

## KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

CERTIFICATION OF KEY  
PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

As prescribed by *Treasurer's Instruction 904*, the Key Performance Indicators provide information to assist readers to assess the performance of the Western Australia Police Service in meeting its mission and outcomes.

The Western Australia Police Service continues to develop both the performance framework and the information that supports our performance information.

I hereby certify that our Key Performance Indicators are based on proper records, are relevant and appropriate for assisting users to assess the performance of the Western Australia Police Service and fairly represent the performance of the Western Australia Police Service for the financial year ending 30 June 2002.



B E MATTHEWS  
COMMISSIONER OF POLICE

15 August 2002



## Auditor General

To the Parliament of Western Australia

**POLICE SERVICE  
PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2002**

**Matters Relating to the Electronic Presentation of Audited  
Performance Indicators**

This audit opinion relates to the performance indicators of the Police Service for the year ended June 30, 2002 included on the Police Service's web site. The Commissioner of Police is responsible for the integrity of the Police Service's web site. I have not been engaged to report on the integrity of the Police Service's web site. The audit opinion refers only to the performance indicators named below. It does not provide an opinion on any other information which may have been hyperlinked to or from these performance indicators. If users of this opinion are concerned with the inherent risks arising from electronic data communications, they are advised to refer to the hard copy of the audited performance indicators to confirm the information included in the audited performance indicators presented on this web site.

**Scope**

I have audited the key effectiveness and efficiency performance indicators of the Police Service for the year ended June 30, 2002 under the provisions of the Financial Administration and Audit Act 1985.

The Commissioner of Police is responsible for developing and maintaining proper records and systems for preparing and presenting performance indicators. I have conducted an audit of the key performance indicators in order to express an opinion on them to Parliament as required by the Act. No opinion is expressed on the output measures of quantity, quality, timeliness and cost.

My audit was performed in accordance with section 79 of the Act to form an opinion based on a reasonable level of assurance. The audit procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and other disclosures in the performance indicators, and assessing the relevance and appropriateness of the performance indicators in assisting users to assess the Police Service's performance. These procedures have been undertaken to form an opinion as to whether, in all material respects, the performance indicators are relevant and appropriate having regard to their purpose and fairly represent the indicated performance.

The audit opinion expressed below has been formed on the above basis.

**Audit Opinion**

In my opinion, the key effectiveness and efficiency performance indicators of the Police Service are relevant and appropriate for assisting users to assess the Police Service's performance and fairly represent the indicated performance for the year ended June 30, 2002.



D D R PEARSON  
AUDITOR GENERAL

September 5, 2002

## KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

### INTRODUCTION

The accountability requirements of the *Financial Administration and Audit Act 1985* and *Treasurer's Instruction 904* are the basis of this performance report. The community and government expect organisational accountability, value for money and transparency. The Western Australia Police Service (Police Service) also contributes towards whole-of-government policies and initiatives in relation to safety and security. One key issue is our ability to respond to criminal activity in an appropriate and timely manner.

Our Strategic Plan 2001-2006 and government policy strongly support two major areas of focus for the Police Service: (i) working with the community, and responding effectively to community requests for assistance; and (ii) frontline policing, higher police visibility and intelligence-led policing. This requires planning and allocating adequate resources towards policing priorities and management practices to ensure that the safety and security of the community is not compromised. Preparation for progressing the initial phases of our Strategic Plan was also the impetus for reviewing performance against our policing focus and management practices, to achieve longer term strategic objectives.

### OUTCOME FRAMEWORK

Like all other government agencies, the Police Service needs to make the best use of its available resources to deliver quality policing services. To facilitate this, we continue to operate within the Output Based Management (OBM) framework. What we seek to achieve is grouped under the three primary outcomes of Community Safety, Road Safety, and Crime and Justice.

The services provided under each outcome, constitute our seven outputs. As part of continuous improvement, the outputs were reviewed to better reflect the Police Service's strategic focus and achievement of primary outcomes. As a result of this review, five outputs instead of seven, will be reported against next year. In this revised structure:

- Output 3 Regulatory and Information Services will be absorbed into Output 1 Community Support, Crime Prevention and Public Order; and
- Output 5 Response to Offences and Output 6 Investigation of Offences will be combined to form a new output entitled Response to and investigation of offences.

Western Australia Police Service Mission			
In partnership with the community, create a safer and more secure Western Australia by providing quality police services			
Government Strategic Objective	What we sought to achieve (OUTCOMES)	The services we provided (OUTPUTS) 2001 – 2002	(OUTPUTS) To be reported 2002 – 2003
Safe, healthy and supportive communities	<b>COMMUNITY SAFETY</b> The community has confidence in the level of public order, safety and security	<b>Output 1</b> Community support, crime prevention and public order	<b>Output 1</b> <i>Community support, crime prevention and public order</i>
		<b>Output 2</b> Emergency management and co-ordination	<b>Output 2</b> <i>Emergency management and co-ordination</i>
		<b>Output 3</b> Regulatory and information services	
	<b>ROAD SAFETY</b> Road-users behave safely	<b>Output 4</b> Traffic management and road safety	<b>Output 3</b> <i>Traffic management and road safety</i>
	<b>CRIME AND JUSTICE</b> A response to crime that brings offenders before the justice system	<b>Output 5</b> Response to offences	<b>Output 4</b> <i>Response to and investigation of offences</i>
		<b>Output 6</b> Investigation of offences	<b>Output 5</b> <i>Services to the judicial process</i>
		<b>Output 7</b> Services to the judicial process	

## KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

### PERFORMANCE FRAMEWORK

The performance framework below shows the relationships between what we sought to achieve (outcomes) and our key performance indicators (KPIs). The activities involved in one outcome may have an impact on another outcome because of the interrelatedness of policing activities. For reporting purposes, there is at least one KPI that best represents performance against each primary outcome. The table below shows the main performance indicator for each outcome in bold and the secondary indicator of performance appears in italics. The shading indicates that one aspect of performance will have an impact on other outcomes.

Effectiveness Indicators		
<b>Community Safety</b> <b>The community has confidence in the level of public order, safety and security</b>	<b>Road Safety</b> <b>Road-users behave safely</b>	<b>Crime and Justice</b> <b>A response to crime that brings offenders before the justice system</b>
<b>KPI 1 Community satisfaction with police services</b>	<b>KPI 1 Community satisfaction with police services</b>	<b>KPI 1 Community satisfaction with police services</b>
<b>KPI 2 Community perception of safety</b>		
<i>KPI 3 Major factors contributing to fatal road crashes</i>	<b>KPI 3 Major factors contributing to fatal road crashes</b>	
<i>KPI 4 Victims of crime</i>		<b>KPI 4 Victims of crime</b>
<i>KPI 5 Offences reported and detected</i>		<b>KPI 5 Offences reported and detected</b>
<i>KPI 6 Investigation of offences</i>		<b>KPI 6 Investigation of offences</b>
<i>KPI 7 Support to judicial processes resulting in successful prosecutions</i>		<b>KPI 7 Support to judicial processes resulting in successful prosecutions</b>

Efficiency Indicator	Outputs
KPI 8 Estimated cost of police services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community support, crime prevention and public order</li> <li>Emergency management and co-ordination</li> <li>Regulatory and information services</li> <li>Traffic management and road safety</li> <li>Response to offences</li> <li>Investigation of offences</li> <li>Services to the judicial process</li> </ul>

## KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

### EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

#### COMMUNITY SATISFACTION

Community satisfaction with policing services can be influenced by a range of factors including the way media report on crime, direct or indirect contacts with police officers, or through opinions of friends who have had contacts with police. Changing community views towards long-term unemployment, anti-social behaviour and recreational drug use also influence the way individuals respond to policing situations. Many of these elements shape community perception, expectations and satisfaction with policing services. Within this environment, our focus continues to be predominantly on reducing opportunities to commit crime through community education and targeting priority crime areas and repeat offenders. We continue to provide a high priority response to offences against the person and an appropriate response to all other offences.

Community satisfaction surveys are used as an overall indicator of how effective the Police Service is in achieving its outcomes. The community's satisfaction with police services and their perception of safety and security is now measured by a new national survey, co-ordinated by the Australasian Centre for Policing Research (ACPR) that commenced in July 2001. This survey replaced the Community Perceptions of Police Services survey conducted as part of the Population Survey Monitor by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), that ceased in November 2000. The new survey has additional questions and utilises different methodology and as such, cannot be directly compared to the previous ABS surveys. The results of the survey have been analysed using the following two methods:

- a response frequency basis – expressed as the proportion (percentage) of responses by category for example, the proportion of respondents who answer 'satisfied' to a question.
- a Likert summation index – a scaling technique that is widely used across the social sciences to effectively measure shifts in attitudes and opinions. For more information about the index, please refer to the notes accompanying the indicators.

In this Report, we have also provided some preliminary medium- to long-term targets for our seven key effectiveness performance indicators. In developing these, we have had to consider the probable impacts of the Royal Commission, introduction of the Criminal Investigation (Identifying People) Act and new information systems, on such indicators. These targets appear in bold italics under each of the key effectiveness performance indicators.

#### Key Performance Indicator 1 – Community Satisfaction with Police Services

1.1 The community's level of satisfaction with services provided by police.

***Aim is to return to the level of satisfaction achieved in WA pre-Royal Commission.***

1.2 The community's level of satisfaction with services received during their most recent contact with police.

***Aim is to achieve a level of satisfaction with services, to more closely align with the national level.***

Measures of community satisfaction with the services provided by police are illustrated in Charts 1.1, 1.2.

CHART 1.1: THE COMMUNITY'S LEVEL OF SATISFACTION WITH SERVICES PROVIDED BY POLICE, 2001-02 (a)(b)(c)



#### Relative standard errors:

WA 1.1%

Australia 0.3%

#### Analysis

- In 2001-02, the proportion of the WA community satisfied or very satisfied with services provided by the police was 67.2 per cent. The equivalent figure for Australia was 69.9 per cent.
- The level of satisfaction with police services in WA is marginally below the Australian average (see Chart 1.1). This trend is consistent with the results of previous surveys, though the actual levels of satisfaction cannot be directly compared between the different surveys – refer to note (b).
- The level of satisfaction with police services was higher for females (7.1) than males (6.5).
- The 20-24 age group was the least satisfied with police services (6.3), while the 55 and over age group recorded the highest level of satisfaction (7.3).

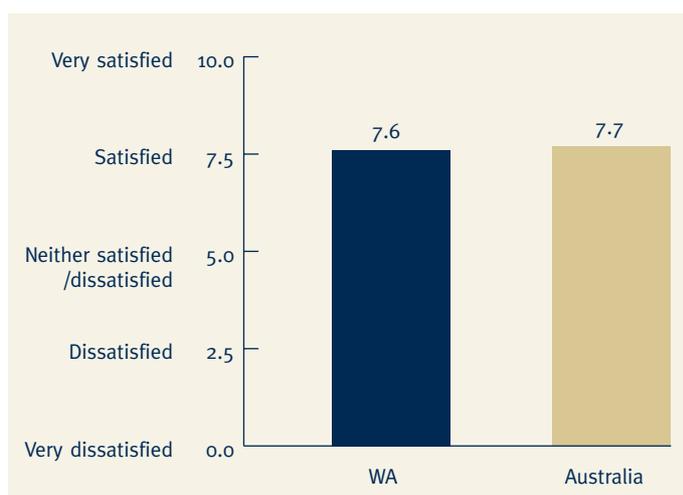
## KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

### EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

#### COMMUNITY SATISFACTION

### Key Performance Indicator 1 – Community Satisfaction with Police Services (continued)

CHART 1.2: THE COMMUNITY'S LEVEL OF SATISFACTION WITH SERVICES RECEIVED DURING THEIR MOST RECENT CONTACT WITH POLICE, 2001-02 (a)(b)(c)



**Relative standard errors:**

WA	1.8%
Australia	0.6%

**Analysis**

- During 2001-02, the proportion of the WA community satisfied or very satisfied with the services received during their most recent contact with police was 80.8 per cent. The equivalent figure for Australia was 80.2 per cent.
- The WA community's level of satisfaction with services received during their most recent contact with police was above 'satisfied' at 7.6. Although the Australian average was 7.7, the difference between this and the WA result was not statistically significant (see Chart 1.2).
- 52.7 per cent of people in WA had contact with police of which 51.8 per cent were males. Females (7.8) were more satisfied than were males (7.4).
- People in the 20-24 age group had more contact with police (67.4 per cent). Only 33.3 per cent of the 55 and over age group had contact with police.
- Of each person's most recent contact with police, 59.8 per cent were initiated by the police. The most common reason was to conduct a random breath test (66.3 per cent) followed by the recording of a traffic violation (9.5 per cent).
- The major reason for people initiating their most recent contact with police was to report a crime (41.8 per cent) followed by the reporting of suspicious people or circumstances (14.7 per cent).

**Notes:**

- (a) Data are based on an ongoing survey co-ordinated by the Australasian Centre for Policing Research that commenced in July 2001. Nationally, the response rate for the 2001-02 survey was 57%, and provided a sample size of nearly 22,000 from a population of 15,356,000 people aged 18 years and over. In Western Australia, the response rate was 60% and the sample size was over 2,000 from a population of 1,506,000 people aged 18 years and over.

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. It is common for estimates with a RSE of between 25% and 50% to be used with caution, and estimates with a RSE greater than 50% would generally not be used. The RSE associated with each of the estimates reported in the charts are listed at the foot of each chart.

- (b) The results of this survey cannot be directly compared with the results of similar surveys conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics and included in previous Key Performance Indicators. The survey methodology was changed for the periods after June 2001 and any differences in results will reflect the changed methodology in addition to any changes in community perceptions.
- (c) The Likert summation index is a method for aggregating responses to obtain one measure of the overall (or 'average') level of attitude/opinion. This method converts the data collected using a Likert scale into an interval scale, and then derives a measure of centrality. The Likert scale is converted into an interval scale by assigning equal-distant 'scores' to each category in the Likert scale. For example, five categories of satisfaction are assigned scores as follows:
- 'very satisfied' (10);
  - 'satisfied' (7.5);
  - 'neither satisfied nor dissatisfied' (5);
  - 'dissatisfied' (2.5); and
  - 'very dissatisfied' (0).

The summation index measure is obtained by multiplying the number of responses in each category by their respective score, summing these results and dividing this total by the total number of responses.

**Source:**

National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing co-ordinated by the Australasian Centre for Policing Research (unpublished data).

## KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

### EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

#### COMMUNITY SAFETY

##### **Outcome: The community has confidence in the level of public order, safety and security**

The Police Service recognises that safety and security are a shared responsibility and that we are one of a number of stakeholders that need to address this issue. An individual's perception of safety is often influenced by the community's sense of safety or fear of crime. Sensationalised media reporting negatively influence these perceptions and may exacerbate an individual's fear about the level of crime.

In this regard, we are continually working towards improving the community's perception about safety through marketing the services we provide and developing constructive partnerships with relevant stakeholders.

Of particular significance this year, the Police Service responded to a range of issues emerging from the events of September 11, compliance with the Random Breath Testing management policies, practices and procedures and the announcement of a Royal Commission into Police. Extensive media coverage on these issues may have influenced the way an individual responded to the community satisfaction survey.

Improving the community's perception of safety involves implementing and monitoring proactive policing strategies, as well as maintaining an acceptable level of police visibility to promote public confidence. The provision of a 24-hour service responsive to the needs of local communities is critical to the Police Service achieving the broader outcome of community safety. This 24-hour service includes such activities as targeted and community patrols, responding to general calls for assistance, public education and awareness programs and co-ordinating public safety for major events.

The data to measure community perception of safety has been gathered through the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing, co-ordinated by the Australasian Centre for Policing Research, and has been analysed using a Likert-type scale. This scale is widely used across the social sciences to effectively measure shifts in attitudes and opinions.

#### **Key Performance Indicator 2 – Community Perception of Safety**

2.1 Community's perception of safety, when at home alone during the day and after dark.

**Improve the perception of safety to the levels achieved in WA during the year 2000-2001.**

2.2 Community's perception of safety when walking or jogging alone during the day and after dark.

**Aim is to achieve a perception of safety, more closely aligned to the national level.**

2.3 Community's perception of safety when travelling on public transport during the day and after dark.

**Aim is to achieve a perception of safety which improves on the WA 2001-2002 level by 5 percentage points.**

Charts 2.1, 2.2, and 2.3 illustrate changes in community perception of safety over time at home and in public places during the day and at night.

**CHART 2.1: COMMUNITY'S PERCEPTION OF SAFETY WHEN AT HOME ALONE DURING THE DAY AND AFTER DARK, 2001-02 (a)(b)(c)**



##### **Relative standard errors:**

Day –	WA	0.9%
	Australia	0.2%
After Dark –	WA	1.3%
	Australia	0.3%

##### **Analysis**

- In 2001-02, the proportion of the WA community who felt safe or very safe at home by themselves during the day was 87.2 per cent. The equivalent figure for Australia was 91.3 per cent. The proportion of the WA community feeling safe or very safe at home by themselves after dark was 74.1 per cent. The Australian average was 80.4 per cent.
- Generally, people in WA felt safe when at home. The perception of safety levels for the WA community ranged from 8.3 during the day to 7.2 after dark. These results are below the Australian averages of 8.6 during the day and 7.7 after dark (see Chart 2.1).
- Males felt safer than females when home alone. The results for males showed the level of safety was 8.5 during the day and 7.8 after dark. For females the levels were 8.1 during the day and 6.6 after dark.
- The older age groups felt less safe at home during the day, with results decreasing from 8.7 for the 18-19 age group to 7.9 for the 55 and over age group. The results showed there was no significant difference between the age groups when comparing the perceived level of safety after dark.

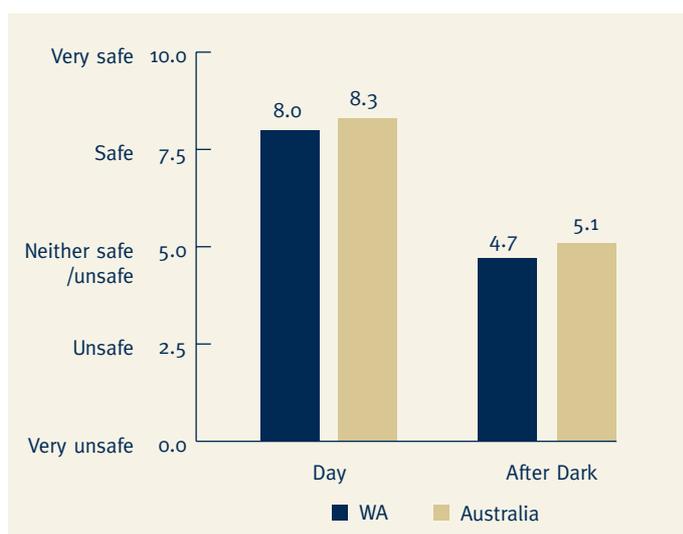
## KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

## EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

## COMMUNITY SAFETY

## Key Performance Indicator 2 – Community Perception of Safety (continued)

CHART 2.2: COMMUNITY'S PERCEPTION OF SAFETY WHEN WALKING OR JOGGING ALONE DURING THE DAY AND AFTER DARK, 2001-02 (a)(b)(c)



## Relative standard errors:

Day –	WA	0.9%
	Australia	0.3%
After Dark –	WA	2.3%
	Australia	0.7%

## Analysis

- In 2001-02, the proportion of the WA community who felt safe or very safe walking or jogging alone during the day was 86.5 per cent. The equivalent figure for Australia was 87.6 per cent. The proportion feeling safe or very safe walking or jogging alone after dark was 36.4 per cent. The Australian average was 39.8 per cent.
- The perception of safety when walking or jogging alone after dark is significantly lower than during the day. In WA, the perceived level of safety when walking or jogging during the day was 8.0 and after dark was 4.7. These results are below the Australian averages of 8.3 during the day and 5.1 after dark (see Chart 2.2).
- The perceived level of safety by males when walking or jogging alone was higher than for females. Males recorded 8.4 for walking or jogging alone during the day and 6.0 after dark. Females recorded results of 7.7 during the day and 3.5 after dark.
- The perception of safety when walking or jogging alone was generally higher amongst the younger age groups. The level of safety for walking or jogging alone during the day dropped from 8.5 for the 18-19 age group to 7.7 for the 55 and over age group. The perceived levels of safety after dark was 5.1 for the 25-39 age group and 4.3 for the 55 and over age group. The 18-19 age group (4.9) recorded the second highest level of safety for walking or jogging alone after dark.

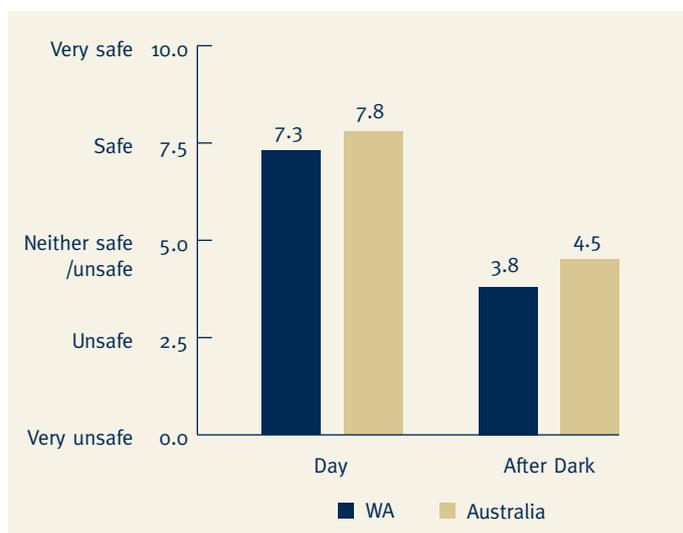
## KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

## EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

## COMMUNITY SAFETY

## Key Performance Indicator 2 – Community Perception of Safety (continued)

CHART 2.3: COMMUNITY'S PERCEPTION OF SAFETY WHEN TRAVELLING ON PUBLIC TRANSPORT DURING THE DAY AND AFTER DARK, 2001-02 (a)(b)(c)(d)



## Relative standard errors:

Day –	WA	1.2%
	Australia	0.3%
After Dark –	WA	3.1%
	Australia	0.8%

## Analysis

- In 2001-02, the proportion of the WA community who felt safe or very safe travelling on public transport during the day was 54.2 per cent. The equivalent figure for Australia was 60.2 per cent. The proportion feeling safe or very safe travelling on public transport after dark was 16.5 per cent. The Australian average was 22.3 per cent.
- In WA, the perception of safety when travelling on public transport was lower than the Australian average. The perceived level of safety was 7.3 in WA when travelling during the day and 3.8 after dark. The Australian results were 7.8 for travelling during the day and 4.5 after dark (see Chart 2.3).
- Statistically, there was no difference in the level of safety perceived by males and females when travelling on public transport during the day. Both males (4.7) and females (3.0) perceived the level of safety when travelling after dark to be low.
- The results showed that the younger age groups perceived the level of safety when travelling on public transport to be higher than the older age groups. The 18-19 age group recorded the highest level of safety for travelling during the day (7.9) and travelling after dark (4.5). The levels declined across each group with the 55 and over age group recording the lowest levels, 7.2 for travelling during the day and 3.3 for travelling after dark.

## Notes:

- (a) Data are based on an ongoing survey co-ordinated by the Australasian Centre for Policing Research that commenced in July 2001. Nationally, the response rate for the 2001-02 survey was 57%, and provided a sample size of nearly 22,000 from a population of 15,356,000 people aged 18 years and over. In Western Australia, the response rate was 60% and the sample size was over 2,000 from a population of 1,506,000 people aged 18 years and over.

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. It is common for estimates with a RSE of between 25% and 50% to be used with caution, and estimates with a RSE greater than 50% would generally not be used. The RSE associated with each of the estimates reported in the charts are listed at the foot of each chart.

- (b) The results of this survey cannot be directly compared with the results of similar surveys conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics and included in previous Key Performance Indicators. The survey methodology was changed for the periods after June 2001 and any differences in results will reflect the changed methodology in addition to any changes in community perceptions.
- (c) The Likert summation index is a method for aggregating responses to obtain one measure of the overall (or 'average') level of attitude/opinion. This method converts the data collected using a Likert scale into an interval scale, and then derives a measure of centrality. The Likert scale is converted into an interval scale by assigning equal-distant 'scores' to each category in the Likert scale. For example, five categories of how safe people feel are assigned scores as follows:

- 'very safe' (10);
- 'safe' (7.5);
- 'neither safe nor unsafe' (5);
- 'unsafe' (2.5); and
- 'very unsafe' (0).

The summation index measure is obtained by multiplying the number of responses in each category by their respective score, summing these results and dividing this total by the total number of responses.

- (d) Caution should be used when interpreting the above results as some members of the community do not use, or may not have access to, public transport. In addition, public transport systems vary greatly throughout Australia, for example, the Australian Capital Territory does not have a public rail network and the Northern Territory has a limited public transport system. Accordingly, this will affect survey responses.

## Source:

National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing co-ordinated by the Australasian Centre for Policing Research (unpublished data).

## KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

### EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

#### ROAD SAFETY

##### **Outcome: Road-users behave safely**

The primary focus of this agency in relation to road safety is to positively influence road-user behaviour. This is predominantly achieved through enforcement activities, supporting State and National Road Safety strategies and targeting major factors contributing to fatal and serious road crashes, such as speed and alcohol. Traffic-management activities contribute to the overall police response by focusing on intelligence-led policing strategies to help modify road-user behaviour.

There are also external factors that influence road safety and as such, a holistic approach is used to affect road-user behaviour. The Police Service works closely with the Road Safety Council to co-ordinate the road safety strategies and this involves partnerships with other government agencies and key stakeholders. Proactive road safety strategies that have been adopted include statewide traffic campaigns and operations targeting at-risk drivers and focusing on the major issues surrounding speed, drink-driving and driver fatigue.

While the number of road crashes is an indicator of the Police Service's effectiveness in achieving this outcome, there are other contributing factors like fatigue, road and vehicle design and road-traffic legislation that also impact on our ability to be effective. Traffic-management activities complement other policing activities and because of this interrelatedness, road safety also contributes to the community safety outcome.

### Key Performance Indicator 3 – Major Factors Contributing to Fatal Road Crashes

3.1 Number of fatal road crashes per 10,000 registered motor vehicles.

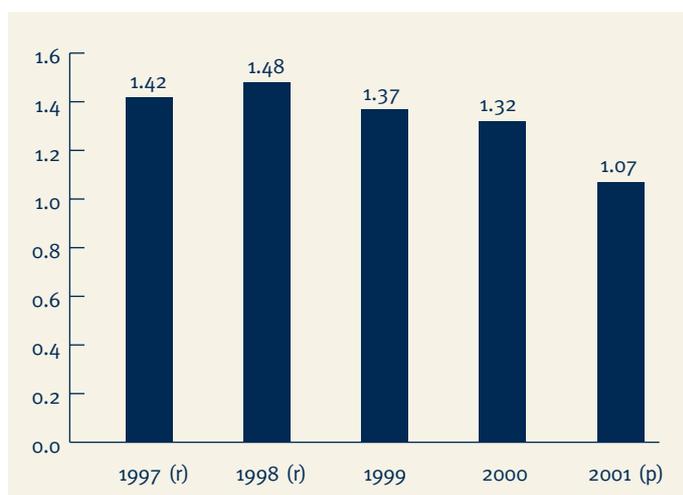
**Work towards reducing the number of fatal road crashes per 10,000 registered motor vehicles.**

3.2 Number of fatal road crashes where drink-driving and excessive speed were contributing factors.

**Work towards reducing the number of fatal road crashes per 10,000 registered motor vehicles, targeting drink-driving and speeding.**

Chart 3.1 illustrates the number of fatal road crashes (per 10,000 registered motor vehicles), and these figures include all factors such as fatigue as well as speed and drink-driving. Chart 3.2 illustrates the number of fatal road crashes (per 10,000 registered motor vehicles) where drink-driving and excessive speed were major contributing factors.

CHART 3.1: NUMBER OF FATAL ROAD CRASHES (a) PER 10,000 REGISTERED MOTOR VEHICLES (b)



##### **Analysis**

- The number of fatal crashes per 10,000 registered motor vehicles in 2001 was the lowest for at least five years.
- The number of fatal crashes per 10,000 registered motor vehicles, has decreased by 27.7 per cent from 1.48 in 1998 to 1.07 in 2001.
- The number of fatal crashes decreased by 24.1 per cent from 151 in 1998 to 115 in 2001.
- The decrease in the incidence of fatal crashes was achieved despite a 72,021 (5.4 per cent) increase in the number of registered motor vehicles from 1,341,827 in 1998 to 1,413,848 in 2001.

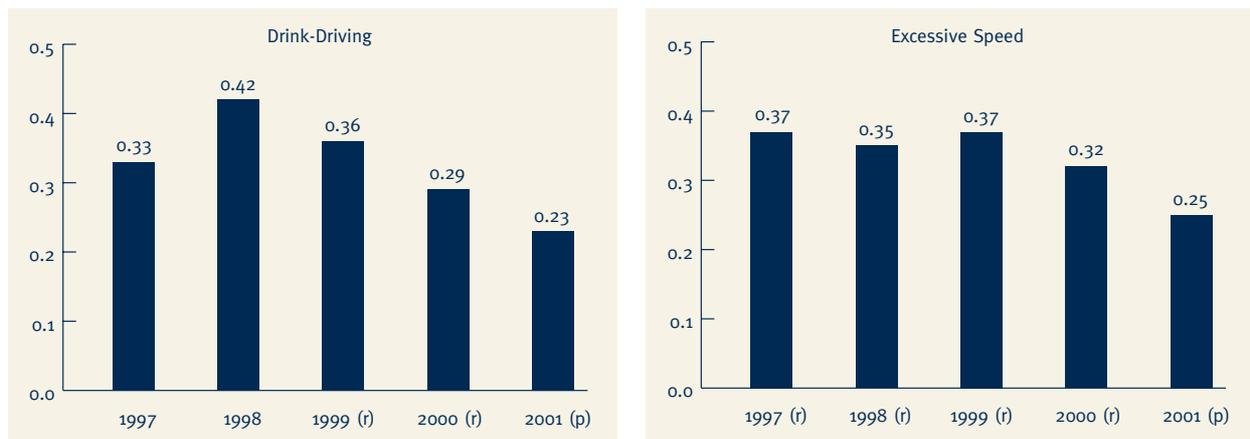
## KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

## EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

## ROAD SAFETY

## Key Performance Indicator 3 – Major Factors Contributing to Fatal Road Crashes (continued)

CHART 3.2: NUMBER OF FATAL ROAD CRASHES (a) PER 10,000 REGISTERED MOTOR VEHICLES (b) WHERE DRINK-DRIVING (c) AND EXCESSIVE SPEED (d) WERE MAJOR CONTRIBUTING FACTORS



## Analysis

- The 2001 number of fatal crashes per 10,000 registered motor vehicles where drink-driving and excessive speed were major contributing factors was the lowest for at least five years.
- The number of fatal crashes per 10,000 registered motor vehicles where drink-driving was a major contributing factor, has decreased by 45.2 per cent from 0.42 in 1998 to 0.23 in 2001.
- The number of fatal crashes per 10,000 registered motor vehicles where excessive speed was a major contributing factor, has decreased by 32.4 per cent from 0.37 in 1999 to 0.25 in 2001.

## Notes:

- Due to coronial inquiries into fatal crashes not being completed for the current financial year, this Key Performance Indicator is based on calendar year data (January – December).
- Registered motor vehicles exclude: caravans, trailers and plant and equipment. Numbers per 10,000 registered motor vehicles are calculated on the number of registered motor vehicles as at 30 June of each year.
- Drink-driving-related fatal crashes include fatal road crashes where at least one driver had a blood alcohol concentration of or exceeding 0.05gm%. These crashes may have also had other contributing causes, such as excessive speed, and therefore the figures shown for drink-driving and excessive speed are not mutually exclusive.
- Speed-related fatal crashes include fatal road crashes where the investigating officer deemed excessive speed to be involved. These crashes may have also had other contributing causes, such as drink-driving, and therefore the figures shown for excessive speed and drink-driving are not mutually exclusive.
- Preliminary figures pending the completion of all coronial inquiries.
- Revised figures from those shown in previous annual reports. The revision of figures reflects the completion of coronial inquiries and a revision of the source and number of registered motor vehicles.

## Sources:

Western Australia Police Service, Traffic Enforcement and Crash Executive Information System (TEACEIS).

Department for Planning and Infrastructure vehicle registration data as at 30 June 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000 and 2001 extracted on 5 June 2002.

## KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

### EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

#### CRIME AND JUSTICE

##### **Outcome: A response to crime that brings offenders before the justice system**

The Police Service's key role in this outcome is to ensure that once an offence is committed, there is an appropriate response leading to offenders being brought before the justice system. This role includes co-ordinating relevant responses, apprehending offenders, analysing information and intelligence and preparing evidence for presenting in court.

Our ability to be effective depends on a number of external factors such as legislation, technological developments, the nature of the crime and the community's willingness to respond to requests for information. Advances in technology provide offenders with more sophisticated ways of undertaking criminal activity and pose a real challenge to policing in terms of crossing jurisdictional boundaries. We continue to target repeat offenders and develop intelligence support to assist with identifying criminal activity. There is also a strong focus on identifying innovative ways to more effectively target high crime areas and investigate criminal activity.

The quality and effectiveness of this response to crime, contributes to offenders being appropriately dealt with by the justice system and the Police Service meeting the Crime and Justice outcome. We also recognise a shared responsibility with other government and private agencies and the general community, to contribute towards developing an integrated criminal justice system.

#### **Key Performance Indicator 4 – Victims of Crime**

4.1 Victimisation rate, percentage of persons.

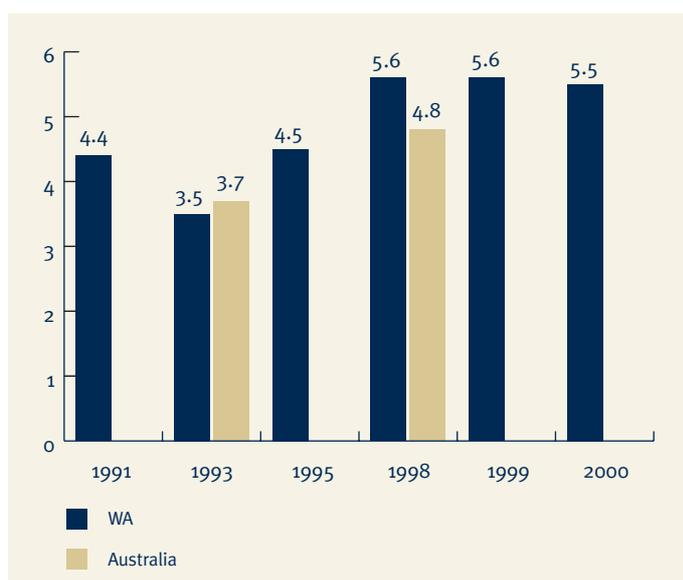
**Aim is to reduce the victimisation rate per person.**

4.2 Victimisation rate, percentage of households.

**Aim is to reduce the level of victimisation.**

Charts 4.1 and 4.2 illustrate the trend in victimisation rates between 1991 and 2000 based on national and State Crime and Safety Surveys conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. A survey was not conducted in 2001. The results of a national survey conducted in 2002 are due to be released in April 2003.

CHART 4.1: VICTIMISATION RATE, PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS (a)(b)(c)(d)



##### **Analysis**

- The rate of personal victimisation for WA increased at a faster rate than the Australian average from 1993 to 1998.
- In 1998 and 1999 WA's rate of personal victimisation remained constant at 5.6 per cent before falling marginally to 5.5 per cent in 2000.

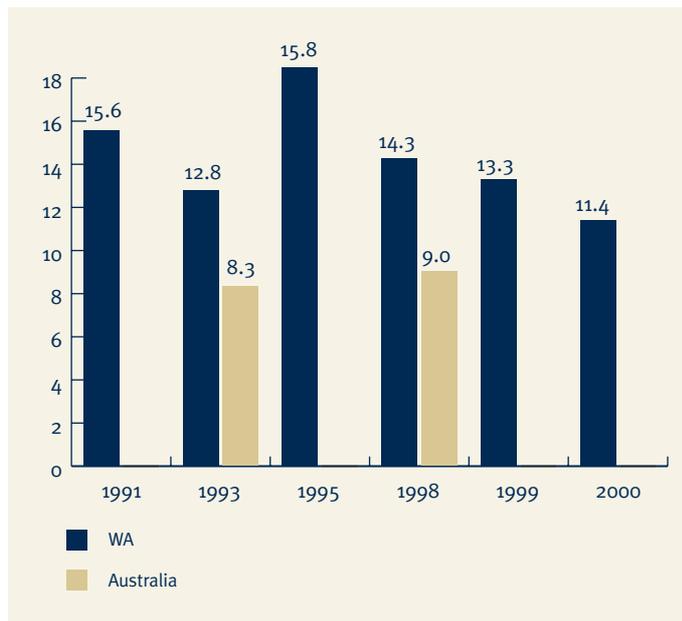
## KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

## EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

## CRIME AND JUSTICE

## Key Performance Indicator 4 – Victims of Crime (continued)

CHART 4.2: VICTIMISATION RATE, PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS (a)(b)(e)

**Analysis**

- WA's rate of household victimisation was higher than the Australian average in both 1993 and 1998.
- WA's rate of household victimisation has shown a steady decline from 1995 (15.8 per cent) to 2000 (11.4 per cent).

**Notes:**

- Australian data are based on the responses of about 42,000 people, aged 15 years and over, surveyed nationally on a five-yearly basis (1993 and 1998). WA data are based on the responses of over 5,000 people surveyed as part of this national survey, as well as separate state surveys in 1991, 1995, 1999 and 2000. Accordingly no national comparison can be made for these years.
- It should be emphasised that the responses obtained in these surveys are based on each respondent's perception of having been the victim of an offence. The terms used summarise the wording of the questions asked of the respondent, and may not necessarily correspond with the legal or police definitions. Consequently, direct comparison between these figures and reported offence rates should be avoided.
- The personal victimisation rate is based on the proportion of all persons who perceived themselves as being victims of robbery, assault or sexual assault offences.
- Caution should be used when comparing 1995 and earlier data with data for later years due to changes to the wording of the survey questionnaire.
- The household victimisation rate is based on the proportion of all households that were subject to a perceived break and enter, attempted break and enter, or motor vehicle theft offence.

**Source:**

Australian Bureau of Statistics, Crime and Safety Survey (ABS Cat. No. 4509.0, 4509.5 and 1367.5).

## KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

### EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

#### CRIME AND JUSTICE

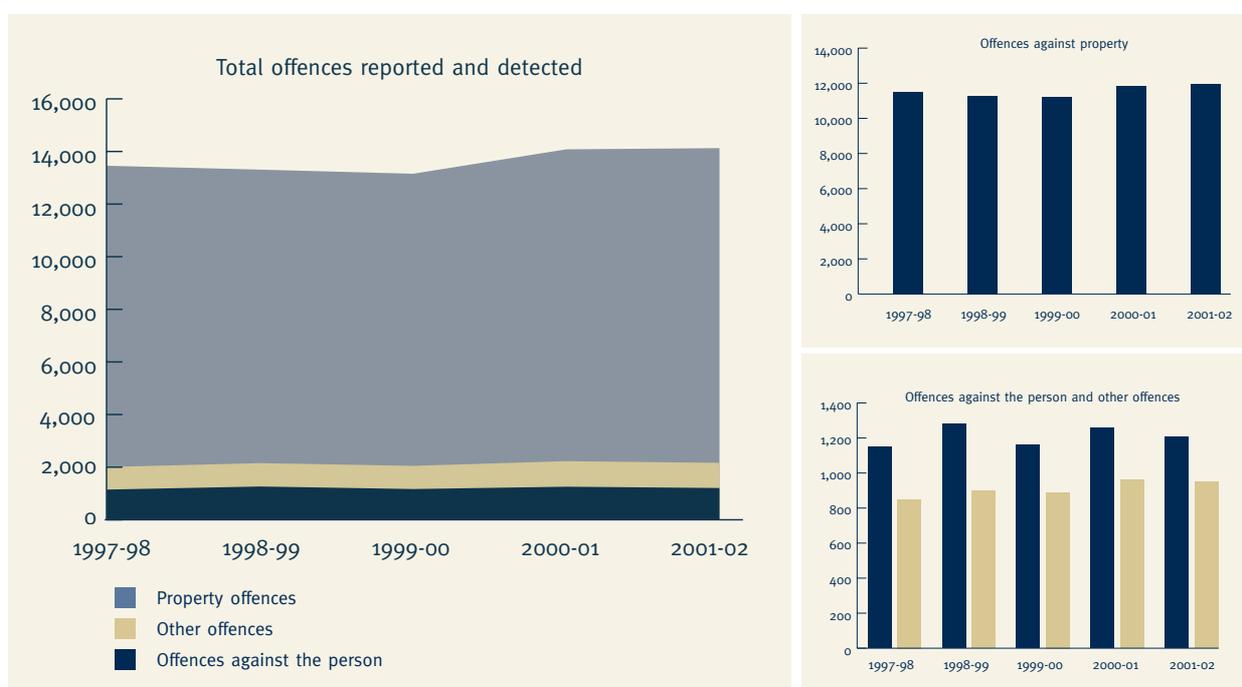
### Key Performance Indicator 5 – Offences Reported and Detected

5.1 Number of offences reported and detected.

*Long-term objective is to reduce the incidence of crime. This will then reduce the rate of offences to be reported. Improve the proportion of offences detected.*

The number of offences reported and detected are expressed as a rate per 100,000 persons to enable comparisons to be made for each of the last five financial years as shown in Chart 5.1.

CHART 5.1: NUMBER OF OFFENCES REPORTED AND DETECTED PER 100,000 PERSONS, 1997-98 TO 2001-02  
(a)(b)(c)(d)(e)(f)



#### Analysis

- In 2001-02, the number of total offences reported and detected per 100,000 persons was 14,127. This is the highest rate since at least 1997-98 and represents an increase of 0.3 per cent (46) compared to the 2000-01 financial year rate (14,081).
- Property offences comprise about 85 per cent of all offences reported and detected. The number of property offences per 100,000 persons in 2001-02 (11,963) is the highest since at least 1997-98 and represents an increase of 0.9 per cent (110) compared with 2000-01 (11,853). A large proportion of property offences comprises burglaries. The actual number (not rate) of reported burglary offences in the 2001-02 financial year (61,182) decreased by 775 (1.3 per cent) compared with 2000-01 (61,957).
- Offences against the person make up less than 10 per cent of all offences reported and detected, with the majority involving an assault of some description. The number of offences per 100,000 has decreased by 4.0 per cent (50) from 1,257 in 2000-01 to 1,207 in 2001-02. This decrease is attributable to a significant reduction in sexual assault, aggravated and non-aggravated robbery offences.
- Other offences make up about 7 per cent of total offences reported and detected. The number of offences per 100,000 persons in 2001-02 decreased by 1.4 per cent (14) to 957 compared to 2000-01 (971). Over 80 per cent of other offences are drug offences, the detection of which can be influenced by proactive policing initiatives in this area.

## KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

### EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

#### CRIME AND JUSTICE

### Key Performance Indicator 5 – Offences Reported and Detected (continued)

**Notes:**

- (a) Reported offences are selected offences reported to or becoming known to police and resulting in the submission of an offence report in the Offence Information System (OIS). Offences against public order, such as disorderly conduct and offences against the *Firearms Act (1973)*, *Liquor Licensing Act (1988)* and a number of other offences against the statute laws of this State and the Commonwealth are not recorded in this system.
- (b) 'Offences against the person' include: homicide, driving causing death, sexual assault, assault, threatening behaviour, deprivation of liberty and robbery.
- (c) 'Offences against property' include: burglary, stealing a motor vehicle, theft, receiving/illegal use, fraud, arson, graffiti and property damage.
- (d) 'Other offences' include: breach of restraint, drugs (trafficking and/or possession).
- (e) The number of reported offences for a period (e.g. financial year) comprises all offences reported during that period and may include offences committed during earlier periods. Therefore, the reporting of historical offences will inflate the number of reported offences for a period. Proactive policing strategies undertaken by the Police Service to encourage the reporting of certain offences, such as domestic violence, sexual assault and graffiti, and the proactive targeting by the police of certain offences such as drug trafficking, will increase the number of offences reported and detected.
- (f) Revised figures from those shown in previous annual reports. The revised offence rates for 1997-98 to 2000-01 are due to:
- The adoption of the Australian Standard Offence Classification (ASOC) by the Western Australia Police Service for reporting of offences in July 2001. Offences reported and detected back to 1997-98 have been revised in accordance with ASOC.
  - Revised Estimated Resident Population figures in the Australian Bureau of Statistics publication, Australian Demographic Statistics 2001 Census Edition – Preliminary, December Quarter 2001. This publication contains preliminary estimates of the resident populations (ERP) of Australia and the States and Territories based on the results of the 2001 Census of Population and Housing (2001 Census). Previously published population estimates dating back to 1996 have also been revised to take account of this new information. The number of offences reported and detected per 100,000 persons are calculated on the Estimated Resident Population as at 31 December 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000 and 2001.

**Sources:**

Western Australia Police Service, Offence Information System (OIS).

Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australian Demographic Statistics 2001 Census Edition – Preliminary, December Quarter 2001 (ABS Cat. No. 3101.0).

## KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

### EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

#### CRIME AND JUSTICE

### Key Performance Indicator 6 – Investigation of Offences

6.1 Number and rate of reported offences against the person cleared.

*Continue to improve on clearance percentage.*

6.2 Number and rate of reported property offences cleared.

*Continue to improve on clearance percentage.*

6.3 Other offences – number and rate of reported offences cleared.

*Continue to improve on clearance percentage.*

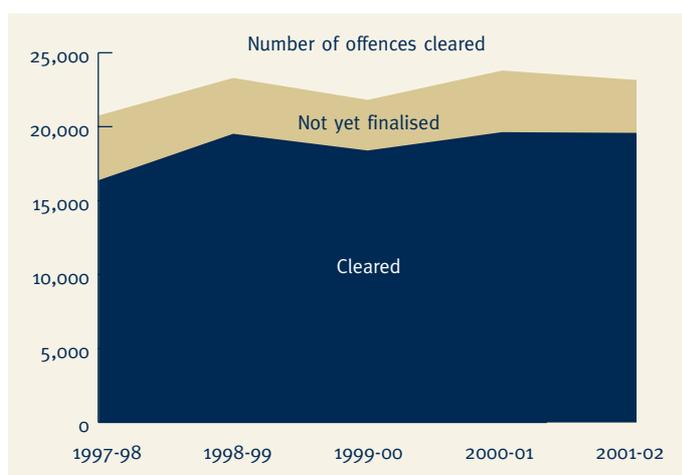
T.6 Outcome of investigations – the proportion (%) of investigations finalised within 30 days.

*Aim is to achieve a greater number of investigations finalised within 30 days.*

A measure of the quality of investigations is the number of offences that are cleared or the clearance rate. An offence is deemed to be cleared where a satisfactory result has been achieved or where, for some substantial reason, police investigations cannot be continued<sup>(a)</sup>. A proportion of offences investigated are not finalised by the end of the financial year when figures for these performance indicators are closed. The investigation of these offences may either be actively continued into the next financial year or are pending/ suspended until a decision has been made to finalise the case.

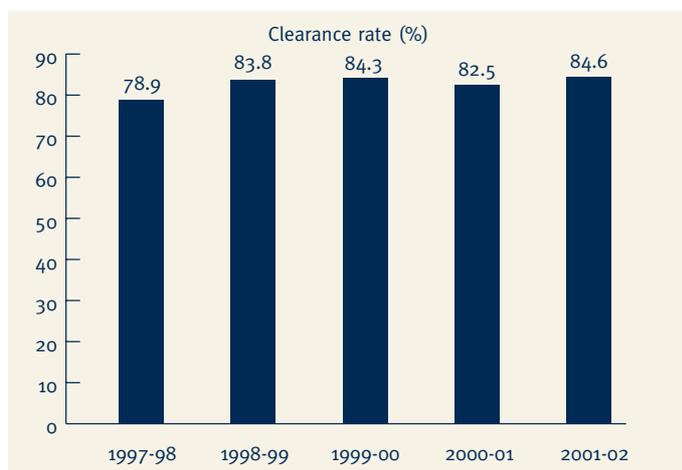
The number of offences cleared and the clearance rate are illustrated in Charts 6.1, 6.2 and 6.3. Table 6 shows the proportion of investigations that were finalised within 30 days from the offence being recorded.

**CHART 6.1: NUMBER AND RATE OF REPORTED OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON CLEARED, 1997-98 TO 2001-02**  
(a)(b)(c)(d)(e)(f)



#### Analysis

- The number of offences cleared increased by 19.5 per cent from 16,385 in 1997-98 to 19,581 in 2001-02. The number of reported offences against the person increased by 11.5 per cent over the same period.
- The investigation of offences against the person is given the highest priority. This is reflected in the high clearance rate for such offences. The offence clearance rate has been over 80 per cent since 1998-99.
- In 2001-02, a clearance rate of 84.6 per cent was achieved which was the highest clearance rate in five years. A 2.7 per cent (638) decrease in the number of reported offences in 2001-02 (23,158) compared with 2000-01 (23,796) has contributed to the improvement in the 2001-02 clearance rate.



## KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

## EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

## CRIME AND JUSTICE

## Key Performance Indicator 6 – Investigation of Offences (continued)

CHART 6.2: NUMBER AND RATE OF REPORTED PROPERTY OFFENCES CLEARED, 1997-98 TO 2001-02  
(a)(b)(c)(d)(e)(f)



## Analysis

- Over 200,000 property offences are reported each year. Given the volume of offences and the priority given to the investigation of offences against the person, property offences have a lower clearance rate of approximately 20 per cent. However, this equates to over 40,000 offences cleared each year since 1997-98.
- A 5.8 per cent (2,644) increase in the number of offences cleared in 2001-02 (48,603) compared with 2000-01 (45,959) has contributed to an increase in the clearance rate to 21.2 per cent. This was achieved despite a 2.3 per cent (5,112) increase in the number of offences from 224,443 in 2000-01 to 229,555 in 2001-02.

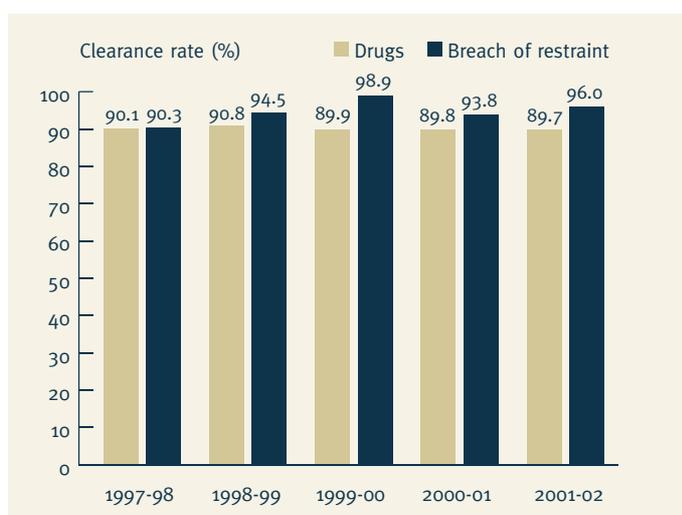
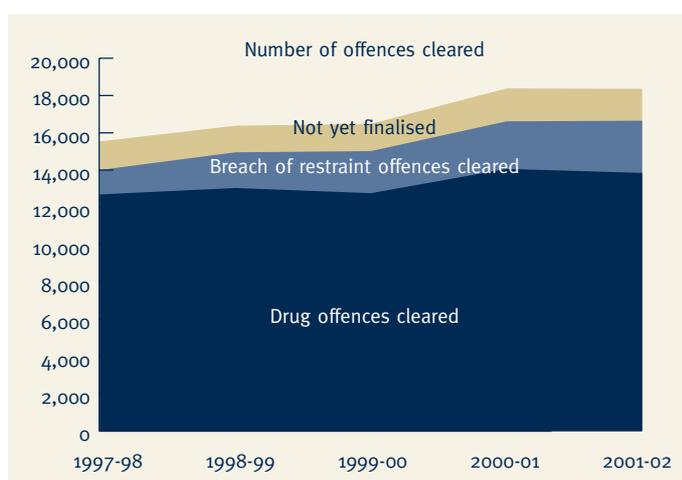


## KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

## EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

## CRIME AND JUSTICE

## Key Performance Indicator 6 – Investigation of Offences (continued)

CHART 6.3: OTHER OFFENCES – NUMBER AND RATE OF REPORTED OFFENCES CLEARED, 1997-98 TO 2001-02  
(c)(d)(e)(f)(r)

## Analysis

- The offence category of 'other offences' comprises drug offences (trafficking and/or possession) and breach of restraint offences.
- Over 80 per cent of other offences cleared are drug offences. Most drug offences are detected by police rather than reported to police. As a result, the clearance rate for drug offences has been consistently high.
- The number of drug offences cleared has increased by 9.1 per cent from 12,696 in 1997-98 to 13,850 in 2001-02.
- The number of breach of restraint offences cleared has increased by 113.8 per cent from 1,309 in 1997-98 to 2,798 in 2001-02, while the number of offences has increased by 101.1 per cent during the same period.
- Since 1997-98, the clearance rate for breach of restraint offences has been consistently over 90 per cent. A 9.7 per cent (248) increase in the number of offences cleared in 2001-02 (2,798), compared with 2000-01 (2,550), has contributed to an increase in the clearance rate to 96.0 per cent. This is despite a 7.2 per cent (196) increase in the number of offences from 2,720 in 2000-01 to 2,916 in 2001-02.

TABLE 6: OUTCOME OF INVESTIGATIONS – THE PROPORTION (%) OF INVESTIGATIONS FINALISED WITHIN 30 DAYS (a)(f)(g)

Offence Category	Calendar Year				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Homicide (h)	66.1	74.2	78.2	62.1	63.6
Assault	53.1	53.0	54.7	54.9	54.5
Sexual assault	54.9	48.4	46.7	43.7	43.2
Robbery (i)	22.8	20.6	25.7	24.8	26.2
Burglary (UEWI) (j)	6.7	7.5	7.9	6.7	6.9
Motor vehicle theft	11.8	12.3	13.0	13.9	15.0
Other theft	14.2	14.6	15.2	14.9	14.8

## Analysis

- In the 2001 calendar year, homicide, robbery, burglary and motor vehicle theft showed an improvement in the proportion of investigations finalised within 30 days.
- A higher proportion of investigations relating to offences against the person, such as homicide, assault, sexual assault and robbery are finalised within 30 days. This is a reflection of the high priority the Police Service gives to these offences and the relatively high volume of property offences such as burglary.

## KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

### EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

#### CRIME AND JUSTICE

### Key Performance Indicator 6 – Investigation of Offences (continued)

**Notes:**

- (a) An offence is deemed to be cleared or finalised where a satisfactory result has been achieved or where, for some substantial reason, police investigations cannot be continued. This includes: offender(s) processed by arrest, summons, Juvenile Justice Team referral or juvenile caution; the offender has died; the offender is in another jurisdiction and extradition is not desired or available; there is a statute bar to proceedings where an offender is under age or claims diplomatic immunity; admittance to a psychiatric facility; false or mistaken reports; civil action recommended.
- (b) The number of offences cleared (clearances) for a period (e.g. financial year) comprises all offences for which the clearance was recorded on the Offence Information System (OIS) during that period. Due to the nature and length of investigations, the number of offences cleared during a period may include offences reported prior to that period.
- (c) 'Offences against the person' include: homicide, driving causing death, assault, sexual assault, threatening behaviour, deprivation of liberty and robbery.
- (d) 'Offences against property' include: burglary, steal motor vehicle, theft, receiving/illegal use, fraud, arson, graffiti and property damage.
- (e) 'Other offences' include: breach of restraint, drugs (trafficking and/or possession).
- (f) Outcome of investigations represents the status that a police investigation has reached after a period of 30 days has elapsed since the police recorded the offence.
- (g) The statistics shown in Table 6.1 and the use of the 30-day period, have been compiled according to national standards and classifications developed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. The national counting rule is based on the number of victims of offences rather than the total number of offences recorded.
- (h) Homicide includes: murder, attempted murder and manslaughter.
- (i) Robbery includes: armed and unarmed robbery.
- (j) Burglary or Unlawful Entry With Intent (UEWI) is the unlawful entry of a structure with the intent to commit an offence that includes the taking of property and other criminal acts.
- (r) Revised figures from those shown in previous annual reports are due to the adoption of the Australian Standard Offence Classification (ASOC) by the Western Australia Police Service for reporting of offences in July 2001. Offences reported and detected and offences cleared back to 1997-98 have been revised in accordance with ASOC.

**Sources:**

Western Australia Police Service, Offence Information System (OIS).

Australian Bureau of Statistics, Recorded Crime Australia (1997, 1998, 1999, 2000 and 2001) (ABS Cat. No. 4510.0).

## KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

### EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

#### CRIME AND JUSTICE

### Key Performance Indicator 7 – Support to Judicial Processes Resulting in Successful Prosecutions

T.7 Number and percentage of matters placed before the courts by the Police Service that resulted in either a plea of guilty or a conviction after trial.

*Increase the percentage of matters resulting in a conviction.*

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

TABLE 7: NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF MATTERS PLACED BEFORE THE COURTS BY THE POLICE SERVICE THAT RESULTED IN EITHER A PLEA OF GUILTY OR A CONVICTION AFTER TRIAL (a)(c)

	1998-99 Number	%	1999-00 Number	%	2000-01 Number	%	2001-02 Number	%
<b>Total matters brought before the courts by the Police Service</b>	<b>101,639</b>		<b>97,401</b>		<b>102,547</b>		<b>102,227</b>	
Matters resulting in a plea of guilty	86,040	84.7	83,026	85.2	91,526	89.3	92,569	90.6
Matters defended	12,537		10,731		8,356		6,700	
Defended matters that resulted in a conviction after trial	10,296	82.1	9,089	84.7	6,821	81.6	5,525	82.5
Matters withdrawn (b)	3,062		3,644		2,665		2,958	
<b>Total matters resulting in a conviction</b>	<b>96,336</b>	<b>94.8</b>	<b>92,115</b>	<b>94.6</b>	<b>98,347</b>	<b>95.9</b>	<b>98,094</b>	<b>96.0</b>

#### Analysis

- The percentage of matters resulting in a plea of guilty increased from 84.7 per cent in 1998-99 to 90.6 per cent in 2001-02.
- The number of matters defended has decreased by 46.6 per cent (5,837) from 12,537 in 1998-99 to 6,700 in 2001-02.
- The percentage of defended matters that resulted in a conviction after trial increased from 81.6 per cent in 2000-01 to 82.5 per cent in 2001-02.
- The percentage of total matters resulting in a conviction has increased from 94.8 per cent in 1998-99 to 96.0 per cent in 2001-02.

#### Notes:

- (a) Matters are counted by charge. Statistics only include matters dealt with by police prosecutors under the direct supervision of the Police Service's Prosecuting Branch for matters before the Central Law Courts and Perth Children's Court, and suburban and country courts where a District-supervised police officer or section has been dedicated to the prosecuting role.
- (b) Includes matters withdrawn for substitution/reduction or for which no evidence is offered.
- (c) Prosecution data prior to 1998-99 is not available.

#### Source:

Western Australia Police Service, Prosecution Branch.

## KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

## EFFICIENCY INDICATOR

## OUTPUTS

**Key Performance Indicator 8 – Estimated Cost of Police Services (Outputs)**

The key efficiency indicator demonstrates the efficiency with which the Police Service allocates its resources to the appropriate services (outputs) to create a safer and more secure community.

One means of measuring efficiency is the total costs of providing a police service to Western Australia. Another indicator is the cost of each service (output) based on hours of service provided. Table 8 shows, the total cost (expenditure), the cost per hour, and the cost per person in 2000-01 and 2001-02 for each service (output).

TABLE 8: COSTS OF POLICE SERVICES (OUTPUTS)

Output	2000-01 Costs in \$million	2001-02 Costs in \$million	2000-01 <sup>(a)(b)</sup> Cost per hour \$	2001-02 <sup>(a)(b)</sup> Cost per hour \$	2000-01 <sup>(c)</sup> Cost per person \$	2001-02 <sup>(c)</sup> Cost per person \$
<b>Community Safety</b>	<b>171.034</b>	<b>195.736</b>				
1 Community support, crime prevention and public order	148.731	169.912	54	58	78	89
2 Emergency management and co-ordination	6.459	6.521	61	65	3	3
3 Regulatory and information services	15.844	19.303	56	60	8	10
<b>Road Safety</b>	<b>81.334</b>	<b>87.501</b>				
4 Traffic management and road safety	81.334	87.501	51	55	43	46
<b>Crime and Justice</b>	<b>216.101</b>	<b>234.997</b>				
5 Response to offences	56.349	63.611	54	59	30	33
6 Investigation of offences	109.479	119.580	54	59	58	62
7 Services to the judicial process	50.273	51.806	56	62	26	27
<b>Total yearly cost</b>	<b>468.469</b>	<b>518.234</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>270</b>

**Analysis**

- Community support, crime prevention and public order represented the largest resource commitment in both 2000-01 and 2001-02, with a rounded off figure of \$89 spent per person in 2001-02. This output equated to approximately 32 per cent of police resources in 2000-01 and 33 per cent in 2001-02. This reflects the agency's continued aim of working closely with local communities in crime prevention and proactive policing initiatives.
- Investigation of offences, Traffic management and road safety, and Response to offences were also major commitments and reflect priorities directed towards safety and security issues.
- In 2001-02, the cost per hour of police services increased for all outputs. This reflects a moderate increase in appropriation.
- In 2001-02, the cost of police services per person was maintained for Emergency management and co-ordination. However, there was an increase in the cost of services per person for all other outputs. This reflects a moderate increase in appropriation.

**Notes:**

- Calculated by dividing Actual Total Cost for each Output by the actual operational hours for each Output.
- 2001-02 allocation of cost and hours based on Police Service Activity Quarterly Surveys for the period.
- Calculated by dividing Actual Total Cost for each Output by the estimated resident population for Western Australia as at December 2000 and December 2001, respectively.

**Sources:**

Total cost of output from "Output Schedule of Expenses and Revenues" for the years ending 30 June 2001 and 30 June 2002, respectively. Operating hours are obtained from the Resource Management Information System and are distributed according to percentages from Western Australia Police Service Quarterly Activity Surveys.

Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australian Demographic Statistics 2001 Census Edition – Preliminary, December Quarter 2001 (ABS Cat. No. 3101.0).

## OUTPUT BASED MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE MEASURES

REQUIREMENT UNDER TREASURER'S INSTRUCTION 904, SECTION (3)(ii)

### Output 1: Community Support, Crime Prevention and Public Order

	2001-02 Budget Estimate	2001-02 Actual
Total cost of Output <sup>(a)(b)</sup>	\$161.624m	\$169.912m
<b>Performance Measures for Output 1</b>		
	2001-02 Target	2001-02 Actual
<b>Quantity</b>		
Hours of community support, crime prevention and public order <sup>(a)(b)</sup>	2.756m	2.914m
<b>Quality</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of survey respondents who are satisfied with the job the Police Service is doing in dealing with public order problems <sup>(c)</sup></li> <li>Percentage of survey respondents who are satisfied with the job the Police Service is doing in supporting community programs <sup>(c)</sup></li> </ul>	49%	52%
	76%	73%
<b>Timeliness</b>		
Percentage of general calls for assistance (not including 'ooo' calls) answered within 20 seconds <sup>(d)</sup>	>62%	74%
<b>Cost</b>		
Cost per hour of community support, crime prevention and public order <sup>(e)</sup>	\$59	\$58

### Output 2: Emergency Management and Co-ordination

	2001-02 Budget Estimate	2001-02 Actual
Total cost of Output <sup>(a)(b)</sup>	\$8.719m	\$6.521m
<b>Performance Measures for Output 2</b>		
	2001-02 Target	2001-02 Actual
<b>Quantity</b>		
Hours of emergency management and co-ordination <sup>(a)(b)</sup>	131,000	100,176
<b>Quality</b>		
Number of state emergency management plans that are in place and current, where the Police Service is the designated hazard management authority <sup>(f)</sup>	6	6
<b>Cost</b>		
Cost per hour of emergency management and co-ordination <sup>(e)</sup>	\$67	\$65

## OUTPUT BASED MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE MEASURES

**Output 3: Regulatory and Information Services**

	<b>2001-02 Budget Estimate</b>	<b>2001-02 Actual</b>
Total cost of Output <sup>(a)(b)</sup>	\$18.947m	\$19.303m
<b>Performance Measures for Output 3</b>		
<b>Quantity</b>		
Hours of regulatory and information services <sup>(a)(b)</sup>	315,000	323,267
<b>Quality/Timeliness</b>		
The individual activities that comprise this output have specific measures of quality and timeliness that do not logically aggregate to overall output measures		
<b>Cost</b>		
Cost per hour of regulatory and information services <sup>(e)</sup>	\$60	\$60

**Output 4: Traffic Management and Road Safety**

	<b>2001-02 Budget Estimate</b>	<b>2001-02 Actual</b>
Total cost of Output <sup>(a)(b)</sup>	\$83.100m	\$87.501m
<b>Performance Measures for Output 4</b>		
	<b>Target</b>	<b>2001-02 Actual</b>
<b>Quantity</b>		
Hours of traffic management and road safety <sup>(a)(b)</sup>	1.488m	1.593m
<b>Quality</b>		
Percentage of survey respondents satisfied with the service received during the most recent traffic contact with the Police Service <sup>(c)</sup>	92%	91%
<b>Timeliness</b>		
No single measure of timeliness covers the diverse activities of this output. Specific measures related to delivering services in the most appropriate locations and at the most suitable time to maximise the desired outcome of 'road-users behave safely' are being developed		
<b>Cost</b>		
Cost per hour of traffic management and road safety <sup>(e)</sup>	\$56	\$55

## OUTPUT BASED MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE MEASURES

### Output 5: Response to Offences

	2001-02 Budget Estimate	2001-02 Actual
Total cost of Output <sup>(a)(b)</sup>	\$56.703m	\$63.611m
<b>Performance Measures for Output 5</b>		
<b>Quantity</b>		
Hours of response to offences <sup>(a)(b)</sup>	945,000	1.083m
<b>Quality</b>		
Percentage of survey respondents satisfied with the job the Police Service is doing in responding to calls for police assistance <sup>(c)</sup>	82%	75%
<b>Timeliness</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of emergency calls ('000') for police assistance answered in 20 seconds <sup>(g)</sup></li> <li>Urgent calls for assistance in the metropolitan area that are responded to in a time (from call received to arrival at scene) of equal to or less than: <sup>(h)</sup> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5 mins for priority 1 calls</li> <li>9 mins for priority 2 calls</li> <li>18 mins for priority 3 calls</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	>84%  95%	88%  Combined with priority 2 due to the small number of priority 1 calls. 2-12 mins (80%) 4-20 mins (70%)
<b>Cost</b>		
Cost per hour of response to offences <sup>(e)</sup>	\$60	\$59

### Output 6: Investigation of Offences

	2001-02 Budget Estimate	2001-02 Actual
Total cost of Output <sup>(a)(b)</sup>	\$123.702m	\$119.580m
<b>Performance Measures for Output 6</b>		
<b>Quantity</b>		
Hours of investigation of offences <sup>(a)(b)</sup>	2.091m	2.030m
<b>Quality</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of matters brought before the courts by the Police Service that resulted in a plea of guilty <sup>(i)</sup></li> <li>Number of defended actions successfully prosecuted by the Police Service <sup>(i)</sup></li> </ul>	>89% >82%	91% 82%
<b>Timeliness</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of investigations for offences against the person finalised within 30 days <sup>(j)(k)(l)</sup></li> <li>Percentage of investigations for property offences finalised within 30 days <sup>(j)(k)(m)</sup></li> </ul>	>50% >12%	50% 12%
<b>Cost</b>		
Cost per hour of investigating offences <sup>(e)</sup>	\$59	\$59

## OUTPUT BASED MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE MEASURES

### Output 7: Services to the Judicial Process

	2001-02 Budget Estimate	2001-02 Actual
Total cost of Output <sup>(a)(b)</sup>	\$60.677m	\$51.806m
<b>Performance Measures for Output 7</b>		
<b>Quantity</b>		
Hours of services to the judicial process <sup>(a)(b)(n)</sup>	1.024m	836,075
<b>Quality</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of matters brought before the courts by the Police Service that resulted in a plea of guilty <sup>(i)</sup></li> <li>Number of defended actions successfully prosecuted by the Police Service <sup>(i)</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt;89%</li> <li>&gt;82%</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>91%</li> <li>82%</li> </ul>
<b>Timeliness</b>		
Timeliness measures are not appropriate as the Police Service has no control over the timing of the court process		
<b>Cost</b>		
Cost per hour of services to the judicial process <sup>(e)</sup>	\$59	\$62

#### Notes:

- The 2001-02 Budget Estimates were based on data from the Resource Management Information System using May 2000 to February 2001 activity surveys results.
- Actuals based on data from the Resource Management Information System using activity surveys conducted between May 2001 and February 2002.
- The 2001-02 target was based on results from the Population Survey Monitor conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. This survey ceased in November 2000 and was replaced by the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing, co-ordinated by the Australasian Centre for Policing Research. The actual for 2001-02 is based on the results from the latter survey that commenced in July 2001. Due to methodological differences between the two surveys the results are not directly comparable.
- Calls to Police Operations Centre not including "000" calls. These calls include general 9222 1111 calls and calls from security firms, education security, St John Ambulance, Fire and Emergency Services of Western Australia, State Emergency Service, Cab Alert and Western Power.
- Proportion of total cost.
- Current means that plans have been reviewed in the past financial year.
- Calls to Police Operations Centre ("000") not including general 9222 1111 calls or calls from security firms, education security, St John Ambulance, Fire and Emergency Services of Western Australia, State Emergency Service, Cab Alert and Western Power. May include a small number of urgent calls, which do not constitute an offence.
- Urgent calls are defined as priority 1 – 3 calls. Priority 1 calls cover armed hold-up in progress; armed offender incident in progress; and other life-threatening incidents. Priority 2 calls cover incidents where life or property, is or may be in, a state of threat or imminent danger. Priority 3 calls cover incidents requiring immediate attention but are not life-threatening at that time. It may involve the welfare of a person(s), the possible apprehension of offenders or the preservation of evidence. Requires the dispatch of the first available vehicle.
- Matters are counted by charge. Statistics only include matters dealt with by police prosecutors under the direct supervision of the Police Service's Prosecuting Branch for matters before the Central Law Courts and Perth Children's Court, and suburban and country courts where a district-supervised police officer or section has been dedicated to the prosecuting role.
- Police investigations finalised within 30 days of the recording of the offence by police. This performance measure is based on Outcome of Investigation statistics contained in the Australian Bureau of Statistics publication, Recorded Crime Australia 2001 (ABS Cat. No. 4510.0 and companion data available on request from ABS). The statistics relate to the 2001 calendar year and not the 2001-02 financial year.
- Police investigations finalised have been compiled on a victim basis that counts the number of victims for each offence category rather than the number of breaches of criminal law.
- Only includes selected offences against the person: murder, attempted murder, manslaughter, assault, sexual assault, kidnapping/abduction, blackmail/extortion and robbery.
- Only includes selected property offences: unlawful entry with intent (burglary), motor vehicle theft and other theft.
- Support provided to the judicial process includes services such as presentation of evidence, prosecution role in courts, processing and serving court documents, custodial services and services to the coroner. The level of effort applied to these is subject to the court processes, and therefore primarily outside the direct control of the WA Police Service.

## STATISTICAL APPENDIX

## RESOURCE PROFILE (AS AT 30 JUNE 2002)

	Personnel <sup>(a)</sup>		Expenditure		
	Sworn	Unsworn	Operating <sup>(b)</sup> \$'000	Capital <sup>(d)(e)(f)</sup> \$'000	Total \$'000
Metropolitan Region	2,199	155	148,587	10,235	158,822
Southern Region	632	78	47,901	3,666	51,567
North-eastern Region	661	58	60,494	3,861	64,355
Crime Investigation Support	510	176	54,741	2,575	57,316
Traffic and Operations Support	514	283	56,084	4,066	60,150
Professional Standards	39	32	6,996	217	7,213
Other	47	0	–	–	–
<b>Support Services</b>					
Administration	20	31	4,222	324	4,546
Asset Management	0	41	29,559	85	29,644
Financial Management	0	37	4,097	77	4,174
Human Resources	24	112	38,344	1,255	39,599
– Academy	120	17	–	–	–
– Recruits	111	0	–	–	–
Strategic and Corporate Development	78	63	41,041	433	41,474
– Information Management	0	62	6,142	128	6,270
Wages staff <sup>(c)</sup>	0	109	–	–	–
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>4,955</b>	<b>1,254</b>	<b>498,208</b>	<b>26,920</b>	<b>525,128</b>
Crossing Guards employed by the Police Service	–	519	–	–	–

**Notes:**

- (a) Personnel figures are based on a headcount, which includes employees on leave without pay as at 30 June 2002 (not full-time equivalent (FTE) staff).
- (b) Total operating figure is the net cost of services. This is net of operating revenue.
- (c) Expenditure relating to wages staff is incorporated within the expenditure for the regions.
- (d) Capital Expenditure relating to the Police Academy project has been apportioned across all portfolios according to total sworn FTE numbers.
- (e) Capital Expenditure relating to Information Technology projects such as DCAT and CADCOM has been apportioned across all portfolios according to total sworn and unsworn FTE numbers, excluding wages and crossing guards.
- (f) Capital Expenditure has been adjusted for items that have been expensed and items capitalised from operating funding.

**Sources:**

Western Australia Police Service, Human Resource Information System.

Western Australia Police Service, Finance Directorate.

## STATISTICAL APPENDIX

## HUMAN RESOURCES INFORMATION

Approved Average Staffing Level (AASL) <sup>(a)</sup>

As at 30 June	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Sworn	4,815	4,813	4,813	4,811	4,921
Unsworn	1,175 <sup>(r)</sup>	1,169 <sup>(r)</sup>	1,112 <sup>(r)</sup>	1,105 <sup>(r)</sup>	1,045
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>5,990<sup>(r)</sup></b>	<b>5,982<sup>(r)</sup></b>	<b>5,925<sup>(r)</sup></b>	<b>5,916<sup>(r)</sup></b>	<b>5,966</b>

Sworn Members by rank <sup>(b)</sup>

Senior Executive	9	8	9	8	8
Commissioned Officers	137	147	134	143	140
Sergeants	1,026	1,009	1,000	1,005	991
Senior Constables	1,429	1,572	1,690	1,633	1,647
Constables	2,093	1,922	1,808	1,919	1,948
Recruits in Training	33	90	127	184	111
Aboriginal Police Liaison Officers	99	100	99	100	109
Special Constables	4	2	2	1	1
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>4,830</b>	<b>4,850</b>	<b>4,869</b>	<b>4,993</b>	<b>4,955</b>

Gender profile of Sworn Members <sup>(b)</sup>

As at 30 June	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<b>Senior Executive</b>					
Male	9	8	9	8	8
Female	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Police Officers</b>					
Male	4,182	4,187	4,171	4,244	4,168
Female	536	553	588	640	669
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>4,718</b>	<b>4,740</b>	<b>4,759</b>	<b>4,884</b>	<b>4,837</b>
<b>Aboriginal Police Liaison Officers</b>					
Male	86	86	82	83	83
Female	13	14	17	17	26
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>109</b>
<b>Special Constables</b>					
Male	4	2	2	1	1
Female	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Total Males</b>	<b>4,281</b>	<b>4,283</b>	<b>4,264</b>	<b>4,336</b>	<b>4,260</b>
<b>Total Females</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>695</b>
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>4,830</b>	<b>4,850</b>	<b>4,869</b>	<b>4,993</b>	<b>4,955</b>

Sick-leave (Sworn Members) <sup>(c)</sup>

Financial Year	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
Total number of sick days involved	35,786	35,898	36,732	31,162	34,610
Average number of days sick leave across the agency per FTE	7.5	7.5	7.7	6.4	7.1
<b>Estimated \$ cost in lost productivity</b>	<b>6,032,000</b>	<b>6,933,140</b>	<b>7,371,897</b>	<b>6,350,372</b>	<b>6,559,610</b>

## STATISTICAL APPENDIX

## HUMAN RESOURCES INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

Profile of Unsworn Staff by gender and classification <sup>(b)</sup>

Level	As at 30 June 2000			As at 30 June 2001			As at 30 June 2002		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Level 9	5	1	6	4	1	5	3	1	4
Level 8	5	1	6	5	2	7	4	2	6
Level 7	13	0	13	10	0	10	15	1	16
Level 6/7	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
Level 6	25	10	35	28	12	40	29	13	42
Level 5	44	11	55	46	15	61	41	23	64
Level 4	65	41	106	58	48	106	59	47	106
Level 3 (includes Band Officers)	51	42	93	54	44	98	50	47	97
Level 2/4	1	3	4	2	3	5	2	6	8
Level 2	113	151	264	116	155	271	99	148	247
Level 1	173	445	618	183	418	601	173	380	553
Other	2	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	1
Wages	33	104	137	14	105	119	13	96	109
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>1,340</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>803</b>	<b>1,325</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>1,254</b>
Crossing Guards employed by the Police Service	<b>514</b>			<b>515</b>			<b>519</b>		

Sick-leave (Unsworn Staff) <sup>(c)(d)</sup>

Financial Year	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
Total number of sick days involved	8,205	7,635	9,098
Average number of days of sick leave across the agency for unsworn personnel	7.3	7.1	8.4
<b>Estimated \$ cost in lost productivity</b>	<b>1,447,951</b>	<b>1,377,144</b>	<b>1,331,269</b>

**Notes:**

- (a) Unsworn includes Public Servants and Wages employees but does not include Crossing Guards. Statistics based on full-time equivalent (FTE) staff.  
 (b) Personnel figures are based on a headcount as at 30 June 2002 not full-time equivalent (FTE) staff.  
 (c) Statistics based on full-time equivalent (FTE) staff.  
 (d) Does not include Crossing Guards.  
 (e) Revised figures from those shown in previous annual reports. The revised statistics for Unsworn AASL now include wages staff.

**Source:**

Western Australia Police Service, Human Resource Information System.

## STATISTICAL APPENDIX

## CRIME INFORMATION

## NUMBER OF OFFENCES REPORTED AND CLEARED AND CLEARANCE RATE (a)(b)(c)(d)(e)(f)

## Offences against the person

	Financial year	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
Homicide (f)	Reported	62	60	60	44	66
	Cleared	58	59	58	47	60
	Clearance rate (%)	93.5	98.3	96.7	106.8	90.9
Driving causing death	Reported	43	38	35	32	18
	Cleared	48	40	34	34	19
	Clearance rate (%)	111.6	105.3	97.1	106.3	105.6
Sexual assault (g)	Reported	2,603	3,238	2,496	3,153	2,690
	Cleared	2,239	3,007	2,477	2,812	2,656
	Clearance rate (%)	86.0	92.9	99.2	89.2	98.7
Assault (h)	Reported	13,324	14,649	14,271	15,188	15,519
	Cleared	11,449	12,991	12,519	13,083	13,533
	Clearance rate (%)	85.9	88.7	87.7	86.1	87.2
Threatening behaviour	Reported	1,868	2,532	2,468	2,853	2,620
	Cleared	1,385	2,078	2,028	2,327	2,168
	Clearance rate (%)	74.1	82.1	82.2	81.6	82.7
Deprivation of liberty	Reported	346	353	347	368	315
	Cleared	261	278	282	312	250
	Clearance rate (%)	75.4	78.8	81.3	84.8	79.4
Aggravated robbery	Reported	1,270	1,155	981	1,027	861
	Cleared	501	542	486	511	426
	Clearance rate (%)	39.4	46.9	49.5	49.8	49.5
Non-aggravated robbery	Reported	1,245	1,272	1,152	1,131	1,069
	Cleared	444	524	504	503	469
	Clearance rate (%)	35.7	41.2	43.8	44.5	43.9
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>Reported</b>	<b>20,761</b>	<b>23,297</b>	<b>21,810</b>	<b>23,796</b>	<b>23,158</b>
	<b>Cleared</b>	<b>16,385</b>	<b>19,519</b>	<b>18,388</b>	<b>19,629</b>	<b>19,581</b>
	<b>Clearance rate (%)</b>	<b>78.9</b>	<b>83.8</b>	<b>84.3</b>	<b>82.5</b>	<b>84.6</b>

## STATISTICAL APPENDIX

## CRIME INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

## NUMBER OF OFFENCES REPORTED AND CLEARED AND CLEARANCE RATE (a)(b)(c)(d)(e)(f)

## Offences against property

	Financial year	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
Burglary (dwelling)	Reported	41,889	39,383	41,054	40,729	39,913
	Cleared	5,255	6,502	5,934	5,324	5,869
	Clearance rate (%)	12.5	16.5	14.5	13.1	14.7
Burglary (non-dwelling)	Reported	17,206	16,671	18,226	21,228	21,269
	Cleared	2,305	2,570	2,607	2,765	3,163
	Clearance rate (%)	13.4	15.4	14.3	13.0	14.9
Steal motor vehicle <sup>(i)</sup>	Reported	17,149	14,700	13,507	12,353	12,702
	Cleared	2,948	2,940	2,661	2,644	3,120
	Clearance rate (%)	17.2	20.0	19.7	21.4	24.6
Theft	Reported	74,365	77,142	82,779	90,532	95,361
	Cleared	15,921	17,986	18,784	19,270	19,599
	Clearance rate (%)	21.4	23.3	22.7	21.3	20.6
Receiving/illegal use	Reported	586	721	638	694	639
	Cleared	555	740	653	696	682
	Clearance rate (%)	94.7	102.6	102.4	100.3	106.7
Fraud	Reported	8,151	8,058	7,084	8,294	7,723
	Cleared	7,319	6,996	6,028	6,577	6,569
	Clearance rate (%)	89.8	86.8	85.1	79.3	85.1
Arson	Reported	805	835	980	1,065	1,279
	Cleared	244	272	293	276	333
	Clearance rate (%)	30.3	32.6	29.9	25.9	26.0
Graffiti	Reported	9,730	12,052	10,171	14,747	14,024
	Cleared	1,780	1,444	1,463	1,090	1,248
	Clearance rate (%)	18.3	12.0	14.4	7.4	8.9
Property damage	Reported	37,403	35,927	32,930	34,801	36,645
	Cleared	7,306	8,221	7,458	7,317	8,020
	Clearance rate (%)	19.5	22.9	22.6	21.0	21.9
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>Reported</b>	<b>207,284</b>	<b>205,489</b>	<b>207,369</b>	<b>224,443</b>	<b>229,555</b>
	<b>Cleared</b>	<b>43,633</b>	<b>47,671</b>	<b>45,881</b>	<b>45,959</b>	<b>48,603</b>
	<b>Clearance rate (%)</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>21.2</b>

## STATISTICAL APPENDIX

## CRIME INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

## NUMBER OF OFFENCES REPORTED AND CLEARED AND CLEARANCE RATE (a)(b)(c)(d)(e)(f)

## Other Offences

	Financial year	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
Breach of restraint	Reported	1,450	2,026	2,282	2,720	2,916
	Cleared	1,309	1,914	2,257	2,550	2,798
	Clearance rate (%)	90.3	94.5	98.9	93.8	96.0
Drugs (trafficking)	Reported	2,151	1,896	1,695	1,782	1,871
	Cleared	1,889	1,716	1,574	1,638	1,731
	Clearance rate (%)	87.8	90.5	92.9	91.9	92.5
Drugs (possession)	Reported	11,936	12,459	12,502	13,878	13,572
	Cleared	10,807	11,324	11,188	12,427	12,119
	Clearance rate (%)	90.5	90.9	89.5	89.5	89.3
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>Reported</b>	<b>15,537</b>	<b>16,381</b>	<b>16,479</b>	<b>18,380</b>	<b>18,359</b>
	<b>Cleared</b>	<b>14,005</b>	<b>14,954</b>	<b>15,019</b>	<b>16,615</b>	<b>16,648</b>
	<b>Clearance rate (%)</b>	<b>90.1</b>	<b>91.3</b>	<b>91.1</b>	<b>90.4</b>	<b>90.7</b>
<b>GRAND TOTALS</b>	<b>Reported</b>	<b>243,582</b>	<b>245,167</b>	<b>245,658</b>	<b>266,619</b>	<b>271,072</b>
	<b>Cleared</b>	<b>74,023</b>	<b>82,144</b>	<b>79,288</b>	<b>82,203</b>	<b>84,832</b>
	<b>Clearance rate (%)</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>31.3</b>

## Notes:

- (a) Reported offences are selected offences reported to, or becoming known to, police and resulting in the submission of an offence report in the Offence Information System (OIS). Offences against public order, such as disorderly conduct and offences against the *Firearms Act 1973*, *Liquor Licensing Act 1988* and a number of other offences against the statute laws of this State and the Commonwealth are not recorded in this system.
- (b) The number of reported offences for a period (e.g. financial year) comprises all offences reported during that period and may include offences committed during earlier periods. Therefore, the reporting of historical offences will inflate the number of reported offences for a period. Proactive policing strategies undertaken by the Police Service to encourage the reporting of certain offences, such as domestic violence, sexual assault and graffiti, and the proactive targeting by the police of certain offences such as drug trafficking will increase the number of offences reported and detected.
- (c) An offence is deemed to be cleared (clearance) where a satisfactory result has been achieved or where, for some substantial reason, police investigations cannot be continued. These include: offender(s) processed by arrest, summons, Juvenile Justice Team referral or juvenile caution; the offender has died; the offender is in another jurisdiction and extradition is not desired or available; there is a statute bar to proceedings where an offender is under age or claims diplomatic immunity; admittance to a psychiatric facility; false or mistaken reports; civil action recommended.
- (d) The number of offences cleared (clearances) for a period (e.g. financial year) comprises all offences for which the clearance was recorded on the OIS during that period. Due to the nature and length of investigations, the number of offences cleared during a period may include offences reported prior to that period.
- (e) The clearance rate is based on the number of offences cleared during a period divided by the number of offences reported during the same period. The clearance rate may exceed 100 per cent due to more offences being cleared than were reported during a reporting period.
- (f) 'Homicide' includes: murder, attempted murder and manslaughter.
- (g) 'Sexual assault' includes: aggravated sexual assault and non-aggravated sexual assault.
- (h) 'Assault' includes: aggravated assault, non-aggravated assault and assault police officer.
- (i) 'Steal motor vehicle' excludes attempts to steal a motor vehicle or damaging and tampering/interfering with a motor vehicle. 'Steal motor vehicle' includes the theft of non-motorised vehicles such as caravans and trailers, and other miscellaneous vehicles not registered for public roads.
- (r) Revised figures from those shown in previous annual reports. The revised offence rates for 1997-98 to 2000-01 are due to the adoption of the Australian Standard Offence Classification (ASOC) by the Western Australia Police Service for reporting of offences in July 2001. Offences reported and detected back to 1997-98 have been revised in accordance with ASOC.

## Source:

Western Australia Police Service, Offence Information System (OIS).

## STATISTICAL APPENDIX

### ROAD SAFETY INFORMATION

#### Crashes and Casualties

Calendar year <sup>(a)</sup>	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 <sup>(p)</sup>
Number of crashes	36,578 <sup>(r)</sup>	39,102 <sup>(r)</sup>	39,570 <sup>(r)</sup>	38,185 <sup>(r)</sup>	36,207
Number of fatal crashes	183	199	188 <sup>(r)</sup>	184 <sup>(r)</sup>	151
Number of fatalities	196	223	217 <sup>(r)</sup>	212 <sup>(r)</sup>	165
Number of casualties	11,738 <sup>(r)</sup>	12,232 <sup>(r)</sup>	12,674 <sup>(r)</sup>	12,210 <sup>(r)</sup>	11,251
Casualties per 100,000 population	653.3 <sup>(r)</sup>	669.6 <sup>(r)</sup>	683.5 <sup>(r)</sup>	649.5 <sup>(r)</sup>	590.3
Casualties per 10,000 licensed drivers	99.1 <sup>(r)</sup>	100.6 <sup>(r)</sup>	101.6 <sup>(r)</sup>	97.4 <sup>(r)</sup>	88.4
Casualties per 10,000 registered motor vehicles <sup>(b)</sup>	91.4 <sup>(r)</sup>	91.2 <sup>(r)</sup>	92.5 <sup>(r)</sup>	87.8 <sup>(r)</sup>	79.6
Population (as at 30 June)	1,796,638 <sup>(r)</sup>	1,826,827 <sup>(r)</sup>	1,854,413 <sup>(r)</sup>	1,879,894 <sup>(r)</sup>	1,906,114
Licensed drivers (as at 30 June)	1,184,000 <sup>(r)</sup>	1,216,000 <sup>(r)</sup>	1,247,866 <sup>(r)</sup>	1,253,422 <sup>(r)</sup>	1,273,275
Registered motor vehicles (as at 30 June) <sup>(b)</sup>	1,284,817 <sup>(r)</sup>	1,341,827 <sup>(r)</sup>	1,370,741 <sup>(r)</sup>	1,390,874 <sup>(r)</sup>	1,413,848

#### Number of road fatalities by road-user

Calendar year	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 <sup>(p)</sup>
Motor vehicle driver	78 <sup>(r)</sup>	95 <sup>(r)</sup>	108	91 <sup>(r)</sup>	72
Motor vehicle passenger	53	62 <sup>(r)</sup>	65	63	40
Motor cyclist	19	28	19	22	28
Bicyclists, pedestrians and other	46 <sup>(r)</sup>	38	25 <sup>(r)</sup>	36	25
Total	196	223	217 <sup>(r)</sup>	212 <sup>(r)</sup>	165

#### Traffic Enforcement

Financial year	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 <sup>(p)</sup>
<b>Drink-driving enforcement</b>					
Number of preliminary breath tests <sup>(c)</sup>	1,127,454	1,180,313	1,217,995	1,161,487	974,308
Number of drink-driving charges	12,809	11,712	11,460	11,043	13,121
Charges as a percentage of tests (%)	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.3
<b>Speed enforcement</b>					
Number of vehicles monitored for speeding by speed cameras	11,054,423	18,335,582	19,806,984 <sup>(r)</sup>	18,794,049 <sup>(r)</sup>	19,178,152
<b>Number of vehicles exceeding the posted speed limit</b>	2,555,037	4,039,321	3,899,748	3,713,725	3,694,805
<b>Percentage of vehicles exceeding the posted speed limit (%)</b>	23.1	22.0	19.7	19.8	19.3

#### Notes:

- (a) Due to coronial inquiries into fatal crashes not being completed by the end of a financial year, crash and casualty statistics have been provided for the calendar year.
- (b) Registered motor vehicles exclude: caravans, trailers and plant and equipment. Rates are calculated on the number of registered motor vehicles as at 30 June of each year.
- (c) Includes all preliminary breath tests conducted during Random Breath Testing (RBT) operations or as a consequence of stopping a vehicle for a reason other than a RBT, and breath tests performed at crashes.
- (p) Preliminary. Fatal crash and fatality statistics are preliminary pending the completion of all coronial inquiries.
- (r) Revised figures from those shown in previous annual reports due to updated sources of information.

#### Sources:

Western Australia Police Service, Traffic Enforcement and Crash Executive Information System. Data extracted on 16 July 2002.

Main Roads Western Australia – crash and casualty data for 1997-2001 extracted in July 2002.

Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australian Demographic Statistics 2001 Census Edition – Preliminary, December Quarter 2001 (ABS Cat. No. 3101.0).

Department for Planning and Infrastructure, vehicle registration data as at 30 June 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000 and 2001 extracted on 5 June 2002.

Department for Planning and Infrastructure, licensed motor vehicle drivers data as at 30 June 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000 and 2001 extracted on 30 June of each year.

## STATISTICAL APPENDIX

## PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS INFORMATION

## Overall Police Service Information

	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
<b>Officers subject to Section 8 or Regulation 505A<sup>(a)(b)</sup></b>	n.a.	8	7	15	17
<b>Officers stood down/suspended<sup>(a)(c)</sup></b>	n.a.	7	15	8	18

## Notes:

- (a) The total number of police officers at various stages of these processes including officers carried over from previous financial years.
- (b) Section 8 of the Police Act 1892 gives the Commissioner of Police the power to remove a member of the Police Service. Regulation 505A of the Police Regulations gives the Commissioner of Police the power to remove a probationary member or recruit of the Police Service. The statistics relate to the number of officers at various stages of these processes and does not necessarily mean that the officers have been dismissed.
- (c) An officer may be stood down/suspended with or without consideration of the Section 8 or Regulation 505A process.
- n.a. Denotes information not available.

The following tables relate to self-regulation activities within the Police Service.

## Internal Investigations Unit

Inquiries			1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
<b>Public Complaints</b>	Major	Administration	1	2	0	0	0
		Assault	214	201	161	140	124
		Misconduct	131	170	116	136	117
		Neglect	40	62	42	48	54
		Stealing	16	10	10	9	11
	Total	402	445	329	333	306	
	Minor	Total	757	702	649	684	588
<b>Total Public Complaints</b>			<b>1,159</b>	<b>1,147</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>1,017</b>	<b>894</b>
<b>Commissioner of Police<sup>(a)</sup></b>	Major	Administration	0	1	1	5	0
		Assault	9	3	3	7	8
		Misconduct	137	124	119	96	115
		Neglect	72	107	80	76	85
		Stealing	14	8	5	9	6
	Total	232	243	208	193	214	
	Minor	Total	8	5	2	1	2
<b>Total Commissioner of Police</b>			<b>240</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>216</b>
<b>Other Inquiries</b>	Deaths/Suicides		6	13	10	9	9
	Attempted suicides/injuries		39	126	75	90	78
	Firearm discharge		8	10	7	12	7
	Capsicum spray		0	1	2	15	11
	<b>Total Other Inquiries</b>			<b>53</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>126</b>
<b>Total Inquiries</b>			<b>1,452</b>	<b>1,545</b>	<b>1,282</b>	<b>1,337</b>	<b>1,215</b>

## Note:

- (a) Inquiries initiated from internally sourced information.

## STATISTICAL APPENDIX

## PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

## Internal Investigations Unit (continued)

Outcome of Allegations		1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
<b>Public Complaints</b>	Conciliated	137	26	1	45	6
	Not Conciliated	33	6	0	21	1
	Sustained	215	209	115	191	174
	Not sustained	1,180	995	810	751	631
	Unfounded	111	80	17	31	15
	Withdrawn	77	26	30	23	21
	No action required	20	50	2	5	0
	Complainant unavailable	27	14	3	15	14
	Exonerated	25	24	16	6	1
	Commended	0	0	0	0	0
	Not finalised	438	424	356	402	425
	<b>Total Public Complaints</b>	<b>2,263</b>	<b>1,854</b>	<b>1,350</b>	<b>1,490</b>	<b>1,288</b>
<b>Commissioner of Police <sup>(a)</sup></b>	Conciliated	0	0	0	0	0
	Not conciliated	0	0	0	0	0
	Sustained	194	129	136	144	107
	Not sustained	54	105	50	43	88
	Unfounded	9	8	2	9	0
	Withdrawn	2	1	0	1	0
	No action required	0	22	1	1	0
	Complainant unavailable	0	1	0	0	0
	Exonerated	10	7	4	18	2
	Commended	2	0	0	0	0
	Certificate of merit	0	1	0	0	0
	Not finalised	48	96	60	114	149
<b>Total Commissioner of Police</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>346</b>	
<b>Total Outcome of Allegations</b>	<b>2,582</b>	<b>2,224</b>	<b>1,603</b>	<b>1,820</b>	<b>1,634</b>	

**Note:**

(a) Inquiries initiated from internally sourced information.

**Action resulting from inquiries** (number of officers in brackets)

	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
Statutory charges	31 (20)	29 (17)	18 (13)	43 (18)	46 (19)
Discipline charges	58 (38)	108 (37)	37 (24)	51 (32)	108 <sup>(a)</sup> (70) <sup>(b)</sup>
Unfavourable reports	(25)	70 (69)	(72)	(61)	(87) <sup>(c)</sup>
Dismissals	(2)	(0)	(0)	(4)	(0)
Resignation	(22)	(22)	(5)	(6)	(7) <sup>(d)</sup>
Notice of intention to remove	(22)	(8)	(7)	(5)	(3) <sup>(e)</sup>
Commendation	(2)	(2)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Certificate of merit	(0)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(0)

**Notes:**

(a) 66 charges arising from inquiries commenced prior to July 2001.

(b) 44 officers charged from inquiries commenced prior to July 2001.

(c) 54 officers formally counselled arising from inquiries commenced prior to July 2001.

(d) Three officers resigned arising from inquiries commenced prior to July 2001.

(e) One officer issued with section 8 Notice of Intention to Dismiss arising out of an inquiry commenced prior to July 2001.

**Source:**

Western Australia Police Service, Investigation Information System

## STATISTICAL APPENDIX

## PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

## Internal Affairs Unit (includes allegations of serious/improper misconduct or corruption)

Information Reports	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
<b>Investigation categories:</b>			
Official corruption	n.a.	33	24
Unauthorised/inappropriate computer access	n.a.	29	14
Disclose official secrets	n.a.	22	20
Drug related	n.a.	30	25
Improper associations	n.a.	22	24
Serious improper misconduct	n.a.	32	19
Disciplinary matters	n.a.	10	7
Other	n.a.	20	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>150</b>
Information reports investigated	147	76	82
Outsourced for investigation (to districts)	n.a.	21	20
Information reports filed for intelligence	83	101	39
Information reports pending assessment	0	0	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>150</b>

Investigation Folios relating to investigation categories	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
<b>Investigation categories:</b>			
Official corruption	50	11	28
Unauthorised/inappropriate computer access	33	12	7
Disclose official secrets	4	5	16
Drug related	25	14	16
Improper associations	7	7	4
Serious improper misconduct	7	17	7
Disciplinary matters	21	4	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>82</b>

Charges/Sanctions (number of persons in brackets)	2000-01	2001-02
<b>Non-Police:</b> Criminal Charges	6 (4)	1 (1)
<b>Police Officers:</b> Criminal Charges	38 (4)	1 (1)
Disciplinary Charges/Sanctions	15 (14)	11 (10)

**Note:**

n.a. Denotes information not available

**Source:**

Western Australia Police Service, Internal Affairs Unit.