dedicated to increasing diversity and cultural awareness throughout the agency. In recognition of issues impacting Aboriginal people's over-representation in the judicial system, we have prioritised reducing Aboriginal victimisation and offending.

Our primary focus is to work with Aboriginal communities to improve understanding and

enhance our interaction with Aboriginal people. Through improved community engagement, we can build strong relationships with Aboriginal communities to work together and tackle the issues influencing offending behaviour and victimisation.

We will increase our capability through improved cultural competence, engagement, and building stronger partnerships to support the Aboriginal community. Further, we will develop and support interventions and initiatives to reduce the supply and consumption of alcohol and drugs in communities, leveraging opportunities, partnerships and funding arrangements to support Aboriginal programs. We will continue to review our diversionary and discretionary options and practices to divert Aboriginal youth from the justice system.

As a visible and symbolic recognition of our respect and commitment, the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander flags are now flown alongside the National, State and WA Police Force flags at Police Headquarters. The intention is to fly the Aboriginal flag across police stations throughout the state.

Over the past year, we have undertaken a number of initiatives to support our engagement with the Aboriginal community, including:

- Participating in the Martu Immersive Cultural Leadership Program.
- Creating the Aboriginal Affairs Division.
- Commencing the Aboriginal Police Advisory Forum.
- Convening the Dandjoo symposium.
- Launching the WA Police Force Reconciliation Action Plan.
- Presenting the Aboriginal Service Medal.
- Continuing the Aboriginal Police Cadet program.

Martu Immersive Cultural Experience

The Martu are an Aboriginal language group located within central WA and number approximately 2,000 Martu people state-wide. Martu country is located approximately 1,300 kilometres northeast from Perth. At any given time, up to 1,000 Martu people may populate the area, with Newman being the largest regional centre in the area.

During August 2018, the Martu leadership group hosted a five-day camp with 18 senior police and emergency services officers. The participants included the Commissioner of Police, the Chief of Police Australian Capital Territory, Deputy Commissioner Australian Border Force, Deputy



Commissioner Queensland Fire and Emergency Services, and Assistant Commissioners from South Australia and WA.

During the camp, the Martu people shared stories with the group on their country, culture and history. This experience provided a unique opportunity to learn about how knowledge of another culture can create different outcomes within policing and emergency services. Over 70 Martu people from Jigalong, Parnngurr, Punmu, Kunawarritji, Newman, Warralong and Bidyadanga joined the group.

The Martu led the group on a range of cultural experiences, including site visits to learn through stories told by Martu Elders. The group discussions aimed at exploring the interface between Martu people and the criminal justice system, as well as challenging personal assumptions and exploring new ways of working together.



Aboriginal Affairs Division

Following on from the Commissioner's apology in July 2018 to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, and as part of our commitment to building better relationships with Aboriginal people, the Aboriginal Affairs Division was established. The new Division's primary role is to build, foster and sustain better relationships with the Aboriginal people and communities of WA.



In May 2019, key appointments were announced with Aboriginal police officers Superintendent Brian Wilkinson, Inspector Geoff Regan and Inspector Sue Parmer to lead the Division and continue the critical work of advancing relationships between the agency and Aboriginal communities.

The Division has commenced extensive consultation with Aboriginal people and communities towards the development of an agency strategy to enhance our understanding

and engagement with Aboriginal communities. Some of the key achievements include the introduction of the Aboriginal Service Medal, convening the inaugural two-day Dandjoo symposium, and launching the agency's Reconciliation Action Plan (RAP).

Dandjoo Symposium

In May 2019, we coordinated the inaugural Dandjoo (Noongar word for gathering) symposium to coincide with National Reconciliation Week, for Aboriginal police employees to discuss matters of significance in a committed, shared and open way.

At this symposium, the Commissioner of Police formally launched the agency's RAP, to guide our journey towards a better and united future with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

The RAP was developed in consultation with Aboriginal people from within the agency, the Aboriginal Affairs Division, Reconciliation WA, members of the Aboriginal Police Advisory Forum, and the broader community. We continue to consult with internal and external stakeholders to enhance equality and fairness in our policing services and further refine the plan to demonstrate our commitment to finding a better way forward for Aboriginal people.

During the symposium, Aboriginal artist Mr. Barry McGuire presented the Woornd Ba Ba Doorkoorninyarra or Creating Protection for Communities artwork to the Commissioner. The artwork symbolises the coming together of the



“ By fostering a greater understanding of the social issues which many Aboriginal people face, I am hopeful that we will then see a more inclusive society and a more representative police force. ”

*Minister for Aboriginal Affairs
Hon Ben Wyatt MLA*

WA Police Force and the Aboriginal community, developing pathways for a united future.

- The middle swirl represents WA Police Force Headquarters. It depicts the eye of an eagle, which represents overseeing the law.
- The lines extend from the middle and out to the five Aboriginal cultural regions of WA. The colours are a representation of each region, with both laws coming together.
- Moving across the page and from top to bottom are the song lines connecting each community. They range from the blue of the ocean into the ochres of the lands.
- The Southern Cross represents the ultimate connection of law to country and is a shared symbol for both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people.
- It is also symbolic of the five-point star on the WA Police Force badge.



Aboriginal Police Advisory Forum

The Aboriginal Affairs Division is supported by the Aboriginal Police Advisory Forum, which is comprised of senior executives from the WA Police Force and eight Aboriginal leaders from across WA.

The inaugural meeting was held during September 2018. The forum meets quarterly to discuss issues of importance and to influence and provide feedback on existing policing programs and contemporary issues.

The Commissioner of Police stated members will consider and provide high-level policy advice and information on historical and environmental factors impacting our relationship with, and service delivery to, Aboriginal people and communities. The Aboriginal leaders are Lawford Benning, Glen Caton, Professor Juli Coffin, Dorinda Cox, Trevor Donaldson JP, Adjunct Professor Dennis Eggington, Professor Colleen Hayward AM and Maureen Kelly OAM JP.

Aboriginal Service Medal

The Aboriginal Service Medal is awarded to all current and former WA Police Force employees identifying as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander who have served diligently and ethically for three or more years. The Medal gives tangible recognition to their service, both past and present, and demonstrates a commitment to improving relationships and fostering meaningful, positive change for future generations.

Fifty-one former and current WA Aboriginal police officers and employees were recognised at the inaugural Aboriginal Service Medal Ceremony held at Government House in May 2019. The Commissioner of Police, with the Governor of Western Australia in attendance, presented the recipients their medal.



The medal was designed in close consultation with Aboriginal Elders, academia and personnel from within the agency to ensure it included the necessary and important traits from both an Aboriginal and police perspective. The ribbon reflects the three colours of the Aboriginal flag, which combine to unite all Aboriginal people and nations in all locations within Australia:

- Black represents the people.
- Yellow represents the sun, the giver of life and the protector.
- Red represents the earth, the red ochre used in ceremonies, and the people's spiritual association to the land.

The symbols imprinted on the medal combine the Aboriginal and WA Police Force insignia:

- The crown represents the royal authority and the Queen as head of the WA Police Force.
- The five-pointed star symbolises members of the WA Police Force ready to go in any direction to perform their duties.
- The state emblem includes the kangaroo paw, black swan and kangaroos as symbols typifying WA.
- Crossed spear and digging stick portrays both the men and women who serve together with the common goal of helping the community.
- Emu feathers used ceremonially and culturally across WA, on the medal they denote the unity of the Aboriginal and the WA Police Force cultures coming together.

These symbols and colours shown in unison convey a powerful interpretation of Aboriginal history, heritage and culture, and an equally strong depiction of police law, stability and order.

Aboriginal Police Cadets

The Aboriginal Police Cadets traineeship developed in 2016 is open to Aboriginal people aged 17 years and above. It provides a pathway to increase the representation of Aboriginal police officers through the provision of a more accessible pathway to becoming police officers. The two-year paid traineeship involves training at the WA Police Academy, placement at metropolitan stations and formal class-based training delivered by North Metropolitan TAFE.

As at 30 June 2019, there were 33 cadets enrolled in the Aboriginal Police Cadet program. Since its inception, 58 cadets have joined the program, and 15 cadets have secured full-time employment with the agency. Their cultural connections will help improve how we deliver services to Aboriginal communities and continue to bridge the gap between Aboriginal people and the judicial system.

From July 2019, this program will be renamed to the WA Police Traineeship.





Aboriginal Police Leadership in Remote Communities

During the year, three senior Aboriginal police officers were acknowledged for demonstrating exceptional leadership and role model qualities in regional and remote Aboriginal communities.

The Warakurna Multi-Functional Police Facility (MFPF), located near the Western Australia-Northern Territory border, is an entirely Aboriginal-run police station, and the

relationships fostered by the police officers are having a positive impact on community relationships. Brevet Senior Sergeant Revis Ryder and Brevet Sergeant Wendy Kelly (pictured below) were both awarded the Australian Police Medal in recognition of their service.

During September 2018, Brevet Senior Sergeant Sheryl Jackamarra, the Officer-in-Charge of the Burringurrah MFPF, was recognised at the 2018 Australasian Council of Women and

Policing Excellence in Policing Awards. Brevet Senior Sergeant Jackamarra was presented with the Audrey Fagan Memorial Award, named after Audrey Fagan, the former Assistant Commissioner and Chief Police Officer of the Australian Capital Territory. Brevet Senior Sergeant Jackamarra has embedded herself within the Burringurrah community and has become a respected and trusted member of that community.



Source Image: The West
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CAPABILITY AND RESPONSIVENESS

Digital Policing Program

For the WA Police Force to remain relevant within the constantly evolving crime environment, a range of interconnected, high-quality, scalable digital capabilities needs to be implemented. Enhancing technological capabilities is crucial to enabling greater connectivity between partner agencies and increasing police officer and community safety.

In July 2018, the agency endorsed two major tranches of work under the Digital Policing Program, being Body Worn Camera and Mobility. This will align solution delivery for the agency to the WA Government's GovNext-ICT platform that outline the following goals:

- Increase efficiency and effectiveness of ICT infrastructure.
- Shift from a capital-intensive, owner operator model to on-demand ICT services.
- Reduce risk of aging infrastructure and improve government's digital capabilities.
- Streamline the procurement process of ICT infrastructure contractor services.

Implementation of body worn cameras commenced in June 2019 with approximately 4,200 units to be deployed state-wide to all frontline officers. An extensive and competitive procurement process was undertaken with the

assistance and oversight of the Department of Finance and an independent probity advisor to manage the body worn camera tender. The value of the five-year contract is \$17.8 million, including a subscription to a Digital Evidence Management System.



The WA Government approved \$34.6 million for the rollout of 3,500 mobile smart devices. Frontline officers will be equipped with mobile devices that have a suite of applications, which will provide access to crucial policing functions in the field. Mobile devices will be acquired under existing procurement frameworks and will allow them to be replaced and refreshed. The deployment of the mobile devices to frontline officers will be completed by December 2019.

4,200
body worn cameras
to be deployed to
WA Police Force
officers



Body Armour

Law enforcement agencies operate within a rapidly-changing security context, and officers are at an increasing risk of being exposed to armed offenders. Australia's national terrorism threat level remains at PROBABLE and the ongoing protection and safety of our police officers is a significant focus for the agency. Our operational police officers are being confronted by armed offenders (with edged weapons or firearms) at least four times per week.

The agency currently owns a limited number of station issue, body armour vests. These particular general issue vests do not protect against edged and spiked weapons, which is the greatest threat facing police officers. Government has provisioned \$15.4 million towards the roll-out of personal issue, multi-threat body armour to protect our operational police officers.



Field tests on the multi-threat body armour vests were conducted with 60 police officers based within metropolitan and regional WA trialling different styles of body armour to test their protection, comfort and mobility. It is anticipated the roll out of body armour will commence during 2019-20 once the findings of the field tests are evaluated.

Health, Welfare and Safety

The health, welfare and safety of our employees is paramount and we will continue to progress legislative and policy related health, welfare and safety reforms. During the year, we introduced a new injury management model to ensure better communication and coordination of welfare, support and injury management services.

In August 2018, following a form and function review of the Health, Welfare and Safety Division, the Corporate Board endorsed a change to the approach method with which to injury management and support is undertaken. The reallocation of additional police officers and police staff will allow for a Divisional level of improved coordination of all services, with the intent to identify and fill gaps and increase cohesion between services.

Additional resources and training have improved our capability to assist ill and injured officers and their families. The establishment of an Injury Management and Coordination Unit, along with the appointment of a Superintendent, have made a substantial contribution to building trust and cultural reform.

We have increased the number of uniformed police officers within the Health, Welfare and Safety Division to complement the clinical and counselling professionals. Additionally, the three full-time Police Chaplains are assisted by a network of volunteer chaplains across the state. The combined Division provides vital assistance consistent with our core value of 'Care' to all employees. Furthermore, a number of other health, welfare and safety reforms were conducted throughout the year.

- **Police Redress Scheme**

In October 2018, the Minister for Police announced the \$16.1 million Western Australia Medically Retired Police Redress

Scheme. The purpose of the scheme is to recognise and support former police officers who were medically retired as a result of a work-related illness or injury. To be eligible for a payment under the scheme, a former police officer must have been medically retired under Section 8 of the *Police Act 1892* for a work-related illness or injury. The application period for the scheme opened in December 2018 and closed in April 2019. An Independent Assessment Panel was appointed by the Department of the Premier and Cabinet to assess applications and determine payment allocations for ratification by Cabinet. Payments are expected to be distributed in the later part of 2019. A ceremony to present Certificates of Honourable Discharge is also expected to be held by the end of the year. We are working with the government and other agencies to develop a scheme that improves support to police officers who incur a work-related injury or illness, particularly in circumstances that result in medical retirement.

- **WorkSafe Improvement Notices**

The agency received two WorkSafe Improvement Notices during the year. These were 'Risk factors associated with workplace stress had not been sufficiently assessed' and 'Failure to report notifiable incidents to WorkSafe forthwith'.



With both notices, the agency formulated working groups with internal stakeholders and external consultants to investigate and develop tools to meet the inherent requirements of the notices. Employee and management processes and toolkits were developed along with a modification to the electronic Occupational Safety Health (OSH) incident reporting system.

- **Safety Investigation Training**

The investigation and resolution of OSH incidents is paramount and the agency continuously upskill personnel in OSH knowledge, incident investigations and safety best practices. Four staff successfully completed high-level Senior Investigator courses whilst all personnel continue to attend other related courses as required.

- **Due Diligence**

The agency has engaged the services of an OSH lawyer to assist senior managers to enhance their knowledge of their roles and responsibilities towards due diligence and compliance with current OSH legislation and proposed new health and safety legislation. Changes to agency policies and procedures have been made to reinforce legislative requirements.

- **Psychological Services Review**

An independent review has been commissioned by the agency to examine the current state of engagement and

management of internal psychological services. The aim of the review is to identify opportunities to improve and optimise the delivery of psychological services for the agency through the development of a best practice framework.

- **Injury Case Management System**

Planning took place throughout the year regarding the introduction of an electronic injury case management system that will ensure better coordination and reporting of welfare, support and injury management services. The system is planned for release in the first quarter of 2019-20.

- **Beyond Blue National Survey**

Employees participated in the Answering the Call survey of police and emergency services personnel conducted by Beyond Blue between October 2017 and March 2018. The results have established national baseline measures of wellbeing, mental health conditions and suicide risk. It also provided evidence regarding issues affecting the mental health of police and emergency services personnel and the best ways to provide support.

- **Families Website**

Research conducted during the year is informing the development of a website dedicated to educating police officer family members about the welfare, support and injury management services available to

employees. The website will be launched in the second quarter of 2019-20.

- **Mental Health and Wellbeing Strategy**

Initial planning has taken place to develop a Wellbeing Strategy providing an agency-wide approach to promoting positive mental health and wellbeing. The strategy, will be aligned to the Beyond Blue Good Practice Framework for Mental Health and Wellbeing in First Responders, and is expected to be completed during 2019-20.

Professional Standards

We have a responsibility to provide trusted and valued policing for the WA community. Our employees are required to uphold their duty to the community, build confidence and trust, and demonstrate integrity at all times. The agency has a responsibility to provide all employees with direction on the appropriate levels of conduct and behaviour that is expected of them and that are aligned to our agency values: Duty, Teamwork, Integrity, and Care.



11,861
police integrity
checks conducted



Our Professional Standards Portfolio is primarily responsible for providing the following services:

- managing complaints against police officers
- alcohol and drug testing of police officers
- oversight of critical incident responses
- managerial and internal investigations
- administering the Commissioner's Loss of Confidence and Police Act Discipline process
- conducting National Security Clearances and employment integrity checks
- ensuring good governance practices are maintained across the agency.

During the year, the Portfolio embarked on a review of the WA Police Force Code of Conduct to incorporate the new agency values and to ensure the content remains valid and contemporary for all employees to reference, both on and off duty.

The Police Integrity Framework is in place to manage allegations of police misconduct. The framework comprises three distinct tiers of managerial response providing the Commissioner of Police with options to deal with allegations. The tiers include the Managerial Intervention Model, Section 23 of the *Police Act 1892*, and the Commissioner's Loss of Confidence disciplinary process.

The framework acknowledges the relationship between the three tiers, and the aim is to influence the behaviour and conduct by providing support, development, guidance and

education to all police officers. The Portfolio continues to work with the Corruption and Crime Commission, who reviews and oversees all serious misconduct complaints made against employees.

In addition to conducting Australian Government National Security Clearances, the Personnel Security Vetting Unit conducts integrity and professional conduct clearance checks and other background checks for existing and new employees and contractors. During the year, 11,861 integrity checks were processed with 473 checks classified as 'not supported'. Vetting serves as a corruption prevention and early intervention tool, through the early identification of personal vulnerabilities and potential security risks.

Our Management Audit Unit provides independent, relevant and timely information on good governance principles and processes for executive and senior management. Adopting effective governance enables us to achieve strategic objectives, safeguard assets and infrastructure, maintain financial and operational integrity, and comply with relevant legislation, policies and procedures. The Business Area Compliance Audit Program conducted 55 audits targeting frontline operational areas to measure compliance to enhance understanding on governance and accountability requirements. Additionally, monthly tailored learning and education sessions on good governance were re-introduced through the Police Managers' Course.

Police Exhibitions

During the year, we hosted two successful police exhibitions to display the many specialised roles performed by police officers for the community. The exhibitions provide an exceptional opportunity to strengthen the agency's connection with the community and give an insight into the duties that police officers perform each day.

The Police Exhibition at the 2018 Perth Royal Show was another popular event on our calendar. This year's theme was 'Policing in Regional WA' and attracted 70,765 patrons. The theme focused on the diverse work carried out by police officers stationed in regional and remote parts of the state. The custom-built exhibition featured photos, information and anecdotes provided by current and past regional police officers and included recruitment pathways for anyone

“ It can be easy to lose sight of the community support that we enjoy in the day-to-day grind of frontline policing and I hope all officers take the crowd sentiment from the Expo as a fantastic reminder of that support. ”

Commissioner Chris Dawson



interested in joining the agency. WA Police Legacy and the Constable Care Child Safety Foundation were also featured and both proved very popular.

In March 2019, the WA Police Force Expo was held at the WA Police Academy in Joondalup. An estimated 15,000 people attended with many police officers on hand to engage and share stories with the community. Officers from a diverse array of policing disciplines hosted their own displays across the Academy grounds, including forensics specialists, canine officers, and the Emergency Operations Unit. The Public Order Response Training and High-Risk Vehicle Stop demonstrations proved to be a success

with the crowd, and specialist assets including the police helicopter, the Bearcat armoured tactical vehicle and the Bomb Response Unit robot were also featured.

Commissioner's Awards for Bravery

In November 2018, the Commissioner's Awards for Bravery acknowledged 51 individual police officers and one police unit relating to 24 separate incidents dating back to December 2012.

The acts included several incidences of officers running into burning buildings, diving into unknown waters, averting self-harm attempts and apprehending violent offenders. From

these acts, there were officers that worked alone and others with team members or who were off-duty. Significantly, the Commissioner's Cross for Bravery is awarded for an act of most conspicuous courage, where the person placed themselves at peril and risk of significant personal injury or death.

Four officers were awarded the Commissioner's Cross for Bravery. A further 18 police officers were presented with the Commissioner's Special Commendation; 30 police officers with the Commissioner's Commendation; and, the Bomb Squad were presented with the Commissioner's Group Citation for Conduct.





ROAD SAFETY COMMISSION



Road Safety Commissioner Foreword

I am pleased to report that road safety projects funded by the Road Trauma

Trust Account (RTTA) are having a significant impact in Western Australian communities and improving outcomes for all road users. Data shows that enforcement, road safety programs and initiatives are contributing to reducing road fatalities and trauma. There have been many improvements, such as the reduction in metropolitan deaths, and in crashes involving drink driving and those where fatigue is a factor. However, the number of fatalities in regional Western Australia remains far too high.

The Road Safety Commission (the Commission) supports the Minister for Road Safety in the administration of the *Road Safety Council Act 2002*, which established the Road Safety Council (the Council) and the RTTA. The Commission supports the Council and works closely with the members and their agencies. Each year, the Council provides

recommendations to the Minister for Road Safety on expending RTTA funds in the most effective ways to enhance road safety outcomes for the WA community. During 2018-19, continuing and new initiatives were supported to improve road safety outcomes, including impaired driver detection, speed enforcement, road intersection improvements, the run-off road crashes program, and further works on Indian Ocean Drive.

The Commission focuses on achieving road safety results through a Safe System approach, under the Towards Zero Road Safety Strategy 2008-2020. The Safe System principles recognise that people are fallible and there is a need to manage the interaction between road and roadside infrastructure, vehicles and travel speed to prevent crashes and, when a crash occurs that the consequences are not serious and effective post-crash care is provided. The Commission is supporting the Council in the development of the new draft road safety strategy for WA beyond 2020, with consultation forums across the state with the community, stakeholders and groups of particular interest for road safety.

Road safety remains a shared responsibility between the government and the community to reduce fatalities and serious injuries on WA roads.

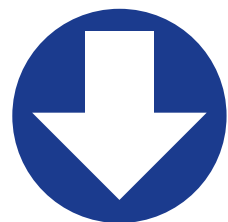
Simon Grieve

Acting Road Safety Commissioner





ROAD SAFETY COMMISSION: AT A GLANCE



57% reduction

in the number of people killed and seriously injured due to primary risk taking behaviours when compared to the baseline (2005–2007)^(a)



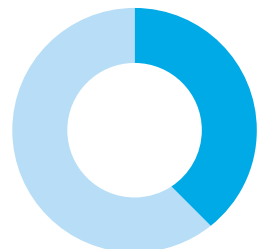
16% reduction

in the number of people aged 20–29 killed and seriously injured on WA roads when compared to 2017^(b)



9 in 10

West Australians agree that the actions and accountability of drivers are key to the safety of all road users^(d)



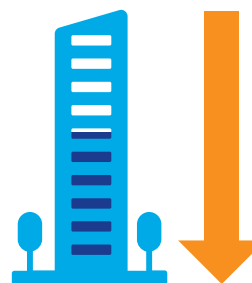
42%

of West Australians agree that zero deaths and serious injuries on our roads is achievable (50% increase when compared to 2015)^(c)



90%

of West Australians agree we should be aiming for zero deaths and serious injuries on our roads^(c)



57% reduction

in the number of people killed and seriously injured on metropolitan intersection crashes when compared to the baseline (2005–2007)^(b)

Notes:

- (a) Primary risk behaviour includes motor vehicle occupants, motorcyclists and cyclists who were killed or seriously injured not wearing a seatbelt or helmet at the time of the crash, or those killed or seriously injured in alcohol or speed-related crashes.
- (b) Statistics are based on WA Police Force metropolitan/regional boundaries from crash data provided by Main Roads WA through the Integrated Road Information System.
- (c) Kantar Public: Attitudes and Behavioural Segmentation Study – 2015 and 2018.
- (d) Painted Dog Research: Zero Excuses Campaign Evaluation, September 2018.



ROAD SAFETY COMMISSION MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

Road safety initiatives are being delivered across WA, following significant investment towards reducing road trauma. This includes road improvements and treatments on regional roads across WA and along Indian Ocean Drive, increased roadside drug tests, improvements to dangerous roads and intersections, a stronger police presence on roads and community education campaigns to change driver behaviour.

Major achievements include:

- Prevention of run-off road crashes and road safety treatments on Great Eastern Highway in the Wheatbelt.
- Improvements on Toodyay Road.
- Important measures to deter drink and drug driving, including increased breath and drug testing and the introduction of legislation, closing a loophole with a streamlined process known as “what you blow is what you go”.
- Treatments, such as the installation of roundabouts, traffic signals and other measures at intersections identified as having a high number of crashes.
- Comprehensive review of the *Road Traffic Code 2000*, including consideration of 1,300 offence penalties.

- Thirteen multi-media education campaigns were run to address road safety issues, based on the Safe System approach. This resulted in a three-stream approach to the community education campaigns to address:
 - Illegal behaviours – speeding, drink driving, not wearing restraints, and using a mobile phone while driving. These behaviours are addressed through a general enforcement message supported by specific boosts of one

of the appropriate messages through signage on Regional Enforcement Unit vehicles.

- Non-illegal behaviours and road user groups – behaviours which are not necessarily illegal, such as fatigue and distraction, and also includes messages to motorcyclists.
- Safe System Approach and Towards Zero – to create the community attitude to not accept that people should





become a road toll statistic, introduce the Safe System, and to include the reintroduction of a campaign to profile road rules and road craft awareness for people sharing the road system. A high-profile integrated media campaign was developed for the major media companies to promote the road safety messages, with Seven West Media running the 'Zero Excuses' and Channel Nine the 'Not on my Road' campaigns.

- The Minister for Road Safety launched National Road Safety Week (NRSW). The NRSW is an annual initiative by Safer Australian Roads and Highways Group in memory of Sarah Frazer, who was killed alongside a tow truck driver in the emergency lane of a New South Wales highway in 2012. The event was supported by the installation of large, high-profile crosses to remind the community of the number of people who were killed in road crashes, and to take time to reflect, remember and become involved to support the notion of zero harm on our roads. Iconic buildings around the city and other parts of the state were lit yellow through a specific community grants round.
- Opportunities were created for the community to 'have their say' and input into the development of the new draft road safety strategy. The consultation by the

Council, supported by the Commission, includes a digital platform, consultation paper and feedback form, and community forums in metropolitan and regional locations throughout WA.

- Funded community road safety programs, including the School Drug Education and Road Aware, and RoadWise Programs. These programs aim to build a positive road safety culture that promotes a shared responsibility for reducing road trauma, and increased delivery of evidence-based road safety education programs in schools and community events. The programs have reached over 8,500 students across the state through the Keys for Life program. The RoadWise program continued delivery of the Driver Reviver program, Blessing of the Roads campaigns and facilitating local road safety and RoadWise committees.
- Hosted a road safety leadership program with 39 leaders from across government, community and the private sector to add leadership capability and capacity in WA to make our roads safer. The program was presented by Monash University experts, based on their world-renowned road safety leadership course. This investment adds to the capability and capacity of leadership in WA to advocate sustainable change towards road safety.



REPORT ON OPERATIONS



- Conducted the 2018 Road Safety Research Forum to share commissioned research. Attendees included government, not-for-profit, industry and community members. The research and findings presented by road safety academics and practitioners on topics included:
 - Frequency and nature of the presence of illicit drugs in drivers and riders fatally injured between 2000-2012.
 - Effectiveness and future use of the automated traffic enforcement program (speed cameras) and the rural run-off-road crash program in reducing road trauma.
- Fatigue as a contributing factor in reported crashes in WA between 2009-2013.
- Review of rural speed management treatments such as Rural Intersection Active Warning Systems.
- Highway safety review of the treatments applied to Indian Ocean Drive.
- Assessment of the readiness for automated driving with a focus on lane departure warning systems in two vehicles, tested at nine rural sites in WA.
- Commissioned a road safety research program undertaken by the Curtin-Monash Accident Research Centre with the findings to be presented at the 2019 Road Safety Research Forum.
- Commenced the evaluation of the City of Vincent's 40 kilometre per hour speed limit trial that commenced in April 2019. The trial includes:
 - A multi-agency working group led by the Commission to oversee and contribute to the evaluation.
 - The development of a 'blueprint' for speed management in local government areas, which will act as a guide for advocates who are seeking to lower speed limits in their local community.





SUMMARY OF RESULTS AGAINST FINANCIAL TARGETS

ACTUAL RESULTS VERSUS PERFORMANCE AGREEMENT TARGETS FINANCIAL TARGETS

	2018-19 Target ^(a) \$'000	2018-19 Actual \$'000	Variation \$'000	%
Total cost of services	1,555,086	1,530,673	(24,413)	-1.6%
The variance represents a 1.6% decrease on the total cost of service target. The variance is largely due to the underspend in supplies and services, depreciation, accommodation and grants. This savings has been somewhat offset by the overspend in employee expenses mainly due to an increase in the leave liability.				
Net cost of services^(b)	1,385,544	1,377,559	(7,985)	-0.6%
The variance represents a 0.6% decrease on the net cost of service target. The variance is due to less revenue than anticipated being received from regulatory fines into the Road Trauma Trust Account.				
Total equity	1,418,434	1,402,967	(15,467)	-1.1%
The variance represents a 1.1% decrease in the total equity target. The variance is due to the increase in the value of the non-current liability category.				
Agreed salary expense level	921,027	942,596	21,569	2.3%
The variance represents a 2.3% increase in the agreed salary expense level. The variance is mainly due to an increase in the leave liability.				

ACTUAL RESULTS VERSUS PERFORMANCE AGREEMENT TARGETS WORKING CASH TARGETS

	Agreed Limit \$'000	Target ^(c) /Actual ^(d) \$'000	Variation \$'000	%
Agreed Working Cash Limit (at Budget)	73,801	73,801	0	0
Agreed Working Cash Limit (at Actuals)	74,765	12,780	(61,985)	-82.1

Notes

- (a) As specified in the 2018-19 budget statements.
- (b) The Net Cost of Service includes the State Grants revenue.
- (c) Target to reflect the agency's anticipated working cash for the relevant financial year.
- (d) Actual to reflect the actual working cash at the close of the financial year.



SUMMARY OF RESULTS AGAINST PERFORMANCE TARGETS

Requirement under Treasurer's Instruction 808 s4

Key Effectiveness Indicators ^(a)	2018-19 Target ^(b) \$'000	2018-19 Actual \$'000	Variation ^(c) %
Outcome 1: Contribute to community safety and security			
Rate of offences against the person (excluding family violence-related offences) per 100,000 people	810	788	(22)
Rate of offences against property (excluding family violence-related offences) per 100,000 people	6,200	5,748.5	(451.5)
Percentage of sworn police officer hours available for frontline policing duties	75%	74.6%	(0.4%)
Percentage of priority 1 and 2 incidents in the metropolitan area responded to within 12 minutes	80%	85.2%	5.2%
Percentage of priority 3 incidents in the metropolitan area responded to within 60 minutes	80%	80.5%	0.5%
Percentage of family and domestic-related incidents where an offender was processed for an offence against the person within 7 days	75%	78.3%	3.3%
Percentage of offences against the person investigations finalised within 60 days	85%	88.6%	3.6%
Percentage of offences against property investigations finalised within 30 days	90%	90.1%	0.1%
Percentage of traffic law enforcement contacts made by police officers that target 'Category A' offences ^(d)	90%	98%	8%
Percentage of the community who were 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' with the service received during their most recent contact with police	82%	84.7%	2.7%
Percentage of the community who 'agreed' or 'strongly agreed' that they have confidence in police	85%	83.9%	(1.1%)
Outcome 2: Improve coordination and community awareness of road safety in Western Australia			
Effectiveness of road safety awareness campaigns	70%	73%	3%

Key Efficiency Indicators ^(a)	2018-19 Target ^(b)	2018-19 Actual	Variation ^(c)
Outcome 1: Contribute to community safety and security			
Service 1: Metropolitan policing services			
Average cost of metropolitan policing services per person in the Perth metropolitan area	\$281	\$267	(\$14)
Service 2: Regional and remote policing services			
Average cost of regional and remote policing services per person in regional WA	\$759	\$777	\$18
Service 3: Specialist policing services			
Average cost of specialist policing services per person in WA	\$185	\$192	\$7
Outcome 2: Improve coordination and community awareness of road safety in Western Australia			
Service 4: Road Safety Commission			
Percentage of Road Safety Commission projects completed on time	90%	86.0%	(4.0%)
Percentage of Road Safety Commission projects completed on budget	95%	78.0%	(17.0%)

Notes:

- (a) This table is a summary of the 2018-19 WA Police Key Performance Indicators (KPI). For more detailed information see the KPI section of this report.
- (b) Targets as specified in the 2018-19 Budget Statements.
- (c) Variations shown in brackets represent the amount that the actual figure is lower compared with the target. Depending on the KPI, a lower actual figure does not necessarily mean that the target has not been achieved. A variation between percentages should be interpreted as a percentage point change.
- (d) 'Category A' offences include: driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs, careless/dangerous/reckless driving, non-speed camera speeding offences, no authority to drive/unlicensed vehicle, use of mobile phones whilst driving, and non-wearing of seatbelts/restraints/helmets.



SUMMARY OF VARIATION AGAINST PERFORMANCE TARGETS

Key Effectiveness Indicators

The following Key Effectiveness Indicator targets were not met:

- The percentage of sworn police officer hours available for frontline policing duties. The 2018-19 result was 0.4 percentage points lower than the target of 75%.
- Percentage of the community who 'agreed' or 'strongly agreed' that they have confidence in police. The 2018-19 result of 83.9% was 1.1 percentage points lower than the target of 85%. The community's level of confidence in police reflects communication between the police and the public, police effectiveness and service delivery, professionalism, honesty, and treating people fairly and equally.

Key Efficiency Indicators

The nature of policing is highly reactive and with demand for services changing each year, the average cost per person of providing policing services can vary significantly. Policing activities include keeping the peace, enforcing the law, preventing and detecting crime, apprehending offenders and emergency management. The average cost per person can be affected by such factors as employee pay rate movements and other cost increases, changes in work practices or streamlining of processes, in addition to changes in population.

The following Key Efficiency Indicator targets were not met:

- The average cost of regional and remote policing services per person in regional WA was \$18 higher than the target of \$759.
- The average cost of specialist policing services per person in WA was \$7 higher than the target of \$185.
- The percentage of Road Safety Commission projects completed on time was 4.0 percentage points lower than the target of 90%. For 2018-19, research projects that were managed by the Commission but undertaken by the Curtin–Monash Accident Research Centre (C-MARC) have been excluded from the calculation of the KPI. Prior year comparatives continue to be reported using the previous methodology. If the research projects undertaken by C-MARC were included in the calculation of the KPI (as reported in previous years) a total of 76% of projects were completed within the desired timeframe.
- The percentage of Road Safety Commission projects completed on budget was 17.0 percentage points lower than the target of 95%. For 2018-19, the KPI has been calculated based on a tolerance limit of 1% of the annual target budget. Prior year comparatives continue to be reported based on the previous tolerance limit of 10% of the annual targeted budget.



SIGNIFICANT ISSUES IMPACTING THE AGENCY



SIGNIFICANT ISSUES IMPACTING THE AGENCY

Digital Policing

We will ensure our people, processes, infrastructure, equipment and technology are agile, flexible and robust. To this end, we will enhance frontline policing through mobile devices and body worn cameras to mitigate risk and improve efficiency. We will continue to implement the Digital Policing Program to optimise and consolidate policing services and capability through emerging digital technology.



Focus on Methamphetamine

Illicit drug use, particularly methamphetamine (meth), can have a devastating impact on individuals and the broader community and is a causal factor in criminal behaviour. Organised crime entities influence and control the WA illicit drug market. The WA Government's Meth Action Plan has enabled us to establish a Meth Border Force to disrupt the supply chain and alleviate the harm caused by illicit drugs. We will continue to

establish strong relationships with federal law enforcement agencies to combat the supply of drugs, and to target criminal networks to further reduce meth-related harm in the community. Additionally, we will target and increase our focus on proceeds of crime.

Reduce Family Violence

We are committed to responding to family violence incidents, and will ensure perpetrators are held to account and continue efforts in





supporting victims. To enhance this response, all frontline officers will receive family violence training. The ongoing assistance to high-risk families requires a multi-agency approach and we will continue to build on the effectiveness of our District Family Violence Teams. The introduction of electronic monitoring of offenders will strengthen this work. The Family Violence Division will continue to work with our strategic partner agencies, non-government organisations, and researchers to develop standards and strategic advice to reduce the impact of family violence within the WA community.

Youth Offending and Diversion

We will continue to focus on building positive relationships with young people in the community and work towards strengthening partnerships, such as with the Police and Community Youth Centres. We will leverage opportunities to support programs that improve the lives of young people to reduce youth offending, and work with partner agencies to identify options and ways to divert youth from offending through successful early intervention, diversion and prevention strategies.

Aboriginal Offending and Victimisation

We are playing our part in achieving better outcomes for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, and reducing offending and

victimisation. We have released a Reconciliation Action Plan, established an Aboriginal Affairs Division, and will continue to engage with Aboriginal communities to build better relationships.

Cybercrime

Cybercrime is a serious and prevalent threat to the community and the economic impact is extensive. We face a significant challenge in relation to our ability to enforce applicable laws, as offenders are able to remain anonymous or are located offshore. There is also a higher level of complexity surrounding cybercrime investigations. We are building our capability to address the increasing threat of cybercrime to the community.

Emergency Management and Preparedness

The national terrorism threat level for Australia is at PROBABLE. We will continue to build and foster a culture of security while developing and enhancing collaborative relationships with partner agencies. The agency is a member of the State Emergency Management Committee and participates and contributes to ensuring WA is well positioned to manage emergency incidents. We will strengthen community engagement and improve our capability and capacity to respond to threats and incidents, especially within crowded places, to ensure the safety and security of the WA community.





Regional Road Safety

Achieving sustainable safety improvements on regional roads remains a considerable challenge for the Road Safety Commission. Serious crashes occur due to mistakes, errors, distraction, fatigue or risk-taking. The most common serious crash on regional roads involves a single vehicle running off the side of the road. Safe system responses include education and enforcement of safe behaviours, road engineering treatments, safe vehicles, safe speeds and improved post-crash care. Significant success is being achieved with the application of low-cost, high-value road safety treatments to high-crash-risk lengths of road on a priority basis.

Road Safety Legislative Reform

The Road Safety Commission is working with other agencies to strengthen administrative processes for offenders who have lost their licence, as well as ensuring that the offences and penalties relating to alcohol and other drug-impaired driving and the inappropriate use of mobile phones while driving, are more effective for road safety. The review involves consideration of laws and penalties in other Australian states and territories, with a recommendation to be provided to the Minister for Road Safety.



Source Image: The West © West Australian Newspapers Limited



Road Safety Strategy

The Road Safety Commission supports Road Safety Council member agencies to identify and implement additional actions that will contribute to further improvements in the two years remaining towards 2020, while also beginning to prepare for a draft road safety strategy for beyond 2020.





DISCLOSURES AND LEGAL COMPLIANCE



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S OPINION



Auditor General

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Parliament of Western Australia

POLICE SERVICE

Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

I have audited the financial statements of the Police Service which comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2019, 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.

In my opinion, the financial statements are based on proper accounts and present fairly, in all material respects, the operating results and cash flows of the Police Service for the year ended 30 June 2019 and the financial position at the end of that period. They are in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the *Financial Management Act 2006* and the Treasurer's Instructions.

Basis for Opinion

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

Responsibility of the Commissioner for the Financial Statements

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

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

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards, I exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the agency's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Commissioner.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Commissioner's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the agency's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S OPINION

I communicate with the Commissioner regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

Report on Controls

Opinion

I have undertaken a reasonable assurance engagement on the design and implementation of controls exercised by the Police Service. The controls exercised by the Police Service are those policies and procedures established by the Commissioner to ensure that the receipt, expenditure and investment of money, the acquisition and disposal of property, and the incurring of liabilities have been in accordance with legislative provisions (the overall control objectives).

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

In my opinion, in all material respects, the controls exercised by the Police Service are sufficiently adequate to provide reasonable assurance that the receipt, expenditure and investment of money, the acquisition and disposal of property and the incurring of liabilities have been in accordance with legislative provisions during the year ended 30 June 2019.

The Commissioner's Responsibilities

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

Auditor General's Responsibilities

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

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

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



Limitations of Controls

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

Report on the Key Performance Indicators

Opinion

I have undertaken a reasonable assurance engagement on the key performance indicators of the Police Service for the year ended 30 June 2019. The key performance indicators are the key effectiveness indicators and the key efficiency indicators that provide performance information about achieving outcomes and delivering services.

In my opinion, in all material respects, the key performance indicators of the Police Service are relevant and appropriate to assist users to assess the Police Service's performance and fairly represent indicated performance for the year ended 30 June 2019.

The Commissioner's Responsibility for the Key Performance Indicators

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

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

Auditor General's Responsibility

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



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S OPINION

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

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

My Independence and Quality Control Relating to the Reports on Controls and Key Performance Indicators

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

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

This auditor's report relates to the financial statements and key performance indicators of the Police Service for the year ended 30 June 2019 included on the Police Service's website. The Police Service's management is responsible for the integrity of the Police Service's website. This audit does not provide assurance on the integrity of the Police Service's website. The auditor's report refers only to the financial statements and key performance indicators described above. It does not provide an opinion on any other information which may have been hyperlinked to/from these financial statements or key performance indicators. If users of the financial statements and key performance indicators are concerned with the inherent risks arising from publication on a website, they are advised to refer to the hard copy of the audited financial statements and key performance indicators to confirm the information contained in this website version of the financial statements and key performance indicators.

CAROLINE SPENCER
AUDITOR GENERAL
FOR WESTERN AUSTRALIA
Perth, Western Australia
27 August 2019



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



CERTIFICATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

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 2019 and the financial position as at 30 June 2019.

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

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Chris Dawson'.

CHRIS DAWSON APM
COMMISSIONER OF POLICE

19 AUGUST 2019

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Santa Cardenia'.

SANTA CARDENIA
CHIEF FINANCE OFFICER



Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 30 June 2019

	Note	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
COST OF SERVICES			
Expenses			
Employee expenses	3.1	1,116,446	1,084,106
Supplies and services	3.3	228,256	217,936
Depreciation & amortisation expense	5.1.1, 5.2.1	57,908	57,124
Accommodation expenses	3.4	61,628	61,188
Grant payments	3.5	60,520	71,967
Loss on disposal of non-current assets	3.7	124	114
Other expenses	3.6	5,791	12,803
Total cost of services		1,530,673	1,505,238
Income			
Revenue			
Regulatory fines	4.6	95,214	101,214
User charges and fees	4.7	36,532	40,211
Commonwealth grants	4.8	1,897	5,721
Contributions, sponsorships and donations	4.9	14,594	13,709
Interest revenue	4.10	1,516	1,463
Other revenue	4.11	2,718	3,099
Total Revenue		152,471	165,417
Gains			
Gain on disposal of non-current assets	3.7	643	45
Total Gains		643	45
Total Income other than Income from State Government		153,114	165,462
NET COST OF SERVICES		1,377,559	1,339,776



For the year ended 30 June 2019

	Note	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Income from State Government			
Service appropriation	4.1	1,365,951	1,309,928
State grants	4.2	3,076	1,469
Assets transferred	4.3	(3)	521
Services received free-of-charge	4.4	3,339	2,688
Royalties for Regions Fund	4.5	17,326	15,451
Total Income from State Government		1,389,689	1,330,057
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE PERIOD		12,130	(9,719)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Items not reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Changes in asset revaluation surplus	9.8	1,231	(22,392)
Total other comprehensive income		1,231	(22,392)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD		13,361	(32,111)

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

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



Statement of Financial Position

As at 30 June 2019

	Note	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7.1	24,312	19,891
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	7.2	78,973	66,793
Receivables	6.1	10,968	14,615
Amounts receivable for services	6.2	18,866	19,669
Inventories	6.3	714	793
Other current assets	6.4	4,167	3,663
Total Current Assets		138,000	125,424
Non-Current Assets			
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	7.2	12,609	8,406
Amounts receivable for services	6.2	544,331	503,245
Property, plant and equipment	5.1	954,726	945,746
Intangible assets	5.2	51,976	61,176
Total Non-Current Assets		1,563,642	1,518,573
TOTAL ASSETS		1,701,642	1,643,997



As at 30 June 2019

	Note	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Provisions	3.2	168,243	164,216
Payables	6.5	49,337	46,582
Deferred revenue	6.6	189	25
Total Current Liabilities		217,769	210,823
Non-Current Liabilities			
Provisions	3.2	80,603	68,096
Deferred revenue	6.6	303	328
Total Non-Current Liabilities		80,906	68,424
TOTAL LIABILITIES		298,675	279,247
NET ASSETS		1,402,967	1,364,750
EQUITY			
	9.8		
Contributed equity		812,492	787,636
Reserves		315,405	314,495
Accumulated surplus		275,070	262,619
TOTAL EQUITY		1,402,967	1,364,750

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

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



Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 30 June 2019

	Note	Contributed equity \$'000	Reserves \$'000	Accumulated surplus/ (deficit) \$'000	Total equity \$'000
Balance at 1 July 2017	9.8	708,954	336,588	272,637	1,318,179
Total comprehensive income for the period		-	(22,392)	(9,719)	(32,111)
Transfer to accumulated surplus/(deficit) of assets disposed		-	299	(299)	-
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:					
Capital appropriations		36,093	-	-	36,093
Other contributions by owners		54,629	-	-	54,629
Distributions to owners		(12,040)	-	-	(12,040)
Total		78,682	-	-	78,682
Balance at 30 June 2018		787,636	314,495	262,619	1,364,750
Balance at 1 July 2018		787,636	314,495	262,619	1,364,750
Total comprehensive income for the period		-	1,231	12,130	13,361
Transfer to accumulated surplus/(deficit) of assets disposed		-	(321)	321	-
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:					
Capital appropriations		16,085	-	-	16,085
Other contributions by owners		11,830	-	-	11,830
Distributions to owners		(3,059)	-	-	(3,059)
Total		24,856	-	-	24,856
Balance at 30 June 2019		812,492	315,405	275,070	1,402,967

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 2019

	Note	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
CASH FLOWS FROM STATE GOVERNMENT			
Service appropriation		1,305,999	1,243,530
Capital appropriations		16,085	36,093
Holding account drawdowns		19,669	14,318
Grants from State Government		3,046	1,469
Royalties for Regions Fund		29,156	27,058
Non-retained revenue distribution to owners		(665)	(1,362)
Capital contributions - transfer to Consolidated Account		-	(2,300)
Transfer of cash assets from other agencies		-	56,675
Net cash provided by State Government		1,373,290	1,375,481
Utilised as follows:			
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Payments			
Employee payments		(1,091,568)	(1,066,860)
Supplies and services		(229,774)	(201,877)
Accommodation payments		(61,656)	(61,919)
Grant payments		(60,527)	(78,913)
GST payments on purchases		(42,571)	(41,964)
Other payments		(4,020)	(1,229)
		(1,490,116)	(1,452,762)



Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 30 June 2019

	Note	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Receipts			
Regulatory fines		95,214	100,332
User charges and fees		33,525	29,954
Commonwealth grants		5,756	1,798
Contributions, sponsorships and donations		12,998	11,945
Interest received		1,542	1,497
GST receipts on sales		3,725	2,521
GST receipts from taxation authority		38,279	42,397
Other receipts		4,568	3,352
		195,607	193,796
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	7.4	(1,294,509)	(1,258,966)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payments			
Purchase of non-current physical assets		(59,045)	(72,385)
Receipts			
Proceeds from sale of non-current physical assets		1,068	215
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities		(57,977)	(72,170)
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of period		95,090	50,745
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF PERIOD	7.3	115,894	95,090

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 2019

	2019 Estimate \$'000	2019 Actual \$'000	2019 Variation \$'000	2019 Actual \$'000	2018 Actual \$'000	Variation \$'000
DELIVERY OF SERVICES						
Item 57 Net amount appropriated to deliver services	1,367,361	1,361,126	(6,235)	1,361,126	1,305,103	56,023
Amounts Authorised by Other Statutes						
<i>Salaries and Allowances Act 1975</i>	4,825	4,825	-	4,825	4,825	-
Total appropriations provided to deliver services	1,372,186	1,365,951	(6,235)	1,365,951	1,309,928	56,023
CAPITAL						
Item 97 Capital Appropriation	18,582	16,085	(2,497)	16,085	36,093	(20,008)
GRAND TOTAL	1,390,768	1,382,036	(8,732)	1,382,036	1,346,021	36,015
Details of Expenses by Service						
Metropolitan Policing Services	577,211	549,446	(27,765)	549,446	550,695	(1,249)
Regional and Remote Policing Services	414,855	415,849	994	415,849	400,614	15,235
Specialist Policing Services	482,566	497,890	15,324	497,890	473,348	24,542
Road Safety Commission	80,454	67,488	(12,966)	67,488	80,581	(13,093)
Total Cost of Services	1,555,086	1,530,673	(24,413)	1,530,673	1,505,238	25,435
Less Total income	(169,141)	(153,114)	16,027	(153,114)	(165,462)	12,348
Net Cost of Services	1,385,945	1,377,559	(8,386)	1,377,559	1,339,776	37,783
Adjustments	(13,759)	(11,608)	2,151	(11,608)	(29,848)	18,240
Total appropriations provided to deliver services	1,372,186	1,365,951	(6,235)	1,365,951	1,309,928	56,023
Capital Expenditure						
Purchase of non-current physical assets	57,265	88,178	30,913	88,178	74,163	14,015
Adjustments for other funding sources	(38,683)	(72,093)	(33,410)	(72,093)	(38,070)	(34,023)
Capital appropriations	18,582	16,085	(2,497)	16,085	36,093	(20,008)
DETAILS OF INCOME ESTIMATES						
Income disclosed as Administered Incomes	1,410	1,956	546	1,956	1,884	72
Total Income Estimates	1,410	1,956	546	1,956	1,884	72

Note 9.10 'Explanatory Statement' provides details of any significant variations between estimates and actual results for 2019 and between actual results for 2018 and 2019.

Adjustments comprise movements in cash balances and other accrual items such as receivables and payables.



Schedule of Income and Expenses by Service

For the year ended 30 June 2019

	Metropolitan Policing Services		Regional and Remote Policing Services		Specialist Policing Services		Road Safety Commission		TOTAL	
	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
COST OF SERVICES										
Expenses										
Employee expenses	437,645	435,754	325,798	315,319	349,768	329,207	3,235	3,826	1,116,446	1,084,106
Supplies and services	69,021	69,487	50,859	46,166	98,583	92,784	9,793	9,499	228,256	217,936
Depreciation & amortisation expense	17,223	17,411	19,633	18,555	21,046	21,156	6	2	57,908	57,124
Accommodation expenses	20,809	21,558	17,369	17,044	23,126	22,206	324	380	61,628	61,188
Grant payments	2,638	1,519	1,176	793	2,957	3,149	53,749	66,506	60,520	71,967
Loss on disposal of non-current assets	3	17	2	9	119	88	-	-	124	114
Other expenses	2,107	4,949	1,012	2,728	2,291	4,758	381	368	5,791	12,803
Total cost of services	549,446	550,695	415,849	400,614	497,890	473,348	67,488	80,581	1,530,673	1,505,238
Income										
Revenue										
Regulatory fines	-	-	-	-	-	-	95,214	101,214	95,214	101,214
User charges and fees	12,136	13,633	5,762	6,882	18,607	19,602	27	94	36,532	40,211
Commonwealth grants	(43)	1,584	13	889	1,927	3,248	-	-	1,897	5,721
Contributions, sponsorships and donations	1,649	1,449	11,492	10,692	1,448	1,559	5	9	14,594	13,709
Interest revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,516	1,463	1,516	1,463
Other revenue	552	1,088	1,235	948	549	831	382	232	2,718	3,099
Total Revenue	14,294	17,754	18,502	19,411	22,531	25,240	97,144	103,012	152,471	165,417



For the year ended 30 June 2019

	Metropolitan Policing Services		Regional and Remote Policing Services		Specialist Policing Services		Road Safety Commission		TOTAL	
	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Gains										
Gain on disposal of non-current assets	259	-	141	-	243	45	-	-	643	45
Total Gains	259	-	141	-	243	45	-	-	643	45
Total Income other than Income from State Government	14,553	17,754	18,643	19,411	22,774	25,285	97,144	103,012	153,114	165,462
NET COST OF SERVICES	534,893	532,941	397,206	381,203	475,116	448,063	(29,656)	(22,431)	1,377,559	1,339,776
Income from State Government										
Service appropriation	531,332	511,793	384,142	369,297	450,274	428,635	203	203	1,365,951	1,309,928
State grants	190	132	-	70	2,886	1,267	-	-	3,076	1,469
Assets transferred	-	52	(3)	434	-	35	-	-	(3)	521
Services received free-of-charge	1,154	1,012	756	517	1,340	1,045	89	114	3,339	2,688
Royalties for Regions Fund	-	-	12,124	12,907	5,202	2,544	-	-	17,326	15,451
Total Income from State Government	532,676	512,989	397,019	383,225	459,702	433,526	292	317	1,389,689	1,330,057
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE PERIOD	(2,217)	(19,952)	(187)	2,022	(15,414)	(14,537)	29,948	22,748	12,130	(9,719)



Schedule of Assets and Liabilities by Service

As at 30 June 2019

	Metropolitan Policing Services		Regional and Remote Policing Services		Specialist Policing Services		Road Safety Commission		Not reliably attributable to services		TOTAL	
	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
ASSETS												
Current assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,496	52,814	77,504	72,610	138,000	125,424
Non-current assets	304,357	310,282	344,990	329,513	369,824	375,469	141	65	544,330	503,244	1,563,642	1,518,573
Total Assets	304,357	310,282	344,990	329,513	369,824	375,469	60,637	52,879	621,834	575,854	1,701,642	1,643,997
LIABILITIES												
Current liabilities	67,492	67,584	50,243	48,905	53,940	51,059	498	594	45,596	42,681	217,769	210,823
Non-current liabilities	31,596	27,371	23,521	19,806	25,252	20,678	234	240	303	329	80,906	68,424
Total Liabilities	99,088	94,955	73,764	68,711	79,192	71,737	732	834	45,899	43,010	298,675	279,247
NET ASSETS	205,269	215,327	271,226	260,802	290,632	303,732	59,905	52,045	575,935	532,844	1,402,967	1,364,750



Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

1. BASIS OF PREPARATION

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

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

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

These annual financial statements were authorised for issue by the Commissioner of Police on 19 August 2019.

Statement of compliance

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

- a) The *Financial Management Act 2006* (FMA)
- b) The Treasurer's Instructions (the Instructions or TI)
- c) Australian Accounting Standards (AAS) including applicable interpretations

- d) Where appropriate, those AAS paragraphs applicable for not-for-profit entities have been applied.

The *Financial Management Act 2006* and the Treasurer's Instructions (the Instructions) take precedence over AAS. Several AAS are modified by the Instructions to vary application, disclosure, format and wording. Where modification is required and has had a material or significant financial effect upon the reported results, details of that modification and the resulting effect are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

Basis of preparation

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

Reporting entity

The reporting entity comprises the Western Australia Police Force.

Comparative figures

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

Judgements and estimates

Judgements, estimates and assumptions are required to be made about financial information being presented. The significant judgements and estimates made in the preparation of these financial statements are disclosed in the notes where amounts affected by those judgements and/or estimates are disclosed. Estimates and associated assumptions are based on professional judgements derived from historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Contributed equity

AASB Interpretation 1038 'Contributions by Owners Made to Wholly-Owned Public Sector Entities' requires transfers in the nature of equity contributions, other than as a result of a restructure of administrative arrangements, to be designated by the Government (owner) as contributions by owners (at the time of, or prior to transfer) before such transfers can



be recognised as equity contributions in the financial statements. Capital appropriations have been designated as contributions by owners by TI 955 'Contributions by Owners made to Wholly Owned Public Sector Entities' and have been credited directly to Contributed Equity.

Transfer of net assets to/from other agencies, other than as a result of a restructure of administrative arrangements, are designated as contributions by owners where the transfers are non-discretionary and non-reciprocal.

2. WESTERN AUSTRALIA POLICE FORCE OUTPUTS

How the Western Australia Police Force operates

This section includes information regarding the nature of funding received and how this funding is utilised to achieve the Western Australia Police Force's objectives. This note also provides the distinction between controlled and administered funding.

2.1 Western Australia Police Force objectives

Mission

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

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

Services

The Western Australia Police Force provides the following services:

Service 1: Metropolitan policing services

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

Service 2: Regional and remote policing services

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

Service 3: Specialist policing services

Specialist policing services include: major crime, serious and organized crime, sex crime, commercial crime, licensing enforcement, forensic, traffic enforcement, and counter terrorism and emergency response.

Service 4: Road Safety Commission

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

Administered transactions

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

3. USE OF OUR FUNDING

Expenses incurred in the delivery of services

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



Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

	Notes	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Employee expenses	3.1	1,116,446	1,084,106
Provisions	3.2	248,846	232,312
Supplies and services	3.3	228,256	217,936
Accommodation expenses	3.4	61,628	61,188
Grant payments	3.5	60,520	71,967
Other expenses	3.6	5,791	12,803
Net loss on disposal of non-current assets	3.7	124	114
3.1 Employee expenses			
Employee benefits expense			
Salaries and wages		921,393	899,196
Termination benefits		21,204	11,168
Superannuation - defined contribution plans (a)		91,647	91,116
Employee housing		40,960	41,314
Relocation and relieving expenses		7,481	6,188
Fringe benefits tax		4,540	5,429
Uniforms and protective clothing		6,939	5,895
Medical expenses (b)		13,606	15,156
Other employee benefits expense		2,781	2,842
Total employee benefits expense		1,110,551	1,078,304
Other employee expenses			
Training expenses		3,925	2,960
Workers' compensation premiums		1,496	1,809
Other employee expenses including on-costs		474	1,033
Total other employee expenses		5,895	5,802
Total employee expenses		1,116,446	1,084,106



Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

- a) Defined contribution plans include West State Superannuation Scheme (WSS), Gold State Superannuation Scheme (GSS) and Government Employees Superannuation Board Schemes (GESBs) and other eligible funds.
- b) Medical expenses includes post-separation medical benefits.

Salaries and wages:

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

Termination benefits

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

Superannuation:

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

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

The Western Australia Police Force does not recognise any defined benefit liabilities because it has no legal or constructive obligation to pay future benefits relating to its employees. Liabilities for the unfunded Pension Scheme and the unfunded GSS Scheme transfer benefits attributable to members who transferred from the Pension Scheme, are assumed by the Treasurer. All other GSS obligations are funded by concurrent contributions made by the Western Australia Police Force to the GESB.

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



Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
3.2 Provisions		
Provision is made for benefits accruing to employees in respect of annual leave, long service leave, other leave and medical benefits for services rendered up to the reporting date and recorded as an expense during the period the services are delivered.		
Provisions comprise the following items:		
(i) Current liabilities		
(a) Employee benefits provision	167,935	163,936
(b) Other provisions	308	280
Total current liabilities	168,243	164,216
(ii) Non-current liabilities		
(a) Employee benefits provision	79,235	67,175
(b) Other provisions	1,368	921
Total non-current liabilities	80,603	68,096
Total provisions	248,846	232,312
(a) Employee benefits provisions have been recognised in the financial statements as follows:		
- Current liabilities (i)	167,935	163,936
- Non-current liabilities (ii)	79,235	67,175
	247,170	231,111



Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
(i) CURRENT LIABILITIES		
- Annual leave	45,875	44,766
- Long service leave	112,069	107,408
- 38-hour leave	152	416
- Special paid leave	80	117
- Time off in lieu/banked leave	1,143	877
- Purchased leave	2,874	3,029
- Deferred salary scheme	2,564	2,836
- Post-separation medical benefits	1,424	1,418
- In-service medical benefits	1,754	1,754
- Voluntary separation scheme	-	1,315
Total current liabilities	167,935	163,936
(ii) NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		
- Long service leave	60,567	54,270
- 38-hour leave	973	968
- Post-separation medical benefits	17,399	11,641
- In-service medical benefits	296	296
Total non-current liabilities	79,235	67,175
Annual leave		
Annual leave liabilities including leave loading have been classified as current as there is no unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period. Assessments indicate that actual settlement of the liabilities is expected to occur as follows:		
- Within 12 months of the end of the reporting period	38,857	39,165
- More than 12 months after the end of the reporting period	7,018	5,601
	45,875	44,766



Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000

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

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

Long service leave

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

- Within 12 months of the end of the reporting period	19,204	23,510
- More than 12 months after the end of the reporting period	153,432	138,168
	172,636	161,678

The components of the long service leave liabilities are calculated at present value as the Western Australia Police Force does not expect to wholly settle the amounts within 12 months. The present value is measured taking into account the present value of expected future payments to be made in relation to services provided by employees up to the reporting date. These payments are estimated using the remuneration rate expected to apply at the time of settlement, discounted using market yields at the end of the reporting period on national government bonds with terms to maturity that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.



Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

2019	2018
\$'000	\$'000

Deferred salary scheme

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

- Within 12 months of the end of the reporting period	995	965
- More than 12 months after the end of the reporting period	1,569	1,871

2,564	2,836
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The provision for deferred leave relates to employees who have entered into an agreement to self-fund an additional twelve months leave in the fifth year of the agreement. The provision recognises the value of salary set aside for employees to be used in the fifth year. This liability is measured on the same basis as annual leave. Deferred leave is reported as a current provision as employees can leave the scheme at their discretion at any time.

Purchased leave

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

38-hour leave liability

The provision for 38-hour leave liability represents a commitment by Cabinet in 1986 to honour an agreement to accrue additional hours worked between 1 January and 30 September 1986. This was after the Government of the day granted a 38-hour week to Police Officers, back-dated to 1 January 1986. The hours accrued are generally payable on retirement, resignation or termination. This liability is measured on the same basis as long service leave.

Special paid leave

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



Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

Time off in lieu

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

Post-separation medical benefits

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

An actuarial assessment of the amounts expected to be settled was performed at 30 June 2019.

In-service medical benefits

The provision for in-service medical benefits relates to the cost of providing medical benefits to Police Officers. The Western Australia Police Force pays reasonable expenses for work related and non-work related medical expenses, less the amounts of any benefits paid. Medical benefits expected to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date are recognised and measured at the undiscounted amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. Medical benefits expected to be settled more than 12 months after reporting date are measured at the present value of amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

An actuarial assessment of the amounts expected to be settled was performed at 30 June 2018.

(b) Other provisions:

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

Employment on-costs, including workers' compensation insurance and claims handling expenses, are not employee benefits and are recognised separately as liabilities and expenses when the employment to which they relate has occurred. Employment on-costs are included as part of 'Other employee expenses', Note 3.1 and are not included as part of the Western Australia Police Force's 'Employee benefits expense'. The related liability is included in 'Other provisions'.



Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Movement in Other provisions		
Carrying amount at start of period	1,201	165
Additional/(reversals of) provision recognised	864	1,217
Payments/other sacrifices of economic benefits	(389)	(181)
Carrying amount at end of period	1,676	1,201

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

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

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

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

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

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



Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
3.3 Supplies and services		
Repairs and maintenance	17,686	18,576
Rental, leases and hire	18,395	17,490
Insurances and licences	19,774	19,060
Travel expenses	7,804	6,929
Communication expenses	8,742	7,645
Services and contracts	121,531	118,829
Equipment acquisitions	17,103	12,593
Fuels and oils	8,448	7,966
Consumables	7,890	7,933
Other supplies and services	883	915
Total supplies and services	228,256	217,936

Supplies and services are recognised as an expense in the reporting period in which they are incurred.

3.4 Accommodation expenses

Lease rentals	26,037	26,120
Repairs and maintenance	20,474	20,297
Energy, water and rates	11,188	10,838
Cleaning	3,929	3,933
Total accommodation expenses	61,628	61,188

Operating lease payments are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term. Repairs, maintenance, energy, water and cleaning are recognised as expenses as incurred.



Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
3.5 Grant payments		
Road Trauma Trust Account (a)	53,751	66,506
State crime prevention grants	1,875	958
Constable care child safety foundation	1,230	1,104
PCYC grants	1,337	937
CCTV grants	629	1,075
Other grants	1,698	1,387
Total grant payments	60,520	71,967
 (a) Road Trauma Trust Account grants		
Total Road Trauma Trust Account grants for the reporting period	75,959	91,285
Less grants allocated to the Western Australia Police Force	22,208	24,779
	53,751	66,506
<p>Grant payments are recognised as an expense in the reporting period in which they are paid or payable. They include payments to other public sector agencies, local government and community groups.</p>		
3.6 Other expenses		
Doubtful debts	-	9,936
Expected credit losses expense (a)	2,169	-
Refund of State grants received	100	-
Other assets written off (b)	1,200	1,433
Other expenses from ordinary activities	2,322	1,434
Total other expenses	5,791	12,803



Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
(a) Doubtful debts expense was recognised as the movement in the allowance for doubtful debts. From 2018-19, expected credit losses expense is recognised as the movement in the allowance for expected credit losses. The allowance for expected credit losses of receivables is measured at the lifetime expected credit losses at each reporting date.		
(b) Other assets written off include surplus assets and those write-offs in accordance with the <i>Financial Management Act 2006</i> located within Note 9.9.		

3.7 Net gain/loss on disposal of non-current assets

(a) Net gain on disposal of non-current assets

Property, plant and equipment

Plant, Equipment and Vehicles

643

45

Net gain

643

45

(b) Net loss on disposal of non-current assets

Property, plant and equipment

Plant, Equipment and Vehicles

(124)

(114)

Net loss

(124)

(114)



Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
(c) Net gain/(loss) on disposal of non-current assets		
Carrying amount of non-currents assets disposed		
Property, plant and equipment	549	285
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	549	285
Proceeds from Disposal		
Property, plant and equipment	1,089	219
Less Disposal Costs		
Property, plant and equipment	21	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net proceeds	1,068	216
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net gain/(loss)	519	(69)

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



Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

4. OUR FUNDING SOURCES

How we obtain our funding

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

	Notes	\$'000	\$'000
Income from State Government			
- Service appropriation	4.1	1,365,951	1,309,928
- State grants	4.2	3,076	1,469
- Assets transferred	4.3	(3)	521
- Services received free-of-charge	4.4	3,339	2,688
- Royalties for Regions Fund	4.5	17,326	15,451
Regulatory fines	4.6	95,214	101,214
User charges and fees	4.7	36,532	40,211
Commonwealth grants	4.8	1,897	5,721
Contributions, sponsorships and donations	4.9	14,594	13,709
Interest revenue	4.10	1,516	1,463
Other revenue	4.11	2,718	3,099
Gains on disposal of non-current assets	3.7	643	45



Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
4.1 Service appropriation		
Appropriations received during the year:		
Service appropriation	1,361,126	1,305,103
<i>Salaries and Allowances Act 1975</i>	4,825	4,825
Total service appropriation	1,365,951	1,309,928

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

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

4.2 State grants

Department of Justice (a)	1,550	1,175
Department of Premier and Cabinet (b)	160	294
Department of Lands, Planning and Heritage (c)	1,336	-
Department of Fire & Emergency Services (d)	30	-
	3,076	1,469

(a) Funds collected under the Criminal Property Confiscation Account are allocated to the Western Australia Police Force to combat organised crime in Western Australia. At 30 June 2019, \$487,491 (\$442,089 in 2017-18) of funds allocated remains unspent.

(b) Funds received from the Department of Premier and Cabinet are allocated to the Western Australia Police Force as election commitment grants for local projects. At 30 June 2019, all funds allocated were spent.

(c) Funds received from the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage are allocated to the Western Australia Police Force to upgrade facilities at the Broome PCYC. At 30 June 2019, \$1,285,727 of funds allocated remains unspent.



Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

- (d) Funds received from the Department of Fire and Emergency Services are allocated to the Western Australia Police Force for the Exercise Arena project as part of the All West Australian's Reducing Emergencies (AWARE) program. At 30 June 2019, all funds allocated remain unspent.

4.3 Assets transferred

Assets transferred from/to other State Government agencies

	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
	(3)	521
	(3)	521

Discretionary transfers of assets (including grants) and liabilities between State Government agencies are reported under Income from State Government. Transfers of assets and liabilities in relation to a restructure of administrative arrangements are recognised as distribution to owners by the transferor and contribution by owners by the transferee under AASB 1004. Other non-discretionary non-reciprocal transfers of assets and liabilities designated as contribution by owners under TI 955 are also recognised directly to equity.

4.4 Services received free-of-charge

Services received free-of-charge is determined by the following estimates provided by agencies:

- Legal services provided by the State Solicitor's Office	2,016	1,798
- Lease management services provided by the Department of Finance	489	376
- Title searches and valuation services provided by the Western Australian Land Information Authority (Landgate)	536	415
- Information requests and other services provided by the Department of Transport	-	65
- Design reviews, advice and permits provided by Main Roads Western Australia	-	34
- Search and rescue missions provided by the Department of Fire and Emergency Services.	180	-
- Medical support to Leavers provided by the Department of Health	118	-
	3,339	2,688

Total services received free-of-charge



Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

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

4.5 Royalties for Regions Fund

Regional Community Services Account

Total Royalties for Regions Fund

	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
	17,326	15,451
	17,326	15,451

The Regional Infrastructure and Headworks Account and the Regional Community Services Account are sub-funds within the overarching 'Royalties for Regions Fund'. The recurrent funds are committed to projects and programs in WA regional areas and are recognised as revenue when the Western Australia Police Force gains control on receipt of the funds.

4.6 Regulatory fines

Regulatory fines

Total regulatory fines

	95,214	101,214
	95,214	101,214

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

Revenue is recognised based on the fines collected.



Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
4.7 User charges and fees		
Regulated fees		
- Firearms	6,816	7,028
- Security and related activities	3,139	2,715
- Pawnbrokers and second-hand dealers	160	153
- Clearance certificates	5,852	5,354
- Major events	1,854	684
- Crash information	90	111
- Other regulated fees	680	623
	18,591	16,668
Recoups of services provided	2,635	2,557
Towage and storage recoups	13,099	19,184
Other recoups	2,207	1,802
	36,532	40,211
Total user charges and fees	36,532	40,211
4.8 Commonwealth grants		
National Anti-Gang Squad (a)	1,726	1,855
Australia New Zealand Counter-Terrorism Committee (b)	165	112
Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet - Indigenous Grants (c)	-	3,754
Other	6	-
	1,897	5,721
Total Commonwealth grants	1,897	5,721

(a) Funds received from the Australian Federal Police are utilised as part of a co-ordinated approach to detect, deter and disrupt gang-related crime. At 30 June 2019, no funds allocated remains unspent (\$44,646 in 2017-18).



Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

- (b) Funds received from the Attorney-General's Department are utilised for drill style counter-terrorism exercises. At 30 June 2019, \$18,991 (\$13,908 in 2017-18) of funds allocated remains unspent.
- (c) Funds received from the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet are utilised for capital works projects including child friendly interview rooms, officer accommodation and office space in remote Western Australia. At 30 June 2019, \$3,399,596 (\$3,754,000 in 2017-18) of funds allocated remains unspent.

4.9 Contributions, sponsorships and donations

Contributions

- Employee rental contributions
- Executive vehicle contributions
- Special series plate contributions
- Other contributions

Total contributions

Sponsorships and Donations

- Sponsorships
- Non-cash donations

Total sponsorships and donations

Total contributions, sponsorships and donations

	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
	9,558	8,899
	253	257
	1,278	1,284
	3,457	2,720
Total contributions	14,546	13,160
	7	7
	41	542
Total sponsorships and donations	48	549
Total contributions, sponsorships and donations	14,594	13,709

4.10 Interest revenue

Road Trauma Trust Account

Total interest revenue

	1,516	1,463
Total interest revenue	1,516	1,463

Interest revenue is recognised as the interest accrues.



Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
4.11 Other revenue		
Other revenues from ordinary activities	2,718	3,099
Total other revenue	2,718	3,099

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 transfer to the purchaser and can be measured reliably.

Provision 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.

Grants, other non-reciprocal contributions and donations

Revenue is recognised at fair value when the Western Australia Police Force 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.



Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

Net appropriation determination

The Treasurer may make a determination providing for prescribed receipts to be retained for services under the control of the Western Australia Police Force. In accordance with the most recent determination, as quantified in the 2018-19 Budget Statements, the Western Australia Police Force retained \$56.384 million in 2018-19 (\$62.785 million in 2017-18) from the following:

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

5. KEY ASSETS

Assets the Western Australia Police Force utilises for economic benefit or service potential

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

	Notes	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Property, plant and equipment	5.1	954,726	945,746
Intangible assets	5.2	51,976	61,176



Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
5.1 Property, plant and equipment		
Land		
At fair value	190,886	195,738
	190,886	195,738
Buildings		
At fair value	579,796	576,196
Accumulated depreciation	(20,776)	(20,278)
	559,020	555,918
Works in progress		
Buildings under construction	22,495	21,095
Other	41,032	24,200
	63,527	45,295
Plant, equipment and vehicles		
At cost	136,054	132,945
Accumulated depreciation	(75,371)	(73,032)
	60,683	59,913



Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Computing and communication equipment		
At cost	157,392	156,339
Accumulated depreciation	(86,349)	(79,513)
	71,043	76,826
Artwork		
At cost	609	601
	609	601
Leasehold Improvements		
At cost	44,545	42,985
Accumulated amortisation	(35,587)	(31,530)
	8,958	11,455
Total property, plant and equipment	954,726	945,746



Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

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

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

	Land \$'000	Buildings \$'000	Works in progress \$'000	Plant, equipment & vehicles \$'000	Computing and communication equipment \$'000	Artwork \$'000	Leasehold improvements \$'000	Total \$'000
2017-18								
Carrying amount at start of period	218,303	546,287	43,275	60,401	73,230	548	9,094	951,138
Additions	-	219	55,306	7,472	5,414	53	-	68,464
Retirements (a)	(7,584)	(228)	(456)	(1,181)	(640)	-	-	(10,089)
Transfers between classes	-	35,346	(52,830)	2,321	11,302	-	6,588	2,727
Revaluation	(14,981)	(7,411)	-	-	-	-	-	(22,392)
Depreciation	-	(18,295)	-	(9,100)	(12,480)	-	(4,227)	(44,102)
Carrying amount at end of period	195,738	555,918	45,295	59,913	76,826	601	11,455	945,746

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



Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

Initial recognition

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

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

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

Subsequent measurement

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

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

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

Land and buildings are independently valued annually by the Western Australian Land Information Authority (Valuations and Property Analytics) and recognised annually to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from the asset's fair value at the end of the reporting period.

Land and buildings were revalued as at 1 July 2018 by the Western Australian Land Information Authority (Valuations and Property Analytics). The valuations were performed during the year ended 30 June 2019 and recognised at 1 July 2018. In undertaking the revaluation, fair value was determined by reference to market values for land: \$53,479,750 (2018: \$61,048,250) and buildings: \$25,369,000 (2018: \$25,366,500). For the remaining balance, fair value of buildings was determined on the basis of depreciated replacement cost and fair value of land was determined on the basis of comparison with market evidence for land with low level utility (high restricted use land).



Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

Derecognition

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

Significant assumptions and judgements

The most significant assumptions and judgements in estimating fair value are made in assessing whether to apply the existing use basis to assets and in determining estimated economic life.

Professional judgement by the valuer is required where evidence does not provide a clear distinction between market type assets and existing use assets.

5.1.1 Depreciation and impairment

Depreciation

- Buildings
- Plant, equipment and vehicles
- Computing and communication equipment
- Leasehold improvements

Total depreciation expense

	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
	19,403	18,295
	8,344	9,100
	12,905	12,480
	4,057	4,227
	44,709	44,102

As at 30 June 2019 there were no indications of impairment to property, plant and equipment.

All surplus assets at 30 June 2019 have either been classified as assets held for sale or have been written off.

Please refer to note 5.2 for guidance in relation to the impairment assessment that has been performed for intangible assets.



Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

Finite useful lives

All non-current assets having a limited useful life are systematically depreciated over their useful lives in a manner that reflects the consumption of their future economic benefits. The exceptions to this rule include land and assets held for sale.

Depreciation is provided for on either a straight-line basis net of residual values as is the case for vehicle, aircraft and vessels or on a straight-line basis for all other property, plant and equipment. Depreciation rates are reviewed annually and the useful lives for each class of depreciable asset are:

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



Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

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

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

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

Impairment

Property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets are tested for any indication of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Where there is an indication of impairment, the recoverable amount is estimated. Where the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount, the asset is written down to the recoverable amount and an impairment loss is recognised. Where an asset measured at cost is written down to recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss. Where a previously revalued asset is written down to recoverable amount, the loss is recognised as a revaluation decrement in other comprehensive income. As the Western Australia Police Force is a not for profit entity, the recoverable amount of regularly revalued specialised assets is anticipated to be materially the same as fair value.

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.



Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
5.2 Intangible assets		
Computing software		
At cost	224,430	228,488
Accumulated amortisation	(178,941)	(171,961)
	45,489	56,527
Software Development in Progress	6,487	4,649
Total intangible assets	51,976	61,176

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

2018-19	Computing software \$'000	development in progress \$'000	Total \$'000
Carrying amount at start of period	56,527	4,649	61,176
Additions	670	4,278	4,948
Retirements	(9)	-	(9)
Transfers between classes	1,500	(2,440)	(940)
Amortisation	(13,199)	-	(13,199)
Carrying amount at end of period	45,489	6,487	51,976



Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

2017-18

	Computing software \$'000	Software development in progress \$'000	Total \$'000
Carrying amount at start of period	64,845	4,169	69,014
Additions	761	7,159	7,920
Retirements	(10)	-	(10)
Transfers between classes	3,953	(6,679)	(2,726)
Amortisation	(13,022)	-	(13,022)
Carrying amount at end of period	56,527	4,649	61,176

Initial recognition

Acquisitions of intangible assets (being software licences) costing \$5,000 or more and other internally developed intangible assets costing \$100,000 or more are capitalised. The costs of utilising the assets is expensed (amortised) over their useful life. Costs incurred below these thresholds are expensed directly to the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

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

System developments

For system developments, research costs are expensed as incurred. Development costs incurred on an individual project are carried forward when their future economic benefits can reasonably be regarded as assured and that the total project costs are likely to exceed \$100,000. Other development expenditures are expensed as incurred.

Computer software

Software that is an integral part of the related hardware is treated as property, plant and equipment. Software that is not an integral part of the related hardware is treated as an intangible asset. Software costing less than \$5,000 is expensed in the year of acquisition. In some cases, base software is purchased and then re-configured to the needs of the Western Australia Police Force. These are treated in accordance with system development policies.

Licences

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

Subsequent measurement

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



Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
5.2.1 Amortisation and impairment		
Amortisation		
- Software and software developments	13,199	13,022
Total amortisation expense	13,199	13,022

As at 30 June 2019 there were no indications of impairment to intangible assets.

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

Amortisation for intangible assets with finite useful lives is calculated on the straight-line basis that allocate the asset's value over its estimated useful life. All intangible assets controlled by the Western Australia Police Force have a finite useful life and zero residual value. Estimated useful lives are reviewed annually.

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

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

Impairment of intangible assets

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

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



Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

6. OTHER ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

This section sets out those assets and liabilities that arose from the Western Australia Police Force's controlled operations and includes other assets utilised for economic benefits and liabilities incurred during normal operations:

	Notes	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Receivables	6.1	10,968	14,615
Amounts receivable for services	6.2	563,197	522,914
Inventories	6.3	714	793
Other current assets	6.4	4,167	3,663
Payables	6.5	49,337	46,582
Deferred revenue	6.6	492	353

6.1 Receivables

Current

Receivables	18,735	21,448
Allowance for impairment of receivables	(15,146)	(18,931)
GST-receivables	6,575	7,228
Accrued interest	338	364
Accrued income	466	4,506

Total current receivables

10,968 **14,615**

Reconciliation of changes in the allowance for impairment of receivables:

Balance at start of period	18,931	9,122
Doubtful debts expense	-	9,936
Expected credit losses expense	2,169	-
Amounts written off during the period	(5,954)	(127)
Balance at end of period	15,146	18,931



Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

Receivables are recognised at original invoice amount less an allowance for uncollectable amounts (i.e. impairment). The carrying amount of receivables is equivalent to fair value as it is due for settlement within 30 days.

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

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

6.2 Amounts receivable for services

Current asset
Non-current asset

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
	18,866	19,669
	544,331	503,245
Total amounts receivable for services	563,197	522,914

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

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

6.3 Inventories

Inventories held for distribution

	714	793
Total inventories	714	793

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.



Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
6.4 Other current assets		
Prepayments	4,167	3,663
Total other current assets	4,167	3,663

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

6.5 Payables

Current

Payables	14,363	20,449
Accrued expenses	23,349	14,395
Other accruals		
- Accrued salaries	3,580	3,579
- Accrued superannuation	351	348
- Staff leave loading expense	6,508	6,422
- Fringe benefit tax liability	1,186	1,389
Total current payables	49,337	46,582

Payables

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



Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

Accrued salaries

Accrued salaries represent the amount due to staff but unpaid at the end of the financial year, as the pay date for the last pay period for that financial year does not coincide with the end of the financial year. Accrued salaries are settled within a fortnight of the financial year-end. The Western Australia Police Force considers the carrying amount of accrued salaries to be equivalent to the net fair value.

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

6.6 Deferred revenue

Current

Non-current

Total deferred revenue

	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
	189	25
	303	328
	492	353

Deferred revenue represents long term advances the Western Australia Police Force has received in regard to communication tower leases and accommodation recoups received in advance.



Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

	Notes	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
7. FINANCING			
This section sets out the material balances and disclosures associated with financing and cashflows of the Western Australia Police Force.			
Cash and cash equivalents	7.1	24,312	19,891
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	7.2	91,582	75,199
Reconciliation of cash	7.3		
Reconciliation of operating activities	7.4		
Non-cancellable operating lease commitments	7.5		
Lease revenue commitments	7.6		
Capital commitments	7.7		
Other expenditure commitments	7.8		
7.1 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.		22,846	18,540
Advances			
Advances include permanent and temporary advances allocated to areas within the Western Australia Police Force.		1,466	1,351
Total cash and cash equivalents		24,312	19,891



Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
7.2 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)	78,973	66,793
- Non-current assets (b)	12,609	8,406
Total restricted cash and cash equivalents	91,582	75,199
(a) Current assets		
Road Trauma Trust Account		
In accordance with section 12 of the <i>Road Safety Council Act 2002</i> , to receive and hold funds from parliamentary appropriations and all moneys from photographic based vehicle infringement (via Department of Transport and Department of the Attorney General) and any money lawfully received for the purposes of the Act.	60,496	52,814
Royalties for Regions Fund		
To hold monies committed for projects and programs in WA regional areas.	12,475	11,344
Police Recruit Traineeship Fund		
To hold recruit incentive payments received under the auspices of the Commonwealth Government's New Apprenticeship and Traineeship Incentives program.	91	184
National Drug Strategy		
To hold grant monies received from the Drug and Alcohol Office for the funding of law-enforcement programs relating to alcohol and drug use.	355	361
Australia New Zealand Counter-Terrorism Committee		
To hold monies received by the Western Australia Police Force from the Commonwealth for the funding of drill style counterterrorism exercises.	19	14



Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Regional Capital Projects		
To hold monies received from the Commonwealth for capital works projects including child friendly interview rooms, officer accommodation and office space in remote Western Australia.	3,400	-
Organised Crime Investigation Fund		
To hold monies received from the Confiscation Proceeds Account for the purpose of combating organised crime in Western Australia.	487	442
Drug and Alcohol Office		
To monies received from the Drug and Alcohol Office for the purchase and operation of a drug detection dog in the Goldfields Police District.	12	28
National Anti-Gangs Squad		
To hold grant monies received from the Commonwealth as part of a co-ordinated approach to detect, deter and disrupt gang-related crime.	-	45
Substance Abuse Grant		
To hold grant monies received from the Commonwealth to facilitate strategic initiatives and support for substance abuse activities in Indigenous communities.	-	157
Leavers WA		
To hold monies received in relation to the activities of Leavers WA – South West.	13	93
Parental Leave		
To hold monies received from the Commonwealth for the payment of paid parental leave to eligible employees.	77	16
Special Plate Funds		
To hold monies received from the Department of Transport being a 50% share of the net revenue raised from the sale of special series registration plates for community policing initiatives relating to juvenile offenders.	262	1,295



Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

Broome Police Citizens Youth Club

To hold monies received from the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage for the refurbishment of the Broome Police Citizens Youth Club.

2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
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1,286	-
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78,973	66,793
---------------	---------------

(b) Non-current assets

Accrued Salaries Account

Amount held in the suspense account is only to be used for the purpose of meeting the 27th pay in a financial year, next occurring in 2027-28.

12,609	8,406
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12,609	8,406
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7.3 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

24,312	19,891
--------	--------

Restricted cash and cash equivalents

91,582	75,199
--------	--------

Balance at end of period

115,894	95,090
----------------	---------------

For the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents (and restricted cash and cash equivalents) include cash on hand and short-term deposits with original maturities of 3 months or less that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.



Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
7.4 Reconciliation of net cost of services to net cash flows provided by/(used in) operating activities		
Net cost of services	(1,377,559)	(1,339,776)
Non-cash items:		
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment expense	57,908	57,124
Services received free-of-charge	3,339	2,688
Donated assets and equipment	(1)	(542)
Doubtful and bad debts expense	-	9,936
Expected credit losses expense	2,169	-
Net loss/(gain) on sale of non-current assets	(519)	69
Adjustment for Road Safety Commission take-up	-	(13,701)
Adjustment for other non-cash items	(6,278)	(1,946)
 (Increase)/decrease in assets:		
Receivables (iii)	6,778	(14,867)
Prepayments	(504)	5,239
Inventories	79	(316)
 Increase/(decrease) in liabilities:		
Payables (iii)	2,866	23,547
Sundry accruals	(113)	242
Provisions	16,534	14,455
Deferred revenue	139	(48)
 Net GST receipts/(payments)		
Net GST receipts/(payments) (i)	(566)	2,955
Change in GST (receivables)/payables (ii)	1,219	(4,025)
	83,050	80,810
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	(1,294,509)	(1,258,966)



Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

- (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.

Non-cash financing and investing activities

During the financial year, the Western Australia Police Force received no donated assets from external parties in 2018-19 compared to \$458,582 in 2017-18. In addition, there was no net assets or liabilities transferred in 2018-19 compared to \$13,700,979 of net liabilities transferred from the Road Safety Commission in 2017-18.

During the year, there was \$268,237 of assets transferred to Department for Lands in 2018-19 compared to \$7,795,871 in 2017-18. In addition, there were \$2,126,283 of assets transferred to Pathwest in 2018-19 compared to \$581,861 of assets transferred to the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions in 2017-18.



Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

7.5 Non-cancellable operating lease commitments

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

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Within one year	50,858	49,754
Later than one year and not later than five years	60,758	60,913
Later than five years	32,987	27,740
Total non-cancellable operating lease commitments	144,603	138,407

Operating leases are expensed on a straight line basis over the lease term as this represents the pattern of benefits derived from the leased properties.

It has been determined that leases with Government Regional Officer Housing that are open ended are cancellable and have not been included in lease commitments. The comparative figures have been amended accordingly.

Judgements made by management in applying accounting policies - operating lease commitments

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

7.6 Lease revenue

Future minimum rentals under non-cancellable operating leases are receivable as follows:

Within one year	73	73
Later than one year and not later than five years	-	20
Total lease revenue	73	93



Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
7.7 Capital commitments		
Capital expenditure commitments, being contracted capital expenditure additional to the amounts reported in the financial statements are payable as follows:		
Within one year	33,675	18,751
Later than one year and not later than five years	55,523	67,702
Total capital commitments	89,198	86,453

Capital expenditure commitments are all inclusive of GST.

7.8 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	55,482	74,596
Later than one year and not later than five years	19,272	60,716
Later than five years	-	1,300
Total other expenditure commitments	74,754	136,612

Other expenditure commitments are all inclusive of GST.



Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

8. RISKS AND CONTINGENCIES

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

	<u>Notes</u>
Financial risk management	8.1
Contingent liabilities	8.2
Fair value measurement	8.3

8.1 Financial risk management

Financial instruments held by the Western Australia Police Force are cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash and cash equivalents, receivables, and payables. The Western Australia Police Force has limited exposure to financial risks. The Western Australia Police Force's overall risk management program focuses on managing the risks identified below.

(a) Summary of risks and risk management

Credit risk

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

Credit risk associated with the Western Australia Police Force's financial assets is minimal because the main receivable is the amounts receivable for services (Holding Account). For receivables other than from Government, the Western Australia Police Force recovers costs associated with providing services and has policies in place to ensure that receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis to mitigate exposure to bad debt. Debt will be written off against the allowance account when it is probable or uneconomical to recover the debt. Overall, there are no significant concentrations of credit risk.

Liquidity risk

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

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



Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

Market risk

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

(b) Categories of financial instruments

In addition to cash, the carrying amounts of each of the following categories of financial assets and financial liabilities at the reporting date are as follows:

	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	24,312	19,891
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	91,582	75,199
Receivables (i)	-	530,301
Financial assets measured at amortised cost (i)	567,590	-
Total financial assets	683,484	625,391
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	49,337	46,582
Total financial liabilities	49,337	46,582

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



Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

(c) Financial instrument disclosures

Fair Values

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

Credit Risk

The following table details the Western Australia Police Force's maximum exposure to credit risk and the ageing analysis of financial assets. The Western Australia Police Force's maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period is the carrying amount of financial assets shown below. The table discloses the ageing of financial assets that are past due but not impaired. The table is based on information provided to senior management of the Western Australia Police Force. The contractual maturity amounts in the table are representative of the undiscounted amounts at reporting date.



Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

Ageing Analysis of Financial Assets

	Carrying Amount \$'000	Not past due and not impaired \$'000	Past due but not impaired			
			Less than 3 months \$'000	3 to 6 months \$'000	6 months to 1 year \$'000	More than 1 year \$'000
2018-19						
Cash and cash equivalents	24,312	24,312	-	-	-	-
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	91,582	91,582	-	-	-	-
Financial assets measured at amortised cost						
- Receivables (ii)	4,393	1,156	95	131	567	2,444
- Amounts receivable for services (ii)	563,197	563,197	-	-	-	-
	683,484	680,247	95	131	567	2,444
2017-18						
Cash and cash equivalents	19,891	19,891	-	-	-	-
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	75,199	75,199	-	-	-	-
Receivables (ii)	7,387	5,865	401	430	603	88
Amounts receivable for services (ii)	522,914	522,914	-	-	-	-
	625,391	623,869	401	430	603	88

Liquidity Risk and Interest Rate Exposure

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



Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

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

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



Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

	Weighted average effective interest rate %	Interest Rate Exposure			Maturity Dates				
		Carrying Amount \$'000	Variable interest rate \$'000	Non-interest bearing \$'000	Nominal amount \$'000	Less than 3 months \$'000	3 months to 1 year \$'000	1 to 5 years \$'000	More than 5 years \$'000
2017-18									
Financial Assets									
Cash and cash equivalents		19,891	-	19,891	19,891	19,891	-	-	-
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	1.97%	75,199	52,814	22,385	75,199	75,199	-	-	-
Receivables (ii)		7,387	-	7,387	7,387	7,387	-	-	-
Amounts receivable for services (ii)		522,914	-	522,914	522,914	2,270	17,399	67,425	435,820
		625,391	52,814	572,577	625,391	104,747	17,399	67,425	435,820
Financial Liabilities									
Payables/accrued expenses		34,844	-	34,844	34,844	34,844	-	-	-
Other accruals		11,738	-	11,738	11,738	11,738	-	-	-
		46,582	-	46,582	46,582	46,582	-	-	-
Net Financial Assets (Liabilities)		578,809	52,814	525,995	578,809	58,165	17,399	67,425	435,820

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



Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

Interest Rate Sensitivity Analysis

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

	Carrying amount \$'000	-100 basis points		+100 basis points	
		Surplus \$'000	Equity \$'000	Surplus \$'000	Equity \$'000
2018-19					
Financial Assets					
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	60,496	(605)	(605)	605	605
	60,496	(605)	(605)	605	605
2017-18					
Financial Assets					
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	52,814	(528)	(528)	528	528
	52,814	(528)	(528)	528	528



Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
8.2 Contingent liabilities		
Unsettled legal claims		
The value reported represents the maximum obligation potentially payable for the claims on hand at 30 June 2019.	130	300

Contaminated sites

Under the Contaminated Sites Act 2003, the Western Australia Police Force is required to report known and suspected contaminated sites to the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER). In accordance with the Act, DWER classifies these sites on the basis of the risk to human health, the environment and environmental values. Where sites are classified as 'contaminated - remediation required' or 'possibly contaminated - investigation required', the Western Australia Police Force may have a liability in respect of investigation or remediation expenses.

The Western Australia Police Force has previously reported 5 suspected contaminated sites to DWER. Three of these sites have been 'remediated for restricted use' and the remaining 2 sites are classified 'possibly contaminated - investigation required'. The Western Australia Police Force is unable to assess the likely outcome of the investigation process, and accordingly, it is not practicable to estimate the potential financial effect or to identify the uncertainties relating to the amount or timing of any outflows. Whilst there is no possibility of reimbursement of any future expenses that may be incurred in the remediation of these sites, the Western Australia Police Force may apply for funding from the Contaminated Sites Management Account to undertake further investigative work or to meet remediation costs that may be required.



Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

8.3 Fair value measurements

Assets measured at fair value:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Fair Value At end of period
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
2019				
Land - Note 5.1	-	49,041	141,845	190,886
Buildings - Note 5.1	-	23,723	535,297	559,020
	-	72,764	677,142	749,906
2018				
Land - Note 5.1	-	53,870	141,868	195,738
Buildings - Note 5.1	-	24,944	530,974	555,918
	-	78,814	672,842	751,656

\$2,716,400 of land and buildings was transferred from Level 2 to Level 3 and \$51,000 of land was transferred from Level 3 to Level 2 during the current period to adjust to the correct valuation methodology according to property use.

Valuation techniques to derive Level 2 fair values

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



Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

Fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)

2019

Fair value at start of period
 Additions
 Revaluation increments/decrements recognised in Other Comprehensive Income
 Transfers to/from Level 2
 Transfers between asset classes
 Disposals
 Depreciation expense

Fair value at end of period

2018

Fair value at start of period
 Additions
 Revaluation increments/decrements recognised in Other Comprehensive Income
 Transfers to/from Level 2
 Transfers between asset classes
 Disposals
 Depreciation expense

Fair value at end of period

	Land \$'000	Buildings \$'000
	141,868	530,974
	-	-
	(4)	2,232
	161	2,505
	-	16,590
	(180)	(110)
	-	(16,894)
	141,845	535,297
	153,709	520,983
	-	219
	(11,681)	(9,381)
	-	-
	-	35,346
	(160)	(228)
	-	(15,965)
	141,868	530,974



Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

Valuation processes

There were no changes in valuation techniques during the period.

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

Land (Level 3 fair values)

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

Buildings (Level 3 fair values)

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

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

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

Historical cost per square metre floor area (m²)

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

Consumed economic benefit/obsolescence of asset

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

Selection of land with restricted utility

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



Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

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

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

Description and fair value as at 30 June 2018 (\$'000)	Valuation technique(s)	Unobservable inputs
Land \$141,868	Market approach	Selection of land with similar approximate utility.
Buildings \$530,974	Depreciated Replacement Cost	Consumed economic benefit/obsolescence of asset. Historical cost of building per square metre floor area.

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

Basis of Valuation

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



Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

9. OTHER DISCLOSURES

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

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

9.1 Events occurring after the end of the reporting period

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

9.2 Initial application of an Australian Accounting Standard

AASB 9 Financial Instruments

AASB 9 Financial Instruments replaces AASB 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurements for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, bringing together all three aspects of the accounting for financial instruments: classification and measurement; impairment and hedge accounting.



Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

The Western Australia Police Force applied AASB 9 prospectively, with an initial application date of 1 July 2018. The adoption of AASB 9 has resulted in changes in accounting policies but no adjustments to the amounts recognised in the financial statements. In accordance with AASB 9.7.2.15, the Western Australia Police Force has not restated the comparative information which continues to be reported under AASB 139. The effect of adopting AASB 9 as at 1 July 2018 was assessed as not material, and therefore no adjustment was required to be recognised directly in Accumulated surplus.

(a) Classification and measurement

Under AASB 9, financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (fair value through OCI) or fair value through profit or loss (fair value through P/L). The classification is based on two criteria: the business model for managing the assets; and whether the assets' contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The assessment of the business model was made as of the date of initial application, 1 July 2018. The assessment of whether contractual cash flows on financial assets are solely comprised of principal and interest was made based on the facts and circumstances as at initial recognition of assets. The classification and measurement requirements of AASB 9 did not have a significant impact to the Western Australia Police Force. The following are the changes in the classification of the Western Australia Police Force's financial assets:

- Receivables and Amounts receivable for services classified as Receivables as at 30 June 2018 are held to collect contractual cash flows and give rise to cash flows representing solely payments of principal and interest. These are classified and measured as Financial assets at amortised cost beginning 1 July 2018.
- The Western Australia Police Force did not designate any financial assets as at fair value through P/L.

(b) Impairment

The adoption of AASB 9 fundamentally changes the accounting for impairment losses for financial assets by replacing AASB 139's incurred loss approach with a forward looking expected credit loss (ECL) approach. AASB 9 requires the Western Australia Police Force to recognise an allowance for ECLs for all financial assets not held at fair value through the P/L.

The Western Australia Police Force's previous approach to determining the impairment provision is consistent with the general principles for measuring expected credit losses under AASB 9. Upon adoption of AASB 9, the effect was not considered to be material and therefore no adjustment was made.

9.3 Future impact of Australian Accounting Standards not yet operative

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



Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

Operative for reporting periods
beginning on/after

AASB 15	Revenues from Contracts with Customers	1 January 2019
Nature of Change	This Standard establishes the principles that the Western Australia Police Force shall apply to report information about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from a contract with a customer.	
Impact	The Western Australia Police Force's income is principally derived from appropriations which will be measured under AASB 1058 and will be unaffected by this change. In broad terms, it is anticipated that the terms and conditions attached to revenues will defer revenue recognition until performance obligations have been discharged. The Western Australia Police Force anticipates that the application of the Standard will not materially impact on revenue recognition.	
Transition	The Western Australia Police Force will adopt the modified retrospective approach on transition to AASB 15. No comparative information will be restated under this approach, and the Western Australia Police Force will recognise the cumulative effect of initially applying the Standard as an adjustment to the opening balance of accumulated surplus at the initial date of application if material.	



Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

Operative for reporting periods
beginning on/after

AASB 16	Leases	1 January 2019
Nature of Change	<p>This Standard introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognise assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value.</p>	
Impact	<p>The recognition of additional assets and liabilities from operating leases for buildings, motor vehicles, radio telecommunication sites and Government regional housing will increase the Western Australian Police Force's assets and liabilities by an estimated \$140 million. No change in equity on 1 July 2019 is expected. In addition, interest and depreciation expense will increase, offset by a decrease in rental expense for the year ending 30 June 2020 and beyond.</p> <p>The above assessment is based on the following accounting policy decisions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Option 2 of the modified retrospective approach on transition- The low value asset threshold set at AUD \$5,000 (unless GROH, GOA or State Fleet)- For leases classified as short term (12 months or less), these are not recognised under AASB 16 (unless GROH, GOA or State Fleet)- Land and buildings ROU assets are measured under the fair value model subsequent to initial recognition- Discount rates are sourced from WA Treasury Corporation (WATC)	
Transition	<p>The Western Australian Police Force will adopt the modified retrospective approach on transition to AASB 16. No comparative information will be restated under this approach, and the Western Australian Police Force will recognise the cumulative effect of initially applying the Standard as an adjustment to the opening balance of accumulated surplus at the date of initial application.</p>	



Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

		Operative for reporting periods beginning on/after
AASB 1058	Income of Not-for-Profit Entities	
Nature of Change	This Standard clarifies and simplifies the income recognition requirements that apply to not-for-profit (NFP) entities, more closely reflecting the economic reality of NFP entity transactions that are not contracts with customers. Timing of income recognition is dependent on whether such a transaction gives rise to a liability or other performance obligation (a promise to transfer a good or service), or a contribution by owners, related to an asset (such as cash or another asset) received by an entity.	1 January 2019
Impact	AASB 1058 will have no impact on appropriations received by the Western Australian Police Force - they will continue to be recognised as income when the funds are deposited in the bank account or credited to the holding account. The Western Australian Police Force has determined that a portion of revenue from capital grants will be deferred into future reporting periods. This will result in an equity impact of \$3,399,596 on 1 July 2019.	
Transition	The Western Australian Police Force will adopt the modified retrospective approach on transition to AASB 1058. No comparative information will be restated under this approach, and the Western Australian Police Force will recognise the cumulative effect of initially applying the Standard as an adjustment to the opening balance of accumulated surplus at the date of initial application.	
AASB 1059	Service Concession Arrangements: Grantors	1 January 2020
Nature of Change	This Standard addresses the accounting for a service concession arrangement (a type of public private partnership) by a grantor that is a public sector agency by prescribing the accounting for the arrangement from the grantor's perspective. Timing and measurement for the recognition of a specific asset class occurs on commencement of the arrangement and the accounting for associated liabilities is determined by whether the grantee is paid by the grantor or users of the public service provided. It is anticipated that the Western Australia Police Force does manage any public private partnership that is within the scope of the Standard.	



Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

Operative for reporting periods
beginning on/after

AASB 2016-8	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Australian Implementation Guidance for Not-for-Profit Entities	1 January 2019
Nature of Change	This Standard inserts Australian requirements and authoritative implementation guidance for not-for-profit entities into AASB 9 and AASB 15. This guidance assists not-for-profit entities in applying those Standards to particular transactions and other events. There is no financial impact.	
AASB 2018-4	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Australian Implementation Guidance for Not-for-Profit Public Sector Licensors.	1 January 2019
Nature of Change	This Standard amends AASB 15 to add requirements and authoritative implementation guidance for application by not-for-profit public sector licensors to transactions involving the issue of licenses. Whilst the Western Australia Police Force has not yet determined the potential financial impact of this Standard, it is not expected to have a material impact.	
AASB 2018-5	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Deferral of AASB 1059	1 January 2019
Nature of Change	This Standard amends the mandatory effective date of AASB 1059 so that AASB 1059 is required to be applied for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020 instead of 1 January 2019. There is no financial impact.	
AASB 2018-7	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Definition of Material.	1 January 2019
Nature of Change	This Standard clarifies the definition of material and its application by improving the wording and aligning the definition across AASB Standards and other publications. There is no financial impact.	



Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

Operative for reporting periods
beginning on/after

AASB 2018-8	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Right-of-Use Assets of Not-for-Profit Entities	1 January 2019
Nature of Change	This Standard provides a temporary option for not-for-profit entities to not apply the fair value initial measurement requirements for right-of-use assets arising under leases with significantly below-market terms and conditions principally to enable the entity to further its objectives.	
Impact	The Western Australia Police Force will elect to apply the option to measure right-of-use assets under peppercorn leases at cost (which is generally about \$1). As a result, the financial impact of this Standard is not material.	

9.4 Key management personnel

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

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



Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

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

\$	2019	2018		
50,001 - 60,000	-	1		
90,001 - 100,000	-	1		
100,001 - 110,000	1	-		
140,001 - 150,000	1	-		
210,001 - 220,000	-	1		
310,001 - 320,000	1	-		
350,001 - 360,000	-	1		
360,001 - 370,000	-	1		
370,001 - 380,000	1	-		
440,001 - 450,000	-	1		
490,001 - 500,000	1	-		
550,001 - 560,000	1	-		
	6	6		
			2019	2018
			\$'000	\$'000
Short-term employee benefits			1,318	1,172
Post-employment benefits			169	183
Other long-term benefits			165	172
Termination benefits			345	-
Total compensation of senior officers			1,997	1,527

- (i) No senior officers are members of the Pension Scheme.
- (ii) Total compensation includes the superannuation expense incurred by the Western Australia Police Force in respect of senior officers.



Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

9.5 Related parties

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

Related parties of the Western Australia Police Force include:

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

Significant transactions with Government-related entities

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

Significant transactions include:

- Service appropriation (Note 4.1)
- Capital appropriation (Note 9.8)
- Royalties for Regions Funds (Notes 4.5 & 9.8)
- Department of Justice - Criminal Property Confiscation Account (Note 4.2)
- Department of Transport - Special Series Plate Funds (Note 4.9)
- Services received free of charge from the Department of Justice - State Solicitors Office, Department of Finance, Landgate, Department of Fire and Emergency Services and the Department of Health, (Note 4.4)
- Regional employee housing payments to the Department of Communities (\$39.7 million)
- Insurance premium payments to Riskcover (\$4.5 million)
- Post separation medical benefit payments to the Insurance Commission (\$1 million)



Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

- Vehicle lease payments, building lease payments, and building construction payments to the Department of Finance (\$67.2 million)
- Chemical analysis payments to the Chemistry Centre (\$7.4 million)
- Forensic biology testing payments to Pathwest and the Department of Health (\$16.1 million)
- Electricity payments to Western Power, Synergy and Horizon Power (\$6 million)
- Water payments to the Water Corporation (\$1.4 million)
- Audit fees to the Office of the Auditor General (\$0.2 million)
- Grant payments to Main Roads WA (\$42.9 million), Department of Transport (\$4.5 million), Department of Education (\$1.2 million) and the Department of Health (\$1.2 million).

Material transactions with other related parties

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

	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
	1,237	1,229
	-	200
	-	37
	22	6
	1,259	1,472

9.6 Affiliated bodies

An affiliated body is one which receives more than half its funding and resources from the Western Australia Police Force but is not subject to operational control by the Western Australia Police Force.

- Constable Care Child Safety Foundation Inc (grant provided)
- Crimestoppers WA
- The Western Australian Police Historical Society Inc
- Road Safety Council (administrative support)



Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

9.7 Remuneration of auditors

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

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
- Auditing the accounts, controls, financial statements and key performance indicators	219	210
- Auditing Royalties for Regions	25	9
	244	219

9.8 Equity

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

Contributed equity (a)	812,492	787,636
Asset revaluation surplus (b)	315,405	314,495
Accumulated surplus	275,070	262,619
Total equity	1,402,967	1,364,750
(a) Contributed equity		
Balance at start of period	787,636	708,954
Contributions by Owners		
Capital appropriations (i)	16,085	36,093
Royalties for Regions Fund - Regional Infrastructure and Headworks Account	11,830	11,607
Transfer of net assets from other agencies (ii)		
- Transfer from the Road Safety Commission	-	43,022
Total contributions by owners	27,915	90,722



Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Distributions to owners		
Transfer of net assets to other agencies (ii)		
- Land and buildings transferred to the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage	(268)	(7,796)
- Transfer to the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions	-	(582)
- Transfer to Pathwest	(2,126)	-
Net assets transferred to Government (iii)		
- Other transfers to the Consolidated Account	-	(2,300)
- Proceeds for disposal of assets paid to Consolidated Account	(665)	(1,362)
Total distributions to owners	(3,059)	(12,040)
Balance at end of period	812,492	787,636

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



Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
(b) Asset revaluation surplus		
Balance at start of period	314,495	336,588
Net revaluation increments/(decrements):		
- Land	(4,672)	(14,981)
- Buildings	5,903	(7,411)
	1,231	(22,392)
Transfer to accumulated surplus/(deficit) on sale of previously revalued assets	(321)	299
Balance at end of period	315,405	314,495
(c) Accumulated Surplus/(Deficit)		
Balance at start of period	262,619	272,637
Result for the period	12,130	(9,719)
Transfer of revalued amounts of assets sold	321	(299)
Balance at end of period	275,070	262,619
9.9 Supplementary financial information		
(a) Write Offs		
Write-offs approved in accordance with section 48 of the <i>Financial Management Act 2006</i> related to:		
- Bad debts *	6,621	97
- Assets written off from the asset register *	19	144
- Other public property **	43	49
	6,683	290



Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

2019
\$'000

2018
\$'000

* 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

6,621 97

6,621 97

(ii) Assets

The Accountable Authority

19 144

19 144

(iii) Other Public Property

The Accountable Authority

43 49

43 49

(b) Gifts of Public Property

Gifts of public property provided by the Western Australia Police Force

372 247



Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

9.10 EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

All variances between estimates (original budget) and actual results for 2019, and between actual results for 2018 and 2019 are shown below. Narratives are provided for major variances for the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position and Statement of Cashflows which are considered to be those greater than 5% and \$25 million.

Major variances for Administered Items are considered to be those greater than 5% and \$28 thousand.

	Variance Notes	Original Budget 2019 \$'000	Actual 2019 \$'000	Actual 2018 \$'000	Variance between budget and 2019 actual \$'000	Variance between 2019 and 2018 actual results \$'000
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME						
Expenses						
Employee expenses		1,098,653	1,116,446	1,084,106	17,793	32,340
Supplies and services		242,768	228,256	217,936	(14,512)	10,320
Depreciation & amortisation expense		67,052	57,908	57,124	(9,144)	784
Accommodation expenses		71,248	61,628	61,188	(9,620)	440
Grant payments		67,103	60,520	71,967	(6,583)	(11,447)
Loss on disposal of non-current assets		-	124	114	124	10
Other expenses		8,262	5,791	12,803	(2,471)	(7,012)
Total cost of services		1,555,086	1,530,673	1,505,238	(24,413)	25,435



Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

	Variance Notes	Original Budget 2019 \$'000	Actual 2019 \$'000	Actual 2018 \$'000	Variance between budget and 2019 actual \$'000	Variance between 2019 and 2018 actual results \$'000
Income						
Revenue						
Regulatory fines		112,643	95,214	101,214	(17,429)	(6,000)
User charges and fees		36,774	36,532	40,211	(242)	(3,679)
Commonwealth grants		2,125	1,897	5,721	(228)	(3,824)
Contributions, sponsorships and donations		15,495	14,594	13,709	(901)	885
Interest revenue		1,200	1,516	1,463	316	53
Other revenue		904	2,718	3,099	1,814	(381)
Total Revenue		169,141	152,471	165,417	(16,670)	(12,946)
Gains						
Gain on disposal of non-current assets		-	643	45	643	598
Total Gains		-	643	45	643	598
Total Income other than Income from State Government		169,141	153,114	165,462	(16,027)	(12,348)
NET COST OF SERVICES		1,385,945	1,377,599	1,339,776	(8,386)	37,783



Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

Variance Notes	Original Budget 2019 \$'000	Actual 2019 \$'000	Actual 2018 \$'000	Variance between budget and 2019 actual \$'000	Variance between 2019 and 2018 actual results \$'000
Income from State Government					
Service appropriation	1,372,186	1,365,951	1,309,928	(6,235)	56,023
State grants	401	3,076	1,469	2,675	1,607
Assets transferred	-	(3)	521	(3)	(524)
Services received free-of-charge	4,264	3,339	2,688	(925)	651
Royalties for Regions Fund	18,899	17,326	15,451	(1,573)	1,875
Total Income from State Government	1,395,750	1,389,689	1,330,057	(6,061)	59,632
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE PERIOD	9,805	12,130	(9,719)	2,325	21,849
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME					
Items not reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
Changes in asset revaluation surplus	-	1,231	(22,392)	1,231	23,623
Total other comprehensive income	-	1,231	(22,392)	1,231	23,623
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD	9,805	13,361	(32,111)	3,556	45,472



Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

	Variance Notes	Original Budget 2019 \$'000	Actual 2019 \$'000	Actual 2018 \$'000	Variance between budget and 2019 actual \$'000	Variance between 2019 and 2018 actual results \$'000
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION						
ASSETS						
Current Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents		16,534	24,312	19,891	7,778	4,421
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		46,057	78,973	66,793	32,916	12,180
Receivables		9,755	10,968	14,615	1,213	(3,647)
Amounts receivable for services		17,093	18,866	19,669	1,773	(803)
Inventories		477	714	793	237	(79)
Other current assets		9,930	4,167	3,663	(5,763)	504
Total Current Assets		99,846	138,000	125,424	38,154	12,576
Non-Current Assets						
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		12,609	12,609	8,406	-	4,203
Amounts receivable for services	A	553,204	544,331	503,245	(8,873)	41,086
Property, plant and equipment		973,490	954,726	945,746	(18,764)	8,980
Intangible assets		47,111	51,976	61,176	4,865	(9,200)
Total Non-Current Assets		1,586,414	1,563,642	1,518,573	(22,772)	45,069
TOTAL ASSETS		1,686,260	1,701,642	1,643,997	15,382	57,645



Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

	Variance Notes	Original Budget 2019 \$'000	Actual 2019 \$'000	Actual 2018 \$'000	Variance between budget and 2019 actual \$'000	Variance between 2019 and 2018 actual results \$'000
LIABILITIES						
Current Liabilities						
Provisions		158,974	168,243	164,216	9,269	4,027
Payables		48,773	49,337	46,582	564	2,755
Deferred revenue		1,284	189	25	164	164
Total Current Liabilities		209,031	217,769	210,823	8,738	6,946
Non-Current Liabilities						
Provisions		58,795	80,603	68,096	21,808	12,507
Deferred revenue		-	303	328	303	(25)
Total Non-Current Liabilities		58,795	80,906	68,424	22,111	12,482
TOTAL LIABILITIES		267,826	298,675	279,247	30,849	19,428
NET ASSETS		1,418,434	1,402,967	1,364,750	(15,467)	38,217
EQUITY						
Contributed equity	I	1,101,748	812,492	787,636	(289,256)	24,856
Reserves		336,588	315,405	314,495	(21,183)	910
Accumulated surplus	I	(19,902)	275,070	262,619	294,972	12,451
TOTAL EQUITY		1,418,434	1,402,967	1,364,750	(15,467)	38,217



Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

	Variance Notes	Original Budget 2019 \$'000	Actual 2019 \$'000	Actual 2018 \$'000	Variance between budget and 2019 actual \$'000	Variance between 2019 and 2018 actual results \$'000
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS						
CASH FLOWS FROM STATE GOVERNMENT						
Service appropriation	B	1,305,134	1,305,999	1,243,530	865	62,469
Capital appropriations		18,582	16,085	36,093	(2,497)	(20,008)
Holding account drawdowns		19,669	19,669	14,318	-	5,351
Grants from State Government		401	3,046	1,469	2,645	1,577
Royalties for Regions Fund		36,002	29,156	27,058	(6,846)	2,098
Non retained revenue distribution to owners		-	(665)	(1,362)	(665)	697
Capital contributions - transfer to Consolidated Account		-	-	(2,300)	-	2,300
Transfer of cash assets from other agencies	C	-	-	56,675	-	(56,675)
Net cash provided by State Government		1,379,788	1,373,290	1,375,481	(6,498)	(2,191)
Utilised as follows:						
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES						
Payments						
Employee payments		(1,089,634)	(1,091,568)	(1,066,860)	(1,934)	(24,708)
Supplies and services	D	(234,029)	(229,774)	(201,877)	4,255	(27,897)
Accommodation payments		(74,997)	(61,656)	(61,919)	13,341	263
Grant payments		(67,103)	(60,527)	(78,913)	6,576	18,386
GST payments on purchases		(29,911)	(42,571)	(41,964)	(12,660)	(607)
Other payments		(10,262)	(4,020)	(1,229)	6,242	(2,791)
		(1,505,936)	(1,490,119)	(1,452,762)	15,820	(37,354)



Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

	Variance Notes	Original Budget 2019 \$'000	Actual 2019 \$'000	Actual 2018 \$'000	Variance between budget and 2019 actual \$'000	Variance between 2019 and 2018 actual results \$'000
Receipts						
Regulatory fines		112,643	95,214	100,332	(17,429)	(5,118)
User charges and fees		33,716	33,525	29,954	(191)	3,571
Commonwealth grants		2,125	5,756	1,798	3,631	3,958
Contributions, sponsorships and donations		13,674	12,998	11,945	(676)	1,053
Interest received		1,200	1,542	1,497	342	45
GST receipts on sales		2,388	3,725	2,521	1,337	1,204
GST receipts from taxation authority		27,523	38,279	42,397	10,756	(4,118)
Other receipts		2,241	4,568	3,352	2,327	1,216
		195,510	195,607	193,796	97	1,811
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities		(1,310,426)	(1,294,509)	(1,258,966)	15,917	(35,543)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES						
Payments						
Purchase of non-current physical assets		(57,265)	(59,045)	(72,385)	(1,780)	13,340
Receipts						
Proceeds from sale of non-current physical assets		30	1,068	215	1,038	853
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities		(57,235)	(57,977)	(72,170)	(742)	14,193
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		12,127	20,804	44,345	8,677	(23,541)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of period		63,073	95,090	50,745	32,017	44,345
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF PERIOD		75,200	115,894	95,090	40,694	20,804
ADMINISTERED TRANSACTIONS						
INCOME						
Sale of lost, stolen and forfeited property	2	600	1,084	1,034	484	50
Fines and infringements	3	810	872	850	62	22
TOTAL INCOME		1,410	1,956	1,884	546	72



Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

	Variance Notes	Original Budget 2019 \$'000	Actual 2019 \$'000	Actual 2018 \$'000	Variance between budget and 2019 actual \$'000	Variance between 2019 and 2018 actual results \$'000
EXPENSES						
Transfer payments	4	1,160	1,770	1,709	610	61
Commission expenses	5	250	186	175	(64)	11
TOTAL EXPENSES		1,410	1,956	1,884	546	72

Explanation of Major Variances

Variance between budget and 2019 actual

- 1 The variance relates to the creation of one entity in the Treasury Strategic Information Management System following the amalgamation of Western Australia Police Force and Road Safety Commission. Previous accumulated surpluses for the Western Australia Police Force and the Road Safety Commission were taken up in the new entity as contributed equity initially for the 2017-18 budget estimates. This created a variance with the actual accumulated surplus and contributed equity amounts reported for 2019. The variances have been corrected in 2019-20 budget estimates.
- 2 The increase is due to a higher than expected number of items being sent to auction as determined by court outcomes.
- 3 This increase is due to a higher than expected number of infringements.
- 4 The increase in transfer payments is proportional to the number of items being sent to auction as determined by the courts.
- 5 The commission expense relates to auctioneer costs associated with the sale of lost, stolen and forfeited property. This expense is proportional to the income received from the sale of lost, stolen and forfeited property.

Variance between 2019 and 2018 actual results

- A This represents the non-cash component of service appropriations. The increase in the amounts receivable for services represents the budgeted depreciation expense for the year offset by the amounts to be drawn down for capital works projects in 2019-20.
- B The increase of \$62.469 million is primarily due to the appropriation and payment of the Government Voluntary Targeted Severance Scheme and a carryover of surplus service appropriation from 2017-18 to 2018-19 to address a budget shortfall in 2018-19.
- C Transfer of cash assets received in 2017-18 is mainly due to the transfer of the Road Safety Commission to the WA Police Force from 1st July 2017 as part of the State Government's Machinery of Government reform.
- D The increase of \$27.898 million is primarily due to the timing of payments made for risk cover, and expenses accrued (for drug testing and DNA analysis) for 2017-18 but paid in 2018-19. The remainder of the increase is primarily related to general cost escalation.



Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
9.11 ADMINISTERED DISCLOSURES		
ADMINISTERED EXPENSES AND INCOME		
EXPENSES		
Transfer to Consolidated Fund	1,548	1,596
Transfer to Department of Justice	222	113
Commission expenses	186	175
Total administered expenses	1,956	1,884
INCOME		
Sale of lost, stolen and forfeited property	1,084	1,034
Fines and infringements	872	850
Total administered income	1,956	1,884

There were no administered assets or liabilities for the period.

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

9.12 SPECIAL PURPOSE ACCOUNTS

ROAD TRAUMA TRUST ACCOUNT

Opening Balance 1 July 2018	52,814	56,675
Receipts	97,193	105,067
Payments	89,511	108,928
Closing Balance at 30 June 2019	60,496	52,814



Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

2019
\$'000

2018
\$'000

Purpose

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

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

(a) FOUND MONEY TRUST

Opening Balance 1 July 2018	331	332
Receipts	422	193
Payments	390	194
Closing Balance at 30 June 2019	363	331

Purpose

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

(b) STOLEN MONEYS TRUST

Opening Balance 1 July 2018	217	655
Receipts	272	594
Payments	277	1,032
Closing Balance at 30 June 2019	212	217



Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Purpose		
To hold moneys seized by the Police Service believed to be stolen monies pending prosecution.		
Moneys seized by police officers and believed to be stolen are held pending identification of the rightful owner. In the event that the funds remain unclaimed, they are dealt with in accordance with the application of the <i>Unclaimed Money Act 1990</i> .		
(c) SEIZED MONEYS TRUST		
Opening Balance 1 July 2018	39,033	29,408
Receipts	21,831	19,337
Payments	10,728	9,712
Closing Balance at 30 June 2019	50,136	39,033
Purpose		
To hold moneys seized by officers of the Police Service in the exercise of relevant statutory powers.		
(d) DECEASED ESTATE MONEY		
Opening Balance 1 July 2018	28	29
Receipts	298	71
Payments	274	72
Closing Balance at 30 June 2019	52	28
Purpose		
To hold moneys 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 2019

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 2019.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Chris Dawson', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

CHRIS DAWSON APM
COMMISSIONER OF POLICE

19 AUGUST 2019



INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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





OUTCOME BASED MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

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

Government Goal	Outcomes (What we sought to achieve)	The services we provided
Strong Communities: Safe communities and supported families	Outcome 1: Contribute to community safety and security	Service 1: Metropolitan policing services Service 2: Regional and remote policing services Service 3: Specialist policing services
	Outcome 2: Improve coordination and community awareness of road safety in Western Australia	Service 4: Road Safety Commission

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

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

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



Key Effectiveness Indicators	
Outcome 1: Contribute to community safety and security	Outcome 2: Improve coordination and community awareness of road safety in Western Australia
Community Demand KPI 1: Rate of offences against the person (excluding family violence-related offences) per 100,000 people KPI 2: Rate of offences against property (excluding family violence-related offences) per 100,000 people	KPI 12: Effectiveness of road safety awareness campaigns
Organisational Capacity KPI 3: Percentage of sworn police officer hours available for frontline policing duties	
Internal Process KPI 4: Percentage of priority 1 and 2 incidents in the metropolitan area responded to within 12 minutes KPI 5: Percentage of priority 3 incidents in the metropolitan area responded to within 60 minutes KPI 6: Percentage of family and domestic-related incidents where an offender was processed for an offence against the person within 7 days KPI 7: Percentage of offences against the person investigations finalised within 60 days KPI 8: Percentage of offences against property investigations finalised within 30 days KPI 9: Percentage of traffic law enforcement contacts made by police officers that target 'Category A' offences ^(a)	
Customer Satisfaction and Confidence KPI 10: Percentage of the community who were 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' with the service received during their most recent contact with police KPI 11: Percentage of the community who 'agreed' or 'strongly agreed' that they have confidence in police	

Notes:

(a) 'Category A' offences include: driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs, careless/dangerous/reckless driving, non-speed camera speeding offences, no authority to drive/unlicensed vehicle, use of mobile phones whilst driving, and non wearing of seatbelts/restraints/helmets.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS



The four services of the WA Police Force are aligned to the organisational structure and assessed through five key efficiency indicators as shown in the table below.

Key Efficiency Indicators			
Service 1: Metropolitan policing services	Service 2: Regional and remote policing services	Service 3: Specialist policing services	Service 4: Road Safety Commission
Average cost of metropolitan policing services per person in the Perth metropolitan area	Average cost of regional and remote policing services per person in regional WA	Average cost of specialist policing services per person in WA	Percentage of Road Safety Commission projects completed on time Percentage of Road Safety Commission projects completed on budget



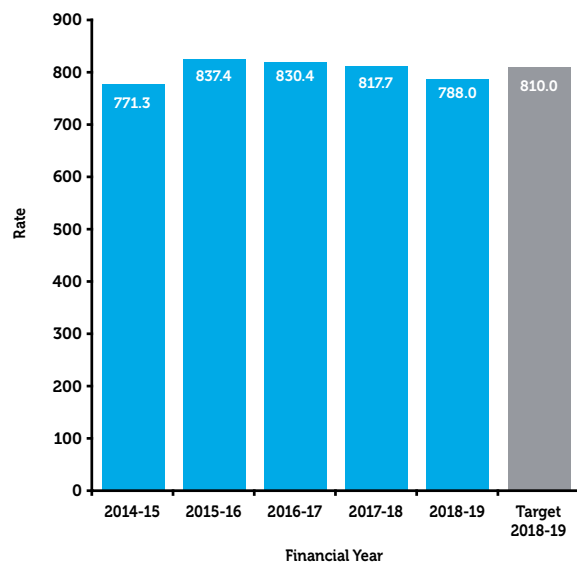


EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

OUTCOME 1: CONTRIBUTE TO COMMUNITY SAFETY AND SECURITY

Community Demand

KPI 1: Rate of offences against the person (excluding family violence-related offences) per 100,000 people, 2014-15 to 2018-19 (a)(b)(c)(d)(e)



Notes:

- (a) From July 2017, offences are defined as 'Recorded Offences'. Recorded offences are all offences reported to or becoming known to police within the relevant time period that do not have an Offence Outcome Status Code of: 'No Criminal Offence', 'Offence Substituted', or 'False Report'. Prior to July 2017, offences were defined as 'Verified Offences'. Verified offences were all offences reported to or becoming known to police within the relevant time period that have not been determined to be a 'False Report' or 'Mistakenly Reported'. The number of reported offences is not within the direct control of the police.
- (b) Changes to recording practices implemented between May and July 2017 affect this indicator. As a result, comparison with historical data should be done with caution.
- (c) This indicator is based on selected recorded offences reported to, or becoming known to police, and resulting in the submission of an incident report in the Frontline Incident Management System (IMS). Excluded are offences against public order, such as disorderly conduct and offences against the *Firearms Act 1973*, *Liquor Control Act 1988* and a number of other offences against the statute laws of this State and the Commonwealth.
- (d) The number of recorded offences for a period (e.g. financial year) comprises all recorded offences reported during that period, and may include recorded offences committed during earlier periods.
- (e) 'Offences against the person' include: homicide, assault, sexual offences, threatening behaviour, deprivation of liberty, and robbery. Offences against the person that are family violence-related are excluded.

Sources:

WA Police Force, Frontline Incident Management System.
Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australian Demographic Statistics, December Quarter 2018 (Cat. No. 3101).

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

In collaboration with other agencies, the WA Police Force contributes to addressing the causal effects of crime and disorder, and disrupting criminal behaviour.

The WA Police Force continues to monitor the levels of crime and work proactively to reduce them thereby contributing to community safety and security.

The WA Police Force can influence crime rates by targeting causal factors (crime prevention) and by successfully investigating offences and apprehending offenders.

Family violence is subject to different drivers and reporting trends than other offences against the person and is therefore excluded from this indicator.

HOW is this indicator derived?

The rate of offences against the person (excluding family violence-related offences)

per 100,000 people is calculated by multiplying the number of recorded offences by 100,000 and dividing this figure by the WA Estimated Resident Population (ERP) as at 31 December (mid-point of the financial year).

The use of a rate of offences per 100,000 people is an internationally recognised standard for comparing the prevalence of crime over time and between different geographical areas.

A low or decreasing rate of offences below the target is desirable.

WHAT does this indicator show?

The WA Police Force achieved the 2018-19 target by contributing to a reduction in the rate of offences against the person (excluding family violence-related offences) below the target of 810.

The rate decreased by 3.6 per cent to 788.0 in 2018-19, compared with 817.7 in 2017-18.

The 2018-19 rate was 2.7 per cent lower than the target.

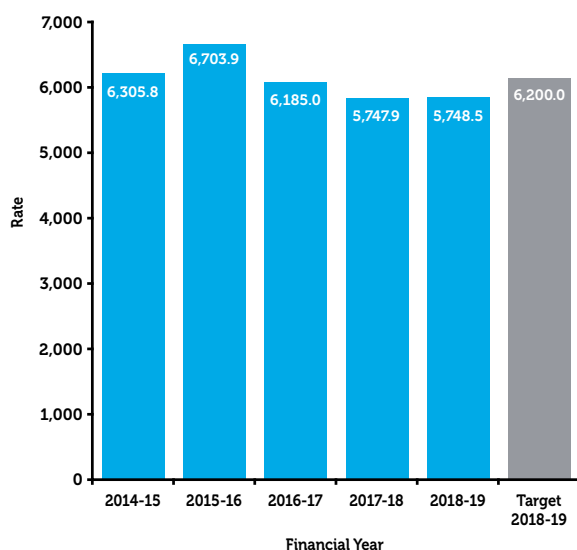
KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS



OUTCOME 1: CONTRIBUTE TO COMMUNITY SAFETY AND SECURITY

Community Demand

KPI 2: Rate of offences against property (excluding family violence-related offences) per 100,000 people, 2014-15 to 2018-19 (a)(b)(c)(d)(e)



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

In collaboration with other agencies, the WA Police Force contributes to addressing the causal effects of crime and disorder, and disrupting criminal behaviour.

The WA Police Force continues to monitor the levels of crime and work proactively to reduce them, thereby contributing to community safety and security.

The WA Police Force can influence crime rates by targeting causal factors (crime prevention) and by successfully investigating offences and apprehending offenders.

Family violence is subject to different drivers and reporting trends than other offences against property and is therefore excluded from this indicator.

HOW is this indicator derived?

The rate of offences per 100,000 people is calculated by multiplying the number of

recorded offences against property by 100,000 and dividing this figure by the WA Estimated Resident Population as at 31 December (mid-point of the financial year).

The use of a rate of offences per 100,000 people is an internationally recognised standard for comparing the prevalence of crime over time and between different geographical areas.

A low or decreasing rate of offences below the target is desirable.

WHAT does this indicator show?

The WA Police Force achieved the 2018-19 target by contributing to maintaining a rate of offences against property (excluding family violence-related offences) below the target of 6,200.

The rate increased marginally to 5,748.5 in 2018-19, compared with 5,747.9 in 2017-18.

The 2018-19 rate was 7.3 per cent lower than the target.

Notes:

- From July 2017, offences are defined as 'Recorded Offences'. Recorded offences are all offences reported to or becoming known to police within the relevant time period that do not have an Offence Outcome Status Code of: 'No Criminal Offence', 'Offence Substituted', or 'False Report'. Prior to July 2017, offences were defined as 'Verified Offences'. Verified offences were all offences reported to or becoming known to police within the relevant time period that have not been determined to be a 'False Report' or 'Mistakenly Reported'. The number of reported offences is not within the direct control of the police.
- Changes to recording practices implemented between May and July 2017 affect this indicator. As a result, comparison with historical data should be done with caution.
- This indicator is based on selected recorded offences reported to, or becoming known to police, and resulting in the submission of an incident report in the Frontline Incident Management System (IMS). Excluded are offences against public order, such as disorderly conduct and offences against the *Firearms Act 1973*, *Liquor Control Act 1988* and a number of other offences against the statute laws of this State and the Commonwealth.
- The number of recorded offences for a period (e.g. financial year) comprises all recorded offences reported during that period, and may include recorded offences committed during earlier periods.
- 'Offences against property' include: burglary, stealing of motor vehicle, stealing, arson, and property damage. Offences against property that are family violence-related are excluded.

Sources:

WA Police Force, Frontline Incident Management System.

Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australian Demographic Statistics, December Quarter 2018 (Cat. No. 3101).

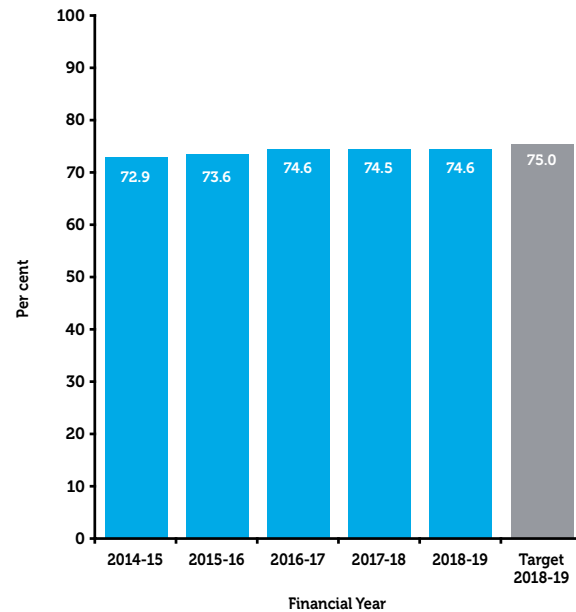


KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

OUTCOME 1: CONTRIBUTE TO COMMUNITY SAFETY AND SECURITY

Organisational Capacity

KPI 3: Percentage of sworn police officer hours available for frontline policing duties, 2014-15 to 2018-19 (a)(b)(c)



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

Approximately 75 per cent of WA Police Force expenditure relates to employee expenses. The percentage of sworn police officer hours available for frontline policing duties, directly contributing to community safety and security, can therefore be used as a measure of the effectiveness of the

agency in achieving its outcome.

HOW is this indicator derived?

The indicator is calculated by expressing the actual number of sworn police officer hours used for frontline policing duties as a percentage of the number of baseline hours. Baseline hours are the total number of police officer hours less annual and long service leave hours taken.

A high or increasing percentage above target is desirable.

The number of sworn police officer hours available for frontline policing duties excludes Police Auxiliary Officers, senior police officer hours (Superintendents and above), non-operational unit police officer hours, permanently or temporarily non-operational police officers ^(b), and variable frontline police officer personal leave (sick leave, carers leave, etc.) hours. Overtime hours worked by frontline police officers are included in the number of hours available for frontline policing duties.

Frontline policing duties are conducted by police officers attached to organisational units that have been deemed to be 'frontline'. For the purpose of this indicator, an organisational unit is classified as 'frontline' if it satisfies the following criteria:

1. The unit is comprised of operational police officers who:
 - Are physically able (i.e. not temporarily or permanently injured);
 - Are required to be critical skills trained;
 - Are actively visible as a police officer;

- May exercise police powers; and
 - Are expected to exercise such powers on a daily basis if required.
2. The unit is delivering a police or police-related service, including:
 - Keeping the peace;
 - Preventing crime;
 - Detecting crime;
 - Enforcing the law;
 - Apprehending offenders; or
 - Emergency management.
3. The police or police-related service is delivered directly to members of the public, predominantly face-to-face or via an electronic communication device.

Some examples of the types of frontline organisational units include: police stations and Multi-Functional Police Facilities, district detective offices, district family violence teams, district forensic investigation, district traffic, Traffic Enforcement Group, Breath and Drug Operations, Homicide Squad, Organised Crime Squad, Liquor Enforcement Unit, Emergency Operations Unit, Canine Section, Mounted Section, Tactical Response Group, and Water Police.

WHAT does this indicator show?

The WA Police Force did not meet the 2018-19 target of 75%.

The percentage of sworn police officer hours available for frontline policing duties in 2018-19 was 74.6%.

**Notes:**

- (a) Sworn police officers include Aboriginal Police Liaison Officers.
- (b) Sworn police officer hours available for frontline policing duties exclude: Police Auxiliary Officers, sworn police officers of the rank of Superintendent and above, sworn police officers who are permanently or temporarily non-operational, and sworn police officers working in non-operational/non-frontline areas e.g. Professional Standards, Asset Management, Finance, Community and Coordination, Business Information Systems, Custodial Services, Prosecuting Services (including district prosecuting), Intelligence (including District Intelligence Units and Traffic Intelligence), Human Resources, Professional Development (including district training officers), Media and Corporate Communications, and Executive and Ministerial Services.
- (c) This indicator does not currently take into account the impact of training on the hours available for frontline policing duties.

Source:

WA Police Force Resource Management Information System (RMIS), payroll data.



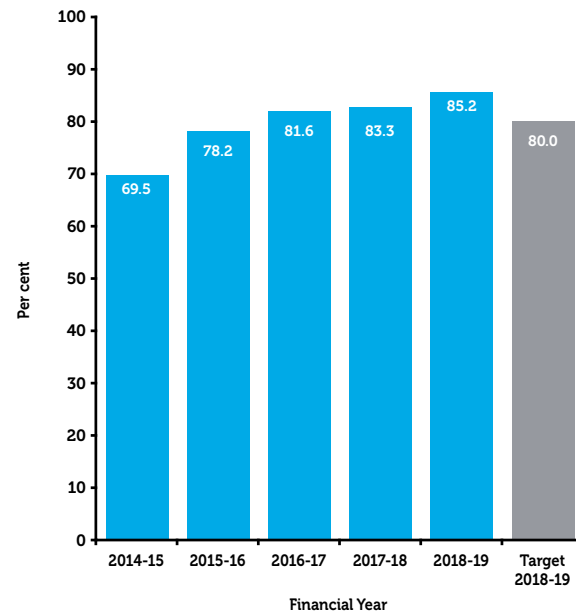


KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

OUTCOME 1: CONTRIBUTE TO COMMUNITY SAFETY AND SECURITY

Internal Process

KPI 4: Percentage of priority 1 and 2 incidents in the metropolitan area responded to within 12 minutes, 2014-15 to 2018-19 (a)(b)



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

The WA community expects that the police will respond promptly to calls for police assistance.

On receiving the call, the WA Police Force allocates a response priority to the incident according to its level of seriousness. Priority 1 incidents pose an imminent threat to life and require urgent attendance. Priority 2 incidents involve situations that require immediate attendance such as a serious offence/incident in progress.

The ability of the WA Police Force to respond in a timely and appropriate manner to such incidents directly and indirectly contributes to community safety and security.

The WA Police Force recognises that not all incidents can be responded to within the specified timeframe, but aims to respond to 80 per cent of priority 1 and 2 incidents within 12 minutes in the Perth metropolitan area.

The main considerations in responding to all incidents are the safety of the community and police officers, and the quality of the response. Response times are therefore considered to be only one aspect of police performance when responding to incidents. Response times are affected by many factors including the number of available police, existing tasking demands and priorities, road and weather conditions.

Population growth and the development of

new housing estates in the metropolitan area have a significant impact on existing policing districts. Several of the metropolitan districts have police sub-districts that are situated on the periphery of the metropolitan area. Whilst patrolling of these outlying sub-districts is contained within a district's service delivery model, it is not necessarily true that an operational unit will be in the area when a priority 1 or 2 incident arises. It is reasonable to assume that responding to priority 1 or 2 incidents in these marginal metropolitan areas may experience delays beyond the target response time.

HOW is this indicator derived?

The indicator is calculated by expressing the number of priority 1 and 2 incidents that are responded to within 12 minutes as a percentage of the total number of valid priority 1 and 2 incidents in the Perth metropolitan area. (a)(b)

A high or increasing percentage above the target is desirable.

WHAT does this indicator show?

The WA Police Force achieved the 2018-19 target of 80 per cent of priority 1 and 2 incidents in the metropolitan area being responded to within 12 minutes.

The percentage increased by 1.9 percentage points in 2018-19 to 85.2 per cent, compared with 83.3 per cent in 2017-18.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

**Notes:**

- (a) To provide an accurate indication of response times, the following incident types have been excluded from calculations, as they do not contribute to measuring service delivery and/or have the potential to skew results:
- Scheduled Events, which are incidents created for attendance at a later time or date, e.g. curfew checks and Royal Flying Doctor Service escorts;
 - Field Initiated Incidents, which are deemed 'arrived' at the time of initiating the Computer Aided Dispatch system (CAD) incident, e.g. pursuits or any incident created directly by a unit from their Tasking and Dispatch Information System (TADIS) device;
 - Change of Incident Response Priority, where incidents are subject to a priority upgrade, e.g. priority 3 to priority 2, the applicable response target time becomes that of the new priority group, however the target response time for that priority may already have expired;
 - Incidents with no recorded 'At Scene' time, which may occur due to a number of circumstances; and
 - Incidents where there is no police attendance – matter dealt with other than by police attending the location.
- (b) The response time has been calculated from the time the incident was submitted in the CAD system by the Call Agent to the time of arrival of the first resource at the scene. The response time does not include the time taken by the Call Agent to obtain critical information from the caller such as the attend location in order to submit the incident. The response times of other resources that may also attend the same incident are excluded.

Sources:

WA Police Force, Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system and CAD Premier One system (from October 2016).

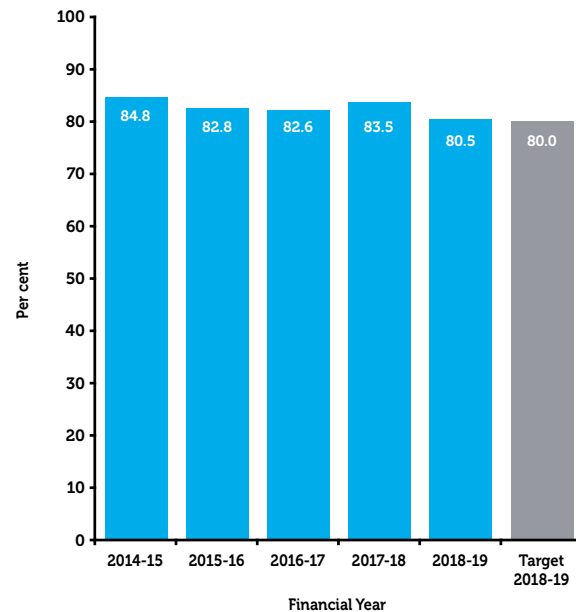


KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

OUTCOME 1: CONTRIBUTE TO COMMUNITY SAFETY AND SECURITY

Internal Process

KPI 5: Percentage of priority 3 incidents in the metropolitan area responded to within 60 minutes, 2014-15 to 2018-19 (a)(b)



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

The WA community expects that the police will respond promptly to calls for police assistance.

On receiving the call, the WA Police Force allocates a response priority to the incident according to its level of seriousness. Priority 3 incidents include an offence in progress/ suspect at scene or the preservation of evidence and require routine attendance.

The ability of the WA Police Force to respond in a timely and appropriate manner to such incidents directly and indirectly contributes to community safety and security.

The WA Police Force recognises that not all incidents can be responded to within the specified timeframe but aims to respond to 80 per cent of priority 3 incidents within 60 minutes in the Perth metropolitan area.

The main considerations in responding to all incidents are the safety of the community and police officers, and the quality of the response. Response times are therefore considered to be only one aspect of police performance when responding to incidents. Response times are affected by many factors including the number of available police, existing tasking demands and priorities, road and weather conditions.

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 priority 3 incident arises. It is reasonable to assume that responding to priority 3 incidents in these marginal metropolitan areas may experience delays beyond the target response time.

HOW is this indicator derived?

The indicator is calculated by expressing the number of priority 3 incidents that are responded to within 60 minutes as a percentage of the total number of valid priority 3 incidents in the Perth metropolitan area. (a)(b)

A high or increasing percentage above the target is desirable.

WHAT does this indicator show?

The WA Police Force achieved the 2018-19 target of 80 per cent of priority 3 incidents in the metropolitan area being responded to within 60 minutes.

The percentage decreased to 80.5 per cent in 2018-19, compared with 83.5 per cent in 2017-18.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

**Notes:**

- (a) To provide an accurate indication of response times, the following incident types have been excluded from calculations, as they do not contribute to measuring service delivery and/or have the potential to skew results:
- Scheduled Events, which are incidents created for attendance at a later time or date, e.g. curfew checks and Royal Flying Doctor Service escorts;
 - Field Initiated Incidents, which are deemed 'arrived' at the time of initiating the Computer Aided Dispatch system (CAD) incident, e.g. pursuits or any incident created directly by a unit from their Tasking and Dispatch Information System (TADIS) device;
 - Change of Incident Response Priority, where incidents are subject to a priority upgrade, e.g. priority 3 to priority 2, the applicable response target time becomes that of the new priority group, however the target response time for that priority may already have expired;
 - Incidents with no recorded 'At Scene' time, which may occur due to a number of circumstances; and
 - Incidents where there is no police attendance – matter dealt with other than by police attending the location.
- (b) The response time has been calculated from the time the incident was submitted in the CAD system by the Call Agent to the time of arrival of the first resource at the scene. The response time does not include the time taken by the Call Agent to obtain critical information from the caller such as the attend location in order to submit the incident. The response times of other resources that may also attend the same incident are excluded.

Sources:

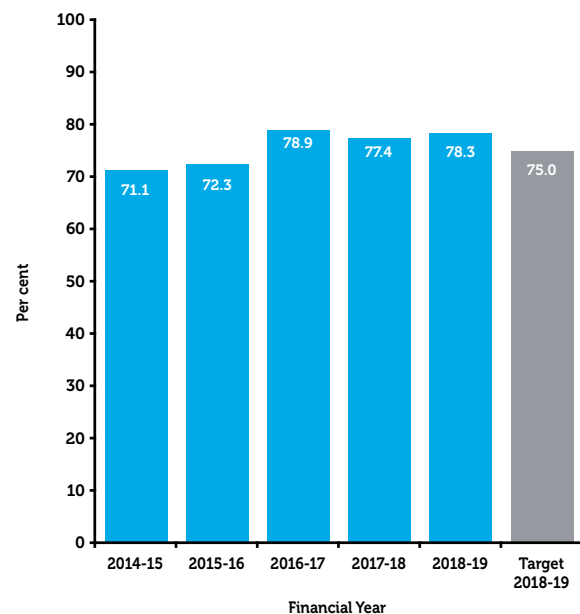
WA Police Force, Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system and CAD Premier One system (from October 2016).



OUTCOME 1: CONTRIBUTE TO COMMUNITY SAFETY AND SECURITY

Internal Process

KPI 6: Percentage of family and domestic-related incidents where an offender was processed for an offence against the person within 7 days, 2014-15 to 2018-19 (a)(b)(c)(d)(e)(f)(g)



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

The WA Police Force recognises that incidents involving family violence are serious crimes. Acts of family violence are a complex and challenging issue affecting the safety and security of our community. Such acts can take many forms and can often be endured by victims and their children over long periods of time before they seek help.

The WA Police Force takes positive action to protect the victims and their children from further harm when acts of family violence occur. Through a collaborative approach with partner agencies, victims receive support and assistance and are able to make safe and informed choices. Police Orders and Violence Restraint Orders are used as additional safeguards and not as an alternative to the laying of appropriate charges.

Generally, police process offenders for family violence-related offences within a short period of time as the offenders are often present and their identity is known. It is important that offenders are processed promptly, in the interests of community safety and protecting victims.

HOW is this indicator derived?

This indicator relates to family and domestic-related incidents recorded in the WA Police Force Frontline Information Management System where an offender has been processed (e.g. arrested, summonsed) for an offence against the person. Offences against the person include: homicide, assault, sexual offences, threatening behaviour, deprivation of liberty, and robbery.

The indicator is calculated by expressing the number of family and domestic-related incidents where an offender was processed for one or more offences against the person within 7 days as a percentage of the total number of family and domestic-related incidents where an offender was processed for one or more offences against the person during the reporting period.

A high or increasing percentage above the target is desirable.

WHAT does this indicator show?

The WA Police Force achieved the 2018-19 target of 75% of family and domestic-related incidents having an offender processed for an offence against the person within 7 days.

The percentage increased to 78.3% in 2018-19 compared with 77.4% in 2017-18.

**Notes:**

- (a) From July 2017, offences are defined as 'Recorded Offences'. Recorded offences are all offences reported to or becoming known to police within the relevant time period that do not have an Offence Outcome Status Code of: 'No Criminal Offence', 'Offence Substituted', or 'False Report'. Prior to July 2017, offences were defined as 'Verified Offences'. Verified offences were all offences reported to or becoming known to police within the relevant time period that have not been determined to be a 'False Report' or 'Mistakenly Reported'. The number of reported offences is not within the direct control of the police.
- (b) Changes to recording practices implemented between May and July 2017 affect this indicator. As a result, comparison with historical data should be done with caution.
- (c) This indicator is based on selected recorded offences reported to, or becoming known to police, and resulting in the submission of an incident report in the Frontline Incident Management System (IMS). Excluded are offences against public order, such as disorderly conduct and offences against the *Firearms Act 1973*, *Liquor Control Act 1988* and a number of other offences against the statute laws of this State and the Commonwealth.
- (d) The number of recorded offences for a period (e.g. financial year) comprises all recorded offences reported during that period, and may include recorded offences committed during earlier periods.
- (e) 'Offences against the person' include: homicide, assault, sexual offences, threatening behaviour, deprivation of liberty, and robbery.
- (f) Family Violence is defined in s.5A of the *Restraining Orders Act 1997* as:
 - (a) violence, or a threat of violence, by a person towards a family member of the person; or
 - (b) any other behaviour by the person that coerces or controls the family member or causes the member to be fearful.
- (g) From July 2017, a family relationship is defined for the purpose of recording incidents by the WA Police Force as immediate family, which includes:
 - Partner / ex-partner;
 - Parents;
 - Guardians of children; and
 - Children who reside or regularly stay with involved parties.
 Prior to July 2017, the definition included extended family such as in-laws and grand parents.

Source:

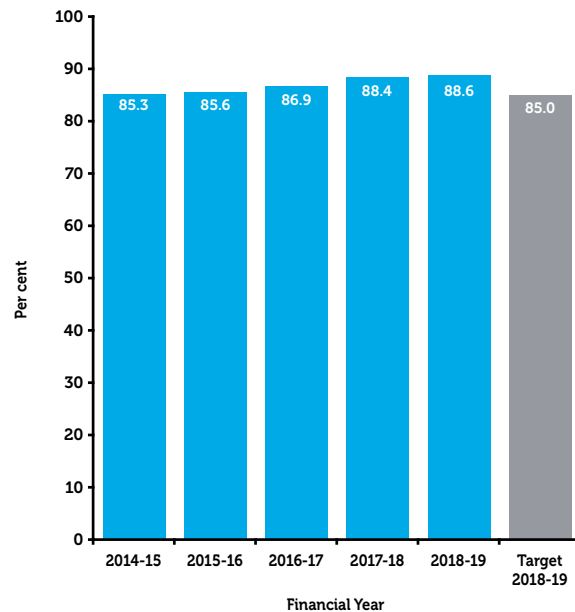
WA Police Force, Frontline Incident Management System.



OUTCOME 1: CONTRIBUTE TO COMMUNITY SAFETY AND SECURITY

Internal Process

KPI 7: Percentage of offences against the person investigations finalised within 60 days, 2014-15 to 2018-19 (a)(b)(c)(d)(e)



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

Applying an appropriate response, practice or procedure early in an investigation affects the investigation's effectiveness and the likelihood that it will be resolved (e.g. offender processed) within a relatively short period of time.

The percentage of offences against the person investigated that are finalised within 60 days is a key indicator of investigative effectiveness, as it reflects better processing, file management, investigation standards and attention to getting the investigation done.

Investigations of offences against the person are more complex than offences against property and therefore can take longer to finalise, hence the period of 60 days compared with 30 days for offences against property.

One of the purposes of police is to apprehend offenders, and this is usually the result of a successful investigation. Apprehending offenders may prevent further offences being committed and act as a deterrent to future criminal behaviour. As a consequence, this contributes to community safety and security.

HOW is this indicator derived?

The 'percentage of offences against the person finalised' includes family violence-related offences and is comprised of offences with the following investigation outcomes:

- Offender processed e.g. arrested, summonsed, cautioned, referred to a Juvenile Justice Team, issued a Cannabis Intervention Requirement, issued a Criminal Code Infringement Notice, or issued another infringement.
- Complaint withdrawn – where the victim indicates they no longer support an investigation or charging of the offender.

- Insufficient evidence – evidence is not sufficient to proceed by way of charge against a suspect for an offence.
- Unable to proceed/charge – unable to proceed or charge based on:
 - Statute of Limitations, immature age, or other legal impediment;
 - Death of victim, suspect or key witness;
 - Jurisdictional impediment;
 - Diplomatic immunity; and
 - Public interest – Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions direction.
- Uncleared – offence remains unresolved. Applied when it has been determined no further lines of inquiry exist, or a management decision has been made not to investigate further.

Please note that the WA Police Force can re-open investigations into unsolved crimes if new information or new evidence comes to light.

The number of recorded offences against the person investigations finalised within 60 days of being reported is expressed as a percentage of the total number of recorded offences against the person where investigations have been finalised during the reporting period and may include recorded offences committed during earlier periods.

A high or increasing percentage above the target is desirable.



WHAT does this indicator show?

The WA Police Force achieved the 2018-19 target of 85% of offences against the person investigations finalised within 60 days.

The percentage has increased each year since 2014-15.

In 2018-19, of the 88.6% of offences against the person finalised within 60 days, the percentage finalised by investigation outcome was as follows:

Investigation Outcome Type

Insufficient evidence	43.7%
Offender processed	35.4%
Complaint withdrawn	9.8%
Uncleared	9.1%
Unable to proceed/charge	2.0%



Notes:

- From July 2017, offences are defined as 'Recorded Offences'. Recorded offences are all offences reported to or becoming known to police within the relevant time period that do not have an Offence Outcome Status Code of: 'No Criminal Offence', 'Offence Substituted', or 'False Report'. Prior to July 2017, offences were defined as 'Verified Offences'. Verified offences were all offences reported to or becoming known to police within the relevant time period that have not been determined to be a 'False Report' or 'Mistakenly Reported'. The number of reported offences is not within the direct control of the police.
- Changes to recording practices implemented between May and July 2017 affect this indicator. As a result, comparison with historical data should be done with caution.
- This indicator is based on selected recorded offences reported to, or becoming known to police, and resulting in the submission of an incident report in the Frontline Incident Management System (IMS). Excluded are offences against public order, such as disorderly conduct and offences against the *Firearms Act 1973*, *Liquor Control Act 1988* and a number of other offences against the statute laws of this State and the Commonwealth.
- The number of recorded offences for a period (e.g. financial year) comprises all recorded offences reported during that period and may include recorded offences committed during earlier periods.
- 'Offences against the person' include: homicide, assault, sexual offences, threatening behaviour, deprivation of liberty, and robbery.

Source:

WA Police Force, Frontline Incident Management System.

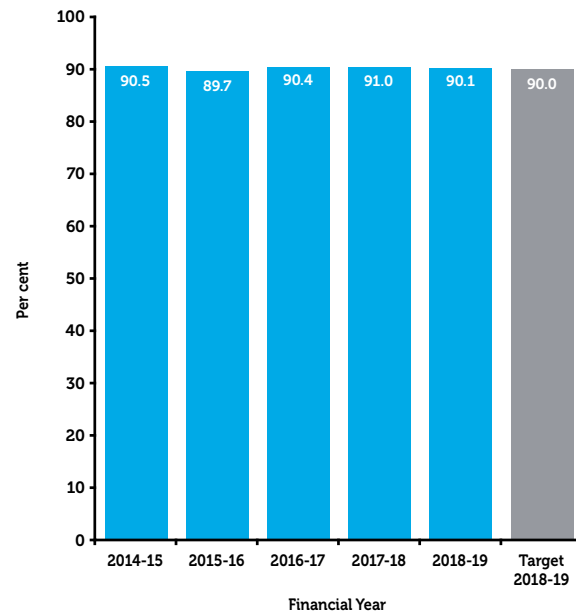


KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

OUTCOME 1: CONTRIBUTE TO COMMUNITY SAFETY AND SECURITY

Internal Process

KPI 8: Percentage of offences against property investigations finalised within 30 days, 2014-15 to 2018-19 (a)(b)(c)(d)(e)



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

Applying an appropriate response, practice or procedure early in an investigation affects the investigation’s effectiveness and the likelihood that it will be resolved (e.g. offender processed) within a relatively short period of time.

The percentage of offences against property investigated that are finalised within 30 days is a key indicator of investigative effectiveness, as it reflects better processing, file management, investigation standards and attention to getting the investigation done.

Investigations of offences against property are generally less complex and have less evidence available to identify an offender than offences against the person. Therefore they take less time to finalise, hence the period of 30 days compared with 60 days for offences against the person.

One of the purposes of police is to apprehend offenders, and this is usually the result of a successful investigation. Apprehending offenders may prevent further offences being committed and act as a deterrent to future criminal behaviour. As a consequence, this contributes to community safety and security.

HOW is this indicator derived?

The ‘percentage of offences against property finalised’ includes family violence-related offences and is comprised of offences with the following investigation outcomes:

- Offender processed e.g. arrested, summonsed, cautioned, referred to a Juvenile Justice Team, issued a Cannabis Intervention Requirement, issued a Criminal Code Infringement Notice, or issued another infringement.

- Complaint withdrawn – where the victim indicates they no longer support an investigation or charging of the offender.
- Insufficient evidence – evidence is not sufficient to proceed by way of charge against a suspect for an offence.
- Unable to proceed/charge – unable to proceed or charge based on:
 - Statute of Limitations, immature age, other legal impediment;
 - Death of victim, suspect or key witness;
 - Jurisdictional impediment;
 - Diplomatic immunity; and
 - Public interest – Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions direction.
- Uncleared – offence remains unresolved. Applied when it has been determined no further lines of inquiry exist, or a management decision has been made not to investigate further.

Please note that the WA Police Force can re-open investigations into unsolved crimes if new information or new evidence comes to light.

The number of recorded offences against property investigations finalised within 30 days of being reported is expressed as a percentage of the total number of recorded offences against property where investigations have been finalised during the reporting period and may include recorded offences committed during earlier periods.



A high or increasing percentage above the target is desirable.

WHAT does this indicator show?

The WA Police Force achieved the 2018-19 target of 90% of offences against property investigations finalised within 30 days.

The percentage decreased to 90.1% in 2018-19, compared with 91.0% in 2017-18.

In 2018-19, of the 90.1% of offences against property finalised within 30 days, the percentage finalised by investigation outcome was as follows:

Investigation Outcome Type

Uncleared	77.2%
Offender processed	15.0%
Insufficient evidence	4.4%
Complaint withdrawn	3.0%
Unable to proceed/charge	0.4%



Notes:

- From July 2017, offences are defined as 'Recorded Offences'. Recorded offences are all offences reported to or becoming known to police within the relevant time period that do not have an Offence Outcome Status Code of: 'No Criminal Offence', 'Offence Substituted', or 'False Report'. Prior to July 2017, offences were defined as 'Verified Offences'. Verified offences were all offences reported to or becoming known to police within the relevant time period that have not been determined to be a 'False Report' or 'Mistakenly Reported'. The number of reported offences is not within the direct control of the police.
- Changes to recording practices implemented between May and July 2017 affect this indicator. As a result, comparison with historical data should be done with caution.
- This indicator is based on selected recorded offences reported to, or becoming known to police, and resulting in the submission of an incident report in the Frontline Incident Management System (IMS). Excluded are offences against public order, such as disorderly conduct and offences against the *Firearms Act 1973*, *Liquor Control Act 1988* and a number of other offences against the statute laws of this State and the Commonwealth.
- The number of recorded offences for a period (e.g. financial year) comprises all recorded offences reported during that period, and may include recorded offences committed during earlier periods.
- 'Offences against property' include: burglary, stealing of motor vehicle, stealing, arson, and property damage.

Source:

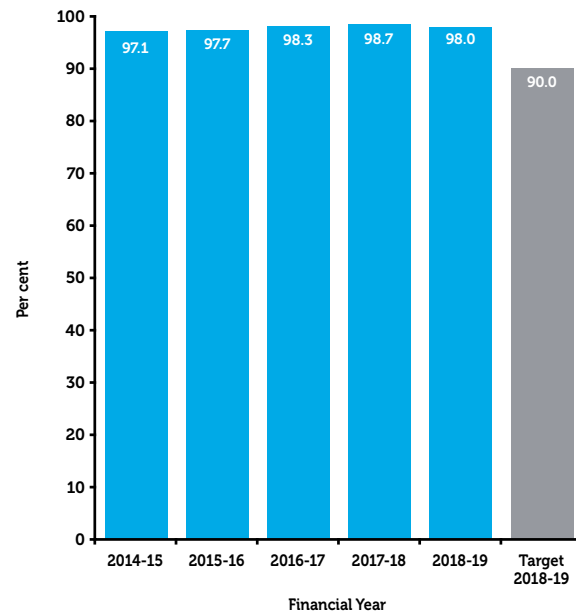
WA Police Force, Frontline Incident Management System.



OUTCOME 1: CONTRIBUTE TO COMMUNITY SAFETY AND SECURITY

Internal Process

KPI 9: Percentage of traffic law enforcement contacts made by police officers that target 'Category A' offences, 2014-15 to 2018-19



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

Certain road behaviours are deemed most likely to cause crashes, such as driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs, dangerous/reckless driving, speeding, unauthorised driving, and use of mobile phones whilst driving; or contribute to the severity of injury, i.e., not wearing seatbelts/ restraints/ helmets.

The predominance of road safety and traffic law enforcement effort conducted by police officers is directed to these issues.

By maintaining a high proportion of enforcement effort on addressing these 'Category A' offences, as opposed to other traffic offences, the police are being effective in conducting traffic law enforcement in order to contribute to the outcome of community safety.

HOW is this indicator derived?

'Category A' offences include: driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs, careless/ dangerous/ reckless driving, non-speed camera speeding offences, no authority to drive, use of mobile phones whilst driving, and non-wearing of seatbelts/restraints/helmets.

For the purpose of this indicator, a traffic contact includes conducting a preliminary breath/drug test, charging a road user for a traffic offence(s), or issuing a traffic infringement. As a preliminary breath/drug test is a traffic contact, any drink/drug driving charge or infringement that may result from the breath test is not counted.

The number of traffic law enforcement contacts made by police officers that target 'Category A' offences is expressed as a percentage of the total number of traffic law enforcement contacts (excluding drink/drug driving charges/ infringements) during the reporting period.

A high or increasing percentage above the target is desirable.

WHAT does this indicator show?

The WA Police Force achieved the 2018-19 target of 90% of traffic law enforcement contacts made by police officers targeting 'Category A' offences.

Performance has remained at over 97.0% since 2014-15.

Sources:

- WA Police Force, Prosecution system.
- WA Police Force, Image and Infringement Processing System (IIPS).
- WA Police Force, Traffic Enforcement and Crash Executive Information System (TEACEIS).

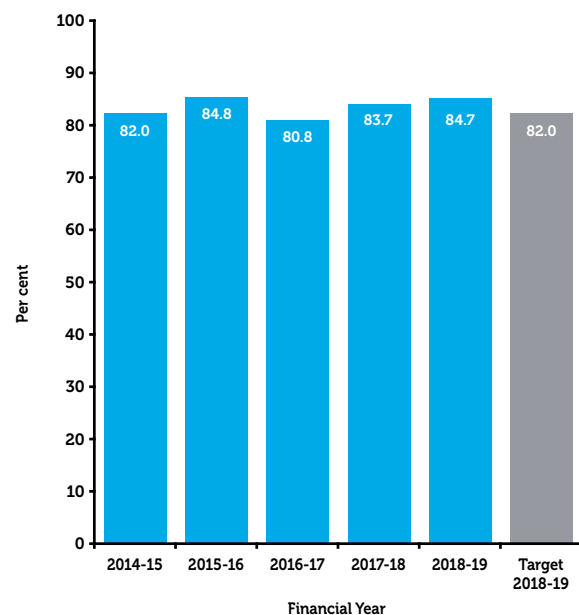
KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS



OUTCOME 1: CONTRIBUTE TO COMMUNITY SAFETY AND SECURITY

Community Satisfaction and Confidence

KPI 10: Percentage of the community who were 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' with the service received during their most recent contact with police, 2014-15 to 2018-19 (a)(b)



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

Customer satisfaction is a widely accepted measure of organisational performance. Indicators based on community perception provide useful information about service

delivery and acknowledge the importance of community engagement.

The WA community is the customer of the services provided by the WA Police Force. The extent to which those members of the community who have had contact with the police during the last 12 months are satisfied with the service received during their most recent contact with the police is based on personal experience. As a consequence, through their attitude, behaviour and actions, police can directly influence the level of satisfaction members of the community perceive resulting from this interaction with police.

The extent to which the community is satisfied with the service received during their most recent contact with police provides an indication of how well these services meet customer needs and expectations; and therefore the perceived effectiveness of the police in contributing to community safety and security.

HOW is this indicator derived?

The data for this indicator is sourced from the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing.

The data is weighted separately by police district by age and sex to ensure that responses are representative of the WA population aged 18 or over. Weights are adjusted so that they sum to a quarter of the WA population each quarter. In this way, the combined weighted estimates for four consecutive quarters are approximately equal to the total population.

The indicator is based on those people who had contact with police in the last 12 months and their response to the question: 'How satisfied were you with the service you received during your most recent contact with police?' The response categories are: 'very satisfied', 'satisfied', 'neither satisfied nor dissatisfied', 'dissatisfied', and 'very dissatisfied'.

The percentage of the WA community who responded 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' are combined, to show the overall percentage satisfied with the service received during their contact with police.

A high or increasing percentage above the target is desirable.

WHAT does this indicator show?

The WA Police Force achieved the 2018-19 target of 82% of the WA community satisfied with the services received during their most recent contact with police.

The percentage increased to 84.7% in 2018-19 compared with 83.7% in 2017-18.

Of the 9.3 per cent who were 'dissatisfied' or 'very dissatisfied' with the service received during their most recent contact with police, the most common reason given was that the police 'didn't do enough/ took no action' (26.4 per cent).

In 2018-19, 66.8 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 a random breath/drug test, and to report a crime or other incident.



KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

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Notes:

- (a) This indicator is derived from the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing, which commenced in July 2001. The survey is conducted by telephone using the service provider's Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing facilities. Interviewing is conducted each month. Eligible respondents are required to be aged 18 years or over. Respondents are chosen from each contacted household by the next birthday method. People who work for the police, or who live in a household with someone who works for the police, are excluded from the survey. A random sample of listed landline telephone and mobile phone numbers is generated for each police district within WA using the Random Digit Dialling (RDD) method. The random sampling method used allows both listed and unlisted numbers in all active telephone exchanges to be included in the sample. The overall sample is stratified by police district to ensure a sufficient sample is collected for each police district each quarter. Each police district has a monthly quota of interviews to ensure interviewing is spread evenly across the full year. In 2018-19, 28,048 people aged 18 years and over were surveyed nationally, of which 3,000 were surveyed in WA. The response rate for WA (defined as interviews as a proportion of interviews and refusals) was 60.2 per cent.
- (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 estimate for 2018-19 was 1.6 per cent.

Source:

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

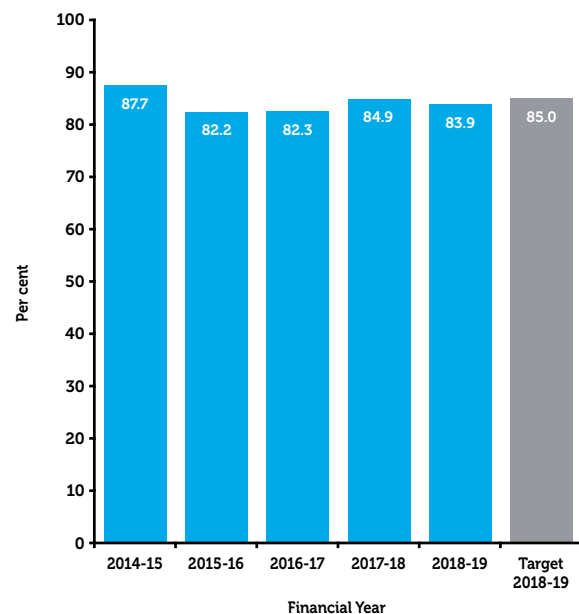
KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS



OUTCOME 1: CONTRIBUTE TO COMMUNITY SAFETY AND SECURITY

Community Satisfaction and Confidence

KPI 11: Percentage of the community who 'agreed' or 'strongly agreed' that they have confidence in police, 2014-15 to 2018-19 ^{(a)(b)}



Notes:

- (a) This indicator is derived from the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing, which commenced in July 2001. The survey is conducted by telephone using the service provider's Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing facilities. Interviewing is conducted each month. Eligible respondents are required to be aged 18 years or over. Respondents are chosen from each contacted household by the next birthday method. People who work for the police, or who live in a household with someone who works for the police, are excluded from the survey. A random sample of listed landline telephone and mobile phone numbers is generated for each police district within WA using the Random Digit Dialling (RDD) method. The random sampling method used allows both listed and unlisted numbers in all active telephone exchanges to be included in the sample. The overall sample is stratified by police district to ensure a sufficient sample is collected for each police district each quarter. Each police district has a monthly quota of interviews to ensure interviewing is spread evenly across the full year. In 2018-19, 28,048 people aged 18 years and over were surveyed nationally of which 3,000 were surveyed in WA. The response rate for WA (defined as interviews as a proportion of interviews and refusals) was 60.2 per cent.
- (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 estimate for 2018-19 was 14 per cent.

Source:

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

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

The community's level of confidence in police reflects communication between the police and the public, police effectiveness and service delivery, professionalism, honesty, and treating people fairly and equally. By maintaining a high level of community confidence in police, the police are empowered to contribute to community safety and security.

HOW is this indicator derived?

The data for this indicator is sourced from the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing.

The data is weighted separately by police district by age and sex to ensure that responses are representative of the WA population aged 18 or over. Weights are adjusted so that they sum to a quarter of the WA population each quarter. In this way, the combined weighted estimates for four consecutive quarters are approximately equal to the total population.

The indicator is based on those people who responded to the question: 'To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement about police in WA: I do have confidence in the police?' The response categories are: 'strongly agree', 'agree', 'neither agree nor disagree', 'disagree', and 'strongly disagree'.

The percentage of the WA community who responded 'agree' or 'strongly agree' are combined to show the overall level of agreement with the statement: I do have confidence in the police.

A high or increasing percentage above the target is desirable.

WHAT does this indicator show?

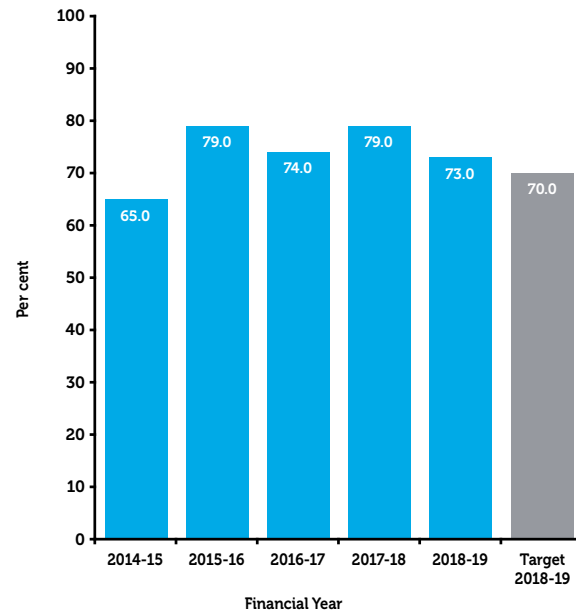
The WA Police Force did not meet the 2018-19 target of 85 per cent of the community who 'agreed' or 'strongly agreed' that they have confidence in police.

The percentage decreased to 83.9 per cent in 2018-19, compared with 84.9 per cent in 2017-18.



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

KPI 12: Effectiveness of road safety awareness campaigns, 2014-15 to 2018-19 ^{(a)(b)(c)}



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

The Road Safety Commission uses community education campaigns to raise awareness of the risks associated with unsafe road behaviours and to encourage safe behaviours.

Marketing best practice recommends that research evaluation in the form of quantitative campaign tracking is essential for the evaluation of campaigns. In line with this, evaluations were undertaken, specifically measuring prompted awareness, comprehension of campaign key messages by the target audience, and impact on intentions of drivers.

HOW is this indicator derived?

This indicator represents the proportion of WA drivers who remember seeing Commission community education campaigns. From 1 July 2018 the Commission moved to a continuous weekly tracking of evaluations collected over a number of weeks with the indicator calculated as the peak awareness during the campaign duration. Until the end of the 2017-18 financial year, evaluations were undertaken post-campaign at a single point in time.

This indicator is based on the results of evaluation surveys, conducted independently through market research professionals, on each major campaign. A major campaign was defined as having television as the main media component, and a total spend of at least \$500,000 in media scheduling.

Evaluation was undertaken via quantitative online surveys^{(b)(c)}. The measure was based on prompted campaign recognition (percentage of people who remembered seeing any of the core materials for a given campaign). The population segment researched was West Australian drivers aged 17 and over, with a

random sample of at least 475 accumulated over the period of the weekly evaluations conducted over the duration of the campaign. Data was weighted to reflect actual population distribution based on Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) statistics. Weightings were applied individually based on age, gender, and geographic location, to ensure the data represented the WA population. These base numbers provide the Commission with a statistically valid sample size with a 95 per cent confidence level.

The KPI measure is calculated as the average peak percentage of prompted community awareness (recall/recognition) for major campaigns.

A high or increasing percentage above the target is desirable.

WHAT does this indicator show?

During the 2018-19 financial year, two community education campaigns were undertaken that met the requirements to be a major campaign.

These include the 'We're Watching Your Speed' and 'We're Watching' campaigns which promote an anytime, anywhere message about police enforcement.

The overall result for the year was obtained by combining and averaging the major campaigns. This resulted in an overall average of 73 per cent, which achieved the 2018-19 target of 70 per cent.

**Notes:**

- (a) From 2018-19, the Commission moved to a continuous weekly tracking of evaluations collected over a number of weeks with the indicator calculated as the peak awareness during the campaign duration. Prior year comparatives continue to be reported using the previous methodology.
- (b) A representative sample of Western Australian drivers aged 17+ was sourced via an established panel provider. Hard quotas on region (metro/regional/remote) and soft quotas on age and gender were applied to ensure the sample was representative of the total population. Surveys are all completed online.
- (c) With all sample surveys there are errors that occur by chance because the data were obtained from a sample, rather than the entire population. For all road safety campaign evaluations, a minimum sample size of n=50 per week is targeted. The weekly results are cumulated over time, with a sample size of n=475 for the 'We're Watching Your Speed' campaign and a sample size of n=546 for the 'We're Watching' campaigns used together with an established margin of error <5 per cent.





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 Services 1-3 is measured in terms of the average cost of the service per person.

It is important to note that the nature of policing is highly reactive, and with demand for services changing each year, the average cost per person of providing policing services can vary significantly. Policing activities include keeping the peace, enforcing the law, preventing and detecting crime, apprehending offenders, and emergency management. The average cost per person can be affected by such factors as employee pay rate movements and other cost increases, changes in work practices, or streamlining of processes.

If the cost of services is kept constant, an increase in population will result in a lower cost per person, which represents an improvement in efficiency; i.e., the police are expending the same amount of resources to service a larger population, with potentially more crime and other incidents. The level of efficiency can be maintained if the cost of services does not exceed the rate of population growth. A cost of service that exceeds the rate of population growth may indicate inefficiency.

The efficiency of Service 4: Road Safety Commission is measured in terms of the percentage of Road Safety Commission projects completed on time and on budget.

The key efficiency indicators for each service are presented in the following charts and show comparative performance over the period 2014-15 to 2018-19 and the target for 2018-19.



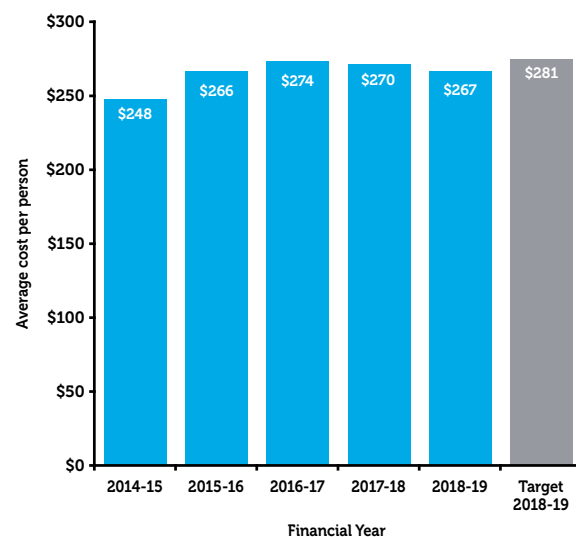
KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS



OUTCOME 1: CONTRIBUTE TO COMMUNITY SAFETY AND SECURITY

Service 1: Metropolitan policing services
General policing services provided by districts within the Metropolitan Region including: crime prevention, maintaining public order, and responding to and investigating criminal and general incidents.

Average cost of metropolitan policing services per person in the Perth metropolitan area, 2014-15 to 2018-19



Sources:

WA Police Force Total Cost of Service, from Schedule of Income and Expenses by Services for the year ended 30 June 2019.
ERP for Metropolitan Police Region, Australian Bureau of Statistics, June 2018 (customised report).

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

The Metropolitan Region is one of two policing regions in WA. In 2018-19, the total cost of providing metropolitan policing services was \$549.4 million. This represented 37.6 per cent of the total cost of services (excluding the Road Safety Commission). These policing services are provided to the community of the Perth metropolitan area. By showing the relationship between the cost of services and the population receiving these services, the cost efficiency of delivering these services can be measured.

HOW is this indicator derived?

The total cost of metropolitan policing services is based on the Metropolitan Police Region (including 'specialist services' within districts such as detectives, crime intelligence, forensics, traffic, and prosecuting, and Prosecuting Services and Custodial Services within Operations Support, which directly relate to metropolitan policing), plus the apportionment of corporate services and support overhead costs.

The total cost of metropolitan policing services is divided by the Estimated Resident Population (ERP) of the Metropolitan Police Region as at the beginning of the financial year; i.e., the ERP as at 30 June 2018 is used for the 2018-19 financial year.

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

WHAT does this indicator show?

The average cost of metropolitan policing services per person in the Perth metropolitan area for 2018-19 was \$267.





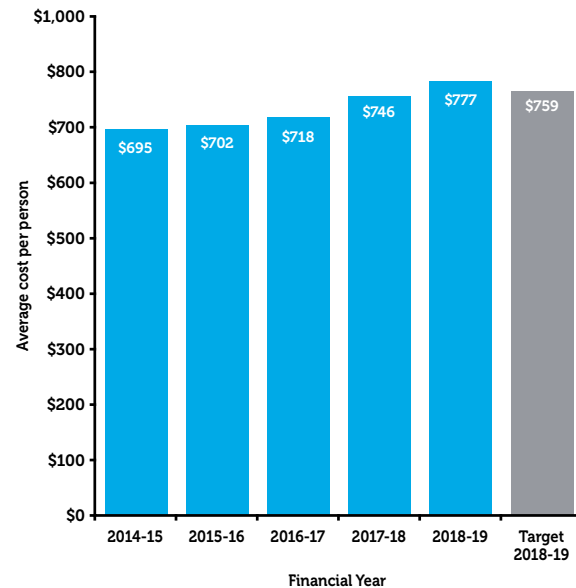
KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

OUTCOME 1: CONTRIBUTE TO COMMUNITY SAFETY AND SECURITY

Service 2: Regional and remote policing services

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

Average cost of regional and remote policing services per person in regional WA, 2014-15 to 2018-19.



Sources:

WA Police Force Total Cost of Service from Schedule of Income and Expenses by Services for the year ended 30 June 2019.
ERP for Regional WA Police Region, Australian Bureau of Statistics, June 2018 (customised report).

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

Regional WA is one of two policing regions in WA. In 2018-19, the total cost of providing regional and remote policing services was \$415.8 million. This represented 28.4 per cent of the total cost of services (excluding the Road Safety Commission). These policing services are provided to the community of regional WA. By showing the relationship between the cost of services and the population receiving these services, the cost efficiency of delivering these services can be measured.

HOW is this indicator derived?

The total cost of regional and remote policing services is based on the Regional WA Police Region (including 'specialist services' within districts such as detectives, crime intelligence, forensics, traffic, and prosecuting), plus the apportionment of corporate services and support overhead costs.

The total cost of regional and remote policing services is divided by the Estimated Resident Population (ERP) of the Regional WA Police Region as at the beginning of the financial year; i.e., the ERP as at 30 June 2018 is used for the 2018-19 financial year.

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

WHAT does this indicator show?

The average cost of regional and remote policing services per person in regional WA for 2018-19 was \$777.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

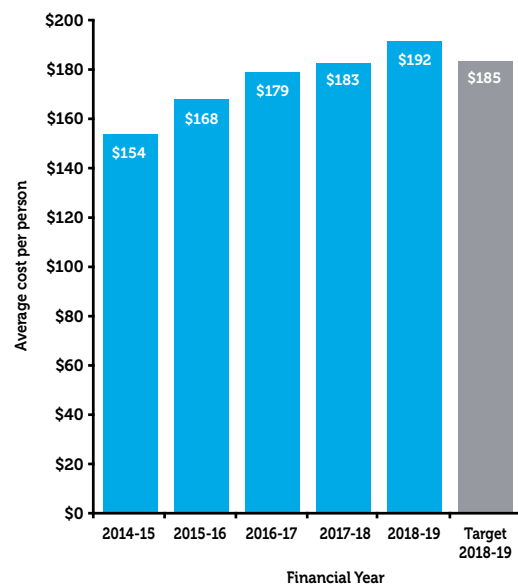


OUTCOME 1: CONTRIBUTE TO COMMUNITY SAFETY AND SECURITY

Service 3: Specialist policing services

Specialist policing services include: major crime, serious and organised crime, sex crime, commercial crime, licensing enforcement, forensic, intelligence, traffic enforcement, and counter terrorism and emergency response.

Average cost of specialist policing services per person in WA, 2014-15 to 2018-19



Sources:

WA Police Force Total Cost of Service from Schedule of Income and Expenses by Services for the year ended 30 June 2019.

ERP for Regional WA Police Region, Australian Bureau of Statistics, June 2018 (customised report).

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

Specialist policing services provide support to the police regions. In 2018-19, the total cost of providing specialist policing services was \$497.9 million. This represented 34.0 per cent of the total cost of services (excluding the Road Safety Commission). These policing services are provided to the community of WA. By showing the relationship between the cost of services and the population receiving these services, the cost efficiency of delivering these services can be measured.

HOW is this indicator derived?

The total cost of specialist policing services is based on the specialist portfolios (i.e. State Crime, State Intelligence and Command, Specialist and Support Services), and other specialist areas, such as Forensic and Licensing Enforcement, plus the apportionment of corporate services and support overhead costs.

The total cost of specialist policing services is divided by the Estimated Resident Population (ERP) of WA (as these services are provided across the state) as at the beginning of the financial year; i.e., the ERP as at 30 June 2018 is used for the 2018-19 financial year.

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

WHAT does this indicator show?

The average cost of specialist policing services per person in WA for 2018-19 was \$192.



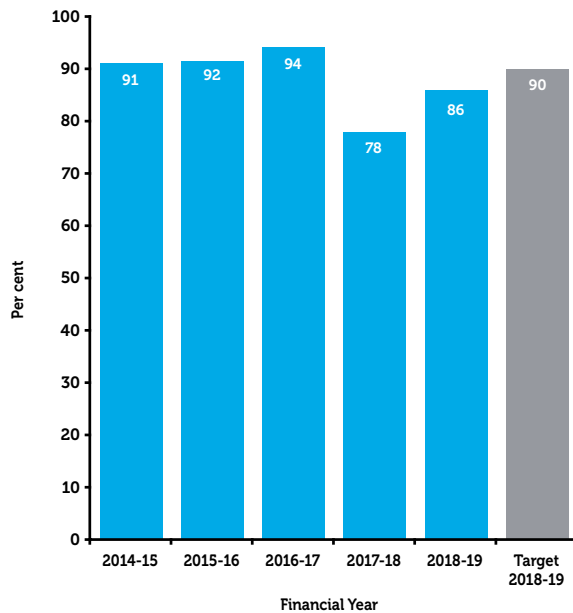


OUTCOME 2: IMPROVE COORDINATION AND COMMUNITY AWARENESS OF ROAD SAFETY IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Service 4: Road Safety Commission

The objective of this program is to improve coordination and community awareness of road safety in Western Australia.

Percentage of Road Safety Commission projects completed on time, 2014-15 to 2018-19^(a)



Note:

(a) From 2018-19, research projects that were managed by the Commission but undertaken by the Curtin-Monash Accident Research Centre (C-MARC) have been excluded from the calculation of the KPI. Prior year comparatives continue to be reported using the previous methodology.

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

The Commission runs several road safety projects such as events and campaigns, and also funds external bodies via the provision of grants, to contribute to road safety outcomes.

This indicator measures projects that are delivered directly by the Commission and excludes grant-funded external projects. In 2018-19 it was decided to also exclude research projects that were managed by the Road Safety Commission but undertaken by the Curtin-Monash Accident Research Centre (C-MARC).

Completing projects on time is an indicator of the efficiency of the service.

HOW is this indicator derived?

This indicator identifies the percentage of Commission projects that were planned for the financial year, that achieve delivery by 30 June and is measured on the status of projects as at 30 June 2019. Achievement of project delivery is measured based on events held and campaigns successfully commenced.

A high or increasing percentage above the target is desirable.

WHAT does this indicator show?

Overall, 86 per cent of projects were completed within the desired timeframe, which was lower than the 2018-19 target of

90 per cent. If the research projects undertaken by C-MARC were included in the calculation of the KPI (as reported in previous years), 76 per cent of projects were completed within the desired timeframe.

The Road Safety Partnership Program enables engagement with key stakeholders to implement and deliver road safety education at a regional, remote, local and community level through partnerships (including Clubs WA) and alliances. These programs deliver appropriate and evidence-based road safety messages through these partner companies and groups in an appropriate tone and relevant to their networks.

In 2018-19, the Commission delivered 4 of 5 key planned events, namely the National Road Safety Week Launch, Road Safety Week Activation Events (City and Bunbury), and the Bunbury Research Forum. A planned event program associated with the delivery of the road safety strategy community consultation was not delivered on time due to a delayed commencement date.

Twelve road safety campaigns were delivered in 2018-19 including; 'Fatigue – Don't Trust Your Tired Self', 'Road Rules – Streets Ahead' and 'Distractions – Don't Text Behind the Wheel'.

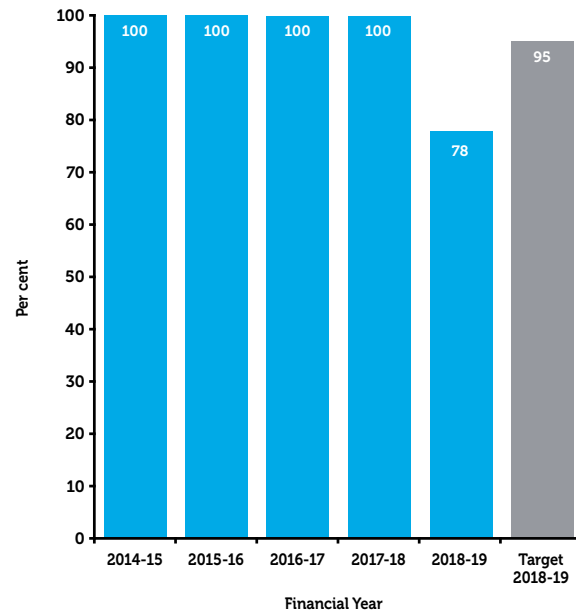
Media for the 'Distance of Distraction' and 'Physics of Speed' campaigns were also planned, however production delays prevented this from happening. Media for both campaigns will now commence in 2019-20.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS



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

Percentage of Road Safety Commission projects completed on budget, 2014-15 to 2018-19^(a)



Note:

- (a) For 2018-19, the KPI has been calculated based on a tolerance limit of 1 per cent of the annual target budget. Prior year comparatives continue to be reported based on the previous tolerance limit of 10 per cent of the annual targeted budget.

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

Each year the Minister for Road Safety approves the Road Trauma Trust Account budget which is made up of individual road safety projects to be delivered by road safety stakeholders, including the Commission. Each project is submitted for approval with agreed deliverables and budget. This indicator is based on Commission delivered projects only.

Completing projects on budget is an indicator of the efficiency of the service.

HOW is this indicator derived?

This indicator identifies the percentage of Commission projects that achieve delivery within one per cent of the annual target budget. Prior to 2018-19, the tolerance limit was set at 10 per cent of the annual targeted budget. The tolerance limit has been changed to more accurately measure the Commission's efficiency in delivering its projects. Achievement of project delivery is measured based on events held, and campaigns successfully commenced by 30 June each financial year.

A high or increasing percentage above the target is desirable.

WHAT does this indicator show?

For the 2018-19 financial year, 78 per cent of projects were delivered within the reset tolerance level of one per cent of the original approved budget. This was less than the target of 95 per cent. Of these, 72 per cent of the projects were delivered within the original approved budget.



OBLIGATORY DISCLOSURES



OTHER FINANCIAL DISCLOSURES

Act of Grace payments

Requirement under Treasurer's Instruction 319(5)

One Act of Grace (Ex Gratia) payment was made during the 2018-19 financial year totalling \$253,964.00.

Pricing policies on services

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

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

The list of fees and charges that applied from 1 July 2018 for services provided during 2018-19 was published in the Government Gazette on 26 June 2018 for Firearms, Pawnbrokers and Second-hand Dealers, Police Fees and Security and Related Activities.

Interest in or benefits from contracts

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

The WA Police Force operates a system that requires senior officers to declare confidentiality and interest in respect to any existing or proposed contracts. There are no known cases of conflicts of interest in 2018-19.



Major capital works

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

Project	Proposed Year of Completion	ETC June 2018 '000	Revised ETC June 2019 '000	Variations '000	Variation %	Reason for Variation
Completed Works						
Information Technology (IT) Infrastructure						
- ICT - Core Business Systems - Development 2011-2015	2018-19	59,165	59,165	-		
Police Facilities						
- Boost to Police Resources - Accommodation Infrastructure	2018-19	56,011	56,011	-		
- Police Facilities Major Refurbishment Program 2015-2019	2018-19	16,780	16,780	-		
- Custodial Facilities Upgrade Program 2015-2018	2018-19	11,600	11,600	-		
- Police Station Upgrade Program 2015-2018	2018-19	11,460	11,460	-		
Works in Progress						
Fleet and Equipment Purchases - New and Replacement						
- Fleet and Equipment Replacement Program 2018-2021	2020-21	36,900	36,619	(281)	-1%	ETC reduced by overspend from prior year budget
- Helicopter Replacement - BK117	2021-22	26,900	26,900	-		
- Expansion of Enhanced Automated Traffic Enforcement Network (EATEN)	2019-20	11,856	11,856	-		
- Speed Camera Replacement Program	2020-21	18,015	18,015	-		
Information Technology (IT) Infrastructure						
- ICT Optimisation Program	2020-21	47,000	57,200	10,200	22%	Budget reflow from 2022-23 for first stage of transition to GovNext consumption based services
- Community Safety Network: Regional Radio Network Replacement Program	2019-20	72,858	72,837	(21)	0%	

OBLIGATORY DISCLOSURES



Major capital works (continued)

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

Project	Proposed Year of Completion	ETC June 2018 '000	Revised ETC June 2019 '000	Variations '000	Variation %	Reason for Variation
- Police Radio Network: Commonwealth Legislated Radio Frequency Change	2019-20	12,805	12,805	-		
Police Facilities						
- Armadale Courthouse and Police Complex	2021-22	78,813	78,813	-		
- Police Station Upgrade Program 2018-2021	2020-21	12,900	16,828	3,928	30%	Redirection of surplus funds from completed projects (Ballajura and Cockburn Police Stations)
- Custodial Facilities Upgrade Program 2018-2021	2020-21	13,200	13,200	-		
- Multi-Functional Police Facility Heating Ventilation and Air-conditioning Systems Replacement	2019-20	12,950	12,950	-		
New Works						
Fleet and Equipment Purchases - New and Replacement						
- Fleet and Equipment Replacement Program 2022-2024	2023-24	36,315	31,315	(5,000)	-14%	Budget reflow from 2022-23 for first stage of transition to GovNext consumption based services
Information Technology (IT) Infrastructure						
- ICT Optimisation Program 2022-2024	2023-24	23,000	17,800	(5,200)	-23%	Budget reflow from 2022-23 for first stage of transition to GovNext consumption based services
- Digital Policing - Mobility Platform	2020-21	-	10,699	10,699		
Police Facilities						
- Custodial Facilities Upgrade Program 2022-2024	2023-24	-	13,200	13,200		Commences 2021-22
- Police Station Upgrade Program 2022-2024	2023-24	-	13,200	13,200		Commences 2021-22



Staff profile

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

Profile of Police Officers by Gender (Headcount)^(d)

As at 30 June	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Senior Police ^(b)					
Male	8	10	9	9	9
Female	2	2	2	2	2
TOTALS	10	12	11	11	11
Police Officers					
Male	4,770	4,939	4,970	4,983	4,954
Female	1,321	1,403	1,460	1,475	1,492
TOTALS	6,091	6,342	6,430	6,458	6,446^(a)
Police Auxiliary Officers					
Males	167	156	198	192	174
Females	117	113	146	143	133
TOTALS	284	269	344	335	307
Aboriginal Police Liaison Officers					
Male	8	7	6	2	2
Female	2	2	2	2	2
TOTALS	10	9	8	4	4
Total Males	4,953	5,112	5,183	5,186	5,139
Total Females	1,442	1,520	1,610	1,622	1,629
TOTALS	6,395	6,632	6,793	6,808	6,768

Note:

(a) The reduced headcount for police officers in 2019 is the result of increased attrition due to 150 officers accepting a severance. Recruiting to return to full strength will be complete by the end of 2019.



Staff profile (continued)

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

Profile Of Police Staff By Gender And Classification (Headcount) ^{(a)(b)}

Level	As at 30 June 2017			As at 30 June 2018			As at 30 June 2019		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
SDNCEO3	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
Class 1	1	0	1	3	0	3	2	0	2
Level 9	3	6	9	1	4	5	1	2	3
Specified Calling 8	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Specified Calling 5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Level 8	29	18	47	20	14	34	21	10	31
Solicitor 4	5	0	5	4	0	4	4	1	5
Specified Calling 4	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	2	4
Level 7	63	45	108	53	37	90	50	34	84
Specified Calling 3	0	7	7	0	4	4	0	6	6
Solicitor 3	2	0	2	2	0	2	1	0	1
Level 6/7	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Level 6	85	71	156	77	72	149	78	72	150
Specified Calling 2	1	1	2	1	3	4	2	5	7
Solicitor 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Level 5	100	139	239	96	126	222	93	123	216
Level 4	97	126	223	102	123	225	109	126	235
Level 3 (includes Band Officers)	105	179	284	102	176	278	109	188	297
Level 2	210	602	812	209	573	782	210	605	815
Level 1	42	138	180	36	144	180	35	147	182
School Based Trainee	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0
Chaplain	1	0	1	2	0	2	3	0	
Individual Workplace Agreements	9	0	9	7	0	7	8	0	8
Wages	28	87	115	27	88	115	29	85	114
TOTALS	785	1,423	2,208	745	1,368	2,113	758	1,407	2,165
Children's Crossing Guards employed by the WA Police ^(f)		625			700			690	



Staff profile (continued)

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

Profile of Aboriginal Employees by Gender and Classification^(g)

As at 30 June 2019	Male	Female	Total
Police Officers	80	36	116
Police Auxiliary Officer - Community Relations Officer	4	1	5
Police Auxiliary Officer - Custody	2	3	5
Police Auxiliary Officer - Forensic	0	1	1
Police Auxiliary Officer - Property Management	1	5	6
Police Auxiliary Officer - Cadet	14	15	29
Aboriginal Police Liaison Officers	2	2	4
Police Staff	2	17	19
Wages Staff	2	5	7
Total Employees	107	85	192

Notes:

- (a) Statistics based on full-time equivalent (FTE) employees.
- (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) Personnel figures are based on a headcount, which includes employees on leave without pay, as at 30 June (not full-time equivalent (FTE) employees). Road Safety Commission employees are also included for 2017-18.
- (e) The FTE figure used in this calculation is determined by averaging the twelve-monthly FTE figures for each financial year. Road Safety Employees also included in this figure for 2017-18.
- (f) The number of Children's Crossing Guard positions to operate Type A children's crossings in Western Australia as at 30 June.
- (g) Workforce data for diversity is collected by employee self-identification through the WA Police Force HR System.

Source:

WA Police Force, Resource Management Information System (RMIS).



GOVERNANCE DISCLOSURES

Workforce planning

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

The development of the Workforce Planning Framework has commenced to enhance organisation capability through the design of a job segmentation model and demand modelling to inform workforce development strategies. Development of the Diversity and Inclusion Strategy has also commenced.

Workforce initiatives undertaken during 2018-19 include:

- Implementation of WA Police Force Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Management Plan.
- Introduction of Police Preparation Trainee Program.
- Implementation of a new suite of scaffolded and assessable leadership programs and leadership induction for new to rank employees.
- Cross-agency collaboration resulting in program placements for other Government agencies employees on WA Police Force programs.

Workers' compensation claims (police staff) 2017-18 to 2018-19

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

	2017-18	2018-19
Number of Claims	71	72

Shared responsibilities with other agencies

The WA Police Force will continue to foster relationships with key partners to enhance the safety and security of the State. The agency collaborates with federal, state and local government agencies, not-for-profit and community organisations and the private sector to contribute to better outcomes for the WA community.



Unauthorised use of credit cards

Requirement under Treasurer's Instruction 321 and 903

The use of credit cards by the WA Police Force is permitted by the adoption of the terms and conditions of an approved supplier and the acceptance of the Western Australian State Government, Department of Finance, Common Use Agreement – Purchasing Card Services and Expense Management System. In adopting the use of credit cards, the WA Police Force is bound by the *Treasurer's Instruction 321*, and is to be read in conjunction with the agency's Purchasing Card Operation (Procedure) Manual.

	2018-19
The number of instances the WA Government Purchasing Card has been used for a personal purpose	304
The aggregate amount of personal use expenditure for the reporting period	\$12,822.06
The aggregate amount of personal use expenditure settled by the due date	\$9,756.11
The aggregate amount of personal use expenditure settled after the due date	\$3,065.95
The aggregate amount of personal use expenditure outstanding at the end of the reporting period	0
The number of referrals for disciplinary action instigated by the notifiable authority during the reporting period.	0

Board and committee remuneration

Requirement under Premier's Circular 2017/08

No remunerations were paid during the 2018-19 financial year.

Ministerial directives

Requirement under Treasurer's Instruction 903, s12

No ministerial directives were received during the 2018-19 financial year.



OTHER LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

Advertising, market research, polling and direct mail

Requirement under the Electoral Act 1907, s175ZE

Organisation	Purpose	Amount (\$)
Advertising, Marketing and Creative Media Provider		
Adcorp Australia	WA Police Force Human Resources – Recruitment	2,915.87
	WA Police Force Vehicle Impoundment/Disposals	17,143.93
Thomson Reuters	WA Police Force Human Resources – Recruitment	5,497.45
303 Mullen Lowe Australia Pty Ltd	Road Safety Commission	733,696
The Brand Agency	Road Safety Commission	1,506,197
	WA Police Force Preparation Program	1,962.44
	WA Police Force Expo	3,844.56
Carat Australia Media Services	Road Safety Commission	15,000
Initiative Media Australia Pty Ltd	Road Safety Commission	68,987
	WA Police Force Human Resources – Recruitment	21,676.04
	WA Police Force Vehicle Impoundment/Disposals	44,909.71
Market Research		
Taylor Nelson Sofres (Kantar Public)	Road Safety Commission	79,500
Painted Dog Research Pty Ltd	Road Safety Commission	241,880
Media Service Suppliers		
Carat Australia Media Services	Road Safety Commission	222,391
Initiative Media Australia Pty Ltd	Road Safety Commission	4,139,645
	WA Police Force Redress Project	276
	WA Police Force Expo	23,414.74
Australian Muslim Times	Community Diversity Unit – community message	500
Al Wasat Newspaper	Community Diversity Unit – community message	1,800
Facebook	WA Police Force Business Units	1,209.93
	WA Police Force Preparation Program	5,073.36
	WA Police Force Expo	545.45
Direct Mail		
Mail Chimp	Road Safety Commission	360
TOTAL		7,138,425.48



Compliance with public sector standards and ethical codes

Requirement under Public Sector Management Act 1994 s31 (1)

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

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

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

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

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

Breach of standard applications 2018-19

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

Complaints regarding compliance with the code of ethics and agency code of conduct 2018-19

Number lodged	40
Number of breaches found	12
Number still under review	12

Chris Dawson APM
COMMISSIONER OF POLICE

30 June 2019



Disability Access and Inclusion Plan outcomes

Requirement under the Disability Services Act 1993, s29

The WA Police Force developed a new Disability Access and Inclusion Plan 2018-2022 (DAIP), published in December 2018. The new plan continues to build on the work of the developments of recent years, while promoting increased accessibility of services and fostering inclusion. It reflects the agency's continued commitment to being responsive and inclusive to people with disability, their families and carers.

The DAIP has been informed by the principles and objectives of the *Disability Services Act 1993*, and developed in consultation with key stakeholders, both internal and external to the agency. It consists of seven outcome areas, underpinned by a range of initiatives to be implemented, with the support of the DAIP Coordination Group.

We are committed to ensuring that people with disability, their families and carers, have access to services, information, public events, and facilities. Policy and guidelines establish a standard of service delivery that aligns with the aims of the DAIP regarding the conduct of personnel when responding to incidents and interacting with members of the public in this context.

The Road Safety Commission was administratively attached to the WA Police Force in 2017, and has embraced the charter

to improve access and inclusion for people with disability in line with the DAIP and actively participates in the DAIP Coordination Group and the implementation of related strategies. Accomplishments against the plan for the year are as follows:

Outcome 1: People with disability have the same opportunities as other people to access the services of, and any events organised by the WA Police Force.

We continue to progress existing strategies falling within this outcome area and ongoing improvements as a part of existing business. A DAIP Coordination Group continues to guide the implementation and monitoring of DAIP activities with a proactive charter. WA Police Force employees, agents and contractors continue to be made aware of requirements through procurement policy and processes. Flexible strategies are in place to improve access to services through availability of AUSLAN interpreters and SMS assist and accessibility access to corporate events.

Outcome 2: People with disability have the same opportunities as other people to access the buildings and other facilities of the WA Police Force.

We ensure compliance with all legislative requirements regarding disability for all new building design, construction and upgrades, having embedded requirements into business

policy and processes. A survey has been commissioned to review accommodation issues, including compliance with a variety of requirements, including disability compliance. The results are expected within the year, from which a schedule of works will be considered (if required).

In an effort to better cater for people with disability, particularly children, the Child Assessment and Interview Team in Perth has ensured state of art accessibility to their facilities. Proactive intention to ensure the highest standard of interview rooms be made available has been a focus, through consultation with key service providers.

Outcome 3: People with disability receive information from the WA Police Force in a format that will enable them to access the information as readily as other people are able to access it.

We continue to progress work to ensure information is accessible in a range of formats to cater for people with disability. Work is ongoing to achieve accessibility standards compliance and achieving Level AA Government Website accessibility.

Outcome 4: People with disability receive the same level and quality of service from the staff of the WA Police Force as other people receive.

A number of initiatives have progressed in this area in the last year. Training and awareness building have continued with the development



of course material to improve understanding of the issues faced by people with disability. Improved levels of engagement and outcomes will benefit all parties. This is delivered at the recruit, detective and specialist child interviewing courses and includes diversity awareness, duty of care, custody management and lockup requirements, and considerations for specialist child interviewing.

The Tactical Communications course now contains information developed to assist recruits.

Outcome 5: People with disability have the same opportunities as other people to make complaints to the WA Police Force.

We provide a variety of methods for complaints to be made including face to face access at 24hr police stations, 24-hour access to phone 131 444, a phone message bank service, email or in writing. Access to an AUSLAN interpreter where requested and an SMS Assist service is also available with information accessed via the WA Police Force website. These strategies are reviewed continually with new or improved methods to be considered by the DAIP Coordination Group.

Outcome 6: People with disability have the same opportunities as other people to participate in public consultation conducted by the WA Police Force.

Our Community Engagement Division will continue to ensure that disability stakeholders are consulted regarding

future DAIP development as it has with the current DAIP. Additionally, through the plan's implementation it will ensure that the wider business considers consultation regarding progress of strategies and initiatives where ever possible.

To highlight one such strategy, the Road Safety Commission hosts a Vulnerable Road Users Group that meets each quarter. The group meets to discuss road safety matters for various road users including, pedestrians, motorcyclists, and people with disability. The group will be consulted regarding the development of a new state road safety strategy and will also be accessible to the wider agency as a consultation stakeholder.

Outcome 7: People with disability have the same opportunities as other people to obtain and maintain employment at the WA Police Force.

We ensure that all legislative requirements are met through sound policies, guidelines and procedures. This is in addition to the ongoing maintenance of skills and knowledge base of staff and management around appropriate policy, processes, considerations, behaviour and facilities (i.e. workspace, technology and equipment).

We support the employment of people with disability through contracting Australian Disability Enterprises. The agency benefits from

a range of contracts that have been awarded to provide services and support to the agency by people with disability in the form of gardening, cleaning and painting.

Pawnbrokers and second-hand dealers

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

The number, nature and outcomes of investigations and inquiries made under the *Pawnbrokers and Second-Hand Dealers Act 1994* include:

- eighty-six audits conducted on licensed second-hand dealers and pawnbrokers during 2018-19
- two matters that required State Administrative Tribunal determination
- identification of 62 breaches of licence requirements from 33 premises
- of the 62 breaches, there were nine infringements issued and 53 verbal cautions issued for minor breaches.



The emerging trends, patterns and charges relating to pawnbroker and second-hand dealer licensing are as follows:

- There are currently 94 licensed pawnbrokers and second-hand dealers in WA
- There has been an increase in applications for consolidation of multiple licences held by an individual into one licence covering multiple premises.

The Compliance Audit Plan indicates 98 audits will be conducted on pawnbroker and second-hand dealers in the 2019-20 financial year.

Recordkeeping plans

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

Evaluation of recordkeeping systems

The State Records Commission approved the amended Recordkeeping Plan in December 2018. The agency continues to review and develop its recordkeeping program, to enhance agency recordkeeping processes and to ensure compliance with State Records

Commission principles and standards governing recordkeeping by state government agencies.

Recordkeeping training program

We have developed training strategies aimed at consolidating recordkeeping policy and procedures with contemporary recordkeeping practices. The training enhances and benefits consistent and efficient recordkeeping practices. Additionally, it combines recordkeeping awareness with essential records management activities and Electronic Document and Records Management System functionality.

Evaluation of the recordkeeping training program

We have continued to evaluate agency recordkeeping training with findings used to develop future training strategies.

Recordkeeping induction program

Our induction program provides reference to records management policy and procedures outlining employee roles and responsibilities in compliance with the agency's Recordkeeping Plan.





GOVERNMENT POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Occupational safety and health

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

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

We are dedicated to our Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) commitments. The OSH Policy is to enhance the quality of life and wellbeing of our workforce and contractors, through minimising the risk of injury and illness and the promotion of health initiatives.

We integrate safety and health into all business activities. Resources are allocated to the measurement of, and continuous improvement in, safety and health performance. All employees are encouraged to comply with their legal and agency safety, health and injury management requirements through the provision of information and training. There is continual engagement of the strategic, tactical and operational levels with the Safety Branch, and internal and external stakeholders' input is sought to improve our safety and health performance.

We demonstrate a commitment to OSH through ongoing participation in the OSH Committees. We have two committees to enhance and reflect strategic and tactical-level decision making. The Audit and Risk Assurance Committee is chaired by the Commissioner of Police with participation from the Assistant Commissioners and Senior Executives. The OSH Advisory Committee (OAC) is chaired by the Director, Human Resources and provides the platform for OSH matters to be discussed by Commanders, District OSH Coordinators, elected Safety and Health Representatives and union/s. The Executive Manager of the Safety Branch is a standing member on this committee. The OAC has a direct line of communication and overlap of members with the Audit and Risk Assurance Committee.

Executive commitment to safety and health is further demonstrated through safety meetings, annual policy reviews, introduction of new policies, championing of new safety initiatives and ongoing funding and budgetary support. The implementation of new training programs and the acquisition of new equipment and resources has enhanced our safety culture and confirmed a commitment to employee safety by providing a safer working environment.

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

The OAC meets quarterly and membership includes; Safety Representatives, union representation and senior management from operational and non-operational areas. The committee's role is to monitor and review the organisation's OSH Safety Management System, including a conduit to the safety meetings that in turn represent the employees at a local level.

Identified hazards and work-related incidents/injuries are reported in the OSH incident reporting system, which records the type and nature of the incident, and notifies the Safety Representative, Officer-in-Charge (OIC) / Manager and the Safety Branch. Further input allows the recording of the Safety Representative's investigation, the OIC/Managers' control measures, resolution and subsequent monitoring and review of the incident. Throughout the process, the employee is kept informed of the status of their report.

The reporting system is supported by the WA Police Force OSH Issue Resolution Framework and supporting policies. The framework articulates the processes and the pathway by which all incidents are managed.



The framework supports those incidents which can be readily resolved by the business area OIC/Manager or escalated to the District Office for resolution. Any incidents that require executive decision can be forwarded by the OAC to the Audit and Risk Assurance Committee for action.

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

Our Health, Welfare and Safety Division Vocational Rehabilitation Unit is an in-house workplace rehabilitation provider committed to delivering a quality service as governed by workers' compensation legislation. Accountability is measured by the expediency of dealing with referred claims (early interventions), online reporting on the WorkCover site, and aims of returning injured workers to work with the same employer.

We support and promote the psychological and spiritual health, safety and wellbeing of all employees through the provision of professional advice, services and programs. The Vocational Rehabilitation Unit provides consultation and case management for work related injuries and illnesses according to the principles set out under the Act and its *Workers' Compensation Code of Practice (Injury Management) 2005* (the Code). The Vocational Rehabilitation Unit plays a critical role in assisting line managers by helping facilitate the return of ill and injured officers back into the workplace. They coordinate the management of all return to work programs, which includes liaison with the ill / injured employee, management and the treating medical practitioners.

There is an expectation that an employee will utilise the maximum mental and physical abilities that they are capable of in their efforts to return to the workplace following illness or

injury. The vocational rehabilitation consultants are particularly effective if they are engaged early in the process, as the longer employees remain away from the workplace the more difficult it is for them to return.

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

The WA Police Force Safety Management System was re-certified against AS4801 and ISO 18000 in September 2016. We have engaged an external auditor to undertake a holistic organisational audit. The auditor has a schedule to visit regional WA and metropolitan locations over a three-year period. Two phases of the audit process have been completed and the final audit will take place in the 2019-20 financial year.



Report against performance targets

Requirement under Public Sector Commissioner's Circular 2012/05: Code of Practice

	Target	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Performance against target for 2018-19	Comments
Number of Fatalities	0	0	1	0	Achieved	No fatalities for 2018-19FY
Lost time injury/disease incidence rate	10% reduction on previous 3 years	4.66	4.01	4.47	Not Achieved	This data is correct as at 1 July 2019. It does not reflect all Lost Time Injury (LTI) incidence rate for the 2018-2019 period. Delays are due to the reporting of injuries and then confirmation of incidents as a LTI and the day's sick leave accrued against the incidents.
Lost time injury/disease severity rate	10% reduction on previous 3 years	7.36	5.77	2.38	Achieved	This data is correct as at 1 July 2019. It does not reflect all LTI severity rates for the 2018-2019 period. Delays are due to the reporting of injuries and then confirmation of incidents as a LTI and the day's sick leave accrued against the incidents.
Percentage of injured workers returned to work:						
(i) within 13 weeks	Greater than or equal to 80%	98%	98%	93.0%	Achieved	
(ii) within 26 weeks		98%	98%	94.4%	Achieved	
Percentage of managers and supervisors trained in occupational safety, health and injury management responsibilities.	80% or greater in the last 3 years	74%	74%	80%	Achieved	Statistics include all employees who hold the rank of sergeant and above, or level 6 and above irrespective if their position is that of a supervisor or OIC/Manager. It also includes employees who (at any rank/level) hold a position of supervisor/team leader at the time of compiling this report.



Government building training policy

Requirement under Premier's Circular 2015/02

All building and construction contracts are completed through Building Management and Works/Department of Finance, therefore the WA Police Force has no measures recorded.

Substantive equality

Requirement under Public Sector Commissioner's Circular 2009/23

The WA Police Force is committed to achieving substantive equality, diversity, equity and inclusion, and the need to treat client groups differently, in order to treat them equally, to achieve positive outcomes. We continue to implement the WA Government's Policy Framework for Substantive Equality, and integrate it into business strategy, planning and practice. The Substantive Equality Framework is linked directly to national and federal legislation in the *Equal Opportunity Act 1984* and the Federal Discrimination Acts.

The purpose of this work is to ensure adoption and compliance with government policy and direction regarding substantive equality that is focused on diversity, equity and inclusion. The objective is to eliminate systemic forms of discrimination in the provision of services and promote awareness of the different needs of client groups to be considered in the policies, processes and service provision of the agency. This is achieved through a continued cycle of business improvement that includes:

- Develop an understanding and awareness of substantive equality and the supporting framework.
- Adopt policy and practices that do not discriminate.
- Coordinate and report on the agency's accessibility strategies including the Disability Access and Inclusion Plan 2018-2022.
- Partner with, and provide strategic advice to, stakeholders to build strategies that prevent discrimination pertaining to race, disability, religion, age, and sexuality.

We have overtly utilised the provisions of the *Equal Opportunity Act 1984* to positively recruit three senior Aboriginal officers to fill the newly created commissioned officer positions that lead our Aboriginal Affairs Division. Further, all police cadet recruitment proactively targets Aboriginal male and female youth in order to accelerate substantive equality within our workforce.

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WESTERN AUSTRALIA POLICE FORCE