



Report of the NEW ZEALAND POLICE

for the year ended 30 June 2000

Presented to the House of Representatives Pursuant to Section 39 of the Public Finance Act 1989

Police Vision



Police Mission

To serve the community by reducing the incidence and effects of crime, detecting and apprehending offenders, maintaining law and order and enhancing public safety.

Police Values Statement

- Maintain the highest level of integrity and professionalism
- Respect individual rights and freedoms
- Consult with, and be responsive to, the needs of the community
- Uphold the rule of law
- Consult with, and be responsive to, the needs, welfare and aspirations of all Police staff
- · Be culturally sensitive

The Minister of Police

WELLINGTON

Pursuant to the provisions of section 65 of the Police Act 1958 and section 39 of the Public Finance Act 1989 I have the honour to submit my report on the operations of the Police for the year ended 30 June 2000.

Commissioner of Police

Contents

4	Linkages of Police Delivery to Government Outcomes		
5	Commissioner's Overview		
11	Information Required by Statute		
23	Achievement of Key Result Areas		
39	Statement of Objectives and Service Performance		
114	Financial Information		
139	Additional Financial Information		
155	Organisational Information		
	Appendices:		
194	A Summary of Recorded Crime		
200	B Summary of Recorded Traffic Offences and Infringements		
201	C Summary of Recorded Incidents		

Linkages of Police Output Delivery to Government's Outcomes Sought

Police Output Classes

- Policy Advice and Ministerial Support
- Crime Prevention and Youth Partnerships, Education, Policing Support to the Community through Programmes
 - **Directed Patrol Activities** Police Primary Response
 - Case Management Management
 - Case Resolution
- **Enforcement of Court Orders** Custodial and Escort Services
- Public and Personal Security
 - Vetting and Firearms Licensing
- Lost and Found Property
- Community Traffic Safety Services
- Traffic Management Services Strategic Traffic Safety
 - Traffic Prosecution Services and the Enforcement of Court Orders

Police Key Result Areas

Communities

Result Area 6 - Safer

Government Strategic

Restore Trust in Government and Provide Strong Social Services.

Offending, Reoffending and Closing the Gaps - Reduce Māori and Pacific Peoples

Reduce Offending and

Victimisation.

Victimisation.

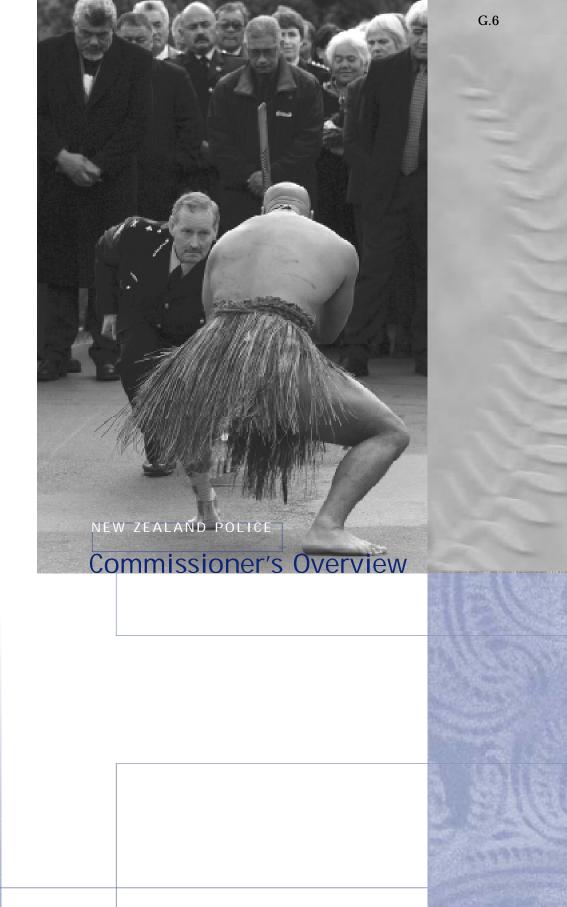
Reduce Road Trauma. Developing Police

Capability.

Close the Gaps for Māori and Education, Employment and Pacific Peoples in Health,

Government Outcomes Sought

- increased personal safety
- decreased threat of disorder increased property security reduced fear of crime
- community safety issues capability to respond to increased community



INTRODUCTION

The New Zealand Police achieved a number of significant milestones in 1999/00.

Most importantly, New Zealand's hosting of APEC saw the delivery of the largest national security operation ever undertaken by the New Zealand Police.

Furthermore, as New Zealand and the world readied to celebrate the new Millennium, police too swung into action.



Around the nation, officers and support staff put into effect the considerable planning required to ensure we were ready and able to deal with the operational and organisational Y2K issues surrounding the event.

These major events, together with the America's Cup campaign, combined to make it an extraordinarily busy year for operational staff.

In addition to these operational activities was the vast internal effort required to implement the recommendations of the Review into Management Systems and Structures.

The Review came to an end on 13th March 2000, at a stage where the major benefits had been obtained in terms of district restructuring and the streamlining of management positions.

The repudiation of the INCIS contract resulted in the cessation of further work on second and subsequent increments and a thorough examination of the way ahead for Police information technology.

Despite these challenges, the fact that outstanding operational performance results were still achieved is testimony to the calibre of our staff - sworn and non-sworn.

As I travel about New Zealand I am constantly re-energised by the enthusiasm and commitment of police staff working towards our vision of Safer Communities Together.

KEY RESULTS

- Total recorded offending dropped 5.1% and clearances of these offences also improved to 40.4%;
- Burglaries have dropped by 8.5% or 6,685 recorded offences, compared to the previous year and recorded dwelling burglary dropped 12.4%.
- Recorded violent offences have stabilised. Within this category of offending robbery and sexual attacks have decreased;
- There has been an increase in investigative activity and prosecutions on more serious drug offending, with clearances exceeding 92% in this category;
- Unlawful taking of vehicles has dropped 4,857 offences or 17%. Equally
 impressive is the drop in recorded thefts from vehicles, down 9,358 offences or
 16.5%;
- The 1999/00 fiscal year saw a drop in the road toll to 492 from 513 the previous year. This decrease has been achieved in an environment of increasing road usage;

- Complaints against police remain low with only 159 complaints upheld. This
 against a backdrop of more than one and a half million recorded crime, incident and
 traffic related contacts with the public;
- Public satisfaction with Police services remains high at 74%.

POLICE RESOURCES

In some respects these excellent results have been overshadowed by events surrounding the Review and INCIS. Nevertheless, the decision to halt these projects provided the opportunity to begin the new century without the time-consuming issues that surrounded them.

During the year 80 additional non-sworn staff were added to the organisation's strength. Sworn staff numbers rose to 6,980 from 6,876, an increase of 104 frontline officers. Staff numbers are due to increase further during 2000/01 with an additional 263 sworn staff approved by Government for initiatives focusing on highway patrol duties, burglary and youth crime.

As well as these additional staff we have been able to provide enhanced support to frontline staff. Some examples of this include:

- Completing a baseline review of the New Zealand Road Safety Plan identifying the additional resources required to delivery Road Safety Targets. These resources will come on stream during 2000/01;
- Expanding the Police Infringement Bureau capability to handle liquor infringement notices:
- Outsourcing some Police training to provide a more responsive and cost- effective training service after graduation from the Royal New Zealand Police College;
- Establishing a national management group to coordinate and oversee the continued strategic development of the three Communication Centres;
- Communications support for APEC and the America's Cup regatta;
- Replacing the Police internal telephone network;
- Replacing the fingerprint system (AFIS);
- Delivering 18 technology projects associated with Y2K preparedness;
- Introducing expandible batons.

MAJOR OPERATIONS

Perhaps the most significant planned operational event for Police during the 1999/00 year was the management of APEC security and the three subsequent State Visits by the Presidents of the United States of America, China and South Korea. More than 300,000 hours of officer time were delivered, providing both specialist personal security and general building, route and crowd security. On a lesser scale, but still considerable by New Zealand standards, was the security provided to the America's Cup campaign. For this operation 160,000 hours of police time were provided across a diverse range of activities - from water borne crowd control and security to alcohol breath testing at boat ramps.

The year would not be complete without reference to the massive effort required for the policing of Millennium events and internal Y2K business continuity planning. The shift

covering the beginning of the New Year involved nearly all police officers, many of them working away from friends and family. The detailed planning and extensive deployments played a significant part in making these events trouble free.

It must also be acknowledged that the effort of New Zealand Police officers has not been restricted to the domestic environment.

During the year 30 officers took part in United Nations deployments to East Timor. In the civil unrest around the independence referendum in East Timor these officers acted with distinction and were a credit to their families, the organisation and the country. Four members of this team were recognised with New Zealand Honours Awards, with the remainder receiving Commissioner's Merit Awards.

The death of Steven Wallace in McLean Street, Waitara, on 30 April 2000 was a tragic event for all involved. It underscored the unpredictable nature of Police work and the dangers and difficulties involved. I again extend my condolences to Steven's whanau. Understandably, emotions ran high in the aftermath. It was testimony to the professionalism of the Police involved that they did not enter the public debate and instead let due process take its course.

While I have highlighted major national operations, it is important to record my sincere thanks to all staff who contributed to operations both large and small, here and offshore. Their continued professionalism and dedication, in often difficult circumstances, clearly helped produce successful outcomes. I must also acknowledge the support of their partners, families and friends who supported them during the year. I believe all of us would understand and agree that without strong support from home our ability to undertake such duties would be severely compromised.

MĀORI RESPONSIVENESS

The continuation of building partnerships with Māori and inclusion of the Māori perspective in policy and decision making made good progress during the year. I am mindful though of the considerable amount of work still to be achieved in this area and I will maintain a personal overview of progress.

Key to this process is the input from the special advisers appointed to District Māori Advisory Groups and the Commissioner's Māori Focus Forum. I look forward to working with these advisers during 2000/01 to further enhance leadership coordination between Māori and police. The Iwi Liaison Officer numbers have been boosted by a further 14 appointments this year. Their role in district responsiveness issues is building strong partnerships with Iwi and Māori.

Adding further impetus to these initiatives is the introduction of the 'Closing the Gaps' programme. This has ensured we continue to work closely with other agencies to collectively achieve positive economic, social and cultural outcomes with Māori and Pacific Island peoples.

PARTNERSHIPS

I believe the partnerships we build within the community are a key factor in successfully delivering policing services. These partnerships are the common denominator in many of our innovative and successful programmes throughout the

country. The range and diversity of groups that police interact with at national and local level is both staggering and heartening.

Our ability to maintain these partnerships and foster new ones is of utmost importance as we move to meet the challenges posed by rapidly advancing technologies and seemingly more complex social issues.

FUTURE PERFORMANCE

A significant performance step was taken in the last year with the establishment of crime reduction targets. In all three areas where crime reduction targets were set, namely, violent crime, dwelling burglary and motor vehicle crime, the established target was achieved.

I have been so encouraged by these results that the targets in these areas for the 2000/01 year will continue to challenge us all.

As well as seeking improvements in these crime reduction target areas I have set a further target for 2000/01 to improve the resolution rate of burglary.

While the Statement of Service Performance within this Annual Report details a wide range of performance measures, police will ultimately be judged on our capability to provide an effective response to calls for service and our ability to solve reported crime.

The overall strategic philosophy that we operate within is one of Community Policing. This approach is as much about preventing crime occurring in the first place as it is about any subsequent activity. To achieve this we must continue to ensure the results expected by the public are maintained while continuing to implement strategies and programmes that seek to drive crime down. The Police strategic approach to reducing crime and the road toll is based on themes of law enforcement and investigation, wise use of our intelligence systems, and more focused crime prevention and problem solving in partnership with the community and other agencies.

The achievement of positive outcomes in the 1999/00 year shows this strategic approach is working. With this knowledge, I want to have a stable organisation in the 2000/01 year which will provide a strong platform for the safety results both police and the community wish to achieve.

This will involve cementing in place the significant gains made in crime and road toll reductions over the last few years, and focusing on those key crime areas and our partnerships which reaffirm 'Safer Communities Together'.



Rob Robinson
Commissioner of Police

NEW ZEALAND POLICE



Required By Statute

INFORMATION REQUIRED BY STATUTE

Interception Warrants

In accordance with the provisions of section 29 Misuse of Drugs Amendment Act 1978 the following information is provided relating to the use of powers.

Act 1976 the following information is provided relating to the use of p	owers.
	1999/2000
Applications made under section 14*	
Number of applications made	10
Number of applications granted	5
Number of applications refused	nil
Number of persons warrants	5
Number of premises warrants	2
Number of warrants which authorised entry onto private premises	5
Average duration of warrants including renewals – in days	90
Number of persons prosecuted	74
Number of persons convicted	29
Number of persons still under prosecution	97
Number of prosecutions instituted against Police	
(including former members) for offences against section 23	nil
$\ensuremath{^{*}} Some \ warrants$ obtained may be under more than section	
Applications made under section 15A	
Number of applications made	7
Number of applications granted	7

Number of applications made	7
Number of applications granted	7
Number of applications refused	nil
Number of persons warrants	5
Number of premises warrants	4
Number of warrants which authorised entry onto private premises	6
Average duration of warrants including renewals – in days	
Number of persons prosecuted	38
Number of persons convicted	4
Number of persons still under prosecution	12
Number of prosecutions instituted against Police	
(including former members) for offences against section 23	nil
*Some warrants obtained may be under more than section	

Applications made under section 18 Renewal of Interception Warrants*

	1999/2000
Number of applications made	6
Number of applications granted	6
Number of applications refused	nil
Number of persons warrants	5
Number of premises warrants	2
Number of warrants which authorised entry onto private premises	5
Average duration of warrants including renewals - in days	188

Number of persons prosecuted	30
Number of persons convicted	3
Number of persons still under prosecution	27
Number of prosecutions instituted against Police	
(including former members) for offences against section 23	nil
$\ensuremath{^{*}\text{Some}}$ warrants obtained may be under more than section	
Emergency Permit Applications made under section 19 of the Misuse of Drugs Act	
Number of applications made	nil
Number of applications granted	nil
Number of applications refused	nil
Number of interceptions recorded	nil
DETAILS REQUIRED BY SECTION 312Q OF THE CRIMES AMENDMEN (NO 2) 1987 ARE:	IT ACT
Applications made under section 312B of the Crimes Act	
Number of applications made	2
Number of applications granted	2
Number of applications refused	nil
Number of persons warrants	nil
Number of premises warrants	2
Number of warrants which authorised entry onto private premises	2
Average duration of warrants including renewals - in days	50
Number of persons prosecuted	7
Number of persons convicted	nil
Number of persons still under prosecution	7
Number of prosecutions instituted against Police	
(including former members) for offences against section 23	nil
Applications made under section 312CA of the Crimes Act	
	1999/2000
Number of applications made	18
Number of applications granted	18
Number of applications refused	nil
Number of persons warrants	9
Number of premises warrants	11
Number of warrants which authorised entry onto private premises	18
Average duration of warrants including renewals in days	43.96
Number of persons prosecuted	99
Number of persons convicted	28
Number of persons still under prosecution	71
Number of prosecutions instituted against Police	
(including former members) for offences against section 23	nil

Applications made under section 312F of the Crimes Act for renewal of warrants

Number of applications made

nil Number of applications granted nil Number of applications refused nil Number of persons warrants nil Number of premises warrants nil Number of warrants which authorised entry onto private premises nil Average duration of warrants including renewals nil Number of persons prosecuted nil Number of persons convicted nil Number of persons still under prosecution nil Number of prosecutions instituted against Police

Emergency Permit Applications made under section 312G of the Crimes Act

(including former members) for offences against section 23

Number of applications madenilNumber of applications grantednilNumber of applications refusednilNumber of interceptions recordednil

Emergency Permit Applications made under section 216B Act

Number of applications made nil
Number of applications granted nil
Number of applications refused nil
Number of interceptions recorded nil

Data Call Warrants

Details required by section 10 of the Telecommunications

Amendment Act 1997 are:

	1999/2000
Applications under section 10A	
Number of applications made	92
Number of applications granted	92
Number of applications refused	nil
Average duration – in days	39.78
Applications made under section 10K	
Number of applications made	37
Number of applications granted	37
Number of applications refused	nil
Average duration - in days	28.51

nil

1999/2000

Road Blocks

In accordance with the provisions of section 317B of the Crimes Act 1961 the following information is provided relating to the use of powers.

	Location	Date	Reason	Number Arrested
1997/98	Mt Maunganui	May 1998	Armed Robbery	three
1998/99	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
1999/00	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Blood Samples

In accordance with the provisions of section 76 of the Criminal Investigations (Blood Samples) Act 1995 the following information is provided relating to the use of powers.

		1998/99	1999/00
(a)	The number of occasions on which a blo sample has been taken with the consent a person given in response to a Databank request		2,482
(b)	The number of applications for compuls:	•	2,102
(D)	orders, with the number of each type of compulsion order -	1011	
	Suspect	84	34
	Databank Compulsion orders	944	881
(c)	The number of applications referred to it paragraph (b) -	n	
	suspects granted	82	33
	suspects refused	2	1
	Databank granted	944	881
	Databank refused	Nil	Nil
(d)	The number of prosecutions that have		
	been instituted in which evidence		
	obtained directly or indirectly from		
	a blood sample taken pursuant to		
	this Act has been adduced, and	47	not available
	the result of those prosecutions	not available	not available
(e)	The number of occasions on which any member of the Police has used or caused to be used force to assist a medical		
	practitioner to take a blood sample pursuant to a compulsion order	2	Nil
	parsuant to a compansion oraci		TVII

(f) the total number of DNA profiles stored on a DNA databank at the end of the period under review-

total number of DNA profiles stored	8,623	11,866
obtained by consent	6,579	9,061
obtained by compulsion orders	1,967	2,805
Samples added 1999/2000		
by consent	2,954	2,482
by compulsion order	748	838

Note: 1998/99 information does not contain information of suspect orders from Counties/ Manukau District.

GOOD EMPLOYER REQUIREMENTS

As required by section 58 (2) of the State Sector Act 1988

Equal Employment Opportunities (EEO)

A key EEO objective has been to align the New Zealand Police with the Government strategy "EEO Policy to 2010 - Future Directions of EEO in the New Zealand Public Service."

Key areas of focus are Leadership, Organisational Culture and Strategic Human Resource Management.

The integration of EEO into human resource practices and policies throughout the organisation has continued to be a priority. Police continues to strive to be a good employer and places emphasis on the alignment of EEO activities with organisational strategies and the communities it serves.

Leadership/Management Evidence

The active promotion and demonstration of support for EEO activities include:

- The introduction and integration of EEO objectives into all business and management strategies, including senior contracts and position descriptions;
- The ongoing support of appropriate networks and consultative mechanisms to assist with the achievement of a police staff profile of EEO groups which more closely reflects the community it serves through improved recruitment, retention and advancement opportunities;
- National training developed and delivered for two groups of Sexual Harassment Contact Officers and two groups of Sexual Harassment Mediators:
- An independent research project commissioned by Police Managers on "Women in the CIB: Opportunities and barriers to the recruitment, progress and retention of women in the Criminal Investigation Branch (CIB)" Report submitted for staff and public release August 1, 2000; and

 A presentation made at the request of the Police Executive on the issues around sexual orientation in law enforcement agencies, with a view to designing staff training and awareness programmes.

Organisational Culture and Strategic Human Resource Management Evidence

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY STRUCTURES

EEO structures have been developed across Police to maintain and build on the momentum for progress in addressing discrimination in the workplace and building capability and performance.

EEO PORTFOLIO HOLDERS AND COMMITTEES

District Human Resources Managers are portfolio holders within each District. District responsibilities include the development of District EEO Plans, which follow a national template outlining the key elements, standards and key performance indicators.

The holders of the EEO portfolios provide advice and direction to staff on Police EEO policy and practices. In most cases they also have a new employee induction role as well as EEO district training, monitoring and reporting functions.

EEO OFFICE, OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

The EEO Office has been actively involved in the scrutiny of existing practices and the development of new management practices and policies including the provision of:

- Advice and direction on EEO strategies and progress, including input into the selection process;
- Interaction with external Police groups including participating on projects, developing strategic alliances, or being a member of:

Australasian Council of Police Research (ACPR),

Australasian Institute of Police Management (AIPM),

Australasian Women and Policing Advisory Committee (AWIPAC), Australasian Council of Women and Policing Inc (ACWAP);

- Input into Australasian research including Flexible Employment Practices and Women in Police Management;
- An action paper for the AWIPAC on the establishment and maintenance of Consultative Mechanisms;
- Consultancy to districts on EEO development and specific issues, such as sexual harassment and discrimination complaints;
- Input as a member on the Honours and Awards Committee;
- Input into management reviews and district review audit.

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMITTEE

The Australia and New Zealand Equal Opportunity Committee held four teleconference meetings during the year to maintain information links and currency with international trends.

Joint Australasian work undertaken on behalf of this Committee has included the Flexible Employment Project, and a best practice Sexual Harassment policy.

EEO POLICIES AND STRATEGIES

- Dependant care draft policy circulated entitled "Reimbursement of expenses incurred in caring for dependants".
- Guidelines to support staff applying for FEO circulated "Flexible Employment Option (FEO) Applications: A guideline for applicants and managers".

EEO REQUIREMENTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF MANAGERS

EEO requirements and objectives have been incorporated into business and management strategies, as well as all senior contracts and position descriptions.

EEO TRAINING

Training in EEO awareness and education has taken place at all levels of the organisation including:

- Royal New Zealand Police College recruit courses;
- Police promotional courses for Sergeants, Senior Sergeants and Inspectors;
 and
- District training days and inductions.

PREVENTION OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT

Work undertaken has included:

- National training and support of District Sexual Harassment Contact Officers;
- · National training for Sexual Harassment Mediators; and
- On-going awareness training throughout districts.

SEXUAL HARASSMENT DATABASE

The Sexual Harassment Database maintained by the EEO Unit shows that a total of six sexual harassment complaints were reported between 1 July 1999 and 30 June 2000, a reduction of nine from the previous year. The reported outcomes included: resolution; dealt with it themselves; complaint withdrawn and on-going.

FLEXIBLE EMPLOYMENT OPTION

The policy provides a flexible employment option for sworn staff to work less than full time and is supported to a greater or lesser extent across all districts. The EEO Office carries out on-going monitoring of district participation and support. Staff with family responsibilities have been the predominant users of the option and a total of 83 sworn staff members were working a Flexible Employment Option arrangement as at 30 June 2000. This is an increase of 25% from the previous year, but is still seen as less than could be expected. A guideline for managers and staff has been developed to assist those wishing to apply.

STRATEGIES TO IMPROVE THE NUMBERS AND STATUS OF SWORN WOMEN IN POLICE.

This strategy is aligned with police values to meet the needs of the community.

Non-sworn women comprised 69.5% of all non-sworn staff as at 30 June 2000, and sworn women accounted for 15.2% of all sworn staff. For sworn women this percentage is a decrease from last year but when those on leave without pay are included, the percentage increases to 16.2%, which is an increase of 0.2%. This compares with 14% in 1997, 7% in 1990 and 2.4% in 1967.

NATIONAL WOMEN'S CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE (WCC) AND THE MAINTENANCE OF WOMEN'S NETWORKS IN DISTRICTS

The National Women's Consultative Committee (WCC) was formed for the purposes of:

- Monitoring existing policies and procedures which may adversely affect both sworn and non-sworn women in the New Zealand Police;
- Considering new policy initiatives which may impact on sworn and non-sworn women in the New Zealand Police; and
- Making recommendations concerning the development of policies and procedures impacting upon sworn and non-sworn women; and
- · any other policing issues affecting these staff.

The Committee has reporting lines to the Commissioner of Police and senior management and represents sworn and non-sworn women across Police.

The Committee:

- Met five times during the year in different parts of the country and considered issues and policies put up for discussion and comment;
- Has two representatives on the Australasian Women in Policing Advisory
 Committee (AWIPAC) which provides advice to the jurisdictional Commissioners and Australasian Police Ministers on issues relating to women in policing;

- Has developed a Strategic Plan, supported the research on women in CIB, and undertaken the production of written policy such as the Flexible Employment Option Guideline; and
- Has strategic links with other Australasian policing groups.

DISTRICT WOMEN'S CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEES

District Committees nominate one representative to sit on the National WCC. Within each District, the committees have formal structures, terms of reference, budgets and strategic plans. District Committees report to District Commanders and in some cases have a representative on District Management teams.

AUSTRALASIAN WOMEN IN POLICING ADVISORY COMMITTEE (AWIPAC)

The Australasian Women in Policing Advisory Committee is the prime advisory group to Commissioners on issues relating to women in Australasian policing jurisdictions. The Committee was formed as a result of a resolution from the Australasian Police Ministers' Council in November 1996, and is sponsored by the Australasian Police Commissioners. AWIPAC is represented at the Commissioners' Conference and Senior Officers Group meetings by the host Commissioner and where possible individual AWIPAC representatives present reports and findings.

The mission of the AWIPAC is:

To provide advice and develop strategies to assist Police Commissioners to maximise the contribution of women within policing organisations.

AWIPAC has developed a Strategic Plan 1999 – 2001, which focuses on five key issues - Leadership, Partnership, Professionalism, Accountability and Performance Measurement.

At the request of Australasian Police Ministers AWIPAC developed an action plan comprising 18 objectives. Each objective is to be addressed by police jurisdictions over the next two years.

Two meetings of AWIPAC were held during the year, one in September 1999, hosted by the New South Wales Police and the other April 2000 hosted by Western Australia Police. A teleconference was held on the 16th of February 2000.

MĀORI STAFF NETWORK

Since 1997, and as part of the Responsiveness to Māori development strategy, a more supportive environment for Māori staff now exists. Iwi Liaison courses and conferences have provided the forum for development of such an environment. Furthermore, the Commissioner's Māori Focus Forum met four times and over the period 1999/00 many strategy development hui were held at district level. All staff, particularly Maori, were encouraged to attend.

Kaitakawaenga/Iwi Liaison Officer positions have been central to this development. Networking is anticipated to increase over the period 2000/01 with 28 Iwi Liaison positions achieving formal status by November. The key element to this success has been the increased and active involvement of the Maori community.

PACIFIC PEOPLES NETWORK

Police are developing a Pacific Peoples Responsiveness Strategy. This will incorporate responses to Government's Closing the Gaps programme and beyond. An integral part of strategy development is that of supporting staff who identify with any Pacific Island cultures. A conference/workshop convened in West Auckland during April and attended by Pacific Island staff and representatives of the Pacific community has identified a number of strategies to build internal networks.

SUPPORT FOR STAFF WITH A DISABILITY

The Police support the Mainstream Programme and has continued to employ staff on the Programme.

SUPPORT FOR INCLUSIVE ENVIRONMENTS FOR LESBIAN AND GAY STAFF

An initial meeting was held with the Police Executive to discuss the issues around sexual orientation in law enforcement agencies, with a view to designing staff training and awareness programmes. Planning is taking place with regard to extending the training to other staff levels.

REMUNERATION

During the financial year the Collective Employment Contract for non-sworn staff and the Agreement for Sworn staff were not renegotiated as the provisions settled in 1998 remain current until December 2000. The arrangements provided for a general increase of 2.5% at 1 October 1999. This period is marked by consolidation of the new job evaluation and remuneration systems introduced in 1998/99. Consultation has commenced on allowances and conditions that could be better integrated with the new remuneration practices. These will be advanced in the coming bargaining round.

Revised remuneration and job evaluation provisions were introduced for senior staff on individual contracts, that included most Commissioned Officers and senior non-sworn staff. These new total remuneration provisions were also extended to other non-sworn staff who had elected not to become part of collective arrangements. Most staff who entered into these new contractual arrangements received a 2.5 % remuneration increase with effect 1 October 1999.

The numbers of Police members with remuneration more than \$100,000, in \$10,000 bands is set out in the following table.

Band	No
100-109,999	6
110-119,999	14
120-129,999	3
140-149,999	5
150-159,999	9
160-169,999	3
170-179,999	2
210-219,999	1
310-319,999	1

NEW HUMAN RESOURCES INITIATIVES

New human resources policy and practices have been introduced that:

- Provide guidelines to permit deferral of retirement of sworn staff pursuant to the 1999 amendment to the Police Act:
- Revise policy in anticipation of the full implementation of the Human Rights Act by 31 December 2001;
- Provide new vesting and access arrangements to the Police Superannuation Scheme;
- · Enhance information reporting systems for sick leave;
- Further develop policy, in consultation with service organisations, to manage the human resource issues related to internal restructuring;
- Provide revised guidelines for remuneration decisions on appointment of staff.

In addition:

Further develop performance management to:

- provide for a management rather than an appraisal focus;
- build a stronger teams focus;
- improve decision-making around performance pay;
- improve the management of poor performance.
- Police were accepted by ACC as a member of the ACC Partnership Programme
- A new Staff Safety Tactical Training programme was developed and trialed before implementation started on 1 July 2000. A new expandable baton (ASP) to replace the wooden baton was selected. Issue of the ASP baton started on 1 July 2000 and will continue progressively over the next three years.

NEW ZEALAND POLICE



Key Result Areas

ACHIEVEMENT OF POLICE KEY RESULT AREAS

Key Result Area 1 - Decrease in Youth Offending and Reoffending

To develop programmes and support inter-agency initiatives targeted at reducing youth offending and reoffending particularly among Māori youth.

MILESTONES

- To develop 14 nationally directed and specially funded Youth at Risk Programmes to achieve stated goals, including independent evaluation of effectiveness in reducing targeted youths' offending rate by 30 June 2000.
- Contribute to an audit practice of Police and Department of Child, Youth and Family Services of the management of Family Group Conferences by 30 June 2000.
- 3. Undertake a pilot research project in two districts to examine the effectiveness of Police diversion by 30 June 2000.
- 4. In partnership with the Department of Child, Youth and Family Services introduce a safety assessment form aimed at reducing impact on children witnessing family violence, for use by Police staff attending family violence and incidences where children and young persons are witnessing acts of violence by 30 June 2000.

MEASUREMENTS

- quality of nationally directed programmes evaluated by independent audit, against the objectives of the programmes.
- the quality of school education programmes established by qualified external audit and teacher satisfaction where programmes are delivered.
- survey of Youth Justice Co-ordinators who are satisfied with Police support to Family Group Conferences.
- evaluation of pilot research projects.
- provide policy advice to support the Review of Youth Court jurisdiction and sentencing by 30 September 1999.
- production of joint agency reports that include Police perspective on policy advice for Government.

ACHIEVEMENTS

14 Youth at Risk Programmes in place and evaluated against objectives.
 National oversight of programmes is maintained through a national coordinator position in the Office of the Commissioner.

Although results to 30 June 2000 are not available at the time of publication, the most recent information from evaluations carried out up to 30 June 1999 show that the most common types of offences committed prior to entering the programme were burglary and theft;

- 53% of children and young persons on the programme were Māori as at 30 June 1999;
- 78% reduction in offences/incidents by persons on the programmes achieved as at 30 June 1999;
- 70% reduction in thefts and a 57% in burglaries by persons on the programmes between 1 July 1997 and 30 June 1999.
- During 1999 the Education Review Office undertook an evaluation of the delivery of the Youth Education Service in the Wellington Police District (Wellington City, Hutt Valley, Wairarapa, Porirua). A summary of the findings of this review are set out below:
 - · good quality of delivery by Police Education Officers;
 - relationships between Police Education Officers and schools are conducive to programme effectiveness;
 - both staff and students in schools place a high value on the Youth Education Service programmes being taught; and
 - Police Education Officers demonstrate high levels of commitment to their work and goals of the Youth Education Service.

The report also noted some shortcomings in the Youth Education Service for Police to consider:

- training shortcomings;
- poor performance management of personnel and limited monitoring of output delivery in districts;
- · difficulties providing services to secondary schools; and
- the need to adopt a more strategic rather than demand driven approach.

Training deficiencies are now being addressed by a proposal to outsource Youth Education Service training to an education provider.

The survey of teachers' satisfaction was deferred due to the existing high levels of satisfaction. The 1997/1998 result showed a 93.3% level of satisfaction.

 A survey of Youth Justice Co-ordinators regarding Family Group Conferences (FGCs)showed the following results –

	1999/2000	1997/1998
Overall satisfaction	82%	89%
Appropriateness of Referrals	63%	60%
Knowledge of Referral Process	50%	53%
Information Supplied by Police	66%	82%
Police Conduct during FGCs	79%	84%

- Police has continued to provide support to the Justice Sector Executive Group (JSCEG), Justice Sector Senior Official Group (JSSOG) and Youth Justice Senior Officials Group (YJSOG) in the following areas:
 - Youth Justice budget bids.
 - Youth Justice policy work programme (including Review of Youth Court jurisdiction and sentencing).
 - Joint agency reports and Cabinet papers on options to implement government policies.
- This audit has been carried over as a component of the proposed Ministerial Task Force into Youth Crime. It will be completed in 2000/2001.
- Pilot research has been completed. A full research programme is now planned for delivery in 2000/2001 using the findings of the pilots as a means of refining the approach.
- Safety assessment form was introduced and evaluated by Police. Further
 evaluations by the Department of Child Youth and Family Services and
 Women's Refuge are being completed. Once complete, the findings of the
 three evaluations will be used to determine what implementation options will
 be chosen.

Key Result Area 2 - Decrease in Organised Crime

To develop and implement an effective organised crime strategy.

MILESTONE

1. Implementation of the Organised Crime Strategy by 30 June 2000.

MEASUREMENTS

- the successful implementation of the Organised Crime Strategy.
- the number and results of organised crime operations undertaken annually (such as undercover, electronic interception, informers, financial, intelligence and inter-agency).
- a survey of Organised Crime Groups to measure change in group numbers (baseline from the first survey April 1999).
- the number and accuracy of strategic assessments completed increasing Police knowledge of the organised crime market place.
- the number of Combined Law Agency Groups (CLAG) operating in the country.
- the number of organised crime-targeted education programmes in operation.

- Police strategy to combat organised crime adopted by Police Executive Committee.
- Processes to gather the number and results of organised crime operations not in place for the reporting year. System is available for the 2000/01 year.
- Survey deferred to the 2002/003 year to allow a useful assessment to be made between the 1999 survey and the proposed survey.
- Strategic assessments undertaken on organised crime issues of "Cannabis in New Zealand"; two NBCI Intelligence Journals published; national assessments on operational organised crime projects completed on a fourmonthly basis; strategic assessments provided to Australian organised crime task forces on a four-monthly basis.
- Four new CLAGs established during the year, bringing the total number to 11.
- Organised Crime training package for Police staff delivered; training video
 on gang culture and offending completed and distributed; NZ Police web site
 updated to include organised crime information; CLAG and organised crime
 training programme on financial crime and money laundering delivered;
 CLAG annual symposium delivered education on international and transnational organised crime.

Key Result Area 3 - Decrease in Repeat Victimisation

To implement programmes that reduce repeat victimisation particularly in family violence and burglary.

MII ESTONES

- Develop comprehensive best practice guidelines on the prevention of family violence and burglary repeat victimisation by 31 March 2000 in conjunction with the Crime Prevention Unit.
- 2. Introduce at least two substantive family violence, and two substantive burglary repeat victimisation initiatives in districts by 30 June 2000.
- 3. Develop systems for recording, monitoring and evaluating the success of the initiatives dealing with repeat victimisation by 31 March 2000 and prior to implementation in districts.
- 4. Monitor and evaluate the success of Law Enforcement Teams (LET) in gaining reductions in targeted offending levels of burglary, violence and motor vehicle crime by 30 June 2000.
- 5. Develop crime reduction targets for District Commanders focussing on burglary, violence and motor vehicle crime and introduce target setting into Police performance framework by 30 October 1999.

MEASUREMENTS

- 90% of victims referred to Victim Support for crisis intervention immediately and all other referrals within 24 hours of initial Police attendance.
- all Victim Impact Statements presented to Court no older than 28 days.
- benchmarking activities to establish good practice by 30 June by
 - documentation of family violence interventions
 - · documentation of burglary interventions
 - evidence of a reduction in repeat victims of burglary and family violence
- achievement of performance crime targets of -

Crime Type	Per 10,000 Population	% variation from Base
Violence and Sexual attacks	63.36	-1.4
Burglary (dwelling)	126.74	-2.8
Vehicle taking	78.7	-2.7

- 20% of interventions were referred immediately and 82% within 24 hours. This result does not include the Christchurch City area.
- Sample surveys in 8 districts 96% of Victim Impact Statements for crime offences were no older than 28 days and 92% for traffic offences.

- A family violence co-ordinators seminar was held during the year, which enabled benchmarking and documentation issues to be addressed.
- A burglary seminar is planned to address repeat victimisation and implementation of strategies in 2000/2001.
- LET performance has been monitored on the basis of monthly reports to the
 Office of the Commissioner. Furthermore, a comprehensive internal review
 of the LETs prior to the end of the financial year will result in enhancements
 to resourcing and deployment of LETs in 2000/01.
- Crime reduction targets were introduced for the 1999/2000 year. The targets sought reductions in violent crime, dwelling burglary and motor vehicle unlawful taking. They were:

Crime Type	Per 10,000 Population	% variation from Base
Violence and sexual attacks	63.10	1.05
Burglary (dwelling)	118.36	-3.15
Vehicle taking	63.36	-12.37

Key Result Area 4 – Reduce Māori Offending/Reoffending and Māori Victimisation

Ensure that sufficient resources are targeted towards all staff gaining a greater understanding of the Treaty of Waitangi, develop mechanisms to bring the voice of Māori into decision-making and operation procedures, and implement strategies to reduce the incidence and effects of offending by Māori

MILESTONES

- 1. Implementation of findings of the Review of Police Adult Diversion Programmes:
 - promotion of wider awareness of diversion;
 - involvement of family and support groups in the diversion interview;
 - involvement of community groups in community work;
 - use of culturally meaningful diversion conditions;
 - integration of restorative justice principles and cultural values;
 - focus on the role of diversion co-coordinators;
 - investigation of the outsourcing of diversion.
- 2. Improve awareness and sensitivity of all staff by completing training and education on the Treaty of Waitangi to all staff by 30 June 2000.
- 3. Implement recommendations arising from research on Police perceptions of Māori and Māori perceptions of Police.
- 4. Develop a Police race relations policy to improve/reduce Police racism through the adoption of a zero tolerance to racist attitudes and conduct by staff by 30 June 2000.

MEASUREMENTS

- graded response model introduced by 30 June 2000
- numbers of staff trained
- documented summary of interventions introduced as a result of Māori perception survey

- Seminar held with Police Iwi Liaison Officers to review recommendations of report and plan initial response.
- Review reports, recommendations and general diversion strategy with Police Prosecution Managers and co-ordinators.

- In each Police District the Prosecution Diversion Co-ordinator is to work with the Iwi Liaison officer to:
 - enhance existing networks;
 - establish new networks.
- The promotion of the concept of diversion for Māori offenders:
 - Police Diversion
 - Community Panel Diversion
 - Restorative Justice Panels.
- · Research commenced to establish baseline statistics.
- Reports to be submitted by each Co-ordinator by the end of December on progress to date.
- Training is ongoing, A Responsiveness to Māori is a component in recruit courses and other courses held at the New Zealand Police College.
- A synopsis of this research has been widely circulated within Police and Māori/Iwi communities so that dialogue and mutually agreeable action can commence to address the issues raised.
- Whilst no specific recorded complaints of racism could be identified 17% of all complaints relate to attitude and language. An upheld complaint related to racism would be treated very seriously by the disciplinary procedures available.

Key Result Area 5 - Firearms Control

To ensure community safety with respect to the use of firearms.

MILESTONES

- 1. Complete the current firearm owner relicensing programme.
- Implement protocol and guidelines (Health Professionals) to ensure highrisk gun owners are identified if they display health problems that may present a risk and facilitate appropriate action by 30 June 2000.
- Providing timely advice to Government and select committees during 1999/2000 on amendment to the Arms Act 1983, especially regarding registration.

MEASUREMENTS

- completion of the current firearm owner relicensing programme.
- protocol with health professionals operative.
- all inspections required under the arms legislation carried out.
- completion of amnesty within guidelines.
- develop, within national guidelines, procedures to implement a successful national registration of firearms programme.
- develop local public education programmes which address critical safety issues and target firearm owners, their families and the public.

- The amnesty during the early part of 1999 attracted 14,000 persons who had
 not responded to the call in for their lifetime licences. Work has commenced
 on identifying the 50,000 non- responders to the initial call ups and from
 October, police systems will be used to update the addresses and notify the
 nearest Police Station for further follow up.
- Initial meeting with a representative of the Royal College of GPs has taken place. Representatives recommended that an educative approach would be more appropriate to use. Work will continue during 2000/2001.
- 84% of inspections of pistol clubs and members were carried out and 97% of dealer premises were inspected for security and arms legislation compliance.
- The amnesty has been completed within guidelines.
- Development of a national registration programme is on hold pending a decision from Government.
- The education programme ran until August 1999. The programme was successful and winner of PRINZ award.

Key Result Area 6 - Reduction of Road Trauma

To reduce the incidence of road crashes through the use of enhanced road safety programmes, better management of resources and greater interagency co-operation.

MILESTONES

- 1. Delivery of nationally directed programmes as set out in the New Zealand Road Safety Programme (NZRSP).
- 2. Build traffic safety branch groups that will deliver 50% of strategic safety hours.

MEASUREMENTS

The achievement of the 1999/000 Road Safety targets of -Deaths Number of road deaths 450 Deaths per 10,000 vehicles 1.8 Deaths per 100,000 people 12.0 Injuries Reported injuries 11,900 Reported injuries per 10,000 vehicles 47 Reported injuries per 100,000 people 320 Number hospitalised 5.600 Cyclists, pedestrians hospitalised 780 Alcohol Number of dead drivers with excess alcohol 68 % of drivers killed with excess alcohol in their blood 26% Speed Rural speed, % over 110 km per hour 17% Rural speed (mean) 102.2 Rural speed (85th percentile) 111 Occupant Restraints 97% Seat belts worn by adults, front 88% Seat belts worn by adults, rear Children restrained, 0-14 years 96% Children restrained, 0 – 4 years 96% Cycle Helmets Cycle helmet worn, (week days) 97% - surveys as specified in the New Zealand Road Safety Programme.

ACHIEVEMENTS

Deaths	
Number of road deaths	492
Deaths per 10,000 vehicles	2.0
Deaths per 100,000 people	12.8
Speed	
Rural speed, % over 110 km per hour	24% (speed results from
	winter surveys)
Rural speed (mean)	104.4
Rural speed (85 th percentile)	114
Occupant Restraints	
Seat belts worn by adults, front	90% (survey March 2000)
Seat belts worn by adults, rear	67% (survey November 1999)
Children restrained, 0-14 years	87% (2000)
Children restrained, 0 – 4 years	75% (survey September 1999)
Cycle Helmets	
Cycle helmet worn, (week days)	93% (2000)

Results for injuries and alcohol targets will not be available until towards the end of this year.

• 1998/1999 results in brackets

Local Authorities -

Consultation %	Targeted Issues Addressed %	Information Supplied %	
51% (48%)	59% (62%)		Community services
86% (77%)	85% (62%)		Events
66% (68%)	72% (73%)	55%	Drinking/Drugged Driver
58% (52%)	50% (50%)	55%	Speed Control
53% (53%)	61% (57%)	55%	Restraint Control
57% (47%)	46% (44%)	55%	Visible Road Control

Local Authorities and Transit NZ - Satisfaction

46% (469	%) 44%	(49%)	Traffic	flow superv	rision
40/0 (40	/01 11/0	(40/0)	Hann	TIOW SUDELY	131011

Probability of Being Stopped

49% (48%)	At CB1 checkpoints
41% (43%)	For speeding
29% (27%)	For not wearing seatbelts
26% (26%)	For breaking traffic law

Road Safety Co-ordinators - Satisfaction

76% (60%) Community projects

Local authorities, Transit NZ & Ambulance and Fire Services - Satisfaction

86% (85%) Emergency handling

Ambulance and Fires Services Satisfaction

86% (85%) At crash sites

Coroner's Satisfaction

81%(77.4%) Investigations at fatal crashes

Judicial Satisfaction

83% (84%) Traffic prosecutions

 District organisation charts show a total of 635 staff assigned to dedicated traffic groups. The total number of dedicated staff required to deliver 50% of all strategic hours is 613. The additional cover provides flexibility and backup.

Existing information systems in 1999/2000 were unable to capture the levels of dedication and accurately gauge progress towards the 50% target, but a measurement system was introduced in late March 2000. The system will enable managers and the Office of the Commissioner to assess the contribution of these groups to the agreed 50% level of strategic hours.

Key Result Area 7 - Special Operations

To develop and implement operation plans to cover Police responsibilities for the Asia Pacific Economic Co-operation meeting (APEC) and the America's Cup (AMCUP).

MILESTONES

- 1. Development and implementation of operational contingency plans to ensure security of conference participants.
- 2. Development and implementation of operational plans to ensure safety of participants and public during America's Cup operation.

MEASUREMENTS

debriefing of operations.

ACHIEVEMENTS

- Full operation plans were implemented and executed for the Leaders, Foreign
 Ministers, Trade Ministers and other officials associated with the 21 APEC
 economies. 2400 Police were deployed and no security breaches occurred.
 The APEC commitment extended to three state visits involving the leaders
 from the United States of America, The People's Republic of China and
 Korea. Again there were no security related incidents. Operation APEC was
 fully debriefed.
- Operation AMCUP commenced in October 1999 and concluded in March 2000. 182 personnel were aligned to the commitment in the initial stages although this number was reduced to 140 in early February. Police personnel were involved with law enforcement responsibilities in a geographical area which took in the Auckland waterfront from the Marine Rescue Centre to the Auckland Harbour Bridge. The area of responsibility also included the Hauraki Gulf. Policing support was given to 202 Louis Vuitton races, Millennium celebrations, Anniversary Day celebrations, World Power Boat Racing Championships and the final Challenger Series. There were no security or safety issues involving participants/public during the period in question. The operation was fully debriefed.

Key Result Area 8 - Ownership

To manage the implementation of structural and administrative process changes arising from the Police Review.

MILESTONES

- 1. Completion of appointment to new districts, service centres and Office of the Commissioner 30 June 2000.
- 2. Complete change to new district structure by 31 December 1999.
- 3. Develop new Police Strategic Plan 2000-2004 by 30 June 2000.

MEASUREMENTS

- New structures and staff in place as identified in the Final Report on the Review of Police.
- The timely submission of project reports covering progress to date, issues of risk, and risk management. The preliminary analysis on issues of risk and management of these were identified on page ten of the above report.
- The timely submission of project reports covering progress to date, issues of risk, and risk management. The preliminary analysis on issues of risk and management of these were identified on page ten of the above report.

ACHIEVEMENTS

- The Police Review was implemented in terms of district structural issues by 31 December 1999. Management positions arising from the restructure down to Inspector rank and non-sworn equivalent were advertised and filled. The review was halted on the 13th March 2000 when it became apparent that the remaining benefits to be obtained were outweighed by the adverse impacts on the organisation's service delivery capability.
- Project reports and briefings were provided covering risk areas. This
 informed decisions regarding the review continuation.
- A draft of the strategic business plan was completed by 30 June 2000. The plan is currently under external and internal review.

NEW ZEALAND POLICE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2000

STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY

In terms of sections 35 and 37 of the Public Finance Act 1989, I am responsible, as Chief Executive of New Zealand Police, for the preparation of the Police's financial statements and the judgements made in the process of producing those statements.

I have the responsibility of establishing and maintaining, and I have established and maintained, a system of internal control procedures that provide reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of financial reporting.

The financial statements have allocated costs to output classes in accordance with the relevant Accounting Policy. I recognise that as is common with time recording systems an element of inherent risk remains that the timesheet data may contain errors. I am of the opinion that specific controls, policies and procedures have been instigated to minimise such risk. Further I am of the opinion that such errors would not have a material effect on the costs allocated to output classes.

In my opinion, these financial statements fairly reflect the financial position and operations of New Zealand Police for the year ended 30 June 2000.

TA?

R Robinson Commissioner of Police

29 September 2000

Countersigned by:

B Simpson

General Manager Finance

STATEMENT OF OBJECTIVES AND SERVICE PERFORMANCE

- FOR THE YEAR 1 JULY 1999 TO 30 JUNE 2000

OUTPUT CLASS ONE - Policy Advice and Ministerial Servicing

Output Class Description

This output class includes the purchase of policy outputs that involve the identification of problems and definitions, researching and monitoring of current practices, analysing options, writing, discussing and negotiating or issuing instructions about a policy issue. It also includes services to the Office of the Minister of Police such as responses to ministerial correspondence, answers to written questions in the House, speech drafts and other ministerial advice as well as advice or responses provided to other government agencies and departments.

Outputs to be purchased within this class

Output 1.1 - Policy Advice

This output covers the provision of policy advice on policing and advice on proposed legislation affecting Police and within the criminal justice sector.

OUTCOME

Increased community safety and crime reduction

Outturn 1998/99	Standard	Actual Delivery 1999/2000
	Quantity	
Programme met	At least 95% of policy advice to meet the agreed work programme between the Minister of Police and the Commissioner.	With the change of government the policy programme was incorporated in cross-sector initiatives. No agreed Police work programme in place.
23	25 legislative issues researched and commented on.	25
10	15 submissions to select committees.	6
	Quality	
Drafts acceptable to Minister	At least 97% of first drafts accepted by the Minister.	Drafts acceptable to the Minister

	Policy advice will be	Advice acceptable to the
to Minister	measured by:	Minister
	- coverage of subject	
	- timeliness	
	- quality of individual papers	
	including:	
	- purpose, logic	
	- accuracy	
	- options	
	- consultation	
	- practicality	
	- presentation	
	and will be assessed against	
	acceptance criteria by the	
	Minister of Police.	
	Timeliness	
Policy advice	At least 95% of policy advice	Timeliness of drafts
timely	purchased will be delivered	acceptable to the Minister
	within the specified	
	timeframes agreed with the	
	Minister of Police.	
	Costs	
	Daily Rate –	
\$515	GST exclusive \$585	\$512.73
1,373	1,600 chargeable days	1,178

Output 1.2 - Ministerial Support

This output covers the services of the Ministerial Services Group as well as the researching and drafting of ministerial correspondence. It also covers both the provision of draft responses to written and oral questions from the House.

OUTCOME

Increased community safety and crime reduction

TENTONWANCE WEASONES		
Outturn 1998/99	Standard	Actual Delivery 1999/2000
	Quantity	
1,107	Process 1,100 to 1,300	364 for the period 1
	ministerial correspondence.	January 2000 to
		30 June 2000. Complete
		figures for 1 July 1999 to
		31 December 1999 are not
		available.

Outturn 1998/99	Standard	Actual Delivery 1999/2000
932	Process 1,300 to 1,400 questions in the House.	625
	Quality	
Drafts acceptable to Minister	At least 97% of first drafts of ministerial correspondence acceptable to the Minister of Police.	Drafts acceptable to Minister
Drafts acceptable to Minister	At least 97% of answers to written and oral questions in the House to the satisfaction of the Minister of Police.	Drafts acceptable to Minister
	Timeliness	
	Percentage of ministerial drafts completed -	
26% within one month	- 97% within 20 working days of receipt	47.8%
36%within six weeks	- 100% within six weeks of receipt.	63.2% For the period 1 January to 30 June 2000.
Records not kept	100% of answers to written and oral questions in the House within the timeframes specified.	77.5% for the period 1 January to 30 June 2000
	Costs	
	Daily Rate -	
\$515	GST exclusive \$585	\$512.74
960	1,000 chargeable days.	903

Output Class Statement: Policy Advice and Ministerial Support for Year Ending 30 June 2000

Actual 1998/99 \$(000)	Year Ending 30 June	Budget Supplementary Adjusted \$(000)	Actual 1999/00 \$(000)	% Variance Actual to Budget
	Revenue			
1,136	Revenue Crown	963	937	-3
0	Revenue Departments	1	1	0
6	Revenue Other	3	5	67
1,201	Total Expenses	967	1,067	10
(59)	Net Surplus (deficit)	0	(124)	-
707	Output 1.1	653	604	-8
494	Output 1.2	314	463	47
1,201	Subtotal Output Class	967	1,067	10
143	GST	122	118	-3
1,344	Total Output Class	1,089	1,185	9

This is the same as old outputs 11.1 and 11.2

Supplementary Estimates \$1,060,000
Section 5 Transfer 29,000
Total Budget 1,089,000

OUTPUT CLASS TWO – Policing Support to the Community through Partnerships, Education, Crime Prevention and Youth Programmes

Output Class Description

This class of outputs involves the delivery of services within the community, which are designed to prevent crime. These services include crime prevention awareness and delivery of Police youth education services, co-ordinated crime prevention programmes, and Police programmes and strategies in partnership with community groups.

Outputs to be purchased within this class

Output 2.1 Police Programmes and Strategies in Partnership with Community Groups

This output covers the establishment of programmes and the pursuit of strategies in partnership with government agencies, local authorities and other community groups to address crime-related problems in the community. It also covers the provision of administrative and logistic support to community groups including Victim Support, Neighbourhood Support groups and community initiated patrols.

OUTCOME

Increased community capability to respond to crime and unsafe behaviour

Outturn 1998/99	Standard	Actual Delivery 1999/2000
	Quantity	
67	67 Victim Support Groups.	67
17,702	17,000 neighbourhood, business and rural support groups actively supported by Police.	18,891
65	62 Safer Community Councils.	64
-	215,000 to 220,000 referrals to Victim Support.2	124,350 This figure does not include numbers from Christchurch City Area.

¹ Support to neighbourhood groups includes significant assistance during the establishment of these groups until they are functioning, at which point support is in terms of information provision and attendance at meetings.

² New measure 1999/2000.

Outturn 1998/99	Standard	Actual Delivery 1999/2000
	Quality	
3	100% of respondents to	83% of Safer Community
	a community groups survey	Councils that responded
	who are satisfied with police	were very satisfied or
	support. eg Victim Support,	satisfied with levels of
	Women's Refuges.	Police support.
		In addition 15% were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied.
		81% of <i>Victim Support Groups</i> that responded were very satisfied or satisfied with Police support. In addition 14% were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied.
		anssatisfie a.
		50% of Women's Refuges that responded were very satisfied or satisfied with overall Police services. In addition 20% were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, and 57% of respondents were very satisfied or
		satisfied with Police
		Family Violence Co-
		ordinators. In addition
		16% were neither satisfied
		nor dissatisfied.

^{3 87.2%} of Safer Community Councils were very satisfied or satisfied. In addition 3.6% were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied. 68.6% of Victim Support Groups were very satisfied or satisfied. In addition 23% were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied. 58.8% of Women's Refuges were very satisfied or satisfied. In addition 20.6% were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied. 50% were very satisfied or satisfied with Police Family Violence Coordinators and 15.6% were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied.

	Timeliness	
	Percentage of referrals to	
	Victim Support are made	
	within:	
	Crisis intervention	
22%	- 90% immediate.	20%
87%	- 100% within 24 hours of	82%
	initial Police attendance to	These results do not
	the victim.	include the Christchurch
		City Area.

Output 2.2 – Provision of Crime Prevention Information, Education and Advice

This output covers public awareness and officer/public contacts for community information purposes and crime prevention advice. It includes advice to the public or the business community, informal advice by telephone, general talks and media articles to promote awareness of individual or community safety and security issues.

OUTCOME

Increased community capability to respond to crime and unsafe behaviour

Outturn 1998/99	Standard	Actual Delivery 1999/2000
	Quantity	
47,562	70,000 to 74,000 awareness and community information services provided.4	43,561
282	2,000 to 2,100 formal crime prevention talks given.	310
7,6485	1,500 to 1,600 Official Information requests met	1,3705

 $^{4\,}$ $\,$ Not comparable with 1999/2000 estimate due to reporting changes.

⁵ Figures supplied by districts.

Qu	al	lity

	V J	
56%. In addition	Percentage of respondents to a	50% of respondents
34% were neither	public satisfaction survey are	were very satisfied or
satisfied nor	satisfied with the levels of	satisfied with the level
dissatisfied	information provided on	of information
	community safety and security	provided. In addition
	issues. With a result equal to or	28% were neither
	better than 1998/99.	satisfied nor
		dissatisfied.
	Timeliness	
	Complete Official Information	
	requests within specified	
	timeframes:	
99.3%	- 90% within timeframes	92%
	specified in the Act	
100%	- 100% within 6 weeks.	100%
	- 90% within timeframes specified in the Act	

Output 2.3 Youth Crime Prevention Activities

This output covers proactive youth crime prevention activities, targeted programmes and proactive programmes by officers dealing with youth at risk, either in police programmes or jointly with other agencies. Programmes are directed towards preventing youth involvement in crime, or towards ensuring that young persons who have offended do not reoffend after being involved in criminal acts. It does not include officers' time when dealing with actual criminal cases including juvenile offenders, this is covered in Output Class 5.

OUTCOME

Reduced youth offending, especially repeat youth offending

Outturn 1998/99	Standard	Actual Delivery 1999/2000
	Quantity	
14	14 nationally directed Youth at Risk Programmes.	14
478	300 to 330 district initiated targeted youth crime projects, programmes or activities.	1,634

Outturn 1998/99	Standard	Actual Delivery 1999/2000
90	200 to 250 school talks (not Youth Education Service). Quality	104
100%	100% of nationally directed crime prevention programmes developed, and implemented utilising auditable and recognised planning processes.	100%
External evaluation commenced July 1999	100% quality assurance of national directed programmes evaluated by independent audit, against objectives of programmes.	100% programmes evaluated against objectives of programme.
100%	Timeliness 100% of funded programmes running within the project timeframes.	100%

Output 2.4 School Education Services

This output covers Youth Education Services through formal school visits to educate children on proactive ways of keeping themselves safe, simple crime prevention and drug resistance programmes. It also includes the development of new programmes.

OUTCOME

A reduction in crime victimisation and increased safety for children and young persons

PERFORMANCE IV		
Outturn 1998/99	Standard	Actual Delivery 1999/2000
	Quantity	
42,684	46,000 classroom session programmes delivered include –	65,6316
	- Dare to make a Choice	
	- DARE Report	
	-Tena Kowhira (Dare to make a Choice - Te Reo Māori)	
	- DARE General	
	- Primary Keeping Ourselves Safe	
	- Secondary Keeping Ourselves Safe	
	- Kia Kaha (Bullying)	
	- Violence Prevention General	
	- Other Crime Prevention	
	Programmes.	
	Quality	
The YES	Quality assurance for Youth	8 (Next audit programmed
curriculum worth	Education Services delivery	July 2001)
has more potential	established by qualified	
for NZ youth if	external audit, with a result	
programmes were	equal to better than 1998/99.	
to be delivered in		
sequential and		
continuous manner intended in their		
design ₇		
	At least 0.40/ of manands-t-	Defermed due to the
93.3%	At least 94% of respondents	Deferred due to the
(1997/98)	to a survey of teacher satisfaction in schools where	existing high levels of satisfaction.
	programmes are delivered are	sausiaction.
	satisfied with Police services.	
	212 2 2100 302 12003.	

A classroom session is defined as each half-hour of time spent in the classroom.

This comment is taken from full Education Review Office Report conducted in July 1999.

See over.

QUALITY ASSURANCE OF YOUTH EDUCATION SERVICE BY EDUCATION REVIEW OFFICE AUDIT

During 1999 the Education Review Office undertook an evaluation of the delivery of the Youth Education Service in the Wellington Police District (Wellington City, Hutt Valley, Wairarapa, Porirua). The findings of this review were presented to Police in September 1999 (Education Review Office, Report on the Police Youth Education Service, 1999).

A number of positive features of the Youth Education Service were identified in the report. These included:

- good quality of delivery by Police Education Officers;
- relationships between Police Education Officers and schools are conducive to programme effectiveness;
- both staff and students in schools place a high value on the Youth Education Service programmes being taught; and
- Police Education Officers demonstrate high levels of commitment to their work and goals of the Youth Education Service.

The report also noted some shortcomings in the Youth Education Service for Police to consider:

- · training shortcomings;
- poor performance management of personnel and limited monitoring of output delivery in districts;
- · difficulties providing services to secondary schools; and
- the need to adopt a more strategic rather than demand driven approach.

Training deficiencies are now being addressed by a proposal to outsource Youth Education Service training to an education provider.

Output Class Statement: Policing Support to the Community through Partnerships, Education, Crime Prevention and Youth Programmes for the Year Ending 30 June 2000

Actual 1998/99 \$(000)	Year Ending 30 June	Budget Supplementary Adjusted \$(000)	Actual 1999/00 \$(000)	% Variance Actual to Budget
	Revenue			
	Revenue Crown	47,863	47,063	-2
	Revenue Department	s 84	42	-50
	Revenue Other	201	260	29
	Total Expenses	48,148	48,820	1
	Net Surplus (deficit)	0	(1,455)	-
8,665	Output 2.1	7,696	7,611	-1
22,751	Output 2.2	20,476	19,865	-3
14,757	Output 2.3	11,404	14,626	28
7,561	Output 2.4	8,572	6,718	-22
53,734	Subtotal Output Clas	s 48,148	48,820	1
6,697	GST	6,020	5,921	-2
60,431	Total Output Class	54,168	54,741	1

Police output classes were restructured from 1 July 1999.

Output 2.1 was previously 1.1; Output 2.2 was 1.2; Output 2.3 was 1.3;

Output 2.4 was 1.4.

Comparative information for Revenue is not available.

Supplementary Estimates \$53,268,000 Section 5 Transfer 900,000 Total Budget 54,168,000

OUTPUT CLASS THREE - Directed Patrol Activities

Output Class Description

This class of outputs covers the delivery of foot and mobile patrol activities. Services provided under this output class will be managed through Directed Patrol Plans, which includes an information gathering and intelligence based risk assessment process focused on delivering a visible Police presence to persons and areas considered to be at greatest risk from criminal offending. Police patrols undertake such activities as interaction with members of the public, monitoring property, routine hotel patrols, visits to places where member of the public congregate, speaking to persons behaving suspiciously or other persons of interest.

Output to be purchased within this class

Output 3.1 Directed Patrols

This output covers delivery of foot and mobile patrol activities. Services provided under this output will be managed through Directed Patrol Plans which includes an information gathering and intelligence based risk assessment process focused on delivering a visible Police presence to persons and areas considered to be at greatest risk from criminal offending. Police patrols undertake such activities as interaction with members of the public, monitoring property, routine hotel patrols, visits to places where members of the public congregate, speaking to persons behaving suspiciously or other persons of interest.

OUTCOME

Crime deterrence, and increased public safety

Outturn 1998/99	Standard	Actual Delivery 1999/2000
	Quantity	
62,526	60,000 to 65,000 person days.	107,772
140,293	143,000 Apprehensions by Patrol.	140,492
	Quality	
-	At least 60% of directed patrols deployed through a Targeted Patrol Plan coordinated by use of directed patrol reports where patrol deployment matches time and places of risk of reported crime occurrence.9	67.2% achieved

⁹ Not directly comparable with 1998/99 because of rearrangement of output classes.

Output Class Statement: Directed Patrol Activities for the Year Ending 30 June 2000

Actual 1998/99 \$(000)	Year Ending 30 June	Budget Supplementary Adjusted \$(000)	Actual 1999/00 \$(000)	% Variance Actual to Budget
	Revenue			
	Revenue Crown	47,688	54,489	14
	Revenue Departments	s 62	51	-18
	Revenue Other	147	237	61
	Total Expenses	47,897	45,507	-5
	Net Surplus (deficit)	0	9,270	-
40,986	Output 3.1	47,897	45,507	-5
40,986	Subtotal Output Clas	s 47,897	45,507	-5
5,244	GST	5,987	6,847	14
46,230	Total Output Class	53,884	52,354	-3

Police output classes were restructured from 1 July 1999.

Output 3.1 was previously 2.1, 3.1 and 4.1

Comparative information for Revenue is not available.

Supplementary Estimates \$61,534,000
Section 5 Transfer - 7,650,000

Total Budget 53,884,000

OUTPUT CLASS FOUR - Police Primary Response Management

Output Class Description

This class of output involves both the purchase of a capability to respond and also the initial response of police to calls for assistance whether it is for an emergency response or other appropriate response. The output class also includes the dispatch of response vehicles and the completion of a number of calls for the provision of advice and information. The output class includes services to search and rescue.

The output class covers the management of cases and incidents to a point where the matter is either forwarded for further investigation, forwarded to a resolution process such as prosecution, or the case is closed.

Outputs to be purchased within this class

Output 4.1 - Provision of Specialised Operational Capability

This output covers the maintenance of operational readiness over and above that required for routine operational duty. It includes specialist training for Armed Offenders Squads, Special Tactics Group, Search and Rescue Squads, Disaster Victim Identification Teams, Police Negotiators Teams, Specialist Search Group and National Dive Squads, and operational readiness testing for these groups.

OUTCOME

Capability to respond to emergency calls for assistance

Outturn 1998/99	Standard	Actual Delivery 1999/2000
	Quantity	
-	Number of staff training days	1,158
	- Armed Offenders Squads	
	- Special Tactics Group	
	- Search and Rescue Squads	
	- Police Negotiators Teams	
	- Special Search Group	
	- National Dive Squads	
	- Disaster Victim Identification	
	Teams. ₁₀	
	69 groups maintained.10	73
	69 groups maintained.10	/3

¹⁰ New measure for 1999/2000.

Outturn 1998/99	Standard	Actual Delivery 1999/2000
	Quality	
	Training state measured and reported using operational preparedness evaluation reports, including response, audit checks, equipment inventory and readiness checks.11	Ten out of the 12 districts recorded satisfactory readiness checks. Northland and Tasman districts readiness checks were not to the District Commander's satisfaction and required remedial action.
	Number of complaints upheld relating to areas of operation by specialised squads and units.11	3 complaints upheld

Output 4.2 Communication Centres

This output covers the three Police Communication Centres which receive and deal with calls for service from the public through to the dispatch of patrols, specialist groups or other emergency services, and the completion of a number of calls by the provision of advice and information.

OUTCOME

Increased community safety

Increased trust and confidence in the Police

Outturn 1998/99	Standard	Actual Delivery 1999/2000
	Quantity	
319,817	350,000 to 400,000 111 calls received.	352,513
1,020,198	1,000,000 to 1,100,000 non- emergency calls received.	974,763

Outturn 1998/99	Standard	Actual Delivery 1999/2000
	Quality	
-	Number of randomly surveyed callers who express satisfaction with Communication Centre response to calls for service.12	67% of respondents rated response to calls excellent or very good. In addition 21% considered the response quite good.
	Timeliness	
79.4%	90% of 111 calls answered within - 10 seconds.	77.2%
54.4%	80% of non emergency calls answered - within 30 seconds.	52.9%

Output 4.3 - Emergency Response

This output covers those calls for service that require an immediate response where there is a real threat to life, property, or the likelihood of apprehension of an offender if timely action or planning is not undertaken. (This output does not include traffic crashes - see output 13.2)

OUTCOME

Death, injuries and property damage prevented

Outturn 1998/99	Standard	Actual Delivery 1999/2000
	Quantity	
	Number of emergencies attended-	
364	- 600 Emergency/Disaster	294
560	- 500 SAR, land	523
1,242	- 1,000 SAR, water	1,173
-	- Other events (111 calls not covered by the above)	

¹² New measure for 1999/2000.

Outturn 1998/99	Standard	Actual Delivery 1999/2000
	Quality	
85%. In addition 9% were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	At least 84% of respondents to an emergency partners survey who are satisfied with Police response and emergency handling capability. Timeliness	86% of respondents were very satisfied or satisfied with Police services. In addition 7% were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied.
-	100% of emergencies attended within 10 minutes of the receipt of the call (111 calls). ₁₃	Measurement system still under development.
100%	100% of emergency plans which are annually updated.	10 of the 12 districts reported that 100% of plans were updated. Central District reported that 96% of plans updated and Canterbury District 60%.

Output 4.4 - Initial Attendance and Early Case Management

This output covers the initial attendance of Police to a call for service where the service does not require an emergency response. It covers those calls for service where attendance is sufficient to resolve the issue. This output also covers incidental arrests, by patrols and in these instances includes the preparation of files for final case resolution. In other circumstances eg reported crimes, it covers the time up to when a case is submitted for a decision to be made for further action or investigation.

[Note - Police will not make a distinction as to the nature of the call ie crime related or other, but rather treats each call as a service demand from a customer]

OUTCOME

Increased community safety

Increased confidence in Police capability to respond

¹³ New measure for 1999/2000.

Outturn 1998/99	Standard	Actual Delivery 1999/2000
	Quantity	
455,552	Respond to 460,000 to 500,000 non-emergency crime related, and	432,354
240,254	290,000 to 300,000 incident related calls for service.	213,453
	Quality	
73%. In addition 11% were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	At least 81% of customers surveyed who are satisfied with the service provided for crime related calls.	74% of respondents were very satisfied or satisfied with the service provided. In addition 12% were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied.
-	At least 90% of cases that are finalised within the standards set in the Police Customer Service Commitment governing calls for service and initial attendance.14 Timeliness	Deferred until 2000/2001 as systems for measurement are not yet in place.
-	At least 70% of cases submitted for early case closure appropriately finalised in terms of customers service commitment within 72 hours: and	85%
-	100% within 21 days.14	95% Results by way of random surveys.

¹⁴ New measure for 1999/2000.

Output Class Statement: Police Primary Response Management for the Year Ending 30 June 2000

Actual 1998/99 \$(000)	Year Ending 30 June	Budget Supplementary Adjusted \$(000)	Actual 1999/00 \$(000)	% Variance Actual to Budget
	Revenue			
	Revenue Crown	228,542	226,674	-1
	Revenue Departments	s 587	206	-65
	Revenue Other	1,396	1,214	-13
	Total Expenses	230,525	228,698	-1
	Net Surplus (deficit)	0	(604)	-
	Output 4.1	3,821	4,744	24
	Output 4.2	11,344	33,179	192
	Output 4.3	3,456	2,820	-18
	Output 4.4	211,904	187,955	-11
	Subtotal Output Clas	s 230,525	228,698	-1
	GST	28,814	28,512	-1
	Total Output Class	259,339	257,210	-1

Police output classes were restructured from 1 July 1999.

Comparative information for this output class is not available.

 Supplementary Estimates
 \$257,239,000

 Section 5 Transfer
 2,100,000

 Total Budget
 259,339,000

OUTPUT CLASS FIVE - Case Management

Output Class Description

This class of output involves the purchase of a variety of investigative services from the Police. Case management investigations could arise from either a call for service in relation to an incident or reported crime, or may be initiated by the Police. The services provided cover matters that require a continued response after the initial call or police activity, through to preparation of files for final case resolution. Case management activities include such matters as scene examination; preservation and forensic analysis of evidence; the collection and analysis of intelligence; inquiry with witnesses and other persons; special investigative operations; execution of search warrants; apprehending and interviewing of offenders; and victim support.

The class also includes activities undertaken by Police with regards to enforcing orders under the Children, Young Persons and Their Families Act 1989 and action against persons in breach of bail conditions and other offences involving the administration of justice.

Outputs to be purchased within this class

Output 5.1 - Crime and Offence Case Investigation

This output covers a variety of investigative services that follow from Police initial attendance and early case management of reported crimes. It also includes activity resulting from Police initiated investigations. It further covers arrests resulting from these investigations through to the preparation of files for final case resolution whether by prosecution or by Police diversion.

OUTCOME

Increased personal and property security

PERFORMANCE MEASURES			
Outturn 1998/99	Standard	Actual Delivery 1999/2000	
	Quantity		
455,552	460,000 to 500,000 crimes referred for investigation (by crime categories). Quantity	432,354	
	Number of cases referred for		
	prosecution action by:		
-	- offender	111,638	
-	- information. 15	166,896	
	Quality		
	Cases resolved by:		
56.3%	- prosecution 60.9%	56.4%	
21.1%	- youth clearance 23.4%	22.1%	
17.2%	- warning/caution 20.1%	15.6%	
5.4%	- other 6.2%.	5.9%	
73%. In addition 11% were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	At least 81% of respondents to a crime victims survey who are satisfied with Police investigative services.	74% of respondents were very satisfied or satisfied with the service provided. In addition 12% were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied.	
	Number of complaints upheld against the Police under this output.15	14 complaints upheld	
	Timeliness		
	100% of complainants who have reported offences are advised of results or update of investigation within 21 days.15	92%. Results from 11 of the 12 districts by way of random surveys. Northland District did not record the information.	
	100% of complainants who have cases reopened for investigation are notified of this within 7 days.15	Deferred until 2000/2001 as systems for measurement are not yet in place.	

New measure for 1999/2000.Amended figures to make direct comparison to 1999/2000.

Output 5.2 - Other Case Management

This output covers calls for service that require investigation but do not fall within a crime category or early case management. Examples would include missing persons, and sudden deaths and committal procedures for mentally disordered persons.

OUTCOME

Enhanced community safety

Outturn 1998/99	Standard	Actual Delivery 1999/2000
	Quantity	
	Other cases:	
4,745	4,000 to 4,300 Psychiatric	5,074
	Patient/Mentally Disordered Persons.	
6,005	5,000 to 5,500 Sudden Deaths.	5,955
13,054	12,000 to 12,200 Missing Persons.	12,866
	Quality	
One file not dealt with in	At least 90% of missing person files dealt with in accordance	17 files were not dealt with in accordance with
accordance with best practice	with Police best practice.	best practice.
77.4%. In	78% of respondents to a	79% of respondents were
addition 7.5%	Coroner's survey who are	very satisfied or satisfied
were neither	satisfied with Police services	with Police services. In
satisfied nor	(biennial survey).	addition 14% were
dissatisfied		neither satisfied nor
(1997/98		dissatisfied.
survey)		
-	Number of complaints upheld against the Police under this output.17	6 complaints upheld

¹⁷ New measure for 1999/2000.

Outturn 1998/99	Standard	Actual Delivery 1999/2000
	Timeliness	
	100% of complainants notified of results or update of investigation within 21 days.18	95%. Results from 11 of the 12 districts by way of random surveys. Northland district did not record this information.
	100% of complainants who have cases reopened for investigation advised within 7 days.18	Deferred until 2000/2001 as measurement systems are not yet in place.

Output 5.3 - Police Internal Investigations

This output includes the maintenance of a competent and investigative capability by the investigation of complaints made against Police by members of the public. It also supports the function of the Police Complaints Authority (PCA).

OUTCOME

Maintenance of ethical standards and integrity in Police

FERFORMANCE	IVIEASURES	
Outturn 1998/99	Standard	Actual Delivery 1999/2000
	Quantity	
1,682	2,000 investigations carried out.	1,781
	Quality	
	Number of completed files acceptable to PCA when	Deferred until 2000/2001 as measurement systems
	submitted.18	have only been completed.
1.3	0.85 complaints upheld against Police per 1,000 incidents and offences attended and recorded.	1.2
	Timeliness	
	80% of files submitted within 1 month, and	Deferred until 2000/2001 as measurement systems
	100% within six weeks.19	have only been completed.

¹⁸ New measure for 1999/2000.

¹⁹ New measure for 1999/2000.

Output Class Statement: Case Management for the Year Ending 30 June 2000

Actual 1998/99 \$(000)	Year Ending 30 June	Budget Supplementary Adjusted \$(000)	Actual 1999/00 \$(000)	% Variance Actual to Budget
	Revenue			
	Revenue Crown	198,387	196,565	-1
	Revenue Department	s 419	180	-57
	Revenue Other	996	1,064	7
	Total Expenses	199,802	199,948	0
	Net Surplus (deficit)	0	(2,139)	-
	Output 5.1	129,849	186,725	44
	Output 5.2	60,425	9,571	-84
	Output 5.3	9,528	3,652	-62
	Subtotal Output Clas	s 199,802	199,948	0
	GST	24,977	24,726	-1
	Total Output Class	224,779	224,674	0

Police output classes were restructured from 1 July 1999.

Comparative information for this output class is not available.

Supplementary Estimates \$222,729,000
Section 5 Transfer 2,050,000
Total Budget 224,779,000

OUTPUT CLASS SIX- Case Resolution

Output Class Description

This class of outputs involves the purchase of services delivered involving the resolution of cases. The primary focus of this class is centred around providing services towards prosecution of offenders in the criminal court. It also includes the resolution of other criminal offending cases by preparation, consultation, and attendance at Family Group Conferences and the preparation, consultation and delivery of police diversion schemes. This class of outputs also includes the resolution of non-criminal cases such as services to the coroner.

Outputs to be purchased within this class

Output 6.1 - Police Prosecutions and Diversions

This output covers the Police prosecutors time on the preparation of the case for Court and the preparation and consultation with the case manager, for a Police diversion scheme.

OUTCOME

Increased personal safety and property security

MEASURES	
Standard	Actual Delivery 1999/2000
Quantity	
110,000 to 116,000 Prosecutions.	111,662
Number of Diversions.20	14,416
Number of Diversions as a percentage of informations laid. ₂₀	8.6%
Quality	
A prima facie case established for 99% of informations laid.	99.8%
At least 85% of persons diverted who do not reoffend within 12 months (measured by random sampling). ₂₀	Sample surveys in 8 districts showed a range from 85% to 98%
	Quantity 110,000 to 116,000 Prosecutions. Number of Diversions.20 Number of Diversions as a percentage of informations laid.20 Quality A prima facie case established for 99% of informations laid. At least 85% of persons diverted who do not reoffend within 12 months (measured

Outturn 1998/99	Standard	Actual Delivery 1999/2000
77.3%. In addition 9.4% were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied (1997/98 survey)	At least 78% of respondents to a judicial survey who are satisfied with Police services (biennial survey).	85% of respondents were very satisfied or satisfied with Police services. In addition 11% were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied.
	Timeliness	
District results n = 12 5 100% 1 96% 2 95% 1 20% 1 10% 2 districts did not record performance	100% of Victim Impact Statements presented to Court no older than 28 days.	Sample surveys in 8 districts showed 96% of Victim Impact Statements were no older than 28 days.
99.8%	At least 98% of hearings to proceed on the date agreed between the Police and Court.	99.8%

Output 6.2 - Police Support to Family Group Conferences

This output covers the resolution of other criminal offending cases by preparation, consultation and attendance at Family Group Conferences (FGCs) pursuant to the Children, Young Persons and Their Families Act 1989.

OUTCOME

Reduced offending and recidivism by young offenders

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Outturn 1998/99	Standard	Actual Delivery 1999/2000
	Quantity	
2,461	3,100 to 3,300 offences dealt with through Family Group Conferences.	2,249
	Quality	
81%. In addition	At least 90% respondents to a	82% of respondents were
17% were	Youth Justice Coordinators'	very satisfied or satisfied
neither satisfied	survey who are satisfied with	with Police services. In
nor dissatisfied	Police support to Family	addition 13% were
	Group Conferences.	neither satisfied nor
		dissatisfied.

Output 6.3 - Support to the Coroner

This output covers support to the Coroner, other than a witness, to enable resolution of coroner's inquests.

OUTCOME

Increased public safety

T ENT ONWANCE	WEASONES	
Outturn 1998/99	Standard	Actual Delivery 1999/2000
	Quantity	
6,005 sudden	5,800 to 6,000 inquests	5,955 sudden deaths
deaths attended	attended.	attended
	Quality	
77.4%. In	At least 78% of respondents	79% of respondents were
addition 7.5%	to a Coroners' survey who are	very satisfied or satisfied
were neither	satisfied with Police services	with Police services. In
satisfied nor	(biennial survey).	addition 14% were
dissatisfied		neither satisfied nor
(97/98 survey)		dissatisfied.

Output Class Statement: Case Resolution for the Year Ending 30 June 2000

Actual 1998/99 \$(000)	Year Ending 30 June	Budget Supplementary Adjusted \$(000)	Actual 1999/00 \$(000)	% Variance Actual to Budget
	Revenue			
	Revenue Crown	21,977	21,399	-3
	Revenue Department	s 72	20	-72
	Revenue Other	171	114	-33
	Total Expenses	22,220	21,626	-3
	Net Surplus (deficit)	0	(93)	
18,418	Output 6.1	19,479	19,007	-2
1,010	Output 6.2	1,256	1,107	-12
1,502	Output 6.3	1,485	1,512	2
20,930	Subtotal Output Clas	ss 22,220	21,626	-3
2,595	GST	2,776	2,692	-3
23,525	Total Output Class	24,996	24,318	-3

Police output classes were restructured from 1 July 1999.

Output 6.1 is still output 6.1; Output 6.2 was previously 6.3; Output 6.3 was 6.4.

Comparative information for Revenue is not available.

Supplementary Estimates \$24,346,000 Section 5 Transfer 650,000 **Total Budget 24,996,000**

OUTPUT CLASS SEVEN - Enforcement of Court Orders

Output Class Description

This class of outputs involves the delivery of services which have been authorised by the issuing of a notice, instruction, order or warrant from a legislated authority. It includes the execution of warrants to arrest and fines warrants and other warrants as required, the delivery of summonses and other minor offence notices with the exception of those generated under the Transport Act 1962 and Land Transport Act 1998.

Outputs to be purchased within this class

Output 7.1 - Execution of Court Summonses, Arrest or Fines Warrants

This output covers the delivery of services which have been authorised by the issuing of a notice, instruction, order or warrant from a legislated authority. It includes the execution of warrants to arrest and fines warrants and other warrants as required, the delivery of summonses and other minor offence notices with the exception of those generated under the Transport Act 1962 and Land Transport Act 1998.

OUTCOME

Increased personal safety and property security

Outturn 1998/99	Standard	Actual Delivery 1999/2000
	Quantity	
72,66921	65,000 to 70,000 Court documents executed.	72,912
	Quality	
3 upheld complaints	Less than 10 complaints upheld relating to the execution of Court documents.	2 upheld complaints.
	Costs	
\$71.43	\$85 per document executed or served GST exclusive	\$51.25

²¹ Figure adjusted to show direct comparison with 1999/2000.

Output Class Statement: Enforcement of Court Orders for the Year Ending 30 June 2000

Actual 1998/99 \$(000)	Year Ending 30 June	Budget Supplementary Adjusted S(000)	Actual 1999/00 \$(000)	% Variance Actual to Budget
	Revenue			
	Revenue Crown	4,565	4,061	-11
	Revenue Department	s 24	4	-83
	Revenue Other	56	22	-61
	Total Expenses	4,645	4,170	-10
	Net Surplus (deficit)	0	(83)	-
6,111	Output 7.1	4,645	4,170	-10
6,111	Subtotal Output Clas	ss 4,645	4,170	-10
765	GST	580	511	-12
6,876	Total Output Class	5,225	4,681	-10

Police output classes were restructured from 1 July 1999.

Output 7.1 was previously 8.1.

Comparative information for Revenue is not available.

Supplementary Estimates \$4,658,000
Section 5 Transfer 567,000
Total Budget \$5,225,000

OUTPUT CLASS EIGHT - Custodial and Escort Services

Output Class Description

This output class includes services associated with the holding of persons in Police cells following arrest or the requirement to hold remand or sentenced prisoners. It also covers the care, and when necessary temporary custody, of persons with mental health problems. This output class also involves providing services related to the transport of Police arrests to Court or remand and sentenced prisoners, or to a penal institution. It also covers the escort of persons with mental health problems.

Outputs to be purchased within this class

Output 8.1 – Police Custody

This output covers the holding of persons in Police cells following arrest, and includes the holding of remand or sentenced prisoners.

OUTCOME

Safe custody of prisoners

Outturn	Standard	Actual Delivery
1998/99		1999/2000
	Quantity	
115,076	124,000 to 125,000	120,581
	prisoners held.	
	Quality	
6 upheld	Less than 6 complaints upheld	7 complaints upheld
complaints	relating to prisoners in custody.	
	Nil injuries sustained by	19 injuries reported from
	prisoners in custody.22	11 of the 12 districts.
		Eastern district has not recorded the information.
	271	
	Nil deaths sustained by	Nil deaths recorded
	prisoners in custody.22	

Output 8.2 - Custody of Mentally Disordered/Psychiatric Persons

This output covers the care, and when necessary, temporary custody of persons with mental health problems.

OUTCOME

Safe custody of persons with mental disabilities

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Outturn 1998/99	Standard	Actual Delivery 1999/2000
	Quantity	
4,745	5,000 to 5,300 services provided.	5,074
	Quality	
2 complaints upheld	Nil complaints upheld relating to people with mental illness in custody.	2 complaints upheld
-	Number of injuries sustained by people with mental illness in custody.23	10 injuries reported from 11 of the 12 districts. Eastern district has not recorded the information.
-	Number of deaths sustained by mentally disordered/ psychiatric persons in custody.23	1 death recorded

Output 8.3 – Escort of Arrested, Remand and Sentenced Prisoners

This output covers the escort of arrested, remand and sentenced prisoners as directed by the Court.

OUTCOME

Safe escort of prisoners

Outturn 1998/99	Standard	Actual Delivery 1999/2000
	Quantity	The same of the sa
3,013	3,000 to 3,500 person days.	3,969

²³ New measure for 1999/2000.

Outturn 1998/99	Standard	Actual Delivery 1999/2000
	Quality	
Nil upheld complaints	Less than 3 complaints upheld relating to the escort of prisoners.	7 upheld complaints
	Number of injuries sustained by prisoners being escorted.24	4 injuries reported from 11 of the 12 districts. Eastern district has not recorded the information.
-	Number of deaths sustained by prisoners being escorted.24	1 death recorded
-	Less than 150 escapes from Police custody.24	18625

Output 8.4 – Escort of Mentally Disordered/Psychiatric Persons

This output covers the care, and when necessary, custody and escorting of persons with mental health problems.

OUTCOME

Safe escort of persons with mental disabilities

Outturn 1998/99	Standard	Actual Delivery 1999/2000
	Quantity	
-26	5,000 to 5,300 escorts	1,377 escorts undertaken in 10 of the 12 districts. Auckland and Counties/ Manukau districts have not recorded the information.

²⁴ New measure for 1999/2000.

²⁵ Number obtained from the Law Enforcement System.

²⁶ No comparative available as custody and escort of mentally disorded/psychiatric persons were included in one output in previous years.

Outturn 1998/99	Standard	Actual Delivery 1999/2000
	Quality	
2 upheld complaints	Nil complaints upheld relating to the escort of people with mental illness.	1 complaint upheld
-	Number of injuries sustained by people with mental illness being escorted.27	4 injuries reported from 11 of the 12 districts. Eastern district has not recorded the information.
-	Number of deaths sustained by people with mental illness being escorted. ₂₇	1 death recorded

²⁷ New measure for 1999/2000.

Output Class Statement: Custodial and Escort Services for the Year Ending 30 June 2000

Actual 1998/99 \$(000)	Year Ending 30 June	Budget Supplementary Adjusted \$(000)	Actual 1999/00 \$(000)	% Variance Actual to Budget
	Revenue			
	Revenue Crown	18,592	18,592	0
	Revenue Departments	s 44	130	195
	Revenue Other	104	99	-5
	Total Expenses	18,740	18,691	0
	Net Surplus (deficit)	0	130	-
21,966	Output 8.1	16,000	16,518	3
-	Output 8.2	222	78	-65
1,969	Output 8.3	2,370	1,987	-16
-	Output 8.4	148	108	-27
#24,190	Subtotal Output Class	s 18,740	18,691	0
3,028	GST	2,343	2,353	0
#27,218	Total Output Class	21,083	21,044	0

 $[\]mbox{\#}$ Total includes costs that can not be separately identified between Outputs 8.1 and 8.4

Police output classes were restructured from 1 July 1999.

Output 8.1 was previously 8.4; 8.3 is still 8.3.

Comparative information for expenditure on 8.2 and 8.4, and Revenue is not available.

Supplementary Estimates \$21,083,000

Total Budget 21,083,000

OUTPUT CLASS NINE - Public and Personal Security

Output Class Description

This class of outputs involves the purchase of security services to prevent disorder and disturbances at demonstrations and public entertainment venues; court and airport security; security services provided for VIP's, other individuals and groups within the community.

Outputs to be purchased within this class

Output 9.1 - Maintenance of Order at Demonstrations

This output covers operational duties focused on the maintenance of public order and preventing breaches of the peace at demonstrations.

OUTCOME

Maintain public order

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Outturn 1998/99	Standard	Actual Delivery 1999/2000
	Quantity	
14,409	6,000 to 8,000 person days.	30,368
	Quality	
Nil upheld	Less than 5 complaints	1 complaint upheld
complaints	upheld relating to Police	
	activity at demonstrations.	

Output 9.2 - Maintenance of Order at Public Events

This output covers Police pre-planned delivery of services such as crowd control, dealing with lost children, public relations etc., at events.

OUTCOME

Provision of a safe environment

Outturn 1998/99	Standard	Actual Delivery 1999/2000
	Quantity	
4,093	2,500 to 3,500 person days.	1,033
	Quality	
Nil upheld complaints	Less than 5 complaints upheld relating to Police activity at public events.	2 complaints upheld

Output 9.3 - Personal Security Operations

This output covers security services provided for VIPs, diplomat protection security and witness protection services.

OUTCOME

Protection of life and property of individuals

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Outturn 1998/99	Standard	Actual Delivery 1999/2000
	Quantity	
11,209	10,000 to 12,000 personal security operation officer days.	13,156
-28	22,100 person days at APEC.	36,657
-28	20,800 per days for AMCUP	19,956
	Quality	
Nil preventable	Less than 2 preventable	One preventable incident
incidents recorded	incidents per 100 operations.	recorded

Output 9.4 - Airport Security

This output covers the services provided, as required by international agreement, to attend all international flight movements with a minimum of two officers, at terminals declared international airports.

OUTCOME

Prevention of crime, enhanced public safety

PERFURINANC	E MEASURES	
Outturn 1998/99	Standard	Actual Delivery 1999/2000
	Quantity	
37,908	36,000 international flight movements.29	40,581
	Quality	
100%	100% of respondents to a airport controlling authorities survey who are satisfied with Police services.	86% of respondents were very satisfied or satisfied with Police services. In addition 14% were
		neither satisfied nor dissatisfied.

²⁸ Not applicable 1998/1999.

²⁹ International Airports - Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, Dunedin, Hamilton, Queenstown, Palmerston North.

Output 9.5 - Court Security

This output covers the services providing security as required. It covers security for all Court staff, witnesses and accused persons.

OUTCOME

Provision of a safe environment

Outturn 1998/99	Standard	Actual Delivery 1999/2000
	Quantity	
1,570	2,000 to 2,500 person days.	1,346
	Quality	
77%. In addition 15% were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	At least 83% of respondents to a Court Managers' survey who are satisfied with Police services.	Deferred

Output Class Statement: Public and Personal Security for the Year Ending 30 June 2000

Actual 1998/99 \$(000)	Year Ending 30 June	Budget Supplementary Adjusted \$(000)	Actual 1999/00 \$(000)	% Variance Actual to Budget
	Revenue			
	Revenue Crown	26,548	25,421	-4
	Revenue Department	s 53	44	-17
	Revenue Other	125	179	43
	Total Expenses	26,726	32,493	22
	Net Surplus (deficit)	0	(6,849)	-
7,414	Output 9.1	3,709	15,603	321
2,106	Output 9.2	1,794	527	-71
5,767	Output 9.3	17,403	13,789	-21
2,453	Output 9.4	2,601	1,882	-28
808	Output 9.5	1,219	692	-43
18,548	Subtotal Output Clas	s 26,726	32,493	22
1,760	GST	3,342	3,205	-4
20,308	Total Output Class	30,068	35,698	19

Police output classes were restructured from 1 July 1999.

Output 9.1 was previously 10.1; 9.2 was 10.2; 9.3 was 10.3; 9.4 was 10.4 and 9.5 was 10.5.

Comparative information for Revenue is not available.

Supplementary Estimates \$28,800,000
Section 5 Transfer 1,268,000
Total Budget 30,068,000

OUTPUT CLASS TEN - Vetting and Firearms Licensing

Output Class Description

This output class comprises the administrative services provided for the issuing of licences and vetting of applications for passports and licences issued by other agencies. It also involves the issue of licences pursuant to the Arms Act and Regulations and provides services relating to the inspection of records and premises of arms dealers.

Outputs to be purchased within this class

Output 10.1 - Vetting Applications

This output covers the services provided for the vetting of applications for passports and licences issued by other agencies, for example liquor, private investigator, security guard and motor vehicle licensing.

OUTCOME

Increased public safety

Outturn 1998/99	Standard	Actual Delivery 1999/2000
	Quantity	
272,984	190,000 to 210,000 vetting services provided.	295,393
	Quality	
Nil complaints upheld	Less than 5 complaints upheld for unlawful processing of vetting applications.	Nil complaints upheld
	Timeliness	
99%	95% of vetting applications processed within 30 days.	99% achieved

Output 10.2 - Firearms Licensing

This output covers the services provided for the issuing, enforcement and revocation of licences pursuant to the arms legislation.

OUTCOME

Safe, lawful use of firearms

Outturn 1998/99	Standard	Actual Delivery 1999/2000
	Quantity	
22,546	40,000 to 45,000 licence applications by category.	19,319
	Quality	
82%	100% of pistol clubs and members are inspected as required by the arms legislation.	84%
96%	100% of dealer premises annually inspected for security and arms legislation compliance.	97%
	100% of firearms licence applications lawfully processed.30	100%
	Timeliness	
47%	80% of licences processed within 30 working days.	57%

³⁰ New measure for 1999/2000.

Output Class Statement: Vetting and Firearms Licensing for the Year Ending 30 June 2000

Actual 1998/99 \$(000)	Year Ending 30 June	Budget Supplementary Adjusted \$(000)	Actual 1999/00 \$(000)	% Variance Actual to Budget
	Revenue			
	Revenue Crown	5,025	5,025	0
	Revenue Department	s 19	12	-37
	Revenue Other	2,711	2,080	-23
	Total Expenses	7,744	7,494	-3
	Net Surplus (deficit)	11	(377)	-
3,719	Output 10.1	3,495	3,298	-6
4,869	Output 10.2	4,249	4,196	-1
8,588	Subtotal Output Clas	s 7,744	7,494	-3
920	GST	969	890	-8
9,508	Total Output Class	8,713	8,384	-4

Police output classes were restructured from 1 July 1999.

Output 10.1 was previously 9.1; 10.2 was 9.2.

Comparative information for Revenue is not available.

Supplementary Estimates

\$8,713,000

Total Budget

8,713,000

OUTPUT CLASS ELEVEN - Lost and Found Property

Output Class Description

This output class involves services surrounding the receipt, storage and appropriate disposal of found property and the recording of lost property reports.

Output to be purchased within this class

Output 11.1 – Lost and Found Property

This output involves services surrounding the receipt, storage and appropriate disposal of found property and the recording of lost property reports.

OUTCOME

Increased property security

Outturn 1998/99	Standard	Actual Delivery 1999/2000
	Quantity	
55,014	56,000 to 58,800 found property reports.	55,408
46,894	45,000 to 47,300 lost property reports taken.	50,385
	Quality	
	Found property lawfully disposed of:	
	- 90% within 6 months ₃₁	70%
	- 100% within 10 months.31	98%
		Full year data received from 11 of the 12 districts. Eastern district has supplied a 6 month return only.

³¹ New measure for 1999/2000.

Output Class Statement: Lost and Found Property for the Year Ending 30 June 2000

Actual 1998/99 \$(000)	Year Ending 30 June	Budget Supplementary Adjusted \$(000)	Actual 1999/00 \$(000)	% Variance Actual to Budget
	Revenue			
	Revenue Crown	3,469	3,469	0
	Revenue Department	s 7	3	-57
	Revenue Other	17	19	12
	Total Expenses	3,493	3,469	-1
	Net Surplus (deficit)	0	22	-
3,793	Output 11.1	3,493	3,469	-1
3,793	Subtotal Output Clas	ss 3,493	3,469	-1
473	GST	437	436	0
4,266	Total Output Class	3,930	3,905	-1

\$3,930,000

Police output classes were restructured from 1 July 1999.

Output 11.1 was previously 1.8.

Comparative information for Revenue is not available.

Supplementary Estimates

Total Budget 3,930,000

OUTPUT CLASS TWELVE - Community Traffic Safety Services

Output Class Description

The delivery of community projects as agreed between Police and local authorities and specific community groups with an emphasis on a joint police/community problem-solving approach to road safety problems. It also involves the delivery of school road safety education services.

Outputs to be purchased within this class

Output 12.1 - School Road Safety Education

This output covers Youth Education Services through formal school visits to educate children on proactive and preventative road safety programmes aimed at keeping children safe and the provision of training and supervision of school traffic patrols. Also included is the development and maintenance of new Police road safety education programmes.

OUTCOME

Reduction of road trauma amongst children and young persons

Outturn 1998/99	Standard	Actual Delivery 1999/2000
	Quantity	
87%	80% of primary and secondary schools visited by Police road safety education officers at least once per year.	89%
8,232	7,667 person days	8,233
13,093	17,500 classroom sessions. Programmes delivered include:	$39,393_{32}$
	- Dare to Drive to Survive	
	- Stepping Out	
	- Riding By	
	- Safe Wheels	
	- Out and About.	
Package developed	Development of 1 school 'Road Safe' package.	Package developed

³² Results are based on standard definition of classroom session introduced during 1999/2000 of each half-hour of time spent in the classroom.

Outturn 1998/99	Standard	Actual Delivery 1999/2000
	Quality	
The YES curriculum worth has more potential for NZ youth if programmes were to be delivered in sequential and continuous manner intended in	Quality assurance for School Road Safety Education delivery established by qualified external audit, with a result equal to or better than 1998/99.	34 (Next audit programmed for July 2001)
their design 33 -93.3% (1997/98)	At least 94% of respondents to a survey of teacher satisfaction in schools where programmes are delivered are satisfied with Police services. Timeliness	
Package delayed by proposed legislation. Trialed in schools during the 4th term of the 1999 calendar year.	100% of road safety packages delivered according to work programme in the New Zealand Road Safety Programme (NZRSP).	The package is being published in two parts. Part one was published during 1999/2000. The second part will be published 2000/2001.

³³ This comment is taken from full Education Review Office Report conducted in July 1999

³⁴ See page 49

Output 12.2 – Traffic Community Services

This output includes community consultation, community projects and local campaigns to develop joint proactive police/community solutions to road safety issues.

OUTCOME

Increased community capability in reducing road trauma

PERFORMANCE MEASURES				
Outturn 1998/99	Standard	Actual Delivery 1999/2000		
	Quantity			
7,268 35	8,302 person days.	5,892		
99 projects approved. 69 projects delivered, 25 partially delivered and 5 not delivered	111 community projects supported.	90 projects completed, 7 partially completed and 14 not delivered		
o not denvered	Quality			
	Percentage of local authorities responding to an annual survey coordinated by the Land Transport Safety Authority (LTSA) whose satisfaction reached or exceeds, the following levels:			
48%. In addition 40% were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	(a) 57% satisfied with Police consultation processes relating to delivery of traffic community services in their area; and	51% of respondents were very satisfied or satisfied with the consultation process. In addition 41% were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied.		

³⁵ CAAPs included in this total.

Outturn 1998/99	Standard	Actual Delivery 1999/2000
62%. In addition 30% were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	(b) 62% satisfied that targeted issues have been addressed.	59% of respondents were very satisfied or satisfied that targeted issues had been addressed. In addition 31 % were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied.
60%	At least 75% of Road Safety Coordinators responding to an annual survey coordinated by the LTSA who are satisfied with Police support for community projects in their area, including the timeliness of support provided.	76% of respondents were very satisfied or satisfied with Police support. In addition 18% were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied. This survey covers community projects and CAAPs.

Output Class Statement: Community Traffic Safety for the Year Ending 30 June 2000

Actual 1998/99 \$(000)	Year Ending 30 June	Budget Supplementary Adjusted \$(000)	Actual 1999/00 \$(000)	% Variance Actual to Budget
	Revenue			
	Revenue Crown	6,927	6,749	-3
	Revenue Department	s 25	6	-76
	Revenue Other	60	36	-40
	Total Expenses	7,012	6,983	0
	Net Surplus (deficit)	0	(192)	-
4,238	Output 12.1	3,332	4,070	22
3,741	Output 12.2	3,680	2,913	-21
7,979	Subtotal Output Clas	s 7,012	6,983	0
994	GST	877	849	-3
8,973	Total Output Class	7,889	7,832	-1

Police output classes were restructured from 1 July 1999.

Output 12.1 was previously 1.5; 12.2 was 1.6.

Comparative information for Revenue is not available.

Supplementary Estimates \$7,689,000
Section 5 Transfer 200,000
Total Budget 7,889,000

OUTPUT CLASS THIRTEEN - Traffic Management Services

Output Class Description

This output class provides for the provision of services directed towards the management of traffic. It covers peak holiday periods, and at times of other traffic congestion, such as peak commuter traffic hours in metropolitan and provincial areas and management of traffic flows at major public and sporting events, the attendance at other traffic-related incidents, emergencies and disasters. It also provides for the attendance at and investigation of crashes.

Outputs to be purchased within this class

Output 13.1 - Management of Traffic Flows and Attendance at Traffic Emergencies

This output covers commuter traffic flows, holiday traffic flows, and the management of traffic flows at major public and sporting events. It also covers congestion arising from vehicle breakdowns and failures of traffic control devices and the maintenance of traffic movements in situations such as oil spills and other pollution on roads where additional risk to road safety is caused by unanticipated events or incidents.

OUTCOME

Maintenance of safe and efficient traffic flows

Outturn 1998/99	Standard	Actual Delivery 1999/2000
	Quantity	
45,819	54,000 to 57,000 traffic emergencies.	51,496
502	502 days of peak traffic flow working days.	502
22	22 of peak traffic flow on statutory and anniversary days.	22
3,110	3,750 person days at events.	4,262

Outturn 1998/99	Standard	Actual Delivery 1999/2000
	Quality	
85%. In addition 9% were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	At least 79% of local authorities, Transit NZ, Ambulance and Fire Service responding to an annual survey coordinated by the LTSA who are satisfied with Police emergency handling capability, response to, and resolution of, issues which have arisen from incidents or emergencies in their area.	86% of respondents were very satisfied or satisfied with Police services. In addition 7% were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied. 58% of respondents were very satisfied or satisfied with resolution procedures. In addition 31% were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied.36
100% in 11 of the 12 districts.	100% of action plans for significant events developed in	10 of the 12 districts developed action plans
Data not recorded in 1 district	consultation with local authorities and events organisers.	for significant events in consultation with local authorities and event organisers. Northland and Eastern district did not meet the requirement for all significant events.
100%	100% of the time maintain a 24 hour response capability for attendance at emergencies and disasters and maintain up-to-date emergency plans.	100%

³⁶ Satisfaction with resolution processes is a new survey for 1999/2000.

Outturn 1998/99	Standard	Actual Delivery 1999/2000
77%. In	Percentage of local authorities responding to an annual survey coordinated by the LTSA whose satisfaction reached, or exceeds the following levels: (a) 84% satisfied with Police	86% of respondents were
addition 16%	cooperation and	very satisfied or satisfied
were neither satisfied nor	coordination of road closures associated with	with Police services. In addition 9% were neither
dissatisfied	events in their area; and	satisfied nor dissatisfied.
62%. In addition 34% were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	(b) 64% satisfied with contingency plans to resolve events related problems.	85% of respondents were very satisfied or satisfied with contingency plans. In addition 11% were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied.
1,002	Planned Police operations	540 operations carried out
operations carried out with one preventable incident recorded	provide sufficient resources to deal with anticipated problems at events to ensure less than 2 preventable incidents per 1,000 operations.	with nil preventable incidents.
9 districts have fully implemented while 3 districts partially achieved the use of plans	100% of traffic flow supervision delivered in accordance with action/management plans.	11 of the 12 districts delivered traffic flow supervision in accordance with action/management plans. Canterbury district partially achieved the standard.

Outturn 1998/99	Standard	Actual Delivery 1999/2000
	Percentage of local authorities and Transit NZ responding to an annual survey coordinated by the LTSA whose satisfaction reached, or exceeds the following levels:	
46%. In addition 36% were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	(a) 51% satisfied with Police consultation processes in the development of Action/Management Plans relating to the delivery of traffic flow supervision; and	46% of respondents were very satisfied or satisfied with traffic flow supervision. In addition 42% were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied.
49%. In addition 44% were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	(b) 48% satisfied that targeted issues have been addressed.	44% of respondents were very satisfied or satisfied that targeted issues had been addressed. In addition 46% were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied.

Output 13.2 Crash Attendance and Investigation

This output covers the attendance at the scene of the crash, investigation and follow up enquiries to prosecution stage including the completion of traffic crash reports.

OUTCOME

Safe and effective emergency procedures at crash sites

Reduction in road trauma

Outturn 1998/99	Standard	Actual Delivery 1999/2000
	Quantity	
37,854	30,000 to 45,000 crashes attended and reported.	40,249

Outturn 1998/99	Standard	Actual Delivery 1999/2000
	Quality	
100%	100% of fatal crashes investigated by appropriately trained Police officers.	100%
100%	100% of vehicles involved in fatal crashes will be inspected by appropriately trained vehicle inspectors.	100%
85%. In addition 9% were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	At least 84% of respondents to Ambulance and Fire Service districts survey who are satisfied with Police methods and cooperation with other emergency services at crash sites, with particular reference to providing a safe environment for them in which to save and preserve life.	86% of respondents were very satisfied or satisfied with Police services. In addition 7 % were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied.
77.4% (1997/98 survey)	At least 78% of respondents to a Coroners' survey who are satisfied with standards of police investigations into fatal crashes in their areas for which they hold inquests (biennial survey).	81% of respondents were very satisfied or satisfied with standard of Police services. In addition 14% were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied.
Achieved	Provide a 24 hour-a-day service for a response to calls requiring Police crash attendance and/or investigation.	Achieved

Outturn 1998/99	Standard	Actual Delivery 1999/2000
	Timeliness	
88.3% recorded by LTSA	100% of the time LTSA advised of all fatal crashes within 24 hours of the crash.	85.4% as recorded by LTSA.
28.7% within 3 days and 59.6% within 7 days recorded by LTSA	100% of crash report (POL 550) sent to LTSA within 3 working days of each fatal crash.	32.5% within 3 days and 73% within 7 days as recorded by LTSA.
75.5% for fatal crash reports and 86.5% for injury reports recorded by LTSA	100% of traffic crash report (POL 565) for injury and fatal crashes sent to LTSA within 7 days of the end of the inquiry, or no later than eight weeks after the crash, whichever is the earlier.	77.8% for fatal crash reports and 87.4% for injury reports as recorded by LTSA.

Output Class Statement: Traffic Management Services for the Year Ending 30 June 2000

Actual 1998/99 \$(000)	Year Ending 30 June	Budget Supplementary Adjusted S(000)	Actual 1999/00 \$(000)	% Variance Actual to Budget
	Revenue			
	Revenue Crown	25,949	25,949	0
	Revenue Department	s 51	24	-53
	Revenue Other	238	385	62
	Total Expenses	26,238	25,950	-1
	Net Surplus (deficit)	0	408	-
6,212	Output 13.1	7,743	6,328	-18
18,251	Output 13.2	18,495	19,622	6
24,463	Subtotal Output Clas	s 26,238	25,950	-1
2,975	GST	3,280	3,295	0
27,438	Total Output Class	29,518	29,245	-1

Police output classes were restructured from 1 July 1999.

Output 13.1 was previously 7.4, 1.7 and 10.6; and 13.2 was 5.6.

Comparative information for Revenue is not available.

Supplementary Estimates \$29,518,000

Total Budget 29,518,000

OUTPUT CLASS FOURTEEN - Strategic Traffic Safety Delivery

Output Class Description

This group of outputs comprises the delivery of traffic services and programmes directed towards the enforcement of the road code and traffic laws, unsafe driver behaviour and unsafe vehicles, with particular emphasis on the detection and deterrence of:

- drunk drivers
- · drivers exceeding the speed limits
- vehicle occupiers not wearing seat restraints
- commercial vehicle operators, and
- drivers breaching rules and regulations governing the safe operation of their vehicles.

Traffic patrols will be delivered through a combination of dedicated traffic safety staff and generalist staff employing operating principles of matching patrol activity to road safety risk profiles for each community of interest.

Outputs to be purchased within this class

Output 14.1 - Drinking or Drugged Driver Control

This output covers the detection and deterrence of drink or drug drive offending through Compulsory Breath Tests (CBT) and Mobile Breath Tests (MBT) activities and traffic monitoring. It also covers special campaigns directed at drink or drug drivers. The services provided cover matters that require a continued response after the initial call or Police activity through to the preparation of files for resolution.

OUTCOME

Contribute to the National Road Safety Plan's 2001 targets by implementing strategies that seek -:

- a reduction in the proportion of deceased drivers over the legal alcohol limit at the time of the crash to 25% or less;
- a reduction in casualties of road crashes to no more than 420 killed and no more than 5,200 people injured and admitted to hospital

Outturn 1998/99	Standard	Actual Delivery 1999/2000
	Quantity	
All districts took part in two national programmes and ran three or more local campaigns	2 national campaigns and a minimum of 3 local campaigns per Police district	All districts took part in 2 national campaigns. A total of 240 local campaigns were run, with Northland district not running the required 3 campaigns.
1.2 million	1.25 to 1.5 million CBTs.	1,137,877
652,567	340,000 to 380,000 MBTs.	644,958
14 CAAPs delivered and 1 partially delivered.	11 Community Alcohol Action Projects (CAAPs)	9 CAAPs completed, 1 partially completed and 1 not completed.
28,077	24,000 to 28,000 drink drive traffic offence notices.	25,136
	Four enhanced alcohol CBT projects to be delivered targeted in accordance with good practice guidelines	
Northern districts 52,657 hrs	Northern Region 50,000 hours Waikato Police District –	38,873
Waikato district	within existing hours	5,433
2,919 hrs Wellington district 7,138 hrs Canterbury district 3,860 hrs	Wellington Police District – 18,000 hours	Specific CBT hours not available. However 49,297 out 53,870 hours combined total for CBT and drinking or drugged driver control was delivered.
	Canterbury Police District – 18,000 hours.	11,575

Outturn 1998/99	Standard	Actual Delivery 1999/2000
	Quality	
Three districts did not have Risk Targeted Patrol Plans in all areas	100% of drinking or drugged driver control delivered in accordance with Risk Targeted Patrol Plans.	10 of the 12 districts had Risk Targeted Patrol Plans. North Shore/ Waitakere and Southern districts did not have plans in all parts of the districts.
	Percentage of local authorities responding to an annual survey coordinated by the LTSA, whose satisfaction levels reached, or exceeds the following levels:	
68%. In addition 25% were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	(a) 65% satisfied with Police consultation processes in the development of Risk Targeted Patrol Plans relating to delivery of drink or drugged driver control, and;	66% of respondents were very satisfied or satisfied with the consultation process. In addition 22% were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied.
73%. In addition 21% were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	(b) 78% satisfied that targeted issues have been addressed; and	72% of respondents were very satisfied or satisfied that targeted issues had been addressed. In addition 28% were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied.
	(c) with the level of information (including reporting on crashes) provided.37	55% of respondents were very satisfied or satisfied with the level of information provided and 21% were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied.

Outturn 1998/99	Standard	Actual Delivery 1999/2000
48%	At least 52% of respondents to an annual LTSA survey who believe there is a high probability of being stopped and tested at CBT checkpoints.	49%
83%. In addition 6% were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	At least 75% of Road Safety Coordinators responding to an annual Survey coordinated by the LTSA are satisfied with support for CAAPs in their area, including timeliness of support given.	76% of respondents were very satisfied or satisfied with Police support. In addition 18% were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied. This survey covers CAAPs and community projects.

Output 14.2 - Speed Control

This output covers the detection and deterrence of speed offending through traffic monitoring and the use of speed detection apparatus. It also includes special campaigns directed at speeding drivers. The services provided cover matters that require a continued response after the initial call or police activity through to the preparation of files for resolution.

OUTCOME

Contribute to the National Road Safety Plan's 2001 targets by implementing strategies that seek –

- a reduction in the mean rural speed to no greater than 102.0 km/hr;
- a reduction of the 85th percentile rural speed to no greater than 110 km/hr;
- a reduction in casualties of road crashes to no more than 420 killed and no more than 5,200 people injured and admitted to hospital.

IANCE WEA	SURES	RES		
Sta	ndard	Actual Delivery 1999/2000		
Qı	uantity			
mi in and	nimum of 5 local campaigns	All districts took part in 1 national campaign. A total of 272 local campaigns were run, with all districts running 5 or more campaigns.		
Of Int (IC ac	ffence Notices (TONs) and fringement Offence Notices ONs) issued from on road tivities.	124,710		
did 10 Eisk de atrol Ri	0% of this output is to be livered in accordance with	10 of the 12 districts had Risk Targeted Patrol Plans. North Shore/ Waitakere and Southern districts did not have plans in all parts of the districts.		
to be pro- Pe res co sat	an annual LTSA survey who lieve there is a high obability of detection of speed. reentage of local authorities sponding to an annual survey ordinated by the LTSA whose tisfaction reached, or exceeds,	41%		
	Quest 1 in min in and 5 in and 6 in and 6 in accuracy did 10 accuracy did 10 accuracy did 11 areas At to be properly accuracy and accuracy did areas accuracy did 10 accuracy	minimum of 5 local campaigns in each Police district. and 100,000 to 120,000 Traffic Offence Notices (TONs) and Infringement Offence Notices (IONs) issued from on road activities. Quality did 100% of this output is to be delivered in accordance with Patrol Risk Targeted Patrol Plans.		

Outturn 1998/99	Standard	Actual Delivery 1999/2000
52%. In addition 27% were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	(a) 48% satisfied with Police consultation process in the development of Risk Targeted Patrol Plans relating to the delivery of speed control; and	58% of respondents were very satisfied or satisfied with the consultation process. In addition 30% were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied.
50%. In addition 27% were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	(b) 56% satisfied that targeted issues have been addressed; and	50% of respondents were very satisfied or satisfied that targeted issues had been addressed. In addition 34% were neither satisfied or dissatisfied.
-	(c) with the level of information (including reporting on crashes) provided 38	55% of respondents were very satisfied or satisfied with the level of information provided and 21% were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied.

Output 14.3 - Traffic Camera Operations

This output covers the detection and deterrence of speed offending through the use of traffic cameras. The services provided cover matters that require a continued response after the initial call or police activity through to the preparation of files for resolution.

OUTCOME

Contribute to the National Road Safety Plan's 2001 targets by implementing strategies that seek -:

- a reduction in the mean rural speed to no greater than 102 km/hr;
- a reduction of the 85th percentile rural speed to no greater than 100 km/hr;
- a reduction in casualties of road crashes to no more than 420 killed and no more than 5,200 people injured and admitted to hospital.

Outturn 1998/99	Standard	Actual Delivery 1999/2000
	Quantity	
73,546	74,000 traffic camera operation hours.	73,391
428,502	320,000 to 380,000 notices issued from camera activities.	441,408
	Quality	
	100% delivered in accordance with policies and practice.39	100%
	Timeliness	
	Percentage of speed offence notices issued no later than:	
94.31% (random sampling)	(a) 95% issued 14 days after the traffic camera photograph is taken; and	97.6% (random sampling)
100% (random sampling)	(b) 100% issued 30 days after the traffic camera photograph was taken.	100% (random sampling)

³⁹ New measure for 1999/2000.

Output 14.4 - Restraint Device Control

This output covers the monitoring and enforcement of legislation covering the wearing of restraints in front and rear of a vehicle. It also covers special campaigns directed at the use of restraints. The services provided cover matters that require a continued response after the initial call or police activity through to the preparation of files for resolution.

OUTCOME

Contribute to the National Road Safety Plan's 2001 targets, by implementing strategies that seek –

- an increase in front seat restraint wearing rate to 98%;
- an increase in rear seat restraint wearing rate to 90%;
- an increase in children restrained 0 14 years to 98%;
- an increase in children restrained 0 4 years to 98%; and
- a reduction in casualties of road crashes to no more than 420 killed and no more than 5,200 people injured and admitted to hospital.

PERFORMANCE I	PERFORMANCE MEASURES				
Outturn 1998/99	Standard	Actual Delivery 1999/2000			
	Quantity				
45,090	30,000 to 40,000 infringements issued.	28,046			
All districts took part in national campaign. 3 of the 12 districts only ran 3 local campaigns	1 national campaign and a minimum of 4 local restraint campaigns in each Police district.	All districts took part in 1 national campaign. A total of 199 local campaigns were run, with all districts running 4 or more.			
	Quality				
3 districts did not have Risk Targeted Patrol Plans in all areas	100% delivered in accordance with Risk Targeted Patrol Plans.	10 of the 12 districts had Risk Targeted Patrol Plans. North Shore/Waitakere and Southern districts did not have plans in all parts of the districts.			

Outturn 1998/99	Standard	Actual Delivery 1999/2000
27%	At least 26% of respondents to an annual LTSA survey who believe there is a high probability of being stopped by Police for non-compliance with front and rear restraint requirements.	29%
	Quality	
	Percentage of local authorities responding to an annual survey coordinated by the LTSA whose satisfaction reached, or exceeds, the following levels:	
53%. In	(a) 45% satisfied with Police	53% of respondents were
addition 38%	consultation process in the	very satisfied or satisfied
were neither	development of Risk	with the consultation
satisfied nor	Targeted Patrol Plans	process. In addition
dissatisfied	relating to the delivery of restraint device control; and	39% were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied,
57%. In	(b) 56% satisfied that targeted	61% of respondents were
addition 29%	issues have been addressed;	very satisfied or satisfied
were neither	and	that targeted issue had
satisfied nor		been addressed. In
dissatisfied		addition 30% were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied.
A-Sala Maria	(c) with the level of information	55% of respondents were
	(including reporting on	very satisfied or satisfied with the level of
	crashes) provided. 40	information provided and 21% were neither satisfied
		nor dissatisfied.

Output 14.5 - Visible Road Safety Enforcement

This output provides an enforcement presence on New Zealand's roads and is targeted at identified local road problems which ensures that drivers are reminded of their responsibility to comply with traffic laws for safety of themselves and others. It also includes bicycle safety. The services provided cover matters that require a continued response after the initial call or police activity through to the preparation of files for resolution.

OUTCOME

Contribute to the National Road Safety Plan's 2001 targets by implementing strategies that seek -

- a reduction in casualties of road crashes to no more than 420 killed and no more than 5,200 people injured and admitted to hospital
- an increase in the wearing of bicycle helmets to 98%

Outturn 1998/99	Standard	Actual Delivery 1999/2000
	Quantity	
65,970	53,550 person days delivered.	65,281
22,782	25,000 to 28,000 Traffic Offence and Infringement Offence Notices issued (excludes tickets captured under other outputs).	18,846
	Quality	
Not all areas developed Risk Targeted Patrol Plans	100% delivered in accordance with Risk Target Patrol Plans.	10 of the 12 districts had Risk Targeted Patrol Plans. North Shore/ Waitakere and Southern districts did not have plans in all parts of the districts.
26%	At least 24% of respondents to an annual LTSA survey who believe there is a high probability of being stopped by Police for non-compliance with selected aspects of the road code and traffic laws, as measured by an annual LTSA survey.	26%

Outturn 1998/99	Standard	Actual Delivery 1999/2000
	Quantity	
	Percentage of local authorities responding to an annual survey coordinated by the LTSA whose satisfaction reached, or exceeds, the following levels:	
47%. In addition 36% were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	(a) 47% satisfied with Police consultation process in the development of Risk Targeted Patrol Plans relating to the delivery of visible road safety enforcement; and	57% of respondents were very satisfied or satisfied with the consultation process. In addition 28% were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
44%. In addition 35% were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	(b) 53% satisfied that targeted issues have been addressed; and	46% of respondents were very satisfied or satisfied that targeted issues had been addressed. In addition 37% were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied.
	(c) with the level of information (including reporting on crashes) provided. 41	55% of respondents were very satisfied or satisfied with the level of information provided and 21% were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied.

Output 14.6 - Commercial Vehicle Investigation and Road User Charge Enforcement

This output covers the monitoring of commercial vehicle traffic and the enforcement of legislation including transport licensing, vehicle fitness load security and the safe carriage of hazardous substances, driving hours and log books, and compliance with the Road User Charges Act 1977. It also covers the checking of certified pilots. The services provided cover matters that require a continued response after the initial call or police activity through to the preparation of files for resolution.

OUTCOME

- a reduction in the number of crashes where commercial vehicles drivers were at fault;
- improvement in road user charge compliance

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Outturn 1998/99	Standard	Actual Delivery 1999/2000
	Quantity	
	Number of commercial vehicles stopped by CVIU (where each heavy motor vehicle component counts as one vehicle):	
240,366	120,000 to 140,000 at Transit NZ weigh bridges; and	145,905
80,621	40,000 to 60,000 at road side.	70,052
29,227	27,000 to 33,000 commercial vehicle offences detected.	26,438
	Quality	
In place	Risk assessment procedures in place: weigh bridges at Rotokawa, Turangi, Ohakea, Plimmerton and Glasnevin are to be operated at such times of each day of service, as identified by Transit NZ, as to ensure a minimum 75% of commercial vehicles passing the site are stopped.	75% of commercial vehicles stopped at Ohakea and Turangi Up to date information is not available from Transit NZ for Rotokawa Glasnevin, Plimmerton
	250-350 hours of pilot checking services.	Excluded from the final Safety (Administration) Programme

Outtu 1998/		Standard	Actual Delivery 1999/2000
16 ho	erage of urs per ver 200	A combined average of 12 hours in any 24 hour period, 180 days per annum delivered by CVIU at Nielson Street, Stanley Street, and Drury weigh bridges.	An average of 16 hours per day for at least 200 days per annum.
12.7 h	erage of nours per ver 340	An average of 12 hours in any 24 hour period, 340 days of service per annum delivered by CVIU at the Rotokawa weigh bridge.	An average of 12 hours for 300 days and 8 hours for 40 days, because of unfilled staff vacancies.
8 hour		An average of 12 hours at each weigh bridge in any 24 hour period, 350 days per annum delivered by CVIU at Plimmerton and Ohakea weigh bridges.	An average of 14 hours per day for 352 days at Ohakea weighbridge. Plimmerton maintained an average of 8.2 hours per day for 248 days. Plimmerton delivery varied from target due to strategic reassignment of 3 staff to other weigh bridges.
4 hou	ours y for ays erage of rs per day 00 days	An average of 8 hours in any 24 hour period, 340 days per annum delivered by CVIU at the Glasnevin weigh bridge. An average of 4 hours in any 24 hour period 180 days per annum, delivered by CVIU at the Turangi weigh bridge. 100% of commercial vehicles stopped at Transit NZ weighbridges are checked for compliance with Road User Charges (RUC).	An average of 8 hours for 325 days. Target not achieved due to effects to increase mobile activity. An average of 4 hours per day for 90 days and 6 hours per day for 200 days. This standard could not be fully met due to the flow of vehicles passing weigh bridges at times exceeded capacity of officers to check all the commercial vehicles without causing significant delays.

Output Class Statement: Strategic Traffic Safety Delivery for the Year Ending 30 June 2000

Actual 1998/99 \$(000)	Year Ending 30 June	Budget Supplementary Adjusted \$(000)	Actual 1999/00 \$(000)	% Variance Actual to Budget
	Revenue			
	Revenue Crown	115,657	112,230	-3
	Revenue Departments	269	99	-63
	Revenue Other	639	594	-7
	Total Expenses	116,565	116,722	0
	Net Surplus (deficit)	0	(3,799)	-
28,434	Output 14.1	36,992	32,934	-11
39,258	Output 14.2	21,254	22,986	8
	Output 14.3	8,564	12,098	41
4,074	Output 14.4	5,598	4,985	-11
31,852	Output 14.5	33,848	34,707	3
8,362	Output 14.6	10,309	9,012	-13
111,980	Subtotal Output Class	s 116,565	116,722	0
13,863	GST	14,569	14,115	-3
125,843	Total Output Class	131,134	130,837	0

Police output classes were restructured from 1 July 1999.

Output 14.1 was previously 5.1; 14.2 and 14.3 were 5.5; 14.4 was 5.4; 14.5 was 5.2; and 14.6 was 5.3.

Comparative information for Revenue is not available.

Supplementary Estimates \$127,279,000 Section 5 Transfer 3,855,000 **Total Budget 131,134,000**

OUTPUT CLASS FIFTEEN - Traffic Prosecution Services and the Enforcement of Court Orders

Output Class Description

This class of outputs deals with the prosecution of offences against the Transport Act 1962 and Land Transport Act 1998 and traffic regulations within the open court, the processing and serving of traffic summonses and warrants, and the management of traffic offence notices.

Outputs to be purchased within this class

Output 15.1 - Traffic Prosecution Services

This output deals with the processing and serving of traffic summonses and warrants, the management of traffic offence notices and the prosecution of offences against the Transport Act 1962 and Land Transport Act 1998 and traffic regulations in the open court.

OUTCOME

A reduction in road trauma

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

NE / 100 / 120	
Standard	Actual Delivery 1999/2000
Quantity	
74,000 to 74,500 traffic prosecutions.	71,460
1,000,000 to 1,100,000 infringement notices.	1,018,495
112,000 to 118,000 traffic offence notices.	72,105
Quality	
A prima facie case established in respect of 99% of informations laid.	100%
	Quantity 74,000 to 74,500 traffic prosecutions. 1,000,000 to 1,100,000 infringement notices. 112,000 to 118,000 traffic offence notices. Quality A prima facie case established in respect of 99% of

Outturn	Standard	Actual Delivery
1998/99	- Standard	1999/2000
84%. In addition 12% were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied (1997/98 survey)	At least 85% of respondents to a District Court Judges biennial survey who are satisfied with Police traffic prosecution services.	83% of respondents were very satisfied or satisfied with Police services for traffic prosecutions. In addition 15% were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied.
	Timeliness	
District results n = 12 5 100% 1 96% 2 95% 1 20% 1 10% 2 districts did not record	100% of Victim Impact Statements presented in Court no older than 28 days.	Sample surveys in 8 districts showed 92% of Victim Impact Statements were no older than 28 days.
99.8%	98% of hearings to proceed on the date agreed between the Police and Court.	100%

Output 15.2 – Execution of Traffic Court Summonses, Arrest or Fines Warrants

This output covers the delivery of services which have been authorised by the issue of a notice, instruction, order or warrant from a legislated authority. It includes the execution of warrants to arrest and fines warrants, and other warrants as required and the serving of summonses and other minor offence notices generated under the Transport Act.

OUTCOME

Increased personal safety and property security

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Outturn 1998/99	Standard	Actual Delivery 1999/2000
	Quantity	
23,746	30,000 to 40,000 Court documents served and executed.	19,887
	Quality	
2 upheld complaints recorded	Ensure that summonses and warrants are served in accordance with legal requirements with nil sustainable complaints.	Nil complaints upheld
2 upheld complaints recorded	Nil complaints upheld relating to the execution of documents.	Nil complaints upheld
	Costs	
\$71.43	\$ 85 per document executed or served	\$51.25
	GST exclusive	

Output Class Statement: Traffic Prosecution Services and the Enforcement of Court Orders for the Year Ending 30 June 2000

Actual 1998/99 \$(000)	Year Ending 30 June	Budget Supplementary Adjusted \$(000)	Actual 1999/00 \$(000)	% Variance Actual to Budget
	Revenue			
	Revenue Crown	5,366	8,895	66
	Revenue Department	s 11	2	-82
	Revenue Other	25	19	-24
	Total Expenses	5,402	4,451	-18
	Net Surplus (deficit)	0	4,465	-
8,290	Output 15.1	4,210	3,865	-8
759	Output 15.2	1,192	586	-51
9,049	Subtotal Output Clas	ss 5,402	4,451	-18
1,123	GST	675	1,114	65
10,172	Total Output Class	6,077	5,565	-8

Police output classes were restructured from 1 July 1999.

Output 15.1 was previously 6.2 and 15.2 was 8.2.

Comparative information for Revenue is not available.

Supplementary Estimates \$10,046,000 Section 5 Transfer - 3,969,000

Total Budget 6,077,000

NEW ZEALAND POLICE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2000

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Statutory Authority

New Zealand Police is a Government Department as defined by Section 2 of the Public Finance Act 1989.

These are the financial statements of the New Zealand Police prepared pursuant to Section 35 of the Public Finance Act 1989.

Measurement System

These financial statements have been prepared on the basis of modified historical cost except for certain items with specific accounting policies outlined below.

Budget Figures

The Budget figures are those presented in the Budget Night Estimates (Main Estimates) as amended by Supplementary Estimates and any transfer made by Order in Council under section 5 of the Public Finance Act 1989.

Revenue

Crown appropriation revenue is recognised on a straight-line basis over the year.

Valuation of Current Assets

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost (weighted average) and net realisable value.

Accounts receivable are stated at net realisable value.

Cash is defined as including petty cash holdings and bank accounts.

Non Current Assets

Valuation

Land and Buildings were revalued at 1 January 2000 by Beca Valuation Ltd.

Land and improvements were valued on the basis of market value for existing use assuming market related leasing arrangements. The value of fitout assets was established on a depreciated replacement cost basis from 1 January 1997. Fitout additions from 1 January 1997 have been valued on a historical cost basis. This method of valuation conforms with the Valuation Standards of the New Zealand Institute of Valuers. The revaluation is conducted on a 3 yearly cyclical basis. Land and Buildings are considered to be one functional class of asset and an Asset Revaluation Reserve is maintained for Land and Buildings as a class.

Capital Work in Progress is valued at historical cost and on completion will be transferred to the appropriate asset category.

Other non current assets are valued at depreciated historical cost, and comprise both individual items and composite assets.

A composite asset is a group of assets with characteristics in common or a group, which combines to form a functional asset with future service potential of more than one year, and an aggregate cost in excess of \$5,000.

Non current assets costing less than \$5,000, other than composite assets, are expensed in the year of purchase.

Provision is made for any permanent impairment in the value of non current assets.

Artifacts and Relics held in the Police museum are not valued.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged on a straight line basis at the following rates:

Freehold Land	Not depreciated
Freehold Buildings	1 - 5%
Furniture/Fittings	10%
Office Equipment	20%
Computer Hardware and Systems	8-25%
Motor Vehicles	20%
Repeater Equipment	20%
Radio Equipment	25%
Control Equipment	20%
General Communications Equipment	25%
General Plant, Equipment and Instruments	20%
Weapons and Associated Equipment	20%
Launches	4.5%

Depreciation commences in the month of acquisition and is not charged in the month of sale.

Employee Entitlements

Provision is made in respect of New Zealand Police's liability for annual leave, shift workers leave, long service leave, and retirement leave. Provisions for annual leave and shift workers leave have been measured on a nominal basis using current rates of pay.

Provisions for long service leave and retirement leave have been measured on a present value basis, using current rates of pay adjusted for inflation and probability of entitlement being uplifted, discounted to net present values.

Sponsorship

Funds provided by third parties for sponsorship of specific projects are held in a Sponsorship Reserve until expensed at which point both the expenditure and matching revenue are recognised.

Foreign Currency

Foreign currency transactions are converted at the New Zealand dollar exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Where a forward exchange contract has been used to establish the price of a transaction, the forward rate specified in that foreign exchange contract is used to convert that transaction to New Zealand dollars. Consequently, no exchange gain or loss resulting from the difference between the forward exchange contract rate and the spot exchange rate on date of settlement is recognised.

Monetary assets and liabilities held or owing in foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate applicable on the last day of the accounting period. Exchange differences arising are included in the Statement of Financial Performance.

Financial Instruments

Financial instruments used by New Zealand Police consist of term deposits, Crown receivable, accounts receivable, accounts payable and foreign currency forward contracts. New Zealand Police enters into the foreign currency forwards contracts to hedge currency transactions. Revenue and expenses in relation to all financial instruments are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance. Any exposure to gains or losses on these transactions is not offset as the value is not material. All financial instruments are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position.

Cost Allocation

Definition of Terms

- Activity Management System (AMS) the system used to record units of hours spent on tasks and activities by sworn and non sworn personnel.
- Productive Hours AMS hours recorded by task and activity which make up the output classes.
- **Direct Costs** are costs which are causally linked to output classes and comprise 71% (71% 1998/99) of New Zealand Police operating expenditure.
- Indirect Costs are all other costs. These include property occupancy, training, support computer systems, depreciation and capital charge. Indirect costs amount to 29% (29% 1998/99) of New Zealand Police operating expenditure.

Method of Assigning Direct Costs to Outputs

Personnel expenditure is attributed to output classes based on the productive hours recorded in the AMS system. Traffic Camera direct costs have been attributed to Output Class 14: Strategy Traffic Safety Delivery. Other direct costs such as operational vehicle fleet costs, computer intelligence systems and

services (for example, forensic examinations) have causal linkages to output classes, but in the absence of specific drivers for these, they are allocated on the same basis as personnel. The method of assigning costs is consistent with previous years.

Method of Assigning Indirect Costs to Outputs.

Indirect costs are allocated to output classes on the basis of productive hours.

Taxation

Government Departments are exempt from the payment of income tax in terms of the Income Tax Act 1994. Accordingly, no charge for income tax has been provided for.

Goods and Service Tax (GST)

The Statement of Unappropriated Expenditure and the Statement of Appropriations are inclusive of GST. All other statements are GST exclusive. Accounts Receivable and Accounts Payable in the Statement of Financial Position are GST inclusive. The amount of GST owing to or from the Inland Revenue Department at balance date, being the difference between Output GST and Input GST, is included in Accounts Payable or Accounts Receivable as appropriate.

Commitments

Future payments are disclosed as commitments at the point a contractual obligation arises, to the extent that there are unperformed obligations. Commitments relating to employment contracts are not disclosed.

Operating Leases

Leases where the lessor effectively retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the leased items are classified as operating leases. Payments under these leases are charged as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

Contingent Liabilities

Contingent Liabilities are disclosed at the point at which the contingency is evident.

Changes in Accounting Policies

There were no changes in accounting policies. All policies have been applied on a basis consistent with other years.

Statement of Appropriations for the Year Ended 30 June 2000

		Year to 30 June (\$000)		
		Actual 2000	Final Voted 2000	Actual 1999
Арр	propriations for Departmental Output Classo	2000	2000	
1	Policy Advice and Ministerial Support	1,185	1,089	1,344
2	Policing Support to the Community	54,741	54,168	60,431
3	Directed Patrol Activities	52,354	53,884	46,230
4	Police Primary Response Management	257,210	259,339	n/a
5	Case Management	224,674	224,779	n/a
6	Case Resolution	24,318	24,996	23,525
7	Enforcement of Court Orders	4,681	5,225	6,876
8	Custodial and Escort Services	21,044	21,083	27,218
9	Public and Personal Security	35,698	30,068	20,308
10	Vetting and Firearms Licensing	8,384	8,713	9,508
11	Lost and Found Property	3,905	3,930	4,266
12	Community Traffic Safety Services	7,832	7,889	8,973
13	Traffic Management Services	29,245	29,518	27,438
14	Strategic Traffic Safety Delivery	130,837	131,134	125,843
15	Traffic Prosecution Services and the			
	Enforcement of Court Orders	5,565	6,077	10,172
	Balance of 1998/99 Output			
	Expenses (see note)	-	-	476,372
	Total Appropriation for			
	Departmental Output Classes	861,673	861,892	848,504
10 11 12 13 14	Vetting and Firearms Licensing Lost and Found Property Community Traffic Safety Services Traffic Management Services Strategic Traffic Safety Delivery Traffic Prosecution Services and the Enforcement of Court Orders Balance of 1998/99 Output Expenses (see note) Total Appropriation for	8,384 3,905 7,832 29,245 130,837 5,565	8,713 3,930 7,889 29,518 131,134 6,077	9,508 4,266 8,973 27,438 125,843 10,173 476,372

Note: Changes in Output and Output Class definitions were implemented from 1 July 1999. Where prior year figures could be meaningfully compared to the restructured outputs, the comparative figures have been restated.

Appropriations for Other Expenses (GST Inclusive)

Appropriations for Other Expenses (GST Inclu	sive)		
Compensation for Confiscated Firearms	3	10	10
Loss on Sale of Property to Ngai Tahu	7,276	7,276	-
Devaluation of INCIS	65,580	66,000	-
Actuarial Valuation of Leave Balances	-	-	47,188
Total Appropriation for Other Expenses	72,859	73,286	47,198
Appropriation for Capital Contribution			
from the Crown	-	-	9,500
Appropriations for Crown Revenue Flows			
Non-Tax Revenue Infringement Fees	70,054	48,270	56,775
Sale of Unclaimed Property	383	369	384
Forfeit to Crown	256	-	132
Total Appropriation for Crown Revenue Flows	70,693	48,639	57,291

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Statement of Financial Performance for the Year Ended 30 June 2000

		Year to 30 June (\$000)			
		Actual	Budget Total	Actual	
			(Note 1)		
	•••	2000	2000	1999	
D	Note				
Revenue					
Crown		757,518	757,518	738,624	
Interest		2	-	1	
Other Revenue	2	7,151	8,617	10,254	
Total Revenue		764,671	766,135	748,879	
Expenses					
Personnel	3	536,751	525,054	527,955	
Operating	4	158,290	155,805	144,098	
Depreciation		35,466	46,574	37,919	
Capital Charge	5	35,582	38,691	44,922	
Total Output Operating Expenses		766,089	766,124	754,894	
Surplus (Deficit) from Outputs		(1,418)	11	(6,015)	
Other Expenses	6	(72,859)	(73,286)	(47,197)	
Net (Deficit)		(74,277)	(73,275)	(53,212)	
Transfer to Provision for Repayment of Surplus to Crown		2	-	1	
Net (Deficit) Transferred to Taxpayers' Funds		(74,279)	(73,275)	(53,213)	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Statement of Financial Position as at 30 JUNE 2000

	Note	Actual 2000	As at 30 June (\$0 Final Voted 2000	00) Actual 1999
Current Assets				
Cash		31,872	34,664	27,090
Accounts Receivable	7	1,691	2,482	2,482
Prepayments		2,035	5,511	5,511
Properties Intended for Sale		-	-	3,500
Inventories	8	302	356	2,356
Total Current Assets		35,900	43,013	40,939
Less Current Liabilities				
Accounts Payable	9	34,735	51,803	51,802
Other Accrued Expenses	10	1,470	1,798	1,798
Employee Entitlements	11	75,272	121,655	71,306
Provision to Repay Surplus		2	1	1
Total Current Liabilities		111,479	175,257	124,907
Working Capital		(75,579)	(132,244)	(83,968)
Non Current Assets	12	397,287	399,905	502,905
Less Non Current Liabilities				
Employee Entitlements	11	55,050	-	50,350
Net Assets		266,658	267,661	368,587
Taxpayers' Funds				
Notional Capital	13	266,658	267,661	368,587
Revaluation Reserve	13		-	
Total Taxpayers' Funds		266,658	267,661	368,587

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Statement of Movement in Taxpayers' Funds (Equity) for the Year Ended 30 June 2000

		Year to 30 June (\$000)		
	Note	Actual 2000	Final Voted 2000	Actual 1999
Taxpayers' funds at start	Note	2000	۵000	1999
of the year		368,587	368,587	412,500
Net (Deficit) for the year		(74,277)	(73, 275)	(53,212)
Total recognised revenues and expenses				
for the year		(74,277)	(73, 275)	(53,212)
Capital Contribution from Crown		-	-	9,500
Provision for Repayment of				
Surplus to Crown		(2)	(1)	(1)
Capital Transfer to NZ Defence Forces		-	-	(200)
Capital Withdrawals to Crown		(27,650)	(27,650)	-
Revaluation Reserves	13	-	-	-
Taxpayers' funds at end				
of the year		266,658	267,661	368,587

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Statement of Cashflows for the Year Ended 30 June 2000

		Year to 30 June (\$000)		
		Actual	Final Voted	Actual
	Note	2000	2000	1999
Cash growing Activities				
Cash provided from:				
Supply of Outputs		757 510	757 510	700.004
- To Crown		757,518	757,518	738,624
- To Others		7,827	8,617	14,400
Interest		2	-	1
		765,347	766,135	753,025
Cash was applied to:				
Produce Outputs				
- Personnel		(536,602)	(525,054)	(531,093)
- Operating		(147,050)	(153,805)	(140,636)
- Capital Charge		(35,582)	(38,691)	(44,922)
Other Expenses		(3)	(10)	(9)
		(719,237)	(717,560)	(716,660)
Net Cash flows from			(,)	
Operating Activities	14	46,110	48,575	36,365
Cash flows from Investing Activities		<u> </u>		
Cash provided from:				
Sale of Non Current Assets		20.046	21 650	F 690
		30,846	31,650	5,689
Cash was applied to: Purchase of Non Current Assets		(44 599)	(45,000)	(£1.90e)
Purchase of Non Current Assets		(44,523)	(45,000)	(51,296)
Net Cash flows from Investing Activities		(13,677)	(13,350)	(45,607)
Cash flows from Financing Activities				
Cash provided from:				
Capital Contribution by Crown		-	-	9,500
Cash was applied to:				
Payment of Surplus to Crown		(1)	(1)	(257)
Capital Withdrawal		(27,650)	(27,650)	(200)
Net Cash flows from Financing Activities		(27,651)	(27,651)	9,043
Net(Decrease) / Increase in Cash Held		4,782	7,574	(199)
Add Opening Cash		27,090	27,090	27,289
Mary and a second				
Closing Cash		31,872	34,664	27,090
Cash Balance Consists of				
Cash at Bank		31,374	34,138	26,564
Petty Cash		435	447	447
Overseas Posts		63	79	79
Total Cash		31,872	34,664	27,090
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT	C			

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Statement of Unappropriated Expenditure (GST Inclusive)

for the Year Ended 30 June 2000

		Year to 30 June (\$000)		
		Actual 2000	Final Voted 2000	Variance 2000
O	utput Class			
1	Policy Advice and Ministerial Support	1,185	1,089	96
2	Policing Support to the Community	54,741	54,168	573
9	Public and Personal Security	35,698	30,068	5,630

EXPLANATIONS FOR UNAPPROPRIATED EXPENDITURE

This unappropriated expenditure has been approved by the Minister of Finance under section 12 of the Public Finance Act 1989.

Output Class 1

Policy Advice and Ministerial Support

Output Class 1 was over delivered by \$96,000 (8.8%) as a consequence of additional activity attributable to the change in Government and the Police review.

Output Class 2

Policing Support to the Community through Partnerships, Education, Crime Prevention and Youth Programmes

Output Class 2 was over delivered by \$573,000 (1.1%).

This over delivery largely resulted from additional activity in school education programmes such as "Dare To Make A Choice" and "Keeping Our Kids Safe".

Output Class 9

Public and Personal Security

Output Class 9 was over delivered by \$5,630,000 (18.7%).

Increased activity in this output class came from activity for APEC and related state visits, America's Cup and VIP protection for the general election.

The focus in the APEC and America's Cup events was ensuring the smooth running of the operational elements, unfortunately the administrative elements were not so well managed resulting in this over expenditure.

With regard to the VIP protection for the general election, this item is demand driven and difficult to predict the levels of activity required. As a consequence the exact commitment required by New Zealand Police was not known when making budget allocations.

STATEMENT OF CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AS AT 30 JUNE 2000

New Zealand Police had contingent liabilities of \$48.321 million at 30 June 2000 (\$82.028 million at 30 June 1999) being legal claims against New Zealand Police lodged with the Crown Law Office but which had not yet been settled. Previous experience with such claims is that the majority are unsuccessful in total and those which are resolved in favour of the claimant are for amounts substantially less than the amount claimed.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Statement of Commitments as at 30 June 2000

		t 30 June (\$000)
	2000	1999
Capital Works		
Less Than One Year	723	778
One to Two Years	132	-
TOTAL WORKS	855	778
Motor Vehicles		
Less Than One Year	3,618	4,943
TOTAL MOTOR VEHICLES	3,618	4,943
Others		
Less Than One Year	361	310
TOTAL OTHER	361	310
TOTAL CAPITAL	4,834	6,031
Operating		
Accommodation Leases		
Less Than One Year	9,336	8,343
One to Two Years	7,237	3,586
Two to Five Years	18,960	5,082
Greater than Five years	38,542	6,458
Other Non-Cancellable Leases		
Less Than One Year	1,045	488
One to Two Years	379	267
Two to Five Years	249	259
Greater than Five years	178	-
TOTAL LEASES	75,926	24,483
Other Operating		
Less Than One Year	18,517	2,495
One to Two Years	12,263	112
Two to Five Years	4,352	-
TOTAL OTHER OPERATING	35,132	2,607
TOTAL COMMITMENTS	115,892	33,121

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2000

1: Budget Composition

	Budget Forecasts \$000	Year to 30 June 2000 Supplementary Estimate Changes \$000	Budget Total \$000
Revenue			
Crown	727,869	29,649	757,518
Other	19,284	(10,667)	8,617
Total Revenue	747,153	18,982	766,135
Expenses			
Personnel	515,179	9,875	525,054
Operating	151,800	4,005	155,805
Depreciation	44,700	1,874	46,574
Capital Charge	35,463	3,228	38,691
Total Output Operating Expenses	747,142	18,982	766,124
Surplus from Outputs	11	-	11
Other Expenses	(10)	(73,276)	(73,286)
Net Surplus (Deficit)	1	(73,276)	(73,275)

MAJOR BUDGET VARIATIONS

Explanations for major variations from the initial Budget Night Estimates were outlined in the Supplementary Estimates. They were:

Crown Revenue

Additional appropriations were supplied to provide for an additional 90 non-sworn staff and to cover unavoidable cost increases. Crown Revenue was also increased to compensate for unavoidable reductions in revenue earned from services provided to third parties.

Other Revenue

Other revenue was reduced as a result of forecast reductions in the provision of services to third parties. The reduction in other revenue was matched by a corresponding increase in revenue Crown.

Personnel Expenditure

Additional appropriations were supplied to provide for an additional 90 non-sworn staff and to cover unavoidable cost increases.

Operating Expenditure

Additional appropriations were supplied to cover unavoidable cost increases.

Depreciation

The additional appropriation for unavoidable cost increases included provision for additional depreciation.

Capital Charge

The additional appropriation for unavoidable cost increases included provision for additional capital charge.

Other Expenses

Funding for other expenses was increased to provide for the loss on sale of Police stations at Christchurch, Dunedin and Queenstown arising from the settlement of a Treaty of Waitangi claim with Ngai Tahu, and for the writedown of hardware, software and network assets associated with the cancellation of the INCIS project.

Year to 30 June (\$000)

	Year to 30 June (\$000)	
	2000	1999
2: Other Revenue		
Arms Licenses	1,356	1,165
Rentals	1,940	2,287
Drivers Licensing	1	3,194
Accident Information	248	235
Miscellaneous	1,464	1,499
Chargeable Police Services	1,022	643
Fines	24	22
Official Information Act	1	4
Sponsorship	102	519
College (Catering)	360	51
College (Facility Hire)	485	343
College (Non-Police Training)	148	292
Total Other Revenue	7,151	10,254
3: Personnel		
Salaries/Wages	462,935	454,518
Superannuation	57,857	54,876
Accident Insurance Costs	7,955	9,654
Fringe Benefit Tax	996	1,259
Staff Insurance	1,479	1,494
Staff Recruitment	177	214
Training	1,193	2,284
Transfer/Removal Expenses	1,796	1,480
Staff Transport Assistance	2,051	1,992
Other	312	184
Total Personnel	536,751	527,955

Year to 30 June (\$000)

	2000	1999	
	2000	1999	
4: Operating			
Audit Fee	207	207	
Other Fees paid to Auditor			
- Assurance related fees	-	66	
- Consultancy fees	184	200	
Property Rental	9,861	12,059	
Equipment Rental	7,847	6,471	
Vehicle/Aircraft/Launch Rentals	3,785	3,137	
Other Property/Equipment Expenses	39,036	35,385	
Computer Charges	28,944	17,792	
Non-Capitalised Equipment Purchases	9,604	8,773	
Printing	6,654	7,530	
Travel	9,445	6,678	
Communications	7,601	10,453	
Professional Services	20,737	21,506	
Other Services	1,231	1,249	
Third Party Expenses	2,824	2,903	
Bad Debts Expense	507	14	
Changes in Doubtful Debts Provision	330	(18)	
Physical Asset Write offs	125	40	
Exchange Rate	(1)	(3)	
Other Operating	9,043	9,573	
Net loss on Sale of Non Current Assets	326	83	
Total Operating	158,290	144,098	

For the financial year ended 30 June 2000, costs for the review of New Zealand Police were \$4.838 million (\$7.490 million 1998/99) on redundancy costs and \$0.594 million (\$2.003 million 1998/99) on implementation costs. These costs are included in Personnel and Operating above.

5: Capital Charge

New Zealand Police pay a capital charge to the Crown on its taxpayers' funds as at 30 June and 31 December each year. The capital charge rate for the 1999/2000 year was 10%. (1998/99 11%).

	Vo	anto 20 Iuna (ĉ	000)
	Actual 2000	ar to 30 June (\$ Budget 2000	Actual 1999
6: Other Expenses			
Compensation for Confiscated Firearms	3	10	9
Loss on Sale of Property to Ngai Tahu	7,276	7,276	-
Devaluation of INCIS	65,580	66,000	-
Actuarial Valuation of Leave Balances	-	-	47,188
	72,859	73,286	47,197
		As at 30 June (S	S000)
	2000		1999
7: Accounts Receivable			
Trade Debtors	1,305		1,754
Less: Provision for Doubtful Debts	(463)		(133)
Net Trade Debtors	842		1,621
Employee Advances and Debts	610		560
Sundry Debtors	239		301
Total	1,691		2,482
8: Inventories			
Engineering Equipment	-		805
Clothing/Accoutrements/Other	302		1,551
Total	302		2,356
9: Accounts Payable			
Trade Creditors	22 140		16 422
Accrued Expenses and Provisions	22,146 6,303		16,433 29,979
GST Payable	6,286		5,390
Total	34,735		51,802
	,		<u> </u>
10: Other Accrued Expenses			
Sponsorship Reserve	133		134
Other	1,337		1,664
Total	1,470		1,798

	As at 30 June (\$000)	
	2000	1999
11: Employee Entitlements		
Current Liabilities		
Accrued Salaries and Wages	12,633	9,145
Annual Leave	45,571	41,695
Shift Leave	6,604	6,707
Retirement Leave	9,682	5,282
Long Service Leave	782	8,477
Total Current Portion	75,272	71,306
Non Current liabilities		
Long Service Leave	6,781	-
Retirement Leave	48,269	50,350
Total Non Current Portion	55,050	50,350
Total Employee Entitlements	130,322	121,656

An independent actuarial valuation was undertaken as at 30 June 2000 to estimate the present value of long service and retirement leave.

The key assumptions used in discounting to present values are:

- Discount rate 5.75% pa (1998/99 5.75% pa)
- Salary growth rate 2.75% pa (1998/99 2.75% pa)

1	As at 30 June (\$000)	
	2000	1999
12: Non Current Assets		
Land		
At Valuation - 1 January 2000	66,183	70,504
At Cost	71	4,198
LAND BOOK VALUE	66,254	74,702
Buildings		
At Valuation - 1 January 2000	303,071	323,750
At Cost	16,009	16,044
Accumulated Depreciation - at valuation	(99,460)	(93,223)
Accumulated Depreciation – at cost	(889)	(1,201)
BUILDINGS BOOK VALUE	218,731	245,370
Furniture/Fittings		
At Cost	16,394	15,944
Accumulated Depreciation	(12,196)	(10,863)
FURNITURE/FITTINGS BOOK VALUE	4,198	5,081
Office Equipment		
At Cost	6,125	6,099
Accumulated Depreciation	(5,690)	(5,352)
OFFICE EQUIPMENT BOOK VALUE	435	747
		7.7 Page 191

	0000	As at 30 June (\$000)
12: Non Current Assets (contd.)	2000	1999
Computer Hardware and Systems		
At Cost	99,142	158,254
Accumulated Depreciation	(55,515)	(54,761)
COMPUTER HARDWARE AND		
SYSTEMS BOOK VALUE	43,627	103,493
Motor Vehicles		
At Cost	70,062	71,501
Accumulated Depreciation	(37,991)	(41,774)
MOTOR VEHICLES BOOK VALUE	32,071	29,727
Repeater Equipment		
At Cost	23,385	23,436
Accumulated Depreciation	(20,785)	(19,193)
REPEATER EQUIPMENT BOOK VALUE	2,600	4,243
Radio Equipment		
At Cost	20,704	18,175
Accumulated Depreciation	(18,480)	(17,833)
RADIO EQUIPMENT BOOK VALUE	2,224	342
Control Equipment		
At Cost	12,518	12,518
Accumulated Depreciation	(11,948)	(11,468)
CONTROL EQUIPMENT BOOK VALUE	570	1,050
General Communications Equipment		
At Cost	17,222	12,421
Accumulated Depreciation	(11,358)	(10,795)
GENERAL COMMUNICATIONS		
EQUIPMENT BOOK VALUE	5,864	1,626
General Plant, Equipment & Instruments	00.011	40 505
At Cost	39,211	42,585
Accumulated Depreciation GENERAL PLANT, EQUIPMENT &	(30,646)	(30,343)
INSTRUMENTS BOOK VALUE	8,565	12,242
Weapons & Associated Equipment	2,222	213,11 213
At Cost	2,394	2,330
Accumulated Depreciation	(2,248)	(2,164)
WEAPONS & ASSOCIATED EQUIPMENT		
BOOK VALUE	146	166
Launches		
At Cost	5,022	4,985
Accumulated Depreciation	(2,028)	(1,428)
LAUNCHES BOOK VALUE	2,994	3,557
CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS	9,008	20,559

	As at 30 June (\$000)	
2000		1999

12: Non Current Assets (contd.)

TOTAL NON CURRENT ASSETS At Cost and Valuation Accumulated Depreciation TOTAL NON CURRENT ASSETS BOOK VALUE

	706,521 (309,234)	803,303 (300,398)
397,287 502,905	397,287	502,905

Restrictions to Titles of Non Current Assets

Land and Buildings of which New Zealand Police have possession and use but for which legal title is not completely established amount to \$34.9 million (\$38.6 million 1998/99) and are included. In most cases titles will be established by gazette notice which will formally vest the titles in New Zealand Police.

All New Zealand Police Land and Buildings for disposal are subject to a consultative clearance process set up for the settlement of Maori land claims.

Capital Work in Progress is comprised of the following:

	As at 30 June (\$000)	
	2000	1999
Asian Pacific Economic Conference	-	667
Automated Fingerprint Imaging System	-	719
Blenheim Extensions	-	4
Computer Aided Resource Deployment System	56	2,136
Digital Trunk Radio	4,338	1,494
Eagle Helicopter Surveillance Equipment	-	711
Financial Information Management System	-	771
Hastings Fitout	-	262
Hastings Locker	-	250
Human Resource System	-	3
Integrated Communications System	-	1,592
INCIS	-	2,060
Kenepuru	-	296
Land Mobile Radio	156	851
Local Area Network Implementation	-	31
Lower Hutt	-	17
Motor Vehicles	49	-
Management Information System	-	1,158
OS/2 To NT Migration	893	-
OSH Upgrades	333	578
Police Enterprise Communications Network	59	-
Search Equipment	77	453
Staff Equipment	489	-
Status Monitoring And Calling System &		
Mobile Information Gateways	-	1,570
Systems Management Centre	360	392
Wanganui	-	838
Warnings, Infringements and Notices System	-	682
Other	2,198	3,024
Total	9,008	20,559

Carry value of INCIS

An external independent valuer, Innovus Ltd, has reassessed the carrying value of INCIS. This assessment has resulted in the INCIS hardware, software and network assets being written down by \$65.580 million to a revised value of \$32.752 million.

New Zealand Police obtained approval for this writedown in the current year's Estimates. This writedown is included within "Other Expenses" in the Statement of Financial Performance.

As at 30 June (\$000)

	2000	1999
13: Taxpayers' Funds		
Notional Capital		
Balance as at 1 July	368,587	412,500
Net Deficit	(74,277)	(53,212)
Capital Transfer to NZ Defence Forces	-	(200)
Capital Withdrawals	(27,650)	-
Capital Contribution	-	9,500
	266,660	368,588
Provision for Repayment of Surplus		
to the Crown	(2)	(1)
Notional Capital as at 30 June	266,658	368,587
Revaluation Reserve		
Balance as at 1 July	-	-
Revaluation as at 1 January 2000	-	-
Gains on revaluation realised		
(transferred to gain on sale)	-	-
Revaluation Reserve as at 30 June	-	

The Land and Buildings were valued at 1 January 2000 in accordance with the accounting policy. As the valuation was not significantly different from the carrying value of the Land and Buildings at that date, no revaluation adjustment was made.

Year to 30 June (\$000) 2000 1999

14: Cash Flow Statement Reconciliation with Operating Surplus

(Deficit) from Statement of Financial		
Performance	(74,277)	(53,212)
Add (less) non-cash items		
Depreciation	35,466	37,919
Increase in Non Current		
Employee Entitlements	4,700	40,960
Other Expenses	72,856	
Total non-cash items	113,022	78,879
Add(less)movements in working capital items		
Accounts Receivable	791	6,557
Prepayments	3,476	5,305
Inventories	2,054	1,284
Accounts Payable	(17,067)	12,565
Other Accrued Expenses	(328)	(1,415)
Employee Entitlements	3,966	3,084
Working capital movements - net	(7,108)	27,380
Add (Less) items classified as investing activities		
Non Current Asset Receivables	(115)	(2,411)
Non Current Asset Payables	14,262	(14,354)
Net (gain) loss on sale of		
Non Current Assets	326	83
Total investing activities items	14,473	(16,682)
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities	46,110	36,365

15: Police Superannuation Scheme

The Police Superannuation Scheme is a defined contribution scheme. It was established under a Deed of Trust dated 12 November 1992 and is available for all members of New Zealand Police. As at 30 June 2000, 5,494 members (30 June 1999, 5,051 members) contributed to the Scheme.

The Scheme is administered by the appointed administration manager of the Global Retirement Trust, William M Mercer (NZ) Ltd. Assets of the Scheme are invested in the Global Retirement Trust.

New Zealand Police contributes to the Scheme at a fixed rate (being a percentage of the members' salaries) as determined by the Deed of Trust. Benefits paid out are limited to the value of contributions made and accumulated earnings (negative and positive). At no time will New Zealand Police be required to contribute additional funds to meet benefit payments.

16: Financial Instruments

New Zealand Police is party to financial instrument arrangements as part of its everyday operations. These include instruments such as bank balances, investments, trade debtors, trade creditors and foreign currency forward contracts.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a third party will default on its obligations to New Zealand Police, causing Police to incur a loss. In the normal course of its business, New Zealand Police incurs credit risk from trade debtors, and transactions with financial institutions and the New Zealand Debt Management Office (NZDMO).

New Zealand Police does not require any collateral or security to support financial instruments with financial institutions that New Zealand Police deals with, or with the NZDMO, as these entities have high credit ratings. For its other financial instruments, New Zealand Police does not have significant concentrations of credit risk.

Fair value

The fair value of all financial instruments is equivalent to the carrying amount disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position.

Currency risk and interest rate risk

Currency risk is the risk that debtors and creditors due in foreign currency will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

New Zealand Police uses foreign exchange forward contracts to manage foreign exchange exposures. As at 30 June 2000, 2 contracts were outstanding for NZD Value of \$252,748 (30 June 1999 nil).

Interest rate risk is the risk that New Zealand Police's return on the funds it has invested will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. Under section 47 of the Public Finance Act 1989, New Zealand Police cannot raise a loan without Ministerial approval and no such loans have been raised. Accordingly, there is no interest rate exposure on funds borrowed.

New Zealand Police has no significant exposure to interest rate risk on its financial instruments.

17: Related Party Transactions

New Zealand Police is a wholly owned entity of the Crown. The Government significantly influences the role of New Zealand Police as well as being its major source of revenue.

New Zealand Police enters into numerous transactions with other government departments, Crown agencies and state-owned enterprises on an arm's length basis. These transactions are not considered to be related party transactions.

Apart from those transactions described above, New Zealand Police has not entered into any related party transactions.

18: Segmental Information

New Zealand Police operates primarily in one industry sector; the provision of police services. All activities are currently carried out from New Zealand.

19: Other Matters

All known liabilities have been included in the financial statements at 30 June 2000 with the exception of a claim for \$1.5 million, which has recently been filed by a service provider. New Zealand Police believe that no liability exists and this has been confirmed by independent legal advice.

20: Post balance date events

There were no significant events subsequent to balance date.

Report of the Audit Office

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu

To the Readers of the Financial Statements of the New Zealand Police for the Year Ended 30 June 2000

We have audited the financial statements on pages 39 to 136. The financial statements provide information about the past financial and service performance of the New Zealand Police and its financial position as at 30 June 2000. This information is stated in accordance with the accounting policies set out on pages 114 to 117.

Responsibilities of the Chief Executive

The Public Finance Act 1989 requires the Chief Executive to prepare financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice which fairly reflect the financial position of the New Zealand Police as at 30 June 2000, the results of its operations and cash flows and service performance achievements for the year ended 30 June 2000.

Auditor's Responsibilities

Section 38(1) of the Public Finance Act 1989 requires the Audit Office to audit the financial statements presented by the Chief Executive. It is the responsibility of the Audit Office to express an independent opinion on the financial statements and report its opinion to you.

The Controller and Auditor-General has appointed Mr P W Schumacher, of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu, to undertake the audit.

Basis of Opinion

An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. It also includes assessing:

- the significant estimates and judgements made by the Chief Executive in the preparation of the financial statements; and
- whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the New Zealand Police's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

We conducted our audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, including the Auditing Standards issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of New Zealand. We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the

financial statements are free from material misstatements, whether caused by fraud or error. In forming our opinion, we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements.

Our firm carries out consulting assignments for the New Zealand Police. We have no other relationship with or interests in the New Zealand Police.

Unqualified Opinion

We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required.

In our opinion the financial statements of the New Zealand Police on pages 39 to 136:

- · comply with generally accepted accounting practice; and
- fairly reflect:
 - the financial position as at 30 June 2000;
 - the results of its operations and cash flows for the year ended on that date; and
 - the service performance achievements in relation to the performance targets and other measures set out in the forecast financial statements for the year ended on that date.

Our audit was completed on 29 September 2000 and our unqualified opinion is expressed as at that date.

P W Schumacher

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu

Machinacia

on behalf of the Controller and Auditor-General

Wellington, New Zealand

NEW ZEALAND POLICE



Additional Financial and Performance Information

Contribution By Output Class

1999/2000

19,342,090

Total

The total input or amount of activity police produce by output class is measured by way of staff timesheets. Through this targeted activity focus is provided towards the achievement of the Government's strategic results areas and desired outcomes of reducing the incidence and effects of crime and improving road safety.

Variance

0.18%

1998/99

19,307,132

	Contribution by O	utput Class	
	1999/2000	1998/99	Variance
1	0.14%	-	-
2	6.46%	-	-
3	6.17%	-	-
4	30.05%	-	-
5	26.46%	-	-
6	2.84%	-	-
7	0.55%	-	-
8	2.45%	-	-
9	4.15%	-	-
10	0.98%	-	-
11	0.46%	-	-
12	0.93%	-	-
13	3.44%	-	-
14	14.40%	-	-
15	0.52%	-	-

New Zealand Police adopted a new output class structure from 1 July 1999. Comparative information for the 1998/99 year is therefore not available.

100.00%

During 1999/2000, hours delivered by sworn and non-sworn staff increased by 0.18~% or 34,958 hours.

Output Class Variances

Significant Variances Between Expected and Actual Performance

A significant variance occurred between expected and actual performance in the delivery of departmental output class D9 Public and Personal Security.

Output Class D9 was overspent by \$5.630 million or 18.7% as a result of increased activity for APEC and related state visits, Americas' Cup and VIP protection for the general election.

Amendments to Performance Measures and Targets

Changes made to Police measures related to both cost and quality. The changes to cost reflected the anticipated hours of officer times expected to be spent on each output.

For the 1999/2000 year the output classes and outputs within classes were reorganised to more closely reflect the lifecycle of crime model. In addition separate classes of outputs were included for road safety. A number of additions were made to the quality measures from those shown in the Departmental Forecast Report 1999. The definition of a classroom session was standardised during the year for both Youth Education Services and School Road Safety Education. The standard introduced was "a half-hour block of time delivered in the classroom".

The changes listed below reflected the performance measures that were finalised in the New Zealand Road Safety Programme after the completion of the Estimates process.

Changes are -

Output 12.2 Traffic Community Services

The number of person days decreased from 8,640 to 8,302.

Output 14.1- Drinking or Drugged Driver Control

The number of campaigns amended from 6 national to 2 national campaigns and a minimum of 3 local campaigns in each Police district.

Output 14.2 - Speed Control

The number of campaigns amended from 4 national to 1 national campaign and a minimum of 5 local campaigns in each Police district.

The number of traffic offence and infringement notices for on road activities increased from 76,000 to 85,000 to 100,000 to 120,000.

Output 14.4 Restraint Device Control

The number of campaigns amended from 4 national to Kidsafe intervention and a minimum of 4 local restraint campaigns in each Police district.

The number of infringements issued increased from 25,000 to 30,000 to 30,000 to 40,000.

Output 14.6 – Commercial Vehicle Investigation and Road User Charge Enforcement

The pilot checking 250 to 350 hours was not included in the New Zealand Road Safety Programme.

Appropriations Administered by the Department Vote: Police – Summary of Appropriations Year Ended 30 June 2000

Department Output Classes (Mode B Gross)	Main Estimates Appropriation S000	Supplementary Estimates Change S000	Changed by Order in Council S000	Total Appropriations \$000	Estimated Actual Outturn \$000	Audited Actual Outturn \$000	Section 12 V Over LA Expenditure F \$000	Validating Legislation Required \$000
D1 Policy Advice and Ministerial Support	ort 584	476	53	1,089	1,060		96	0
D2 Policing Support to the Community through Partnerships, Education, Crime								
Prevention and Youth Programmes	40,786	12,482	006	54,168	53,268	54,741	573	0
D3 Directed Patrol Activities	29,943	31,591	-7,650	53,884	61,534	52,354	0	0
D4 Police Primary Response								
Management	283,498	-26,259	2,100	259,339	257,239	257,210	0	0
D5 Case Management	208,813	13,916	2,050	224,779	222,729	224,674	0	0
D6 Case Resolution	34,697	-10,351	650	24,996	24,346	24,318	0	0
D7 Enforcement of Court Orders	11,343	-6,685	267	5,225	4,658	4,681	0	0
D8 Custodial and Escort Services	21,102	-19	0	21,083	21,083	21,044	0	0
D9 Public and Personal Security	25,355	3,445	1,268	30,068	28,800	35,698	5,630	0
D10 Vetting and Firearms Licensing	9,010	-297	0	8,713	8,713	8,384	0	0
D11 Lost and Found Property	3,503	427	0	3,930	3,930	3,905	0	0
D12 Community Traffic Safety Services	12,262	-4,573	200	7,889	7,689	7,832	0	0

Department Output Classes (Mode B Gross)	Main Estimates Appropriation 8000	Supplementary Estimates Change \$000	Changed by Order in Council S000	Total Appropriations \$000	Estimated Actual Outturn \$000	Audited Actual Outturn \$000	Section 12 Over Expenditure \$000	Validating Legislation Required \$000
D13 Traffic Management Services	24,855	4,663	0	29,518	29,518	29,245	0	0
D14 Strategic Traffic Safety Delivery	129,697	-2,418	3,855	131,134	127,279	130,837	0	0
D15 Traffic Prosecution Services and								
the Enforcement of Court Orders	5,088	4,958	-3,969	6,077	10,046	5,565	0	0
TOTAL MODE B GROSS	840,536	21,356	0	861,892	861,892	861,673	6,299	0
OTHER EXPENSES TO BE INCLIRER BY THE DEPARTMENT								
INCOMED BY THE DEFINITION								
Compensation for Confiscated Firearms	, 11	0	0	11	11	3	0	0
Loss on Sale of Property to Ngai Tahu	0	7,276	0	7,276	7,276	7,276	0	0
Devaluation of INCIS	0	000'99	0	000'99	66,000	65,580	0	0
TOTAL OTHER EXPENSES	11	73,276	0	73,287	73,287	72,859	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	840,547	94,632	0	935,179	935,179	934,532	6,299	0

Supplementary Estimates Adjustments

An analysis of the changes to appropriations as altered in the 1999/2000 Supplementary Estimates is set out in the spreadsheet at page 145.

All changes shown are GST inclusive.

Substantive decisions made on Vote: Police were:

- Output class appropriations were increased by \$6.356 million to fund the cost of an additional 90 non-sworn staff.
- Output class appropriations were increased by a further \$15 million to provide for unavoidable cost pressures faced by Police.

Technical adjustments made to Vote: Police were:

- Additional other expenses appropriations were provided for the losses on sale of Police stations at Christchurch, Dunedin, and Queenstown (\$7.276 million) arising from the settlement of the Treaty of Waitangi claim with the Ngai Tahu, and for the write-down of hardware, software and network assets associated with the cancellation of the INCIS project (\$66 million).
- Fiscally neutral adjustments between output classes to reflect the actual hours of service delivered by Police in 1999/2000.

Vote: Police - Changes in Appropriations Included in Supplementary Estimates

		Year E	Year Ended 30 June 2000	ne 2000				
Department Output	Substantive Decision			Technical Adjustments			in A	Total Changes in Appropriations
(Mode B Gross)	Additional Non-Sworn Staff	Cost Pressures	Total Substantive Decisions	Ngai Tahu Settlement Loss On Sale	INCIS Write-down	Fiscally Neutral Adjustments	Total Technical Adjustments	
	8000	8000	8000	8000	8000	0008	8000	8000
D1 Policy Advice and Ministerial								
Servicing	5	18	23	0	0	453	453	476
D2 Policing Support to the Community								
through Partnerships, Education, Crime								
Prevention and Youth Programmes	311	927	1,238	0	0	11,244	11,244	12,482
D3 Directed Patrol Activities	228	1,071	1,299	0	0	30,292	30,292	31,591
D4 Police Primary Response Management	2,162	4,479	6,641	0	0	-32,900	-32,900	-26,259
D5 Case Management	1,593	3,876	5,469	0	0	8,447	8,447	13,916
D6 Case Resolution	264	424	889	0	0	-11,039	-11,039	-10,351
D7 Enforcement of Court Orders	87	81	168	0	0	-6,853	-6,853	-6,685
D8 Custodial and Escort Services	161	367	528	0	0	-547	-547	-19
D9 Public and Personal Security	194	501	695	0	0	2,750	2,750	3,445
D10 Vetting and Firearms Licensing	17	152	169	0	0	-466	-466	-297

Vote: Police - Changes in Appropriations Included in Supplementary Estimates continued

Department Output	Substantive Decision			Technical Adjustments			.ii	Total Changes in Appropriations
(Mode B Gross)	Additional Non-Sworn Staff	Cost Pressures	Total Substantive Decisions	Ngai Tahu Settlement Loss On Sale	INCIS Write-down	Fiscally Neutral Adjustments	Total Technical Adjustments	
	8000	8000	8000	8000	8000	8000	8000	8000
D11 Lost and Found Property	27	89	95	0	0	332	332	427
D12 Community Traffic Safety Services	93	134	227	0	0	-4,800	-4,800	-4,573
D13 Traffic Management Services	187	514	701	0	0	3,962	3,962	4,663
D14 Strategic Traffic Safety								
Delivery	686	2,213	3,202	0	0	-5,620	-5,620	-2,418
D15 Traffic Prosecution Services	38	175	213	0	0	4,745	4,745	4,958
TOTAL MODE B GROSS	6,356	15,000	21,356	0	0	0	0	21,356
OTHER EXPENSES TO BE INCURRED BY THE DEPARTMENT								
Compensation for Confiscated Firearms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loss On Sale of Property to Ngai Tahu	0	0	0	7,276	0	0	7,276	7,276
Devaluation of INCIS	0	0	0	0	66,000	0	000'99	66,000
TOTAL OTHER EXPENSES	0	0	0	7,276	900,99	0	73,276	73,276
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	6,356	15,000	21,356	7,276	66,000	0	73,276	94,632

Significant Variances Between the 1999 Departmental Forecast Report and Actual Performance Reported

The following variances are considered significant by Police:

(i)	Net operating surplus
-----	-----------------------

Actual	-74.277m
Forecast	0.001m
Variance	-74.278m

(ii) Receipts from sale of fixed assets

Actual	30.846m
Forecast	6.000m
Variance	24.846m
2	

(iii) Expenditure on fixed assets

Actual	44.523m
Forecast	50.700m
Variance	-6.177m

The variances are explained as follows:

(i) Net operating surplus

Loss on Outputs	-1.429m
Other Expenses	-72.849m
Total Variance	-74 278m

Factors which contributed to the loss on outputs were:

Revenue Crown	29.649m
Interest	0.002m
Depreciation	9.234m
Sub total	38.885m
Other Revenue	-12.133m
Personnel Expenses	-21.572m
Operating Expenses	-6.490m
Capital Charge	-0.119m
Total Variance	-1.429m

The increase in Other Expenses mainly arises from a \$7.276 million loss on sale of fixed assets to the Ngai Tahu and \$66 million from the devaluation of INCIS.

(ii) Receipts From Sale Of Fixed Assets

Receipts from the sale of fixed assets include \$25.3 million for the sale of police stations at Christchurch, Dunedin and Queenstown as part of the Ngai Tahu settlement with the Crown.

USE OF CONSULTANTS

The Police made significant use of the following providers of consultancy services during 1999/2000:-

Aon Consulting NZ Ltd Actuarial services – employee entitlements.

Aon Risk Services NZ Ltd Risk management review.

Aspiring Enterprises Property project management.

Bailey Partnership Ltd Traffic surveillance project.

General traffic consultancy.

Brian P Gray Mediation services.

Colmar Brunton Research Survey of sworn staff training.

Qualitative research.

Deloitte Consulting Group FMIS system support.

Deloitte Services Ltd Fleet management business cases.

Dow Group Ltd Property advice.

Executive Task Force Personnel appraisals.

Gardiner and Parata Ltd Recruitment for senior positions.

Helen Holmberg Trauma policy sessions.

Hey Jude People and performance project.

Dr S M Hudson Crime project.

IDPE Consulting Group Year 2000 projects.Industrial Research Ltd Traffic field trials.Innovative Public Relations Background articles.

Jacqui van der Kaay Media services.

Kiely Thompson Caisley Assistance with Employment Court

hearings.

Knight Frank NZ Ltd Property strategic review.

KPMG Project management and governance.

Career planning workshops.

Police review/restructuring.

McKinley Training Services Ltd Quality customer service.

Melville Jessup Weaver Actuarial services GSF Police

superannuation scheme.

Momentum Consulting Group Staff recruitment.

MTA Management Consultants Ltd Police selection panels.

Morgan and Banks Y2K computer upgrade.

A C Nielson Public satisfaction monitoring project.

Communication Centre caller study.

Personal Communications

Systems NZ IT restructuring.

Quality Dynamics Quality improvement programme.

Ronmar Holdings Ltd National purchasing contracts.

SAT NZ Ltd FMIS system implementation.

Seranova New Zealand Ltd Various IT development projects.

Smith Financial Services Ltd Police disengagement study.

Sterling Personnel Leadership development.

Strategic Learning Systems Ltd Management consultancy.

Supply Clusters NZ National purchasing contracts.

Suzanne Cookson Public Relations services.

Systems Architects Ltd Analysis for Technical Support Unit.

Tall Poppies Leadership style indicator programme.

Thackeray and Associates Electronic Crime Unit.

Top Drawer Consultants Sexual harassment policy.

Unitech Business plan training.

Venture Team Services FMIS systems implementation.

Victoria Link Ltd Youth diversion project.

Watson Wyatt NZ Ltd Police selection panels.

Write Technology Ltd. Analysis and design of publishing systems.

ANNUAL REPORTING ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF "CLOSING THE GAPS"

Category 1: expenditure targeted solely at improving outcomes for Māori.

Police have a number of activities that are targeted solely at improving outcomes for Māori. Actual expenditure, budgeted expenditure and the variances for 1999/2000 were:

Activity	Actual \$000	Budget \$000	Variance \$000
Iwi liaison officers	1,662	1,545	117
Cultural affairs team (based at the Office of the Commissioner)	242	244	(2)
Māori Advisory Forum	30	30	-
Total	1,934	1,819	115

Note: all figures are GST exclusive.

Linkage Between Expenditure and Intended Outcome

The expenditure on these three activities has the following intended outcomes:

- gain a greater understanding and acceptance of the significance and role of the Treaty of Waitangi to Māori and to New Zealand;
- develop a greater capacity for bringing the voice and aspirations of Māori into policing decisions and operational procedures; and
- consult effectively with Māori to identify, design and implement strategies that reduce the incidence and effects of offending by Māori.

Each of the activities is designed to open communication and develop partnerships between policing and the Māori community thereby contributing towards the outcomes sought.

In addition to this targeted expenditure, a significant amount of effort is being directed into building capability to improving outcomes for Māori within police at the policy and management level. Because this type of input is difficult to cost, the expenditure is intangible in nature. The intended outcome however is to meet the wider objectives of reducing Māori offending and victimisation.

Evidence of Effectiveness in Achieving the Desired Outcome

The key measure of effectiveness will ultimately be a reduction in the level of offending and victimisation by Māori. Results from 1999/00 show that overall

recorded victimisation has dropped 5.1% from the 1998/99 year. The level of Māori victimisation is not recorded within these total figures. Apprehensions of Māori increased slightly in the same period by 1% and are currently 40.9% of total apprehensions. In addition to these high level outcomes sought, preliminary research has been conducted on both Māori perceptions of Police and Police perceptions of Māori. Similar research will demonstrate the improvements that have been made in the outcome areas identified above. *Intended Performance Reporting Developments*Further research is planned to be implemented in the 2001/02 year. This research will link the police activities described above with the results obtained in progress towards the desired outcomes.

Category 2: expenditure intended to improve outcomes for at-risk groups, but not targeted specifically at Māori.

Police has a number of outputs solely aimed for at-risk groups, notably youth. Actual expenditure, budgeted expenditure and the variances for 1999/2000 were:

Output	t	Actual \$000	Budget \$000	Variance \$000
2.3	Youth crime prevention	14,626	11,404	3,222
2.4	School education services	6,718	8,572	(1,854)
6.2	Support to Family Group Conferences	1,107	1,256	(149)
12.1	School road safety education	4,070	3,332	738
Total		26,521	24,564	1,957

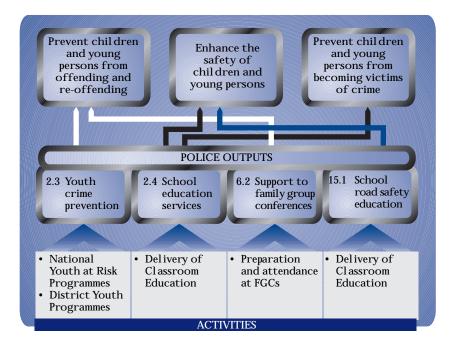
Note: all figures are GST exclusive.

Linkage Between Expenditure and Intended Outcome

The expenditure on these activities has the following intended outcomes:

- To enhance the safety of children and young persons;
- To prevent children and young persons from offending and re-offending; and
- To prevent children and young persons from becoming victims of crime.

Within each output described are a number of activities. The linkage between these activities through the outputs detailed in the Annual Report and the intended outcomes is described below:-



Evidence of Effectiveness in Achieving the Desired Outcome
The National Youth at Risk programmes have been subject to ongoing
evaluation. Current results show they are effective in reducing the number of
offences committed by programme participants by 78%.

District youth programmes are not subject to individual evaluation. Recorded crime rates and apprehension rates are used to measure the results from these types of activities. The overall recorded crime rate for 1999/00 is down 5.1% from the previous year. Youth apprehensions made up 23% of the total apprehensions for 1999/00 while Māori youth apprehension were 26.7% of total Māori apprehensions. The number of Māori youth apprehensions increased slightly from 20,253 to 21,258 between 1998/99 and the 1999/00 year. School education programmes delivered by the Police Youth Education Service are subject to independent research. Whilst directly linking education with the desired outcome can be problematic, these studies do show the value of this activity. Recent surveys of teachers and an independent Review by the Education Review Office all show high levels of support for the Police youth education programme. However the report does highlight some areas of the management of the youth education programme that need improving. Traffic education programmes are also not specifically evaluated but high level outcomes do show a reduction in the number of children being killed and

injured on pedestrian crossings and by failure to wear seat belt restraints.

The linkage between Family Group Conferences and desired outcomes of reductions in youth offending is not evaluated by Police.

Intended Performance Reporting Developments

The evaluation programme on the Youth at Risk projects will be enhanced to cover the five additional programmes approved by Government for the 2000/01 year. Management of the Police youth education programme will be subject to formal review in the 2000/01 year.

Category 3: other expenditure on Māori not covered by categories 1 and 2.

Police do not have records of expenditure on Māori as consumers of Police services. It is noted that current records show that 40.9% of total reported offender apprehensions for 1999/00 were Māori. For the comparative period output class five lists total expenditure on offence investigations (5.1) as \$186,725 (GST exclusive).

Records are not kept on the ethnicity of victims of offences.

Because of the complexity in recording victimisation information by ethnicity, the Minister of Police has provided dispensation from reporting on expenditure on Māori as consumers of Police services.

NEW ZEALAND POLICE



Organisational Information

Corporate Information/Management of the Department

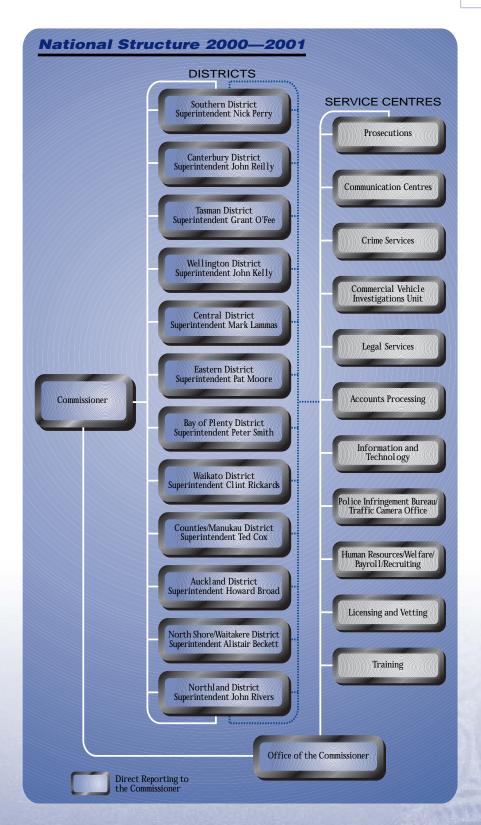
Legal Responsibilities

Police administer the following legislation:

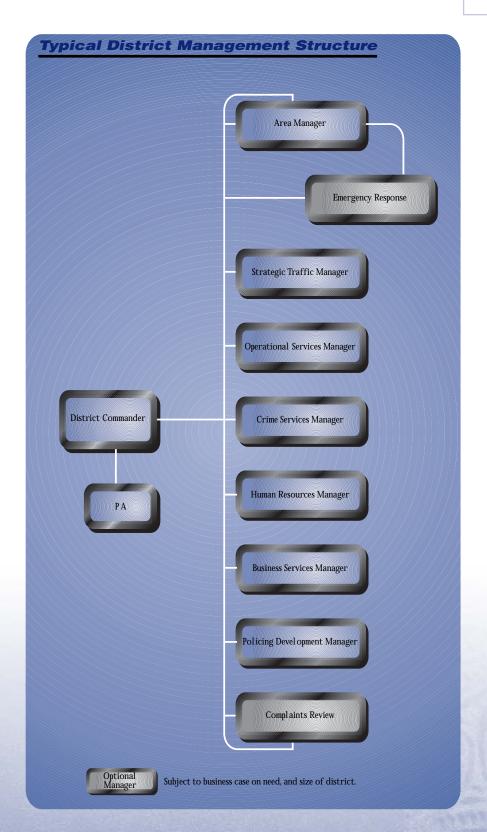
- Police Act 1958
- Police Regulations 1992
- United Nations (Police) Act 1964
- Police (United Nations) Regulations 1964
- Arms Act 1983
- Arms Regulations 1992

Committees

The Board of Control for the National Drug Intelligence Bureau (NDIB), which comprises the Police, NZ Customs Service and the Ministry of Health, met on one occasion during the year.



Office of the Commissioner MEMBER OF POLICE EXECUTIVE NATIONAL MANAGERS (Reports direct to Commissioner) lational Crime Manager Deputy Commissioner Detective Superintendent Bill Bishop Öperations Assistant Commissioner Paul Fitzharris (Acting) National Operations Manager Superintendent Neville Matthews Deputy Commissioner Resources Vacant Superintendent Gavin McFadyen (Acting) National Road Safety Manager – Superintendent Steve Fitzgerald General Manager Public Affairs Mr Michael Player National Manager Internal Affairs – Superintendent Paul Nickalls General Manager Planning, Policy & Partnerships National Manager Legal Services – Superintendent Dave Kerr Superintendent Gavin McFadyen General Manager National Manager missioner of Training Superintendent Steve Long Prosecutions - Assistant Commissioner Neville Trendle Police Rob Robinson National Manager Organisational Performance Superintendent Sandra Manderson General Manager Human Resources - Assistant Commissioner Jon White General Manager Policing Development Dr Murray Sim General Manager Finance Mr Bruce Simpson National Manager Communication Centres Superintendent Athol Soper National Manager Cultural Affairs Superintendent Pieri Munro General Manager Information & Technology Vacant 12 District Commanders National Audit Manager Mr Ed Juchnowicz (Reports direct to Commissioner)



Staff Actuals (FTEs)42 as at 30 June 1999 and 30 June 2000

		As at 30 June 1999			As at 30 June 2000	
District	Sworn	Non-sworn	Total	Sworn	Non-sworn	Total
Northland	219.3	34.23	253.53	245.10	41.03	286.13
North Shore/Waitakere	504.43	57.63	562.06	618.12	80.69	687.20
Auckland City	662.00	104.14	766.14	704.44	133.29	837.73
Auckland Services	182.20	48.00	230.20			
Counties/Manukau	586.15	82.25	668.40	710.70	113.42	824.12
Waikato	449.77	73.68	523.45	510.80	82.83	593.63
Bay of Plenty	498.80	77.33	576.13	512.40	80.24	592.64
Eastern	347.84	55.22	403.06	354.54	53.02	407.56
Central	627.97	115.94	743.91	632.77	110.86	743.62
Wellington	744.88	127.90	872.78	791.99	119.69	911.68
Tasman	261.90	33.87	295.77	255.85	33.63	289.48
Canterbury	863.33	121.70	985.03	867.63	126.19	993.82
Southern	514.06	86.51	600.57	503.50	83.28	586.78
RNZPC	56.00	82.06	138.06	49.00	73.45	122.45
PNHQ	123.80	437.84	561.64	117.50	372.22	489.72
Northern Communication Centre	68.00	91.70	159.70	50.50	102.31	152.81
Central Communication Centre	33.52	53.88	87.40	26.00	69.61	95.61
Southern Communication Centre	34.00	51.05	85.05	28.43	53.05	81.48
Northern Region HQ	60.50	36.76	97.26	0	0	0
Midland Region HQ	26.80	18.53	45.33	0	0	0

42 Full-Time Equivalents

STAFF ACTUALS (FTES) AS AT 30 JUNE 1999 AND 30 JUNE 2000 CONTINUED

		As at 30 June 1999			As at 30 June 2000	
District	Sworn	Non-sworn		Sworn	Non-sworn	Total
Central Region HQ	5.00	14.00		0	0	0
Southern Region HQ	00.9	11.00		0	0	0
Sub Total	6,876.25	1,815.22	8,691.47	6,979.27	1,717.17	8,696.44
Recruits	205.00	1	205.00	82.00	0	82.00
Totals	7,081.25	1,815.22	8,896.47	7,061.27	1,717.17	8,778.44
Notes:						

Figures are given in Full-Time Equivalents ie. Staff working on a part time basis are summed to an equivalent of a full-time member.

Figures include staff who will be transferred to Service Centres.

Figures excludes staff on LWOP and PLWOP.

Regions and Auckland Services District were disestablished on 1 July 1999.

PNHQ figures include U/C staff.

- Non-sworn figures include non-permanent & temporary but excludes casual staff.

Sworn Staff By Rank as at 30 June 1999 and 30 June 2000

			As at 30	June 1999					As at 30 J	lune 2000		
Rank	No of	% of	fo % fo oN fo % of molecular Medical	% of	Total	% of	No of	% of	No of	No of % of	Total	% of
	remanes	remanes	Males	Males		remanes	remanes	remares	Males	Males		remanes
Executive	0	0	18	0.3	18	0	0	0	16	0.3	16	0
Assistant Commissioner	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	П	0.0	П	0
Superintendent	1	0.1	19	0.3	20	5.0	1	0.1	20	0.3	21	4.8
Inspector	4	0.3	164	2.7	168	2.4	2	0.5	167	2.8	172	2.9
Senior Sergeant	6	0.8	306	5.1	315	2.9	9	9.0	283	4.7	289	2.1
Sergeant	44	4.0	943	15.7	286	4.5	46	4.2	936	15.6	885	4.7
Constable	987	89.6	4,398	73.3	5,385	18.3	686	91.9	533	75.4	5,522	17.9
Matron	2	0.5	0	0	5	100.0	5	0.5	0	0	57	100.0
Recruit	52	4.7	153	2.5	202	25.4	24	2.5	28	6.0	85	29.3
Totals	1,102	100.0	6,002	100.0	7,104	15.5	1,076	100	6,014	100	7,090	15.2
Notes:												

- Figures exclude members on LWOP and PLWOP and counts part-time employees as one full-time member.

⁻ Figures include U/C staff.

⁻ Non-sworn figures include non-permanent and Temporary staff, but exclude casual staff.

STAFF BY ETHNICITY AS AT 30 JUNE 1999 AND 30 JUNE 200043

			, 000			
		As at 30 June 1999			As at 30 June 2000	
	Sworm	Non-sworn	Total	Sworn	Non-sworn	Total
Female						
NZ European/Pakeha	089	708	1,388	681	624	1,305
NZ Māori	86	91	189	95	81	176
Pacific Peoples	∞	36	44	10	33	43
Other	56	127	183	57	602	166
Not specified	260	333	593	233	400	633
Total Female	1,102	1,295	2,397	1,076	1,247	2,323
Male						
NZ European/Pakeha	3,688	352	4,040	3,688	291	3,979
NZ Māori	514	24	538	533	22	555
Pacific Peoples	88	15	103	95	12	107
Other	512	92	588	512	57	569
Not specified	1,209	144	1,353	1,186	166	1,352
Total Male	6,011	611	6,622	6,014	548	6,562
Total	7,113	1,906	9,019	7,090	1,795	8,885
Notes:						

Figures exclude members on LWOP and PLWOP and counts part-time employees as one full-time member.

43 Ethnicity data is subject to validation

⁻ Figures includes recruits & U/C staff.

⁻ Non-sworn figures include non-permanent & temporary but excludes casual (who are identified to district level).

Staff by Gender as at 30 June 1999 and 30 June 2000

		As at 3	0 June 1999			As at 30	June 2000	
	Female	Male	Male Total	% Female	Female	Male	Male Total	% Female
Sworm	1,102	6,011	7,113	15.5	1,076	6,014	7,090	15.2
Non-sworn	1,295	611	1,906	67.9	1,247	548	1,795	69.5
Note:								

- Figures exclude members on LWOP and PLWOP and counts part-time employees as one full-time member.

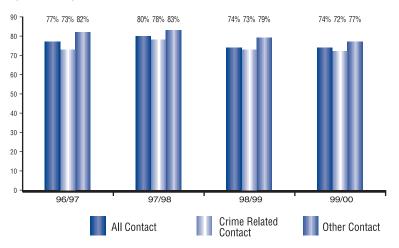
- Figures include recruits and U/C staff.

- Non-sworn figures include non-permanent and temporary staff but excludes casual staff.

Public Satisfaction

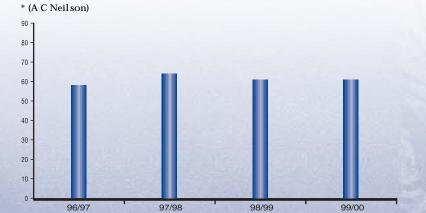
		Very Satisf	ied/Satisfied	
June Year	1996/87	1997/98	1998/99	1999/2000
All contact	77%	80%	74%	74%
Crime Related Contact	73%	78%	73%	72%
Other contact	82%	83%	79%	77%

^{*(}A C Neilson)



Public Trust and Confidence*

June Year	Full/Quite a lost of Trust and Confidence
1996/97	58%
1997/98	64%
1998/99	61%
1999/2000	61%



Responsiveness to Māori

Achievement 1999/2000

- Appointment of a further 14 Iwi Liaison officers selected by both Māori and Police in their respective localities to build and foster positive partnerships reducing Māori over-representation in crime and as victims of crime and road trauma;
- Kaumatua participation and endorsement of August 1999 Iwi Liaison Officer Conference:
- Māori Culture, tikanga and language incorporated in RNZPC environment.
 Project Officer appointed at Training Directorate to manage Māori cultural input to Professional Development Strategy (also Career Pathways Strategy);
- Māori participated in a review of Kaitakawaenga / Iwi Liaison position description;
- Further development in Districts with Cultural Affairs Office consultancy. Iwi Liaison Officer assistance to DARE Foundation to advance Tēnā Kōwhiria teacher training module;
- Commissioner's Māori Focus Forum representation increased (Kaumatua nominated from Ngapuhi). TOR and work programme completed;
- Māori officer contingency provided to Waitangi, APEC and Waitara. Internal and external endorsement of the manner and method of skills applied.

Towards 2001

The following areas will be focus points for the forthcoming year:

- 1. Internal Capacity Building;
- 2. Developing Police Māori Relationships and Partnerships;
- Developing multi-agency relationships and partnerships to facilitate better service delivery.

Superintendent Pieri Munro

National Manager: Cultural Affairs

Risk Management

Police initiated a comprehensive risk management process late in 1998. AON Risk Services were contracted to provide expertise. The project began with an assessment phase followed by a risk profiling pilot in the Bay of Plenty District in mid-1999. This was followed by an AON and a Police representative visiting each Police district. The purpose of this exercise was to build a risk profile specific to each district.

Each district was required to provide a Risk Improvement Plan to show how it

proposed to manage 5-10 of its major risks. These plans are in a common format which show the risk, what is being done to manage it, who is responsible for managing it, when they expect to reduce the risk and when they will review the process. All districts have now completed risk improvement plans.

Police are beginning a quarterly risk reporting cycle which means all districts are required to report on progress made to mitigate risks, identify risks and any risk events which might have occurred in a wide range of fields, such as legislative compliance. The first of these quarterly reports were due at the end of June 2000. This process will be cemented in place during 2000-2001.

Mr Ed Juchnowicz

National Manager: Audit

Staff Safety

The Commissioner initiated a Staff Safety Project in 1997 resulting in a large number of recommendations adopted by the Police Executive Committee in late 1998. Several of these recommendations have been achieved. While the Staff Safety Project Team has been disbanded, resources have been incorporated into the Human Resources area to allow other recommendations to be finalised and for new initiatives to be developed.

Expandable Batons

A review of batons recommended the introduction of expandable batons designed to be permanently carried by sworn staff. Expandable batons were trialled and selected during the year. Sworn staff will receive expandable batons during the next 18 months following completion of training.

Staff Safety Tactical Training Programme

The Training Directorate were tasked with introducing a comprehensive, mandatory training package to raise sworn staff's awareness of risk assessment and regularly refresh skills in the use of tactical options such as handcuffing, applying holds, the use of batons and firearms.

The programme was researched, designed and trialled during the year. From July 2000 the Staff Safety Tactical Training programme is being delivered to all operational staff members on a 12-18 month cycle.

Health and Safety Systems

Work is continuing on introducing and refining systems for enhancing the safety of Police members. In April – May 2000, Police applied for membership of the ACC Partnership Programme. Entry was subject to an assessment by external ACC-trained auditors. The Police has been accepted as a member of the Partnership Programme.

New Initiatives

Police are reviewing arrangements that allow employee involvement and participation in safety matters. A Police Health and Safety Consultative Committee has recently been established, where representatives of the service organisations participate in monitoring and promoting health and safety performance. Initiatives such as Best Practice Groups and Police Safe Working Practice groups are being implemented. A system for monitoring and auditing key safety objectives is under development. The finalisation of a Police Generic Hazard Register is a key objective for 2000/01.

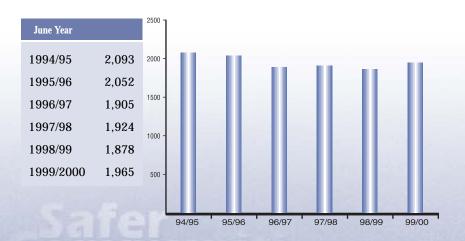
Assistant Commissioner Jon White General Manager: Human Resources

Recorded Assaults on Police

June Year	Police	ults on Crimes Act	Total Assaults on Police weapon	Assault Police firearm cutting	Assault Police stab weapon	Assault Police other	Total with weapon
1993/1994	217	1,694	1,911	23	7	67	97
1994/1995	235	1,858	2,093	32	4	44	80
1995/1996	212	1,840	2,052	22	4	59	85
1996/1997	229	1,676	1,905	36	5	56	97
$1997/1998_{\mathbb{R}}$	234	1,690	1,924	23	6	42	71
1998/1999	193	1,685	1,878	13	2	42	57
1999/2000	216	1,749	1,965	19	5	35	59

^{*} Excludes 'no offence' events

r (revised)



Recorded Offences Involving Firearms

June Year	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00
Total Recorded Offences involving Firearms – Crimes Act only	652	747	700	641	654
Total Reported Offences involving Firearms – Crimes Act and Arms Act	3,094	3,280	3,263	2,934	2,596
Total	3,746	4,027	3,963	3,575	3,250

Notes: *Figures differ from those previously published owing to the exclusion of 'no offence' events from recorded offences

Organisational Performance Unit

Purpose/Objective

The Organisational Performance Unit is responsible for providing the Commissioner of Police with a resource to help manage performance of Districts and Service Centres, and for developing and reviewing a performance framework. The Unit also ensures adequate systems are available to the Police Executive and District Commanders to allow performance monitoring of Districts, Areas and Service Centres.

Achievement 1999/2000

1 Commissioner's Risk Indicators

Reports on Commissioner's Risk Indicators (CRIs) have been completed for all Districts for measures so far developed.

2 Performance Meetings

Regular performance meetings between the Commissioner, National Manager: Organisational Performance, District Commanders and their management teams were initiated during the 99/00 financial year.

3 Access to Performance Indicators

A change to updating data more frequently, at two-weekly intervals, was achieved, and work progressed on computer-based reporting system enhancements.

^{*}Includes the murder of a police officer (1995/96), but not attempted murders or grievous assaults other than by a firearm.

4 Police District Performance Targets.

District performance targets for Violence/Sexual Attacks (less Family Violence and Intimidation and Threats), Unlawful Taking of Motor Vehicles/Motor Cycles and Burglaries (Dwelling) were monitored regularly throughout the year.

5 December Year Statistics

The 1999 Calendar Year Offences were compiled and made public. Spreadsheet templates of tables were compiled for district use.

6 General

Numerous reports were completed for the Commissioner and Minister throughout the year. District performance reports and statistical analysis were completed as required.

Towards 2001

- Performance analysis of Service Centres will be undertaken.
- · Identification of strategies that are working.
- Lower level specificity of performance measurement and more in-depth monitoring.
- · Identification of time-lines for regular reporting and monitoring.

Superintendent Sandra Manderson

National Manager: Organisational Performance

Performance Indicators - All Offences

June Year	1998/1999	1999/2000	Variation No	Percent
Sworn staff at June (actual) ¹	7,081	7,061	20	-0.28
	7,001	7,001	2.0	-0.20
Mean monthly sworn staff	7,061	7,073	-57	0.81
(actual) ²	7,001	7,073	-37	0.61
Recorded offences	455 550	400.054	00.100	r 00
(excluding traffic)	455,552	432,354	23,198	-5.09
Resolved offences				
(excluding traffic)	174,576	174,611	-35	0.02
Traffic offences &				
infringements	1,028,553	1,090,600	90,998	6.03
% of resolved offences				
(excluding traffic)	38.3%	40.4%	-	-
Offences recorded per member	2			
(excluding traffic)	64.9	61.1	-3	-5.86
Offences resolved per member	2			
(excluding traffic)	24.7	24.7	-1	0.30
Traffic offences &				
infringements per				
member ²	146.6	154.2	9	5.18

All Offences

June Year	% of resolved offences (excluding traffic)	Offences recorded per member (excluding traffic)	Offences resolved per member (excluding traffic)	Traffic Offences & infringements per member
1992/93	32.9	71.39	23.5	50.3
1993/94	37.9	65.3	24.7	80.9
1994/95	37.7	66.0	24.9	112.2
1995/96	38.7	69.6	26.3	122.3
1996/97	36.9	72.1	26.6	130.9
1997/98	38.1	68.2	26.0	137.3
1998/99	38.3	64.9	24.9	146.6
1999/2000	40.4	61.1	24.7	154.2

Performance Indicators - Incidents

June Year	1998/1999	1999/2000	Variation No	Percent
Sworn staff at June (actual) ¹	7,081	7,061	78	1.1
Mean monthly sworn staff				
(actual) ²	7,016	7,073	186	2.7
Incidents attended	642,037	640,586	-18,819	-2.8
Incidents where				
attendance sufficed	237,512	239,373	8,832	3.9
Incidents documented ³	404,525	401,213	-27,651	-6.4
% of Incidents where				
attendance sufficed	37.0	37.4	-	-
% of Incidents documented	63.0	62.6	-	-
Incidents attended per				
staff member ²	91.5	90.6	-5.2	-5.4
Incidents documented per				
staff member ²	57.7	56.7	-5.6	-8.9

 $^{^{\}rm I}$ Includes recruits and sworn staff at PNHQ and RNZPC, and excludes LWOP/PLWOP. $^{\rm 2}$ Mean monthly sworn staff (actual), includes recruits and excludes LWOP/PLWOP. 1998/1999 attendance figures have been adjusted to reflect changed recording practices.

All Incidents

June Year	% of Incidence where attendance sufficed	% of Incidents documented	Incidents attended per member	Incidents documented per member
1992/93	27.2	70.6	76.2	53.8
1993/94	25.0	72.8	74.3	54.0
1994/95	24.7	73.2	78.8	57.7
1995/96	23.3	74.9	83.3	62.4
1996/97	27.7	65.3	95.9	62.6
1997/98	34.9	59.4	96.8	57.5
1998/99	37.0	63.0	91.5	57.7
1999/2000	37.4	62.6	90.6	56.7

Police Internal Investigation

The Police Complaints Authority is the statutory body responsible for overseeing and reviewing all complaints against the Police. The Authority is notified of every complaint against Police and any incident in which an on-duty member causes death or serious bodily harm to a person. Additionally, notification is required where a person dies or sustains serious bodily injury while in Police custody, or through committing or attempting suicide in the presence of the Police

Internal Affairs Section, Office of the Commissioner, reports to the Deputy Commissioner: Operations. The purpose statement for the Section is to preserve the ethics and integrity of the New Zealand Police by coordinating complaint and disciplinary processes in accordance with legislation.

An upgrade of the complaint record database is underway and is expected to improve the data entry format, information presentation to Districts and reporting ability for a range of users.

National standards have been set for District Commanders regarding time limits for each of the three categories of complaint; full investigation - three months; District Complaint Resolution - two months; and Preliminary Report -six weeks.

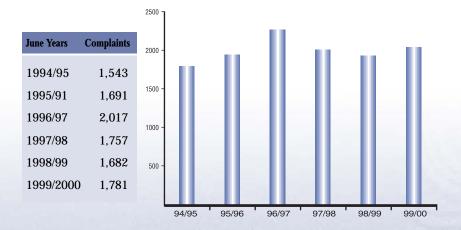
The following summary of complaints against the Police identifies the number of people making complaints and the total number of complaints.

Superintendent Paul Nickalls

National Manager: Internal Affairs

Summary of Complaints Against the Police

	1997/9844	1998/99	1999/00	
Total number of complaints against the Police received	1,757	1,682	1,781	
Percentage change in the number				
of complaints the over the previous year	-12.9%	-4.3%	+5.9%	
Total number of complaints				
accepted for investigation	2,222	2,076	2,428	
Upheld (whole or in part)	133	151	159	
Upheld (whole or in part) as				
percentage of completed				
investigations	12.6%	13.9%	13.1%	
Not upheld	651	634	674	
Conciliated	271	299	380	
Still under investigation	1,167	992	1,215	
Complaints per 1,000				
offences, incidents,				
traffic offences/				
infringements recorded	1.2	1.3	1.2	



⁴⁴ Figures revised

Traffic Operations Support

Purpose/Objective

- Provide the Minister of Police, Minister of Transport, Commissioner of Police and Police Executive with specialist traffic advice.
- Develop and prepare road safety programmes, coordinate special events, deliver road safety publicity, and provide reports on road safety.
- Manage initiatives relative to traffic safety and economic enforcement, including provision of equipment and systems to facilitate service delivery.
- · National coordination of Commercial Vehicle Investigation Unit activity.
- Develop and maintain strategic partnerships at a national level.

Achievements 1999/2000

New Zealand Road Safety Developments

The annual New Zealand Road Safety Programme (NZRSP) is the formal document describing and defining police road safety activity. Delivery of police programmes is guided by this document aiming to improve road safety outcomes to levels consistent with 2001 national road safety targets.

Police recognise the kind of results the public demand cannot be achieved alone. Strong, effective and lasting partnerships between Police, transport sector agencies, road safety coordinators and the community are the key to safer roads and safer people.

This year has seen the national introduction of strategic traffic groups in each district aiming to improve levels of expertise in traffic and provide quality outputs. A baseline review of the NZRSP was also conducted.

Recommendations from this review laid the foundations for the State Highway Patrol, increased rural drink drive focus and reduced speed tolerances.

Legislation Changes

In May 1999, the Land Transport Act 1998 took effect with new measures to counter serious traffic offenders. This includes provisions for Police to suspend drivers licences at the roadside for serious offending and impound vehicles where prescribed. In the past year, 12,922 vehicles have been impounded by front-line police officers.

Road Toll and Offence Statistics

In 1998/99 the road toll was 513 compared to 492 for the 1999/2000 fiscal year. There was a welcome reduction (10%) in the number of drink drive offences detected. This strongly suggests the preventative compulsory breath testing programmes are successful. Also of significance is a 27% reduction in driving whilst disqualified offences.

Toward 2001

- Continue to provide specialist road traffic activities and advice.
- Nationally coordinate the roll-out of the State Highway Patrol.
- Develop traffic intelligence to ensure district resources are targeted to risk.
- Provide a centralised centre of traffic specialisation to support district activity.
- National coordination of the ACC Stop Bus programme in the rural locations of Northland, Waikato and Central Police areas.
- Nationally coordinate fatal crash analysis.
- Support the National Road Safety Committee and the 2010 Road Safety Strategy development process.

Superintendent Steve Fitzgerald Traffic Operations Support

Operations Support Group

Purpose/Objective

The Operations Support Group provides measurable, quality service to its internal and external customers through service deliveries agreed with the Commissioner, in the provision of policy development and national coordination of both specialist and general policing.

Achievements 1999/2000

Millennium Operation and Y2K Planning

This was a major public safety planning exercise aimed at ensuring Police were able to properly police Millennium events. Detailed inter-departmental planning ensured Millennium events were trouble free.

Y2K Business Continuity Planning

Another major planning exercise aimed at ensuring Police were able to carry on business in the event of any infrastructure breakdown due to Y2K problems. While such problems did not eventuate, detailed planning ensured Police were in a good position to cope with any such problem.

East Timor

Thirty Police Officers took part in policing duties in East Timor as part of UNTAMET or UNTAET during the year.

The 10 officers deployed to assist UNAMET with the East Timor Independence Referendum returned in early September. Four members of this team have been recognised for their work by a New Zealand Honour award and the remaining six members awarded an NZP silver merit award. Members of the Operations

Group Planning Team have each been awarded a Commissioner's Commendation.

Samoa Police Training

The Operations Group planned and delivered a two-week training course in Samoa to 25 Samoan police officers selected for UNCIVPOL duties in East Timor.

APEC

The Group continued its involvement in operational planning advice and strategic planning of Operation APEC.

Specialist Groups

Armed Offenders Squads - attended 520 callouts during the year (22,563 hours)

Police Negotiators Teams - attended 339 callouts (2913 hours)

Special Tactics Group - 19 part deployments, 1 full deployment (APEC)

Special Search Groups - (data not available)

Youth Aid Section

A total of 43,789 offences were cleared during the year as having been committed by children and young persons. The figure represents 22.1% of all offences recorded and resolved during the year.

Of the offences known to have been committed by children and young persons, 10,237 were cleared by warnings, 26,073 by youth aid "alternative action" plans or warnings, and 7,479 by Family Group Conferences, (including prosecution). 82.9% were dealt with by way of police action only and 17.1% were referred for Family Group Conferences, either by the Police or Youth Court.

Performance Indicators - Youth Aid

	1997/9844	1998/99	1999/00
Offences by children and young persons dealt with per	202.2	295.9	220.0
Offences referred to Family	303.3	200.0	320.9
Group Conference per Officer % of children and young persons dealt with by	51.1	52.2	53.4
Police only % of children and young persons dealt with by Family	83.2	82.3	82.9
Group Conference or Youth Court	16.8	17.7	17.1

Towards 2001

A key focus of the Operations Group will remain on providing overseas policing assistance to the South Pacific region. Assistance to the UN in East Timor will continue and it is likely NZ Police will play a significant role in the redevelopment of the Solomon Islands Police once the country has stabilised. It is possible further training assistance will be provided to Samoa and other regions.

Youth issues remain a priority for the Group. Additional funding will see an outside tertiary provider undertake training for Youth Education Officers and the reliance on sponsorship for youth education materials diminish.

Superintendent Neville Matthews National Manager: Operations

Dog Section

The NZ Police Dog Section has an operational strength of 108 general-purpose teams (four of these are dual trained to find narcotics), eight narcotic detector dog teams and three explosive detector dogs.

General purpose teams attended a total of 39,574 calls for service during the year. This led to the apprehension of 6,724 offenders and the clearance of 9,021 offences. Property, excluding motor vehicles, to the value of \$982,379 was recovered.

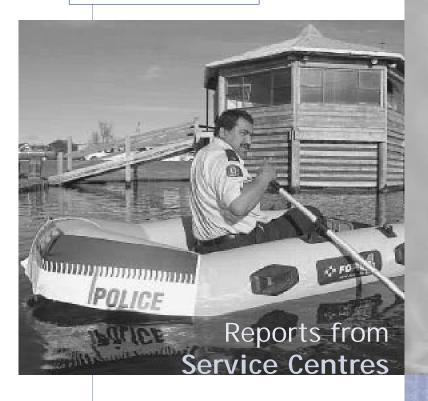
Specialist and dual trained narcotic teams attended 3,640 calls for service during the year with 768 finds.

The Royal New Zealand Police College (RNZPC) Dog Training Centre trained 27 general-purpose dog teams and four narcotic detector dog teams for the NZ Police, two narcotic detector dog teams for the NZ Customs Service and two detector teams for the Department of Corrections.

The Centre also trained an additional explosive detector dog team for APEC. The Police Dog Section managed the operations training and deployment of 14 explosive detector teams from NZ Police, Aviation Security Service and the RNZAF for APEC.

S/Sgt Brendon Gibson Dog Training Centre

NEW ZEALAND POLICE



Commercial Vehicle Investigation Unit Service Centre

Purpose/Objective

Through its 85 staff the Commercial Vehicle Investigation Unit (CVIU) Service Centre provides a specialist commercial vehicle surveillance and investigation service. The activities of the CVIU ensure Police contribute to the following results:

- A reduction in the number of crashes where the truck driver was at fault:
- An increase in the value of RUC revenue collected;
- A significant improvement in the level of compliance in the areas of:
 - RUC compliance rates for heavy motor vehicles
 - Dangerous goods
 - Driving hour logbooks
 - Load security
 - Road, bridge and vehicle weight limits
 - Transport licensing
 - Vehicle and load dimensions.

Achievements 1999/2000

A notable achievement during the past year was the smooth transition to form a national service centre.

Towards 2001

The year 2000/2001 will largely be a period of consolidation for the CVIU. It will also see:

- Greater operational flexibility. Staff based at the eight weighbridge sites
 throughout the country will be able to vary their time between weighbridge
 and mobile patrols, leading to more targeted enforcement.
- National road safety campaigns. The Unit's intention is to run commercial vehicle safety campaigns matching the national road safety campaigns to raise the level of compliance within the transport industry.
- Recidivist offender task force established to identify "target" operators.

Inspector Ian James Commercial Vehicle Investigation Unit

Legal Services

Purpose/Objective

The 21 Legal Services staff provide specialist legal services to the Office of the Commissioner and the five service centre locations (Auckland, Rotorua, Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin). They provide four primary outputs: law reform, privacy, specialist advice, and advocacy.

Achievements 1999/2000

Achievements during 1999/2000 include the ease with which members of Legal Services joined together as a national service centre with significant savings in the first full year of operation.

Legal Services have led Police input on reform of a number of key statutes for policing, including -

- the Crimes Act which rewrites part 10 of the Act from theft through to wilful damage;
- the Bail Bill consolidating the law on bail, including repeal of the High Court's inherent jurisdiction to hear bail applications; and
- the Criminal Investigations (Blood Samples) Act which reviews expansion
 of the Act to include alternative bodily samples, suspect samples for burglars
 and a range of administrative matters.

Superintendent Dave Kerr Legal Service Centre

Licensing and Vetting Service Centre

Purpose/Objective

The Licensing and Vetting Service Centre has five primary functions:

- Administration of the New Zealand Police Photographic Image Management System (PIMS). This database holds the national prisoners photograph collection and firearms licence details. The Service Centre provides prisoner photographs to investigators in districts for the identification, detection and apprehension of offenders.
- Managing firearms control, including the administration of the Arms Act 1983 and Arms Regulations 1992, the issuing of firearms licences, the training of firearms licence applicants and the development of policies and strategies to enhance the safe use and control of firearms. During this year the Arms Code has been revised and updated.
- Provision of a vetting service to organisations whose primary function is the care of young people, older people and the more vulnerable members of

society. This service extends to those applying for licences administered by the Department for Courts and the Land Transport Safety Authority. During this year approximately 269,000 vetting services have been provided, an increase of 8.9% on the previous year. All vetting applications have been processed within 30 days.

- · Validation of identities held on Police computer systems.
- Provision of a 24-hour communication service to the Office of the Commissioner.

Achievements 1999/2000

During 1999/2000, the Service Centre has been involved with the Law and Order select committee hearing into the Arms Amendment Bill (No2). This has included two meetings with the Minister of Police, attendance at three select committee public hearings and two presentations to the select committee.

Towards 2001

The Service Centre is currently assessing the Law Commission recommendations on victim identification using photographs. The aim is to develop best practice for identification by photograph for evidential purposes.

Inspector Joe Green Licensing and Vetting Service Centre

Police Infringement Bureau

Purpose/Objective

The Police Infringement Bureau (PIB) provides a service to Police Districts and the Office of the Commissioner in support of speed camera operations and processing of infringement and offence notices issued by Police. In supporting traffic enforcement activity, the PIB provides services in the areas of equipment maintenance, equipment calibration, training, prosecution support, data/file storage, standards maintenance, free-phone public enquiry facility, performance delivery reporting and administration of the Community Roadwatch Programme.

The main work units of the PIB are:

Verification Unit - Verify essential offence ingredients of speed camera photographs and notices. Data entry of offence data, in accordance with performance measures criteria, to create infringement and/or reminder notices. Correction of notice errors or omissions where possible.

Adjudication Unit – Consider explanations in relation to offences and communicate decisions. Arrange Court hearings and prepare Court files. Process liability transfer for owner onus offences and returned mail.

Calibration Unit – Carry out an audit function (calibration and certification) of police speed and weight measuring equipment to ensure accurate functioning.

Customer Services – Service notice recipient enquiries and provide information of both specific and general nature concerning offence procedures.

Statistics / Systems Unit – Maintain offence data, analyse traffic offence patterns and construct regular reports of camera hours service delivery, offence statistics and processing work patterns.

Standards Unit – Monitor internal and external performance against standards, notify errors, provide training and expert advice. Fixed site and mobile camera maintenance.

Community Roadwatch – Generate letters to vehicle owners advising them that their vehicle has been the subject of complaint.

Achievements 1999/2000

- In-house development of a computer database to process liquor infringements. These infringements were first issued in December 1999 and between that time and 30 June 2000, 2166 infringement offences were reported.
- In December 1999, the Calibration Unit received ISO 9002/17025 accreditation for speed calibration devices.
- Processed 790,712 speed camera photographs the highest number of photographs processed in any 12 month period. Processed 447,322 traffic infringement /offences.
- Processed 10,176 Community Roadwatch complaints.
- Carried out 260 calibration tests for portable wheel weighing devices, 96
 calibration tests on speed cameras, 157 laser speed guns tests and 810 radar
 speed detection device tests.

Towards 2001

Development of infrastructure to cater for an expected increase in speed camera photographs due to lowered tolerances and an increase in traffic offences due to additional highway patrol staff.

Inspector Matt Fitzsimons Officer in Charge: Police Infringement Bureau

Training Service Centre

Purpose/Objective

The Training Service Centre has two broad functions:

- Developing and maintaining a strategy and series of quality systems for the professional development and training of Police staff.
- Providing or brokering the provision of training within that framework.

Achievements 1999/2000

In the 1999/00 financial year the following was achieved:

- A comprehensive professional development strategy for Police training was completed and signed off by all key stakeholders. This is now being implemented.
- A framework developed identifying future Police training. This resulted in
 decisions about what training Police and external providers would provide.
 A contract has been negotiated with Victoria University of Wellington to
 provide a range of courses to some groups of Police staff via distance
 learning.
- A two-year restructuring of operations was completed with a total real saving of \$2.8m dollars per annum.
- A one year review of the Recruit Training curriculum and programme was concluded. This is expected to result in significant quality and cost improvements from 2000/01 onwards. Annual savings are in the order of \$1m per annum.

Towards 2001

In the coming 2000/01 financial year, work will focus on a number of areas:

- Consolidating and continuing to apply the professional development strategy and training frameworks across all areas of Police training.
- Ensuring the new Victoria University Police Education programme commences successfully and the development of courses and programmes within it remain responsive to Police operational needs.
- Continuing to develop the format and curriculum of the Recruit Training programme to improve the performance of new constables in their first three years.

Superintendent Steve Long General Manager, Training

National Accounts Processing Centre (NAPC)

Purpose/Objective

The Centre was established in May 1999 following the Police Review and the disestablishment of Regional Accounting Offices. Thirteen staff work in the Centre including a Manager, Senior Accounts Officer, Accounts Receivable, Asset Clerk and Accounts Payable Clerks.

Achievements 1999/2000

Upon establishment, an initial backlog of invoices was cleared. Invoices are now processed within 24 hours of receipt at the centre.

Police staff are able to access the procurement system using the Police Intranet to requisition goods and services. Approval for this requisitioning is now electronic. Vendors send invoices directly to the centre and these are entered into the system through invoice verification.

Towards 2001

This will be a year of reviewing existing processes and pursuing more efficient methods of data processing. Ongoing support will be provided to the Districts to fully utilise the procurement system for purchasing and invoice processing.

Sue Hall

Manager: National Accounts Processing Centre

Communication Centres Service Centre

Purpose/objective

Communication Centres were established to provide Police with the capability to undertake two important functions. The first is to answer all police related '111' emergency telephone (and fax) calls, and to answer other calls for service from the public which require a dispatched police response. The second function is to dispatch police resources to events requiring police attendance and to monitor the activities of operational police staff to provide an effective, efficient and safe working environment.

Achievements 1999/2000

During the year Communication Centres have answered 352,513 '111' emergency calls and 974,763 'general' calls for service. They have also handled 41,937 'Allied Emergency Service' calls, from organisations such as Ambulance Services, hospitals, security firms, and airport control towers.

The centres have clear service level targets set in the NZP Departmental Forecast Report $_{45}$. During the year they achieved service levels of 77.2% for '111' calls

^{45~} The service standards requires that 90% of 111 calls answered within 10 seconds and 80% of general calls answered within 30 seconds.

and 52.9% for 'general' calls (on average across the year). Significant service improvements were recorded in the fourth quarter as a number of initiatives came into effect. These include filling vacancies, focus on work practice improvements and altered rostering for call takers. During that quarter the service centre achieved service levels of 88.9% for '111' calls and 69.5% for 'general' calls.

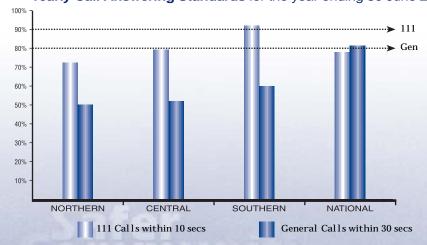
A national management group was also established during the year to help coordinate the activities of the three centres and to provide direction and leadership to the service centre.

Towards 2001

The service centre intends to work towards the following goals during the coming year:

- A focus on achieving the service levels set for the centres during the 2000-2001 year;
- A clarified and defined role for the Communication Centres within New Zealand Police:
- The development of a guiding strategic plan that will focus and lead the
 centres to provide an even better service to the public of New Zealand and
 the police staff they serve;
- Improvements within a range of current operating services to make them simpler, more robust and more useful to operational police staff; and
- A continued search for better processes and technologies to support the public requiring police assistance and the police staff who rely upon the centres.

Yearly Call Answering Standards for the year ending 30 June 2000



Superintendent Athol Soper National Manager: Communication Centres

Information & Technology Service Centre

Purpose/Objective

- Commissioning and managing projects to deliver Police strategic initiatives by developing and improving Police capability.
- Providing the information technology and communications infrastructure and services to support Police capability.

Achievements 1999/20000

Projects

Police I&T Service Centre undertook a significant number of projects (46) in the 99/00 year (a further nine projects were initiated that are scheduled for completion in the 00/01 year).

The significant projects completed were:

- Communications support for APEC and the America's cup;
- The replacement of the Police internal telephone network (the Integrated Communications System);
- · Replacement of the fingerprint system (AFIS); and
- Year 2000 re-mediation and preparedness programme involving a total of eighteen projects.

Services

Police I&T provided a high level of service to maintain the information technology and communications infrastructure, and in the areas of business application support and general support.

Infrastructure

I&T support the following technical infrastructure systems:

- Land Mobile Radio Network (the Police radio network);
- The Police telephone network (Integrated Communications System); and
- Police data network (Police Enterprise Communications Network and the Bandwidth transmission network).

Business Application Support

I&T also do the contract and vendor management to support the business applications used internally including:

 Support of the Communications Centres used by Police and the Fire Service (the components here are the dispatch system, the integration of the radio and telephone networks, the geographic information system and the telephone directory database system);

- Support of the fingerprint system (AFIS), criminal investigation system (CID), the law enforcement system (LES), and the Police intelligence system (Increment 1); and
- Support of the financial and human resource systems.

General Support

I&T provides support to the business through the Help Desk and provides consultancy to internal customers. I&T also provides support for:

- Specialist groups and for special operations; and
- Desktop support.

Towards 2001

In the 2000/01 year I&T will focus on a smaller number of key initiatives that are strongly aligned to Police Business Strategy. The three areas of focus are:

- Infrastructure Management the maintenance of a cohesive, cost- effective technology Infrastructure;
- Information Access providing a common repository of data held by Police;
 and
- Information Collection identifying the data to collect, then developing and implementing systems to collect this data. Police will also be involved in the Government e-commerce initiative.

Rohan Mendis Murray Mitchell
Infrastructure Business Unit Applications Development

Police Prosecutions Service

Purpose/Objective

The Police Prosecutions Service was established on 1 July 1999. This was a direct result of the recommendation of the Law Commission in its Discussion Paper, "Criminal Prosecution" published in 1997. In that paper the Law Commission recommended that an "autonomous, national, career-orientated Prosecution Service should be established within the Police". The Prosecutions Sections in each district became grouped nationally under a single National Manager.

The role of the Prosecutions Service is to manage and resolve cases:

- · Impartially, effectively and efficiently;
- · In the public interest; and
- · With excellence and integrity.

The Prosecutions Service has 147 sworn and non-sworn Prosecutors and 47 Prosecutions Clerks.

Achievements 1999/2000:

- The transition to national coverage by full time specialist prosecutors;
- Aligning performance standards with other state sector agencies (eg: Department for Courts);
- Establishing advocacy skills training by the Institute of Professional Legal Studies as core prosecutor training; and
- · Initial work on a professional development framework.

Prosecutors' responsibilities include appearing on behalf of the Police informant at all stages of District Court summary hearings, preliminary hearings and the hearing of miscellaneous applications (such as firearms licence appeals). They conduct defended Youth Court fixtures and represent the Police at Coroner's inquests and at miscellaneous hearings such as Liquor Licensing hearings. A total of 474,824 hours were devoted to Prosecutions outputs in 1999/2000.

Towards 2001

- A review of Police diversion in light of developments with community diversion panels and restorative justice initiatives;
- Streamlining prosecution processes including disclosure;
- Completing the professional development framework;
- · Completing a Prosecutions desk book; and
- Further support for other initiatives in the District Court including status hearings.

Assistant Commissioner Neville Trendle

Crime Service Centre

National Crime and Forensic Group

Purpose/Objective

The National Crime and Forensic Group comprises a range of services to support the investigation of serious crime, analyse forensic evidence, and to manage operational and strategic criminal intelligence.

The seven business units within the National Crime and Forensic Group are the:

- National Bureau of Investigation Support (NBIS);
- National Bureau of Criminal Intelligence (NBCI);
- Technical Support Unit (TSU);
- National Fingerprint Office;

- Document Examination Section;
- Electronic Crime Laboratory (ECL); and
- Police Armoury.

There are 72 staff within the Group. All the staff are based in Wellington except for three Liaison Officers in Thailand (1) and Australia (2).

The National Crime and Forensic Group provides:

- Specialist investigation support to Police districts (eg. undercover programme and witness protection programme);
- Specialist fingerprint identification services and control and maintenance of AFIS21;
- Liaison and investigation support to Districts and international law enforcement agencies (eg. Interpol, Overseas Liaison Officers);
- Support and liaison to other government law enforcement or intelligence agencies (eg. Combined Law Agency Groups; NZ SIS);
- Operational and strategic criminal intelligence services to Police districts, agencies and the Executive (eg NBCI units);
- Statutory reporting requirements (eg Misuse of Drugs Act, Financial Transactions Reporting Act, Criminal Investigations (Blood Samples) Act); and
- Specialist forensic techniques to Police districts and other agencies (eg. Document Examination, Armoury, ECL)

Achievements 1999/2000

- Upgrading of the national fingerprint identification system (AFIS21);
- Implementation of an advanced networked computer-based facial identification software package (FACES);
- Development and national rollout of a networked serious crime computerbased investigation package, the Criminal Investigation Database (CID);
- Development and adoption by the Police Executive of a long term Organised Crime Strategy;
- An increase in the number of DNA samples for storage on the national DNA profile databank and a high rate of "hits" between samples taken from scenes and databank samples (over 30%);
- Development of two capability projects with ESR for clandestine laboratories and increased sensitivity for DNA identification (SGM+);
- Development of a study of perceived and real barriers to the employment of women in the CIB.

Towards 2001

- · Continued implementation of the Organised Crime Strategy;
- Trials of "live scan" collection of fingerprints from prisoners directly on to AFIS21:
- Adoption of a plan for increased forensic capability in electronic crime investigations; and
- Development of a strategic partnership with ESR for the delivery of Forensic support to investigations.

Detective Superintendent Bill Bishop National Crime Manager

Fingerprint Section

All Police districts are serviced by Crime Print Fingerprint Sections based at Auckland, Hamilton, Wellington and Christchurch. These sections are responsible for the identification of latent fingerprints and the examination of crime scenes and exhibits for fingerprints. They also perform prisoner print identifications and the identification of deceased persons.

The National Fingerprint Section, Crime Service Centre is based in Wellington. It helps maintain criminal/traffic histories through fingerprints and maintains the national fingerprint database, both physically in the storage of over 430,000 original sets of fingerprint files in the Original Fingerprint Collection, and on the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) database.

The major achievement for the 1999/2000 year was the implementation of NEC AFIS21, with the four Crime Print Sections and the National Fingerprint Section receiving new AFIS computer terminals and totally new fingerprint software.

The NEC AFIS21 was the first of its kind in the world when commissioned in April 2000 it . With the aid of this system a Fingerprint Officer can identify a latent crime scene fingerprint, an unknown prisoner's print or fingerprints from a deceased person in minutes. NEC AFIS technology has been in use in the New Zealand Police since February 1991 and it continues, along with the services of a small number of dedicated fingerprint staff, to be of considerable value to the New Zealand Police. The statistics below represents only one portion of the work provided by these sections. They do not represent the range of other work such as preparing and giving evidence in court, hours spent at major crime scenes and training.

Plans for the future include live scan and a palm print searching facility. These projects will have a positive impact on fingerprint services at the Nation Fingerprint Section and the Crime Print Sections.

Performance Indicators - Fingerprints

	1998/99	1999/2000	% Variation
Prisoner Fingerprints received	4681,724	86,299	+5.6
Total Voluntary prints received	3,106	4,312	+39
Fingerprints Confirming Other Identity	6,130	6,714	+9.5
Scene of Crime Prints Received	30,371	47 28,040	-7.6
Identification from Scene of Crime Prints	6,422	286,691	+4.2

John Turner Fingerprints

⁴⁶ Amended figure.

⁴⁷ One Fingerprint Section could only provide results from 1 January – 30 June 2000.



Appendix A

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL RECORDED AND RESOLVED CRIME, BY CATEGORY

Crime Type		Recorded			Percent Vari	ntion	Resolved			Percent Varia	ion
June Years	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	1998/99- 1997/98	1999/00- 19 1998/99	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	1997/98	1998/99 19	1999/00
VIOLENCE:											
Homicide*	116	94	104	-19.0	10.6	98	99	81	74.1	70.2	77.9
Robbery	2,012	1,844	1,664	-8.3	-9.8	724	628	573	36.0	34.1	34.4
Grievous Assaults	2,440	2,425	2,641	9.0-	8.9	1,974	1,948	2,177	80.9	80.3	82.4
Serious Assaults	13,625	13,308	13,668	-2.3	2.7	10,786	10,526	10,891	79.2	79.1	79.7
Minor Assaults	13,666	13,865	13,089	1.5	-5.6	10,582	10,620	10,199	77.4	9.92	77.9
Other Violence	8,362	8,738	8,924	4.5	2.1	6,643	6,902	7,082	79.4	79.0	79.4
TOTAL	40,221	40,274	40,090	0.1	-0.5	30,795	30,690	31,003	9.92	76.2	77.3
SEXUAL OFFENCES:											
Sexual Violation	741	719	744	-3.0	3.5	395	339	359	53.3	47.1	48.3
Other Sexual Attacks	1,301	1,314	1,303	1.0	-0.8	707	635	683	54.3	48.3	52.4
Other Sexual Offences	1,179	1,076	1,083	-8.7	0.7	289	265	584	58.3	55.0	53.9
TOTAL	3,221	3,109	3,130	-3.5	0.7	1,789	1,566	1,626	55.5	50.4	51.9
* Homicide includes Murder, Attempted Murder, Manslaughter, Infanticide, Abortion, and Aiding Suicide	tempted Mu	rder, Mansla	ughter, Infa	ıticide, Aboı	rtion, and A	iding Suicide	.:				

DRUGS & ANTISOC Drugs (not cannabis) Drugs (cannabis only) Liquor Disorder	CIAL: 1,397 24,899 4,868 20,587	1,492 25,293 5,686 20,152	1,898 23,205 2,778 20,849	6.8 1.6 16.8 -2.1	27.2 -8.3 -51.1 3.5	1,256 22,423 4,652 17,740	1,350 22,582 5,475 17,873	1,750 21,332 2,548 18,611	89.9 90.1 95.6 86.2	90.5 89.3 96.3 88.7
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92.2 91.9 91.7 89.3

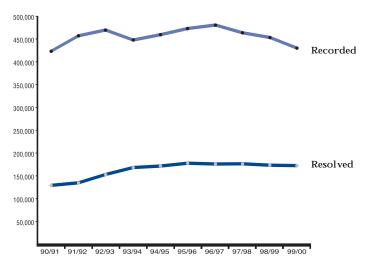
Crime Type June Years	1997/98	Recorded 1998/99	1999/00	1998/99- 1997/98	Percent Variation 1999/00- 1998/99	ition 1997/98	Resolved 1998/99	1999/00	1997/98	Percent Variation 1998/99	tion 1999/00
Offences/Child Abuse (Non Assault) Children, Young Persons	519	429	456	-17.3	6.3	352	299	299	8.7.8	69.7	65.6
Act Offences Domestic Violence	72	72	112	0.0	55.6	52	30	61	72.2	41.7	54.5
Act Offences Other Anti-Social Offences	3,323	3,864 267	4,200 192	16.3	8.7	2,729 245	3,099	3,446 160	82.1 90.4	80.2	82.0 83.3
TOTAL	55,936	57,255	53,690	2.4	-6.2	49,449	50,937	48,207	88.4	89.0	86.8
DISHONESTY: 78,918 Burglary 78,918 Unlawful take/Convert Motor Vehicl	78,918 tor Vehicles/	78,527	71,842	-0.5	-8.5	8,990	8,752	10,287	11.4	11.1	14.3
Motor Cycles Other Motor Vehicle/Motor	31,384	28,565	23,708	-9.0	-17.0	4,020	3,767	3,904	12.8	13.2	16.5
Cycle offences		10,289	9,120	3.6	-11.4	3,732	3,311	3,312	37.6	32.2	36.3
Bicycle offences Theft Fv-Car	9,750	8,502	7,822	-12.8	-8.0 -16.5	554 3 043	504 2 987	461 2 933	ν. 7.7	5.0 3.0	5.9 8
Theft Ex-Shop	17,044	16,878	17,760	-1.0	5.2	13,149	12,876	2,939	77.1	76.3	78.7
Other Theft	61,702	60,751	61,287	-1.5	6.0	10,539	10,630	10,824	17.1	17.5	17.7
Receiving	3,021	2,820	2,715	-6.7	-3.7	2,836	2,699	2,599	93.9	95.7	95.7
TOTAL	293,250	284,853	262,894	-2.9	7.7-	59,663	56,794	57,884	20.3	19.9	22.0
Arson Other Property Damage	2,092	1,985	2,094	-5.1	5.5 9	501	499	508	23.9	25.1	24.3
TOTAL	39,910	38,336	40,601	.3.9	5.9	11,501	11,119	12,418	58.8	29.0	30.6

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL RECORDED AND RESOLVED CRIME: BY CATEGORY continued

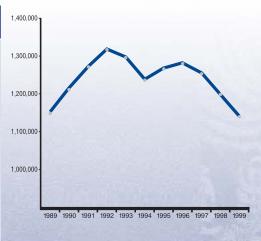
SOMIMANT OF INSTITUTAL RECORDED AND RESOLVED CRIME, BT CALEGORT COLLINGE	JAL AEI	GEOROS GEORGE	שא טאוא	SOLVED	L L			nanilliling			
Crime Type		Recorded	T	P	ercent Var	iation	Resolved	~	Ь	Percent Variation	ation
June Years	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	1998/99- 1997/98	.998/99- 1999/00- 1997 1997/98 1998/99	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	1997/98	1997/98 1998/99	1999/00
PROPERTY ABUSES:	ii										
Trespass	12,656	11,599	12,024	-8.4	3.7	8,846	8,117	8,357	66.69	70.0	69.5
Postal/Fire/Rail	5,294	4,633	4,936	-12.5	6.5	2,689	2,297	2,640	50.8	49.6	53.5
Firearms (Arms Act)	3,263	2,934	2,596	-10.1	-11.5	2,623	2,396	2,153	80.4	81.7	82.9
Other Property Abuses	1,108	975	984	-12.0	6.0	758	699	650	68.4	9.89	66.1
TOTAL	22,321	20,141	20,540	-9.8	2.0	14,916	13,479	13,800	8.99	6.99	67.2
ADMINISTRATIVE:											
Against Justice	8,571	9,074	8,976	5.9	-1.1	7,432	7,716	7,514	86.7	85.0	83.7
Immigration	1,138	1,057	1,444	-7.1	36.6	1,073	954	1,328	94.3	90.3	92.0
Other Administrative	1,266	1,453	686	14.8	-31.9	1,069	1,321	831	84.4	6.06	84.0
TOTAL	10,975	11,584	11,409	5.5	-1.5	9,574	9,991	9,673	87.2	86.2	84.8
TOTAL	465,834	455,552	432,354	-2.2	-5.1	177,687	174,576	174,611	38.1	38.3	40.4

Recorded and Resolved Offences

June Years	ТО	TAL
	Recorded	Resolved
1990/91	424,591	130,393
1991/92	459,196	136,903
1992/93	471,035	155,162
1993/94	449,982	170,369
1994/95	461,140	173,675
1995/96	475,154	179,826
1996/97	482,831	178,140
1997/98	465,834	177,687
1998/99	455,552	174,576
1999/00	432,354	174,611

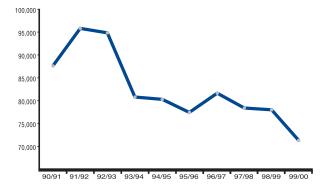


Offences per 10,000 Population



Total Burglaries

June Years	Burglary
1990/91	88,140
1991/92	96,339
1992/93	95,367
1993/94	81,318
1994/95	80,816
1995/96	77,960
1996/97	82,169
1997/98	78,918
1998/99	78,527
1999/00	71,842

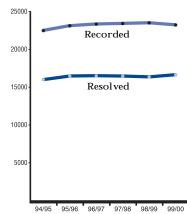


Crime Reduction Targets

The following three graphs show recorded and resolution rates for the areas targeted for crime reduction implemented in the 1999/2000 year. Theft ex car does not have a crime reduction target, it is included for interest.

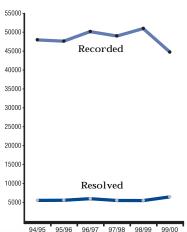
Violence and Sexual Offences

June Years	Recorded	Resolved
1994/95	22,866	16,375
1995/96	23,499	16,849
1996/97	23,803	16,889
1997/98	23,721	16,838
1998/99	23,887	16,731
1999/00	23,615	17,027



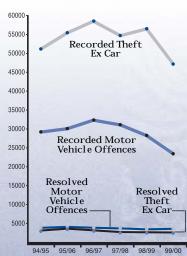
Burglary - Dwelling

June Years	Recorded	Resolved
1994/95	47,532	5,093
1995/96	47,196	5,130
1996/97	49,721	5,545
1997/98	48,563	5,071
1998/99	50,537	5,053
1999/00	44,276	6,037



Vehicles Offences

	Motor Vehi			ex Car
June Years	Recorded	Resolved	Recorded	Resolved
1994/95	29,497	4,159	51,434	3,443
1995/96	30,380	4,423	55,726	3,944
1996/97	32,640	4,183	58,813	3,500
1997/98	31,384	4,020	54,990	3,043
1998/99	28,565	3,767	56,788	2,987
1999/00	23,708	3,904	47,430	2,933



Appendix B

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL RECORDED TRAFFIC OFFENCES AND INFRINGEMENTS BY CATEGORY

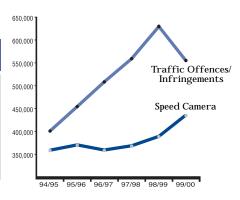
June Years				
Offence/Infringement* Category	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	Percent Variation 1999/00 from 1998/99
Drink/drive offences	31,003	31,117	28,646	-7.9
Dangerous/reckless				
driving offences	4,797	4,818	4,311	-10.5
Unsafe use of vehicle				
infringements	14,786	15,421	16,625	7.8
Careless/Inconsiderate driving				
or overtaking offences	23,397	21,913	20,267	-7.5
Speeding (under 100 kph)	66,775	74,990	67,756	-9.6
Speeding (over 100 kph)	47,507	55,461	52,998	-4.4
Speeding - trailer, towing, Heavy				
Motor Vehicle	2,644	2,909	2,804	-3.6
Failure to stop/give way	24,648	25,423	23,723	-6.7
Failure to obey officer/				
fulfil duties	9,647	11,349	20,959	84.7
Vehicle licence	22,330	20,067	17,004	-15.3
Driving while disqualified				
offences	13,100	13,382	9,432	-29.5
Driver licence & vehicle				
registration	154,801	182,743	161,994	-11.4
Certificate of fitness	86,695	109,960	83,271	-24.3
Driver hours/log book	4,650	3,964	3,429	-13.5
Seat belt	37,630	38,890	26,711	-31.3
Safety helmet	718	586	455	-22.4
Passenger/recovery/rental				
service vehicle	1,065	1,180	1,546	31.0
Vehicle condition	4,435	6,864	6,078	-11.5
Vehicle noise/loading	3,506	3,760	4,207	11.9
Bicycle	2,575	2,516	2,050	-18.5
Cycle helmet	7,056	6,505	5,207	-20.0
Pedestrian & other	380	485	426	-12.2
Stock & vehicle bylaw offence	s 76	158	150	-5.1
Local body bylaw infringemen	ts 146	329	304	-7.6
Other transport offences	94	84	74	-11.9
SUBTOTAL	564,461	634,874	560,427	-11.7
Speeding - speed camera	373,094	393,679	440,195	11.8
TOTAL	937,555	1,028,553	1,000,622	-2.7

 $[\]ensuremath{^*}$ The above entries include both offences and infringements unless the wording specifies otherwise.

Includes traffic offences where no prosecution initiated

Traffic Enforcement

June Years	Speed Camera	Traffic offences/ infringements
1994/95 1995/96 1996/97 1997/98 1998/99	363,341 374,996 363,758 373,094 393,679 440,195	406,138 459,650 513,563 564,461 634,874 560,427



Appendix C

NATIONAL SUMMARY OF RECORDED INCIDENTS*

	Reported Incidents					
June Years	1997/1998	1998/1999	1999/2000	1998/99 from 1997/98	from	
Types of Incident						
INCIDENTS						
Alarm sounding	14,448	18,096	17,760	25.2	-1.9	
Car/Person acting						
suspiciously	66,919	67,517	64,701	0.9	-4.2	
Domestic dispute	20,862	22,024	22,792	5.6	3.5	
Blockage/breakdown on						
highway	4,514	2,602	2,888	-42.4	11.0	
Drunk into custody/detox	8,499	10,828	12,488	27.4	15.3	
Sudden death	5,653	6,005	5,955	6.2	-0.8	
Traffic incident	46,868	43,217	48,608	-7.8	12.5	
Vehicle collision	38,336	35,707	35,059	-6.9	-1.8	
Other incident reports	101,973	115,548	121,548	13.3	5.2	
Total Incidents	308,072	321,544	331,799	4.4	3.2	
SERVICES						
Advise relatives	872	419	353	-51.9	-15.8	
Firearm query/registration	41,582	22,311	17,703	-46.3	-20.7	
Liquor licensing	19,394	20,533	20,450	5.9	-0.4	
Found property	55,164	55,014	55,408	-0.3	0.7	
Lost property	46,353	46,894	50,385	1.2	7.4	
Missing person	13,936	13,054	12,866	-6.3	-1.4	
Public relations	13,192	12,272	11,663	-7.0	-5.0	
Recover vehicle	17,624	16,683	13,540	-5.3	-18.8	
Summons	34,141	34,014	31,830	-0.4	-6.4	
Warrants for Arrest/						
Fines Enforcement	24,939	26,803	27,120	7.5	1.2	

NATIONAL SUMMARY OF RECORDED INCIDENTS* continued

	Reported Incidents			Percent Variation 1998/99 1999/00 from from 1997/98 1998/99	
June Years	1997/1998 1998/1999		1999/2000		
Warrants of Seizure	683	623	2,065	-8.8 231.5	
Licence applications	9,100	9,002	6,567	-1.1 -27.0	
Other request for services	66,812	56,546	53,156	-15.4 -6.0	
Total Services	343,792	314,168	303,106	-8.6 -3.5	
Total Preventative#	8,992	6,325	5,681	-29.7 -10.2	
TOTAL ALL INCIDENTS	660,856	642,037	640,586	-2.8 -0.2	

^{*} All incidents, services and other non-offence related activities performed, attended or provided by Police.

[#] Crime Prevention Advice, Keys Taken, Turnover Checks, Watching/observation, Other School Talks (not YES)