

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

CERTIFICATION OF PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2005

I hereby certify that the Performance Indicators are based on proper records, are relevant and appropriate for assisting users to assess the Western Australia Police Service's performance, and fairly represent the performance of the Western Australia Police Service for the financial year ended 30 June 2005.



KARL J O'CALLAGHAN APM
COMMISSIONER OF POLICE

10 August 2005



AUDITOR GENERAL

INDEPENDENT AUDIT OPINION

To the Parliament of Western Australia

POLICE SERVICE PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2005

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 30 June 2005.

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 effectiveness and efficiency.

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

9 September 2005

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

INTRODUCTION

Under the provisions of the *Financial Administration and Audit Act 1985* and *Treasurer's Instruction 904*, agencies are required to disclose in their annual report key effectiveness and efficiency indicators that provide information on the extent to which agency level government desired outcomes have been achieved, or contributed to, through the delivery of services and the allocation of resources.

As a result of an extensive review in 2003-04, the WA Police Service adopted a new Outcome Based Management (OBM) framework in 2004-05 to facilitate, monitor and evaluate the best use of resources for policing. Continual evaluation of its performance measures ensures it provides performance information to assist in management decision-making as well as meeting accountability and disclosure requirements.

Through this framework, the WA Police Service use key effectiveness and efficiency indicators showing how services contributed to the achievement of outcomes and explaining how key performance indicators show this relationship.

OUTCOME FRAMEWORK

The policing priorities are structured around three primary outcomes: Lawful behaviour and community safety; Offenders apprehended and dealt with in accordance with the law; and Lawful road-user behaviour. These primary outcomes contribute towards Goal 1 (People and Communities) in *Better Planning: Better Services – State Strategic Planning Framework* "To enhance the quality of life and wellbeing of all people throughout Western Australia".

There are five services that relate to the three outcomes and these describe the policing services provided to the community. As part of continuous improvement, the services were reviewed to better reflect the WA Police Service's strategic focus and achievement of primary outcomes. As a result of this review, seven services instead of five, will be reported against next year. In this revised structure, Service 1: Services to maintain lawful behaviour and prevent crime will be replaced by the following three new services:

- Service 1: Intelligence and protective services.
- Service 2: Crime prevention and public order.
- Service 3: Community support (non-offence incidents).

Government Goal(s)	What we sought to achieve (Outcomes)	The services we provided in 2004-05
Goal 1 (People and Communities) To enhance the quality of life and wellbeing of all people throughout Western Australia	Lawful behaviour and community safety	<p>Service 1: Services to maintain lawful behaviour and prevent crime</p> <p>Service 2: Emergency management and coordination</p>
	Offenders apprehended and dealt with in accordance with the law	<p>Service 3: Response to and investigation of offences</p> <p>Service 4: Services to the judicial process</p>
	Lawful road-user behaviour	<p>Service 5: Traffic law enforcement and management</p>

PERFORMANCE FRAMEWORK

The performance of the WA Police Service is measured through Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) comprised of *effectiveness indicators* and *efficiency indicators*. Effectiveness indicators provide information about the extent to which the agency is achieving its outcomes, while efficiency indicators monitor the efficiency with which a service is delivered.

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

KEY EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

Outcome 1: Lawful behaviour and community safety	Outcome 2: Offenders apprehended and dealt with in accordance with the law	Outcome 3: Lawful road-user behaviour
KPI 1 Community satisfaction with police services	<i>KPI 1 Community satisfaction with police services</i>	<i>KPI 1 Community satisfaction with police services</i>
KPI 2 Community perception of level of crime	<i>KPI 2 Community perception of level of crime</i>	
KPI 3 Emergency management preparedness		
<i>KPI 4 Selected offences cleared</i>	KPI 4 Selected offences cleared	
<i>KPI 5 Support to judicial processes resulting in successful prosecutions</i>	KPI 5 Support to judicial processes resulting in successful prosecutions	
<i>KPI 6 Road-user behaviour</i>		KPI 6 Road-user behaviour
<i>KPI 7 Community perception of road behaviour</i>		KPI 7 Community perception of road behaviour

Note that with the implementation of the new Outcome Based Management framework, the following Key Effectiveness Indicators that were reported in previous Annual Reports have been either discontinued or modified and no longer form part of our performance framework:

- Community perceptions of safety (discontinued due to it being considered more relevant as a whole-of-government indicator of community safety).
- Major factors contributing to fatal road crashes (replaced by KPI 6 – Road-user behaviour).
- Victims of crime (discontinued due to it being considered more relevant as a whole-of-government indicator of community safety and data only being available from the Australian Bureau of Statistics *Crime and Safety Survey* every three years).
- Offences reported and detected (discontinued as it is more relevant as a whole-of-government indicator of community safety).
- Investigation of offences (replaced by KPI 4 – Selected offences cleared).

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Each of the effectiveness indicators include a brief statement about a medium/long-term target. A number of factors impact on our progress towards achieving these targets such as: media representation, the Royal Commission, legislative changes and the implementation of new processes and systems within the agency. These medium/long-term targets are shown in bold italics under their respective KPI.

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

KEY EFFICIENCY INDICATORS

Service 1: Services to maintain lawful behaviour and prevent crime	Service 2: Emergency management and coordination	Service 3: Response to and investigation of offences	Service 4: Services to the judicial process	Service 5: Traffic law enforcement and management
Cost				
Cost of service (\$)	Cost of service (\$)	Cost of service (\$)	Cost of service (\$)	Cost of service (\$)
Average cost (\$) per hour for providing service(s)	Average cost (\$) per hour for providing service(s)	Average cost (\$) per hour for providing service(s)	Average cost (\$) per hour for providing service(s)	Average cost (\$) per hour for providing service(s)
		Average cost (\$) per response/ investigation	Average cost (\$) per guilty plea	
			Average cost (\$) per non-guilty plea	
Timeliness				
General calls for police assistance (not including '000' calls) answered within 20 seconds		Emergency calls (000) for police assistance answered within 20 seconds		
		Average time taken to respond to urgent calls for police assistance in the metropolitan area from call received to arrival at scene for Priority 1-2 and 3 calls		

EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

OUTCOME 1: LAWFUL BEHAVIOUR AND COMMUNITY SAFETY

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

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

The three indicators of effectiveness for this outcome are community satisfaction with police services, community perception of level of crime, and emergency management preparedness.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR 1 - COMMUNITY SATISFACTION WITH POLICE SERVICES

Indicator 1.1 The 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.

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

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 the community who were 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' with police services.

It is important to note that a number of issues impact on the community's level of satisfaction with police services, including the extent of crime reporting in the media, personal experiences or indirect contacts with police. Consequently, community satisfaction can alter over time.

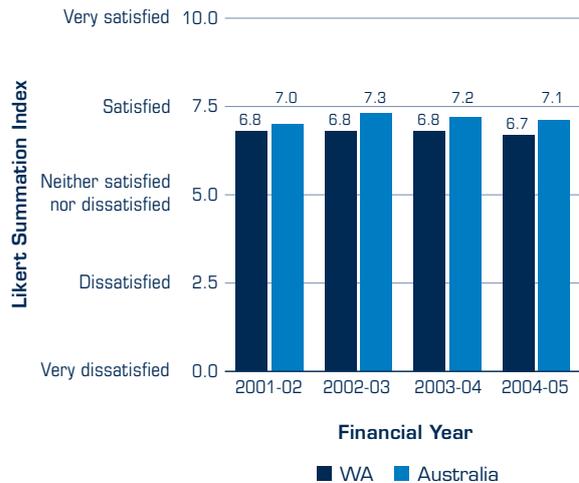
EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

OUTCOME ONE

INDICATOR 1.1: THE COMMUNITY'S LEVEL OF SATISFACTION WITH SERVICES PROVIDED BY POLICE, 2001-02 TO 2004-05 ^{(a)(b)(c)}

Analysis

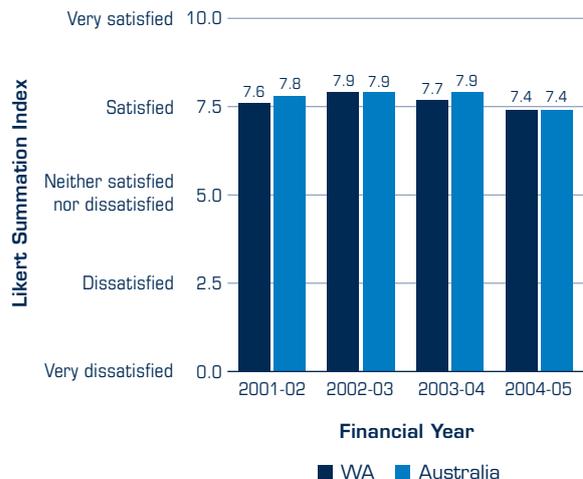
- The level of satisfaction with police services in WA during 2004-05 was 6.7. Statistically, this is not significantly different to the 2001-02 level of 6.8. The national level of satisfaction has decreased significantly from 7.3 in 2002-03 to 7.1 in 2004-05.
- The WA Police Service did not achieve the 2004-05 target of >6.8 (see 2004-05 Budget Statements), but is on track to achieve the medium/long-term target of returning to the level of satisfaction achieved in WA during 2001-02 (pre Royal Commission) by 2005-06.
- In 2004-05, the proportion of the WA community satisfied or very satisfied with services provided by the police was 62.3 per cent. The equivalent figure nationally was 68.9 per cent.



INDICATOR 1.2: THE COMMUNITY'S LEVEL OF SATISFACTION WITH SERVICES RECEIVED DURING THEIR MOST RECENT CONTACT WITH POLICE, 2001-02 TO 2004-05 ^{(a)(b)(c)}

Analysis

The WA community's level of satisfaction with their most recent contact with police during 2004-05 was 7.4 which was the same as the national level. The WA result for 2004-05 was not significantly different to 2003-04, but was significantly lower than the 2001-02 national level of 7.8. The national result for 2004-05 was significantly lower than 2003-04.



The WA Police Service did not achieve the 2004-05 target of >7.8 (see 2004-05 Budget Statements), but is working towards achieving the medium/long-term target of a level of satisfaction with services that more closely aligns with or exceeds, the 2001-02 national level (7.8) by 2005-06.

In 2004-05:

- 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 74.9 per cent. The equivalent figure nationally was 74.1 per cent.

- 47.6 per cent of the WA community had recent contact with police of which 51.0 per cent were males.
- The most common reason for the most recent contact with police was to conduct a random breath test (23.1 per cent) followed by the reporting of a crime (16.2 per cent), and recording a traffic violation (12.8 per cent).

Notes:

(a) Data are based on an ongoing survey of people aged 15 years and over. The survey is coordinated by the Australasian Centre for Policing Research and commenced in July 2001. Nationally about 23,000 people are surveyed over a twelve-month period with about 1,800 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.

(b) With all sample surveys there are errors that occur by chance because the data were obtained from a sample, rather than the entire population. The relative standard error (RSE) is a measure of the error (relative to the size of the estimate) likely to have occurred due to sampling. It is common for estimates with RSE of between 25 per cent and 50 per cent to be used with caution, and estimates with an 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 are lower than 1.8 per cent.

(c) This indicator uses as a unit of measurement the Likert Summation Index. This is a method for aggregating responses to obtain one measure of the overall (or 'average') level of attitude/opinion. This method converts the data collected using a Likert scale into an interval scale, and then derives a measure of centrality.

The Likert scale is converted into an interval scale by assigning equal-distant 'scores' to each category in the scale. For example, where the indicator relates to satisfaction with police services, the five response categories 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 coordinated by the Australasian Centre for Policing Research (unpublished data).

EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

OUTCOME ONE

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR 2 - COMMUNITY PERCEPTION OF LEVEL OF CRIME

Indicator 2.1 Extent to which the community thought physical assault in a public place was a problem in their own neighbourhood.

Target: To lower or maintain the perception that physical assault in a public place is a problem.

Indicator 2.2 Extent to which the community thought housebreaking was a problem in their own neighbourhood.

Target: To lower or maintain the perception that housebreaking is a problem.

Indicator 2.3 Extent to which the community thought motor vehicle theft was a problem in their own neighbourhood.

Target: To lower or maintain the perception that motor vehicle theft is a problem.

Indicator 2.4 Extent to which the community thought illegal drugs was a problem in their own neighbourhood.

Target: To lower or maintain the perception that illegal drugs is a problem.

Indicator 2.5 Extent to which the community thought louts or gangs was a problem in their own neighbourhood.

Target: To lower or maintain the perception that louts or gangs are a problem.

Indicator 2.6 Extent to which the community thought drunken and disorderly behaviour was a problem in their own neighbourhood.

Target: To lower or maintain the perception that drunken and disorderly behaviour is a problem.

Indicator 2.7 Extent to which the community thought speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving was a problem in their own neighbourhood.

Target: To lower or maintain the perception that speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving is a problem.

Community perception of the level of crime is an indicator of the extent to which the WA Police Service influences lawful behaviour, safety, security and public order. A national survey coordinated by the Australasian Centre for Policing Research measures the extent to which the community thought that a range of issues were a problem in their own neighbourhood. These include: physical assault in a public place, housebreaking, motor vehicle theft, illegal drugs, louts or gangs, drunken and disorderly behaviour, and speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving. The police can

influence factors that affect the perceived level of these crimes including preventing and reducing the actual incidence of offences. Media coverage of crime and personal experiences also significantly impact on community perceptions. The same survey found that for the WA community, personal views on the level of crime were influenced mainly by television (47 per cent) whereas 16 per cent were influenced by state and national newspapers and 12 per cent by personal experience. Consequently, the perceived level of crime can alter over time.

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

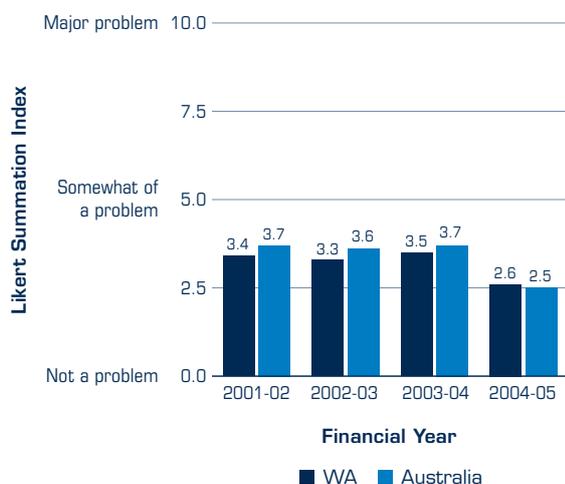
Care needs to be taken in interpreting data on perceptions of crime. Reducing people's concerns about crime and reducing the actual level of crime are two separate, but related challenges for police. Comparisons between perceptions of crime problems and the level of crime raise questions about the factors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

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 the community who thought housebreaking was a 'major problem' or 'somewhat of a problem' in their own neighbourhood.

Indicators 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6 and 2.7 illustrate the WA community's perception of the level of crime in their neighbourhood over time and in comparison with Australia. This provides a relevant primary indicator of how effectively the WA Police Service is achieving Outcome 1 – Lawful behaviour and community safety, and a secondary indicator of Outcome 2.

INDICATOR 2.1: EXTENT TO WHICH THE COMMUNITY THOUGHT PHYSICAL ASSAULT IN A PUBLIC PLACE WAS A PROBLEM IN THEIR OWN NEIGHBOURHOOD, 2001-02 TO 2004-05 (a)(b)(c)(d)



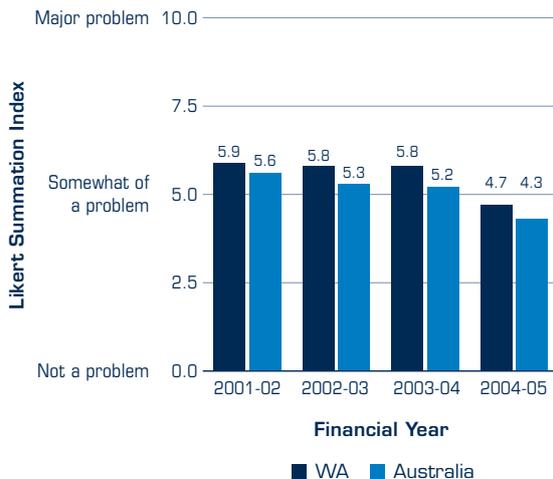
Analysis

- In 2004-05, the extent to which the community thought physical assault in a public place was a problem in their own neighbourhood decreased significantly in both WA and Australia compared with 2003-04. The WA result of 2.6 was 25.7 per cent lower than the previous year and not significantly different to the national result. In July 2004, the wording of this category in the survey changed from 'physical assault - excluding sexual assault' to 'physical assault in a public place' which may have affected data comparability with previous periods.
- The WA Police Service achieved the 2004-05 target of <3.4 (see 2004-05 Budget Statements) and is on track to achieve the medium/long-term target of lowering or maintaining the perception that physical assault in a public place is a problem.
- In 2004-05, 42.2 per cent of the WA community thought physical assault in a public place was either a 'major problem' or 'somewhat of a problem' in their own neighbourhood.

EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

OUTCOME ONE

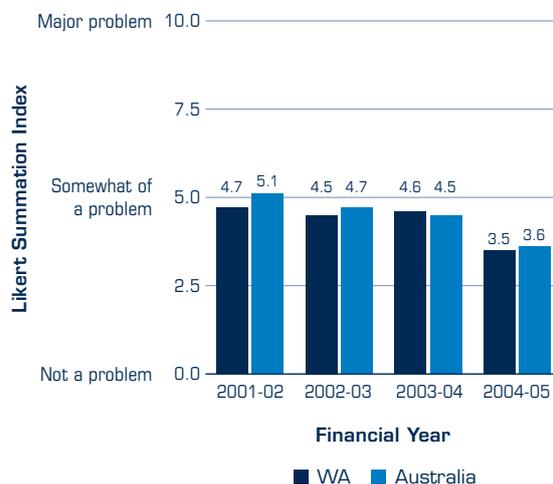
INDICATOR 2.2: EXTENT TO WHICH THE COMMUNITY THOUGHT HOUSEBREAKING WAS A PROBLEM IN THEIR OWN NEIGHBOURHOOD, 2001-02 TO 2004-05 ^{(a)(b)(c)(d)}



Analysis

- In 2004-05, the extent to which the community thought housebreaking was a problem in their own neighbourhood decreased significantly in both WA and Australia compared with 2003-04, but WA's rate of decrease (19.0 per cent) was greater than that for Australia (17.3 per cent). However, the WA result for 2004-05 of 4.7 is significantly higher than Australia (4.3).
- The WA Police Service achieved the 2004-05 target of <5.8 (see 2004-05 Budget Statements) and is on track to achieve the medium/long-term target of lowering or maintaining the perception that housebreaking is a problem.
- In 2004-05, 70.5 per cent of the WA community thought housebreaking was either a 'major problem' or 'somewhat of a problem' in their own neighbourhood. The equivalent figure nationally was 65.2 per cent.

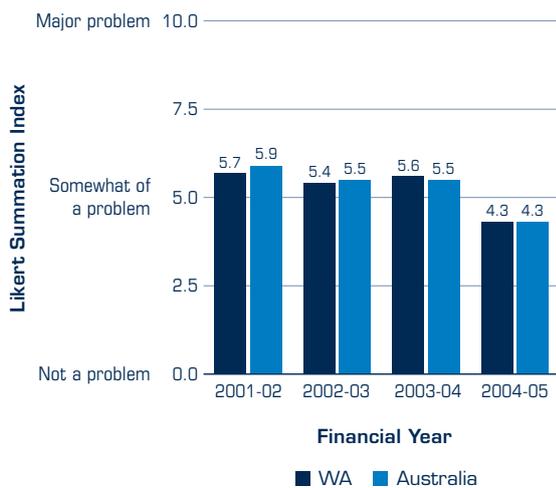
INDICATOR 2.3: EXTENT TO WHICH THE COMMUNITY THOUGHT MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT WAS A PROBLEM IN THEIR OWN NEIGHBOURHOOD, 2001-02 TO 2004-05 ^{(a)(b)(c)(d)}



Analysis

- In 2004-05, the extent to which the community thought motor vehicle theft was a problem in their own neighbourhood decreased significantly in both WA and Australia compared with 2003-04, but WA's rate of decrease (23.9 per cent) was greater than that for Australia (20.0 per cent). Statistically, the WA result for 2004-05 of 3.5 is not significantly different to Australia (3.6).
- The WA Police Service achieved the 2004-05 target of <4.6 (see 2004-05 Budget Statements) and is on track to achieve the medium/long-term target of lowering or maintaining the perception that motor vehicle theft is a problem.
- In 2004-05, 54.2 per cent of the WA community thought motor vehicle theft was either a 'major problem' or 'somewhat of a problem' in their own neighbourhood.

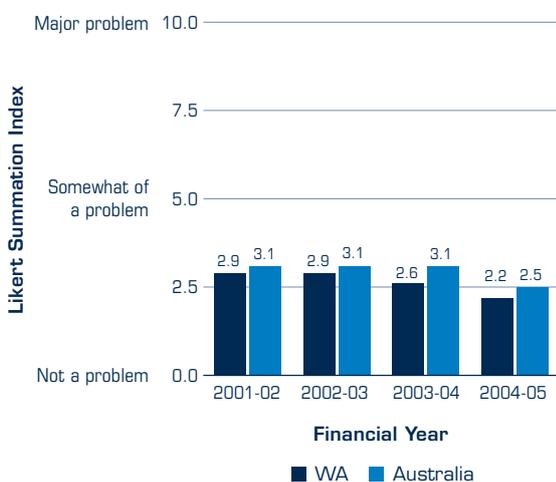
INDICATOR 2.4: EXTENT TO WHICH THE COMMUNITY THOUGHT ILLEGAL DRUGS WAS A PROBLEM IN THEIR OWN NEIGHBOURHOOD, 2001-02 TO 2004-05 (a)(b)(c)(d)



Analysis

- In 2004-05, the extent to which the community thought illegal drugs was a problem in their own neighbourhood decreased significantly in both WA and Australia compared with 2003-04, but WA's rate of decrease (23.2 per cent) was greater than that for Australia (21.8 per cent). The WA result for 2004-05 of 4.3 was the same as Australia.
- The WA Police Service achieved the 2004-05 target of <5.4 (see 2004-05 Budget Statements) and is on track to achieve the medium/long-term target of lowering or maintaining the perception that illegal drugs is a problem.
- In 2004-05, 61.2 per cent of the WA community thought illegal drugs were either a 'major problem' or 'somewhat of a problem' in their own neighbourhood.

INDICATOR 2.5: EXTENT TO WHICH THE COMMUNITY THOUGHT LOUITS OR GANGS WAS A PROBLEM IN THEIR OWN NEIGHBOURHOOD, 2001-02 TO 2004-05 (a)(b)(c)(d)



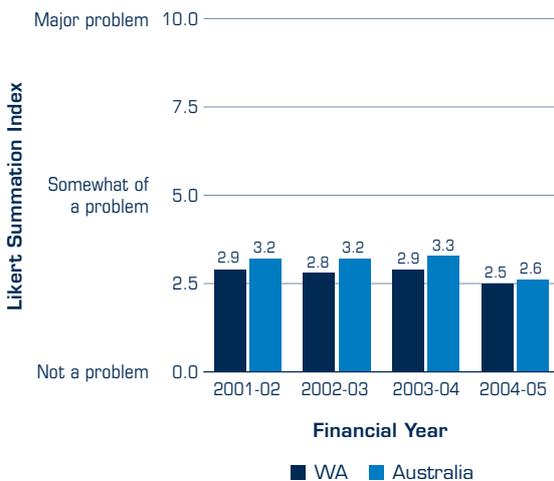
Analysis

- In 2004-05, the extent to which the community thought louts or gangs were a problem in their own neighbourhood decreased significantly in both WA and Australia compared with 2003-04. The WA result of 2.2 was 15.4 per cent lower than the previous year and significantly lower than Australia (2.5).
- The WA Police Service achieved the 2004-05 target of <2.8 (see 2004-05 Budget Statements) and is on track to achieve the medium/long-term target of lowering or maintaining the perception that louts and gangs are a problem.
- In 2004-05, 36.1 per cent of the WA community thought louts or gangs were either a 'major problem' or 'somewhat of a problem' in their own neighbourhood. The equivalent figure nationally was 39.9 per cent.

EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

OUTCOME ONE

INDICATOR 2.6: EXTENT TO WHICH THE COMMUNITY THOUGHT DRUNKEN AND DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR WAS A PROBLEM IN THEIR OWN NEIGHBOURHOOD, 2001-02 TO 2004-05 ^{(a)(b)(c)(d)}



Analysis

- In 2004-05, the extent to which the community thought drunken and disorderly behaviour was a problem in their own neighbourhood decreased significantly in both WA and Australia compared with 2003-04. The WA result of 2.5 was 13.8 per cent lower than the previous year and not significantly different to Australia.
- The WA Police Service achieved the 2004-05 target of <2.7 (see 2004-05 Budget Statements) and is on track to achieve the medium/long-term target of lowering or maintaining the perception that drunken and disorderly behaviour is a problem.
- In 2004-05, 41.0 per cent of the WA community thought drunken and disorderly behaviour was either a 'major problem' or 'somewhat of a problem' in their own neighbourhood.

INDICATOR 2.7: EXTENT TO WHICH THE COMMUNITY THOUGHT SPEEDING CARS, DANGEROUS OR NOISY DRIVING WAS A PROBLEM IN THEIR OWN NEIGHBOURHOOD, 2001-02 TO 2004-05 ^{(a)(b)(c)(d)}



Analysis

- In 2004-05, the extent to which the community thought speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving was a problem in their own neighbourhood increased significantly in WA, but decreased significantly for Australia. However, the WA result of 5.5 for 2004-05 was the same as Australia.
- The WA Police Service did not achieve the 2004-05 target of <5.3 (see 2004-05 Budget Statements), but is working towards achieving the medium/long-term target of lowering or maintaining the perception that speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving is a problem.
- In 2004-05, 77.2 per cent of the WA community thought speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving was either a 'major problem' or 'somewhat of a problem' in their neighbourhood.

Notes:

- (a) Data are based on an ongoing survey of people aged 15 years and over. The survey is coordinated by the Australasian Centre for Policing Research and commenced in July 2001. Nationally, about 23,000 people are surveyed over a twelve-month period with about 1,800 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.
- (b) With all sample surveys there are errors that occur by chance because the data were obtained from a sample, rather than the entire population. The relative standard error (RSE) is a measure of the error (relative to the size of the estimate) likely to have occurred due to sampling. It is common for estimates with RSE of between 25 per cent and 50 per cent to be used with caution, and estimates with an 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, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6 and 2.7 are lower than 4.3 per cent.
- (c) This indicator uses as a unit of measurement the Likert Summation Index. This is a method for aggregating responses to obtain one measure of the overall (or 'average') level of attitude/opinion. This method converts the data collected using a Likert scale into an interval scale, and then derives a measure of centrality.
- The Likert scale is converted into an interval scale by assigning equal-distant 'scores' to each category in the scale. For example, where the indicator relates to problems in the neighbourhood, the three response categories are assigned scores as follows:
- 'major problem' (10);
 - 'somewhat of a problem' (5); and
 - 'not a problem' (0).
- The summation index measure is obtained by multiplying the number of responses in each category by their respective score, summing these results and dividing this total by the total number of responses.
- (d) The term 'neighbourhood' replaced the term 'local area' in July 2004 which may have affected data comparability with previous periods.

Source:

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

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR 3 - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PREPAREDNESS

Indicator 3.1 State emergency plans in place and current, and resources committed, where the WA Police Service is the designated hazard management authority, to prevent and minimise risk.

Target: The six state emergency plans are in place and current.

Indicator 3.2 Percentage of police districts that met or exceeded the required number of police officers who have a key emergency-related qualification.

Target: Increase the number of police officers who have a key emergency-related qualification.

The WA Police Service is the Hazard Management Agency for six Emergency Management Plans: air transport emergencies; land search and rescue; road transport emergencies; marine search and rescue; nuclear powered warships; and radioactive space re-entry debris. Indicator 3.1 provides a five-year summary of the state emergency plans in place and current, and resources committed, where the WA Police Service is the designated hazard management authority, to prevent and minimise risk.

In order to prepare emergency personnel involved in coordinating and attending an

emergency situation, it is important to develop skills through training. Indicator 3.2 outlines the number and percentage of police districts that met or exceeded the required number of police officers who have a key emergency-related qualification. This indicator is based on the number and percentage of districts that met or exceeded their respective targets on each key emergency-related qualification. Additionally, the target and actual number of police officers at a state level that have a key emergency-related qualification as at 30 June 2005 is included. As this indicator was introduced in 2004-05, historical data is not available and therefore not included.

EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

OUTCOME ONE

INDICATOR 3.1: STATE EMERGENCY PLANS IN PLACE AND CURRENT, AND RESOURCES COMMITTED, WHERE THE WA POLICE SERVICE IS THE DESIGNATED HAZARD MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY, TO PREVENT AND MINIMISE RISK ^(a)

2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
6	6	6	6	6

Analysis

The WA Police Service achieved the 2004-05 target (see 2004-05 Budget Statements) and is on track to achieve the medium/long-term target of six state emergency plans in place and current.

INDICATOR 3.2: PERCENTAGE OF POLICE DISTRICTS THAT MET OR EXCEEDED THE REQUIRED NUMBER OF POLICE OFFICERS WHO HAVE A KEY EMERGENCY-RELATED QUALIFICATION ^(b)

	Districts 2004-05		State (as at 30 June 2005)	
	Number of districts	Percentage of districts	Target ^(d) (number of officers)	Actual (number of officers)
Key emergency-related qualification				
Diploma - Search and Rescue (land and marine) - 3 week course ^(c)	5	36	44	32
Certificate - Land Search and Rescue - 5 day course	7	50	421	408
Certificate - Marine Search and Rescue - 5 day course	12	86	160	248
Certificate - Emergency Management - 4 day course	8	57	192	230
Chemical, Biological and Radiological Familiarisation - 2 day course	12	86	129	306

Analysis

The WA Police Service did not achieve its 2004-05 target of 100 per cent (see 2004-05 Budget Statements), but is working towards achieving the medium/long-term target of increasing the number of police officers who have a key emergency-related qualification.

Notes:

- (a) Current means that plans have been reviewed and, where possible, exercised in the previous twelve-month period.
- (b) At an overall state level, the WA Police Service has a sufficient number of police officers who have a key emergency-related qualification and these officers can be deployed to assist in emergencies if required. The current requirements for the number of police officers in a district who have a key emergency-related qualification (Certificate - Land Search and Rescue; Certificate - Marine Search and Rescue; Diploma - Search and Rescue (Land and Marine); Certificate - Emergency Management; and Chemical, Biological and Radiological Familiarisation), are subject to revision. The percentage of police districts that met or exceeded the required number of police officers who have a key emergency-related qualification is based on a quarterly average during the period and is subject to variation due to the: transfer of police officers with these qualifications from one district to other locations within the WA Police Service; provision of emergency management training; and resignation or retirement of qualified police officers.
- (c) The Diploma - Search and Rescue (land and marine) is no longer being conducted and has not been run for several years since the licensing agreement ceased. This explains why there is a low percentage of districts with officers trained in this qualification. The Emergency Operations Unit is currently negotiating the reinstatement of this course and it is therefore anticipated that the number of police officers trained in this qualification will increase in subsequent financial years.
- (d) The State target is based on the aggregation of district targets and does not take into account specialist/support areas.

Source:

WA Police Service, Emergency Operations Unit.

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

The WA Police Service's primary responsibility for this outcome is to ensure an effective response to crime and that offenders are brought before the justice system. This is achieved through the successful investigation of offences and providing support to the judicial system. Achievements in this outcome will also positively impact on the *Lawful behaviour and community safety* and *Lawful road-user behaviour* outcomes. These achievements do not occur in isolation and rely on partnerships with other government, local government and private agencies working on crime and justice issues.

The WA Police Service has introduced a number of strategies to enhance the quality of investigations and apprehension of offenders. The introduction of new technology, including DNA testing and fingerprinting technology, together with sustained targeting of repeat offenders has resulted in a reduction of offences in a number of categories, statewide. The efforts of the WA Police Service in this area have been supported by legislative changes and increased police powers.

The two indicators of effectiveness for this outcome are selected offences cleared, and support to the judicial system resulting in successful prosecutions.

EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

OUTCOME TWO

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR 4 - SELECTED OFFENCES CLEARED

Indicator 4.1 Number and percentage of selected recorded offences against the person cleared.

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

Indicator 4.2 Number and percentage of selected recorded property offences cleared.

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

Indicator 4.3 Number and percentage of recorded drug trafficking offences cleared.

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

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⁽⁹⁾. 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 reported 'offences against the person' has increased due to a significant increase in the number of 'assault' and 'threatening behaviour' offences recorded. These increases do not reflect an actual increase in crime trends, but are due to the following reporting and recording factors:

- The increase in 'assault' offences is attributable to improved recording capabilities of the FrontLine Incident Management System (IMS) in relation to domestic assaults and enhancements to family and domestic violence legislation and ongoing Government and police strategies to encourage the reporting of offences.
- 'Threatening behaviour' offences have increased due to improvements to the IMS in 2004-05 that now enable the recording of all threatening behaviour offences in the Police Act and Criminal Code.

As a consequence of this increase in the number of 'offences against the person' recorded, the number of these offences cleared has also increased in 2004-05 and is reflected in Indicator 4.1: Number and percentage of selected recorded offences against the person cleared.

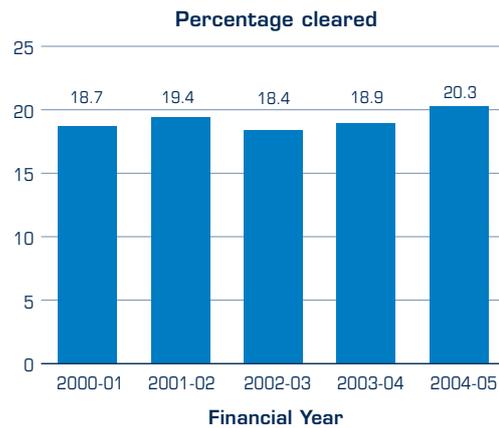
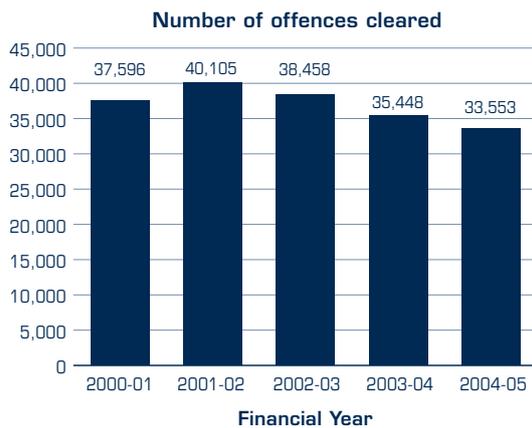
From late 2002, a number of factors have affected victim reporting and police recording of offences (and therefore the clearance of offences). For example:

- Policy changes in some sectors of the finance industry and recording issues associated with the introduction of the IMS have resulted in a decrease in the number of 'fraud' offences recorded.
- Recording issues and reporting practices by some Government agencies, local government authorities and private enterprise associated with the offence category of 'graffiti' have impacted on the number of offences recorded.
- Coding and recording issues associated with the offence category of 'sexual assault' have resulted in a decrease in the number of offences recorded.
- The introduction of the IMS has enabled improved recording of 'aggravated robbery' offences, for example, the inclusion of circumstances of aggravation not previously able to be recorded. These circumstances, which are reflected in statute, now include armed robbery, robbery in company and robbery committed against persons aged 60 and over.
- Definitional, coding and processing changes associated with the introduction of the IMS have had an impact on some data.

EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

OUTCOME TWO

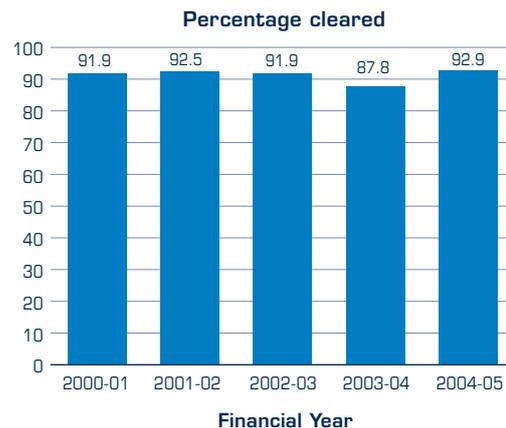
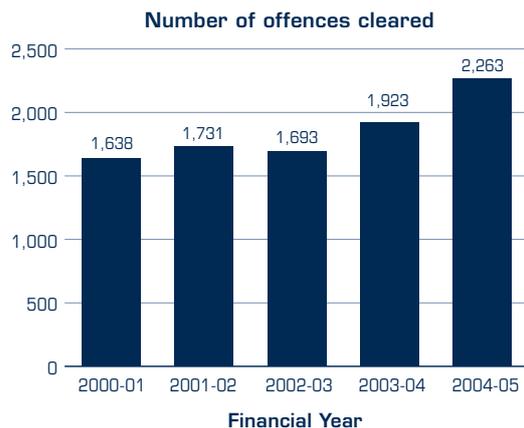
INDICATOR 4.2: NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SELECTED RECORDED OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY CLEARED, 2000-01 TO 2004-05 (a)(b)(c)(d)(e)(f)(g)(h)(j)



Analysis

- The clearance rate increased from 19.4 per cent in 2001-02 to 20.3 per cent in 2004-05. This improvement in the clearance rate was achieved despite a 16.3 per cent (-6,552) decrease in the number of offences cleared (from 40,105 in 2001-02 to 33,553 in 2004-05). However, the number of reported offences decreased at a greater rate than the number cleared (by 20.4 per cent or -42,283 from 207,168 in 2001-02 to 164,885 in 2004-05) resulting in the improved clearance rate. The WA Police Service achieved the 2004-05 target of a clearance rate of >19 per cent (see 2004-05 Budget Statements), but did not achieve the target of clearing more than 37,000 offences due to the significant decrease in the number of reported offences and the exclusion of 'receiving/illegal use' offences. The WA Police Service is on track to achieve the medium/long-term target of improving on the 2001-02 clearance rate by 2005-06.

INDICATOR 4.3: NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF RECORDED DRUG TRAFFICKING OFFENCES CLEARED, 2000-01 TO 2004-05 (a)(b)(c)(d)(e)(f)(g)(h)(k)



Analysis

- The clearance rate for 'drug trafficking' offences increased from 92.5 per cent in 2001-02 to 92.9 per cent in 2004-05. This was the result of a 30.7 per cent (532) increase in the number of offences cleared (from 1,731 in 2001-02 to 2,263 in 2004-05) and a 30.2 per cent (565) increase in the number of detected offences (from 1,871 in 2001-02 to 2,436 in 2004-05). The WA Police Service achieved the 2004-05 targets of clearing more than 1,600 offences and a clearance rate of >90 per cent (see 2004-05 Budget Statements) and is on track to achieve the medium/long-term target of improving on the 2001-02 clearance rate by 2005-06.
- The majority of 'drug trafficking' offences are detected by police rather than reported to police. As a result, the clearance rate for 'drug trafficking' offences has been consistently high.

Notes:

- (a) Selected offences reported to or becoming known to police, and resulting in the submission of an offence/incident report in either the Offence Information System (OIS) or FrontLine Incident Management System (IMS). Excludes offences against public order, such as disorderly conduct and offences against the *Firearms Act 1973*, *Liquor Licensing Act 1988* and a number of other offences against the statute laws of this State and the Commonwealth.
- (b) The number of reported offences is not within the direct control of the police.
- (c) The statistics are provisional and subject to revision.
- (d) 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.
- (e) Proactive policing strategies undertaken by the police to encourage the reporting of certain offences, such as domestic violence and sexual assault, and the proactive targeting by the police of certain offences will increase the number of 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) 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.
- (g) 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.
- (h) 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.
- (i) 'Offences against the person' include: homicide, driving causing death, assault, sexual assault, threatening behaviour, deprivation of liberty and robbery.
- (j) In Indicator 4.2, 'offences against property' include: burglary, steal motor vehicle, theft, arson, and property damage.
- (k) Drug trafficking is the unlawful sale, supply, cultivation or manufacture of a prohibited drug or plant.
- (l) For the number of offences cleared and the clearance rate by offence category, please refer to the Statistical Appendix.

Source:

WA Police Service, Offence Information System (OIS) and FrontLine Incident Management System (IMS).

EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

OUTCOME TWO

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR 5 - SUPPORT TO JUDICIAL PROCESSES RESULTING IN SUCCESSFUL PROSECUTIONS

Indicator 5.1: Percentage of guilty pleas before trial.

Target: Greater than 90%.

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

Target: Greater than 60%.

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

Target: Nil deaths in custody for which the WA Police Service is culpable.

Indicator 5.4: Number of escapes from police custody.

Target: Nil escapes from police custody.

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.

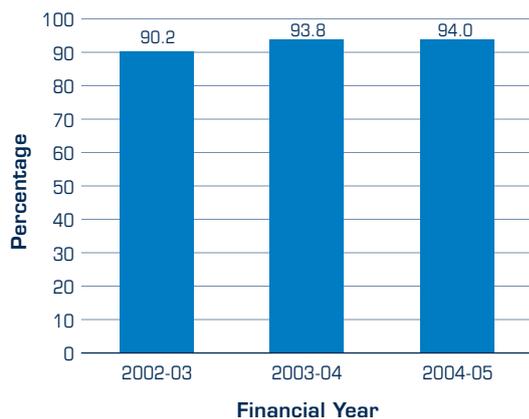
A successful prosecution can be achieved in two ways. An accused person may enter a plea of guilty to a charge(s). This is usually a reflection of the evidence disclosed to the defence by police prosecutors in accordance with our 'Disclosure Policy' ^(a). If the accused person chooses to defend the charge, the matter is listed for trial where a successful prosecution will be achieved if they are subsequently found guilty.

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

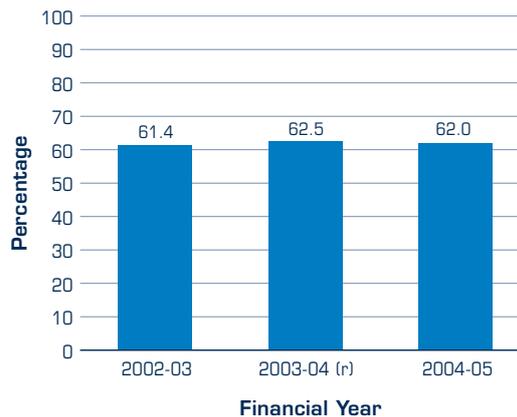
A significant amount of police effort is also spent on custodial services such as prisoner security and care, escorts and bail processes. However, the effectiveness of this aspect of Outcome 2 has not been previously measured. Indicators 5.3 and 5.4 have been developed to show the effectiveness of the WA Police Service in relation to its duty of care and security of persons in police custody.

Note that as a consequence of the adoption of the new Outcome Based Management framework, this Key Performance Indicator (KPI) replaces KPI 7 that appeared in previous Annual Reports. KPI 7 comprised Indicator 7.1: *Conviction rate for matters placed before the courts by the Police* which was subject to the target of *improving the overall conviction rate above 94.7 per cent by 2005-06*. In 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05, the WA Police Service achieved an overall conviction rate that exceeded this target. ^(b)

INDICATOR 5.1: PERCENTAGE OF GUILTY PLEAS BEFORE TRIAL, 2002-03 TO 2004-05 ^{(c)(d)}



INDICATOR 5.2: PERCENTAGE OF CONVICTIONS FOR MATTERS LISTED FOR TRIAL, 2002-03 TO 2004-05 ^{(c)(d)}



Analysis

- The percentage of guilty pleas before trial increased from 93.8 per cent in 2003-04 to 94.0 per cent in 2004-05. The WA Police Service achieved its 2004-05 target of >91 per cent (see 2004-05 Budget Statements) and is on track to achieve the medium/long-term target of greater than 90 per cent.
- The percentage of convictions for matters listed for trial decreased from 62.5 per cent in 2003-04 to 62.0 per cent in 2004-05 (only 6.0 per cent of total matters ^(e) were listed for trial in 2004-05). The WA Police Service did not achieve the 2004-05 target of >63 per cent (see 2004-05 Budget Statements), but is on track to achieve the medium/long-term target of greater than 60 per cent. The reduction in percentage of convictions for matters listed for trial may be due to the impact of the following factors:
 1. Removal of the Direction Hearings process in late 2004. In previous years, this process ensured contentious issues were removed prior to hearing along with a number of concessions that facilitated an early plea of guilty. Removal of the process has contributed to a number of not guilty pleas being maintained.
 2. Introduction of new legislation. For example, the 'either way legislation' has precipitated a greater majority of serious charges into the Magistrates' Courts. As a result, the number of matters listed for trial has increased significantly. With an increased number of more serious/technical cases coming before the Magistrates' Courts, the propensity for acquittal on issues of law/technicality may increase. In consideration of the more serious nature of charges, a greater bearing will be placed upon prosecutorial/judicial decisions to either plead guilty or go to trial, having regard to certain sentencing dispositions.

EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

OUTCOME TWO

Notes:

- (a) As of 2 May 2005, new legislation created a statutorily imposed 'disclosure obligation' for all matters.
- (b) The overall conviction rate was 96.2 per cent in 2002-03 and 97.7 per cent in both 2003-04 and 2004-05.
- (c) For the purpose of this indicator, matters represent charges. This indicator includes matters that have been placed before the Children's Court and Magistrates' Courts throughout the State by the Police and may also include a small number of matters placed before the Christmas Island Court by the Australian Federal Police. Criminal matters placed before the District and Supreme Courts are not included.
- (d) The percentage of guilty pleas before trial is based on the number of guilty pleas expressed as a percentage of the sum of the number of guilty pleas and matters listed for trial. The percentage of convictions for matters listed for trial is based on the number of convictions expressed as a percentage of the number of matters listed for trial. 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.
- (e) Total matters comprise the sum of guilty pleas and matters listed for trial.
- (r) Revised figure from that shown in the previous Annual Report.

Source:

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

**INDICATOR 5.3: NUMBER OF DEATHS
IN CUSTODY FOR WHICH THE WA
POLICE SERVICE IS CULPABLE ^(a)**

2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05 ^(p)	2004-05 Target
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Analysis

- During the period 2000-01 to 2004-05, there were no deaths in custody for which the WA Police Service was culpable. Subject to the completion of all coronial inquiries, the WA Police Service has achieved its 2004-05 target (see 2004-05 Budget Statements) and is on track to achieve the medium/long-term target of nil deaths in custody for which the WA Police Service is culpable.

Notes:

- (a) The State Coroner is responsible for determining the culpability of the WA Police Service in the death of a person in custody.
- (p) Preliminary figure pending the completion of all coronial inquiries.

Source:

WA Police Service, Police Complaint Administration.

INDICATOR 5.4: NUMBER OF ESCAPES FROM POLICE CUSTODY ^(a)

2000-01 ^(b)	2001-02 ^(c)	2002-03 ^(d)	2003-04 ^(e)	2004-05	2004-05 Target
2	2	1	5	3	Nil

Analysis

- In 2004-05, three persons escaped from police lock-ups compared with five in 2003-04. One person escaped from the Onslow Lock-up and two persons escaped from the Fitzroy Crossing Lock-up. All were recaptured. The WA Police Service did not achieve the 2004-05 target of nil escapes (see 2004-05 Budget Statements), but continues to work towards improving the security of persons in police custody in order to achieve its medium/long-term target of nil escapes from police custody.
- Between 2000-01 and 2004-05, the number of persons that have escaped from police lock-ups has ranged from one in 2002-03 to five in 2003-04.
- The number of escapes from police lock-ups is relatively small given that over 40,000 persons pass through lock-ups each year.

Notes:

- (a) Comprises persons escaping from police lock-ups only. The legal status of offenders passing through police lock-ups includes: arrested; fine defaulters; persons on remand; sentenced prisoners; and persons held on warrants.
- (b) One person escaped from Fremantle Lock-up and one person escaped from Northam Lock-up. Both were recaptured.
- (c) One person escaped from Broome Lock-up and one person escaped from East Perth Lock-up. Both were recaptured.
- (d) One person escaped from Laverton Lock-up and was recaptured.
- (e) Three persons escaped from the Carnarvon Lock-up and two escaped from the Kalgoorlie Lock-up. All were recaptured.

Sources:

WA Police Service, Prison Squad.
 Crime Research Centre, University of Western Australia, *Crime and Justice Statistics for Western Australia* - number of police lock-up receivals.

EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

OUTCOME THREE

OUTCOME 3: LAWFUL ROAD-USER BEHAVIOUR

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

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

The two indicators of effectiveness for this outcome are road-user behaviour, and the community perception of road behaviour.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR 6 - ROAD-USER BEHAVIOUR

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

Aim: To target more specifically the locations where and at times when unlawful road-user behaviour is more likely.

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

Aim: To target more specifically the locations where and at times when unlawful road-user behaviour is more likely.

Indicator 6.3: Percentage of drivers who have never driven when they felt they might be over the 0.05 alcohol limit in the last six months.

Target: To improve or maintain the perceived level of lawful road-user behaviour.

Indicator 6.4: Percentage of drivers who have never exceeded the speed limit by 10 kph or more in the last six months.

Target: To improve or maintain the perceived level of lawful road-user behaviour.

Indicator 6.5: Percentage of people who have never driven without wearing a seatbelt in the last six months.

Target: To improve or maintain the perceived level of lawful road-user behaviour.

Indicator 6.6: Number of fatal road crashes per 100,000 registered motor vehicles where drink-driving was a major contributing factor.

Target: Contribute to reducing the number of fatal road crashes per 100,000 registered motor vehicles where drink-driving was a major contributing factor.

Indicator 6.7: Number of fatal road crashes per 100,000 registered motor vehicles where excessive speed was a major contributing factor.

Target: Contribute to reducing the number of fatal road crashes per 100,000 registered motor vehicles where excessive speed was a major contributing factor.

KPI 6 comprises several indicators of effectiveness. Indicators 6.1 and 6.2 reflect the WA Police Service's focus on enforcement as the primary strategy for influencing lawful road-user behaviour in relation to drink-driving and speeding. The aim of traffic enforcement is to both detect and deter unlawful road-user behaviour. Improving the effectiveness of traffic enforcement through, for example, intelligence-led proactive targeting of locations where and at times when there is likely to be a greater incidence of offending drivers may result in an increase in the percentage of drivers tested or monitored who are found to exceed the lawful alcohol or speed limit. However, such an increase does not necessarily mean that, overall, more people are drink-driving or speeding, but rather it indicates that the WA Police Service has been more effective in their detection of these unlawful road-user behaviours. This in turn has a significant deterrence value that influences the outcome of lawful road-user behaviour.

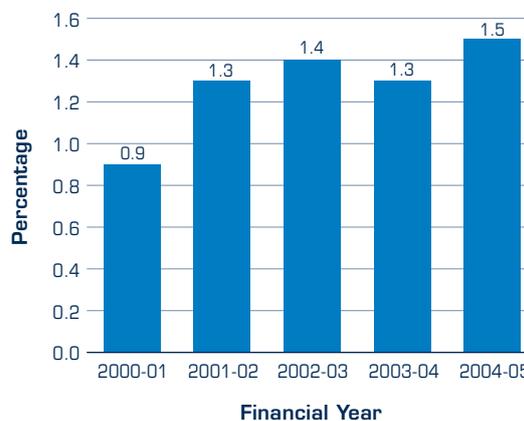
Indicators 6.3, 6.4 and 6.5 illustrate the level of lawful road-user behaviour in relation to drink-driving, excessive speed and seatbelt usage based on a driver's perception of their own behaviour in the last six months. These indicators are derived from a national survey coordinated by the Australasian Centre for Policing Research. It is important to note that road-user behaviour is not only influenced by police enforcement, but also through road safety advertising campaigns and education, commercial advertising and social factors. Consequently, the level of lawful road-user behaviour can alter over time.

Improvements in road-user behaviour can reasonably be expected to result in fewer fatal road crashes being caused through drink-driving and excessive speed. Indicators 6.6 and 6.7 show the number of fatal road crashes per 100,000 registered motor vehicles where drink-driving and excessive speed were major contributing factors.

INDICATOR 6.1: PERCENTAGE OF DRIVERS TESTED FOR DRINK-DRIVING WHO ARE FOUND TO EXCEED THE LAWFUL ALCOHOL LIMIT, 2000-01 TO 2004-05 ^{(a)(b)}

Analysis

- The outcome of lawful road-user behaviour is strongly influenced by the effectiveness of police traffic enforcement activities that detect and deter *unlawful* road-user behaviour such as drink-driving. An increase in the percentage of drivers tested for drink-driving who were found to exceed the lawful alcohol limit reflects more effective detection.
- Police drink-driving enforcement initiatives in the *Road Safety Strategy For Western Australia 2003-2007* produced by the Road Safety Council include: boosting the charge rate by improving strategic deployment of Random Breath Testing; fine-tuning operations to detect and deter recidivist drink-drivers (e.g. by targeting drink-driving locations); and analysing crash data to deploy resources where and when drink-driving is most common.



- The percentage of drivers tested for drink-driving who were found to exceed the lawful alcohol limit increased from 1.3 per cent in the 2003-04 financial year to 1.5 per cent in the 2004-05 financial year. This increase reflects a change in enforcement focus and intelligence-led policing that targets high volume alcohol locations and times.
- The increase in the percentage of drivers found to exceed the lawful alcohol limit was achieved despite a 16.7 per cent (180,037) decrease in the number of drivers tested for drink-driving from 1,079,613 in 2003-04 to 899,576 in 2004-05.

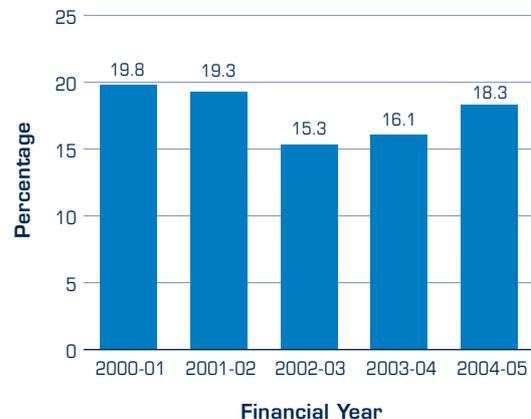
EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

OUTCOME THREE

INDICATOR 6.2: PERCENTAGE OF VEHICLES MONITORED FOR SPEEDING BY SPEED CAMERAS THAT ARE FOUND TO EXCEED THE LAWFUL SPEED LIMIT, 2000-01 TO 2004-05 ^{(c)(d)}

Analysis

- The outcome of lawful road-user behaviour is strongly influenced by the effectiveness of police traffic enforcement activities that detect and deter *unlawful* road-user behaviour such as speeding. An increase in the percentage of vehicles monitored by speed cameras for speeding that were found to exceed the lawful speed limit reflects more effective detection.
- Police speed enforcement initiatives in the *Road Safety Strategy For Western Australia 2003-2007* produced by the Road Safety Council include: increase police visibility and unpredictability of enforcement; increase speed camera locations and supplement current camera use with a more unpredictable approach; determine optimal enforcement strategies for the use of speed and redlight cameras and radar/laser equipment; increase use of radar/laser equipment in rural areas; and analyse data for more strategic deployment.

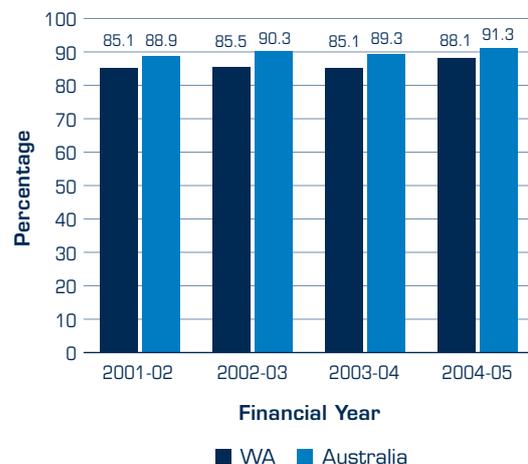


- The percentage of vehicles monitored for speeding that were found to exceed the lawful speed limit increased from 15.3 per cent in 2002-03 to 18.3 per cent in 2004-05. This increase is attributable to the placement of five additional cameras over the Christmas/ New Year period and a targeted enforcement presence at selected children's crossings.
- The increase in the percentage of vehicles found to exceed the lawful speed limit was achieved despite a 5.2 per cent (1,086,452) decrease in the number of vehicles monitored by speed cameras from 20,766,824 in 2002-03 to 19,680,372 in 2004-05.

INDICATOR 6.3: PERCENTAGE OF DRIVERS WHO HAVE NEVER DRIVEN WHEN THEY FELT THEY MIGHT BE OVER THE 0.05 ALCOHOL LIMIT IN THE LAST SIX MONTHS, 2001-02 TO 2004-05 ^{(e)(f)(g)}

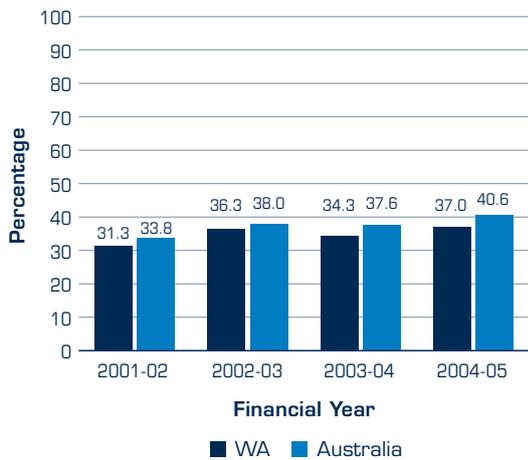
Analysis

- In 2004-05, 88.1 per cent of WA drivers perceived that they had never driven when they felt they might be over the 0.05 alcohol limit in the last six months. Statistically, this result is not significantly different to previous years or the national figure of 91.3 per cent.
- The WA Police Service achieved the 2004-05 target of exceeding 86 per cent (see



2004-05 Budget Statements) and is on track to achieve the medium/long-term target of improving or maintaining the perceived level of road-user behaviour.

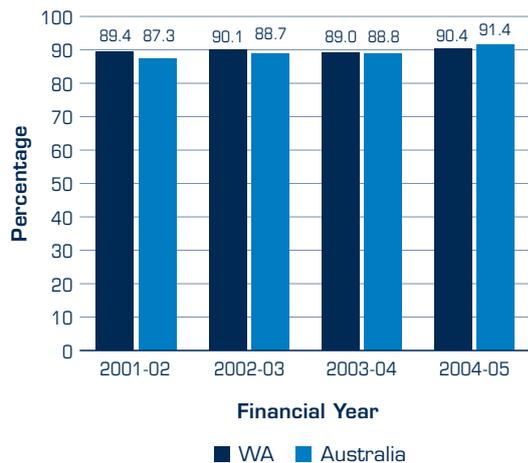
INDICATOR 6.4: PERCENTAGE OF DRIVERS WHO HAVE NEVER EXCEEDED THE SPEED LIMIT BY 10 KPH OR MORE IN THE LAST SIX MONTHS, 2001-02 TO 2004-05 (e)(f)(g)



Analysis

- In 2004-05, 37.0 per cent of WA drivers perceived that they had never exceeded the speed limit by 10 kph or more in the previous six months. Statistically, this result is not significantly different to previous years or the national figure of 40.6 per cent.
- The WA Police Service achieved the 2004-05 target of exceeding 36 per cent (see 2004-05 Budget Statements) and is on track to achieve the medium/long-term target of improving or maintaining the perceived level of road-user behaviour.

INDICATOR 6.5: PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE WHO HAVE NEVER DRIVEN WITHOUT WEARING A SEATBELT IN THE LAST SIX MONTHS, 2001-02 TO 2004-05 (e)(f)(g)



Analysis

- In 2004-05, 90.4 per cent of WA drivers perceived that they had not driven without wearing a seatbelt in the last six months. Statistically, this result is not significantly different to previous years or the national figure of 91.4 per cent.
- The WA Police Service achieved the 2004-05 target of exceeding 90 per cent (see 2004-05 Budget Statements) and is on track to achieve the medium/long-term target of maintaining or improving the perceived level of road-user behaviour.

Notes:

- Achieved through the use of strategies that focus (Random Breath Test) RBT and (Mobile Breath Test) MBT enforcement activities at high alcohol consumption times and locations.
- Based on the number of evidentiary charges expressed as a percentage of the total number of preliminary breath tests. The number of preliminary breath tests and evidentiary charges are derived from the Daily Traffic Returns. These statistics therefore reflect the returns that have been submitted and the accuracy of the data in those returns.
- The lawful speed limit is defined as the posted speed limit shown on road signage.

EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

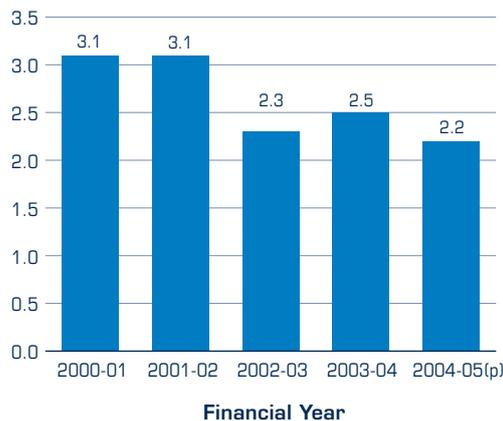
OUTCOME THREE

- (d) Achieved through the targeted use of speed measuring equipment, both camera and officer operated, in known black-spot areas, areas of complaint or those identified as having low-speed limit compliance.
- (e) Data are based on an ongoing survey of people aged 15 years and over. The survey is coordinated by the Australasian Centre for Policing Research (ACPR) and commenced in July 2001. Nationally, about 23,000 people are surveyed over a twelve-month period with about 1,800 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.
- (f) The wording of the questions in the survey changed from '12 months' to 'six months' in July 2004, which may affect data comparability with previous periods.
- (g) 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 RSE of between 25 per cent and 50 per cent to be used with caution, and estimates with an RSE greater than 50 per cent not to be used. The RSE associated with each of the sample estimates reported in the indicators is lower than 5.6 per cent.

Sources:

WA Police Service, Traffic Enforcement and Crash Executive Information System (TEACEIS). Data extracted on 12 July 2005.
 National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing coordinated by the Australasian Centre for Policing Research (unpublished data).

INDICATOR 6.6: NUMBER OF FATAL ROAD CRASHES PER 100,000 REGISTERED MOTOR VEHICLES WHERE DRINK-DRIVING WAS A MAJOR CONTRIBUTING FACTOR (a)(b)(c)



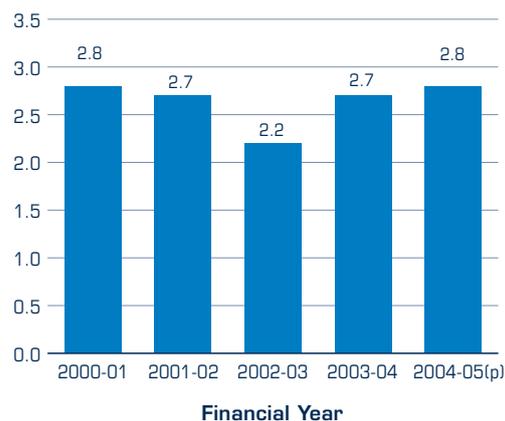
Analysis

- The number of fatal crashes per 100,000 registered motor vehicles where drink-driving was a major contributing factor, decreased by 12.0 per cent from 2.5 in 2003-04 to an estimated 2.2 in 2004-05. This was the lowest rate for at least five years and 29.0 per cent lower than the rate of 3.1 in 2000-01 and 2001-02.
- Despite this improvement in performance, the WA Police Service did not achieve the ambitious 2004-05 target of <1.5 fatal crashes per 100,000 registered motor vehicles where drink-driving was a major contributing factor (see 2004-05 Budget Statements). However, it has achieved the medium/long-term target of contributing to the reduction in the number of fatal road crashes per 100,000 registered motor vehicles where drink-driving was a major contributing factor.
- In 2005-06, the WA Police Service will no longer report against this indicator as the Office of Road Safety that is the lead agency for road safety is reporting against the indicator 'Deaths from road crashes per 100,000 estimated population'.

INDICATOR 6.7: NUMBER OF FATAL ROAD CRASHES PER 100,000 REGISTERED MOTOR VEHICLES WHERE EXCESSIVE SPEED WAS A MAJOR CONTRIBUTING FACTOR ^{(a)(b)(c)}

Analysis

- In 2004-05, the estimated number of fatal crashes per 100,000 registered motor vehicles where excessive speed was a major contributing factor was 2.8. Based on this estimate, the WA Police Service achieved the 2004-05 target of <3.2 (see 2004-05 Budget Statements).
- The rates have remained relatively stable between 2001-02 and 2004-05 at 2.7 to 2.8 with the exception of the significant decrease in 2002-03 (2.2). This should be considered in assessing the extent to which the medium/long-term target of contributing to the reduction in the number of fatal road crashes per 100,000 registered motor vehicles where excessive speed was a major contributing factor, was achieved.



- In 2005-06, the WA Police Service will no longer report against this indicator as the Office of Road Safety that is the lead agency for road safety is reporting against the indicator 'Deaths from road crashes per 100,000 estimated population'.

Notes:

- (a) 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.
- (b) Registered motor vehicles excluding caravans, trailers and plant and equipment.
- (c) 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.
- (d) Speed-related fatal crashes include fatal road crashes where excessive speed was deemed 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.
- (p) Preliminary figure: the 2004-05 rate is an estimate based on 2004 calendar year data (January–December) pending the completion of all coronial inquiries into fatal crashes for 2004-05 and is therefore subject to revision.

Sources:

WA Police Service, Traffic Enforcement and Crash Executive Information System (TEACEIS).
Department for Planning and Infrastructure vehicle registration data as at 31 December 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004.

EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

OUTCOME THREE

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR 7 - COMMUNITY PERCEPTION OF ROAD BEHAVIOUR

Indicator 7.1: Extent to which the community thought speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving was a problem in their own neighbourhood.

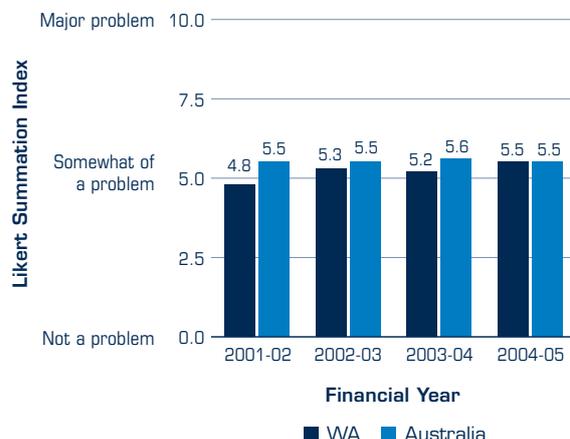
Target: To lower or maintain the perception that speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving is a problem.

Unlike indicators 6.3, 6.4 and 6.5 that are based on the driver's own perceived level of lawful road-user behaviour, indicator 7.1 reflects the broader community's perception of the incidence of adverse road-user behaviours in their own neighbourhood. The extent to which speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving is perceived as a problem can be influenced by the police and therefore it is considered a relevant effectiveness indicator for Outcome 3 - Lawful road-user behaviour. The data for this indicator is also obtained from the national survey coordinated by the Australasian Centre for Policing Research.

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 indicator.
- A response frequency basis - expressed as the proportion (percentage) of responses by category, for example, the proportion of the community who thought speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving was a 'major problem' or 'somewhat of a problem' in their own neighbourhood.

INDICATOR 7.1: EXTENT TO WHICH THE COMMUNITY THOUGHT SPEEDING CARS, DANGEROUS OR NOISY DRIVING WAS A PROBLEM IN THEIR OWN NEIGHBOURHOOD, 2001-02 TO 2004-05 ^{(a)(b)(c)(d)}



Analysis

- In 2004-05, the extent to which the community thought speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving was a problem in their own neighbourhood increased significantly in WA, but decreased significantly for Australia. However, the WA result of 5.5 for 2004-05 was the same as Australia.
- The WA Police Service did not achieve the 2004-05 target of <5.3 (see 2004-05 Budget Statements), but is working towards achieving the medium/long-term target of lowering or maintaining the perception that speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving is a problem.
- In 2004-05, 77.2 per cent of the WA community thought speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving was either a 'major problem' or 'somewhat of a problem' in their neighbourhood.

Notes:

- (a) Data are based on an ongoing survey of people aged 15 years and over. The survey is coordinated by the Australasian Centre for Policing Research and commenced in July 2001. Nationally about 23,000 people are surveyed over a twelve-month period with about 1,800 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.
- (b) With all sample surveys there are errors that occur by chance because the data were obtained from a sample, rather than the entire population. The relative standard error (RSE) is a measure of the error (relative to the size of the estimate) likely to have occurred due to sampling. It is common for estimates with RSE of between 25 per cent and 50 per cent to be used with caution, and estimates with an RSE greater than 50 per cent not to be used. The RSE associated with each of the sample estimates used in compiling the chart for Indicator 7.1 is lower than 2.3 per cent.
- (c) This indicator uses as a unit of measurement the Likert Summation Index. This is a method for aggregating responses to obtain one measure of the overall (or 'average') level of attitude/opinion. This method converts the data collected using a Likert scale into an interval scale, and then derives a measure of centrality.
- The Likert scale is converted into an interval scale by assigning equal-distant 'scores' to each category in the scale. For example, where the indicator relates to problems in the neighbourhood, the three response categories are assigned scores as follows:
- 'major problem' (10);
 - 'somewhat of a problem' (5); and
 - 'not a problem' (0).
- The summation index measure is obtained by multiplying the number of responses in each category by their respective score, summing these results and dividing this total by the total number of responses.
- (d) The term 'neighbourhood' replaced the term 'local area' in July 2004 which may have affected data comparability with previous periods.

Source:

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



EFFICIENCY INDICATORS

Key efficiency indicators demonstrate the efficiency with which the WA Police Service allocates its resources to the appropriate services to create a safer and more secure community. Efficiency can be measured in terms of both cost and timeliness. The following tables show the cost and timeliness efficiency indicators and the service(s) to which they apply together with the comparative performance for the 2003-04 and 2004-05 financial years and the targets for 2005-06.

TABLE 1: KEY EFFICIENCY INDICATORS - COST AND TIMELINESS OF POLICE SERVICES

Efficiency Indicators		OUTCOMES / SERVICES											
		Lawful behaviour and community safety				Offenders apprehended and dealt with in accordance with the law				Lawful road-user behaviour		TOTALS	
		1. Services to maintain lawful behaviour and prevent crime		2. Emergency management and coordination		3. Response to and investigation of offences		4. Services to the judicial process		5. Traffic law enforcement and management			
Cost	2003-04	2004-05	2003-04	2004-05	2003-04	2004-05	2003-04	2004-05	2003-04	2004-05	2003-04	2004-05	
Cost of service (\$million)	221.003	247.683	10.055	11.282	199.384	227.116	60.556	60.018	103.198	106.440	594.196	652.539	
Average cost (\$) per hour for providing services ^{(a)(b)}	72	77	81	88	72	76	74	81	66	71	71	76	
Average cost (\$) per person per service ^(c)	112	124	5	6	101	114	31	30	52	53	302	327	
Average cost (\$) per response/investigation ^(d)					na	1,061							
Average cost (\$) per guilty plea ^(e)							na	38					
Average cost (\$) per Non-guilty plea ^(e)							na	307					
Timeliness													
General calls for police assistance (not including '000' calls) answered within 20 seconds ^{(f)(g)}	78%	79%											
Emergency calls (000) for police assistance answered within 20 seconds ^(h)					83%	78%							
Average time taken to respond to urgent calls for police assistance in the metropolitan area from call received (entered) to arrival at scene ^{(i)(j)(k)(l)(m)(n)(o)}													
Priority 1 – 2 calls					9 mins	8 mins							
Priority 3 calls					20 mins	20 mins							

**TABLE 2: KEY EFFICIENCY INDICATORS -
COST AND TIMELINESS TARGETS FOR 2005-06**

OUTCOMES / SERVICES

Efficiency Indicators	Lawful behaviour and community safety		Offenders apprehended and dealt with in accordance with the law		Lawful road-user behaviour
	1. Services to maintain lawful behaviour and prevent crime	2. Emergency management and coordination	3. Response to and investigation of offences	4. Services to the judicial process	5. Traffic law enforcement and management
Cost	2005-06 Target	2005-06 Target	2005-06 Target	2005-06 Target	2005-06 Target
Cost of service (\$million)	263.877	14.442	242.948	70.800	111.412
Average cost (\$) per hour for providing services ^{(p)(q)}	82	92	na	86	75
Average cost (\$) per person per service ^(r)	130	7	120	35	55
Average cost (\$) per response/investigation ^(d)			1,148		
Average cost (\$) per guilty plea ^(e)				45	
Average cost (\$) per Non-guilty plea ^(e)				361	
Timeliness					
General calls for police assistance (not including '000' calls) answered within 20 seconds ^{(f)(g)}	80%				
Emergency calls (000) for police assistance answered within 20 seconds ^(h)			90%		
Average time taken to respond to urgent calls for police assistance in the metropolitan area from call received (entered) to arrival at scene ^{(i)(j)(k)(l)(m)(n)(o)}					
Priority 1 – 2 calls			9 mins		
Priority 3 calls			20 mins		

EFFICIENCY INDICATORS

Analysis

Cost Efficiency Indicators

- Services to maintain lawful behaviour and prevent crime represented the largest resource commitment in both 2003-04 and 2004-05. This service represented approximately 38 per cent of police resources in 2004-05. 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 (35 per cent) and Traffic law enforcement and management (16 per cent) were also major commitments and reflect priorities directed towards safety and security issues.

In 2004-05:

- The average cost per hour of police services increased for all services. With the exception of Services to the judicial process, this increase reflects a moderate increase in appropriation. The average cost per hour of Services to the judicial process increased due to a decrease in the number of hours allocated to this service.
- The average cost per person increased for all services with the exception of Services to the judicial process.
- The average cost per response/investigation was \$1,061. This result can not be compared with the inaugural 2004-05 target of \$589 (see 2004-05 Budget Statements) as it was understated due to incorrect calculation/data. There were no previous targets against which to assess appropriateness of the target for 2004-05.

- The average cost per guilty plea was \$38 while the average cost per non-guilty plea was \$307. These results can not be compared with the inaugural 2004-05 targets of \$26 and \$207, respectively (see 2004-05 Budget Statements), as these targets were understated due to lower than appropriate moneys being allocated to 'prosecution' activities used in the calculation. There were no previous targets against which to assess appropriateness of the targets for 2004-05.

Timeliness Efficiency Indicators

In 2004-05:

- The percentage of general calls for police assistance answered within 20 seconds was 79 per cent. The WA Police Service did not achieve its ambitious 2004-05 target of 90 per cent (see 2004-05 Budget Statements). A more realistic target of 80 per cent has been set for 2005-06.
- The percentage of emergency calls (000) for police assistance answered within 20 seconds was 78 per cent. The WA Police Service did not achieve its ambitious 2004-05 target of 93 per cent (see 2004-05 Budget Statements). A more realistic target of 90 per cent has been set for 2005-06.
- The average time taken to respond to urgent calls for police assistance in the metropolitan area from call received (entered) to arrival at scene for priority 1-2 calls was 8 minutes and 20 minutes for priority 3 calls. The WA Police Service achieved its 2004-05 targets of 9 minutes for priority 1-2 calls and 20 minutes for priority 3 calls.

Notes:

- (a) Calculated by dividing Actual Total Cost for each Service by the actual operational hours for each Service.
- (b) Allocation of cost and hours based on WA Police Service Activity Surveys for the period.
- (c) Calculated by dividing Actual Total Cost for each Service by the Estimated Resident Population for Western Australia as at December 2003 and December 2004, respectively.
- (d) The number of responses/investigations is based on the total number of selected reported offences excluding receiving/illegal use, fraud and graffiti offences.
- (e) For the purpose of this indicator, matters represent charges. This indicator includes matters that have been placed before the Children's Court and Magistrates' Courts throughout the State by the WA Police Service. The data may also include a small number of matters placed before the Christmas Island Court by the Australian Federal Police. Criminal matters placed before the District and Supreme Courts are not included.
- (f) General calls to the Police Assistance Centre (131444) not including emergency '000' calls or calls from security firms, education security, St John Ambulance, Fire & Emergency Services, Cab Alert and Western Power.
- (g) On 2 May 2005 the WA Police Service introduced 131444 as the general telephone number for the Police Assistance Centre. The catchment area for 131444 includes the general telephone calls previously made to 92221111 and the majority of calls previously directed to Police sub districts. Prior to 2 May 2005, telephone calls directed to Police sub districts were not counted in this Key Efficiency Indicator as there was no record of the volume of calls, or the time taken to answer these calls.
- (h) Emergency calls to the Police Operations Centre ('000') not including general (131444) calls or calls from security firms, education security, St John Ambulance, Fire & Emergency Services, Cab Alert, and Western Power.
- (i) On 28 April 2004, the Police Operations Centre commenced using the new Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system. This system replaced the Computer Dispatch System (CDS) for creating and managing tasks for police attendance within the metropolitan area.
- (j) EXCEPTIONS
In order to provide an accurate indication of response times, the following types of incidents have been excluded from calculations as they do not contribute to measuring service delivery or have the potential to skew results:
- **Scheduled Events** - are incidents created for attendance at a later time (e.g. Royal Flying Doctor escorts).
 - **Pursuits** - are deemed 'arrived' at the time of initiating the CAD incident.
 - **Change of Incident Response Priority** - incidents are subject to a priority upgrade (e.g. priority 4 to priority 2), the applicable response target time becomes that of the new priority group, however the Target response time for that Priority may already have expired.
 - **Incidents with no recorded 'At Scene' time** - due to a number of circumstances these do not have an 'At Scene' time recorded.
- (k) Priority 1 tasks cover offences such as: an armed hold-up in progress; armed offender incident in progress; and other life threatening incidents. Priority 2 tasks cover incidents where life or property is, or may be, in a state of threat or imminent danger. Due to the extremely small number of Priority 1 incidents (which are statistically insignificant), these are included with Priority 2 incidents to calculate a combined response time.
- (l) Priority 3 tasks cover incidents requiring immediate attention, but are not life threatening at that time. Priority 3 incidents may involve the welfare of a person, the possible apprehension of offenders or the preservation of evidence. This requires the dispatch of the first available local/district or other resource.
- (m) The response time has been formulated from the time the incident was initiated in the CAD system to arrival of the first resource at the scene. The response times of other resources that may also attend the same incident are excluded.
- (n) The paramount considerations in responding to all incidents are the safety of the community and police officers, and the quality of the response. Response times are therefore considered to be indicative and only one aspect of police performance when responding to incidents.
- (o) Population growth and the development of new housing estates in the metropolitan area have a significant impact on existing Policing Districts. Several of the metropolitan Districts have Police sub districts that lay on the periphery of the metropolitan area. Whilst patrolling of these outlying sub districts is contained within a District's service delivery model it is not necessarily true that an operational unit will be in the area when a high priority task arises. It is reasonable to assume that responding to Priority 1, 2 or 3 tasks in these marginal metropolitan areas may experience delays beyond the target response times.
- (p) Calculated by dividing the 2005-06 Budget Total Cost for each Service by the 2005-06 Budget operational hours for each Service.
- (q) Allocation of cost and hours estimated using WA Police Service Activity Surveys.
- (r) Calculated by dividing 2005-06 Budget Total Cost for each Service by the Series B Projected Estimated Resident Population for Western Australia as at June 2006. Series B Projected Estimated Resident Population assumes medium levels of fertility, life expectancy, overseas migration and interstate migration flows.
- na Denotes not applicable

Sources:

Total cost of Service from *Schedule of Expenses and Revenues by Service* for the years ending 30 June 2004 and 30 June 2005, respectively.

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

Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Australian Demographic Statistics, December Quarter 2004* (ABS Cat. No. 3101.0).

WA Police Service, Communications Division, Computer Aided Dispatch System.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

RESOURCE PROFILE (as at 30 June 2005)

	Personnel ^(a)		Expenditure ^{(b)(c)(d)}		
	Police Officers	Police Staff	Operating ^(e) \$'000	Capital ^{(f)(g)(h)(i)} \$'000	Total \$'000
North Metropolitan Region	999	92	85,002	5,495	90,497
South Metropolitan Region	1,054	105	87,352	5,626	92,978
Regional Western Australia	1,381	144	159,477	19,772	179,249
Specialist Crime	465	103	49,804	2,571	52,375
Traffic and Operations Support	493	323	73,843	4,287	78,130
Counter Terrorism and State Protection	108	9	11,055	1,482	12,537
Corruption Prevention and Investigation	63	30	7,913	507	8,420
Metropolitan Regional Coordinator	171	4	14,125	771	14,896
Other	55	17	2,463	9	2,472
Support Services					
Administration	35	54	5,314	280	5,594
Asset Management	0	27	31,540	188	31,728
Financial Management	0	38	2,557	113	2,670
Human Resources	14	103	16,856	356	17,212
Professional Development	25	14	938	116	1,054
– Academy	80	30	21,714	327	22,041
– Recruits	150	-	-	-	-
Corporate Programs and Development	48	201	71,428	1,476	72,904
Strategic Policy	47	54	9,933	313	10,246
Performance Management	3	17	1,225	59	1,284
Wages staff	-	114	-	-	-
TOTALS	5,191	1,479	652,539	43,748	696,287
Crossing Guards employed by the WA Police Service	-	533			

Notes:

- (a) Personnel figures are based on a headcount, which includes employees on leave without pay as at 30 June 2005 (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 Operational Support Facility has been apportioned across all portfolios according to total Police Officer FTE numbers, excluding recruits.
- (g) Capital expenditure relating to Information Technology projects such as DCAT and CADCOM has been apportioned across all portfolios according to total Police Officer and Police Staff FTE numbers, excluding recruits, wages and crossing guards.
- (h) Corporate capital expenditure has been apportioned across all portfolios according to total Police Officer and Police Staff FTE numbers, excluding recruits, wages and crossing guards.
- (i) Capital expenditure has been adjusted for items that have been expensed to and items capitalised from operating funding.

Sources:

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

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

HUMAN RESOURCES INFORMATION

AUTHORISED STRENGTH ^(a)

As at 30 June	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Senior Police	8	8	7	8	11
Police Officers	4,698	4,798	4,813	4,873	4,948
Aboriginal Police Liaison Officers	104	114	124	134	144
Special Constables	1	1	1	na	na
Total Police Officers	4,811	4,921	4,945	5,015	5,103
Police Staff	1,105	1,045	1,042	1,063	1,276
TOTALS	5,916	5,966	5,987	6,078	6,379

ADDITIONAL 250 POLICE OFFICERS AND 40 ABORIGINAL POLICE LIAISON OFFICERS ^(b)

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

	31 January 2001	30 June 2001 ^(d)	30 June 2002	30 June 2003	30 June 2004	30 June 2005	Variance between 31 January 2001 and 30 June 2005
Police Officers							
Authorised Strength (FTE)	4,698	4,698	4,798	4,813	4,873	4,948	250
Actual (FTE) includes LWOP	4,715	4,811	4,792	4,845	4,905	4,969	254
Government 250 Program	-	50	50	15	60	75	-
Aboriginal Police Liaison Officers							
Authorised Strength (FTE)	104	104	114	124	134	144	40
Actual (FTE) includes LWOP	100	99	109	121	128	131	31
Government 40 Program	-	-	10	10	10	10	-

POLICE OFFICERS BY RANK ^(c)

As at 30 June	2001 ^(d)	2002	2003	2004	2005
Senior Executive	8	8	7	6	11
Commissioned Officers	143	140	137	145	161
Sergeants	1,005	991	991	1,021	1,021
Senior Constables	1,633	1,647	1,702	1,828	1,992
Constables	1,919	1,948	1,921	1,854	1,726
Recruits in Training	184	111	182	153	149
Aboriginal Police Liaison Officers	100	109	122	125	131
Special Constables	1	1	1	na	na
TOTALS	4,993	4,955	5,063	5,132	5,191

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

HUMAN RESOURCES INFORMATION

GENDER PROFILE OF POLICE OFFICERS ^(c)

As at 30 June	2001 ^(d)	2002	2003	2004	2005
Senior Executive					
Male	8	8	7	6	10
Female	0	0	0	0	1
TOTALS	8	8	7	6	11
Police Officers					
Male	4,244	4,168	4,199	4,214	4,176
Female	640	669	734	787	873
TOTALS	4,884	4,837	4,933	5,001	5,049
Aboriginal Police Liaison Officers					
Male	83	83	89	89	92
Female	17	26	33	36	39
TOTALS	100	109	122	125	131
Special Constables					
Male	1	1	1	na	na
Female	0	0	0	na	na
TOTALS	1	1	1	na	na
Total Males	4,336	4,260	4,296	4,309	4,278
Total Females	657	695	767	823	913
TOTALS	4,993	4,955	5,063	5,132	5,191

SICK-LEAVE (POLICE OFFICER) ^(e)

Financial Year	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05 ^(f)
Total number of sick days involved	31,162	34,610	43,089	44,288	51,033
Average number of days sick leave across the agency per FTE	6.4	7.1	8.9	9.0	10.1
Estimated \$ cost in lost productivity	6,350,372	6,559,610	8,527,531	9,186,652	10,992,492

HUMAN RESOURCES INFORMATION

PROFILE OF POLICE STAFF BY GENDER AND CLASSIFICATION ^(c)

Level	As at 30 June 2003			As at 30 June 2004			As at 30 June 2005		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Group 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Level 9	3	0	3	3	0	3	5	0	5
Level 8	4	2	6	8	2	10	9	2	11
Level 7	16	3	19	15	3	18	16	6	22
Level 6/7	2	1	3	0	1	1	0	0	0
Level 6	34	17	51	39	18	57	42	15	57
Level 5	42	24	66	39	24	63	41	34	75
Level 4	60	50	110	57	69	126	76	73	149
Level 3 (includes Band Officers)	49	45	94	44	46	90	41	61	102
Level 2/4	1	3	4	0	2	2	0	2	2
Level 2/3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Level 2	103	152	255	105	153	258	151	294	445
Level 1	176	388	564	198	397	595	183	311	494
Other	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
Wages	8	100	108	9	96	105	15	99	114
TOTALS	499	785	1,284	518	811	1,329	580	899	1,479
Crossing Guards employed by the WA Police Service			522			530			533

SICK-LEAVE (POLICE STAFF) ^{(e)(g)}

Financial Year	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Total number of sick days involved	8,422	9,884	11,143
Average number of days sick leave across the agency per FTE	8.2	9.4	9.0
Estimated \$ cost in lost productivity	1,269,899	1,599,257	1,827,745

Notes:

- (a) Statistics based on full-time equivalent (FTE) employees. Police Staff includes Public Servants and Wages employees but does not include Crossing Guards.
- (b) An additional 250 Police Officers and 40 Aboriginal Police Liaison Officers were recruited over the 1st term of the Government. The table shows the progress of the recruitment of these resources that were 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 Police Officers increased above authorised strength to allow for the move of the Police Academy to Joondalup.
- (e) Statistics based on full-time equivalent (FTE) employees.
- (f) In 2004-05, the increase in Police Officer sick leave is in part due to Police Officers recording partial day sick leave and the balance of time off when undertaking a graduated return to work.
- (g) Does not include Crossing Guards.
- na not applicable. As from 30 June 2004, no Special Constables were employed by WA Police Service.

Source:

WA Police Service, Resource Management Information System (RMIS).

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

CRIME INFORMATION

NUMBER OF OFFENCES REPORTED AND CLEARED AND CLEARANCE RATE ^{(a)(b)(c)(d)(e)(f)(g)(h)(i)(j)(k)(l)(m)}

Offences against the person	Financial year	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Homicide ⁽ⁿ⁾	Reported	76	84	81	108	107
	Cleared	81	78	70	106	131
	Clearance rate (%)	106.6	92.9	86.4	98.1	122.4
Sexual assault ^(o)	Reported	3,153	2,690	2,679	2,587	2,527
	Cleared	2,812	2,656	2,687	2,309	2,708
	Clearance rate (%)	89.2	98.7	100.3	89.3	107.2
Assault ^(p)	Reported	15,188	15,519	15,688	16,988	20,917
	Cleared	13,083	13,533	13,233	13,731	17,817
	Clearance rate (%)	86.1	87.2	84.4	80.8	85.2
Threatening behaviour	Reported	2,853	2,620	2,565	2,313	4,156
	Cleared	2,327	2,168	2,056	1,875	3,412
	Clearance rate (%)	81.6	82.7	80.2	81.1	82.1
Deprivation of liberty	Reported	368	315	355	357	470
	Cleared	312	250	264	294	402
	Clearance rate (%)	84.8	79.4	74.4	82.4	85.5
Aggravated robbery	Reported	1,027	861	1,012	1,301	1,186
	Cleared	511	426	496	553	637
	Clearance rate (%)	49.8	49.5	49.0	42.5	53.7
Non-aggravated robbery	Reported	1,131	1,069	1,164	825	644
	Cleared	503	469	510	375	338
	Clearance rate (%)	44.5	43.9	43.8	45.5	52.5
Total offences against the person	Reported	23,796	23,158	23,544	24,479	30,007
	Cleared	19,629	19,580	19,316	19,243	25,445
	Clearance rate (%)	82.5	84.5	82.0	78.6	84.8

CRIME INFORMATION

NUMBER OF OFFENCES REPORTED AND CLEARED AND CLEARANCE RATE (a)(b)(c)(d)(e)(f)(g)(h)(i)(j)(k)(l)(m)

Offences against property	Financial year	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Burglary (dwelling)	Reported	40,721	39,913	40,639	33,917	26,813
	Cleared	5,324	5,870	5,612	5,425	4,526
	Clearance rate (%)	13.1	14.7	13.8	16.0	16.9
Burglary (non-dwelling)	Reported	21,228	21,269	20,138	17,807	13,973
	Cleared	2,765	3,163	2,859	2,844	2,533
	Clearance rate (%)	13.0	14.9	14.2	16.0	18.1
Steal motor vehicle ⁽ⁿ⁾	Reported	12,350	12,701	11,101	9,281	7,468
	Cleared	2,644	3,120	2,774	2,470	2,194
	Clearance rate (%)	21.4	24.6	25.0	26.6	29.4
Theft	Reported	90,532	95,361	96,514	86,653	77,524
	Cleared	19,270	19,599	19,023	16,600	15,556
	Clearance rate (%)	21.3	20.6	19.7	19.2	20.1
Receiving/illegal use	Reported	694	639	570	831	1,014
	Cleared	696	682	549	840	1,098
	Clearance rate (%)	100.3	106.7	96.3	101.1	108.3
Fraud	Reported	8,294	7,723	7,008	5,774	6,949
	Cleared	6,577	6,569	6,078	4,940	5,434
	Clearance rate (%)	79.3	85.1	86.7	85.6	78.2
Arson	Reported	1,065	1,279	1,181	1,111	1,083
	Cleared	276	333	359	269	327
	Clearance rate (%)	25.9	26.0	30.4	24.2	30.2
Graffiti	Reported	14,747	14,024	9,416	10,436	9,413
	Cleared	1,090	1,248	544	717	835
	Clearance rate (%)	7.4	8.9	5.8	6.9	8.9
Property damage	Reported	34,801	36,645	39,906	38,899	38,024
	Cleared	7,317	8,020	7,831	7,840	8,417
	Clearance rate (%)	21.0	21.9	19.6	20.2	22.1
Total offences against property	Reported	224,432	229,554	226,473	204,709	182,261
	Cleared	45,959	48,604	45,629	41,945	40,920
	Clearance rate (%)	20.5	21.2	20.1	20.5	22.5

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

CRIME INFORMATION

Other selected offences	Financial year	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Breach of restraint	Reported	2,720	2,916	2,918	3,110	4,397
	Cleared	2,550	2,798	2,718	2,757	4,076
	Clearance rate (%)	93.8	96.0	93.1	88.6	92.7
Drugs (trafficking) ^(c)	Reported	1,782	1,871	1,842	2,190	2,436
	Cleared	1,638	1,731	1,693	1,923	2,263
	Clearance rate (%)	91.9	92.5	91.9	87.8	92.9
Drugs (possession) ^(e)	Reported	13,878	13,572	12,463	11,129	12,286
	Cleared	12,427	12,119	11,159	9,876	11,661
	Clearance rate (%)	89.5	89.3	89.5	88.7	94.9
Total other selected offences	Reported	18,380	18,359	17,223	16,429	19,119
	Cleared	16,615	16,648	15,570	14,556	18,000
	Clearance rate (%)	90.4	90.7	90.4	88.6	94.1
TOTAL SELECTED OFFENCES	Reported	266,608	271,071	267,240	245,617	231,387
	Cleared	82,203	84,832	80,515	75,744	84,365
	Clearance rate (%)	30.8	31.3	30.1	30.8	36.5

Notes:

- (a) The statistics are provisional and subject to revision.
- (b) The number of reported offences is not within the direct control of the police.
- (c) Selected offences reported to or becoming known to police, and resulting in the submission of an offence/incident report in the *Offence Information System (OIS)* or *FrontLine Incident Management System (IMS)*. Excludes offences against public order, such as disorderly conduct and offences against the *Firearms Act 1973*, *Liquor Licensing Act 1988* and a number of other offences against the statute laws of this State and the Commonwealth.
- (d) 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.
- (e) Proactive policing strategies undertaken by the police to encourage the reporting of certain offences, such as domestic violence and sexual assault, and the proactive targeting by the police of certain offences will increase the number of 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) From late 2002, a number of factors have affected victim reporting and police recording of offences. For example:
- Coding and recording issues associated with the offence category of 'sexual assault' have had an impact on the number of offences recorded.
 - Policy changes in some sectors of the finance industry and recording issues associated with the offence category of 'fraud' have impacted on the number of offences recorded.
 - Recording issues and reporting practices by some Government agencies, local government authorities and private enterprise associated with the offence category of 'graffiti' have impacted on the number of offences reported.
 - The introduction of the IMS has enabled improved recording of 'aggravated robbery' offences, for example, the inclusion of circumstances of aggravation not previously able to be recorded. These circumstances, which are reflected in statute, now include armed robbery, robbery in company and robbery committed against persons aged 60 and over.
 - Definitional coding and processing changes associated with the introduction of the IMS have had an impact on some data.

Accordingly, caution should be exercised when interpreting and using offence statistics from late 2002 and later data, especially with comparing those statistics with earlier periods. For example, any variation may not necessarily reflect an actual increase or decrease in the incidence of an offence type (or in total offence numbers), but rather variations resulting from reporting and recording changes. The clearance of offences is similarly impacted upon.

- (g) The number of reported 'Offences Against the Person' has increased in 2004-05 due to significant increases in reported 'assault' and 'threatening behaviour' offences. These increases do not reflect an actual increase in crime trends, but are due to the following reporting and recording factors:
- The increase in 'assault' offences is attributable to improved recording capabilities of the IMS in relation to domestic assaults and enhancements to family and domestic violence legislation and ongoing Government and police strategies to encourage the reporting of offences.
 - 'Threatening behaviour' offences have increased due to improvements to the IMS in 2004-05 that now enable the recording of all 'threatening behaviour' offences in the Police Act and the Criminal Code.
- (h) The 2004-05 increase in the number of 'fraud' offences is due to an enhancement to the IMS in February 2005 that enables multiple offences of the same type on the same incident report to be more easily recorded for reporting purposes.
- (i) The increase in the number of 'breach of restraint' offences in 2004-05 may reflect enhancements to family and domestic violence legislation in December 2004 that included provision for police-initiated Violence Restraining Orders and ongoing Government and police strategies relating to an increased focus on reporting these types of offences.
- (j) The increase in the number of 'receiving/illegal' use offences reflects increased police detection of these offences due to police initiatives such as the burglary reduction strategy rather than an increase in the incidence of this type of offence.
- (k) 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 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.
- (l) 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.
- (m) 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.
- (n) 'Homicide' includes: murder, attempted murder, and manslaughter. Due to recording issues associated with 'driving causing death' offences, all 'driving causing death' offences are incorporated within the offence category of 'manslaughter' and therefore under the offence category of 'homicide'.
- (o) 'Sexual assault' includes: aggravated sexual assault and non-aggravated sexual assault.
- (p) 'Assault' includes: aggravated assault and non-aggravated assault.
- (q) '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.
- (r) The unlawful sale, supply, cultivation or manufacture of a prohibited drug or plant.
- (s) The unlawful possession or use of a prohibited drug or plant, or the unlawful possession of a smoking implement.

Source:

WA Police Service, Offence Information System (OIS) and FrontLine Incident Management System (IMS).

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

ROAD SAFETY INFORMATION

ROAD SAFETY INFORMATION

Crashes and Casualties

Calendar year ^(a)	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 ^(p)
Number of crashes ^(b)	38,117 ^(r)	37,524 ^(r)	36,369 ^(r)	36,012 ^(r)	37,914
Number of fatal crashes ^(c)	184	151	159	154	163
Number of fatalities ^(d)	212	165	179	179	179
Number of casualties ^(e)	12,211	11,885 ^(r)	10,710 ^(r)	10,276 ^(r)	10,494
Casualties per 100,000 population	651.4	625.1 ^(r)	556.5 ^(r)	527.0 ^(r)	529.4
Casualties per 100,000 licensed drivers	974.2	933.4 ^(r)	828.5 ^(r)	778.0 ^(r)	782.5
Casualties per 100,000 registered motor vehicles ^(f)	877.9	840.6 ^(r)	742.5 ^(r)	696.3 ^(r)	689.8
Estimated Resident Population as at 30 June	1,874,459	1,901,159	1,924,553	1,949,948 ^(r)	1,982,204
Licensed drivers as at 30 June	1,253,422	1,273,275	1,292,751	1,320,777	1,341,116
Registered motor vehicles as at 30 June ^(f)	1,390,874	1,413,848	1,442,339	1,475,772	1,521,319

Number of road fatalities by road-user

Calendar year ^(a)	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 ^(p)
Motor vehicle driver	90	72	79	83	85
Motor vehicle passenger	64	40	46	54	43
Motorcyclist (incl. pillion passengers)	22	28	23	24	23
Bicyclists, pedestrians and other ^(g)	36	25	31	18	28
Total	212	165	179	179	179

Drink-driving and speeding behaviour and enforcement

Financial year	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05 ^(p)
Drink-driving					
Number of preliminary breath tests ^(h)	1,178,172	975,031	1,003,707 ^(r)	1,079,613 ^(r)	899,576
Number of drivers who were found to <i>exceed</i> the lawful alcohol limit	11,122	13,139	14,332	14,154	13,610
Percentage of drivers tested who were found to <i>exceed</i> the lawful alcohol limit	0.9%	1.3%	1.4%	1.3%	1.5%
Speeding (Speed Cameras Only)					
Number of drivers monitored for speeding by speed cameras	18,794,049	19,178,152	20,766,824	19,976,150 ^(r)	19,680,372
Number of drivers monitored who were found to <i>exceed</i> the lawful speed limit ⁽ⁱ⁾	3,713,725	3,694,805	3,186,563	3,215,650	3,605,502
Percentage of drivers monitored who were found to <i>exceed</i> the lawful speed limit ⁽ⁱ⁾	19.8%	19.3%	15.3%	16.1%	18.3%

ROAD SAFETY INFORMATION

Notes:

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

Sources:

WA Police Service, Traffic Enforcement and Crash Executive Information System (TEACEIS). Data extracted on 12 July 2005.

Main Roads Western Australia, crash and casualty data for 2000-2004 extracted in June 2005.

Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Australian Demographic Statistics, December Quarter 2004* (ABS Cat. No. 3101.0).

Department for Planning and Infrastructure, licensed motor vehicle drivers data and vehicle registration data as at 30 June 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004 extracted in July 2005.

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 WA 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.

STEP and Random Road Watch enforcement activity ^(a)

	2003-04	2004-05
Traffic patrol hours	5,517	8,367
Number of vehicles stopped	51,056	58,629
Vehicles monitored for speeding by speed camera	0	0
Non-camera speed contacts – briefs, infringements and cautions (BIC)	8,393	18,241
Drivers tested for drink-driving	46,580	44,639
Drivers charged for drink-driving offences	495	255
Seatbelt contacts (BIC)	392	765
Other traffic contacts (BIC)	5,670	9,590
Vehicle work orders	303	582

Note:

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

Source:

WA Police Service, State Traffic Coordination.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

CORRUPTION PREVENTION AND INVESTIGATION INFORMATION

POLICE COMPLAINTS ADMINISTRATION CENTRE

Inquiries ^(a)			2004-05	
Public Complaints	Serious Misconduct	Assault	76	
		Corruption	14	
		Domestic Violence	4	
		Drugs	3	
		Equal Opportunity	1	
		Information Security	29	
		Stealing	13	
		Total	140	
	Reviewable Police Action	Conduct	49	
		Neglect	39	
		Professionalism	640	
		Use of Force	97	
		Total	825	
	TOTAL PUBLIC COMPLAINTS			965
Commissioner of Police	Serious Misconduct	Assault	14	
		Corruption	31	
		Equal Opportunity	3	
		Domestic Violence	8	
		Drugs	7	
		Information Security	35	
		Stealing	14	
		Total	112	
	Reviewable Police Action	Computers	2	
		Conduct	49	
		Escape Custody	10	
		Neglect	13	
		Professionalism	3	
		Use of Force	7	
		Total	84	
	Non-Reportable ^(b)	Computer Misuse	6	
Drive ^(c)		4		
Equipment Loss		40		
Performance Management		1		
Total		51		
TOTAL COMMISSIONER OF POLICE			247	
Other	Reviewable Police Action	BAMR ^(d)	Missing	5
		FIREARMS	Discharge	7
			Draw	5
			Loss	2
		Total	19	
	Non-Reportable ^(b)	CRASHES	Police	51
			Urgent Duty Driving	44
	DEATHS AND INJURIES	Deaths	16	
		Injuries	78	
		Total	189	
	TOTAL OTHER			208
GRAND TOTAL			1,420	

Notes:

(a) From 1 July 2004 categories changed to align with the *Corruption and Crime Commission Act 2003*. Therefore, historical data cannot be included in this table.

(b) Not required to be reported to the Corruption and Crime Commission.

(c) This category includes breaches of policy and minor traffic infringements.

(d) Business Area Management Review.

LOCAL COMPLAINT RESOLUTION (LCR) MATTERS

Inquiries can be resolved in two ways - Local Complaint Resolution (LCR) and Full Inquiry. Local Resolution is a process of resolving complaints and issues by reconciliation. This method is now encouraged for many issues that formerly were subject of full inquiry processes, for faster complaint handling and more efficient use of resources. The table below outlines both matters that were historically resolved using LCR (sub-heading 'professionalism'), as well as matters that historically would have been resolved with a full inquiry but are now resolved through LCR (sub-heading 'Additional Categories resolved by LCR').

Local Complaint Resolution (LCR) Matters		2004-05
Public Complaints		
Professionalism		640
Additional Categories resolved by LCR		69
Total		709
Commissioner of Police		
Professionalism		3
Additional Categories resolved by LCR		8
Total		11
TOTAL LCRS		720

Police Complaints Administration Centre (continued) ^{(a)(b)}

Outcome of Allegations	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Public Complaints					
Conciliated	45	6	3	7	11
Not Conciliated	21	1	1	4	0
Sustained	191	174	155	212	221
Not sustained	751	631	726	644	983
Unfounded	31	15	16	19	36
Withdrawn	23	21	9	8	57
No action required	5	0	2	0	0
Complainant unavailable	15	14	4	1	8
Exonerated	6	1	22	25	16
Declined to Disclose	0	0	0	1	0
Not finalised	402	425	605	865	547
Total Public Complaints	1,490	1,288	1,543	1,786	1,879
Commissioner of Police ^(c)					
Conciliated	0	0	0	0	0
Not conciliated	0	0	0	0	0
Sustained	144	107	90	131	271
Not sustained	43	88	70	38	183
Unfounded	9	0	2	11	16
Withdrawn	1	0	0	0	0
No action required	1	0	1	0	0
Complainant unavailable	0	0	0	0	0
Exonerated	18	2	2	4	14
Declined to Disclose	0	0	0	1	0
Not finalised	114	149	162	124	239
Total Commissioner of Police	330	346	327	309	723
Total Outcome of Allegations	1,820	1,634	1,870	2,095	2,602

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

CORRUPTION PREVENTION AND INVESTIGATION INFORMATION

Notes:

- (a) All 'Other' inquiries listed in the Inquiries table are incorporated into the 'Commissioner of Police' category of this table.
- (b) Total Outcomes of 'Public Complaints' and 'Commissioner of Police' in this table do not equal the total 'Public Complaints' and 'Commissioner of Police' in the Inquiries table because inquiries may contain more than one allegation. Inquiries may also involve more than one subject officer, and each may have multiple allegations. Once inquiries are completed, outcomes are recorded for every allegation.
- (c) Inquiries initiated from internally sourced information.

Action resulting from Inquiries <i>(Number of Officers in brackets)</i>	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Statutory charges	43 (18)	46 (19)	18 (14)	92 (19)	57 ^(a) (19) ^(b)
Discipline charges	51 (32)	108 (70)	45 (35)	37 (27)	69 ^(c) (37) ^(d)
Unfavourable reports	(61)	(87)	75 (70)	49 (46)	73 (62)
Dismissals	(4)	(0)	(0)	(6)	(9)
Resignation	(6)	(7)	(4)	(4)	(16)
Nomination for Loss of Confidence	na	na	(36)	(25)	(24)
Notice of intention to remove	(5)	(3)	(7)	(11)	(28)
Reprimand (Public Sector Management Act)	2 (2)	(0)	2 (2)	3 (1)	0
Notice of Breach of COPS ^(e)					
Manual (Email Use)	15 (15)	68 (67)	14 (14)	22 (22)	0
Commendations	0	0	0	0	(7)

Notes:

- (a) Five charges arising from an inquiry commenced prior to July 2004.
 - (b) One officer charged arising from an inquiry commenced prior to July 2004.
 - (c) Fifty charges arising from inquiries commenced prior to July 2004.
 - (d) Twenty-four officers charged arising from inquiries commenced prior to July 2004.
 - (e) Commissioner's Orders and Procedures.
- na not applicable.

Source:

WA Police Service, Investigation Information System.