

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 2003.



B E MATTHEWS
COMMISSIONER OF POLICE

15 August 2003



AUDITOR GENERAL

To the Parliament of Western Australia

POLICE SERVICE

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2003

Audit Opinion

In my opinion, the key effectiveness and efficiency performance indicators of the Police Service are relevant and appropriate to help users assess the Police Service's performance and fairly represent the indicated performance for the year ended June 30, 2003.

Scope

The Commissioner of Police's Role

The Commissioner of Police is responsible for developing and maintaining proper records and systems for preparing performance indicators.

The performance indicators consist of key indicators of efficiency and effectiveness.

Summary of my Role

As required by the Financial Administration and Audit Act 1985, I have independently audited the performance indicators to express an opinion on them. This was done by looking at a sample of the evidence.

An audit does not guarantee that every amount and disclosure in the performance indicators is error free, nor does it examine all evidence and every transaction. However, my audit procedures should identify errors or omissions significant enough to adversely affect the decisions of users of the performance indicators.



D D R PEARSON
AUDITOR GENERAL

October 10, 2003

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

2002-03 PERFORMANCE REPORT

INTRODUCTION

Under the provisions of the *Financial Administration and Audit Act 1985* and *Treasurer's Instruction 904*, annually agencies are required to disclose key effectiveness and efficiency indicators showing how outputs contributed to the achievement of outcomes and explain how key performance indicators show this relationship.

To facilitate the best use of available resources for policing, an Output Based Management (OBM) framework is used for internal and external performance monitoring and reporting. The Police Service continually evaluates its performance measures to ensure that these provide performance information to assist in management decision-making as well as meeting accountability and disclosure requirements.

OUTCOME FRAMEWORK

The policing priorities are structured around three primary outcomes of Community Safety, Road Safety, and Crime and Justice. These primary outcomes, or what the Police Service strives to achieve, contribute towards the Government's strategic objective of safe, healthy and supportive communities. There are five outputs that relate to the three outcomes and these describe the policing services provided to the community.

Government Strategic Objective	What we sought to achieve (OUTCOMES)	The services we provided (OUTPUTS) 2002-03
Safe, healthy and supportive communities	COMMUNITY SAFETY The community has confidence in the level of public order, safety and security	Output 1 Community support, crime prevention and public order Output 2 Emergency management and co-ordination
	ROAD SAFETY Road-users behave safely	Output 3 Traffic management and road safety
	CRIME AND JUSTICE A response to crime that brings offenders before the justice system	Output 4 Response to and investigation of offences Output 5 Services to the judicial process

PERFORMANCE FRAMEWORK

There is a comprehensive suite of performance indicators utilised by the Police Service at both the state and national level. The table below identifies each of the outcomes and their respective Key Performance Indicators (KPIs). The Police Service has eight KPIs, most of which (KPIs 1–7) are termed *effectiveness indicators*. KPI 8, which estimates the cost of police services, is an efficiency indicator.

While there are three distinct outcomes that the Police Service strives to achieve, the nature of daily policing activities does not lend itself to having clear boundaries to separate each outcome. Therefore, in reality there are links and overlaps that occur between all three outcomes. These relationships are shown in the table below where KPIs relate to more than one outcome. For example KPI 1 - Community satisfaction with police services and KPI 2 - Community perception of safety, are the main performance indicators for the Community Safety, Road Safety and Crime and Justice outcomes. For reporting purposes, each outcome has at least one KPI that has been highlighted in bold, and the secondary KPI is shown in italics.

Effectiveness Indicators

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

Efficiency Indicator

KPI 8
Estimated cost of police services

Outputs

- Community support, crime prevention and public order
- Emergency management and co-ordination
- Traffic management and road safety
- Response to and investigation of offences
- Services to the judicial process

In this Performance Report, a brief statement has been provided about the medium- to long-term targets for the Police Service's seven effectiveness KPIs. Targets were included in the 2001-02 Annual Report, to progressively improve performance by 2005-06. These targets have been modified slightly to ensure that they are clear and concise in relation to the KPI. Progress towards targets is impacted upon by a number of influencing factors such as: media representation, the Royal Commission, the introduction of various legislation and the implementation of new processes and systems within the agency. These medium- to long-term targets are shown in bold italics under their respective KPI.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

Community Satisfaction

The Police Service has thousands of direct and indirect contacts with the community each year. Based on these contacts, the community forms an opinion about their level of satisfaction with policing services through the way we deliver services such as: targeted community patrols, response to calls for assistance, co-ordination of public safety for major events and emergency management. The Police Service's focus continues to be on reducing opportunities to commit crime through community education programs and targeting priority crime areas and repeat offenders.

The community's satisfaction with police services and their perception of safety and security is measured by a national survey. This survey is co-ordinated by the Australasian Centre for Policing Research (ACPR), and provides a useful indicator of how effectively the Police Service is achieving its outcomes.

The results of the survey have been analysed using the following two methods:

- 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.
- A response frequency basis - expressed as the proportion (percentage) of responses by category, for example, the proportion of respondents who answer 'satisfied or very satisfied' to a question.

Key Performance Indicator 1 – Community satisfaction with police services

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

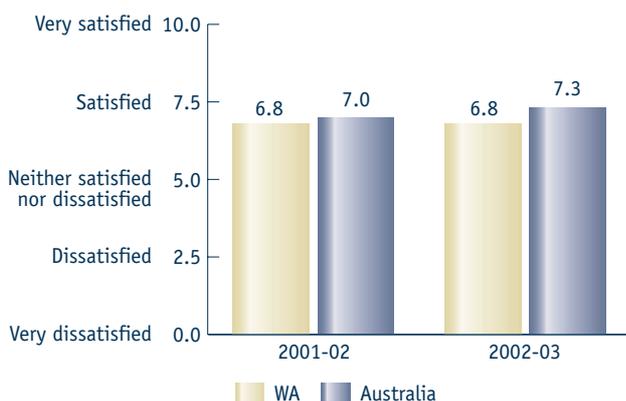
Target: *To return to the level of satisfaction achieved in WA during 2001–02 (pre-Royal Commission) by 2005–06.*

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

Target: *To achieve a level of satisfaction with services that more closely aligns with, or exceeds, the 2001–02 national level by 2005–06.*

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

Indicator 1.1: The community's level of satisfaction with services provided by police, 2001–02 and 2002–03 ^{(a)(b)(c)(d)}

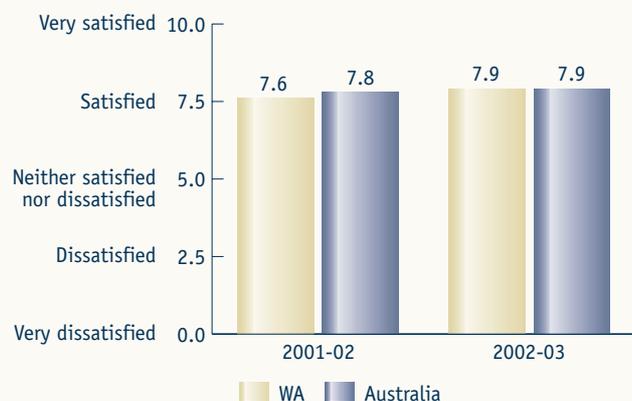


Analysis

In 2002–03:

- Despite the potential negative impact of the Royal Commission, the level of satisfaction with police services in WA did not change from the previous year. The WA level of satisfaction remains below the Australian average (see chart).
- The proportion of the WA community satisfied or very satisfied with services provided by the police was 64.6 per cent. The equivalent figure for Australia was 72.7 per cent.
- The level of satisfaction with police services continues to be higher for females than males.
- 15–24 year olds were the least satisfied with police services, while persons aged 55 and over recorded the highest level of satisfaction.

Indicator 1.2: The community's level of satisfaction with services received during their most recent contact with police, 2001-02 and 2002-03 ^{(a)(b)(c)(d)}



Analysis

- While the chart indicates that the WA community's level of satisfaction with their most recent contact with police increased from 2001-02, this difference is not statistically significant.

In 2002-03:

- The proportion of the WA community satisfied or very satisfied with the services received during their most recent contact with police, within the last twelve months, was 80.4 per cent. The equivalent figure for Australia was 81.5 per cent.
- Some 50.1 per cent of people in WA had contact with police of which 56.1 per cent were females. The level of satisfaction for both males and females was the same.
- People in the 20-24 age group had the most contact with police (69.4 per cent). Only 34.5 per cent of the 55 and over age group had contact with police.
- About 60 per cent of the most recent contacts were initiated by the police. The most common reason was to conduct a random breath test (62.0 per cent) followed by the recording of a traffic violation (13.0 per cent).
- The major reason for people initiating their most recent contact with police was to report a crime (42.0 per cent) followed by the reporting of suspicious people or circumstances (12.5 per cent).

Notes

- (a) Data are based on an ongoing survey of people aged 15 years and over. The survey is co-ordinated by the Australasian Centre for Policing Research (ACPR) and commenced in July 2001. Nationally about 20,000 people are surveyed over a twelve-month period with about 2,000 being in WA. Although 15-17 year olds were not surveyed in 2001-02, the inclusion of this age group in 2002-03 made no significant difference to the key survey results used for comparative purposes.
- (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 Key Performance Indicators prior to 2001-02. 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) 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 sample estimates with a RSE of between 25 per cent and 50 per cent to be used with caution, and estimates with a RSE greater than 50 per cent not to be used. The RSE associated with each of the sample estimates used in compiling the charts for Indicators 1.1 to 1.2 is lower than 1.6 per cent.
- (d) 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 into an interval scale, and then derives a measure of centrality. Each interval in the scale is assigned an equal-distant 'score' and is matched to a 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 is one of many stakeholders that share responsibility for the public's safety and security. There are a number of influencing factors that affect people's feeling of safety within their community. Some of these factors may be media portrayal of crime, urban design, the Royal Commission and more recently, global events.

Proactive policing strategies and establishing positive partnerships with government and non-government agencies, groups and individuals in the community all assist to promote public confidence. The Police Service is focused on deterring people from offending lifestyles, increasing community awareness of services provided by police, managing and co-ordinating emergency response, and maintaining public order and safety.

The community's perception of safety is measured through the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing co-ordinated by the ACPR. Data from the survey provides an indicator of how safe community members feel as they go about their day-to-day business.

The results of the survey have been analysed using the following two methods:

- 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.
- A response frequency basis - expressed as the proportion (percentage) of responses by category, for example, the proportion of respondents who answer 'safe or very safe' to a question.

Key Performance Indicator 2 – Community perception of safety

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

Target: *Improve the perception of safety to a level that more closely aligns with, or exceeds, the 2001–02 national level by 2005–06.*

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

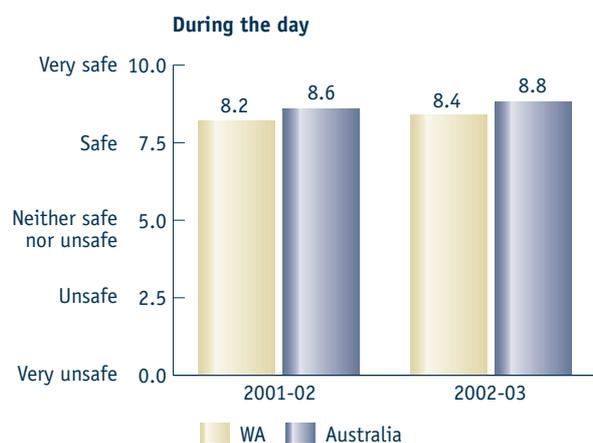
Target: *Improve the perception of safety to a level that more closely aligns with, or exceeds, the 2001–02 national level by 2005–06.*

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

Target: *Improve the perception of safety level in 2001–02 by 10 per cent by 2005–06.*

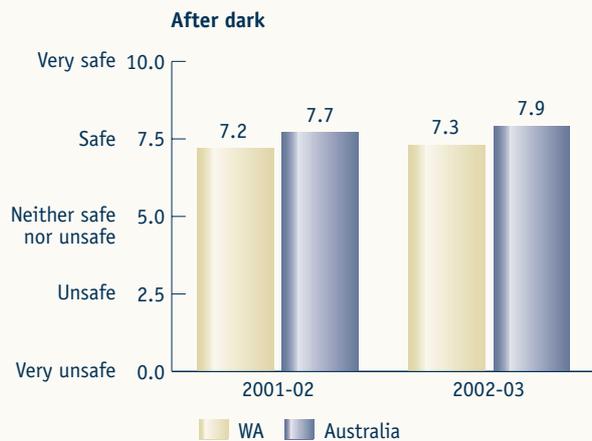
Indicators 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3 illustrate changes in community perception of safety over time at home and in public places during the day and at night.

Indicator 2.1: Community's perception of safety when at home alone during the day and after dark, 2001–02 and 2002–03 ^{(a)(b)(c)(d)}



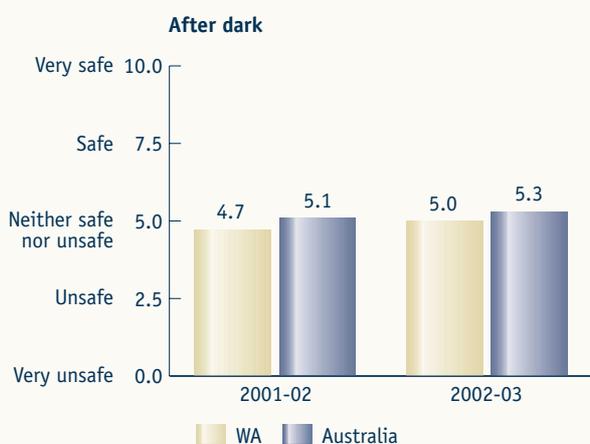
Analysis

- The charts show that people in WA generally felt safe when at home. The perception of safety levels for the WA community during the day increased from 8.2 to 8.4 and from 7.2 to 7.3 after dark. Both were below the Australian average.
- In 2002–03:
- The perceived level of safety at home during the day and after dark for people in WA and Australia increased compared to the previous year. However, the increase for WA after dark was not statistically significant.
 - The proportion of the WA community who felt safe or very safe at home alone during the day was 87.5 per cent. The equivalent figure for Australia was 91.8 per cent. The proportion of the WA community feeling safe or very safe at home alone after dark was 72.7 per cent. The Australian average was 81.0 per cent.



- Males continue to feel safer at home than females both during the day and after dark.
- The 55 years and over age group had the lowest perceived level of safety at home alone during the day and after dark.

Indicator 2.2: Community's perception of safety when walking or jogging alone during the day and after dark, 2001-02 and 2002-03 ^{(a)(b)(c)(d)}



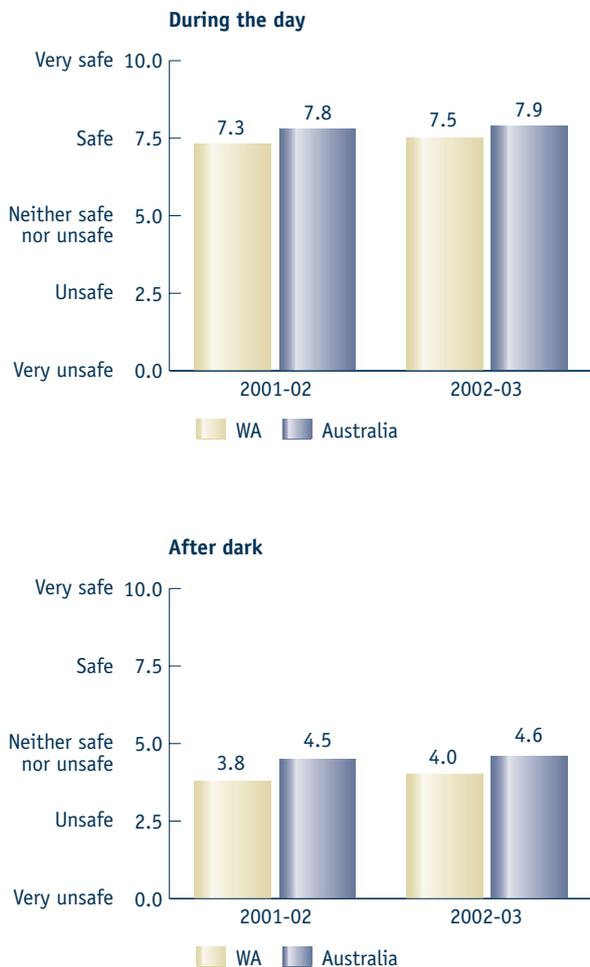
Analysis

In 2002-03:

- The WA community's perceived level of safety when walking or jogging alone improved from 2001-02. The perceived level of safety walking or jogging alone during the day increased from 8.0 to 8.2 and from 4.7 to 5.0 after dark. (see charts).
- The perception of safety by the WA community when walking or jogging alone after dark (5.0) is significantly lower than that during the day (8.2). These levels are below the Australian averages of 5.3 and 8.4, respectively. (see charts).
- The proportion of the WA community who felt safe or very safe walking or jogging alone during the day was 85.3 per cent. The equivalent figure for Australia was 87.2 per cent. The proportion feeling safe or very safe walking or jogging alone after dark was 38.3 per cent. The Australian average was 41.5 per cent.
- The perceived level of safety when walking or jogging alone was higher for males than for females.
- The perception of safety when walking or jogging alone was generally lowest in the 55 and over age group.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Indicator 2.3: Community's perception of safety when travelling on public transport during the day and after dark, 2001-02 and 2002-03 ^{(a)(b)(c)(d)(e)}



Analysis

In 2002-03:

- While the charts show that the perceived level of safety for travelling on public transport improved in WA from 2001-02, the levels are not statistically different.
- The proportion of the WA community who felt safe or very safe travelling on public transport during the day was 59.7 per cent. This is 7.1 percentage points higher than the 2001-02 result of 52.6 per cent. The Australian average was 63.8 per cent in 2002-03.
- The proportion feeling safe or very safe travelling on public transport after dark was 18.3 per cent. This is 2.7 percentage points higher than the 2001-02 result of 15.6 per cent. The Australian average was 23.3 per cent in 2002-03.
- The level of safety perceived when travelling on public transport is higher for males than females.
- The younger age groups recorded the highest perceived level of safety for travelling during the day and after dark. The lowest level of safety was recorded by the 40 years and over age groups.

Notes

- Data are based on an ongoing survey of people aged 15 years and over. The survey is co-ordinated by the Australasian Centre for Policing Research (ACPR) and commenced in July 2001. Nationally, about 20,000 people are surveyed over a twelve-month period with about 2,000 being in WA. Although 15-17 year olds were not surveyed in 2001-02, the inclusion of this age group in 2002-03 made no significant difference to the key survey results used for comparative purposes.
- 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 Key Performance Indicators prior to 2001-02. 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.
- 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 sample estimates with a RSE of between 25 per cent and 50 per cent to be used with caution, and estimates with a RSE greater than 50 per cent not to be used. The RSE associated with each of the sample estimates used in compiling the charts for Indicators 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3 is lower than 3.3 per cent.
- 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 into an interval scale, and then derives a measure of centrality. Each interval in the scale is assigned an equal-distant 'score' and is matched to a 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.

- Caution should be used when interpreting these 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 the national average.

Source:

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

EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

Road Safety

Outcome: Road-users behave safely

The Police Service, working together with the community, aims to improve road-user behaviour. One of the indicators of safe road-user behaviour is the number of fatal road crashes. Major contributing factors to the incidence of fatal road crashes include drink-driving, excessive speed, fatigue and seatbelt usage. A co-ordinated approach to road safety involving the relevant statewide and national organisations, is critical to developing and implementing strategies to influence safe road-user behaviour. This agency works in close partnership with the Road Safety Council to promote a range of education programs and awareness campaigns.

The Police Service's key role for this Outcome focuses on enforcement activities, identifying road safety trends and issues, working with the community to improve road safety behaviour, and applying intelligence-led policing to road safety and traffic management.

Key Performance Indicator 3 – Major factors contributing to fatal road crashes

Indicator 3.1: Number of fatal road crashes per 100,000 registered motor vehicles.

Target: *Contribute to reducing the number of fatal road crashes per 100,000 registered motor vehicles.*

Indicator 3.2: Number of fatal road crashes per 100,000 registered motor vehicles where drink-driving and excessive speed were major contributing factors.

Target: *Contribute to reducing the number of fatal road crashes per 100,000 registered motor vehicles where drink-driving and excessive speed were major contributing factors.*

Indicator 3.1 illustrates the number of fatal road crashes (per 100,000 registered motor vehicles). This encompasses all factors that contribute to fatal road crashes. Indicator 3.2 illustrates the number of fatal road crashes (per 100,000 registered motor vehicles) where drink-driving and excessive speed were major contributing factors.

Indicator 3.1: Number of fatal road crashes per 100,000 registered motor vehicles ^{(a)(b)(c)(d)}



Analysis

- The number of fatal crashes per 100,000 registered motor vehicles increased slightly in 2002 compared with 2001.
- The number of fatal crashes per 100,000 registered motor vehicles, decreased by 25.7 per cent from 14.8 in 1998 to 11.0 in 2002.
- The trend in the number of fatal crashes per 100,000 registered motor vehicles reflects a decrease in fatal crashes (from 199 in 1998 to 159 in 2002) and an increase in the number of registered motor vehicles (from 1,341,827 in 1998 to 1,442,339 in 2002).

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Indicator 3.2: Number of fatal road crashes per 100,000 registered motor vehicles where drink-driving and excessive speed were major contributing factors ^{(a)(b)(c)(d)(e)(f)}



Analysis

- The number of fatal crashes per 100,000 registered motor vehicles where drink-driving was a major contributing factor, decreased by 34.5 per cent from 2.9 in 2001 to 1.9 in 2002. This is the lowest figure for at least five years and 54.8 per cent lower than the 1998 figure of 4.2.
- The number of fatal crashes per 100,000 registered motor vehicles where excessive speed was a major contributing factor increased by 45.5 per cent from 2.2 in 2001 to 3.2 in 2002. The 2002 figure is still 11.1 per cent lower than the 1998 figure of 3.6.

Notes

- This indicator has been modified to report on the number of fatal crashes per 100,000 registered motor vehicles (e.g. 3.7) instead of the number of fatal crashes per 10,000 registered motor vehicles (e.g. 0.37). This is considered to be a more meaningful way of presenting the same performance information. It should not be interpreted that the incidence of crashes has increased as a result of this change.
- A 'fatal crash' is a road crash where at least one person died within 30 days as a result of injuries sustained in the crash. The crash must occur on a road open to and used by the public, and involve a vehicle, which was in motion. It cannot be an 'act of nature', an act of deliberate intent or as a result of a prior event such as a heart attack.
- 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 as at 30 June of each year excluding caravans, trailers and plant and equipment.
- Drink-driving-related fatal crashes include fatal road crashes where at least one driver had a blood-alcohol concentration of or exceeding 0.05gm per cent. 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.
- Figures have been revised from those shown in the previous annual report. A revision of figures for certain years reflects changes to the number of crashes due to the completion of coronial inquiries and / or the number of registered motor vehicles.

Sources:

Western Australia Police Service, Traffic Enforcement and Crash Executive Information System (TEACEIS) extracted 14 July 2003.
Department for Planning and Infrastructure vehicle registration data as at 30 June 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001 and 2002 extracted in July 2003.

EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

Crime and Justice

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

The Police Service's primary responsibility for this outcome is to ensure an effective and efficient response to crime. This outcome is also about bringing offenders before the justice system by investigating offences and providing support to the judicial system to enable successful prosecutions.

The Police Service has introduced several initiatives aimed at improving the quality of prosecution briefs and the giving of evidence at trial. These include: BriefCase Information System, Brief Managers, Brief Management Model within the Prosecuting Division and the provision of Prosecuting Awareness Courses to supervisors within the Metropolitan Region.

The four indicators of effectiveness for this outcome are victimisation rates, reported and detected offences, investigation of offences, and support to the judicial system resulting in successful prosecutions. Achievements in this area will also positively impact on Community Safety and Road Safety outcomes. As with performance in all three outcomes, this agency's accomplishments do not occur in isolation but also rely heavily on partnerships with other government and private agencies working on crime and justice issues.

Key Performance Indicator 4 – Victims of crime

Indicator 4.1 Victimization rate, percentage of persons.

Target: *Reduce the level of victimisation.*

Indicator 4.2 Victimization rate, percentage of households.

Target: *Reduce the level of victimisation.*

Indicators 4.1 and 4.2 illustrate the trend in victimisation rates between 1993 and 2002 based on National and State Crime and Safety Surveys conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. A survey was not conducted in every year of this period.

Indicator 4.1: Victimization rate, percentage of persons ^{(a)(b)(c)(d)(e)(f)}

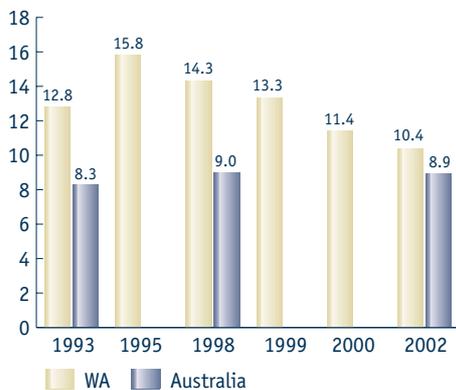


Analysis

- The rate of personal victimisation for WA increased at a faster rate than the Australian average from 1993 to 1998. Since 1998, the rate for WA has remained relatively steady while the Australian average has increased.
- WA's rate of personal victimisation was higher than the Australian average for 1998 and 2002.

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Indicator 4.2: Victimisation rate, percentage of households ^{(a)(b)(c)(e)(g)}



Analysis

- WA's rate of household victimisation has shown a steady downward trend from 1995 (15.8 per cent) to 2002 (10.4 per cent) and is now closer to the Australian average (8.9 per cent).
- WA recorded the lowest rate of Motor Vehicle Theft in Australia for 2002 and this has been a contributing factor in reducing the household victimisation rate since 1995.

Notes

- Australian data are based on the responses of about 41,000 people aged 15 years and over and 20,000 households, surveyed nationally in 1993, 1998 and 2002. WA data are based on the responses of over 5,000 people and 2,500 households, surveyed as part of this national survey, as well as separate State surveys in 1995, 1999 and 2000.
- 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 an RSE of between 25 per cent and 50 per cent to be used with caution, and estimates with a RSE greater than 50 per cent not to be used. The RSE associated with each of the estimates reported in the indicators is lower than six per cent.
- 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 for the offences (such as robbery, assault) summarise the wording of the questions asked of the respondent, and may not necessarily correspond with the legal or police definitions which are used for each offence. Consequently, direct comparison between these figures and police statistics on reported offences may be misleading and 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.
- Male victims of sexual assault aged 18 years and over were included in the survey for the first time in 2002. However, the number of male victims was relatively small and their inclusion had no impact on the rate of personal victimisation.
- 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).

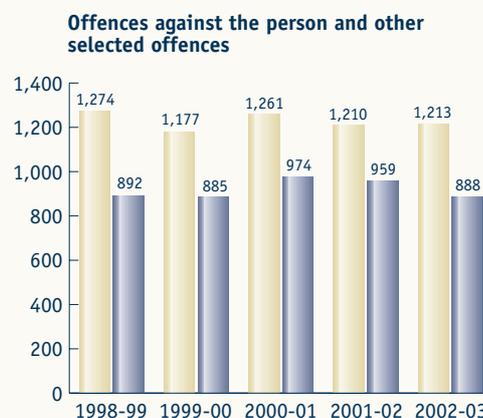
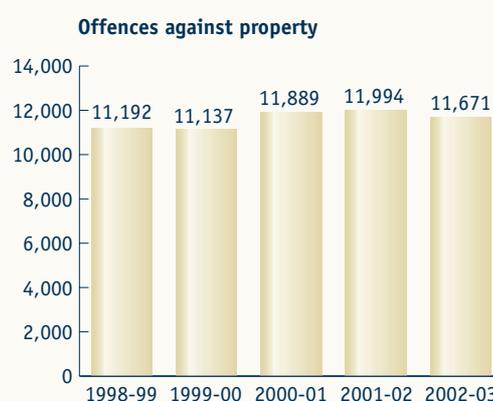
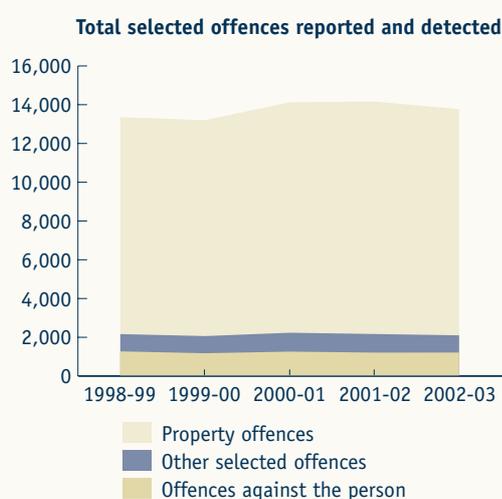
Key Performance Indicator 5 – Offences reported and detected

Indicator 5.1 Number of offences reported and detected per 100,000 persons.

Target: Reduce the number of reported offences against the person and property per 100,000 persons.

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 Indicator 5.1.

Indicator 5.1: Number of offences reported and detected per 100,000 persons, 1998–99 to 2002–03 ^{(a)(b)(c)(d)(e)(f)(g)(r)}



Analysis

- In 2002–03, the number of total selected offences reported and detected per 100,000 persons was 13,772. This represents a decrease of 2.8 per cent (-392) compared to the 2001–02 rate (14,164).
- Property offences comprise 85 per cent of total selected offences reported and detected. The rate for property offences per 100,000 persons decreased 2.7 per cent (-323) from a rate of 11,994 in 2001–02 to 11,671 in 2002–03. A large proportion of property offences comprise burglaries and between 2001–02 and 2002–03 the rate of burglary offences decreased 2.0 per cent (-65) from 3,197 to 3,132 per 100,000 persons.
- Offences against the person make up less than nine per cent of total selected offences reported and detected, with the majority involving an assault(s) of some description. The number of offences per 100,000 persons has remained steady and only increased by 0.2 per cent (3) from 1,210 in 2001–02 to 1,213 in 2002–03.
- Other selected offences make up about six per cent of total selected offences reported and detected. The number of offences per 100,000 persons in 2002–03 decreased by 7.4 per cent (-71) to 888 from a total of 959 in 2001–02. Over 80 per cent of other selected offences are drug offences, the detection of which can be influenced by proactive policing initiatives.

Key Performance Indicator 5 – Offences reported and detected (continued)

Notes

- (a) Selected offences reported to or becoming known to police, and resulting in the submission of an offence report in the Offence Information System (OIS) or Incident Management System (IMS). Excludes offences against public order, such as disorderly conduct and offences against the *Firearms Act 1973*, *Liquor Licensing Act 1988* and a number of other offences against the statute laws of this State and the Commonwealth.
- (b) '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, steal motor vehicle, theft, receiving/illegal use, fraud, arson, graffiti and property damage.
- (d) 'Other selected offences' include: breach of restraint and drug offences (trafficking and/or possession).
- (e) The number of reported offences for a period (e.g. financial year) comprises all selected offences reported during that period and may include offences committed during earlier periods. Proactive policing strategies undertaken by the Police Service to encourage the reporting of certain offences, such as domestic violence and sexual assault, and the proactive targeting by the police of certain offences will increase the number of offences reported or detected for a given period. However, a decrease in the number of reports for a targeted offence may occur in subsequent periods if the targeting has been successful or a different offence becomes a replacement target.
- (f) The number of reported offences against property is affected by the variation in reported graffiti offences. Most graffiti offences are committed against public property and the number of offences reported during a period can vary due to the strategies and practices adopted by agencies such as local government authorities. Graffiti offences are, on occasion, reported by victims in batches rather than individually. This may result in a significant variation in reported graffiti offences over consecutive periods. In addition, there is also evidence of an inconsistency in reporting where graffiti is sometimes recorded as property damage.
- (g) For the number of offences reported and detected by category of offence, please refer to the Statistical Appendix.
- (r) Data prior to 2002–03 have been revised. The revised offence rates for 1998–99 to 2001–02 have also been affected by revised Estimated Resident Population figures released in the Australian Bureau of Statistics publication, *Australian Demographic Statistics*, December Quarter 2002, based on the results of the 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

Sources:

Western Australia Police Service Offence Information System (OIS) and Incident Management System (IMS).
Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Australian Demographic Statistics*, December Quarter 2002 (ABS Cat. No. 3101.0).

Key Performance Indicator 6 – Investigation of offences

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

Target: *Improve on the 2001–02 clearance rate by 2005–06.*

Indicator 6.2 Number and rate of reported offences against property cleared.

Target: *Improve on the 2001–02 clearance rate by 2005–06.*

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

Target: *Improve on the 2001–02 clearance rate for drug offences by 2005–06.*

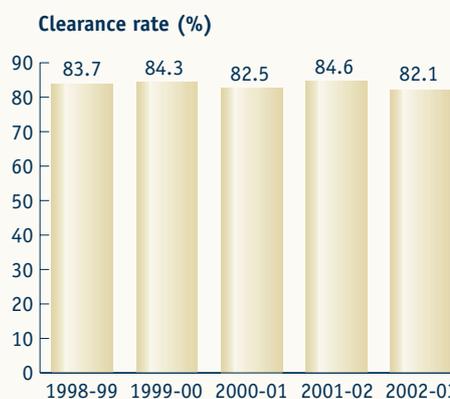
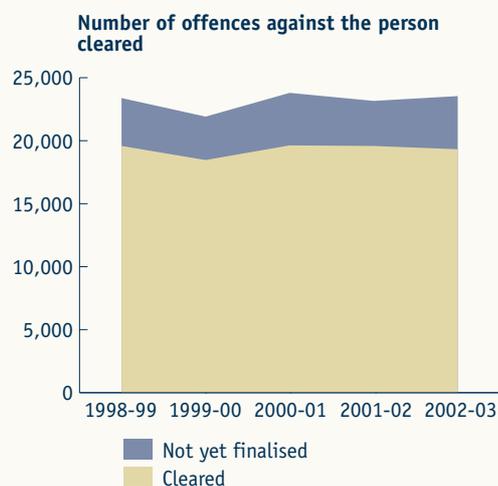
Indicator 6.4 Outcome of investigations – the proportion (%) of investigations finalised within 30 days.

Target: *Improve the proportion 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^(d). A proportion of offences investigated are not finalised by the end of the financial year when figures for these performance indicators are extracted. 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 Indicators 6.1, 6.2 and 6.3. Indicator 6.4 shows the proportion of investigations that were finalised within 30 days from the offence being recorded.

Indicator 6.1: Number and rate of reported offences against the person cleared, 1998–99 to 2002–03 ^{(a)(b)(d)(e)(f)(g)(r)}

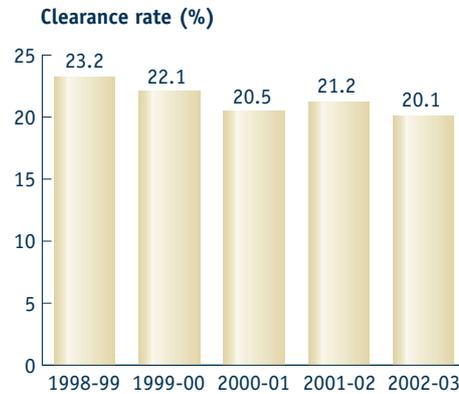
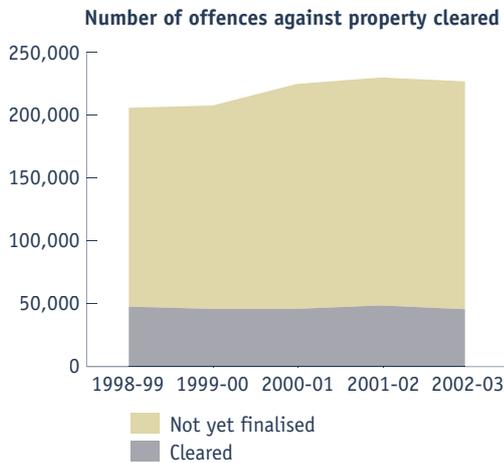


Analysis

- The clearance rate decreased from 84.6 per cent in 2001–02 to 82.1 per cent in 2002–03. This decrease in the clearance rate was the result of a decrease in the number of offences cleared (by 1.3 per cent from 19,581 in 2001–02 to 19,321 in 2002–03) compared with an increase in reported offences (by 1.7 per cent from 23,158 in 2001–02 to 23,542 in 2002–03).
- The investigation of offences against the person is given the highest priority. This is reflected in the high clearance rate for such offences. The clearance rate has been over 82 per cent since 1998–99.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

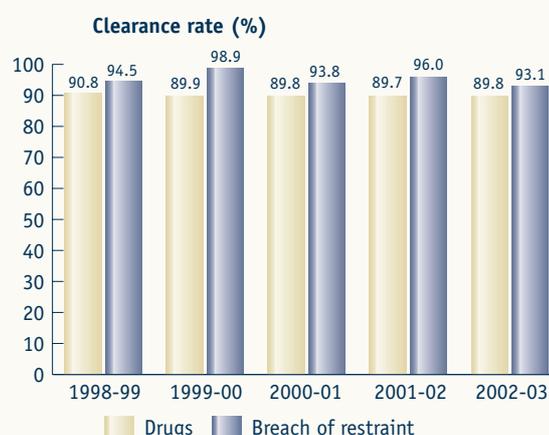
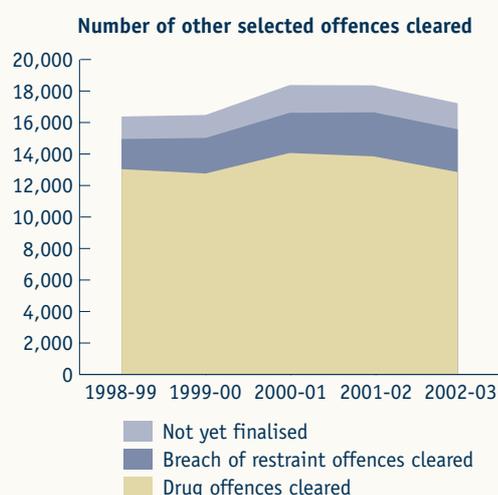
Indicator 6.2: Number and rate of reported offences against property cleared, 1998–99 to 2002–2003 ^{(a)(b)(c)(d)(e)(f)(h)(r)}



Analysis

- The clearance rate has decreased from 21.2 per cent in 2001–02 to 20.1 per cent in 2002–03. This decrease in the clearance rate was the result of a greater decrease in the number of offences cleared (by 6.1 per cent from 48,604 in 2001–02 to 45,636 in 2002–03) compared with the decrease in the number of reported offences (by 1.3 per cent from 229,554 in 2001–02 to 226,684 in 2002–03).
- Over 200,000 offences against property are reported each year. Given the volume of offences, and the priority given to the investigation of offences against the person, offences against property have had a relatively low clearance rate of around 20 per cent. However, this equates to over 45,000 offences cleared each year since 1998–99.

Indicator 6.3: Other selected offences – number and rate of reported offences cleared, 1998–99 to 2002–03 ^{(a)(b)(d)(e)(f)(i)(r)}



Analysis

- The offence category of ‘other selected offences’ comprises drug offences (trafficking and/or possession) and breach of restraint offences.
- Over 80 per cent of other selected 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 clearance rate for drug offences improved from 89.7 per cent in 2001–02 to 89.8 per cent in 2002–03. This improvement in the clearance rate was the result of a smaller decrease in the number of offences cleared (by 7.2 per cent from 13,850 in 2001–02 to 12,852 in 2002–03) compared with the decrease in the number of offences (by 7.4 per cent from 15,443 in 2001–02 to 14,305 in 2002–03).
- The clearance rate for breach of restraint offences decreased from 96.0 per cent in 2001–02 to 93.1 per cent in 2002–03. This decrease in the clearance rate was the result of a decrease in the number of offences cleared (by 2.9 per cent from 2,798 in 2001–02 to 2,718 in 2002–03) compared with a marginal increase in the number of reported offences from 2,916 in 2001–02 to 2,918 in 2002–03.
- In the five years to 2002–03, the clearance rate for breach of restraint offences has been above 93 per cent.
- The number of breach of restraint offences cleared has increased by 42.0 per cent (804) from 1,914 in 1998–99 to 2,718 in 2002–03, while the number of offences has increased by 44.0 per cent (892) during the same period.

Indicator 6.4: Outcome of Investigations – the proportion (%) of investigations finalised within 30 days ^{(d)(j)(k)}

Offence Category	Calendar Year				
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Homicide ^(l)	74.2	78.2	62.1	63.6	69.7
Assault	53.0	54.7	54.9	54.5	54.3
Sexual assault	48.4	46.7	43.7	43.2	39.3
Robbery ^(m)	20.6	25.7	24.8	26.2	24.7
Burglary (UEWI) ⁽ⁿ⁾	7.5	7.9	6.7	6.9	7.1
Motor vehicle theft	12.3	13.0	13.9	15.0	14.9
Other theft	14.6	15.2	14.9	14.8	14.2

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Analysis

- In the 2002 calendar year, reported homicide and burglary offences showed an improvement in the proportion of investigations finalised within 30 days compared with 2001, while assault, sexual assault, robbery and motor vehicle theft offences showed decreases.
- The proportion of sexual assault offence investigations finalised within 30 days has been steadily decreasing since 1998. However, the number of sexual assault offences finalised as a proportion of reported sexual assault offences has increased over the last five financial years except for 2000-01. The finalisation of these offences may be affected by any increase in reporting of historically occurring multiple offences as these could require a lengthy investigation before finalisation.
- 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 investigating these offences and the relatively higher volume of property offences such as burglary.

Notes

- (a) Selected offences reported to or becoming known to police, and resulting in the submission of an offence report in the Offence Information System (OIS) or Incident Management System (IMS). Excludes offences against public order, such as disorderly conduct and offences against the *Firearms Act 1973*, *Liquor Licensing Act 1988* and a number of other offences against the statute laws of this State and the Commonwealth.
- (b) The number of reported offences for a period (e.g. financial year) comprises all selected offences reported during that period and may include offences committed during earlier periods. Proactive policing strategies undertaken by the Police Service to encourage the reporting of certain offences, such as domestic violence and sexual assault, and the proactive targeting by the police of certain offences will increase the number of offences reported or detected for a given period. However, a decrease in the number of reports for a targeted offence may occur in subsequent periods if the targeting has been successful or a different offence becomes a replacement target.
- (c) The clearance rate for reported offences against property may be affected by the variation in reported graffiti offences. Most graffiti offences are committed against public property and the number of offences reported during a period can vary due to the strategies and practices adopted by agencies such as local government authorities. Graffiti offences are, on occasion, reported by victims in batches rather than individually. This may result in a significant variation in reported graffiti offences over consecutive periods. In addition, there is also evidence of an inconsistency in reporting where graffiti is sometimes recorded as property damage.
- (d) 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.
- (e) The number of offences cleared (clearances) for a period (e.g. financial year) comprises all offences for which a clearance was recorded 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.
- (f) The clearance rate is based on the number of offences cleared during a period expressed as a percentage of 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.
- (g) 'Offences against the person' include: homicide, driving causing death, assault, sexual assault, threatening behaviour, deprivation of liberty and robbery.
- (h) 'Offences against property' include: burglary, steal motor vehicle, theft, receiving/illegal use, fraud, arson, graffiti and property damage.
- (i) 'Other selected offences' include: breach of restraint and drug offences (trafficking and/or possession).
- (j) 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.
- (k) The statistics shown in Indicator 6.4 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.
- (l) Homicide includes: murder, attempted murder and manslaughter.
- (m) Robbery includes: armed and unarmed robbery.
- (n) 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) The number of offences and clearances for some years prior to 2002-03 have been revised. Only the clearance rate for offences against the person in 1998-99 (see Indicator 6.1) has changed from what was shown in the previous Annual Report.

Sources:

Western Australia Police Service Offence Information System (OIS) and Incident Management System (IMS).
Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Recorded Crime - Victims (1998, 1999, 2000, 2001 and 2002)*, (ABS Cat. No. 4510.0).

Key Performance Indicator 7 – Support to judicial processes resulting in successful prosecutions

Indicator 7.1 Conviction rate for matters placed before the courts by the Police Service.

Target: *Improve the overall conviction rate above 94.7 per cent by 2005–06.*

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

A successful prosecution can be achieved in two ways. An accused person may enter a plea of guilty to a charge(s). This is usually a reflection of the evidence disclosed to the defence by police prosecutors in accordance with our “Disclosure Policy”. This policy has been expanded to include additional documents that were not previously provided to an accused. It is believed that this will promote greater interaction between prosecutors and defence with a view to reduce court hearing times and expenditure. If the accused person chooses to defend the charge, the matter is listed for trial where a successful prosecution will be achieved if they are subsequently found guilty.

During 2002–03, the Police Service arranged for the Department of Justice (DOJ) to supply court-sourced data to replace internally sourced-data for internal and external reporting purposes. The benefits arising from using DOJ data include greater data accuracy, consistency and validity. Due to methodological differences, direct comparison cannot be made between the DOJ data and the police sourced data previously used for this key performance indicator. For this reason, prosecution data prior to 2002–03 has not been provided.

Indicator 7.1 encompasses four aspects of effectiveness: the rate of guilty pleas before trial, the rate of conviction for matters listed for trial, the rate of withdrawn matters, and the overall conviction rate.

Indicator 7.1: Conviction rate (%) for matters placed before the courts by the Police Service, 2002–03 ^{(a)(b)(c)}

- The rate of guilty pleas before trial was 88.7 per cent.
- The rate of conviction for matters listed for trial was 63.2 per cent (only 9.6 per cent of total matters were listed for trial).
- The rate of matters that were withdrawn for substitution/reduction or for which no evidence was offered was 1.7 per cent.
- The overall conviction rate was 94.7 per cent.

Notes

- (a) For the purpose of this indicator, matters represent charges. This indicator includes matters that have been placed before the Children’s Court and Court of Petty Sessions throughout the State by the Police Service. Criminal matters placed before the District and Supreme Courts are not included.
- (b) The total number of matters used to calculate the overall conviction rate and the rate of guilty pleas is based on the sum of guilty pleas, matters that are listed for trial, and matters withdrawn. It is important to note that matters listed for trial may not actually proceed to trial, but a guilty or not guilty finding can still be recorded.
- (c) The rate of guilty pleas is calculated by dividing the number of guilty pleas by the total number of matters then multiplying by 100 to obtain a percentage rate. The rate of conviction for matters listed for trial is calculated by dividing the number of guilty findings by the number of matters listed for trial then multiplying by 100 to obtain a percentage rate. The rate of withdrawn matters is calculated by dividing the number of matters withdrawn by the total number of matters then multiplying by 100 to obtain a percentage rate. The overall conviction rate is calculated by adding together the number of guilty pleas and guilty findings for matters listed for trial and dividing by the total number of matters then multiplying by 100 to obtain a percentage rate.

Source:

Department of Justice (Magistrates’ Courts), CHIPS information system. This is a computerised case management system in which Children’s Court and Court of Petty Sessions matters are recorded.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

EFFICIENCY INDICATOR

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 cost of providing a police service to Western Australia. Another indicator is the cost of each service (output) based on hours of service provided. Indicator 8.1 shows, the total cost (expenditure), the cost per hour, and the cost per person in 2001–02 and 2002–03 for each service (output).

Indicator 8.1: Costs of Police Services (outputs)

Output ^(a)	2001–02	2002–03	2001–02	2002–03	2001–02	2002–03
	Costs in \$million	Costs in \$million	Cost per hour \$ <small>(a)(b)(c)</small>	Cost per hour \$ <small>(a)(b)(c)</small>	Cost per person \$ <small>(a)(d)</small>	Cost per person \$ <small>(a)(d)</small>
Community Safety	195.820	211.078				
1 Community support, crime prevention and public order	189.299	202.771	58	66	99	104
2 Emergency management and co-ordination	6.521	8.307	65	72	3	4
Road Safety	87.541	93.156				
3 Traffic management and road safety	87.541	93.156	55	60	46	48
Crime and Justice	235.007	245.024				
4 Response to and investigation of offences	183.192	188.461	59	66	96	97
5 Services to the judicial process	51.815	56.563	62	68	27	29
Total yearly cost	518.368	549.258	58	65	271	283

Analysis

- Community support, crime prevention and public order represented the largest resource commitment in both 2001–02 and 2002–03, with a rounded figure of \$104 spent per person in 2002–03. This output equated to approximately 37 per cent of police resources in 2001–02 and 2002–03. This reflects the agency/s continued aim of working closely with local communities in crime prevention and proactive policing initiatives.
- Response to and investigation of offences and Traffic management and road safety were also major commitments and reflect priorities directed towards safety and security issues.
- In 2002–03, the average cost per hour of police services increased for all outputs by 12 per cent. This is a result of a higher Total Cost of Services (up by six per cent), mainly due to increases in Salaries (EBA three per cent), DNA costs, Capital User Charge, Depreciation and Services and Contracts. The increase in the Total Cost of Services was affected by a five per cent decrease in output hours as a result of disruption to recruiting, caused by the relocation of the Police Academy.
- In 2002–03, the cost of police services per person increased marginally for all the outputs. This reflects a moderate increase in appropriation.



Notes:

- (a) The number of outputs was reduced from seven to five from July 2002. The outputs for 2001–02 have been amended from seven to five along with the accompanying data, to allow comparability between 2001–02 and 2002–03.
- (b) Calculated by dividing Actual Total Cost for each Output by the actual operational hours for each Output.
- (c) Allocation of cost and hours based on Police Service Activity Quarterly Surveys for the period.
- (d) Calculated by dividing Actual Total Cost for each Output by the estimated resident population for Western Australia as at December 2001 and December 2002, respectively.

Sources:

Total cost of output from “Output Schedule of Expenses and Revenues” for the years ending 30 June 2002 and 30 June 2003, 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, December Quarter 2002 (ABS Cat. No. 3101.0).

OUTPUT BASED MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Requirement under *Treasurer's Instructions (TI) 904* Section (3)(ii).

OUTPUT 1: COMMUNITY SUPPORT, CRIME PREVENTION AND PUBLIC ORDER

	2002-03 Budget Estimate	2002-03 Actual
Total cost of Output ^{(a)(b)}	\$206.575m	\$202.771m

Performance Measures for Output 1

	2002-03 Target	2002-03 Actual
Quantity		
Hours of community support, crime prevention and public order ^{(a)(b)}	3.373m	3.054m
Quality		
Percentage of the community satisfied with the job the Police Service is doing in supporting community programs ^(c)	76%	74%
Percentage of the community satisfied with the job the Police Service is doing in dealing with public order problems ^(c)	>49%	45%
Timeliness		
Percentage of general calls for assistance (not including '000' calls) answered within 20 seconds ^(d)	70%	85%
Cost (Efficiency)		
Average cost per hour of community support, crime prevention and public order ^(e)	\$61.24	\$66.40

OUTPUT 2: EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND CO-ORDINATION

	2002-03 Budget Estimate	2002-03 Actual
Total cost of Output ^{(a)(b)}	\$8.609m	\$8.307m

Performance Measures for Output 2

	2002-03 Target	2002-03 Actual
Quantity		
Hours of emergency management and co-ordination ^{(a)(b)}	0.124m	0.116m
Quality		
Number of state emergency management plans that are in place and current, where the Police Service is the designated hazard management authority ^(f)	6	6
Cost (Efficiency)		
Average cost per hour of emergency management and co-ordination ^(e)	\$69.42	\$71.61

OUTPUT 3: TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT AND ROAD SAFETY

	2002-03 Budget Estimate	2002-03 Actual
Total cost of Output ^{(a)(b)}	\$88.393m	\$93.156m

Performance Measures for Output 3

	2002-03 Target	2002-03 Actual
Quantity		
Hours of traffic management and road safety ^{(a)(b)}	1.530m	1.551m
Quality		
Percentage of the community satisfied with the service received during the most recent traffic contact with the Police Service ^(c)	92%	90%
Timeliness		
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		
Cost (Efficiency)		
Average cost per hour of traffic management and road safety ^(e)	\$57.77	\$60.06

OUTPUT 4: RESPONSE TO AND INVESTIGATION OF OFFENCES

	2002-03 Budget Estimate	2002-03 Actual
Total cost of Output ^{(a)(b)}	\$192.361m	\$188.461m

Performance Measures for Output 4

	2002-03 Target	2002-03 Actual
Quantity		
Hours of response to and investigation of offences ^{(a)(b)}	3.118m	2.854m
Quality		
Percentage of the community satisfied with the job the Police Service is doing in responding to calls for police assistance ^(c)	82%	81%
Rate of guilty pleas before trial ^{(i)(j)(k)}	>90%	89%
Rate of conviction for matters listed for trial ^{(i)(j)(k)}	>82%	63%
Timeliness		
Percentage of emergency calls ('000') for police assistance answered in 20 seconds ^(g)	88%	88%
Average time taken to respond to urgent calls for assistance in the metropolitan area from call received to arrival at scene ^(h)		
Priority 1-2 calls	9 mins	9 mins
Priority 3 calls	18 mins	20 mins
Percentage of investigations for offences against the person finalised within 30 days ^{(l)(m)(n)}	>50%	50%
Percentage of investigations for property offences finalised within 30 days ^{(l)(m)(o)}	>12%	12%
Cost (Efficiency)		
Average cost per hour of response to and investigation of offences ^(e)	\$61.69	\$66.03

OUTPUT BASED MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE MEASURES

OUTPUT 5: SERVICES TO THE JUDICIAL PROCESS

	2002-03 Budget Estimate	2002-03 Actual
Total cost of Output ^{(a)(b)}	\$54.291m	\$56.563m

Performance Measures for Output 5

	2002-03 Target	2002-03 Actual
Quantity		
Hours of services to the judicial process ^{(a)(b)(p)}	0.855m	0.828m
Quality		
Rate of guilty pleas before trial ^{(i)(j)(k)}	>90%	89%
Rate of conviction for matters listed for trial ^{(i)(j)(k)}	>82%	63%
Timeliness		
Timeliness measures are not appropriate as the Police Service has no control over the timing of the court process		
Cost (Efficiency)		
Average cost per hour of services to the judicial process ^(e)	\$63.50	\$68.31

Notes:

- (a) The 2002-03 Budget Estimates were based on data from the Resource Management Information System using May 2001 to February 2002 activity surveys results.
- (b) Actuals based on data from the Resource Management Information System using Police activity surveys conducted between May 2002 and February 2003.
- (c) The 2002-03 target and actual are based on results from the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing co-ordinated by the Australasian Centre for Policing Research. The wording of this measure has been slightly modified by replacing the term 'survey respondents' with the more appropriate term 'the community'. This modification does not affect the percentage results.
- (d) 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 Authority of Western Australia, State Emergency Service, Cab Alert and Western Power.
- (e) Proportion of total cost.
- (f) "Current" means that plans have been reviewed and exercised in the previous 12-month period.
- (g) 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 Authority 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.
- (h) 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 is 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 local/district or other vehicle.
- (i) For the purpose of this measure, matters represent charges. This indicator includes matters that have been placed before the Children's Court and Court of Petty Sessions throughout the State by the Police Service. Criminal matters placed before the District and Supreme Courts are not included.
- (j) During 2002-03, the Police Service arranged for the Department of Justice (DOJ) to supply court-sourced data to replace internally sourced data for internal and external reporting purposes. The benefits arising from using DOJ data include greater data accuracy, consistency and validity. Due to methodological differences, direct comparison cannot be made between the DOJ data used for the 2002-03 actual and the police-sourced data used for the 2002-03 Budget Estimate. To reflect the use of DOJ data, the wording of the measure has been modified accordingly.
- (k) The total number of matters used to calculate the rate of guilty pleas is based on the sum of guilty pleas, matters that are listed for trial, and matters withdrawn. It is important to note that matters listed for trial may not actually proceed to trial, but a guilty or not guilty finding can still be recorded. The rate of guilty pleas is calculated by dividing the number of guilty pleas by the total number of matters then multiplying by 100 to obtain a percentage rate. The rate of conviction for matters listed for trial is calculated by dividing the number of guilty findings by the number of matters listed for trial then multiplying by 100 to obtain a percentage rate.
- (l) 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-Victims 2002* (ABS Cat. No. 4510.0 and companion data available on request from ABS). The statistics relate to the 2002 calendar year and not the 2002-03 financial year.
- (m) 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.
- (n) Only includes selected offences against the person: murder, attempted murder, manslaughter, assault, sexual assault, kidnapping/abduction, blackmail/extortion and robbery.
- (o) Only includes selected property offences: unlawful entry with intent (burglary), motor vehicle theft, and other theft.
- (p) 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 Western Australia Police Service.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

Resource Profile (as at 30 June 2003)

	Personnel ^(a)		Operating ^(e) \$'000	Expenditure ^{(b)(c)(d)}	
	Sworn	Unsworn		Capital ^{(f)(g)(h)} \$'000	Total \$'000
Metropolitan Region	2,156	151	154,949	13,521	168,470
Southern Region	636	79	53,965	4,432	58,397
North-Eastern Region	691	61	73,815	3,755	77,570
Crime Investigation Support	525	168	55,260	3,389	58,649
Traffic and Operations Support	554	275	58,063	6,678	64,741
Professional Standards	41	34	6,851	354	7,205
Other	48	0	-	-	-
Support Services					
Administration	23	32	4,622	489	5,111
Asset Management	0	43	33,193	199	33,392
Financial Management	0	38	7,717	176	7,893
Human Resources	22	118	28,137	2,112	30,249
- Academy	105	18	-	-	-
- Recruits	182	0	-	-	-
Strategic and Corporate Development	80	95	54,203	823	55,026
- Information Management	0	64	14	296	310
Wages staff	0	108	-	-	-
TOTALS	5,063	1,284	530,789	36,223	567,012
Crossing Guards employed by the Police Service	-	522	-	-	-

Notes:

- (a) Personnel figures are based on a headcount, which includes employees on leave without pay as at 30 June 2003 (not full-time equivalent (FTE) staff).
- (b) Expenditure figures are provided on an accrual basis.
- (c) Expenditure relating to wages staff is incorporated within the expenditure for the regions.
- (d) Expenditure relating to the crossing guards is incorporated within the expenditure for Traffic and Operations Support.
- (e) Total operating expenditure is the net cost of services. This is net of operating revenue.
- (f) Capital expenditure relating to the Police Academy project has been apportioned across all portfolios according to total sworn FTE numbers.
- (g) 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.
- (h) Capital expenditure has been adjusted for items that have been expensed and items capitalised from operating funding.

Sources:

Western Australia Police Service, Resource Management Information System (RMIS).
Western Australia Police Service, Finance Directorate.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

HUMAN RESOURCES INFORMATION

Approved Average Staffing Level (AASL) ^(a)

As at 30 June	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Senior Police	9	9	8	8	7
Police Officers	4,698	4,698	4,698	4,798	4,813
Aboriginal Police Liaison Officers	104	104	104	114	124
Special Constables	2	2	1	1	1
Total Sworn	4,813	4,813	4,811	4,921	4,945
Total Unsworn	1,169	1,112	1,105	1,045	1,042
TOTALS	5,982	5,925	5,916	5,966	5,987

Additional 250 Police Officers and 40 Aboriginal Police Liaison Officers ^(b)

This recruitment program is in addition to the normal recruiting process against attrition.

As at 30 June		2001	2002	2003	2004 - Projected	2005 - Projected
Police Officers	AASL (FTE)	4,698	4,798	4,813	4,873	4,948
	Government 250 Program	50	50	15	60	75
	Actual (FTE) includes LWOP	4,811	4,792	4,826	4,901	4,961
Aboriginal Police Liaison Officers	AASL (FTE)	104	114	124	134	144
	Government 40 Program	-	10	10	10	10
	Actual (FTE) includes LWOP	99	109	121	134	144

Sworn Members by rank ^(c)

As at 30 June	1999	2000	2001 ^(d)	2002	2003
Senior Executive	8	9	8	8	7
Commissioned Officers	147	134	143	140	137
Sergeants	1,009	1,000	1,005	991	991
Senior Constables	1,572	1,690	1,633	1,647	1,702
Constables	1,922	1,808	1,919	1,948	1,921
Recruits in Training	90	127	184	111	182
Aboriginal Police Liaison Officers	100	99	100	109	122
Special Constables	2	2	1	1	1
TOTALS	4,850	4,869	4,993	4,955	5,063

HUMAN RESOURCES INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

Gender profile of Sworn Members ^(c)

As at 30 June	1999	2000	2001 ^(d)	2002	2003
Senior Executive					
Male	8	9	8	8	7
Female	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	8	9	8	8	7
Police Officers					
Male	4,187	4,171	4,244	4,168	4,199
Female	553	588	640	669	734
TOTALS	4,740	4,759	4,884	4,837	4,933
Aboriginal Police Liaison Officers					
Male	86	82	83	83	89
Female	14	17	17	26	33
TOTALS	100	99	100	109	122
Special Constables					
Male	2	2	1	1	1
Female	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	2	2	1	1	1
Total Males	4,283	4,264	4,336	4,260	4,296
Total Females	567	605	657	695	767
TOTALS	4,850	4,869	4,993	4,955	5,063

Sick-leave (Sworn Members) ^(e)

Financial Year	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Total number of sick days involved	35,898	36,732	31,162	34,610	43,089
Average number of days sick leave across the agency per FTE	7.5	7.7	6.4	7.1	8.9
Estimated \$ cost in lost productivity	6,933,140	7,371,897	6,350,372	6,559,610	6,869,174

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

HUMAN RESOURCES INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

Profile of Unsworn Staff by gender and classification ^(c)

Level	As at 30 June 2001			As at 30 June 2002			As at 30 June 2003		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Level 9	4	1	5	3	1	4	3	0	3
Level 8	5	2	7	4	2	6	4	2	6
Level 7	10	0	10	15	1	16	16	3	19
Level 6/7	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	1	3
Level 6	28	12	40	29	13	42	34	17	51
Level 5	46	15	61	41	23	64	42	24	66
Level 4	58	48	106	59	47	106	60	50	110
Level 3 (includes Band Officers)	54	44	98	50	47	97	49	45	94
Level 2/4	2	3	5	2	6	8	1	3	4
Level 2	116	155	271	99	148	247	103	152	255
Level 1	183	418	601	173	380	553	176	388	564
Other	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
Wages	14	105	119	13	96	109	8	100	108
TOTALS	522	803	1,325	490	764	1,254	499	785	1,284
Crossing Guards employed by the Police Service			515			519			522

Sick-leave (Unsworn Staff) ^{(e)(f)}

Financial Year	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Total number of sick days involved	7,635	9,098	8,422
Average number of days of sick leave across the agency for unsworn personnel	7.1	8.4	8.2
Estimated \$ cost in lost productivity	1,377,144	1,331,269	911,519

Notes:

- (a) Unsworn includes Public Servants and Wages employees but does not include Crossing Guards. Statistics based on full-time equivalent (FTE) staff.
- (b) An additional 250 Police Officers and 40 Aboriginal Police Liaison Officers are to be recruited over the term of the Government. The table shows the progress in the recruitment of these resources, which are in addition to the normal recruitment process against attrition.
- (c) Personnel figures are based on a headcount, which includes employees on leave without pay, as at 30 June (not full-time equivalent (FTE) staff).
- (d) In 2001, the number of sworn members increased above approved strength to allow for the move of the Police Academy to Joondalup.
- (e) Statistics based on full-time equivalent (FTE) staff.
- (f) Does not include Crossing Guards.

Source:

Western Australia Police Service, Resource Management Information System (RMIS).

CRIME INFORMATION

Number of offences reported and cleared and clearance rate ^{(a)(b)(c)(d)(e)(r)}

Offences against the person	Financial year	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Homicide ^(f)	Reported	60	60	44	66	53
	Cleared	59	58	47	60	49
	Clearance rate (%)	98.3	96.7	106.8	90.9	92.5
Driving causing death	Reported	38	35	32	18	26
	Cleared	40	34	34	19	26
	Clearance rate (%)	105.3	97.1	106.3	105.6	100.0
Sexual assault ^(g)	Reported	3,329	2,602	3,153	2,690	2,679
	Cleared	3,074	2,558	2,812	2,656	2,687
	Clearance rate (%)	92.3	98.3	89.2	98.7	100.3
Assault ^(h)	Reported	14,647	14,270	15,188	15,519	15,688
	Cleared	12,990	12,518	13,083	13,533	13,233
	Clearance rate (%)	88.7	87.7	86.1	87.2	84.4
Threatening behaviour	Reported	2,531	2,464	2,853	2,620	2,565
	Cleared	2,077	2,026	2,327	2,168	2,056
	Clearance rate (%)	82.1	82.2	81.6	82.7	80.2
Deprivation of liberty	Reported	353	347	368	315	355
	Cleared	278	282	312	250	264
	Clearance rate (%)	78.8	81.3	84.8	79.4	74.4
Aggravated robbery	Reported	1,155	981	1,027	861	1,012
	Cleared	542	486	511	426	496
	Clearance rate (%)	46.9	49.5	49.8	49.5	49.0
Non-aggravated robbery	Reported	1,272	1,152	1,131	1,069	1,164
	Cleared	524	504	503	469	510
	Clearance rate (%)	41.2	43.8	44.5	43.9	43.8
Total offences against the person	Reported	23,385	21,911	23,796	23,158	23,542
	Cleared	19,584	18,466	19,629	19,581	19,321
	Clearance rate (%)	83.7	84.3	82.5	84.6	82.1

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	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Burglary (dwelling)	Reported	39,383	41,054	40,721	39,913	40,639
	Cleared	6,502	5,934	5,324	5,870	5,612
	Clearance rate (%)	16.5	14.5	13.1	14.7	13.8
Burglary (non-dwelling)	Reported	16,671	18,226	21,228	21,269	20,138
	Cleared	2,570	2,607	2,765	3,163	2,859
	Clearance rate (%)	15.4	14.3	13.0	14.9	14.2
Steal motor vehicle ⁽ⁱ⁾	Reported	14,700	13,507	12,350	12,701	11,101
	Cleared	2,940	2,661	2,644	3,120	2,774
	Clearance rate (%)	20.0	19.7	21.4	24.6	25.0
Theft	Reported	77,949	83,575	90,532	95,361	96,514
	Cleared	18,728	19,521	19,270	19,599	19,023
	Clearance rate (%)	24.0	23.4	21.3	20.6	19.7
Receiving/illegal use	Reported	723	641	694	639	570
	Cleared	742	655	696	682	549
	Clearance rate (%)	102.6	102.2	100.3	106.7	96.3
Fraud	Reported	7,249	6,277	8,294	7,723	7,008
	Cleared	6,252	5,289	6,577	6,569	6,078
	Clearance rate (%)	86.2	84.3	79.3	85.1	86.7
Arson	Reported	835	980	1,065	1,279	1,181
	Cleared	272	293	276	333	359
	Clearance rate (%)	32.6	29.9	25.9	26.0	30.4
Graffiti ⁽ⁱ⁾	Reported	12,052	10,171	14,747	14,024	9,416
	Cleared	1,444	1,463	1,090	1,248	544
	Clearance rate (%)	12.0	14.4	7.4	8.9	5.8
Property damage	Reported	35,927	32,930	34,801	36,645	39,906
	Cleared	8,221	7,458	7,317	8,020	7,831
	Clearance rate (%)	22.9	22.6	21.0	21.9	19.6
Total offences against property	Reported	205,489	207,361	224,432	229,554	226,473
	Cleared	47,671	45,881	45,959	48,604	45,629
	Clearance rate (%)	23.2	22.1	20.5	21.2	20.1

CRIME INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

Number of offences reported and cleared and clearance rate ^{(a)(b)(c)(d)(e)(r)}

Other selected offences	Financial year	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Breach of restraint	Reported	2,026	2,282	2,720	2,916	2,918
	Cleared	1,914	2,257	2,550	2,798	2,718
	Clearance rate (%)	94.5	98.9	93.8	96.0	93.1
Drugs (trafficking)	Reported	1,896	1,695	1,782	1,871	1,842
	Cleared	1,716	1,574	1,638	1,731	1,693
	Clearance rate (%)	90.5	92.9	91.9	92.5	91.9
Drugs (possession)	Reported	12,459	12,502	13,878	13,572	12,463
	Cleared	11,324	11,188	12,427	12,119	11,159
	Clearance rate (%)	90.9	89.5	89.5	89.3	89.5
Total other selected offences	Reported	16,381	16,479	18,380	18,359	17,223
	Cleared	14,954	15,019	16,615	16,648	15,570
	Clearance rate (%)	91.3	91.1	90.4	90.7	90.4
TOTAL SELECTED OFFENCES	Reported	245,255	245,751	266,608	271,071	267,238
	Cleared	82,209	79,366	82,203	84,833	80,520
	Clearance rate (%)	33.5	32.3	30.8	31.3	30.1

Notes:

- (a) Selected offences reported to or becoming known to police, and resulting in the submission of an offence report in the Offence Information System (OIS) or Incident Management System (IMS). Excludes offences against public order, such as disorderly conduct and offences against the *Firearms Act 1973*, *Liquor Licensing Act 1988* and a number of other offences against the statute laws of this State and the Commonwealth.
- (b) The number of reported offences for a period (e.g. financial year) comprises all selected offences reported during that period and may include offences committed during earlier periods. Proactive policing strategies undertaken by the Police Service to encourage the reporting of certain offences, such as domestic violence and sexual assault, and the proactive targeting by the police of certain offences will increase the number of offences reported or detected for a given period. However, a decrease in the number of reports for a targeted offence may occur in subsequent periods if the targeting has been successful or a different offence becomes a replacement target.
- (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; and 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 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 expressed as a percentage of 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' includes the theft of any vehicle capable of being registered such as caravans and trailers, and off-road vehicles. This category of offence excludes attempts to steal a vehicle, damaging or tampering/interfering with a vehicle, or the theft of vehicle parts or the contents of a vehicle.
- (j) Most graffiti offences are committed against public property and the number of offences reported during a period can vary due to the strategies and practices adopted by agencies such as local government authorities. Graffiti offences are, on occasion, reported by victims in batches rather than individually. This may result in a significant variation in reported graffiti offences over consecutive periods. In addition, there is also evidence of an inconsistency in reporting where graffiti is sometimes recorded as property damage.
- (r) Some figures for years prior to 2002-03 have been revised from those shown in the previous Annual Report.

Source:

Western Australia Police Service, Offence Information System (OIS) and Incident Management System (IMS).

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

ROAD SAFETY INFORMATION

Crashes and Casualties

Calendar year ^(a)	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002 ^(p)
Number of crashes ^(b)	39,104 ^(r)	39,568 ^(r)	38,138 ^(r)	37,528 ^(r)	36,520
Number of fatal crashes ^(c)	199	190 ^(r)	185 ^(r)	151	159
Number of fatalities ^(d)	223	219 ^(r)	213 ^(r)	165	179
Number of casualties ^(e)	12,232	12,673 ^(r)	12,214 ^(r)	11,732 ^(r)	10,646
Casualties per 100,000 population	671.1 ^(r)	685.1 ^(r)	651.6 ^(r)	617.1 ^(r)	552.4
Casualties per 100,000 licensed drivers ^(f)	1,005.9 ^(r)	1,015.6 ^(r)	974.5 ^(r)	921.4 ^(r)	823.5
Casualties per 100,000 registered motor vehicles ^{(g)(h)}	911.6 ^(r)	924.5 ^(r)	878.2 ^(r)	829.8 ^(r)	738.1
Population (as at 30 June)	1,822,668 ^(r)	1,849,733 ^(r)	1,874,459 ^(r)	1,901,159 ^(r)	1,927,322
Licensed drivers (as at 30 June)	1,216,000	1,247,866	1,253,422	1,273,275	1,292,751
Registered motor vehicles (as at 30 June) ^(h)	1,341,827	1,370,741	1,390,874	1,413,848	1,442,339

Number of road fatalities by road-user

Calendar year ^(a)	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002 ^(p)
Motor vehicle driver	96 ^(r)	109 ^(r)	92 ^(r)	71 ^(r)	79
Motor vehicle passenger	61 ^(r)	65	63	41 ^(r)	48
Motorcyclist	28	19	22	28	24
Bicyclists, pedestrians and other	38	26 ^(r)	36	25	28
Total	223	219 ^(r)	213 ^(r)	165	179

Traffic enforcement

Financial year	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03 ^(p)
Drink-driving enforcement					
Number of preliminary breath tests ⁽ⁱ⁾	1,180,313	1,217,995	1,178,172 ^(r)	975,031 ^(r)	1,003,303
Number of drink-driving charges	11,712	11,460	11,122 ^(r)	13,139 ^(r)	14,325
Charges as a percentage of tests (%)	1.0	0.9	0.9 ^(r)	1.3	1.4
Speed enforcement (Speed Cameras Only)					
Number of vehicles monitored for speeding by speed cameras	18,335,582	19,806,984	18,794,049	19,178,152	20,766,276
Number of vehicles exceeding the posted speed limit	4,039,321	3,899,748	3,713,725	3,694,805	3,186,449
Percentage of vehicles exceeding the posted speed limit (%)	22.0	19.7	19.8	19.3	15.3

Notes:

- Due to coronial inquiries into fatal crashes not being completed for the current financial year, crash and casualty statistics have been provided for the calendar year.
- A 'crash' is any apparently unpremeditated collision reported to police which resulted from the movement of at least one road vehicle on a road open to and used by the public, and involving death or injury to any person, or property damage.
- A 'fatal crash' is a road crash where at least one person died within 30 days as a result of injuries sustained in the crash. The crash must occur on a road open to and used by the public, and involve a vehicle, which was in motion. It cannot be an 'act of nature', an act of deliberate intent or as a result of a prior event such as a heart attack.
- A 'fatality' is a person who dies, within 30 days of a road crash, from injuries sustained in that crash.
- A 'casualty' is a person who is killed, admitted to hospital, or injured requiring medical attention as a result of a road crash. Excludes injured persons who do not require medical attention.
- This measure has been modified to show the number of casualties per 100,000 licensed drivers instead of the number of casualties per 10,000 licensed drivers. This is considered to be a more meaningful way of presenting the same information. It should not be interpreted that the incidence of casualties has increased as a result of this change.
- This measure has been modified to show the number of casualties per 100,000 registered motor vehicles instead of the number of casualties per 10,000 registered motor vehicles. This is considered to be a more meaningful way of presenting the same information. It should not be interpreted that the incidence of casualties has increased as a result of this change.
- Registered motor vehicles as at 30 June of each year excluding caravans, trailers and plant and equipment.

- (i) Includes all preliminary breath tests conducted during Random Breath Testing (RBT) operations or as a consequence of stopping a vehicle for a reason other than an RBT, and breath tests performed at crashes.
- (p) Preliminary. Fatal crash and fatality statistics are preliminary pending the completion of all coronial inquiries.
- (r) Revised figures from those shown in the previous annual report due to updated sources of information.

Sources:

Western Australia Police Service, Traffic Enforcement and Crash Executive Information System. Data extracted on 14 July 2003.
 Main Roads Western Australia - crash and casualty data for 1998-2002 extracted in July 2003.
 Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Australian Demographic Statistics, December Quarter 2002* (ABS Cat. No. 3101.0).
 Department for Planning and Infrastructure, licensed motor vehicle drivers data and vehicle registration data as at 30 June 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001 and 2002 extracted in July 2003.

STRATEGIC TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM AND RANDOM ROAD WATCH

The Office of Road Safety funds two ongoing programs of traffic law enforcement activity in addition to that normally conducted by the Police Service. The focus of these programs is to reduce the number of crashes by targeting specific road-user behaviour and road safety problems. The Strategic Traffic Enforcement Program (STEP) contributes to an improvement in road-user behaviour and addresses local road safety problems through specific targeted enforcement campaigns. The Random Road Watch program is designed to increase the presence of police in the vicinity of high crash locations. The following table provides statistics on STEP and Random Road Watch enforcement activity and program funding expenditure.

STEP and Random Road Watch enforcement activity and expenditure 2002-03 ^(a)

	STEP	Random Road Watch
Traffic patrol hours	2,485	89
Number of vehicles stopped	23,724	593
Vehicles monitored for speeding by speed camera	11,567	0
Non-camera speed contacts – briefs, infringements and cautions (BIC)	7,033	103
Drivers tested for drink-driving	17,586	592
Drivers charged for drink-driving offences	189	4
Seatbelt contacts (BIC)	180	1
Other traffic contacts (BIC)	2,135	52
Vehicle work orders	166	0
Program funding expenditure	\$301,672	\$85,941

Note:

- (a) STEP and Random Road Watch funded expenditure for 2002-03 is based on applications for funding received from police districts and traffic support areas for enforcement campaigns commenced during that period. Expenditure is estimated pending the completion of all campaigns, some of which may end in the following financial year.

Source:

Western Australia Police Service, Traffic Support Branch.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS INFORMATION

Overall Police Service Information

	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Officers subject to Section 8 or Regulation 505A^{(a)(b)}	8	7	15	17	na ^(d)
Officers stood down/suspended^{(a)(c)}	7	15	8	18	na ^(d)

MOU – Number of officers dealt with under the Section 8 Process^(d)	2002-03
Commenced	40
Completed	14 ^(e)
Balance on hand	26 ^(f)

Notes:

- (a) The total number of 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.
- (d) The method of dealing with Section 8 matters has changed since the introduction of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) – Commissioner's Loss of Confidence – Section 8 of the *Police Act 1892* procedures. These figures do not include the three recruits who resigned under Regulation 505A.
- (e) Twelve officers resigned prior to dismissal, two officers re-instated to full operational duties.
- (f) Fourteen officers stood down from full duties, eleven officers stood aside from operational duties, one officer on sick leave.
- na not available.

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

Internal Investigations Unit

Inquiries			1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Public	Major	Administration	2	0	0	0	0
Complaints		Assault	201	161	140	124	101
		Misconduct	170	116	136	117	116
		Neglect	62	42	48	54	41
		Stealing	10	10	9	11	17
	Major	Total	445	329	333	306	275
	Minor	Total	702	649	684	588	496
		Total Public Complaints	1,147	978	1,017	894	771

Commissioner of Police^(a)							
		Administration	1	1	5	0	0
		Assault	3	3	7	8	8
		Misconduct	124	119	96	115	107
		Neglect	107	80	76	85	62
		Stealing	8	5	9	6	7
	Major	Total	243	208	193	214	184
	Minor	Total	5	2	1	2	1
		Total Commissioner of Police	248	210	194	216	185

Other							
Inquiries		Deaths/Suicides	13	10	9	9	11
		Attempted suicides/injuries	126	75	90	78	88
		Firearm discharge/draw	10	7	12	7	16
		Capsicum spray	1	2	15	11	7
		Total Other Inquiries	150	94	126	105	122

Total Inquiries			1,545	1,282	1,337	1,215	1,078
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Note:

- (a) Inquiries initiated from internally sourced information.

PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

Internal Investigations Unit (continued)

Outcome of Allegations		1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Public	Conciliated	26	1	45	6	3
Complaints	Not Conciliated	6	0	21	1	1
	Sustained	209	115	191	174	155
	Not sustained	995	810	751	631	726
	Unfounded	80	17	31	15	16
	Withdrawn	26	30	23	21	9
	No action required	50	2	5	0	2
	Complainant unavailable	14	3	15	14	4
	Exonerated	24	16	6	1	22
	Commended	0	0	0	0	0
	Not finalised	424	356	402	425	605
	Total Public Complaints	1,854	1,350	1,490	1,288	1,543
Commissioner of Police ^(a)	Conciliated	0	0	0	0	0
	Not conciliated	0	0	0	0	0
	Sustained	129	136	144	107	90
	Not sustained	105	50	43	88	70
	Unfounded	8	2	9	0	2
	Withdrawn	1	0	1	0	0
	No action required	22	1	1	0	1
	Complainant unavailable	1	0	0	0	0
	Exonerated	7	4	18	2	2
	Commended	0	0	0	0	0
	Certificate of merit	1	0	0	0	0
	Not finalised	96	60	114	149	162
	Total Commissioner of Police	370	253	330	346	327
Total Outcome of Allegations		2,224	1,603	1,820	1,634	1,870

Note:

(a) Inquiries initiated from internally sourced information.

Action resulting from Inquiries

(Number of Officers in brackets)	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Statutory charges	29 (17)	18 (13)	43 (18)	46 (19)	18 ^(a) (14) ^(b)
Discipline charges	108 (37)	37 (24)	51 (32)	108 (70)	45 ^(c) (35) ^(d)
Unfavourable reports	70 (69)	(72)	(61)	(87)	75 (70)
Dismissals	(0)	(0)	(4)	(0)	(0)
Resignation	(22)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(4)
Notice of intention to remove	(8)	(7)	(5)	(3)	(7)
Commendation	(2)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Certificate of merit	(1)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)

Notes:

(a) Four charges arising from inquiries commenced prior to July 2002.

(b) Three officers charged arising from inquiries commenced prior to July 2002.

(c) Thirty-eight charges arising from inquiries commenced prior to July 2002.

(d) Twenty-nine officers charged arising from inquiries commenced prior to July 2002.

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	2002-03
Investigation categories:				
Official corruption	na	33	24	38
Unauthorised/inappropriate computer access	na	29	14	52
Disclose official secrets	na	22	20	32
Drug related	na	30	25	58
Improper associations	na	22	24	23
Serious improper misconduct	na	32	19	54
Disciplinary matters	na	10	7	24
Other	na	20	17	21
Total	na	198	150	312
Information reports investigated	147	76	82	63
Outsourced for investigation (to districts)	na	21	20	60
Information reports filed for intelligence	83	101	39	187
Information reports pending assessment	0	0	9	2
Total	230	198	150	312

Investigation Folios relating to investigation categories	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Investigation categories:				
Official corruption	50	11	28	10
Unauthorised/inappropriate computer access	33	12	7	7
Disclose official secrets	4	5	16	15
Drug related	25	14	16	16
Improper associations	7	7	4	4
Serious improper misconduct	7	17	7	11
Disciplinary matters	21	4	4	2
Total	147	70	82	65

Charges/Sanctions (number of persons in brackets)	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Non-Police:			
Criminal Charges	6 (4)	1 (1)	14 (9)
Police Officers:			
Criminal Charges	38 (4)	1 (1)	11 (4)
Disciplinary Charges/Sanctions	15 (14)	11 (10)	4 (3)
Unfavourable Report	na	na	1 (1)
Commissioner's Loss of Confidence Proceedings	na	na	9 (9)

Note:

na not available.

Source:

Western Australia Police Service, Internal Affairs Unit.