



REPORT OF THE NEW ZEALAND POLICE

FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 JUNE 2001

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

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 New Zealand Police for the year ended 30 June 2001.

R J Robinson
Commissioner of Police

Contents

COMMISSIONER’S INTRODUCTION	6
STATEMENT OF OBJECTIVES AND SERVICE PERFORMANCE	13
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	79
INFORMATION REQUIRED BY STATUTE	108
REDUCING INEQUALITIES	122
ACHIEVEMENT OF KEY PRIORITY AREAS	130
ORGANISATIONAL INFORMATION	140
REPORTS FROM SERVICE CENTRES AND OTHER GROUPS	148
ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION	170
STATISTICAL INFORMATION	178

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.

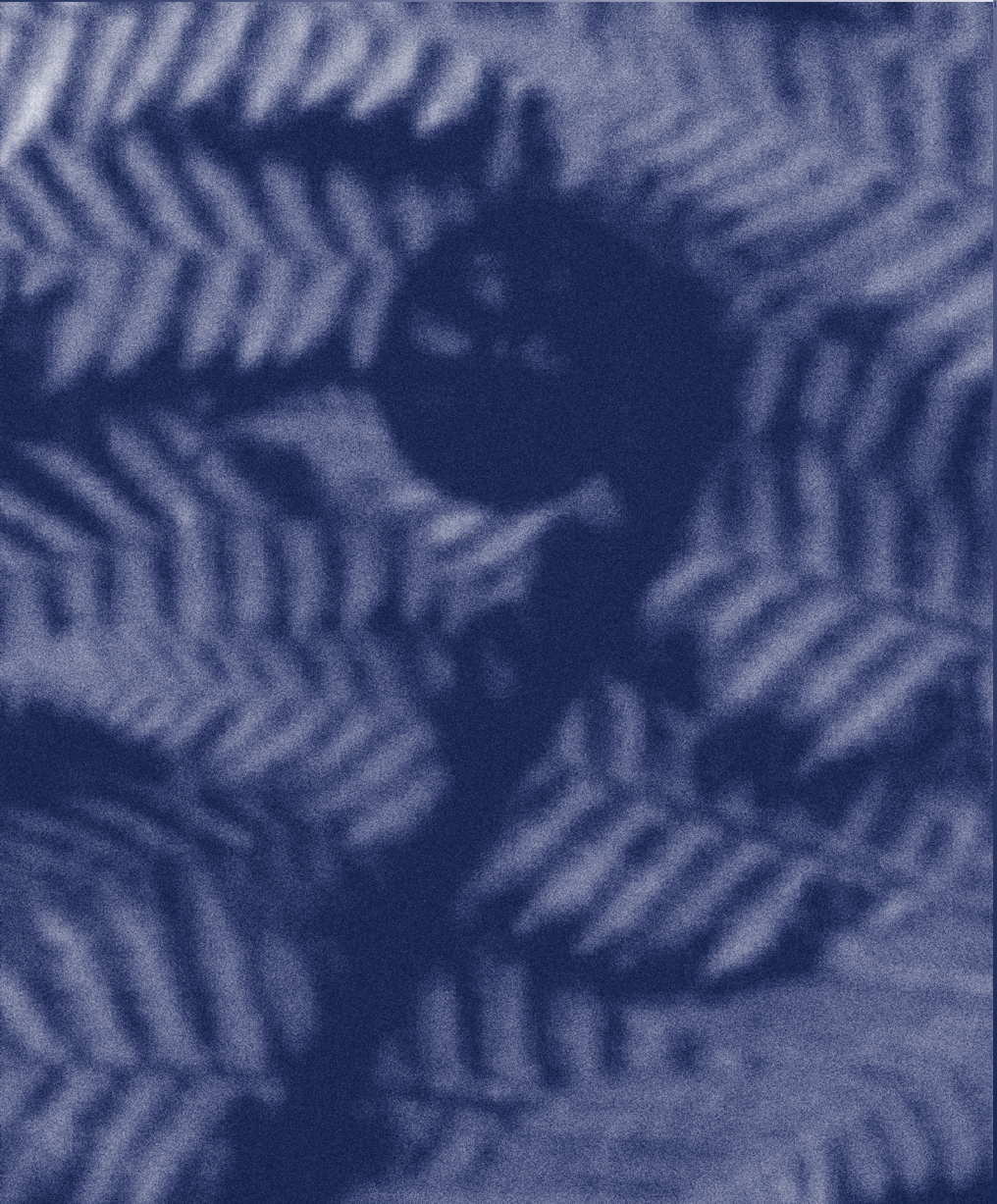
Police Values Statement

- 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

Linkages of Police Output Delivery to Outcomes Sought



Commissioner's Overview



INTRODUCTION

The 2000/01 year has been relatively quiet in terms of major operations and this has enabled Police to focus on core activities. The year saw the introduction or improvement of a range of management processes that was greatly enabled by the appointment of two new deputy commissioners and other senior executive appointments. The highlights of the 2000/01 year have been the continued reduction in recorded crime, improved crime resolution rates and lower road toll.



KEY RESULTS

- total recorded crime reducing by 8,068 offences. This is the fourth year a decrease in recorded crime has been achieved;
- recorded violent offences increased slightly, however, within this category, crimes of robbery and sexual attacks again decreased following the trend seen in 1999/00;
- there has been an increase in investigative activity and prosecutions of more serious drug offending;
- burglaries have reduced by nearly 10,500 reported offences from the previous year. This combines with a reduction in 1999/00 to a record total decrease of 22% over the two years. Equally impressive has been the lift in resolutions for burglary investigations, which have risen from 11.1% in 1998/99 to 17.2% in 2000/01;
- the creation and implementation of the new Highway Patrol, now operating with in excess of 164 staff;
- unlawful taking of vehicles has reduced by 3,828 offences, continuing the trend from the previous year and resulting in a decrease of 29.3% over the last two years. Thefts from vehicles have also shown a cumulative reduction of 16.9% over the last two years. Resolution of unlawful takings of motor vehicle offences have risen to 19%, nearly a 6% increase over the last two years;
- the road toll reduced to 470 down from 492 in 1999/00 and 513 the previous year. This is the lowest fiscal year road toll since 1964, the achievement is especially significant in that it has occurred in an environment of increasing road usage;

- complaints against Police recorded for the year were 2,468 with only 150 complaints upheld. This is against a backdrop of more than 1.7 million recorded crime, incident and traffic related contacts with the public; and
- public satisfaction with police services has increased slightly during the year and remains high at 77%.

POLICE RESOURCES

Comparing the year start and end point total staff numbers remained steady but with a slightly altered mix between sworn and non-sworn numbers. Individual counts of sworn and non-sworn do not reflect the specific nature of the roles being performed by staff and it is timely to reflect on the growing level of service delivery that is produced by non-sworn members of Police. Non-sworn staff participate in operational activity in roles as diverse as camera car operations through to forensic support in criminal investigations. Police adopt a flexible approach to a number of positions, and vacancies are open to both suitably qualified sworn and non-sworn staff. This flexibility enhances the service delivery options.

During the 2001/02 year a vigorous recruitment policy will be adopted so that by 30 June 2002 it is anticipated that the New Zealand Police will be on track towards having the most sworn officers ever.

The largest injection of new resource during the year resulted from the introduction of the highway patrol. Eventually this new unit will comprise 225 staff, the first 164 commencing work in the 2000/01 year. Vacancies generated by the introduction of this unit are being steadily filled. Other areas also saw resource input, these included 27 new youth aid workers (14 of whom are to be based in Auckland city), three additional law enforcement teams of 10 staff each (1 team to each of the Auckland districts), 16 staff into drink drive activities, 5 staff to building strategic traffic capability and 5 staff to the Police Infringement Bureau.

In addition, we have put more resources into supporting frontline staff. Some examples of this include:

- developing Intelligence Units and delivery of further MAPS-based intelligence analysis applications;
- expanding the Police Infringement Bureau capacity to handle increased ticket volume from lowering of speed thresholds;
- significant improvement in call answering standards within the communication centres;
- extension of the ACC “stop bus” programme through the provision of

vehicles and equipment into a further four districts in support of enforcement activities to combat drinking and drugged driving;

- increased electronic crime forensic capability;
- implementing the new fingerprint system (AFIS), 50% of all crime print identifications were a direct result of computer detection;
- migration from OS/2® operating system to Microsoft NT® for information technology infrastructure;
- implementation of video conferencing across 16 sites nationally;
- delivery of query tool over the data warehouse to facilitate more timely and interactive reports for decision support; and
- delivery of electronic mail and bulletin board applications to all police personnel.

MAJOR OPERATIONS

In comparison with the previous years, 2000/01 was relatively quiet in terms of major policing operations. A total of 36 officers were deployed to East Timor as part of the UNTAET operation with an additional 18 officers taking part in the international peace monitoring team to the Solomon Islands.

During visits by myself and the Deputy Commissioner (Operations) to the staff deployed in these situations, we were impressed with how they were contributing to, and being accepted by, the local people. They played a key role in rebuilding these communities, often under very difficult circumstances.

- Special Tactics Group members were deployed to Sydney during the Olympic games to assist New South Wales Police with security.
- In addition to the overseas activity there was a total of 11 VIP tours to New Zealand for which security protection was provided.

MĀORI RESPONSIVENESS

Last year I raised the importance of building partnerships with Māori and inclusion of a Māori perspective in policy and decision making. Whilst I am pleased that we are starting to make inroads into our responsibilities in this regard, I am aware of the opportunities still to be explored.

A total of 35 Iwi Liaison Officers are now established across all 12 districts. This pivotal role is key to developing district responsiveness strategies but we must guard against over reliance on a few officers holding the torch. Māori responsiveness needs to be a part of all officers' responsibilities as we go about our respective duties. The Commissioner's Māori Focus Forum met three times during the year and provided highly valued input to strategy and

decision making. I am pleased to see the growth of similar Māori advisory fora at the district level putting the voice of Māori into local policing initiatives.

PARTNERSHIPS

Following the appointment of the two new Deputy Commissioners, we travelled as a group throughout New Zealand meeting and talking with Police and community leaders. It was particularly pleasing to witness the growth of partnerships between police and community groups. The involvement of communities in setting policing priorities is fundamental to our particular style of policing and I am certain that the continuing growth of these partnerships will lead to even greater improvements being made in crime reduction.

In the medium term, there will always be challenges to the gains we have made over the last few years, especially with the advent of “designer” drug abuses and new technology being used in criminal endeavours. It will be important for Police to make the most of our partnership opportunities to meet these challenges.

FUTURE PERFORMANCE

Crime reduction targets have now been introduced for two years. Last year I indicated that early results from that targeting exercise were very encouraging and as a result further stretch targets would be set. In all respects, with the exception of violent offending, these stretch targets have been met and exceeded. What has been encouraging is the way staff have focused on the desired outcomes in exercising their planning and delivery options. I am mindful that for some areas, the effort required to attain target positions will be more difficult than others and this has been reflected at a district level. For this reason a part of the performance assessment process will focus on what is being done to impact on the desired outcome as well as the final result achieved. This coming year I intend to continue building the organisation performance framework with strong emphasis on leadership and results.

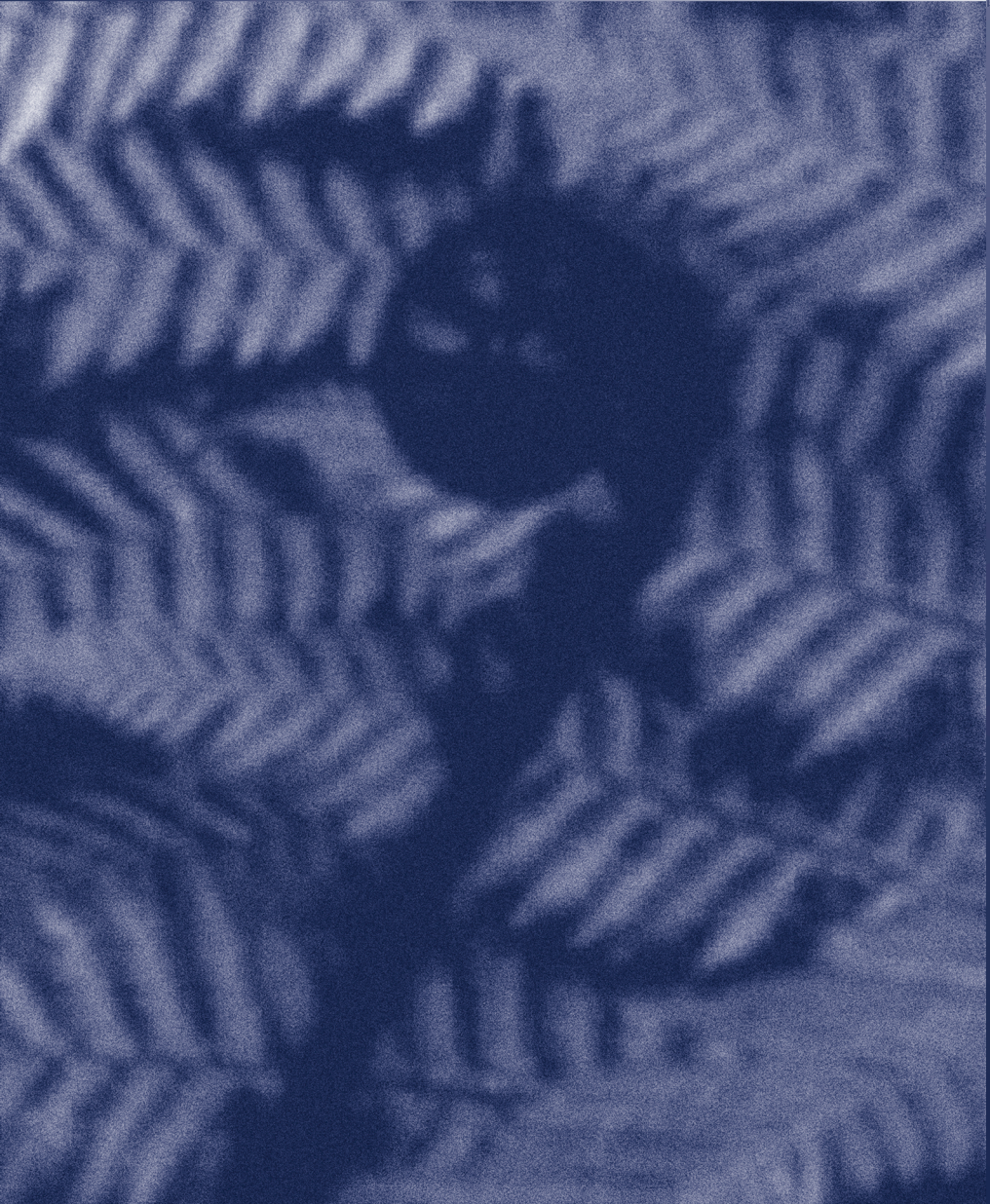
Within this Annual Report a wide and varied number of performance standards are reported upon. In the final analysis, however, the public have an expectation of crime reduction and improved safety. I believe these annual results give every indication that the New Zealand Police are strongly contributing to this outcome. I look forward to the results from the Ministry of Justice led crime victimisation survey being conducted in the latter part of 2001 as a critical validation of our efforts.

In last years Annual Report I reflected on the need to have a period of stability within the organisation. I believe this has been achieved and not only has it enabled focus to be given to core policing activities with commensurate beneficial results, but it has also provided the opportunity to obtain clarity about how we approach the immediate future. In the year ahead we will be working to develop the next Police strategic plan which will capture the interests of the community and demonstrate how Police can contribute to cementing the gains of these last few years and also how we can progress our vision of developing 'safer communities together'.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'R. Robinson', with a large, stylized 'R' and a smaller 'R' below it.

ROB ROBINSON
COMMISSIONER OF POLICE

Statement of Objectives and Service Performance



NEW ZEALAND POLICE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2001

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 and reported here under.

In my opinion, these financial statements fairly reflect the financial position and operations of the New Zealand Police for the year ended 30 June 2001.



**R J ROBINSON
COMMISSIONER OF POLICE**

28 SEPTEMBER 2001

COUNTERSIGNED BY:



**B SIMPSON
GENERAL MANAGER FINANCE**

STATEMENT OF OBJECTIVES AND SERVICE PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR 1 JULY 2000 TO 30 JUNE 2001

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. Included is also policy development for the South Pacific.

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

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

<i>Outturn 1999/2000</i>	<i>Standard</i>	<i>Actual Delivery 2000/2001</i>
Quantity		
No agreed programme	At least 95% of policy advice to meet the agreed work programme between the Minister of Police and the Commissioner.	Police advice submitted as required
25	25 legislative issues researched and commented on.	43 legislative issues researched and commented on
6	15 submissions to select committees.	9
Quality		
Drafts acceptable to Minister	At least 97% of first drafts accepted by the Minister.	Drafts acceptable to Minister
Advice acceptable to Minister	Police advice will be measured by: - coverage of subject - timeliness - quality of individual	Advice acceptable to Minister ¹

¹ Commissioner's Support Group formed in fiscal year 2000/01 to better support Ministerial interaction and improve timeliness of select committee support.

<i>Outturn 1999/2000</i>	<i>Standard</i>	<i>Actual Delivery 2000/2001</i>
	papers including: *purpose, logic *accuracy *options *consultation *practicality *presentation and will be assessed against acceptance criteria by the Minister of Police.	
	Timeliness	
Acceptable to Minister	At least 95% of policy advice purchased will be delivered within the specified timeframes agreed with the Minister of Police.	Acceptable to Minister
	Cost	
	Daily Rate –	
\$512.73	\$505 GST exclusive	\$474.82
1,178	1,120 chargeable days.	1,148

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

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

<i>Outturn 1999/2000</i>	<i>Standard</i>	<i>Actual Delivery 2000/2001</i>
	Quantity	
364 for period 1 January to 30 June 2000. First 6 month figures not available	Process 1,100 to 1,300 items of ministerial correspondence.	460
	Quality	
625	Process 1,300 to 1,400 questions in the House.	1,148

<i>Outturn 1999/2000</i>	<i>Standard</i>	<i>Actual Delivery 2000/2001</i>
Quality		
Drafts acceptable to Minister	At least 97% of first drafts of ministerial correspondence acceptable to the Minister of Police.	97%
Acceptable to Minister	At least 97% of answers to written and oral questions in the House to the satisfaction of the Minister of Police.	100%
Timeliness		
	Percentage of ministerial drafts completed -	
47.8%	- 95% within 20 working days of receipt	46%
63.2% for period 1 January to 30 June 2000	- 100% within six weeks of receipt.	62%
77.5% for the period 1 January to 30 June 2000	100% of answers to written and oral questions in the House within the timeframes specified.	91%
Cost		
Daily Rate –		
\$512.74	\$505 GST exclusive	\$474.82
903	791 chargeable days.	976

Output 1.3 – Policy Development for South Pacific

This output covers the provision of policy advice on policing and includes permanent secretarial support to the South Pacific Chiefs of Police Conference.

OUTCOME

Increased regional security

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

<i>Outturn 1999/2000</i>	<i>Standard</i>	<i>Actual Delivery 2000/2001</i>
Quantity		
-	At least 95% of policy advice to meet the agreed work programme between the Minister of Police and the Commissioner. ²	No agreed programme

² This is a new output and new measures for 2000/2001.

Outturn 1999/2000	Standard	Actual Delivery 2000/2001
Quality		
-	At least 97% of first drafts acceptable to the Minister	No policy advice was given to the Minister. However other briefing papers were prepared.
Timeliness		
-	At least 95% of policy advice purchased will be delivered within the specified timeframes agreed with the Minister of Police.	N/A
Cost		
Daily Rate –		
-	\$505 GST exclusive	\$474.82
-	127 chargeable days. ³	1

³ This daily rate relates to the development of briefing papers, whereas the total cost of the output includes costs for attendance at meetings within New Zealand, preparation and attendance at the South Pacific Chiefs of Police Conference and other departmental costs associated with this support.

Output Class Statement: Policy Advice and Ministerial Support for the Year Ended 30 June 2001

Actual 1999/ 2000		Budget Supplementary Adjusted \$(000)	Actual 2000/2001 \$(000)	% Variance to Actual Budget
Revenue				
937	Revenue Crown	1,016	1,041	2
1	Revenue Departments	1	-	-100
5	Revenue Other	3	1	-67
1,067	Total Expenses	1,020	1,009	-1
(124)	Net surplus (deficit)	-	33	
604	Output 1.1	562	432	-23
463	Output 1.2	395	543	37
-	Output 1.3	63	34	-46
1,067	Subtotal Output Class	1,020	1,009	-1
118	GST	127	130	2
1,185	Total Output Class	1,147	1,139	-1

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

OUTPUT CLASS DESCRIPTION

This output class includes 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, Youth Aid services, non-sworn youth workers 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

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Outturn 1999/2000	Standard	Actual Delivery 2000/2001
Quantity		
67	67 Victim Support Groups.	66
18,891	17,000 neighbourhood, business and rural support groups actively supported by Police. ⁴	17,618
64	62 Safer Community Councils.	67
124,350	215,000 to 220,000 referrals to Victim Support.	143,545
Quality		
⁵	Percentage of respondents to a community groups survey who are satisfied with police support. eg Victim Support, Women's Refuges. With a result equal to or better than 1999/2000.	Overall satisfaction - 76% Safer Community Councils 86% Victim Support 63% Women's Refuges' 68% with Family Violence Co-ordinators

4 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.

5 1999/2000 results - Safer Community Councils 83% satisfaction; Victim Support Groups 81% satisfaction; Women's Refuge 50% satisfaction and 57% satisfaction with Family Violence Co-ordinators.

Outturn 1999/2000	Standard	Actual Delivery 2000/2001
Timeliness		
Percentage of referrals to Victim Support are made within:		
20%	Crisis intervention - 90% immediate	89%
82%	Other intervention - 100% within 24 hours of initial police attendance to the victim.	81.6%

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

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Outturn 1999/2000	Standard	Actual Delivery 2000/2001
Quantity		
43,561	40,000 to 42,000 awareness and community information services provided.	51,935
310	200 to 300 formal crime prevention talks given.	332
1,370	1,500 to 1,600 Official Information requests met.	2,062
Quality		
50%. In addition 28% were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied.	At least 90% respondents to a public survey are satisfied with the levels of information provided on community safety and security issues.	48% ⁶

6 A further 25% of respondents were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied with levels of information provided.

Outturn 1999/2000	Standard	Actual Delivery 2000/2001
Timeliness		
Complete Official Information requests within specified timeframes		
92%	- 90% within 20 working days of receipt or extension sought under section 15A of the Act	90%
100%	- 100% within 6 weeks.	95%

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

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Outturn 1999/2000	Standard	Actual Delivery 2000/2001
Quantity		
14	19 nationally directed Youth at Risk Programmes.	19
1,634	400 to 450 District initiated targeted youth crime projects, programmes or activities.	524 ⁷
104	200 to 250 school talks (not Youth Education Service [YES]).	73
Quality		
100%	100% of nationally directed crime prevention programmes developed, and implemented utilising auditable and recognised planning processes.	100%
100%	100% quality assurance of nationally directed programmes evaluated by independent audit, against objectives of programmes.	100%

7 Districts were asked to report only on more significant Youth at Risk activities.

<i>Outturn 1999/2000</i>	<i>Standard</i>	<i>Actual Delivery 2000/2001</i>
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Timeliness

100%	100% of funded programmes running within the project timeframes.	100%
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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 MEASURES

<i>Outturn 1999/2000</i>	<i>Standard</i>	<i>Actual Delivery 2000/2001</i>
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Quantity

65,631 ⁸	56,000 classroom sessions. ⁹	55,534
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Quality

Next audit programmed July 2001	Quality assurance for Youth Education Services delivery established by qualified external audit. With a result equal to or better than 1999/2000.	Audit now scheduled for November 2001. However a specific evaluation was undertaken on the Secondary School Keeping Ourselves Safe programme
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Evaluation undertaken by Professor Freda Briggs and Dr Russel Hawkins, from the University of South Australia.

The evaluation affirmed the importance of having teenage youngsters work through this programme.

⁸ A classroom session is defined as each $\frac{1}{2}$ hour of time spent in a classroom.

⁹ Programmes delivered include: 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.

**Output Class Statement: Policing Support to the
Community Through Partnerships, Education, Crime
Prevention and Youth Programmes
for the Year Ended 30 June 2001**

Actual 1999/ 2000		Budget Supplementary Adjusted \$(000)	Actual 2000/2001 \$(000)	% Variance to Actual Budget
Revenue				
47,063	Revenue Crown	50,425	48,719	-3
42	Revenue Departments	84	38	-55
260	Revenue Other	201	211	5
48,820	Total Expenses	50,710	53,289	5
(1,455)	Net surplus (deficit)	-	(4,321)	
7,611	Output 2.1	8,006	9,184	15
19,865	Output 2.2	21,499	21,197	-1
14,626	Output 2.3	14,347	16,094	12
6,718	Output 2.4	6,858	6,814	-1
48,820	Subtotal Output Class	50,710	53,289	5
5,921	GST	6,339	6,121	-3
54,741	Total Output Class	57,049	59,410	4

OUTPUT CLASS THREE - Directed Patrol Activities

OUTPUT CLASS DESCRIPTION

This output class includes the delivery of foot and mobile patrol activities. Services provided under this output class will be managed through Directed Patrol Plans, which includes a 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 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.

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 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

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Outturn 1999/2000	Standard	Actual Delivery 2000/2001
Quantity		
107,772	100,000 to 110,000 person days.	83,259 ¹⁰
140,492	143,000 Apprehensions by Patrol.	148,523
Quality		
67.2%	At least 65% of directed patrols deployed through a targeted patrol plan co-ordinated by use of directed patrol reports where patrol deployment matches time and places of risk of reported crime occurrence.	51.9% ¹⁰

10 Less patrolling activity reflected in increased case management activity, see Output Class 5.

Output Class Statement: Directed Patrol Activities for the Year Ended 30 June 2001

Actual 1999/ 2000		Budget Supplementary Adjusted \$(000)	Actual 2000/2001 \$(000)	% Variance to Actual Budget
Revenue				
54,489	Revenue Crown	44,333	52,830	19
51	Revenue Departments	62	41	-34
237	Revenue Other	147	169	15
45,507	Total Expenses	44,542	43,500	-2
9,270	Net surplus (deficit)	-	9,540	
45,507	Output 3.1	44,542	43,500	-2
45,507	Subtotal Output Class	44,542	43,500	-2
6,847	GST	5,569	6,630	19
52,354	Total Output Class	50,111	50,130	0

OUTPUT CLASS FOUR - Police Primary Response Management

OUTPUT CLASS DESCRIPTION

This output class includes 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 also 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

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Outturn 1999/2000	Standard	Actual Delivery 2000/2001
Quantity		
1,158	1,000 staff training days. ¹¹	586 ¹²
73	65 groups maintained.	59
Quality		
83%	100% of groups trained. Training state measured and reported using operational preparedness evaluation reports, including response, audit checks, equipment inventory and readiness checks.	100%

11 Armed Offenders Squad, Special Tactics Group, Search and Rescue Squads, Police Negotiators Teams, Special Search Group, National Dive Squads, Disaster Victim Identification Teams

12 Fewer training days compared with 1999/2000 due to reduced training requirement brought about by APEC, Millenium and other activities included in the 1999/2000 results.

<i>Outturn 1999/2000</i>	<i>Standard</i>	<i>Actual Delivery 2000/2001</i>
3	Less than 3 complaints upheld relating to areas of operation by specialised squads and units.	Nil

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

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

<i>Outturn 1999/2000</i>	<i>Standard</i>	<i>Actual Delivery 2000/2001</i>
Quantity		
352,513	350,000 to 400,000 111 calls received.	368,144
974,763	1,000,000 to 1,100,000 non-emergency calls received.	822,469
Quality		
67%	Number of randomly surveyed callers who express satisfaction with Communication Centre response to calls for service. With a result equal to or better than 1999/2000.	69%
Timeliness		
77.2%	90% of 111 calls answered within - 10 seconds.	82%
52.9%	80% of non emergency calls answered within - 30 seconds.	69.1%

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

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Outturn 1999/2000	Standard	Actual Delivery 2000/2001
Quantity		
	Emergencies attended-	
294	- 600 emergency/disaster	275
523	- 500 SAR, land	621
1,173	- 1,000 SAR, water	1,257
Quality		
86%	At least 85% of respondents to a survey of emergency partners are satisfied with Police response and emergency handling capability.	86%
Timeliness		
Measurement system still under development	Percentage ¹³ of emergencies attended within 10 minutes of the receipt of the call (111 calls). With a result equal to or better than 1999/2000.	A national average of 7 minutes from time of dispatch to the time of arrival of Police at scenes of emergency events in urban areas was achieved ¹⁴
83%	100% of emergency plans are annually updated.	75%

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.]

13 The percentage of emergencies to be attended within 10 minutes was not set as the measure had not been benchmarked.

14 Measurement is from a three month trial period; additional work is progressing on accurately quantifying time taken between receipt of an emergency call and assigning of jobs to units for dispatch and in future reports this time will be added to the dispatch and arrival at scene time. Urban is defined as stations which operate 24 hour patrol cover/or which are covered by a nearby 24 hour patrol coverage.

OUTCOME

Increased community safety

Increased confidence in Police capability to respond

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

<i>Outturn 1999/2000</i>	<i>Standard</i>	<i>Actual Delivery 2000/2001</i>
Quantity		
Number of calls for service attended, non emergency		
432,354	- 460,000 to 500,000 crime related	424,286
213,453	- 290,000 to 300,000 incident related.	225,770
Quality		
74%	At least 81% of customers surveyed are satisfied with the service provided for crime related calls.	74% ¹⁵
83%	At least 90% of cases are finalised within the standards set in the Police Customer Service Commitment governing calls for service and initial attendance.	80% of crime victims who had follow-up action were satisfied with the services provided
Timeliness		
Percentage of cases submitted for early case closure appropriately finalised in terms of customers service commitment		
85%	- 70% within 72 hours; and	61%
95%	- 100% within 21 days.	87% ¹⁶

15 A total of 28% of respondents reported a crime related contact with Police with 74% of this group reporting satisfaction with Police services.

16 Results obtained from random sampling of files.

Output Class Statement: Police Primary Response Management for the Year Ended 30 June 2001

	Actual 1999/ 2000	Budget Supplementary Adjusted \$(000)	Actual 2000/2001 \$(000)	% Variance to Actual Budget
Revenue				
226,674	Revenue Crown	242,298	234,588	-3
206	Revenue Departments	587	184	-69
1,214	Revenue Other	1,396	997	-29
228,698	Total Expenses	244,281	241,653	-1
(604)	Net surplus (deficit)	-	(5,884)	
4,744	Output 4.1	5,268	5,115	-3
33,179	Output 4.2	34,561	29,119	-16
2,820	Output 4.3	2,717	6,060	123
187,955	Output 4.4	201,735	201,358	0
228,698	Subtotal Output Class	244,281	241,653	-1
28,512	GST	30,535	29,471	-3
257,210	Total Output Class	274,816	271,124	-1

OUTPUT CLASS FIVE – Case Management

OUTPUT CLASS DESCRIPTION

This output class includes 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 in 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 1999/2000	Standard	Actual Delivery 2000/2001
	Quantity	
432,354	460,000 to 500,000 crimes referred for investigation.	424,286
	Quantity	
	Number of cases referred for prosecution action by:	
111,638	- offender 115,000 to 200,000	113,515
166,896	- information 165,000 to 170,000.	173,320

<i>Outturn 1999/2000</i>	<i>Standard</i>	<i>Actual Delivery 2000/2001</i>
Quality		
	Cases resolved by:	
56.4%	- prosecution	57.4% 55.4%
22.1%	- youth clearance	20.9% 21.9%
15.6%	- warning/caution	16.7% 16.0%
5.9%	- 5% other. ¹⁷	6.7%
-	15% of dwelling burglaries resolved. ¹⁸	17.3%
-	121.51 dwelling burglaries reported per 10,000 population. ¹⁹	98.1 ¹⁸
74%	At least 81% of respondents to a crime victims survey are satisfied with Police investigative services.	77%
14	Less than 10 complaints upheld against the Police under this output.	37 ²⁰
Timeliness		
92%	100% of persons who have reported offences are advised of results or update of investigation within 21 days.	77%
Deferred	In 100% of instances of cases being reopened for investigation the persons who reported the offence are notified of this within 7 days.	93%
-	97% of burglaries will be attended within 24 hours of being reported. ²¹	84.4%

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.

¹⁷ Some resolved cases have more than one offender hence totals will exceed 100%.

¹⁸ New measure for 2000/2001.

¹⁹ This significant result far exceeded the targeted reductions set for 2000/01. The result also eclipsed the original 2001/02 targets. New targets have been set for 2001/02.

²⁰ Enhanced recording systems in place, this represents less than 1 upheld complaint per 11,000 cases investigated.

²¹ New measure for 2000/2001, the percentage target was set in absence of historical information.

OUTCOME*Enhanced community safety***PERFORMANCE MEASURES**

<i>Outturn 1999/2000</i>	<i>Standard</i>	<i>Actual Delivery 2000/2001</i>
Quantity		
	Number of other cases:	
5,074	- 4,000 to 4,300 persons with mental illness	5,398
5,955	- 5,000 to 5,500 Sudden Deaths	5,626
12,866	- 12,000 to 12,200 Missing Persons.	13,685
Quality		
17	No more than 12 missing person files not dealt with in accordance with Police best practice.	5
79%	At least 80% respondents to a Coroners' survey are satisfied with Police services (biennial survey).	Next survey 2001/2002
6	Less than 5 complaints upheld against the Police under this output.	1
Timeliness		
95%	100% of persons who reported an activity covered by this output who are advised of results or update of investigation within 21 days.	91%
Deferred	In 100% of cases being reopened for investigation the persons who reported the activity are notified of this within 7 days.	100%

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*

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Outturn 1999/2000	Standard	Actual Delivery 2000/2001
	Quantity	
2,428 ²²	2,000 investigations carried out.	2,468
	Quality	
Deferred	At least 90% of completed files acceptable to PCA when submitted.	100%
0.01	0.05 complaints upheld against Police per 1,000 incidents and offences attended and recorded.	0.01 ²³
	Timeliness	
-	100% of completed investigation files submitted to PCA within 3 months.	55% ²⁴

22 Figure amended to the number of investigations carried out not the number of complainants.
23 Previously the calculation of complaints was based on the number of complaints received.
Now calculated on complaints upheld. The 1999/2000 figure has been adjusted accordingly from what was printed in the Annual Report for the Year Ended 30 June 2000.
24 Police are working to improve the timeliness of completing files but are mindful of the need to ensure completeness and accuracy in the investigation process.

Output Class Statement: Case Management for the Year Ended 30 June 2001

Actual 1999/ 2000		Budget Supplementary Adjusted \$(000)	Actual 2000/2001 \$(000)	% Variance to Actual Budget
Revenue				
196,565	Revenue Crown	215,628	206,418	-4
180	Revenue Departments	419	164	-60
1,064	Revenue Other	996	892	-10
199,948	Total Expenses	217,043	218,245	1
(2,139)	Net surplus (deficit)	-	(10,771)	
186,725	Output 5.1	202,408	204,094	-1
9,571	Output 5.2	10,660	10,648	0
3,652	Output 5.3	3,975	3,503	-12
199,948	Subtotal Output Class	217,043	218,245	1
24,726	GST	27,130	25,934	-4
224,674	Total Output Class	244,173	244,179	0

OUTPUT CLASS SIX- Case Resolution

OUTPUT CLASS DESCRIPTION

This output class includes the purchase of services delivered involving the resolution of cases. The primary focus of this class centres on providing services to prosecute 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

Timely, fair, efficient and effective resolution of cases in the public interest.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Outturn 1999/2000	Standard	Actual Delivery 2000/2001
Quantity		
111,662	112,000 to 118,000 Prosecutions.	113,515
14,416	11,000 to 13,000 Diversions.	8,774
8.6%	Diversions 7% of informations laid.	5.1%
Quality		
99.8%	A prima facie case established for 99% of informations laid.	99.9%
85% to 98%	At least 85% of persons diverted do not reoffend within 12 months (measured by random sampling).	91.8% for the period 1 January to 30 June, 2001
85%	At least 80% of respondents to a judicial survey are satisfied with police services (biennial survey).	Next survey 2001/2002
Timeliness		
96%	100% of Victim Impact Statements presented to Court no older than 28 days.	92%

Outturn 1999/2000	Standard	Actual Delivery 2000/2001
99.8%	At least 98% of hearings to proceed on the date agreed between the Police and Court.	100%

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 1999/2000	Standard	Actual Delivery 2000/2001
	Quantity	
2,249	3,100 to 3,300 offences dealt with through Family Group Conferences.	1,627 ²⁵
	Quality	
82%	At least 90% respondents to a Youth Justice Coordinators' survey are satisfied with Police support to Family Group Conferences.	87%

Output 6.3 - Support to the Coroner

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

OUTCOME

Timely, fair, efficient and effective resolution of cases in the public interest.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Outturn 1999/2000	Standard	Actual Delivery 2000/2001
	Quantity	
5,955	5,800 to 6,000 sudden deaths attended.	5,626
	Quality	
79%	At least 80% of respondents to a Coroners' survey are satisfied with police services (biennial survey).	Next survey 2001/2002

²⁵ Police note a significant drop in the number of offences dealt with in Family Group Conferences.

Output Class Statement: Case Resolution for the Year Ended 30 June 2001

Actual 1999/ 2000		Budget Supplementary Adjusted \$(000)	Actual 2000/2001 \$(000)	% Variance to Actual Budget
Revenue				
21,399	Revenue Crown	21,333	22,206	4
20	Revenue Departments	72	17	-76
114	Revenue Other	171	88	-49
21,626	Total Expenses	21,576	23,127	7
(93)	Net surplus (deficit)	-	(816)	
19,007	Output 6.1	18,923	20,202	7
1,107	Output 6.2	1,123	1,066	-5
1,512	Output 6.3	1,530	1,859	22
21,626	Subtotal Output Class	21,576	23,127	7
2,692	GST	2,697	2,789	3
24,318	Total Output Class	24,273	25,916	7

OUTPUT CLASS SEVEN – Enforcement of Court Orders

OUTPUT CLASS DESCRIPTION

This output class includes 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, investigations and arrests for breaches of home detention conditions 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

7.1 - Execution of Court Summonses, Arrest or Fines Warrants and Breaches of Home Detention Conditions

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 breaches of home detention conditions as required, the serving of summonses and other minor offence notice with the exception of those generated under the Transport Act 1962 and Local Transport Act 1998.

OUTCOME

Increased personal safety and property security

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Outturn 1999/2000	Standard	Actual Delivery 2000/2001
Quantity		
72,912	65,000 to 70,000 Court documents executed.	76,228
-	800 to 1,000 persons on home detention. ²⁶	773
-	Number of person days spent investigating breaches of home detention. ²⁶	19
Quality		
2	Less than 10 complaints upheld relating to the execution of Court documents.	1
-	Police will visit homes of persons on home detention orders where breaches are notified to levels stipulated in the local service level agreement with Community Probation Service. ²⁶	100%

²⁶ New activity and measure for 2000/2001.

<i>Outturn 1999/2000</i>	<i>Standard</i>	<i>Actual Delivery 2000/2001</i>
	Timeliness	
-	Within 2 hours of an arrest of persons subject to home detention orders Police will notify the Community Probation Service.	100%
	Costs	
	Cost per document	
\$51.25	\$55 document executed or served	\$48.57

Output Class Statement: Enforcement of Court Orders
for the Year Ended 30 June 2001

Actual 1999/ 2000		Budget Supplementary Adjusted \$(000)	Actual 2000/2001 \$(000)	% Variance to Actual Budget
Revenue				
4,061	Revenue Crown	4,064	4,293	6
4	Revenue Departments	24	3	-88
22	Revenue Other	56	17	-70
4,170	Total Expenses	4,144	4,220	2
(83)	Net surplus (deficit)	-	93	
4,170	Output 7.1	4,144	4,220	2
4,170	Subtotal Output Class	4,144	4,220	2
511	GST	518	539	4
4,681	Total Output Class	4,662	4,759	2

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 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, 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

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Outturn 1999/2000	Standard	Actual Delivery 2000/2001
	Quantity	
120,581	117,000 to 120,000 prisoners held.	120,016
	Quality	
7	Less than 6 complaints upheld relating to prisoners in custody.	20 ²⁷
19	Less than 25 injuries sustained by prisoners in custody.	85 ²⁸
Nil	Nil deaths of prisoners in custody.	2

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

27 This represents one upheld complaint for every 6,000 prisoners held in custody.

28 Numbers may vary due to several districts implementing more rigorous system of recording injuries by person in custody.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

<i>Outturn 1999/2000</i>	<i>Standard</i>	<i>Actual Delivery 2000/2001</i>
Quantity		
5,074	5,000 to 5,300 services provided.	5,398
Quality		
2	Nil complaints upheld relating to people with mental illness in custody.	Nil
10	Less than 5 injuries sustained by people with mental illness in custody.	5
1	Nil deaths of mentally disordered/psychiatric persons in custody.	Nil

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

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

<i>Outturn 1999/2000</i>	<i>Standard</i>	<i>Actual Delivery 2000/2001</i>
Quantity		
3,969	3,000 to 3,500 person days.	3,956
Quality		
7	Less than 3 complaints upheld relating to the escort of prisoners.	Nil
4	Less than 5 injuries sustained by prisoners being escorted.	8
1	Nil deaths of prisoners being escorted.	1
Quality		
186	Less than 150 escapes from Police custody.	217

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

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Outturn 1999/2000	Standard	Actual Delivery 2000/2001
Quantity		
-	250 to 300 person days. ²⁹	224
Quality		
1	Nil complaints upheld relating to the escort of people with mental illness.	Nil
4	Less than 5 injuries sustained by people with mental illness being escorted.	Nil
1	Nil deaths of people with mental illness being escorted.	Nil

29 New measure for 2000/2001.

Output Class Statement: Custodial and Escort Services for the Year Ended 30 June 2001

Actual 1999/ 2000		Budget Supplementary Adjusted \$(000)	Actual 2000/2001 \$(000)	% Variance to Actual Budget
Revenue				
18,592	Revenue Crown	19,829	19,586	-1
130	Revenue Departments	44	149	238
99	Revenue Other	104	84	-19
18,691	Total Expenses	19,977	20,007	0
130	Net surplus (deficit)	-	(188)	
16,518	Output 8.1	17,698	17,780	0
78	Output 8.2	80	76	-5
1,987	Output 8.3	2,087	2,037	-2
108	Output 8.4	112	114	2
18,691	Subtotal Output Class	19,977	20,007	0
2,353	GST	2,497	2,477	-1
21,044	Total Output Class	22,474	22,484	0

OUTPUT CLASS NINE - Public and Personal Security

OUTPUT CLASS DESCRIPTION

This output class includes the purchase of security services to prevent disorder and disturbances at demonstrations and public entertainment events; court and airport security; security services provided for VIP’s, other individuals and groups within the community. It also involves the deployment of staff overseas for purposes agreed between the New Zealand Government, United Nations, international agencies or countries. It includes capability training to meet the requirements of deployment and the provision of any additional training required to meet any special or higher operation demand levels than anticipated.

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 1999/2000	Standard	Actual Delivery 2000/2001
Quantity		
30,368 ³⁰	6,000 to 8,000 person days.	676
Quality		
1	Less than 5 complaints upheld relating to Police activity at demonstrations.	Nil

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

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Outturn 1999/2000	Standard	Actual Delivery 2000/2001
Quantity		
1,033	2,000 to 3,500 person days.	6,533

30 The 1999/2000 figure is exceptionally high due to APEC and visits of overseas heads of state.

<i>Outturn 1999/2000</i>	<i>Standard</i>	<i>Actual Delivery 2000/2001</i>
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Quality

2	Less than 5 complaints upheld relating to Police activity at public events.	3
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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

<i>Outturn 1999/2000</i>	<i>Standard</i>	<i>Actual Delivery 2000/2001</i>
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Quantity

13,156	8,000 to 10,000 personal security operation officer days.	7,578
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Quality

1	Less than 2 preventable incidents.	Nil
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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

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

<i>Outturn 1999/2000</i>	<i>Standard</i>	<i>Actual Delivery 2000/2001</i>
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Quantity

40,581	36,000 international flight movements. ³¹	45,556
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Quality

86%	100% of respondents to a airport controlling authorities survey are satisfied with police services.	83%
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³¹ International Airports - Auckland, Hamilton, Wellington, Palmerston North, Christchurch, Dunedin, Queenstown.

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

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Outturn 1999/2000	Standard	Actual Delivery 2000/2001
Quantity		
1,346	2,000 to 2,500 person days.	1,465
Quality		
Deferred	At least 83% of respondents to a Court Managers' survey are satisfied with police services.	77%

Output 9.6 - Staff Deployment Overseas ³²

This output covers the requirements of training and deployment of staff overseas.

OUTCOME

Increased security in area of deployment

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Outturn 1999/2000	Standard	Actual Delivery 2000/2001
Quantity		
-	Number of person days deployed.	4,723
-	Number of training days to meet deployment requirements.	357
Quality		
-	Complete training to standards agreed.	100%
-	The quality of staff deployments will be measured by:	100%
	- evaluation reports from authorities requesting the assistance	
	- evaluation reports from officer in charge of deployment	
	- evaluation of senior officers visiting staff.	

32 This is a new output and new measures for 2000/2001.

Output Class Statement: Public and Personal Security for the Year Ended 30 June 2001

Actual 1999/ 2000		Budget Supplementary Adjusted \$(000)	Actual 2000/2001 \$(000)	% Variance to Actual Budget
Revenue				
25,421	Revenue Crown	11,802	19,909	69
44	Revenue Departments	53	23	-57
179	Revenue Other	125	42	66
32,493	Total Expenses	11,980	12,815	7
(6,849)	Net surplus (deficit)	-	7,159	
15,603	Output 9.1	5,076	441	-91
527	Output 9.2	1,182	3,638	208
13,789	Output 9.3	3,073	3,931	28
1,882	Output 9.4	1,119	1,784	59
692	Output 9.5	420	754	79
-	Output 9.6	1,110	2,267	104
32,493	Subtotal Output Class	11,980	12,815	7
3,205	GST	1,497	2,497	67
35,698	Total Output Class	13,477	15,312	14

OUTPUT CLASS TEN – Vetting and Firearms Licensing

OUTPUT CLASS DESCRIPTION

This output class includes 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 1983 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

Increase public safety

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Outturn 1999/2000	Standard	Actual Delivery 2000/2001
	Quantity	
295,393	190,000 to 210,000 vetting services provided.	269,249
	Quality	
Nil	Less than 5 complaints upheld for unlawful processing of vetting applications.	Nil
	Timeliness	
99%	At least 95% of vetting applications processed within 30 days.	99%
	Costs	
-	\$16.31 per document GST exclusive ³³	\$12.11

³³ New measure for 2000/2001. More vetting services were provided than anticipated resulting in efficiency gain.

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

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Outturn 1999/2000	Standard	Actual Delivery 2000/2001
Quantity		
19,319	40,000 to 45,000 licence applications.	8,294 ³⁴
Quality		
84%	100% of pistol clubs and members are inspected as required by the arms legislation.	100%
97%	100% of dealer premises annually inspected for security and arms legislation compliance.	100%
100%	100% of firearms licence applications lawfully processed.	100%
Timeliness		
57%	At least 80% of licences processed within 30 working days.	58%
Costs		
-	\$97.06 per licence issued GST exclusive	- ³⁵

34 The years leading up to 2000/01 included the relicensing of persons holding firearms licences. The figure for 2000/01 is for new licence applications only. In 2000/01 relicensing commences for the holders of the 10 year licenses.

35 This measure is still under development. Police systems are being adapted to report costs associated with the issue of firearm licences only and not other activities within the output such as dealing with surrendered firearms.

Output Class Statement: Vetting and Firearms Licensing for the Year Ended 30 June 2001

Actual 1999/ 2000		Budget Supplementary Adjusted \$(000)	Actual 2000/2001 \$(000)	% Variance to Actual Budget
Revenue				
5,025	Revenue Crown	6,452	7,494	16
12	Revenue Departments	19	104	447
2,080	Revenue Other	411	1,605	291
7,494	Total Expenses	6,882	7,421	8
(377)	Net surplus (deficit)	-	1,782	
3,298	Output 10.1	3,025	3,261	8
4,196	Output 10.2	3,857	4,160	8
7,494	Subtotal Output Class	6,882	7,421	8
890	GST	860	1,150	34
8,384	Total Output Class	7,742	8,571	11

OUTPUT CLASS ELEVEN - Lost and Found Property

OUTPUT CLASS DESCRIPTION

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

OUTCOME

Increased property security

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Outturn 1999/2000	Standard	Actual Delivery 2000/2001
Quantity		
55,408	56,000 to 58,800 found property reports.	56,266
50,385	45,000 to 47,300 lost reports taken.	53,782
Quality		
Found property lawfully disposed of:		
70%	- 90% within 6 months	65%
98%	- 100% within 10 months.	94%

Output Class Statement: Lost and Found Property for the Year Ended 30 June 2001

Actual 1999/ 2000		Budget Supplementary Adjusted \$(000)	Actual 2000/2001 \$(000)	% Variance to Actual Budget
Revenue				
3,469	Revenue Crown	3,537	3,599	2
3	Revenue Departments	7	3	-57
19	Revenue Other	17	14	-18
3,469	Total Expenses	3,561	3,950	11
22	Net surplus (deficit)	-	(334)	
3,469	Output 11.1	3,561	3,950	11
3,469	Subtotal Output Class	3,561	3,950	2
436	GST	445	452	2
3,905	Total Output Class	4,006	4,402	10

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

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Outturn 1999/2000	Standard	Actual Delivery 2000/2001
	Quantity	
-	100% of primary and secondary schools contacted by Police road safety education officers regarding programmes available. ³⁶	93%
-	100% of schools with road safety patrols visited. ³⁶	98%
8,233	7,680 person days.	8,038
39,393 ³⁷	26,000 classroom sessions. ³⁸	38,292
-	Review and update of school “Road Safety” education packages.	Completed

³⁶ New measure for 2000/01.

³⁷ A classroom session is defined as each 1/2 hour of time spent in a classroom.

³⁸ Programmes delivered include: Dare to Drive to Survive, Stepping Out, Riding By, Safe Wheels, Out and About.

<i>Outturn 1999/2000</i>	<i>Standard</i>	<i>Actual Delivery 2000/2001</i>
	Quality	
Next audit programmed July 2001	Quality assurance for School Road Safety Education delivery established by qualified external audit. With a result equal to or better than 1999/2000.	Audit programme now scheduled for November 2001
	Timeliness	
Package published in two parts. Part one published during 1999/2000. Part two will be published during 2000/2001	Road Safety education packages delivered according to work programme.	Completed

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

<i>Outturn 1999/2000</i>	<i>Standard</i>	<i>Actual Delivery 2000/2001</i>
	Quality	
5,892	6,030 person days.	5,671
90 projects completed, 7 partially completed, 14 not delivered	101 approved community projects supported.	92 completed, 7 partially completed, 2 not delivered
	Quality	
	Percentage of local authorities responding to an annual survey co-ordinated by the Land Transport Safety Authority (LTSA) whose satisfaction reached the following levels:	

G.6

<i>Outturn 1999/2000</i>	<i>Standard</i>	<i>Actual Delivery 2000/2001</i>
51%	(a) 60% satisfied with Police consultation processes relating to delivery of traffic community services in their area; and	50%
59%	(b) 65% satisfied that targeted issues have been satisfactorily addressed.	58%
76%	60% of Road Safety Coordinators responding to an annual survey co-ordinated by the LTSA are satisfied with Police support for community projects in their area, including timeliness of support provided.	83%

Output Class Statement: Community Traffic Safety
Services for the Year Ended 30 June 2001

Actual 1999/ 2000		Budget Supplementary Adjusted \$(000)	Actual 2000/2001 \$(000)	% Variance to Actual Budget
Revenue				
6,749	Revenue Crown	7,601	8,099	7
6	Revenue Departments	25	6	-76
36	Revenue Other	60	26	-57
6,983	Total Expenses	7,686	7,494	-2
(192)	Net surplus (deficit)	-	637	
4,070	Output 12.1	4,186	4,123	-2
2,913	Output 12.2	3,500	3,371	-4
6,983	Subtotal Output Class	7,686	7,494	-2
849	GST	961	1,016	6
7,832	Total Output Class	8,647	8,510	-2

OUTPUT CLASS THIRTEEN - Traffic Management Services

OUTPUT CLASS DESCRIPTION

This output class includes 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

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Outturn 1999/2000	Standard	Actual Delivery 2000/2001
Quantity		
51,496	54,000 to 57,000 traffic emergencies.	51,068
502	502 peak traffic flow working days	502
22	22 peak traffic flow on statutory and anniversary days.	22
4,262	3,040 person days at events.	2,157 ³⁹
Quality		
86% Satisfaction with Police service delivery and 54% ⁴⁰ satisfied with resolution procedures	At least 85% of local authorities, Transit NZ, Ambulance and Fire Service responding to an annual survey co-ordinated 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% Satisfaction with Police service delivery and 58% satisfied with resolution procedures

³⁹ Demand driven.

⁴⁰ Revised percentage.

<i>Outturn 1999/2000</i>	<i>Standard</i>	<i>Actual Delivery 2000/2001</i>
83%	100% of action plans for significant events developed in consultation with local authorities and events organisers. Percentage of local authorities responding to an annual survey co-ordinated by the LTSA whose satisfaction reached, or exceeds the following levels:	100%
86%	(a) 85% satisfied with Police cooperation and coordination of road closure associated with events in their area; and	82%
85%	(b) 65% satisfied with contingency plans to resolve events-related problems.	80%
Nil	Planned Police operations provide sufficient resources to deal with anticipated problems at events to ensure less than two preventable incidents.	Nil
92%	100% of traffic flow supervision delivered in accordance with action/management plans. Percentage of local authorities and Transit NZ responding to an annual survey co-ordinated by the LTSA whose satisfaction reached or exceed the following levels:	100%
46%	(a) 55% satisfied with Police consultation processes in the development of Action/Management Plans relating to the delivery of traffic flow supervision; and	46%

Outturn 1999/2000	Standard	Actual Delivery 2000/2001
44%	(b) 50% satisfied that targeted issues have been addressed.	50%
-	Less than 5 complaints upheld against the Police relating to attendance at traffic emergencies and disasters. ⁴¹	2
100%	100% of emergency plans are annually updated.	93%

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

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Outturn 1999/2000	Standard	Actual Delivery 2000/2001
Quantity		
40,249	30,000 to 45,000 crashes attended and reported.	Fatal 401 Injury 8,277 Non injury 29,825 Total 38,503
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%
86%	At least 85% of respondents to a 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%

41 New measure for 2000/2001.

<i>Outturn 1999/2000</i>	<i>Standard</i>	<i>Actual Delivery 2000/2001</i>
81%	At least 80% of respondents to a Coroners' survey are satisfied with standards of police investigations into fatal crashes in their areas for which they hold inquests (biennial survey).	Next survey 2001/2002
-	Less than 5 complaints upheld against Police relating to attendance at crashes. ⁴²	Nil
Timeliness		
85.4% recorded by LTSA	100% of the time LTSA advised of all fatal crashes within 24 hours of the crash.	81.8% recorded by LTSA
32.5% within 3 days and 73% within 7 days recorded by LTSA	100% of crash report (POL 550) sent to LTSA within 3 working days of each fatal crash.	36.7% within 3 days and 81.3% within 7 days recorded by LTSA
77.8% for fatal crash reports and 87.4% 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.	70.5% for fatal crash reports and 86.6% for injury reports recorded by LTSA

⁴² New measure for 2000/2001.

Output Class Statement: Traffic Management Services for the Year Ended 30 June 2001

Actual 1999/ 2000		Budget Supplementary Adjusted \$(000)	Actual 2000/2001 \$(000)	% Variance to Actual Budget
Revenue				
25,949	Revenue Crown	25,848	22,793	-12
24	Revenue Departments	51	18	-65
385	Revenue Other	238	379	59
25,950	Total Expenses	26,137	26,825	3
408	Net surplus (deficit)	-	(3,635)	
6,328	Output 13.1	7,743	5,351	-31
19,622	Output 13.2	18,394	21,474	17
25,950	Subtotal Output Class	26,137	26,825	3
3,295	GST	3,267	2,899	-11
29,245	Total Output Class	29,404	29,724	1

OUTPUT CLASS FOURTEEN - Strategic Traffic Safety Delivery

OUTPUT CLASS DESCRIPTION

This output class includes 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 branch, including a newly establish Highway Patrols 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 achieving in 2000/2001:

- *a reduction in the proportion of deceased drivers over the legal alcohol limit at the time of the crash to 25% or less;*
- *a 20% reduction in the proportion of drivers checked between 10.00pm and 2.00am who are over the legal limit, as measured by the annual LTSA Roadside Alcohol Survey;*
- *a reduction in casualties of road crashes to no more than 430 killed and no more than 5,300 people injured and admitted to hospital by June 2001;*

In addition this output contributes to:

- *a reduction in the Northland, North Shore/Waitakere, Auckland, Counties/Manukau, Waikato, Central, Wellington and Canterbury Police Districts drink drive offending rates, as measured by tests conducted and offences detected;*
- *a reduction in alcohol related road crashes at district and national levels from the previous years.*

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Outturn 1999/2000	Standard	Actual Delivery 2000/2001
Quantity		
100%	2 national breath test operations in each Police district and a	100%
92%	minimum of 3 local compulsory breath test operations in each Police district.	100%
1,137,877	1.4 to 1.6 million CBTs.	1,535,802
644,958	370,000 to 410,000 MBTs.	680,058
25,136	26,000 to 30,000 drink drive traffic offence notices.	26,129
	Six Enhanced Alcohol CBT Projects to be delivered targeted in accordance with good practice guidelines ⁴³	
	- Northland District 9,000 hours	7,799
-	- Northland & Auckland Districts 50,000 hours	63,620
38,873	- Waikato District 24,000 hours	24,108
5,433	- Wellington District 18,000 hours	18,316
Specific CBT hours not available	- Central District 24,000 hours	11,803
-	- Canterbury District 24,000 hours.	19,814
11,575		
Quality		
83%	100% of drinking or drugged driver control activity delivered in accordance with Risk Targeted Patrol Plans.	75% ⁴⁴

⁴³ Most areas had an increase in CBT hours over 1999/00 requirements.

⁴⁴ In three districts not all Police areas had fully functioning Risk Targeted Patrol Plans.

Outturn 1999/2000	Standard	Actual Delivery 2000/2001
	Percentage of local authorities responding to an annual survey co-ordinated by the LTSA whose satisfaction levels reached, or exceeds the following levels:	
66%	(a) 70% satisfied with Police consultation processes in the development of risk targeted patrol plans relating to delivery of drink or drugged driver control, and:	62%
72%	(b) 80% satisfied that targeted issues have been addressed; and	67%
55%	(c) with the level of information (including reporting on crashes) provided with a result equal to or better than 1999/2000.	62%
49%	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.	51%

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 achieving in 2000/2001:

- a reduction in the mean rural speed to no greater than 102.1 km/hr;
- a reduction of the 85th percentile rural speed to no greater than 110 km/hr;
- no more than 16 percent of rural drivers travelling faster than 110 km/h;
- a reduction in casualties of road crashes to no more than 430 killed and no more than 5,300 people injured and admitted to hospital by June 2001

Additional results sought:

- a reduction in the number of speed-related fatal and injury road crashes; and
- a narrower spread of rural speeds.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Outturn 1999/2000	Standard	Actual Delivery 2000/2001
Quantity		
100%	1 national speed campaign in each Police district and a	100%
100%	minimum of 5 local speed campaigns in each Police district.	100%
124,170	110,000 to 130,000 Traffic Offence Notices (TONs) and Infringement Offence Notices (IONs) issued from speed enforcement activities.	176,684 ⁴⁵
Quality		
83%	100% of Speed Control delivered in accordance with Risk Targeted Patrol Plans.	75% ⁴⁶
41%	At least 45% of respondents to an annual LTSA survey who believe there is a high probability of detection of speed.	46% and 63% by camera
	Percentage of local authorities responding to an annual survey co-ordinated by the LTSA whose satisfaction reached, or exceeds, the following levels:	
58%	(a) 55% are satisfied with Police consultation process in the development of Risk Targeted Patrol Plans relating to the delivery of speed control;	63%
50%	(b) 60% satisfied that targeted issues have been addressed; and	60%
55%	(c) with the level of information (including reporting on crashes) provided with a result equal to or better than 1999/2000.	62%

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.

45 Increase due to the introduction of the Highway Patrol and the 10km speed tolerance.
46 In three districts not all Police areas had fully functioning Risk Targeted Patrol Plans.

OUTCOME

Contribute to the National Road Safety Plan’s 2001 targets by achieving in 2000/2001:

- a reduction in the mean rural speed to no greater than 102.1 km/hr;
- a reduction of the 85th percentile rural speed to no greater than 110 km/h;
- no more than 16 percent of rural drivers travelling faster than 110 km/h;
- a reduction in casualties of road crashes to no more than 430 killed and no more than 5,300 people injured and admitted to hospital by June 2001.

Additional results sought:

- a reduction in the number of speed-related fatal and injury road crashes a narrower spread of rural speeds.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Outturn 1999/2000	Standard	Actual Delivery 2000/2001
Quantity		
73,391	74,000 traffic camera operation hours.	72,899
441,408	515,000 to 610,000 notices issued from camera activities.	523,362 ⁴⁷
Timeliness		
Percentage of speed offence notices issued no later than:		
97.6%	- 95%, within 14 days of the traffic camera photograph being taken; and	99%
100%	- 100%, within 30 days of the traffic camera photograph being taken.	100%

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 achieving in 2000/2001:

- an increase in front seat restraint wearing rate to 98%;
- an increase in rear seat restraint wearing rate to 89%;

⁴⁷ Increase reflects the introduction of the 10km speed tolerance.

- an increase in children restrained 0 – 14 years to 97%;
- an increase in children restrained 0 – 4 years to 97%; and
- a reduction in casualties of road crashes to no more than 430 killed and no more than 5,300 people injured and admitted to hospital by June 2001.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

<i>Outturn 1999/2000</i>	<i>Standard</i>	<i>Actual Delivery 2000/2001</i>
Quantity		
28,046	50,000 to 60,000 infringements issued. ⁴⁸	33,077
100%	1 national restraint campaign in each Police district and a	100%
100%	minimum of 4 local restraint campaigns in each Police district.	100%
Quality		
83%	100% of restraint control delivered in accordance with Risk Targeted Patrol Plans.	75% ⁴⁹
29%	At least 27% 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.	28%
	Percentage of local authorities responding to an annual survey co-ordinated by the LTSA whose satisfaction reached, or exceeds:	
53%	(a) 55% are satisfied with Police consultation process in the development of Risk Targeted Patrol Plans relating to the delivery of restraint device control;	53%
61%	(b) 60% are satisfied that targeted issues have been addressed; and	58%
55%	(c) with the level of information (including reporting on crashes) provided with a result equal to or better than 1999/2000.	62%

⁴⁸ Estimated demand was increased for the introduction of Highway Patrols.

⁴⁹ In three districts not all Police areas had fully functioning Risk Targeted Patrol Plans.

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, achieving in 2000/2001:

- a reduction in casualties of road crashes to no more than 430 killed and no more than 5,300 people injured and admitted to hospital, by June 2001; and
- an increase in the wearing of bicycle helmets to 98%.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Outturn 1999/2000	Standard	Actual Delivery 2000/2001
Quantity		
65,281	47,300 person days delivered.	53,456
18,846	27,000 to 30,000 Traffic Offence and Infringement Offence Notices issued (excludes tickets captured under other outputs).	19,357
Quality		
83%	100% of visible road safety enforcement delivered in accordance with Risk Target Patrol Plans.	75% ⁵⁰
26%	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 selected aspects of the road code and traffic laws. Percentage of local authorities responding to an annual survey co-ordinated by the LTSA whose satisfaction reached or exceeds, the following levels:	27%
57%	(a) 50% are satisfied with Police consultation process in the	56%

50 In three districts not all Police areas had fully functioning Risk Targeted Patrol Plans.

Outturn 1999/2000	Standard	Actual Delivery 2000/2001
	development of risk targeted patrol plans relating to the delivery of visible road safety enforcement;	
46%	(b) 55% satisfied that targeted issues have been addressed; and	58%
55%	(c) with the level of information (including reporting on crashes) provided with a result equal to or better than 1999/2000.	62%
-	Accident promoting infringement and offences notices issued should be not less than 68% of all Infringement and offence notices issued (excludes speed cameras). ⁵¹	54.1%

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 truck driver was at fault;
- a reduction in the rate of Road User Charges (RUC) offending by 10% by 30 June 2001, as measured by the number of offences detected as a proportion of vehicles stopped;
- a significant improvement in RUC compliance rates for heavy motor vehicles (HMTVs) as measured by surveys;
- an improvement in the ratio of road user charges offences detected by CVIU, compared with the number of vehicles stopped, to 1:25.

⁵¹ New measure for 2000/2001, this is at a lower level than that of the Highway Patrol output as the HP activity is focussing primarily on accident promoting offences whereas this output relates to general traffic enforcement.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

<i>Outturn 1999/2000</i>	<i>Standard</i>	<i>Actual Delivery 2000/2001</i>
Quantity		
	Number of commercial vehicles stopped by CVIU (where each heavy motor vehicle component counts as one vehicle);	
145,905	(a) 120,000 to 140,000 at Transit NZ weigh bridges; and	108,710
70,052	(b) 40,000 to 60,000 at road side.	65,868
26,438	27,000 to 33,000 commercial vehicle offences detected.	27,046
Quality		
75%	Risk assessment procedures in place weigh bridges, at Rotokawa, Turangi, Ohakea, Plimmerton and Glasnevin, so that they are operated at such times of each day of service, as identified by Transit NZ, as to ensure not less than 75% of commercial vehicles passing the sites are stopped.	60%
An average of 16 hours per day for at least 200 days	A combined average of 12 hours in any 24 hour period, 180 days of service per annum service delivered by CVIU at Nielson Street, Stanley Street, and Drury weigh bridges.	An average of 8 hours per day for 161 days ⁵²
An average of 12 hours for 300 days and 8 hours for 40 days	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 5 hours per day for 289 days and 3 to 5 hours for 40 days ⁵²
An average of 14 hours per day for 352 days at Ohakea and 8.2 hours for 248 days at Plimmerton	An average of 12 hours in any 24 hour period, 350 days of service per annum delivered by CVIU at Plimmerton and Ohakea weigh bridges.	An average of 8.5 hours for 254 days at Plimmerton and 11.1 hours for 318 days at Ohakea ⁵²
An average of 8 hours for 325 days	An average of 8 hours in any 24 hour period, 340 days of service per annum delivered by CVIU at the Glasnevin weigh bridge.	An average of 7 hours for 330 days ⁵²

⁵² Staff hours were reduced at weigh bridges from last year in favour of executing more targeted stops by mobile patrols.

<i>Outturn 1999/2000</i>	<i>Standard</i>	<i>Actual Delivery 2000/2001</i>
An average of 4 hours for 90 days and 6 hours for 200 days	An average of 4 hours in any 24 hour period, 180 days of service per annum delivered by CVIU at the Turangi weigh bridge.	An average of 3 hours for 181 days ⁵²
Not achieved	100% of commercial vehicles stopped at Transit NZ weigh bridges are checked for compliance with Road User Charges (RUC).	100%

Output 14.7 State Highway Patrol ⁵³

This output covers the high visibility of Police on state highways, through a dedicated Highway Patrol Group (HPG). The HPG will be targeting impaired driving, speed, restraints and accident promoting offences on roads that carry the highest concentration of social cost.

OUTCOME

Reduced road trauma on state highways.

<i>Outturn 1999/2000</i>	<i>Standard</i>	<i>Actual Delivery 2000/2001</i>
Quantity		
-	13,750 person days of patrol activity.	9,918 ⁵⁴
Quality		
-	A minimum of 3 contacts by Highway Patrol (HP) staff per on road hour.	3.05
-	Accident promoting infringement and offences notices issued should be not less than 78% of all Infringement and offence notices issued (excludes speed cameras).	87%
-	Not less than 66% of HP staff to be deployed on defined public holidays.	85.6%
-	100% of HP activities will be co-ordinated and targeted to risk through formally approved traffic information gathering and intelligence dissemination units.	100%

53 This is a new output and new measures for 2000/2001.
54 Highway Patrol rollout still in progress and delivery slightly less than predicted.

Outturn 1999/2000	Standard	Actual Delivery 2000/2001
Timeliness		
-	Implement of HP to the following stipulated levels – - 80 staff by 31 January 2001 - 60 staff by 28 February 2001 - 40 staff by 31 March 2001; giving a total 180 of staff by 30 June 2001.	164 staff by 30 June 2001 ⁵⁵

Output 14.8 Building Strategic Enforcement Capability ⁵⁶

This output contributes to and increased an enhanced police strategic capability, though:

- the development of a three year NZ Police road safety strategy;
- the provision of timely intelligence reports to officers engaged in strategic traffic enforcement with appropriate feedback mechanisms;
- provision of NZ Police Commanders and Managers with appropriate peer support;
- the development of key areas of operational policy and practice;
- provision of training and peer support opportunities to road safety specialists; and
- establishment of specialist review and development for crash reconstruction.

OUTCOME

Contributes to reduced road trauma.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Outturn 1999/2000	Standard	Actual Delivery 2000/2001
Quantity		
-	8 key programmes delivered.	6 programmes delivered ⁵⁷
Quality		
-	100% of key deliverables of the work programmes peer reviewed and approved.	75%
Timeliness		
-	100% of key deliverables of the programme completed with the specified timeframes.	75%

55 Recruitment to Highway Patrol groups was slightly behind schedule. The full complement of 225 is scheduled to be operating by 31 December 2001.
56 This is a new output and new measures for 2000/2001.
57 See accompanying schedule.

WORK PROGRAMME

DELIVERABLE	DUE DATE	DATE COMPLETED
The production of a NZ Road Safety Strategy that optimises police resource usage in delivering the Police component of the NZRSP and ensures coordination with the LTSA advertising campaigns.	31 December 2000	30 June 2001. To be published
Review operational policies and update Traffic Constables' Manual	31 December 2000	1 December 2001
Develop and implement a new costing system for determining the full costs of NZ Police NZRSP outputs.	31 March 2001, with a progress report by November 2000	Deferred to 30 September 2001 for further consultation
Intelligence system introduced in all districts for targeting dedicated traffic resources to risk.	30 June 2001	30 June 2001
Co-ordination, at a national level, of the activities of the Highway Patrol Group.	On going	On going
Improvement in the Traffic Crash Reports reporting rate.	On going	On going
Develop and deliver training programme to dedicated traffic staff.	On going	On going
Development of a programme for the delivery of best practice traffic safety services.	On going	On going

Output Class Statement: Strategic Traffic Safety Delivery for the Year Ended 30 June 2001

Actual 1999/ 2000		Budget Supplementary Adjusted \$(000)	Actual 2000/2001 \$(000)	% Variance to Actual Budget
Revenue				
112,230	Revenue Crown	120,283	127,541	6
99	Revenue Departments	269	100	-63
594	Revenue Other	639	419	-34
116,722	Total Expenses	121,191	119,553	-1
(3,799)	Net surplus (deficit)	-	8,507	
32,934	Output 14.1	33,267	33,402	0
22,986	Output 14.2	19,427	21,117	9
12,098	Output 14.3	15,666	12,167	-22
4,985	Output 14.4	4,504	7,324	63
34,707	Output 14.5	27,429	29,522	8
9,012	Output 14.6	8,484	8,761	3
-	Output 14.7	10,240	5,806	-43
-	Output 14.8	2,174	1,454	-33
116,722	Subtotal Output Class	121,191	119,553	-1
14,115	GST	15,149	16,008	6
130,837	Total Output Class	136,340	135,561	-1

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

OUTPUT CLASS DESCRIPTION

This output class includes 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 traffic regulations in the open court.

OUTCOME

A reduction in road trauma

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Outturn 1999/2000	Standard	Actual Delivery 2000/2001
Quantity		
71,460	80,000 to 80,500 traffic prosecutions.	78,168
1,018,495	1,250,000 to 1,375,000 infringement notices.	1,106,087
72,105	122,000 to 129,000 traffic offence notices.	72,321
Quality		
100%	A prima facie case established for 99% of informations laid.	100%
83%	At least 85% of respondents to a District Court Judges biennial survey who are satisfied with police traffic prosecution services.	Next survey 2001/2002
Timeliness		
92%	100% of Victim Impact Statements presented in Court no older than 28 days.	100%
100%	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 1962 and the Land Transport Act 1968.

OUTCOME

Increased personal safety and property security

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Outturn 1999/2000	Standard	Actual Delivery 2000/2001
	Quantity	
19,887	30,000 to 40,000 Court documents served and executed.	20,496
	Quality	
Nil	Nil complaints upheld relating to the execution of documents.	1
	Cost	
\$51.12	\$55 per document executed or served GST exclusive	\$48.57

Output Class Statement: Traffic Prosecution Services and the Enforcement of Court Orders for the Year Ended 30 June 2001

Actual 1999/ 2000		Budget Supplementary Adjusted \$(000)	Actual 2000/2001 \$(000)	% Variance to Actual Budget
Revenue				
8,895	Revenue Crown	11,274	6,608	-41
2	Revenue Departments	11	5	-55
19	Revenue Other	25	46	84
4,451	Total Expenses	11,310	6,740	-40
4,465	Net surplus (deficit)	-	(81)	
3,865	Output 15.1	8,815	6,261	-29
586	Output 15.2	2,495	479	-81
4,451	Subtotal Output Class	11,310	6,740	-40
1,114	GST	1,414	832	-41
5,565	Total Output Class	12,724	7,572	-40

NEW ZEALAND POLICE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2001

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	15-50%
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%
Other Vessels	25%

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, retirement leave and time off in lieu. 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 expended 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 forward 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.

New Zealand Police have refined the methodology for assigning costs to outputs over the past 12 months. The nature of the change is to identify indirect costs as either service delivery costs or support costs and allocate them to outputs in the most appropriate manner. The change does not materially effect individual outputs but rather refines the costs which are assigned to them.

In the previous cost allocation methodology direct personnel expenditure was attributed to output classes based on the productive hours recorded in the AMS system. Traffic camera direct costs were attributed to Output Class 14:

Strategic Traffic Safety Delivery. Other direct costs had causal linkages to output classes, but in the absence of specific drivers for these, they were pro-rated across all outputs to profile the distribution of personnel costs.

In the previous methodology indirect costs were allocated to output classes on the basis of productive hours.

Under the new methodology, where direct costs relate to an output they are coded directly to that output.

The remaining expenditure is then classified into either “service delivery” cost centres or “support” cost centres. Service delivery cost centres relate to staff who deliver policing services (i.e Highway Patrol). Support cost centres relate to staff whose prime focus is to support a wide range of policing services (i.e HR, Finance and Planning).

Expenditure for service delivery cost centres is allocated to outputs on productive hours for that cost centre.

Expenditure for support cost centres is allocated to outputs based on total productive hours for the organisation, meaning they are treated as a general overhead.

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. New Zealand Police lease certain motor vehicles as part of their day to day activities.

Contingent Liabilities

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

Changes in Accounting Policies

Previously, no provision for any liability for Time off in Lieu (TOIL) was accrued in accordance with the then accounting policy for employee entitlements. A provision for TOIL for current employees has been recorded in the financial statements in the current year. The effect of this change is to increase personnel expenditure in the Statement of Financial Performance and the related liability in the Statement of Financial Position by \$4.151 million. New Zealand Police's policy of "time not cash" still stands and is based on the premise that employees have the opportunity to take accrued TOIL as time off while still in the employment of New Zealand Police.

There has been no other changes in accounting policies.

Changes in Significant Accounting Estimates

Residual Values of Motor Vehicles

The residual values of New Zealand Police's fleet of motor vehicles were reassessed during the current financial year with the recommencement of the vehicle replacement programme. This has resulted in an additional depreciation charge of \$3.6 million in the Statement of Financial Performance.

Valuation of Information Technology (IT) Assets

The useful lives of certain IT assets, mainly relating to computer infrastructure, have been reassessed during the current financial year. These assets are planned to be replaced in the next two years consistent with the New Zealand Police IT strategy. The shorter period of useful lives has resulted in an additional depreciation charge this year of \$6.1 million in the Statement of Financial Performance.

Early Adoption of Financial Reporting Standards

New Zealand Police has elected to apply FRS-15: Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets, early for the purposes of these financial statements. FRS-15 applies to general purposes financial reports covering periods ending on or after 31 October 2001.

STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2001**

	Actual 2001	Year to 30 June (\$'000) Final Voted 2001	Actual 2000
Appropriations for Departmental Output Classes - Mode B Gross (GST Incl)			
1 Policy Advice and Ministerial Servicing	1,139	1,147	1,185
2 Policing Support to the Community Through Partnerships, Education, Crime Prevention and Youth Programmes	59,410	57,049	54,741
3 Directed Patrol Activities	50,130	50,111	52,354
4 Police Primary Response Management	271,124	274,816	257,210
5 Case Management	244,179	244,173	224,674
6 Case Resolution	25,916	24,273	24,318
7 Enforcement of Courts Orders	4,759	4,662	4,681
8 Custodial and Escort Services	22,484	22,474	21,044
9 Public and Personal Security	15,312	13,477	35,698
10 Vetting and Firearms Licensing	8,571	7,742	8,384
11 Lost and Found Property	4,402	4,006	3,905
12 Community Traffic Safety Services	8,510	8,647	7,832
13 Traffic Management Services	29,724	29,404	29,245
14 Strategic Traffic Safety Delivery	135,561	136,340	130,837
15 Traffic Prosecution Services and the Enforcement of Court Orders	7,572	12,724	5,565
Total Appropriation for Departmental Output Classes	888,793	891,045	861,673
Appropriations for Other Expenses (GST Inclusive)			
Compensation for Confiscated Firearms	-	11	3
Loss on Sale of Property to Ngai Tahu	-	-	7,276
Devaluation of INCIS	-	-	65,580
Total Appropriation for Other Expenses	-	11	72,859
Appropriation for Capital Contribution from the Crown	-	-	-
Appropriations for Crown Revenue Flows			
Non-Tax Revenue Infringement Fees	81,255	85,900	70,054
Sale of Unclaimed Property	525	369	383
Forfeit to Crown	318	-	256
Total Appropriation for Crown Revenue Flows	82,098	86,269	70,693

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The accompanying accounting policies and notes form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2001

		Year to 30 June (\$'000)		
		Actual	Budget Total	Actual
		2001	(Note 1) 2001	2000
Revenue	Note			
Crown		785,724	785,724	757,518
Interest		2	-	2
Other	2	5,844	6,317	7,151
Total Revenue		791,570	792,041	764,671
Expenses				
Personnel	3	552,246	570,275	536,751
Operating	4	165,060	155,000	158,290
Depreciation		45,875	40,000	35,466
Capital Charge	5	26,666	26,766	35,582
Total Output Operating Expenses		789,847	792,041	766,089
Surplus (Deficit) from Outputs		1,723	-	(1,418)
Other Expenses	6	-	10	72,859
Net Surplus (Deficit)		1,723	(10)	(74,277)
Transfer to provision for Repayment of Surplus to Crown		1,723	-	2
Net Surplus (Deficit) Transferred to Taxpayers' Funds		-	(10)	(74,279)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The accompanying accounting policies and notes form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**AS AT 30 JUNE 2001**

		As at 30 June (\$000)		
	Note	Actual 2001	Final Voted 2001	Actual 2000
Current Assets				
Cash		71,292	31,862	31,872
Accounts Receivable	7	850	1,691	1,691
Prepayments		3,834	2,035	2,035
Inventories	8	153	302	302
Total Current Assets		76,129	35,890	35,900
Less Current Liabilities				
Accounts Payable	9, 21	38,606	29,866	34,735
Other Accrued Expenses	10	1,565	6,340	1,470
Employee Entitlements	11	83,497	75,272	75,272
Provision to Repay Surplus		1,723	-	2
Total Current Liabilities		125,391	111,478	111,479
Working Capital		(49,262)	(75,588)	(75,579)
Non Current Assets	12	379,432	397,286	397,287
Less Non Current Liabilities				
Employee Entitlements	11	63,512	55,050	55,050
Net Assets		266,658	266,648	266,658
Taxpayers' Funds				
Notional Capital	13	266,658	266,648	266,658
Total Taxpayers' Funds		266,658	266,648	266,658

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The accompanying accounting policies and notes form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF MOVEMENT IN TAXPAYERS' FUNDS (EQUITY)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2001

	Note	Year to 30 June (\$000)		
		Actual 2001	Final Voted 2001	Actual 2000
Taxpayers' funds at start of the year		266,658	266,658	368,587
Net Surplus (Deficit) for the year		1,723	(10)	(74,277)
Total recognised revenues and expenses for the year		1,723	(10)	(74,277)
Provision for Repayment of Surplus to Crown		(1,723)	-	(2)
Capital Withdrawals to Crown		-	-	(27,650)
Revaluation Reserves	13	-	-	-
Taxpayers' funds at end of the year		266,658	266,648	266,658

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The accompanying accounting policies and notes form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2001

		Year to 30 June (\$000)		
	Note	Actual 2001	Final Voted 2001	Actual 2000
Cash flows from Operating Activities				
Cash provided from:				
Supply of Outputs				
- To Crown		785,725	785,724	757,518
- To Others		6,571	6,317	7,827
Interest		2	-	2
		792,298	792,041	765,347
Cash was applied to:				
Produce Outputs				
- Personnel		(535,830)	(570,275)	(536,602)
- Operating		(158,049)	(155,000)	(147,050)
- Capital Charge		(26,666)	(26,766)	(35,582)
Other Expenses		-	(10)	(3)
		(720,545)	(752,051)	(719,237)
Net Cash flows from Operating Activities	14	71,753	39,990	46,110
Cash flows from Investing Activities				
Cash provided from:				
Sale of Non Current Assets		(1,857)	3,000	30,846
Cash was applied to:				
Purchase of Non Current Assets		(30,474)	(43,000)	(44,523)
Net Cash flows from Investing Activities		(32,331)	(40,000)	(13,677)
Cash flows from Financing Activities				
Cash was applied to:				
Payment of Surplus to Crown		(2)	-	(1)
Capital Withdrawal		-	-	(27,650)
Net Cash flows from Financing Activities		(2)	-	(27,651)
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash Held		39,420	(10)	4,782
Add Opening Cash		31,872	31,872	27,090
Closing Cash		71,292	31,862	31,872
Cash Balance Consists of				
Cash at Bank		70,725	31,364	31,374
Petty Cash		484	435	435
Overseas Posts		83	63	63
Total Cash		71,292	31,862	31,872

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The accompanying accounting policies and notes form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF UNAPPROPRIATED EXPENDITURE (GST INCLUSIVE)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2001

	Year to 30 June (\$000)		
	Actual 2001	Final Voted 2001	Variance 2001
Output Class			
2 Policing Support to the Community Through Partnerships, Education, Crime Prevention and Youth Programmes	59,410	57,049	2,361
3 Directed Patrol Activities	50,130	50,111	19
5 Case Management	244,179	244,173	6
6 Case Resolution	25,916	24,273	1,643
7 Enforcement of Court Orders	4,759	4,662	97
8 Custodial and Escort Services	22,484	22,474	10
9 Public and Personal Security	15,312	13,477	1,835
10 Vetting and Firearms Licensing	8,571	7,742	829
11 Lost and Found Property	4,402	4,006	396
13 Traffic Management Services	29,724	29,404	320

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 2

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

Output Class 2 exceeded appropriation by \$2,361,000 (4.1%).

This resulted largely from additional activity in education programmes aimed at youth.

There was also an increase in crime prevention advice and general public education and awareness activity.

Output Class 3

Directed Patrol Activities

Output class 3 exceeded appropriation by \$19,000 (less than 0.1%).

This output class relating to patrol activities was marginally higher than anticipated. The higher level of patrol was also reflected by an increase in patrol apprehensions over anticipated levels.

Output Class 5

Case Management

Output Class 5 exceeded appropriation by \$6,000 (less than 0.1%).

This output class relating to investigative activity was marginally higher than anticipated, this was also reflected in the increase in cases resolved.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The accompanying accounting policies and notes form part of these financial statements.

Output Class 6

Case Resolution

Output Class 6 exceeded appropriation by \$1,643,000 (6.8%).

This resulted from increased numbers of prosecutions over the prior year.

Output Class 7

Enforcement of Court Orders

Output Class 7 exceeded appropriation by \$97,000 (2.1%).

This output class is demand driven. Court documents slightly exceeded anticipated demand.

Output Class 8

Custodial and Escort Services

Output Class 8 exceeded appropriation by \$10,000 (less than 0.1%).

This output class marginally exceeded anticipated levels of service delivery. Prisoner detentions and escort and care of mentally disordered/psychiatric persons is demand driven.

Output Class 9

Public and Personal Security

Output Class 9 exceeded appropriation by \$1,835,000 (13.6%).

This resulted from additional policing required for waterfront disputes, the visit of the President of Indonesia and additional deployment to East Timor.

Output Class 10

Vetting and Firearms Licensing

Output Class 10 exceeded appropriation by \$829,000 (10.7%).

This output class is demand driven. Vetting applications exceeded anticipated levels.

Output Class 11

Lost and Found Property

Output Class 11 exceeded appropriation by \$396,000 (9.9%).

This output class is demand driven. The number of lost property reports taken exceeded anticipated levels.

Output Class 13

Traffic Management Services

Output Class 13 exceeded appropriation by \$320,000 (1.1%).

This resulted largely from additional police hours in attending and investigating traffic crashes.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The accompanying accounting policies and notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Trust Monies for the Year Ended 30 June 2001

	Opening Balance	Capital Increase	Capital Distribution	Cash Receipts	Closing Balance
Bequests, Donations, Appeals	69	24	(30)	2	65
Reparation	15	53	(45)	1	24
Money in Custody	18	49	(28)	1	40
Found Money	63	18	(5)	3	79
Total	165	144	(108)	7	208

This Trust was established to hold funds retained by New Zealand Police on behalf of other parties.

Bequests, donations and appeals are monies contributed by third parties for projects managed by New Zealand Police.

Reparation is money received from offenders to be paid to victims.

Money in Custody is monies seized during operations for evidential purposes and money held for suspects in custody.

Found money is money that has been handed in by members of the public, that New Zealand Police hold pending the rightful owner coming forward to claim it.

STATEMENT OF CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AS AT 30 JUNE 2001

New Zealand Police had contingent liabilities of \$55.669 million at 30 June 2001 (\$48.321 million at 30 June 2000) 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.

A recent High Court judgement awarded two former employees compensation in respect of their time off in lieu (TOIL) as it was found that New Zealand Police had been obligated to give these former employees the opportunity to take time off in lieu of payment during their employment. As such, the former employees were entitled to be compensated for that due to them, having regard to their particular circumstances. There may be other such potential claims under this High Court judgement. Any future potential claim would need to be assessed on a case by case basis.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The accompanying accounting policies and notes form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF COMMITMENTS**AS AT 30 JUNE 2001**

	2001	As at 30 June (\$000) 2000
CAPITAL		
WORKS		
Less Than One Year	2,060	723
One to Two Years	-	132
TOTAL WORKS	2,060	855
Motor Vehicles		
Less Than One Year	1,319	3,618
TOTAL MOTOR VEHICLES	1,319	3,618
Others		
Less Than One Year	366	361
TOTAL OTHER	366	361
TOTAL CAPITAL	3,745	4,834
OPERATING		
Accommodation Leases		
Less Than One Year	7,867	9,336
One to Two Years	6,931	7,237
Two to Five Years	16,950	18,960
Greater than Five years	31,048	38,542
Other non-Cancellable Leases		
Less Than One Year	3,060	1,045
One to Two Years	2,745	379
Two to Five Years	4,630	249
Greater than Five years	92	178
TOTAL LEASES	73,323	75,926
Other Operating		
Less Than One Year	26,432	18,517
One to Two Years	5,973	12,263
Two to Five Years	3,085	4,352
TOTAL OTHER OPERATING	35,490	35,132
TOTAL COMMITMENTS	112,558	115,892

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The accompanying accounting policies and notes form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2001

1: Budget Composition

	Year to 30 June 2001 (\$000)		
	Budget Forecasts	Supplementary Estimate Changes	Budget Total
REVENUE			
Crown	773,858	11,866	785,724
Other	6,316	1	6,317
<i>TOTAL REVENUE</i>	780,174	11,867	792,041
Expenses			
Personnel	555,899	14,376	570,275
Operating	157,499	(2,499)	155,000
Depreciation	40,000	-	40,000
Capital Charge	26,766	-	26,766
<i>TOTAL OUTPUT OPERATING EXPENSES</i>	780,164	11,877	792,041
Surplus (Deficit) from Outputs	10	(10)	-
Other Expenses	10	-	10
Net Surplus (Deficit)	-	(10)	(10)

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 partial funding for the December 2000 wage round.

Personnel Expenditure

Additional appropriations were supplied to provide partial funding for the December 2000 wage round. The balance of the funding for the wage round was provided by strong fiscal management.

Operating Expenditure

A reduction in appropriations was made in respect of Highway Patrol funding. This reduction provided partial funding for the December 2000 wage round.

2: Other Revenue

	Year to 30 June (\$000)	
	2001	2000
Arms Licenses	700	1,356
Rentals	1,309	1,940
Drivers Licensing	-	1
Accident Information	273	248
Miscellaneous	1,616	1,464
Chargeable Police Services	875	1,022
Fines	28	24
Official Information Act	1	1
Sponsorship	55	102
College (Catering)	264	360
College (Facility Hire)	391	485
College (Non-Police Training)	332	148
Total Other Revenue	5,844	7,151

3: Personnel

Salaries/Wages	483,005	462,935
Superannuation	59,992	57,857
Accident Compensation Levy	(451)	7,955
Fringe Benefit Tax	1,727	996
Staff Insurance	1,494	1,479
Staff Recruitment	316	177
Training	1,380	1,193
Transfer/Removal Expenses	2,372	1,796
Staff Transport Assistance	2,126	2,051
Other	285	312
Total Personnel	552,246	536,751

	Year to 30 June (\$000)	
	2001	2000
4: Operating		
Audit Fee	207	207
Other Fees paid to Auditor		
- Assurance related fees	141	-
- Consultancy fees	116	184
Property Rental	11,624	9,861
Equipment Rental	7,673	7,847
Vehicle/Aircraft/Launch Rentals	3,593	3,785
Other Property/Equipment Expenses	41,989	39,036
Computer Charges	24,805	28,944
Non-Capitalised Equipment Purchases	12,423	9,604
Printing	6,135	6,654
Travel	6,721	9,445
Communications	9,387	7,601
Professional Services	25,262	20,737
Other Services	1,329	1,231
Third Party Expenses	2,908	2,824
Bad Debts Expense	140	507
Changes in Doubtful Debts Provision	260	330
Physical Asset Write offs	1,409	125
Exchange Rate Loss	(1)	(1)
Other Operating	8,654	9,043
Net loss on Sale of Non Current Assets	285	326
Total Operating	165,060	158,290

For the financial year ended 30 June 2001, ongoing costs arising from the review of New Zealand Police were \$0.938 million (\$4.838 million 1999/2000) on severance costs and \$nil (\$0.594 million 1999/2000) 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 2000/2001 year was 10%. (1999/2000 10%).

	Year to 30 June (\$000)	
	Actual 2001	Actual 2000
6: Other Expenses		
Compensation for Confiscated Firearms	-	3
Loss on Sale of Property to Ngai Tahu	-	7,276
Devaluation of INCIS	-	65,580
	-	72,859

In the year ended 30 June 2000, an external independent valuer, Innovus Limited, reassessed the carrying value of INCIS. This assessment resulted in the INCIS hardware, software and network assets being written down by \$65.580 million.

	As at 30 June (\$000)	
	2001	2000
7: Accounts Receivable		
Trade Debtors	1,083	1,305
Less: Provision for Doubtful Debts	(723)	(463)
Net Trade Debtors	360	842
Employee Advances and Debts	494	610
Sundry Debtors	(4)	239
Total Accounts Receivable	850	1,691
8: Inventories		
Clothing/Accountrements/Other	153	302
Total Inventories	153	302
9: Accounts Payable		
Trade Creditors	23,461	22,146
Accrued Expenses and Provisions	14,672	6,303
GST Payable	473	6,286
Total Accounts Payable	38,606	34,735
10: Other Accrued Expenses		
Sponsorship Reserve	132	133
Other	1,433	1,337
Total Other Accrued Expenses	1,565	1,470
11: Employee Entitlements		
Current Liabilities		
Accrued Salaries and Wages	15,181	12,633
Annual Leave	52,038	45,571
Shift Leave	6,978	6,604
Retirement Leave	8,300	9,682
Long Service Leave	1,000	782
Total Current Portion	83,497	75,272
Non Current Liabilities		
Long Service Leave	7,237	6,781
Retirement Leave	56,275	48,269
Total Non Current Portion	63,512	55,050
Total Employee Entitlements	147,009	130,322

An independent actuarial valuation was undertaken as at 30 June 2001 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 (1999/2000 5.75% pa)
- Salary growth rate 2.75% pa (1999/2000 2.75% pa)

12: Non Current Assets

	2001	As at 30 June (\$000) 2000
Land		
At Valuation - 1 January 2000	66,017	66,183
At Cost	71	71
LAND BOOK VALUE	66,088	66,254
Buildings		
At Valuation - 1 January 2000	315,411	303,071
At Cost	7,230	16,009
Accumulated Depreciation - at valuation	(108,197)	(99,460)
Accumulated Depreciation - at cost	(204)	(889)
BUILDINGS BOOK VALUE	214,240	218,731
Furniture/Fittings		
At Cost	16,180	16,394
Accumulated Depreciation	(12,879)	(12,196)
FURNITURE/FITTINGS BOOK VALUE	3,301	4,198
Office Equipment		
At Cost	6,018	6,125
Accumulated Depreciation	(5,621)	(5,690)
OFFICE EQUIPMENT BOOK VALUE	397	435
Computer Hardware and Systems		
At Cost	107,040	99,142
Accumulated Depreciation	(64,405)	(55,515)
COMPUTER HARDWARE AND SYSTEMS BOOK VALUE	42,635	43,627
Motor Vehicles		
At Cost	68,410	70,062
Accumulated Depreciation	(40,971)	(37,991)
MOTOR VEHICLES BOOK VALUE	27,439	32,071
Repeater Equipment		
At Cost	23,384	23,385
Accumulated Depreciation	(21,966)	(20,785)
REPEATER EQUIPMENT BOOK VALUE	1,418	2,600
Radio Equipment		
At Cost	21,684	20,704
Accumulated Depreciation	(19,247)	(18,480)
RADIO EQUIPMENT BOOK VALUE	2,437	2,224

	As at 30 June (\$000)	
	2001	2000
12: Non Current Assets (contd.)		
Control Equipment		
At Cost	12,577	12,518
Accumulated Depreciation	(12,171)	(11,948)
CONTROL EQUIPMENT		
BOOK VALUE	406	570
General Communications Equipment		
At Cost	17,630	17,222
Accumulated Depreciation	(13,523)	(11,358)
GENERAL COMMUNICATIONS		
EQUIPMENT BOOK VALUE	4,107	5,864
General Plant, Equipment & Instruments		
At Cost	40,437	39,211
Accumulated Depreciation	(32,095)	(30,646)
GENERAL PLANT, EQUIPMENT &		
INSTRUMENTS BOOK VALUE	8,342	8,565
Weapons & Associated Equipment		
At Cost	3,539	2,394
Accumulated Depreciation	(2,344)	(2,248)
WEAPONS & ASSOCIATED		
EQUIPMENT BOOK VALUE	1,195	146
Launches		
At Cost	3,205	3,201
Accumulated Depreciation	(1,459)	(1,315)
LAUNCHES BOOK VALUE	1,746	1,886
Other Vessels		
At Cost	1,832	1,821
Accumulated Depreciation	(1,169)	(713)
OTHER VESSELS BOOK VALUE	663	1,108
CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS	5,018	9,008
TOTAL NON CURRENT ASSETS		
At Cost and Valuation	715,683	706,521
Accumulated Depreciation	(336,251)	(309,234)
TOTAL NON CURRENT ASSETS		
BOOK VALUE	379,432	397,287

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 \$10.2 million (\$34.9 million 1999/2000) are included in these asset categories. 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 Māori land claims.

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 was made.

Capital Work in Progress is comprised of the following:

	As at 30 June (\$000)	
	2001	2000
Computer Aided Resource		
Deployment System	-	56
Digital Trunk Radio	-	4,338
Land Mobile Radio	-	156
Motor Vehicles	341	49
OS/2 To NT Migration	-	893
OSH Upgrades	408	333
Police Enterprise		
Communications Network	-	59
Search Equipment	50	77
Staff Equipment	589	489
Systems Management Centre	-	360
Other	3,630	2,198
Total	5,018	9,008

13: Taxpayers' Funds

Notional Capital

Balance as at 1 July	266,658	368,587
Net Surplus/(Deficit)	1,723	(74,277)
Capital Withdrawals	-	(27,650)
	268,381	266,660
Provision for Repayment of Surplus to the Crown	(1,723)	(2)
Notional Capital as at 30 June	266,658	266,658

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	-	-

Land and Buildings were revalued 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)	
	2001	2000
14: Cash Flow Statement Reconciliation with Operating Surplus/(Deficit)		
Surplus/(Deficit) from Statement of Financial Performance	1,723	(74,277)
Add (less) non-cash items		
Depreciation	45,875	35,466
Increase in Non Current Employee Entitlements	9,693	4,700
Other Expenses	-	72,856
Total non-cash items	55,568	113,022
Add (less) movements in working capital items		
Accounts Receivable	841	791
Prepayments	(1,800)	3,476
Inventories	149	2,054
Accounts Payable	(4,013)	(17,067)
Other Accrued Expenses	7,909	(328)
Employee Entitlements	7,065	3,966
Working capital movements - net	10,151	(7,108)
Less items classified as investing activity		
Non Current Asset Receivables	(115)	(115)
Non Current Asset Payables	4,140	14,262
Net loss on sale of Non Current Assets	286	326
Total investing activities items	4,311	14,473
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities	71,753	46,110

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 2001, 5,618 members (30 June 2000, 5,494 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 and with Tactical Global Management.

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 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 2001, no contracts were outstanding (30 June 2000, 2 contracts for NZD Value of \$252,748).

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 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 2001.

20: Post balance date events

There were no significant events subsequent to balance date.

21: Provisions

Work related accidents

New Zealand Police self insure for ACC purposes. An assessment was made by CRM (case managers) of ongoing costs relating to outstanding claims at 30 June 2001. The provision for Work related accidents is \$1.932 million (30 June 2000 provision was \$1.86 million).

Provision for Severance Payments

In the year ended 30 June 2000, a number of staff were affected by restructuring of New Zealand Police. During the year ended 30 June 2001 many of those staff were redeployed or chose to exit New Zealand Police. New Zealand Police's policy has not resulted in any forced redundancies. At 30 June 2001 there are still some staff affected by restructuring. Provision of \$0.55 million (30 June 2000 provision was \$1.0 million) has been made to cover any costs of these staff electing to take severance.

Outstanding tax matters

In late 2000 a high level review of New Zealand Police's taxes was conducted, with emphasis on FBT and GST. New Zealand Police intend to liaise with the IRD in the forthcoming year to clear the issues raised. A provision of \$0.5 million has been raised for this (30 June 2000 provision was nil).

Type of Provision	Balance at start of year	Less amount used/not required	Plus additional amount	Balance at end of year
	\$000's	\$000's	\$000's	\$000's
Work related accidents	1,860	-	72	1,932
Provision for severance payments	1,000	(450)	-	550
Outstanding tax matters	-	-	500	500
Total	2,860	(450)	572	2,982

REPORT OF THE AUDIT OFFICE**To the Readers of the Financial Statements of the New Zealand Police for the Year Ended 30 June 2001**

We have audited the financial statements on pages 13 to 103. 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 2001. This information is stated in accordance with the accounting policies set out on pages 79 to 83.

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 2001, the results of its operations and cash flows and service performance achievements for the year ended 30 June 2001.

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.

We have carried out other assurance oriented and consulting assignments for the New Zealand Police in the areas of internal audit support, quality assurance reviews, assurance on tax compliance, HR information analysis and benchmarking and computer support.

Other than these assignments, 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 13 to 103:

- comply with generally accepted accounting practice; and
- fairly reflect:
 - the financial position as at 30 June 2001;
 - 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 28 September 2001 and our unqualified opinion is expressed as at that date.

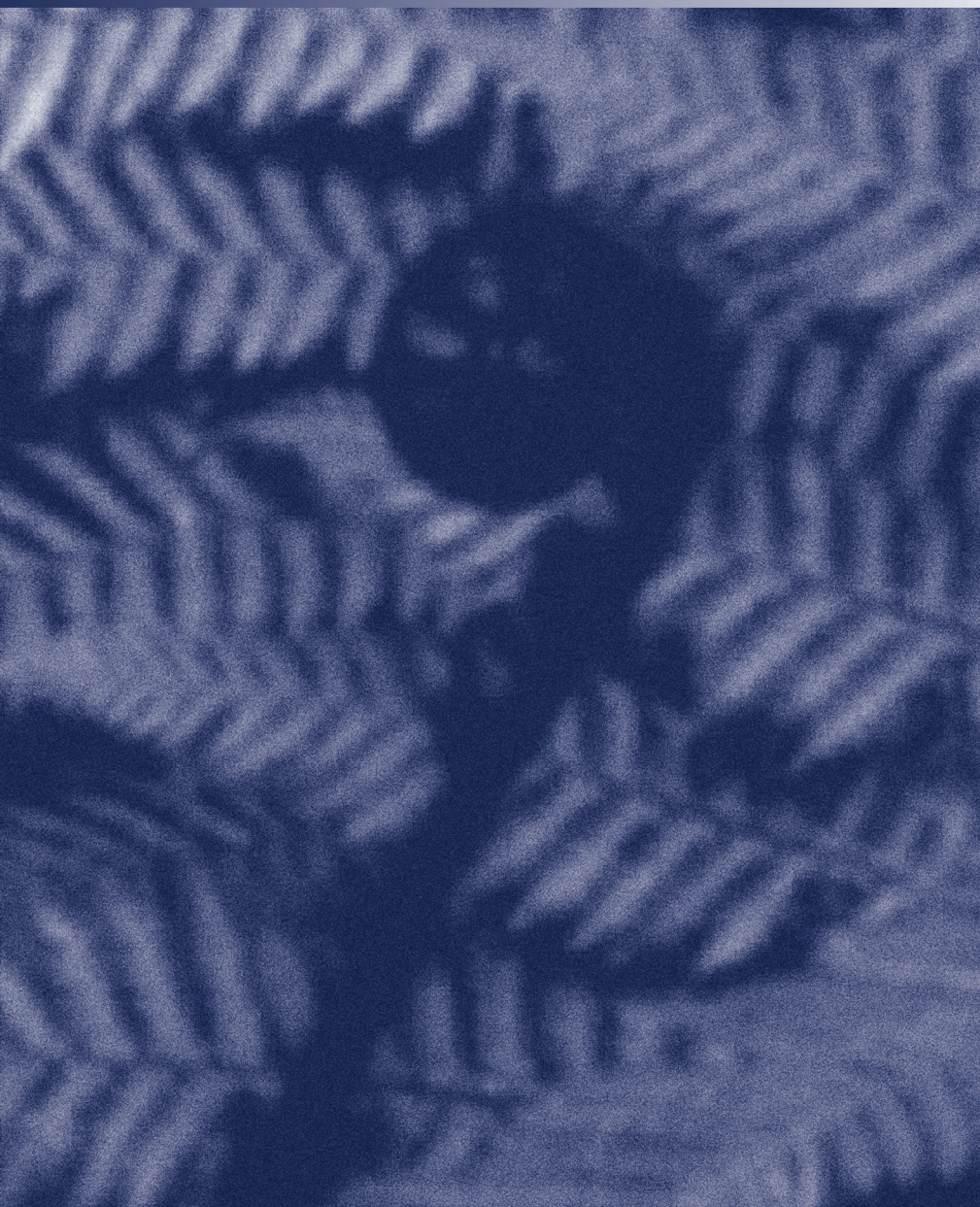


P W SCHUMACHER

DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU

ON BEHALF OF THE CONTROLLER AND AUDITOR-GENERAL
WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND

Information 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.

	1999/2000	2000/2001
<i>Applications made under section 14*</i>		
Number of applications made	10	12
Number of applications granted	5	12
Number of applications refused	nil	nil
Number of persons warrants	5	10
Number of premises warrants	2	8
Number of warrants which authorised entry onto private premises	5	10
Average duration of warrants including renewals – in days	90	60
Number of persons prosecuted	74	50
Number of persons convicted	29	7
Number of persons still under prosecution	97	42
Number of prosecutions instituted against Police (including former members) for offences against section 23	nil	nil
*Some warrants obtained may be under more than one section		
<i>Applications made under section 15A</i>		
Number of applications made	7	3
Number of applications granted	7	3
Number of applications refused	nil	nil
Number of persons warrants	5	2
Number of premises warrants	4	1
Number of warrants which authorised entry onto private premises	6	2
Average duration of warrants including renewals – in days		30
Number of persons prosecuted	38	10
Number of persons convicted	4	nil
Number of persons still under prosecution	12	10
Number of prosecutions instituted against Police (including former members) for offences against section 23	nil	nil
*Some warrants obtained may be under more than one section		

Applications made under section 18 Renewal of Interception Warrants*

	1999/2000	2000/2001
Number of applications made	6	4
Number of applications granted	6	4
Number of applications refused	nil	nil
Number of persons warrants	5	5
Number of premises warrants	2	1
Number of warrants which authorised entry onto private premises	5	4

*Some warrants obtained may be under more than one section

Emergency Permit Applications made under section 19 of the Misuse of Drugs Act

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

Details required by section 312Q of the Crimes Amendment Act (No 2) 1987 are:

Applications made under section 312B of the Crimes Act

	1999/2000	2000/2001
Number of applications made	2	4
Number of applications granted	2	4
Number of applications refused	nil	nil
Number of persons warrants	nil	3
Number of premises warrants	2	1
Number of warrants which authorised entry onto private premises	2	4
Average duration of warrants including renewals - in days	50	30
Number of persons prosecuted	7	33
Number of persons convicted	nil	2
Number of persons still under prosecution	7	31
Number of prosecutions instituted against Police (including former members) for offences against section 23	nil	nil

Applications made under section 312CA of the Crimes Act

	1999/2000	2000/2001
Number of applications made	18	11
Number of applications granted	18	12
Number of applications refused	nil	nil
Number of persons warrants	9	8
Number of premises warrants	11	4
Number of warrants which authorised entry onto private premises	18	12
Average duration of warrants including renewals in days	43.96	34
Number of persons prosecuted	99	75
Number of persons convicted	28	12
Number of persons still under prosecution	71	60
Number of prosecutions instituted against Police (including former members) for offences against section 23	nil	nil

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

Number of applications made	nil	4
Number of applications granted	nil	4
Number of applications refused	nil	nil
Number of persons warrants	nil	7
Number of premises warrants	nil	1

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

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

Emergency Permit Applications made under section 216B Act

	1999/2000	2000/2001
Number of applications made	nil	nil
Number of applications granted	nil	nil
Number of applications refused	nil	nil
Number of interceptions recorded	nil	nil

Data Call Warrants

Details required by section 10 of the Telecommunications Amendment Act 1997 are:

	1999/2000	2000/2001
<i>Applications under section 10A</i>		
Number of applications made	92	62
Number of applications granted	92	62
Number of applications refused	nil	nil
Average duration – in days	39.78	38
<i>Applications made under section 10K</i>		
Number of applications made	37	22
Number of applications granted	37	22
Number of applications refused	nil	nil
Average duration - in days	28.51	30

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
2000/01	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.

	1999/2000	2000/2001
(a) the number of occasions on which a blood sample has been taken with the consent of a person given in response to a databank request	2,482	3,689
(b) the number of applications for compulsion orders, with the number of each type of compulsion order -		
Suspect	34	11
Databank Compulsion orders	881	871

(c) The number of applications referred to in paragraph (b) –		
suspects granted	33	9
suspects refused	1	2
databank granted	881	871
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		
	not available	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		
	nil	nil
(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	11,866	17,188
obtained by consent	9,061	13,629
obtained by compulsion orders	2,805	3,559

GOOD EMPLOYER REQUIREMENTS

Remuneration

During the financial year the main collective employment agreements for sworn and non-sworn staff were renegotiated for a one-year term through to December 2001. The arrangements provided for a general increase of 3% in addition to measures to assist with recruitment and retention in the CIB and constable remuneration compression. As part of the settlement, the bonus payments applying to recruits during training were ceased, reforms were made to allowances and provisions were amended to facilitate restructuring processes. Senior manager individual employment agreements were also reviewed with a 2% adjustment applied in conjunction with indications that all future increases will be linked to individual performance.

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

Band	No.	Key
100-109,999	35	5 & 7
110-119,999	12	4
120-129,999	13	
130-139,999	11	3
140-149,999	7	2 & 6
160-169,999	3	2
170-179,999	10	
180-180,999	2	
190-190,999	2	
200-200,999	1	1
240-249,999	1	
250-259,999	1	1
270-279,999	1	1
310-319,999	1	
Total	100	

*Note: The sums reported in this table are consistent with requirements of section 211 of the Companies Act 1993, and are based on the total gross remuneration cost of each employee included. This table has been prepared using an analysis applied by SSC which differs from that used in the previous Annual Report. The table includes staff who have received terminal payments and additional fully costed elements in calculating total remuneration, for example, superannuation costed at gross employer cost rather than of nett employee benefit.

Key to Table

- 1 Individual retired or resigned within the financial year and received contractual entitlements.
- 2 Includes one person who retired or resigned within the financial year and received contractual entitlements.
- 2 and 6 Includes one person who retired or resigned within the financial year and received contractual entitlements and two people who received additional allowances relating to overseas postings.
- 3 Includes three people who retired or resigned within the financial year and received contractual entitlements.
- 4 Includes five people who retired or resigned within the financial year and received contractual entitlements.
- 5 and 7 Includes seven people who retired or resigned within the financial year and received contractual entitlements and one person who was posted to East Timor under specific employment conditions.

New Human Resources Initiatives

New human resource initiatives have included:

- the initiation of work on an updated Human Resources Strategy. This work is being undertaken in association with the development of Policing Directions (10 year view) and the Police Strategic Plan (five year view). A

project team is advancing the work and consultative processes around the development of the strategy which is to be reported to Ministers in October 2001:

- the development of a Police Act Amendment Bill to improve the effective management of human resources with specific reference to appointments and transfers, the wage bargaining arbitration criteria and the separation of poor performance and misconduct;
- the establishment of an internal Dispute Resolution Process to assist in the management of employment relationship problems;
- the further development of restructuring policy, in consultation with service organisations, to facilitate the management of human resource issues related to internal restructuring;
- establishment of an Intranet site for human resources policy and practices;
- the completion of a compliance plan to enable the implementation of the Human Rights Act 1993 by 31 December 2001. This included analysis of legislation, policies, and practices to identify inconsistencies and to provide remedies either through changes or as exemptions to the Act. A concurrent initiative involves the removal of the statutory sworn retiring age to address a human rights inconsistency;
- the initiation of a policy review relating to applications by sworn members to disengage where there are concurrent disciplinary proceedings.; and
- the enhancement of information and reporting systems on wider aspects of HR and relating these to resource allocation processes.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES (EEO)

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

An EEO programme is in place so that the Police:

- can meet and exceed its own objective of being a good employer;
- align EEO activities with Police business and organisational strategies; and
- meet the requirements of the State Sector Act 1988.

The integration of EEO into human resource practices and policies throughout the organisation has continued to be a priority. Police strives to do more than meet the bare requirements of a good employer and places emphasis on the alignment of EEO activities with organisational strategies and the communities it serves.

Key areas of focus are aligned with the policy 2010 Future Directions of EEO in the New Zealand Public Service. There are four areas of EEO focus:

- leadership/management evidence;
- organisational culture and strategic human resource management;
- employment of EEO groups; and
- monitoring and evaluation.

Each of the four areas of focus is addressed in turn.

1. Leadership/Management Evidence

The active promotion and demonstration of support for EEO activities include the active commitment of the Board of Commissioners to the achievement of EEO objectives and targets.

Activities and outcomes have included the integration of EEO objectives in all business and management strategies, as well as senior contracts and position descriptions, the provision of ongoing support of appropriate networks and consultative mechanisms, the training of staff to prevent sexual harassment and discrimination and acting on recommendations made in independent research.

Targets have been set to achieve a higher number of Maori staff, a wider proportion of sworn women, and a higher number of Pacific Island Peoples.

Targets	2005 Milestone	2010 Target
Māori	12.5%	18%
Sworn women	20%	25%
Pacific Island People	6.9%	7.4%

2. Organisational Culture and Strategic Human Resource Management Evidence

Human Resources Strategy

The Human Resources Strategy for Police is currently subject to comprehensive redevelopment. EEO will continue to be strategy. The HR

Strategy is being developed with full consultation and is to be reported to Ministers in October 2001.

Equal Employment Opportunity Structures

EEO structures have been developed across Police to address discrimination in the workplace and build 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 the 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 involved in the scrutiny of existing practices and the development of new management practices and policies including:

- providing advice and direction on EEO strategies and progress;
- ongoing interaction with external Police groups including participating on projects, developing strategic alliances, or being a member of groups such as:
 - Australasian Centre for Policing Research (ACPR),
 - Commissioners' Australasian Women and Policing Advisory Committee (CAWIPAC),
 - Australasian Council of Women and Policing Inc (ACWAP);
- development of an action paper for the CAWIPAC on the equitable access for women into training;
- consultancy to districts on EEO development and specific issues, such as sexual harassment and discrimination complaints; and
- input as a member on the Honours and Awards Committee; and
- input into management reviews and district review audits.

Australian and New Zealand Equal Employment Opportunity Committee

The Australia and New Zealand Equal Opportunity Consultative Committee held eight tele-conference meetings during the year to maintain information links and currency with international trends.

Areas covered included: exit interviews, diversity contact officers (how they are identified and trained), bullying policy and mentoring policy.

EEO Policies and Strategies

- A dependent care policy entitled “Reimbursement of expenses incurred in caring for dependants” has been agreed to and established.

EEO Training

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

- as part of recruit training at the Royal New Zealand Police College;
- district training days and inductions; and
- induction of newly appointed staff.

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
- ongoing awareness training throughout Districts.

Sexual Harassment Database

The Sexual Harassment database maintained by the EEO Office recorded seven sexual harassment complaints between 1 July 2000 and 30 June 2001, an increase of one from the previous year. The complaints were noted as including verbal comment, pictures, posters, and offensive gifts. Reported outcomes included a written warning, verbal and written apologies, resolution achieved, and no action taken.

Flexible Employment Option

This policy provides for sworn staff to work less than full time. The EEO Office carries out ongoing monitoring of district participation and support. Staff with family responsibilities have been the predominant group to use the option and 93 sworn staff members were working a Flexible Employment Option arrangement as at 30 June 2001. This is an increase of 12% from the previous year. Guidelines for managers and staff have been developed to assist in further increasing the number of FEO arrangements.

3. Employment of EEO Groups

Women: Strategies to improve the numbers and status of women in Police, and in particular sworn women who are under-represented.

This strategy is aligned with Police goals including to more closely represent the communities served.

Research: Women in the CIB. Opportunities for and barriers to the recruitment, progress, and retention of women in the Criminal Investigation Branch (CIB).

The 'Women in CIB' report, commissioned by Police was researched and written by Prue Hyman, Associate Professor of Economics and Women's Studies, Victoria University of Wellington, in July 2000. This report may be accessed on www.police.govt.nz under Resources, Reports released by the Commissioner.

The Police Executive Committee accepted the report as a working document to assist staff and managers in implementing necessary and relevant changes. Work is being undertaken by CIB staff, the Strategic HR Group and through district initiatives to address the recommendations of the report.

Key points on the recommendations acted upon to date include:

Recruitment

- a CIB Recruitment and Retention Working Party has been established to look at recruitment and retention issues, and recommendations are being considered;
- a national recruitment and appointments policy for CIB has been proposed; and
- moves to improve fairness and equity with regard to CIB recruitment have been taken.

Family Friendly Working Party

- a business case for a Family Friendly Working Party has been developed;
- the Working Party will integrate its work with the CIB Recruitment and Retention Working Party with regard to arrangements including call outs, rosters, approach to staffing, and training needs.

Changing the Climate Towards Gender Integration

- targets have been set for increased sworn women to the year 2010 with a milestone at 2005;
- the internal complaint-making process has been simplified; and
- networks for women have been supported and encouraged.

Representation of Women in CIB Decision Making

- CIB women from districts were supported to attend the National Crime Managers' Conference in October 2000. A total of five CIB women attended the full conference.

Submissions/Consultations on this Report

- The 'Women in CIB report has been widely circulated and placed on the Internet. Feedback on the recommendations has been received via the National Women's Consultative Committee, CIB meetings and District forums.

Statistics

- a full Police census has been undertaken and Police statistics collected and publicised in detail, including ethnicity and disability; and
- work is underway to enable gender analysis of CIB numbers.

National Women's Consultative Committee (NWCC) and the Maintenance of Women's Networks in Districts

The National Women's Consultative Committee (NWCC) was formed to:

- monitoring existing policies and procedures which may adversely affect both sworn and non sworn women in the New Zealand Police;
- consider 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 represents sworn and non-sworn women across Police:

- met eight times during the year, the first two in districts and the remainder by video link. A range of issues were considered and policies put up for discussion and comment;
- has one representative on the Commissioners' Australasian Women in Policing Advisory Committee (CAWIPAC) which provides advice to the jurisdictional Commissioners and Australasian Police Ministers on issues relating to women in policing; and
- has developed a strategic plan, supported the research on women in CIB, and undertaken the work such as reviewing the work and status of the NWCC.

District Women's Consultative Committees

District committees nominate one representative to sit on the NWCC. 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.

Commissioners' Australasian Women in Policing Advisory Committee (CAWIPAC)

The Commissioners' 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. CAWIPAC is represented at the Commissioners' Conference and Senior Officers Group meetings by the host Commissioner and where possible individual CAWIPAC representatives present reports and findings.

The mission of the CAWIPAC is:

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

CAWIPAC has developed a strategic plan 1999 - 2001, which has five directions - leadership, partnership, professionalism, accountability and performance measurement.

At the request of Australasian Police Ministers, CAWIPAC developed an action plan comprising 18 objectives. Each objective has been allocated to Police jurisdictions.

Two meetings of CAWIPAC were held during the year, one in August 2000, hosted by the Western Australian Police and the other in March 2001 hosted by Australian Federal Police. New Zealand Police participated in the latter meeting by video conference.

Māori Staff Network

There has been a gradual increase in the number of staff who identify as Māori (currently 11.7%). Targeted recruitment is a feature of this increase as well as self-identification and the tendency for more staff to identify with Māori heritage. This signals a positive shift in attitudes stemming from organisational commitment and the ongoing development of responsiveness to Māori strategies, in particular the work of Police iwi liaison officers to engage Iwi participation in all aspects of policing.

The Commissioners' Māori Focus Forum met three times in the year and iwi liaison officers attended a week long training conference in July 2000.

Training about the Treaty of Waitangi and Māori protocols combined with increased accessibility to external Māori networks through the iwi liaison networks has provided necessary support systems for both Māori and non-Māori staff. Te Puni Kōkiri has completed a review of Police Responsiveness to Māori and the report is due to be published late in October 2001.

Pacific Peoples Network

As at June 2001, development of the Police Responsiveness to Pacific Peoples strategy was 90% complete. Pacific staff within Police (currently 3.7%) have supported strategy development and contributed, with Pacific community groups, to the completion of a Pacific Responsiveness workbook and guidelines for police. Internal staff support network groups have been formalised in Christchurch, Wellington and Counties Manukau. A pan-Auckland Pacific Advisory Group has been established and will link closely with the Pacific Liaison Officer position recently established in South Auckland. Two further positions for the Auckland area have been advertised.

Support for Staff with a Disability

The Police support the Mainstream Programme and continue to employ staff on the programme.

4. Evaluation and Monitoring

A full staff census was undertaken, with a response rate of 83.4% as at 30 June 2001. The EEO database includes ethnicity and for the first time information on disability.

- non sworn women comprised 69.9% of all non-sworn staff as at 30 June 2001, and sworn women accounted for 15.3% of all sworn staff. For sworn women this percentage is an increase of 0.1% from last year. This compares with 14% in 1997, 7% in 1990 and 2.4% in 1967.

The ethnicity profile of the Police (sworn and non-sworn) as at 30 June 2001:

Ethnic Group	Police Profile at 30 June 2001	NZ Labour Force Profile as at 30 June 2001
New Zealand European:	81.4%	79.89%
New Zealand Māori	11.7%	9.44%
Pacific Island Peoples	3.7%	4.16%
Asian Peoples	0.7%	not disseminated
European	17.7%	not disseminated
Other Ethnic group	0.5%	6.43% (includes other Asian groups)

Notes:

- percentages have been rounded;
- responses received from 7,747 Police staff equating to 83.4% of all staff;
- only those staff who specified their ethnicity are included in the profile;
- of those Police staff who responded 15.9% identified with two ethnic groups;
- labour force statistics are sourced from Statistics New Zealand Household Labour Force Survey June 2001 Quarter; and
- labour force statistics do not allow for the identification of more than one ethnicity.

Disability profile of Police (sworn and non sworn) as at 30 June 2001:

- disability records are held for a total of 4,296 staff which equates to 46.3% of all staff;
- 1.2% of those who responded indicated they had a disability. The disability category with the highest percentage response was ‘physical’, followed by ‘sensory’.

REDUCING INEQUALITIES

Sector Description

The justice sector has a number of areas in which inequalities are evident. For Police, such inequalities manifest themselves in disproportionate rates of victimisation of Māori, and high rates of apprehension. Rates of apprehensions and victimisation of Pacific peoples are also inappropriately high, in proportion to populations within New Zealand. This is of particular concern in relation to young people, and needs to be addressed by a government-wide approach, as well as within individual components of the justice sector, including Police.

The Police vision of ‘Safer Communities Together’ requires on Police to operate as part of our communities, with a focus on developing and supporting the ability of communities to provide achieve this vision.

Overview

Police are acutely aware of the need to provide a more responsive service to Māori and Pacific peoples and to enhance our relationship with disadvantaged groups generally.

This is achieved nationally and locally and involves specific initiatives, changes to practice and procedures and review of the ways in which we work. The following sections of the report outline key strategies and initiatives that contribute to reducing inequalities for disadvantaged groups generally, and Māori and Pacific peoples specifically.

The policing response is guided by the *Māori Responsiveness Strategy* and the *Responsiveness to Pacific People Strategy*. Police are also closely involved in the development and implementation of Government strategies and directions that impact on disadvantaged groups, including:

- Youth Services Strategy;
- Youth Offending Strategy;
- Blueprint for the Care and Protection Sector;
- Family Violence Prevention Strategy;
- The National Drug Policy; and
- The National Youth Suicide Prevention Strategy.

Key Policies and Programmes

Externally-Focused Initiatives

Bringing the voice of Māori into Policing

The Commissioner’s Māori Focus Forum is an important means of ensuring that the Board of Commissioners has access to advice and guidance on the ways in which Police work towards achieving the goals of the Māori Responsiveness Strategy. The Forum met three times in the period June 2000 to July 2001, and augments the work being undertaken in Districts.

Example:

The Tasman District has joined 14 other local government departments in signing an agreement with local iwi. The agreement is considered an extension of the Treaty of Waitangi and is believed to have set a precedent as the first coming together of a region on its own initiative without involving the Waitangi Tribunal or a court. Under the agreement, Police and iwi will hold meetings every quarter to discuss issues.

Training about the Treaty of Waitangi and Māori protocols, together with increased access to external Māori networks through the iwi liaison network has provided necessary support systems for both Māori and non-Māori staff.

Example:

Nearly 100 staff from around the country have attended a Police Management Conference (Kia Puawai) in the Waikato. The conference provided an opportunity for middle managers to increase their understanding of the Police Responsiveness to Māori strategy, and what it means for them as leaders; to share information and to hear about programmes that can be adapted for their districts. The presentations were followed up by workshops dealing with topics such as using iwi liaison officers to build police capability, the Treaty of Waitangi and reshaping police culture.

Services Focused on Children and Young People

The services delivered by Police for children and young people aim to achieve the following outcomes:

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

Services include:

- Youth crime prevention;
- School education services;
- Support to Family Group Conferences; and
- School road safety education.

These services are based on working closely with young people and their communities, and encompass prevention, early intervention and response to offending and victimisation. Although there are common elements to the provision of such services, other aspects differ markedly between districts.

Examples:

A new series of anti-bullying programmes developed by the Police Youth Education Service encourages schools and the wider community to take a collective stance against the problem. Three Kia Kaha (Stand Strong) programmes have been developed to be taught to junior, middle and senior primary school students (ages 5 - 12) by Police Education Officers in partnership with school teachers. From a police perspective, a positive, educative intervention in the early stages of schooling is far preferable to having to deal with the downstream consequences of bullying.

In addition to these routine services, Police also have 30 Youth at Risk projects. Although not specifically directed at Māori or Pacific young people, both groups are strongly represented among the young people on the projects. Evaluation of the initial programmes indicates their effectiveness in reducing offending, and also notes their beneficial effect on the families and peers of the young people involved. Individual districts may also choose to involve young people who are 'at risk' in various activities.

Examples:

Fourteen police officers have attended a taiaha camp at Rotorua, continuing an Auckland police tradition now in its fourth year. The group attended the Mokoia Taiaha Wananga; a camp where the participants learn to use the Māori weapon the taiaha. Each group has been accompanied by 20 young people put forward by schools, community constables, the Department of Corrections or referred following family group conferences.

The Youth at Risk project in Mangere has been joined by a Pacific youth worker, reflecting the fact that Mangere is made up of 44 percent Pacific Island and 22 percent Māori. The objectives of the project are to identify key offenders, assess the problems with the young person and their family and coordinate appropriate community and partner agency responses. The ultimate goal is to improve the education, employment, peer group, culture, community and health outcome of each young person and their family.

Process and Procedures

The ways in which Police improve responsiveness to disadvantaged groups are often evident through daily practice, and not solely as a result of national initiatives. For example, the ways in which police respond to sudden death have the potential to contribute positively to improved relationships with other cultures. Current guidelines alert police to the necessity for particular sensitivity when dealing with sudden death, and pay particular attention to sudden deaths of Māori. A recent review of guidelines indicates that there is

a need to provide a wider range of information for police, to assist in dealing with sudden deaths of people from other cultures.

Examples:

Recently, North Shore/Waitakere police have been commended for their cultural sensitivity following the death of a young Māori boy. Acting on advice from the North Shore/Waitakere Tu Tahitanga (Maori advisory group), the boy's clothing was retained, and subsequently returned to his family.

Northland Police understanding of Māori issues has significantly increased in recent years. For example, Northland staff now ask for patrol cars to be blessed if the vehicles have been used to transport items or clothing from crash scenes or other traumatic events. Also, at fatal crashes it is now standard practice to have the scene blessed.

Understanding of the protocols surrounding Māori sudden deaths is also increasing. The district has arranged for iwi speakers to explain their point of view, invited Child, Youth and Family to give presentations on sudden infant deaths, and held meetings with the local hospital and pathologists to smooth the way for grieving families.

Structural Changes Designed to Improve Targeted Service Delivery

Structural changes have also contributed to enhanced service delivery to disadvantaged groups. The expansion of the iwi liaison officer network has proven particularly valuable in assisting districts to develop and improve relationships with Māori, and there are now 35 iwi liaison officers, with at least one in each district. The establishment of other liaison positions (Indian Liaison Officer and Pacific Liaison Officer) in some districts has also been of value in working with local communities. Of all initiatives, this has produced the most positive and demonstrable difference in terms of increased Māori participation in Police. This relates not only to increased numbers of Māori staff, but also to the ability of Police to work more closely with Māori communities.

Example:

A position of Pacific Island cultural liaison officer has been established in Counties-Manukau District, working with communities from around seven different Pacific Islands, most of whom live in Otara and Mangere.

Human Resources

A key aspect of enhancing responsiveness concerns the ways in which Police recruit, train and retain staff. The following initiatives are designed to ensure that Police human resources practices are fair and equitable for all staff.

- The Compliance Plan for the Human Rights Act to ensure the widespread adoption of Human Rights principles in Police will support a more inclusive workplace;
- Continued application of job evaluation processes that recognise the value of the job irrespective of the incumbent;
- Placement of staff within remuneration bands is in accordance with relevant agreement provisions. This reflects a variety of factors including historical arrangements, translation provisions, time in the job, and performance, and applies equally to all staff in the same situation;
- Performance pay Rating Review Panels are an established means of objectively assessing performance and eligibility for performance pay; and
- Competency based person specifications and position descriptions.

Recruiting and Appointment

Police have established the following specific targets to ensure that the organisation is more reflective of the communities in which we operate:

- set and achieve targets for more women, Māori, Pacific and Asian peoples as police officers, in order to more closely reflect the community we serve; and
- set and achieve targets for women, Māori, and Pacific peoples in Police management roles to the year 2010.

Focused recruitment activities were developed for Māori and Pacific peoples. Activities included:

- marae-based seminars;
- posters, booklets; and
- advertising focusing on prospective applicants who are Māori and Pacific peoples.

Recruiting initiatives were supported by the Police iwi liaison officer network. Police provided support for the Auckland University of Technology programme *Te Punenga Whanui*. One course was run during the year and one commenced. The objective of the certificate course is to support Māori and Pacific Island women and men to gain entry to police recruit training. Senior Police staff act as guest lecturers and take physical development training.

A review of the appointment process was undertaken in order to identify and eliminate any discriminatory practices. Transparent appointment processes continued to ensure appointment is on merit.

The Police also aim to have more women, Māori and Pacific people both as police officers and in senior management positions by the year 2010. The

following targets have been set for these groups and are registered in the Police EEO Assessment to the State Services Commission:

Targets and Milestones	2010 Target %	2005 Milestone %
Employment of Māori	18	12.5
Proportion of Māori in senior management	10	7.5
Employment of Pacific peoples	7.4	7.4
Proportion of Pacific peoples in senior management	5	2.5
Employment of sworn women	25	20
Proportion of women in senior management	12.5	7.5

Note: Senior management is defined as the top three management tiers including the Board of Commissioners, District Commanders, Superintendents and non-sworn equivalent staff.

Māori Staff Network

There has been a gradual increase in the number of staff who identify as Māori (currently 11.7%). Targeted recruitment has contributed to this increase, as well as self-identification and the tendency for more staff to identify as Māori. This signals a positive shift in attitudes stemming from organisational commitment and the ongoing development of responsiveness to Māori strategies, in particular the work of Police iwi liaison officers to engage iwi participation in all aspects of policing. Ongoing training and the ability to share information is a key aspect of building internal capacity, and as part of this focus, iwi liaison officers attended a week-long training conference in July 2000.

Pacific Peoples’ Network

Government’s Pacific Capacity Building programme has given heightened awareness within Police to this part of core business. As at June 2001 development of the NZ Police Responsiveness to Pacific Peoples strategy was 90% complete. Pacific staff of Police (currently 3.7%) have supported the strategy’s development and contributed with Pacific community groups to the completion of a Pacific Responsiveness workbook and guidelines for police. Staff support network groups have been formalised in Christchurch, Wellington and Counties-Manukau. A pan-Auckland Pacific Advisory Group has been established and links closely with the Pacific liaison officer position recently established in South Auckland. Police have advertised two further positions across the Auckland area.

Evaluation and Research

A full Police ethnicity census was undertaken to gain an up-to-date profile for planning, monitoring of trends and identifying where strategies are required to recruit or enhance outcomes for disadvantaged groups. 83.4% of staff

responded to the census and key findings included:

- 11.7% of those who responded identified as NZ Māori;
- 3.7% of staff who responded identified as being Pacific Island peoples; and
- 0.7% of staff who responded identified as being Asian peoples.

A research project entitled Women in the CIB. *Opportunities for and Barriers to the Recruitment, Progress, and Retention of Women in the Criminal Investigation Branch (CIB)* was commissioned by Police and undertaken by independent researcher Associate Professor Prue Hyman of Victoria University (July 2000).

The report notes that its recommendations, as well as facilitating the employment of women in CIB, have the potential to help improve the position of Māori, Pacific peoples and other ethnic groups in the police.

Te Puni Kōkiri completed a review of Police responsiveness to Māori, and their report is to be published in October 2001. The report is based on an examination of initiatives at District and national level, and examines the ways in which Police have progressed in implementing their responsiveness plan. Police anticipate that the report will provide useful feedback on the impact of initiatives designed to enhance responsiveness to Māori, as well as a basis for work in future years.

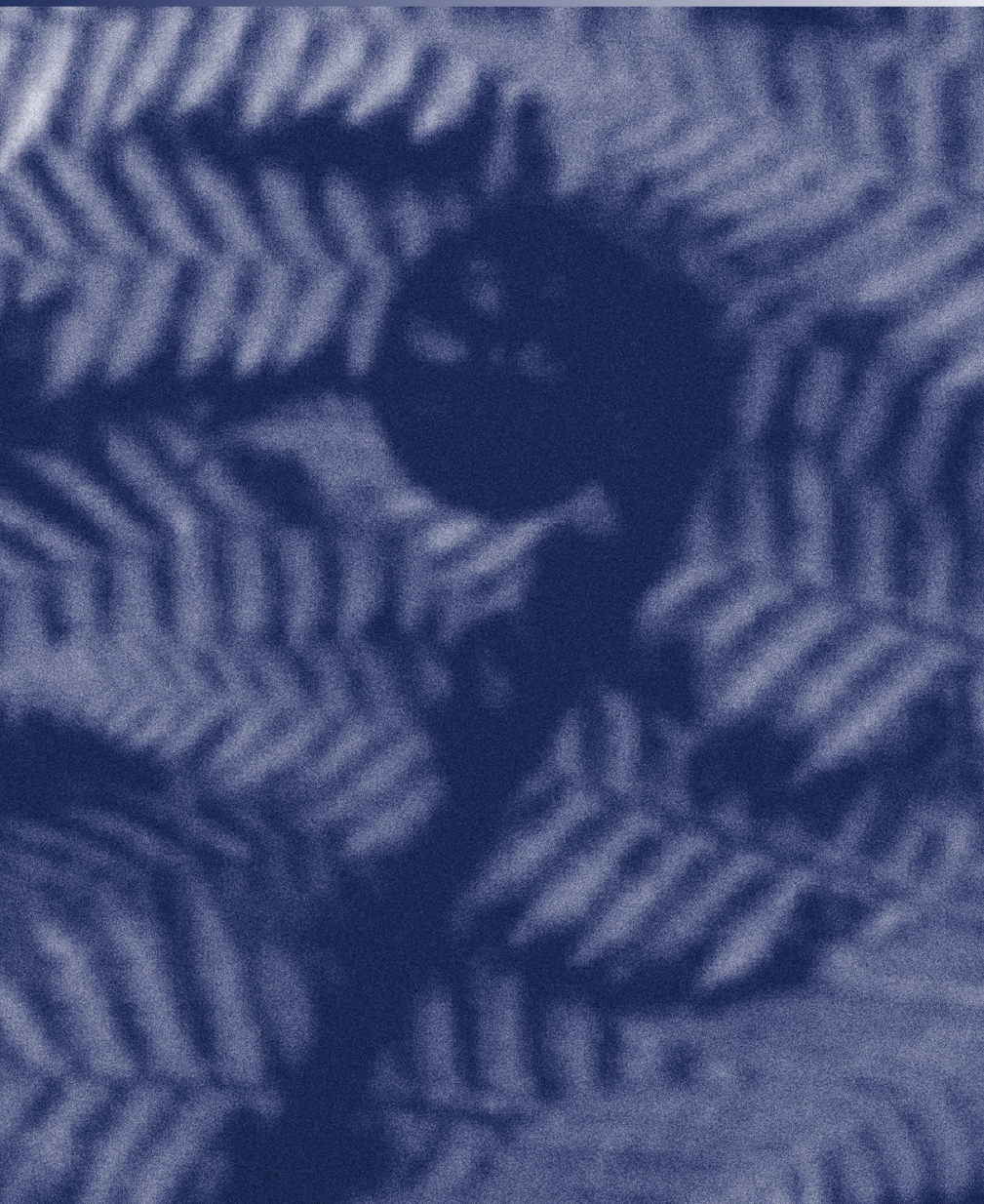
Summary of Costs

Activity	Actual \$000	Budget \$000	Variance \$000
Iwi liaison (including Māori Advisory Forum)	435	424	11
Cultural affairs (Office of the commissioner)	158	170	(12)
Total	593	594	(1)
Output	Actual \$000	Budget \$000	Variance \$000
Output 2.3 Youth crime prevention	16,094	14,347	1,747
Output 2.4 School education services	6,814	6,858	(44)
Output 6.2 Support to Family Group Conferences	1,066	1,123	(57)
Output 12.1 School Road Safety Education	4,123	4,186	(63)
Total	28,097	26,514	1,583

Conclusion

The 2001 Police Annual Report includes a wide range of measures directed at enhancing the ways in which Police work with particular groups in the community, and most notably, how we aim to improve our relationships with Māori and Pacific peoples. The targets and milestones identified above, provide not only goals against which we can measure our progress, but also a challenge to encourage continued action.

Achievement of Police Key Priority Areas



Achievement of Police Key Priority Areas

Key Priority Area 1 – Reducing Māori and Pacific People Offending/Reoffending and Victimisation

The aim of this priority area is to ensure that Police meets its obligations and commitments to ensuring that progress is made towards the government goal of reducing inequalities. The emphasis is on giving Māori and Pacific Island peoples the opportunity to control their own development and achieve their own objectives, through involvement in police decision making. The Police Responsiveness Strategy will aim to develop positive attitudes between Police and Māori and Pacific Island Peoples and provide a platform to increase Māori and Pacific Island participation in police service delivery.

Objective:

- To introduce a graded adult diversion response model by 30 June 2001.
- To train staff in Treaty of Waitangi understanding by 30 June 2001.
- To document summary of interventions introduced as a result of Māori perceptions survey.

Achievement:

Work continued on the appropriate positioning of the Police Adult Diversion scheme in the context of community based diversion schemes and restorative justice initiatives.

Approximately 1,250 staff were trained across our districts in understanding of the Treaty of Waitangi and in particular it’s significance to policing. In all cases the training extended beyond the Treaty to include key focus areas of NZ Police Responsiveness to Māori strategy. Understanding of the Treaty is included as part of the training curricula at the Royal New Zealand Police College (RNZPC) for all Police courses. Ongoing.

- All Police districts engaged with ‘Reducing Inequalities’ capacity building programme through Regional Inter-sectoral Fora (RIF).
- Iwi Liaison Officer (ILO) establishment across twelve districts increased to a total of thirty-five. Deployed in some instances to manage or avert situations of crisis. ILO selected by both Māori and police in their respective localities.

Objective:

- To develop a Pacific peoples responsiveness strategy by 30 June 2001.

Achievement:

- Iwi Liaison Training Course at RNZPC completed July 2000. Presentation to Commissioner and Māori Focus Forum of strategic issues and response strategies towards 2003.
- Māori culture, tikanga and language incorporated in RNZPC environment. Kaumatua of Ngāti Toarangatira Iwi welcomed to RNZPC. Development of 'Te Rito' wananga room commences. Pōwhiri extended to all in-coming recruit wings and external courses.
- Commissioner's Māori Focus Forum terms of reference reviewed. Convened three times during year, provided guidance, support and advice on strategy, policy and operational matters.
- Strategy developed to increase Māori recruitment for implementation in new year.
- Te Puni Kōkiri review of Police responsiveness to Māori commenced May 2001. Report to be published October 2001.

As at 30 June 2001, the NZ Police Responsiveness to Pacific Peoples strategy was 80% complete. Particular aspects of the strategy have progressed concurrent with Pacific Capacity Building Programme and milestones identified in 2000/2001 Pacific Programmes of Action. Strategy will be completed by end of November 2001 with an implementation date in February 2002.

Objective:

- To develop instruction guidelines for staff in the building and implementing of crime prevention strategy for Pacific people.

Achievement:

With our internal Pacific staff we engaged with Pacific communities across Auckland, Wellington and Canterbury districts to identify instruction guidelines for staff in the building and implementing of a crime prevention strategy for Pacific People. The result was a Pacific Workbook released to Policing Development Managers and those staff engaged in this area of development.

Key Priority Area 2 – Reduce Offending and Victimisation

This key priority details the operational focus on reducing the level of crime and its impacts on victims. Police will concentrate on reducing dwelling burglary, violent crime, (particularly family violence), motor vehicle crime, youth crime and organised crime. In each of these areas major strategy statements are being or have been developed. These strategy statements guide the research, planning and implementation of the police approach into these areas. Performance indicators are built around these focus areas and have been placed within performance agreements of senior command staff. Crime reduction targets have also been developed to provide an additional focus on the results being sought.

Objective:

- To maximise the number and results of organised crime operations undertaken.
- To survey Organised Crime Groups to measure changes in group numbers (base-lined from the first survey April 2000).

Achievement:

In furtherance of the Organised Crime Strategies of Police, 25 covert policing operations were launched and completed against individuals or target groups during the financial year. The operations targeted criminal activity surrounding drug dealing, property crime, theft of vehicles and crimes of violence. These operations were in addition to other Police operations reported elsewhere in this annual report.

A review in April 2000 indicated that there were approximately 330 groups that could be considered to be part of or participate in organised

Objective:

- To increase the number of Combined Law Agency Groups (CLAG) operating in the country.
- 90% of victims referred to Victim Support, for crisis intervention, immediately and all other referrals within 24 hours of initial Police attendance.
- To introduce 3 additional Law Enforcement Teams (LETs).
- To introduce five new youth at risk projects.
- To appoint an additional 27 Youth Aid staff.
- To enhanced performance monitoring of district commander performance agreements.
- To achieve crime reduction targets of:

Achievement:

crime in New Zealand. A further survey will be carried out in early 2002 to establish if there are changes to the number and composition of groups involved in organised crime.

In 2000/2001 Combined Law Agency Groups were formed in Northland, Central, Waikato and Southern Districts and in the early part of 2001/2002 there are plans in place to establish further CLAGS in Tasman and Eastern Districts. The concept of a CLAG has been very well received in Asia and the Pacific and the Crime Group has been assisting the establishment of CLAGS in Australia and the Pacific Islands.

81.6% achieved.

Introduced.

Projects commenced.

Staff appointed.

Performance agreements have been redrafted to provide a greater focus on business plans.

Crime Type	Per 10,000 Population	% Variation from Base	Crime Type	Per 10,000 Population	% Variation from Base
Violence & Sexual Attacks	62.06	-3.	Violence & Sexual Attacks	65.2	1.6
Burglary (Dwelling)	118.36 (121.5) ⁵⁸	-9.2	Burglary (Dwelling)	98.1	-24.7
Vehicle Taking	63.36	-22.0	Vehicle Taking	52.4	-35.4

58 The target for burglaries (dwellings) was revised after obtaining 4 months information.

Objective:		Achievement:	
To a crime resolution target of:			
Crime Type	Total Resolution %	Crime Type	Total Resolution %
Burglary (Dwelling)	15%	Burglary (Dwelling)	17.3%
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To respond to 97% of all reported burglaries within 24 hours.• To implement 2nd National Crime Victims Survey by 30 June 2001.• To complete Youth Diversion research by 30 June 2001.• To review adult sexual assault investigation by 30 September 2000.• To complete the National Alcohol and Drug Strategy by 30 June 2001.		<p>84.4%.</p> <p>Achieved.</p> <p>Achieved.</p> <p>The review of the policy is completed and a revised draft policy has been circulated for consultation.</p> <p>Work towards an agency-level alcohol and drug strategy was suspended in favour of across-government work on developing a National Alcohol Strategy (published in March 2001), and on-going implementation of the National Drug Policy, 1998-2003.</p>	

Key Priority Area 3 Reduction of Road Crash Trauma

While significant improvements have been made in enhancing road safety for the public, there remains considerable ground to be made if road safety targets for calendar year 2001 are to be met. The year ahead will see the establishment of a new Highway Patrol, comprising 180 staff, that will deliver highly visible and targeted enforcement activities on the state highways. The emphasis will also continue to ensure that a minimum of 50% of all resources targeted to the delivery of strategic traffic programmes are delivered by dedicated traffic staff. Other new initiatives to be developed during the year include an enhanced intelligence gathering system to allow for better targeting of traffic patrol staff to times and locations of greatest risk and 16 additional staff employed on compulsory breath test checkpoints. Further to this is a review of police crash investigation techniques to ensure that the most effective use of resources are being made in the attendance and subsequent investigation of crashes.

Objective:		Achievement:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To increase local authorities' satisfaction with Police delivery of the New Zealand Road Safety Programme.		<p>95% achieved for 2000/01. This is an increase of 3% over the 92% for 1999/2000.</p>	

Objective:

- To produce the NZ Police Road Safety Strategy within timeframes.
- To implement highway patrol groups on time and within budget.
- To increase the delivery of strategic road enforcement by dedicated traffic staff (target 50%).
- To introduce an enhanced costing system within timeframes.
- To introduce a traffic constable training programme within timeframes.
- To contribute to the achievement of the 2000 Road Safety targets:

Achievement:

Delayed because the rollout of the Highway Patrol took priority. The draft of the Strategy has been approved by the Police Executive Committee and will be published in August 2001.

164 Highway Patrol staff were appointed during the year.

45%.

Deferred to 30 September 2001 for further consultation.

Achieved.

Significant improvement on previous 12 months.

	Results 1999	Results 2000 ⁵⁹
Road Deaths	509	462
Deaths per 10,000 vehicles	2.1	1.8
Deaths per 100,000 population	13.4	12.1
Reported injuries	11,999	10,962
Reported injuries per 10,000 vehicles	49	42
Reported injuries per 100,000 populations	315	286
Number hospitalised	5,672	5,956
Cyclist, pedestrians hospitalised	833	880
Number of dead drivers with excess alcohol	61	58

59 Statistics for 2000/01 fiscal year not yet available at time of print

Objective:	Achievement:	
	Percentage of dead drivers with excess alcohol	21% 21%
	Open road speed, percentage exceeding 110 km/hr	24% 20%
	Open road speed mean	104.2 103.4
	Open road speed 85 th percentile	114 111
	Seatbelts worn by front seat adults	89% 90%
	Seatbelts worn by rear seat adults	67% 76%
	Children restrained, 0-14 years	89% 87%
	Child restraints used, 0-4 years	75% 79%
	Cycle helmets worn, weekdays	95% 93%

Key Priority Area 4 Developing Police Capability

The successful implementation of strategies, especially new strategies, is often dependent on how appropriately the organisation is placed to deliver them. There are some fundamental drivers of large organisations that need to be correctly positioned to ensure subsequent strategy development take place in an environment that supports the desired results. This Key Priority identifies organisational areas that will be developed in the forthcoming year. These include addressing governance issues, developing a human resources strategy and implementing information and technology solutions.

Objective:	Achievement:
• To introduce a new executive structure.	A new structure has been introduced.
• To develop and implement a Human Resource Strategy.	The HR Strategy was further developed in 2000/01. During the course of the year it became the subject of specific work directed by Ministers as part of a wider review of Police strategy. The HR Strategy is due to be submitted to Ministers in 2001 for approval.

Objective:

- To increase the EEO diversity of the organisation.
- To develop a Strategic Plan.
- To develop and implement an Information and Technology Information System Strategic Plan.
- To meet the reporting requirements in respect of implementing recommendations from the SSC report on I & T.
- To decrease the number of ‘upheld’ complaints against Police.
- To increase in public trust and confidence in Police.
- To increase public satisfaction with Police services.
- To decrease the days lost through sickness and work related injuries.

Achievement:

As at	14 August	30 June
	1995	2001
Māori	9.8%	11.7%
Pacific Peoples	3.0%	3.7%
Asian	not available	0.7%

The longer term plan completed and is in the final consultation stage. Consultation is being carried out for the mid-term plan.

Achieved.

Achieved.

Achieved.

Public trust and confidence remained the same as the two previous years at 61%.

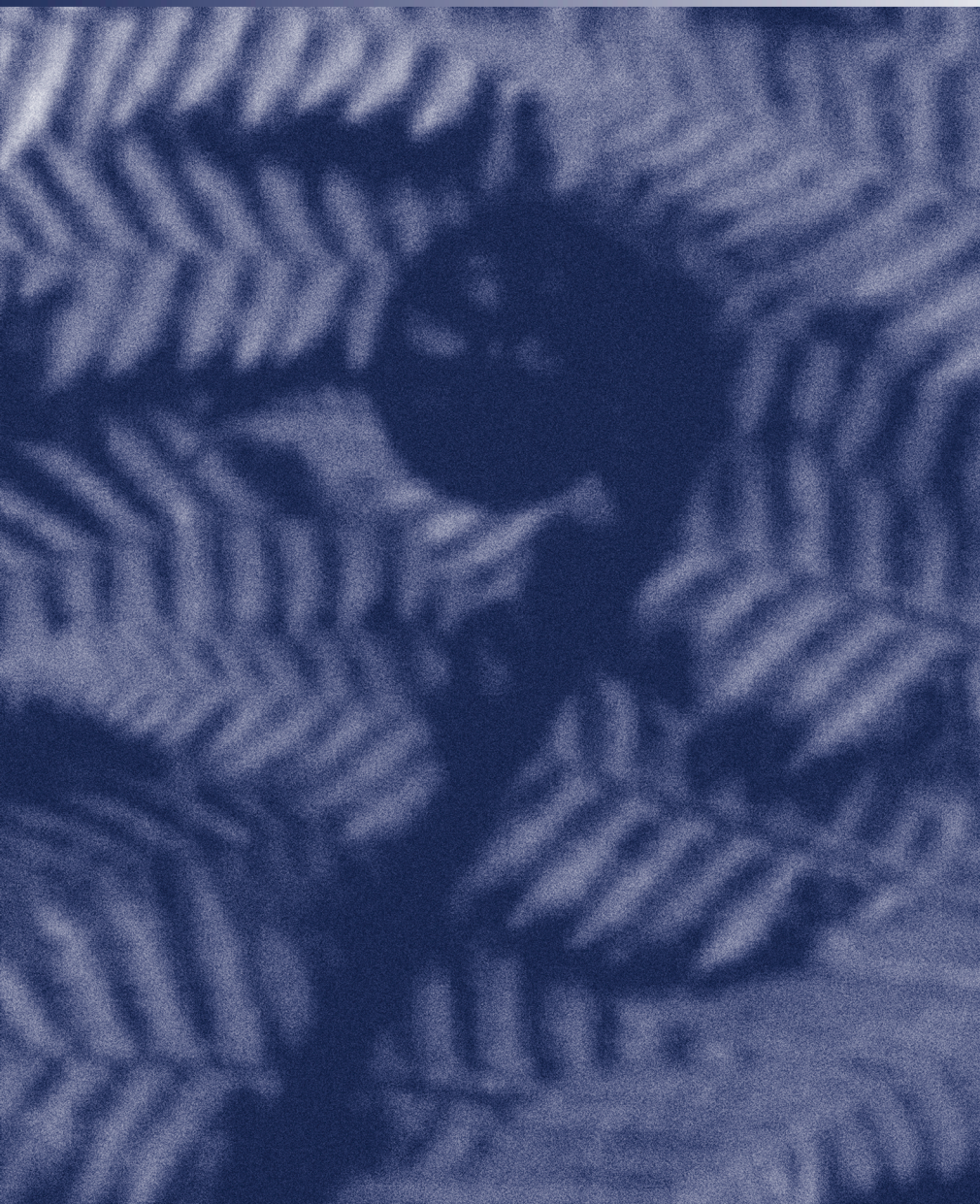
77% achieved. An increase of 3% on the previous two years.

Total Days Sickness and Injury		
	1999/00	2000/01
Days Taken	88,832	84,696
Average Staff	8,624	8,712
Average Days per Staff	10.3	9.72

For 2000/01 the days taken for sickness/injury are broken down as follows:

- 9,008 days non work related accidents
- 5,688 days work related accidents
- 8,457 says sick leave to care for dependent
- 67,231 days sick leave
- 84,696 days total

Organisational Information



Organisational Information

Corporate Information/Management of the Department

Legal Responsibilities

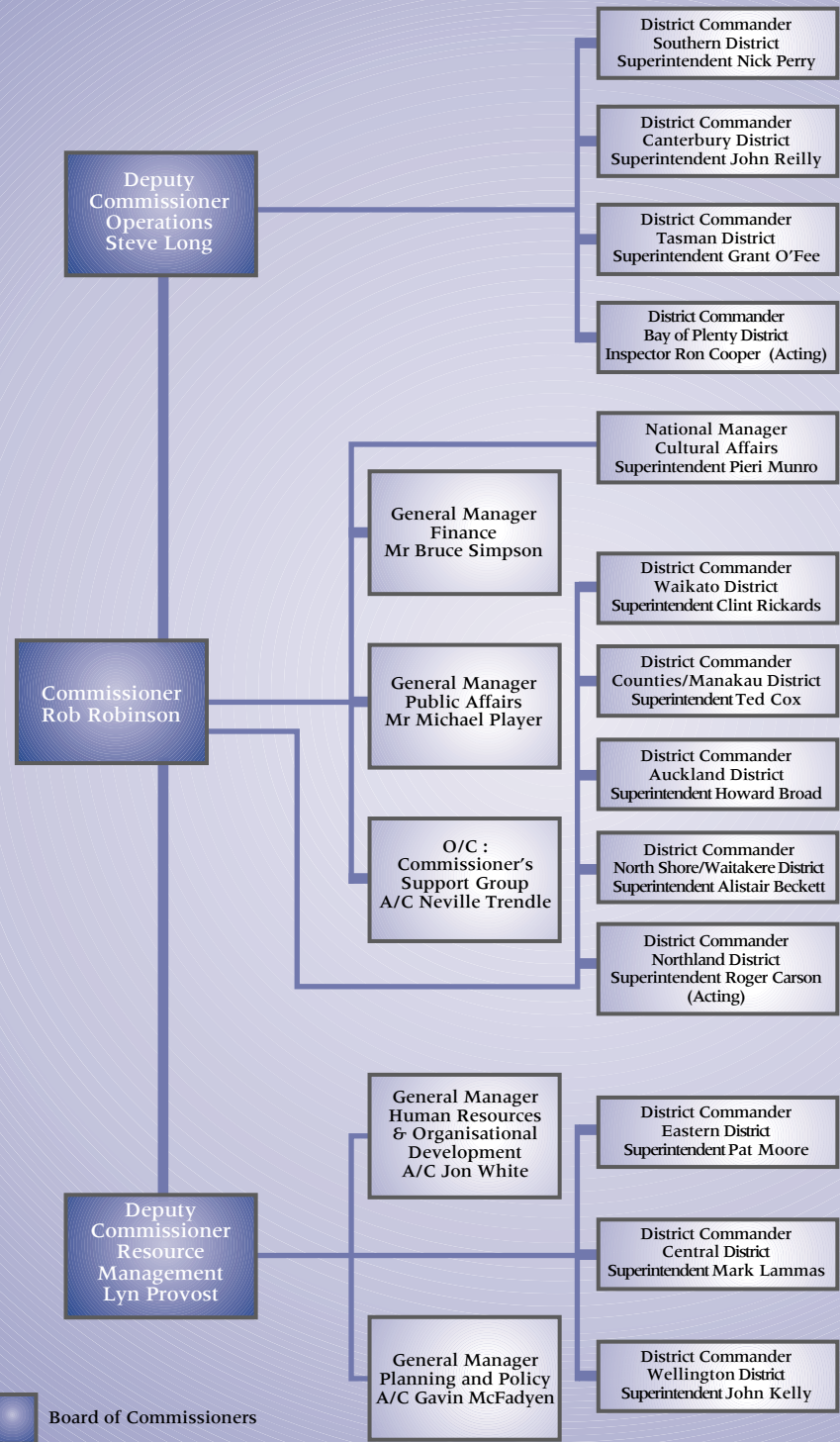
Police administer the following legislation:

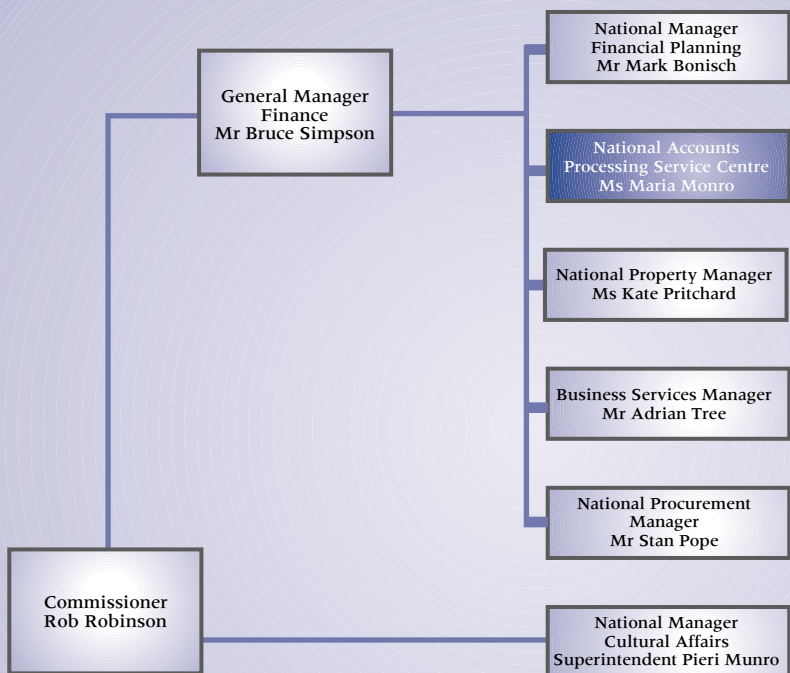
- Police Act 1958
- Police Regulations 1992
- United Nations (Police) Act 1964
- Police (United Nations) Regulations 1964
- Arms Act 1983
- Arms Regulations 1992

Committees

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

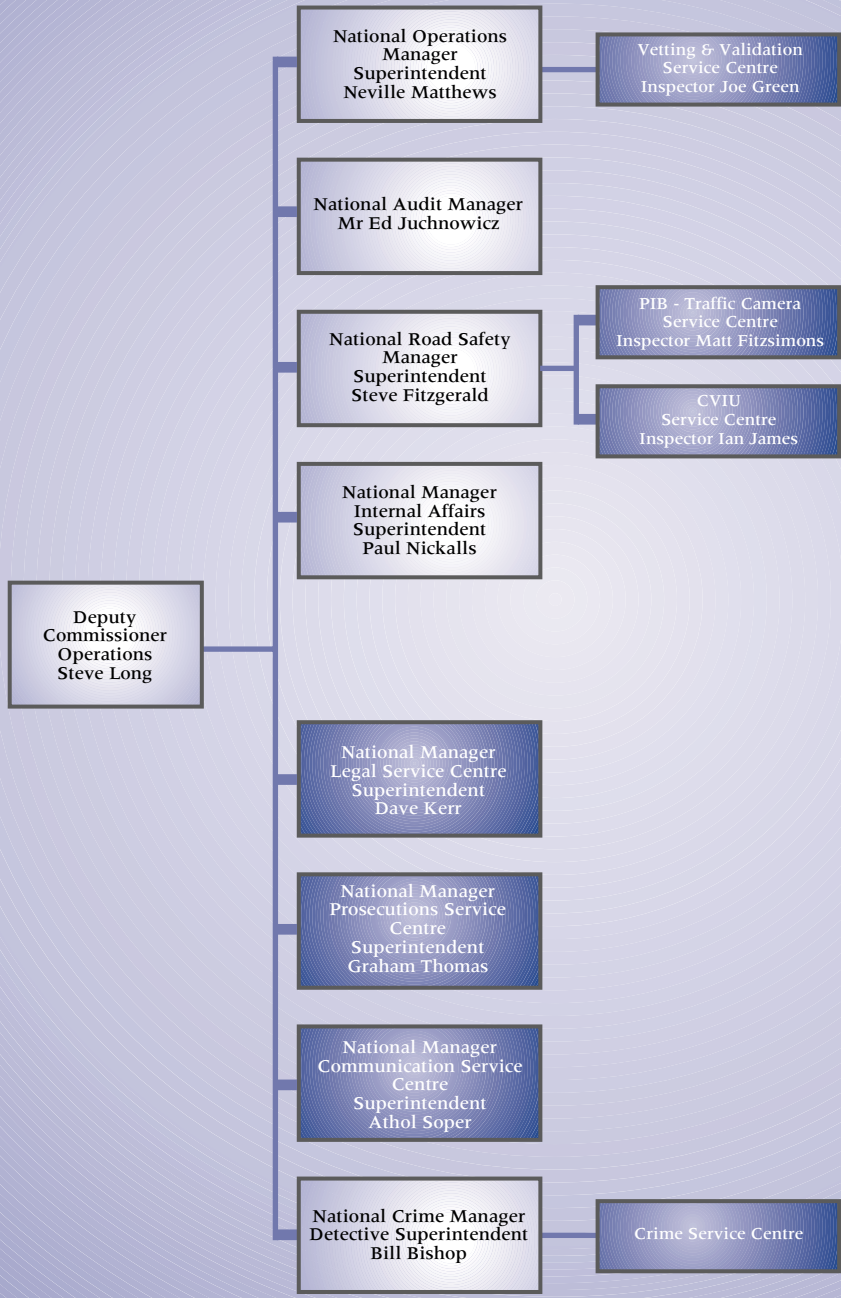
Police Executive as at 30 June 2001




Office of the Commissioner as at 30 June 2001

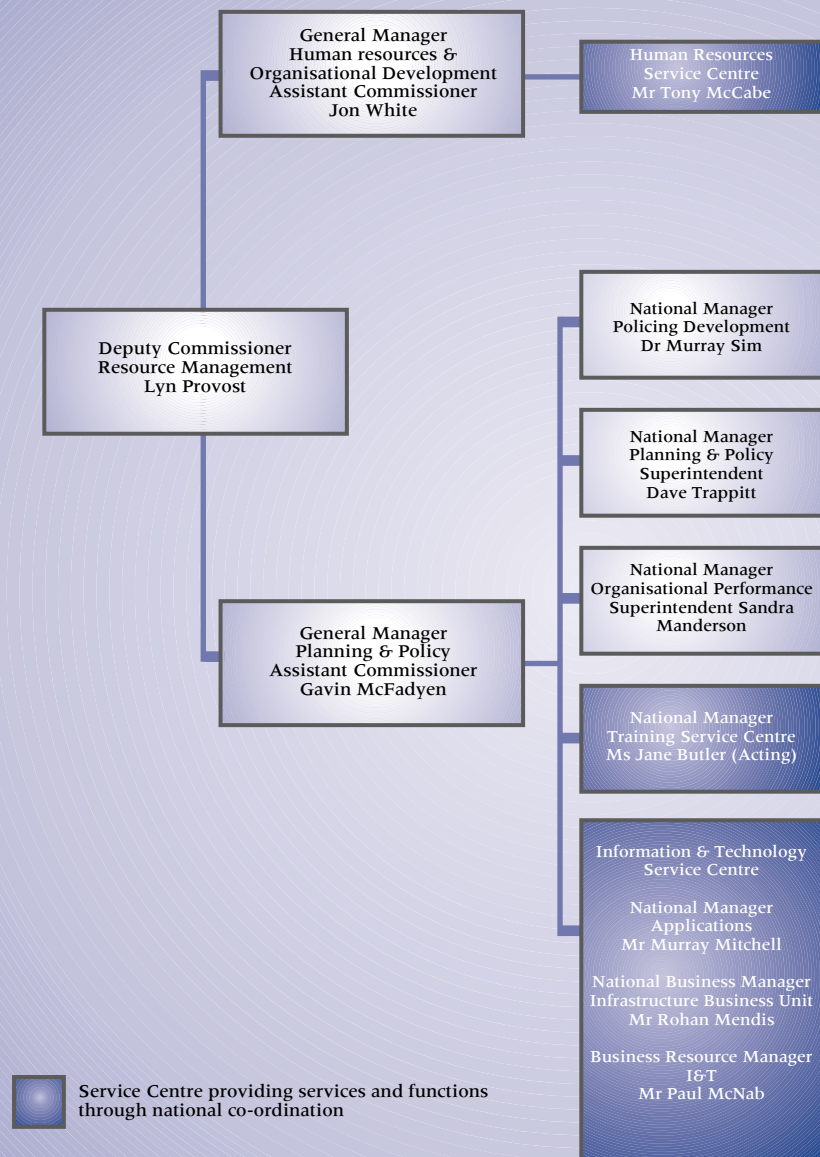
Service Centre providing services and functions through national co-ordination

Office of the Commissioner as at 30 June 2001

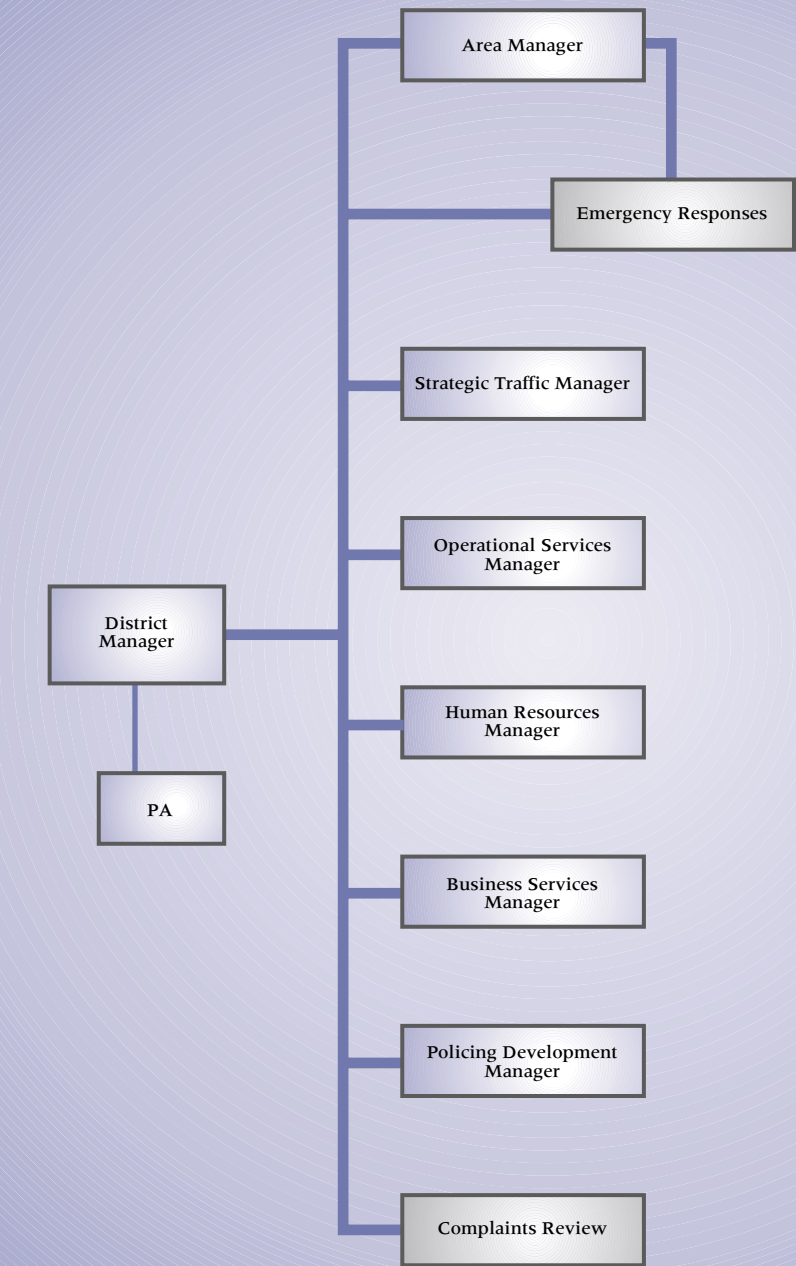


 Service Centre providing services and functions through national co-ordination

Office of the Commissioner as at 30 June 2001

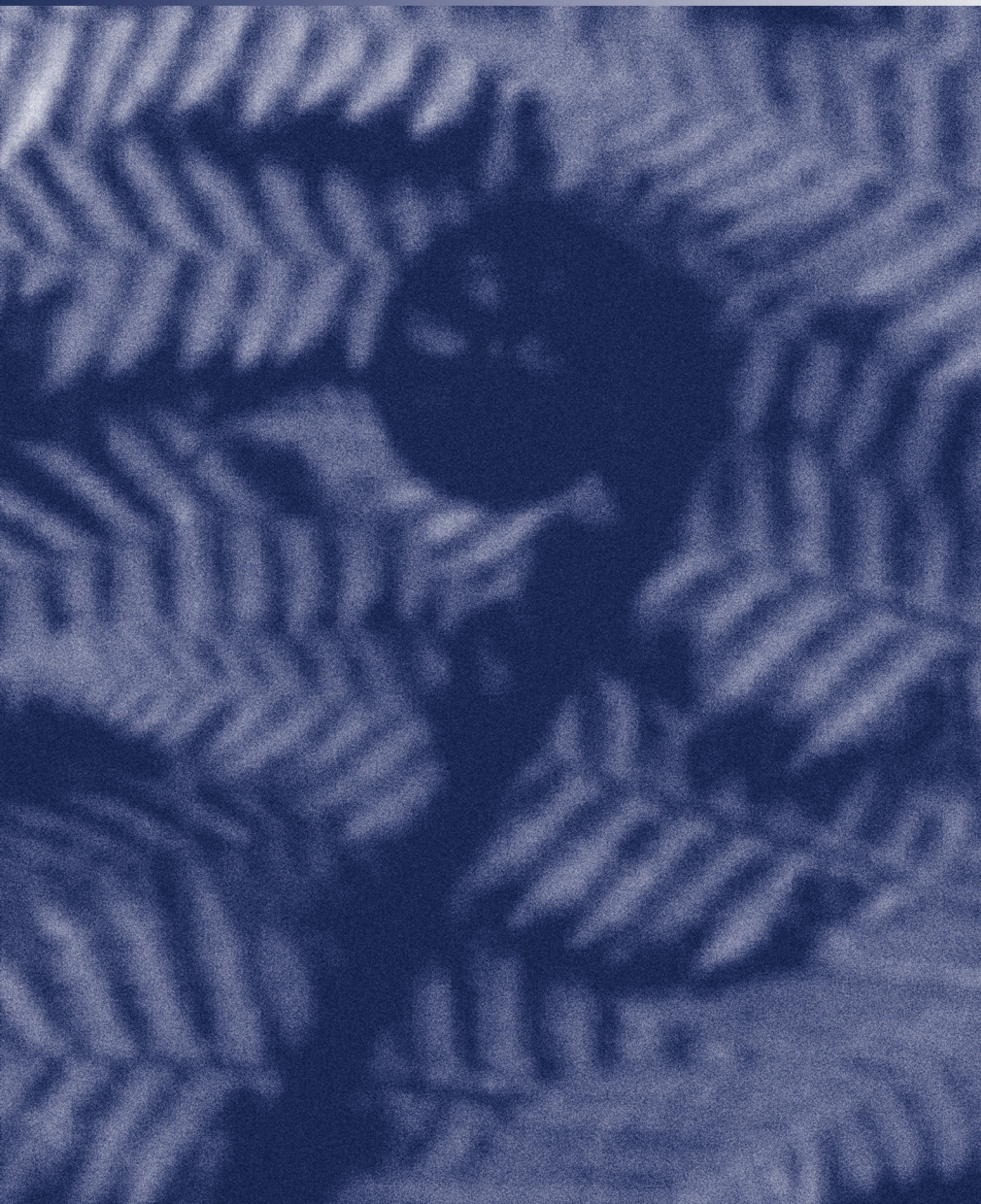


Typical District Management Structure



Optional Manager
Subject to business case on need, and size of district

Reports from Service Centres and Other Groups



Operations Group

Purpose/Objective

The Operations 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 co-ordination of both specialist and general policing.

Achievements 2000/2001

- East Timor, Solomon Islands. Thirty-six officers took part in policing duties in East Timor as part of UNTAET during the year and a further 18 Officers were part of the International Peace Monitoring Team in the Solomon Islands.
- Pacific Peoples Police Assistance. The Operations Group provided training for 11 Pacific Island Police Officers for deployment to the Solomon Islands as part of the International Peace Monitoring Team.
- Emergency Management including search and rescue. During the year this team focused on assisting Districts with the implementation of the New Zealand Coordinated Incident Management System (CIMS) and the new Civil Defence Emergency Management Bill.

Also co-ordinated the introduction of the Memorandum of Understanding with the New Zealand Land Search and Rescue Association.

- Youth Education Service (YES). During the year, 135 Police Education Officers continued to work with classroom teachers to deliver programmes in schools. These programmes are designed to prevent youth victimisation, youth offending and the involvement of youth in road crashes. Police Education Officers delivered programmes to the following number of children and young persons:

Crime prevention	52,541
D.A.R.E. programmes (excluding Drive to Survive)	36,010
School Road Safety Education	142,600
Violence prevention	93,229

- Special Operations. The Special Operations Team coordinated the security and policing requirements 11 VIP tours to New Zealand.

The team also reviewed the security arrangements for the Prime Minister and the Governor General.

Co-ordinated the major anti-terrorist exercise “Guardian”.

- Specialist Groups
 - Armed Offenders Squads - attended 458 callouts during the year (26,370 hours)
 - Police Negotiators Teams - attended 284 callouts (2,737 hours)
 - Specialist Tactics Group - 15 part deployments. Between August and early October STG members were deployed to the Sydney Olympics in support of the New South Wales Police.
 - Specialist Search Groups - attended 91 events
- Youth Aid Section. A total of 44,841 offences committed by children and young persons were cleared. This represents 21.9% of all offences recorded and resolved during the year.

Of these 10,672 were cleared by warning, 27,002 by youth aid “alternative action” plans or warnings, and 7,167 by Family Group Conferences, (including prosecution). 84% were dealt with by way of Police action only and 16% were referred for Family Group Conferences, either by the Police or Youth Court.

Towards 2002

Some of the main issues for the next year include; the Queen’s visit in October, the operationalising of the Youth at Risk Project, the implementation of the new National School Road Safety Strategy Plan currently being developed and the completion of the Kia Kaha bullying programme through to secondary school level.

A key project for the Operations Group during 2001/2002 will be the examination of practice and procedures around the use of less than lethal force. The group will also be involved in legislation amendments, with the introduction of the Corrections Bill and the Civil Defence Management Act.

SUPERINTENDENT NEVILLE MATTHEWS
OPERATIONS

Dog Section

The New Zealand Police Dog Section has an operation strength of 118 general purpose teams (four of these are dual trained to find narcotics), 11 narcotic detector dog teams, two firearms detector dog teams and three explosive detector dog teams.

General purpose teams attended a total of 39,764 calls during the year. This lead to the apprehension of 6,729 offenders and the clearance of 9,480 offences. Property, excluding motor vehicles, to the value of \$493,717 was recovered.

The specialist and dual trained narcotics teams attended 3,608 calls for service during the year with 705 finds.

The Royal New Zealand Police College (RNZPC) Dog Training Centre trained 28 general purpose dog teams and three narcotic detector dog teams for the NZ Police, five narcotic detector dog teams for the NZ Customs Service, two narcotic detector dog teams for the Department of Corrections and a narcotics detector dog for Australian Correctional Management Limited who run the private prison in Auckland

The RNZPC Dog Training Centre also trained a narcotic detector dog team for the Cook Islands Police.

S/SGT BRENDON GIBSON
DOG TRAINING CENTRE

Cultural Affairs

Purpose/Objective

- develop positive attitudes between Police and Māori and Pacific communities;
- bring the voice of Māori and Pacific communities into decision making and operational procedures; and
- implement strategies to reduce the incidence of offending, victimisation and road trauma for Māori and Pacific peoples.

Achievements 2000/2001

Māori

- all Police districts took part 'Reducing Inequalities' capacity building programme through Regional Intersectoral Fora (RIF);
- 35 iwi liaison officers have been established across 12 districts;
- presentation to Commissioner and Māori Focus Forum of strategic issues and response strategies towards 2003;
- Māori culture, tikanga and language has been incorporated in the RNZPC environment. Kaumatua of Ngāti Toarangatira Iwi were welcomed to RNZPC. Development of 'Te Rito' wananga room started. Pōwhiri extended to all in-coming recruit wings and external courses;
- Commissioner's Māori Focus Forum terms of reference were reviewed. The forum was convened three times during year and provided guidance, support and advice on strategy, policy and operational matters.
- strategy developed to increase Māori recruitment to be implemented next year; and
- Te Puni Kōkiri review of Police responsiveness to Māori commenced in May 2001. Report to be published October 2001.

Pacific

- six police districts took part in the 'Reducing Inequalities' Pacific capacity building programme across the key eight areas identified as having greatest density of Pacific population;
- milestone targets 2000/2001 were set for specific police districts as part of Pacific Programmes of Action reported back to Ministry of Pacific Island Affairs (MPIA);
- Police Responsiveness to Pacific Peoples strategy draft developed;
- developed a draft 'best practice' training plan for Pacific peoples' providers;
- strategy to increase Pacific recruitment was developed as part of the national recruitment campaign;
- Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) finalised with Pacifica Women's National Group and with Pacific Island Women's project, a national collective of women's organisations;
- MOU between Police and MPIA signed on April 2001 by the Commissioner and CEO of MPIA;
- developed MOU between Police and Komiti Pasifika as part of NZ combined Trade Unions;
- Pacific Liaison officer position established in Counties Manukau police district; and
- Pacific Workbook was released to internal police personnel including policing development managers.

Towards 2002

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

- building our capability to be responsive to Māori and Pacific Peoples;
- developing relationships with Māori and Pacific Peoples;
- improving and/or establishing multi-agency relationships and partnerships to facilitate better service delivery; and
- supporting Māori and Pacific growth in their capacity to prevent, resist or be intolerant of crime, victimisation and road trauma.

SUPERINTENDENT PIERI MUNRO
CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Communication Centres Service Centre

Purpose/Objective

Communications Centres provide the 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 community that 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 response to calls for service and a safe working environment for Police officers.

Achievement during the year

During the year the Communications Centres have answered 368,144 '111' emergency calls and 822,469 'general' calls for service. They have also handled 44,622 'Allied Emergency Service' calls, from organisations such as ambulance services, hospitals, security firms, and airport control towers. The answering of these calls, and activity by operational police staff, resulted in 1.46 million events being entered into the CARD (Communications and Resource Deployment) system for actioning by Police. The CARD system provides Police with an ability to effectively respond to the incidents requiring police attendance and also provides a valuable intelligence data source on where Police activity is occurring for the purposes of operational planning and deployment.

The centres have clear service level targets set for them in the Departmental Forecast Report⁶⁰ and during the year they achieved service levels of 82.0% for '111' calls and 69.1% for 'general' calls.

Towards 2002

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

- a focus on consistently achieving the service levels set for the centres during the 2000-2001 year;
- implementation of the defined role for the Communications Centres within New Zealand Police;
- a 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 whom 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 members of the community requiring police assistance and the police staff who rely upon the centres.

SUPERINTENDENT ATHOL SOPER COMMUNICATION CENTRES

60 THE REQUIRED STANDARD IS 90% OF 111 CALLS ANSWERED WITHIN 10 SECONDS AND 80% OF GENERAL CALLS ANSWERED WITHIN 30 SECONDS.

Traffic Operations Support

Purpose/Objective

- provide the Minister of Police, Minister of Transport, Commissioner of Police and Police Executive with specialist road policing advice;
- develop and prepare road policing programmes, co-ordinate special events, contribute to the development of road safety publicity, and provide reports on road safety;
- manage initiatives relative to road policing, including provision of equipment and systems to facilitate service delivery;
- national co-ordination of Commercial Vehicle Investigation Unit activity. [This unit is now a service centre with the manager reporting to the National Road Safety Manager.];
- develop and maintain strategic partnerships at a national level;
- ensure timely throughput and accuracy of processing at the Police Infringement Bureau; and
- ensure that equipment used for road policing is properly maintained and that calibration is maintained at the highest level.

Achievements 2000/2001

New Zealand Road Safety Developments

The annual New Zealand Road Safety Programme (NZRSP) describes and defines police road safety activity.

Police acknowledge that they cannot dramatically reduce road trauma acting alone. Strong, effective and lasting partnerships between Police, the transport industry, road safety co-ordinators, local authorities, and the wider community are the key to safer roads and healthier communities.

This year has seen the introduction of the Highway Patrol in 11 of the 12 Police districts. The Highway Patrol is focussed on proactive enforcement and is staffed by dedicated members to ensure a high level of expertise and quality enforcement interventions.

The ACC stop bus programme was extended into four more districts during the year. The development of the Intelligence project was a major commitment during the year. This project saw the development of a Risk Targeted Patrol Plan programme, for throughout the country.

Legislation Changes

The Land Transport Act 1998 allowed Police to impound the vehicles of drivers involved in serious traffic offending. This provision came into effect in May 1999. In the first complete year (July 1999 to June 2000) 12,992 vehicles were impounded. In the past year (July 2000 to June 2001) 12,850

vehicles were impounded. This programme has seen significant shifts in the number of disqualified drivers being detected.

Road Toll and Offences

In 1999/2000 the road toll was 492 compared with 466 for the year 2000/2001. This continues the trend in reducing the road toll. Strong emphasis on existing alcohol and speed, as well as poor driving behaviour continued. The number of disqualified driving offences continued to drop and the Highway Patrol was introduced. A 10 km/h tolerance for all speeding offences was also introduced. It is still too early to evaluate the impact these have had on the levels of road trauma.

Towards 2002

- continue to provide specialist road policing advice;
- co-ordinate the final roll-out of the Highway Patrol;
- continue the development of the national traffic intelligence project and ensure that districts resources are targeted to risk;
- finalise the introduction of the ACC Stop Bus programme in the rural areas of Northland, Waikato, Central and Southern Police districts;
- nationally co-ordinate fatal crash analysis and monitor technology developments which will enhance the accuracy and timeliness of crash attendance and reporting;
- manage a comprehensive review of Police initiated road closures to ensure minimum disruption to travellers;
- support the National Road Safety Committee and the 2010 Road safety Strategy Development process;
- develop a differential driver licence standard for Police and review Police driver training and driver standards;
- analyse business practices to ensure full advantage is taken of new technology to maximise patrol effectiveness and efficiency; and
- re-commence the peer training programme with staff visiting Australian jurisdictions to develop their awareness.

SUPERINTENDENT STEVE FITZGERALD
TRAFFIC OPERATIONS SUPPORT

Police Infringement Bureau (PIB)

Purpose/Objective

The Police Infringement Bureau provides a service to Police districts and the Office of the Commissioner in support of speed camera operations, processing of infringement and offence notices issued by Police.

As a national centre, the PIB achieves cost savings through economies of scale and is able to apply uniform standards. The PIB is heavily supported by outsourced contractors for services not directly related to core police business and without potential to compromise community service expectations.

Achievements 2000/01

- processed 808,665 speed camera photographs – the most photographs processed in any 12-month period. This was due, in part, to the change from the 85th percentile trigger speed to a 10 km/h tolerance;
- processed 608,174 traffic infringement/offences, an increase of 160,000 on the previous year's total. The increase was due primarily to the introduction of the highway patrols;
- processed 13,425 Roadwatch complaints, representing a 30% increase;
- processed 2,658 liquor infringements; and
- introduction of a night shift to cater for the increased number of photographs and traffic infringement/offences.

Towards 2002

- examine digital imaging camera technology to determine whether a replacement is available to replace the existing (wet film) cameras, which are 8 years old; and
- cater for a further increase in traffic infringement/offences when additional highway patrol staff are engaged during the year.

INSPECTOR MATT FITZSIMONS
POLICE INFRINGEMENT BUREAU

Commercial Vehicle Investigation Unit Service Centre (CVIU)

Purpose/Objective

The 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 Road User Charges (RUC) revenue collected;
- dangerous goods;
- driving hour logbooks;
- load security;
- road, bridge and vehicle weight limits;
- transport licensing; and
- vehicle and load dimensions.

Achievements for 2000/2001

The last 12 months have produced some notable achievements at both the national and operational levels. The CVIU Enforcement Standards Guide was produced to provide clear direction to CVIU members and to remove uncertainties within the transport industry. All unit members have been issued with copies, as have the various industry associations.

As a result of additional funding from Government in last year's budget, the staff at the weighbridges have been able to introduce a mobile capability to their operations. This new initiative has enabled unit members to better target those operators who have previously avoided weigh bridges.

Towards 2002

The year 2001/2002 will see the start of some major projects aimed at reducing offending within the transport industry. These include:

- working on a joint Land Transport Safety Authority (LTSA)/NZ Police project to pilot and enhance the collection of information from roadside vehicle stops. This project will include the categorisation of vehicle stops, the information to be collected at each category of stop, the development of risk profiling, and consideration of how this information is used to develop the CVIU's intelligence capability and accessed by the LTSA for safety rating purposes;
- developing a five year plan setting out the strategic direction of the unit; and
- developing a strategic and tactical intelligence capability within the CVIU to ensure that areas of greatest risk are targeted and resourced.

INSPECTOR IAN JAMES

COMMERCIAL VEHICLE INVESTIGATION UNIT

Police Prosecutions Service Centre

Purpose/Objective

The Police Prosecution Service has now completed two years of operation, following the recommendation of the Law Commission in its discussion paper, "Criminal Prosecution" (1997) that the Police should establish an autonomous, national, career-orientated Prosecution Service. Grouped nationally under a National Manager, the Prosecution Service currently has 147 sworn and non-sworn prosecutors and 47 prosecution clerks located in 39 offices throughout the country.

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

- impartially, effectively and efficiently;
- in the public interest; and
- with excellence and integrity.

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.

Achievements 2000/2001

- contributed to broader based community resolution strategies, such as Restorative Justice involving Police and community diversion schemes;
- continuation of primary advocacy skills training for prosecutors, the majority having now completed their training requirements;
- developed a policy, practices and procedure guide for prosecutors;
- increased judicial satisfaction in the delivery of Police prosecution services;
- achieved significant progress in the professional development framework;
- developed a new national bail form in consultation with the Judiciary; and
- supported Department for Courts in setting up court-based Victims Advisers.

Towards 2002

- establishing and implementing a Prosecutions Service strategic plan;
- continued review and streamlining of Prosecutions Service processes including police diversion and restorative justice programmes;
- establishing an advanced advocacy skills training programme for prosecutors;
- increasing the number of legally qualified prosecutors;
- preparing to implement "Victims Rights" requirements in the prosecutions area; and
- continued support for other initiatives in the District Court.

SUPERINTENDENT GRAHAM THOMAS
NATIONAL PROSECUTIONS

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;
- 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;

- providing a vetting service to organisations whose primary function is the care of young people, older people and the more vulnerable members of society. These include a wide range of childcare and voluntary organisations;
- validates identities held on Police computer systems; and
- provides a 24-hour communication service to the Office of the Police Commissioner.

Achievements 2000/2001

The Service Centre has been involved with the development of the Education Amendment Bill and a best practice guide for those who provide homestay for foreign fee paying students.

Considerable planning has been completed for firearms relicensing, due to begin in November 2002.

The standard of prisoner photography has been reviewed. It is planned to introduce national standards for taking photographs.

INSPECTOR JOE GREEN
LICENSING AND VETTING

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.

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 1975, Financial Transactions Reporting Act 1996, Criminal Investigations (Blood Samples) Act 1995; and
- Specialist forensic techniques to Police districts and other agencies (eg Document Examination, Armoury, ECL).

Achievements 2000/2001

- continued development and upgrading of the Criminal Investigation Database (CID);
- development and implementation of the Air Support Unit Contract (Operation Eagle);
- continued development of strategic partnership with ESR and entering into a three year contract 2001/2004 for delivery of forensic services;
- implementation of a plan to increase forensic capability in electronic crime investigations; and
- substantially increase the size of the DNA database and maintaining a high rate of success in linking crime scene samples to databank samples.

Towards 2002

- further explore and develop capability for making use of palm prints by entering onto AFIS21 system;
- develop capability in serious crime forensic support through ESR;
- enhance intelligence gathering and dissemination capability within Police;
- further develop and enhance the capability in the Electronic Laboratory; and
- review implementation of organised crime strategy.

DETECTIVE SUPERINTENDENT BILL BISHOP
NATIONAL CRIME MANAGER

Fingerprint Section

The National Fingerprint Section, Crime Service Centre based at Wellington is responsible for the processing of all prisoner fingerprints, taken at the time of arrest. The resulting identifications from these fingerprints assist in maintaining the police criminal and traffic history records of all offenders. A national database of prisoner fingerprints is held on the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) database, which currently holds over 455,000 sets of prints.

Police Districts are provided with crime print identification services through specialist Sections situated at Auckland, Hamilton, Wellington and Christchurch. These Crime Print Sections are responsible for the identification of latent fingerprints from crime scenes and exhibits. They also provide expert fingerprint services at the scenes of major crime.

Crime Print Section staff are able to access the AFIS computer from their remote locations to search latent fingerprints against the database collection.

The implementation of the NEC AFIS21 computer last year has enhanced the fingerprint identification process with a faster identification of suspect prints. While the AFIS technology assists in the identification of fingerprints in all cases, 50% of the crime print identifications were a direct result of AFIS (computer) recognition. These identifications would not have been made under a manual system.

Future plans to implement a palm-print search system will ensure improvement in the capability of the fingerprint sections in the identification of criminal offenders.

Fingerprint technology relies on experienced and dedicated staff to achieve the best results and the quality “catches” achieved during the year are a positive reflection on the ability and enthusiasm of the fingerprint team.

The juvenile voluntary print initiative is still providing very good results. Statistics for this past year indicate that a valuable percentage (on average about 11%) of the crime print identifications were made from voluntary juvenile prints.

The statistics shown on page 190 outline the volume of work carried out by the Fingerprint Section. With recent improvements in the AFIS recording system a fuller breakdown will be available for next year’s report showing the number of identifications per crime type. This will better indicate the impact of fingerprint clearances on reported crime.

INSPECTOR JOHN WILLIAMS
FORENSIC SERVICES ADVISER

Legal Service Centre

Purpose/Objective

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

Achievements 2000/2001

Legal Services has led Police input on reform and advice concerning a number of key statutes for policing, including the:

- Crimes Amendment Bill (No 6) - which rewrites part 10 of the Act from theft through to wilful damage;
- Criminal Investigations (Blood Samples-Burglary Suspects) Bill - which reviews expansion of the Act to include bodily samples, suspect samples for burglars and a range of administrative matters;
- Civil Defence Emergency Management Bill - which provides for planning and preparation for emergencies and for response and recovery in the event of an emergency;
- Prostitution Reform Bill - a Private Member's Bill with one of its aims being to decriminalise prostitution. Police are advisers to the Justice and Electoral Select Committee that is currently considering this Bill; and
- Victims Rights Bill - a Bill to amend the Victim of Offences Act 1987 and improve the rights and services available to victims.

SUPERINTENDENT DAVE KERR
LEGAL SERVICE CENTRE

Police Internal Investigations

Purpose/Objective

Internal Affairs Section, Office of the Commissioner, reports to the Deputy Commissioner: Operations. The aim of the section is to preserve the ethics and integrity of the New Zealand Police by co-ordinating complaint and disciplinary processes in accordance with legislation.

The Police Complaints Authority is the independent statutory body with responsibility for overseeing and reviewing all complaints against the Police. The Authority is notified of all complaints against Police and also any incident in which a member of Police acting in the execution of the duty causes or appears to have caused death or serious bodily harm to any person.

See page 186 for summary of complaints against the Police.

SUPERINTENDENT PAUL NICKALLS
INTERNAL AFFAIRS

Human Resources Service Centre

Purpose/Objective

The Human Resources Service Centre provides specialised advice and services to districts, the Office of the Commissioner, and Service Centres. The centre comprises 10 functional areas, these are:

- Recruiting;
- Welfare Services;
- Psychological services;
- HR Management to the Office of the Commissioner and associated Service Centres, including co-ordination of nationally advertised positions and the JE Leader (job evaluation system);
- Payroll and Benefits;
- Human Resource Information Systems;
- Honours and Awards;
- Grievance and Disputes management;
- Medical Services; and
- Employee Relations.

Achievements 2000/01

- development of service level agreements with districts and Service Centres;
- development of implementation of a strategic plan for the Service Centre;
- development of an alternative resolution process for the settlement of employment grievances and disputes;
- further development of the Peoplesoft HR system including transfer of leave from the Police Human Resource Information System (PHRIS) system to Peoplesoft, increasing report functionality and building a new general ledger interface with the finance information system (SAP);
- completion of the first phase of Trauma policy review and development and implementation of the revised trauma policy;
- development and implementation of injury absence management policy and procedures;
- development and approval of the overarching injury/illness rehabilitation policy;
- sponsorship and promotion of a review of Police Medical Officers;
- partial devolvement of the appointments process to districts;
- implementing the general wage round, including the compressed constable's settlement;

- instigating major recruitment campaign; and
- trial of Recruitment Assessment Centre in Auckland.

Towards 2002

The HR Service Centre intends to work towards the following goals during the coming year:

- further development of Peoplesoft, including the training and development of Service Centre staff to minimise reliance on outside contractors and save costs;
- Peoplesoft available on the enterprise network;
- achieve a significant reduction in the amount of sick leave taken by staff through promotion and compliance with injury/illness absence management policy;
- continuation of the trauma policy review; and
- continuation of major marketing programme to increase number of recruits.

TONY MCCABE

HUMAN RESOURCE SERVICE CENTRE

Staff Safety

Achievements 2000/2001

In the past year, there have been two major achievements in improving safety of Police staff:

- Staff Safety Tactical Training Programme

In July 2000 Police introduced a new integrated, mandatory training package to raise sworn staff's awareness of risk assessment and regularly refresh skills in the use of tactical skills such as handcuffing, applying holds and the use of batons and firearms.

- Health and Safety Systems

Police have maintained their membership of the ACC Partnership Programme for 2001/02.

A Police Workplace Safety and Health Guide has been made available in every workplace. This includes information about how to report hazards and accidents, a list of generic police hazards and their controls, and a list of who staff can contact about safety, health and welfare issues.

A computerised hazard, accident and use of force reporting system has been developed and will be implemented in 2001/02.

Towards 2002

Police Safe Working Groups have been established to review hearing conservation, assaults, psychological harm and OOS (occupational overuse syndrome).

In the coming year a profile will be developed of each rural station to identify hazards unique to each station and generic to rural policing so existing controls can be assessed and modified as necessary.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER JON WHITE
HUMAN RESOURCES

Information and Technology Service Centre

Purpose/Objective

- commissioning and managing projects to deliver Police strategic initiatives by developing and improving Police capability; and
- provide the information technology and communications infrastructure and services to support police capability.

Achievements 2000/2001

The Police I&T Service Centre undertook a significant number of projects (35) in the 2000/2001 year. Two major projects were replacement and support of the computing infrastructure and the strategy to replace the Law Enforcement System (LES - known as the “Wanganui Computer”).

The significant projects completed were:

- replacement of the mainframe based help desk application;
- migration of stations servers from the OS/2® operating system to Microsoft NT®;
- implementation of the Criminal Investigation System (CID);
- delivery of electronic mail and bulletin board applications for all Police personnel;
- delivery of the MAPS based intelligence application;
- video conferencing;
- data warehouse (Decision Support Application);
- reducing the total cost of ownership by re-negotiating key service contracts with external vendors;
- group re-structuring and the establishment of the business units to separate production from development; and
- completion of the National Strategy for Police Information and Technology Systems (ISSP)

In addition 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).

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

- support of the Communications Centres used by Police and the Fire Service;
- support of the Law Enforcement System (the Wanganui Computer);
- support of the Intelligence System (NIA), Criminal Investigation System (CID), Intelligence mapping system (MAPS), data warehouse (Police Decision Support); and
- support of the financial and human resource systems.

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

- specialist groups and for special operations;
- desktop support; and
- applications support.

Towards 2002

The Centre will focus on major projects to replace the computing infrastructure including, commencing the migration or replacement of LES, port inl applications from the IBM mainframe, upgrading the Communication Centre infrastructure and building interfaces to Justice Sector new systems.

These major projects will contribute to the Police Business Strategy by reducing the cost of systems, improving information access and delivering systems for improved collection and reporting.

ROHAN MENDIS	MURRAY MITCHELL
INFRASTRUCTURE BUSINESS UNIT	APPLICATIONS DEVELOPMENT & SUPPORT

Training Service Centre

Purpose/Objective

The Training Service Centre has two broad functions;

- governance and provision or brokering of training and professional development within a strategic framework; and
- building and maintaining quality and capability.

Achievements 2000/2001

In the 2000/2001 financial year the following was achieved:

- the first stage of a programme of professional development was successfully implemented for probationary constables. This involved distance provision of papers through Victoria University of Wellington;
- the Staff Safety Tactical Training programme completed its first full year of operation. This programme aims to ensure all operational front line staff are certified competent in tactical situations involving use of force;
- service level agreements defining levels and types of training between the Training Service Centre and districts were developed and implemented; and
- significant work was carried out in reviewing and revising training curriculum and training approaches.

Towards 2002

In the coming 2001/02 financial year, work will focus on a number of areas:

- completion of a workplace development and assessment programme for probationary constables to reinforce and reflect skills learned during initial recruit training;
- review and refinement of the Staff Safety Tactical Training programme;
- development of a new range of training options for staff entering and progressing through careers in CIB;
- review of the promotions system and associated competency assessment models with the HR Group of Police;
- meeting organisational demand for 740 new recruits; and
- developing capability around training resources (particularly arms ranges to support the Staff Safety Tactical Training programme) and electronic databases to track the professional development and skill maintenance of Police staff.

JANE BUTLER

ACTING NATIONAL MANAGER TRAINING

Internal Audit and Risk Management

Purpose/Objective

Internal Audit undertakes independent assessments of systems within Police to ensure compliance with statutory and contractual obligations. It audits the quality of systems used to monitor and measure performance and assists with the operation the risk management framework.

Achievements for 2000/2001

A quarterly risk reporting cycle was established and maintained for all districts enabling reporting on the identification and mitigation of risk events in a wide range of fields including legislative compliance.

District and Service Centre audits were performed on financial internal control compliance, operational expenditure and service delivery achievements.

Towards 2002

Regular District and Service Centre audits will continue to be performed to ensure compliance with financial internal control, operational expenditure and service delivery system requirement, including information technology aspects.

Risk frameworks for the Service Centres will be developed in conjunction with Police's risk advisers.

ED JUCHNOWICZ
AUDIT

Organisational Performance Unit

Purpose/Objective

The Organisational Performance Unit, is responsible for assisting the Commissioner to manage the performance of districts and Service Centres and for developing and reviewing a performance framework.

The unit

- provides reports on Police performance, risk areas and strategies to the Commissioner of Police and Police Executive;
- holds regular meetings with District Commanders and Area Controllers;
- enhances the performance framework;
- enhances current performance indicators;
- analyses statistical trends; and
- researches and gathers information from partner organisations, other government agencies, and other jurisdictions.

The Organisational Performance Unit is also responsible for ensuring adequate systems are available to Police Executive and District Managers to allow performance monitoring of districts, areas and Service Centres. This covers both the development of data sources and of data access.

Achievements 2000/2001

- reports on Commissioner's Risk Indicators (CRIs) were monitored for all districts;
- performance meetings between the Commissioner, National Manager: Organisational Performance, District managers and their management teams continued. Video-conferencing was introduced during the year to facilitate more frequent meetings;
- the introduction of Business Objects and Web Intelligence has facilitated access to current quantitative data by police managers, District Commanders and the Organisational Performance Unit; and
- 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.

Towards 2002

- performance analysis of Service Centres was begun; and
- regular fortnightly performance meetings have been introduced. The unit is focused on developing the structure of these and on developing related web intelligence reports.

SUPERINTENDENT SANDRA MANDERSON
ORGANISATIONAL PERFORMANCE

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. Eleven staff work in the centre process all payments for Police.

Achievements 2000/2001

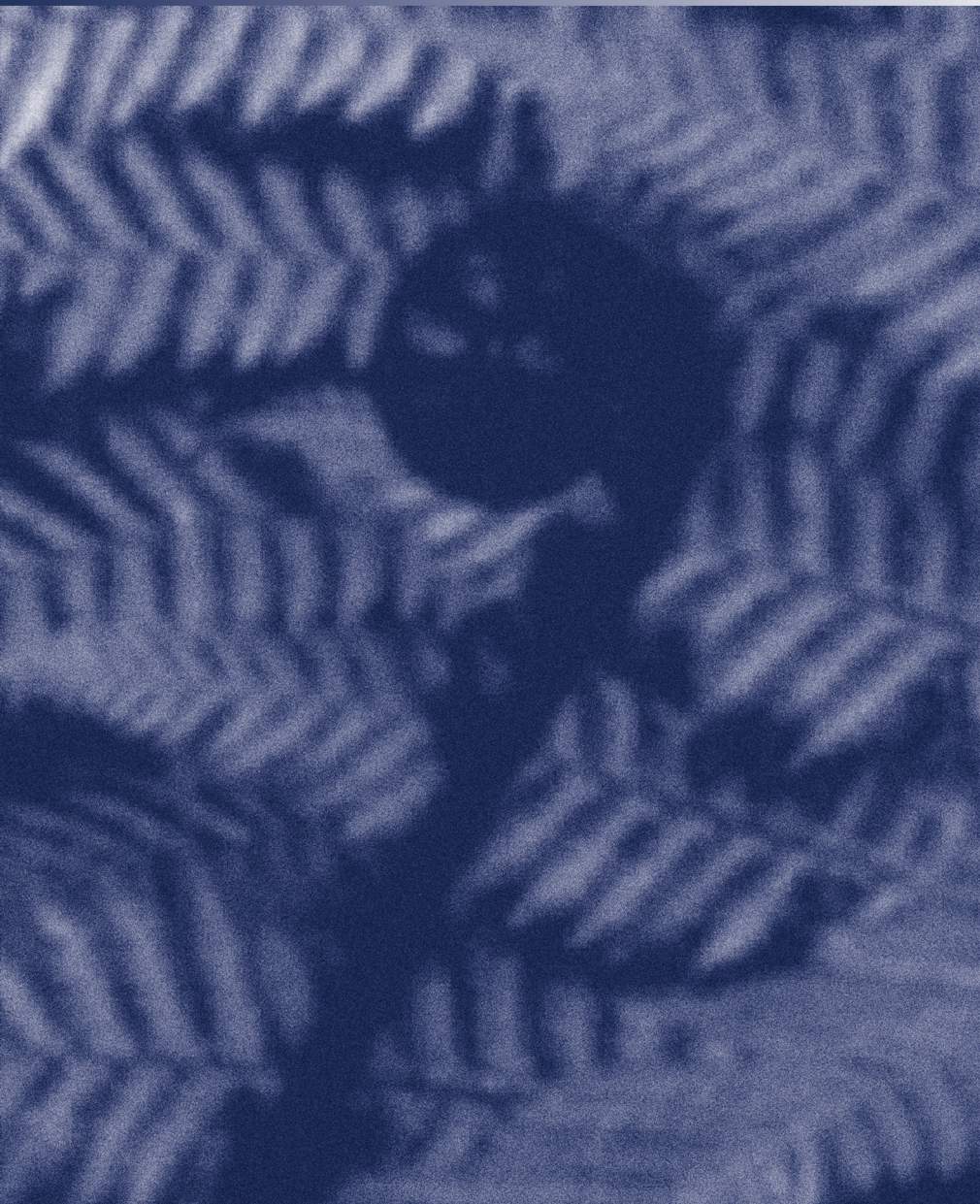
- during 2001, over 1.4 million invoices were processed and paid; and
- providing information at assist districts in managing budgets.

Towards 2002

- continuing to review existing processes and pursue more efficient methods of processing data;
- provide ongoing support to districts; and
- review the method of advising vendors of payments made and move towards using an electronic system.

MARIA MONRO
NATIONAL ACCOUNTS PROCESSING CENTRE

Additional Financial Information



Additional Financial Information

Contribution By Output Class

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.

Total Hours Contribution from sworn and non sworn staff			
2000/2001	1999/2000		Variance
19,103,700	19,342,090		(238,390)
Contribution by Output Class			
2000/2001	1999/2000	Variance	
%	%	%	
1	0.14	0.14	-
2	6.79	6.46	5.11
3	5.55	6.17	-10.05
4	31.38	30.05	4.43
5	27.90	26.46	5.44
6	2.84	2.84	-
7	0.54	0.55	-1.82
8	2.61	2.45	6.53
9	1.63	4.15	-60.72
10	0.89	0.98	-9.18
11	0.46	0.46	-
12	0.91	0.93	-2.15
13	3.29	3.44	-4.36
14	13.73	14.40	-4.65
15	1.34	0.52	157.69

Amendments to Performance Measures and Targets

Output 1.3 Policy Development for South Pacific

This output was added to reflect New Zealand's increasing involvement in the South Pacific. It also includes secretarial support to the South Pacific Chiefs of Police Conference.

Output 5.1 Case Management

Three new measures have been included in this output to reflect the emphasis that is now being place on dwelling burglars. The measures are –

- 15% of dwelling burglaries resolved;
- 121.51 dwelling burglaries reported per 10,000 population. This measure is to decrease the number of burglaries from an mean of three years of 130.3 to 121.51; and
- 97% of burglaries attended within 24 hours of being reported.

Output 7.1 Execution of Court Summonses, Arrest or Fines Warrants and Breaches of Home Detention Conditions.

Measures have been included to cover the Police responsibilities for breaches of home detention.

Output 9.6 Staff Deployment Overseas

This output was included to cover the increasing deployment of staff overseas. It covers such operations at those in Bougainville, East Timor and Solomon Islands.

Output 12.1 School Road Safety Education

One of the quantity measures for this output was changed from – ‘80% of primary and secondary schools visited by Police road safety education officers at least once per year’, to “100% of primary and secondary schools contacted by Police road safety education officers regarding programmes available’.

In addition the following measure was added – 100% of schools with road safety patrols visited.

Output 13.1 Management of Traffic Flows and Attendance at Traffic Emergencies

A measure was added covering the number of upheld complaints against the Police relating to the attendance at traffic emergencies and disaster.

Output 13.2 Crash Attendance and Investigation

A measure was added covering the number of upheld complaints against the Police relating to the attendance at traffic crashes.

Output 14.5 Visible Road Safety Enforcement

New measure included regarding the percentage of accident promoting notices issued as a percentage of all notices issued (excluding speed camera notices). The percentage 68% is set at a lower level than for the State Highway Patrol. The State Highway Patrol activity is focussed primarily on accident promoting offences whereas output 14.5 relates to a general traffic enforcement.

Output 14.7 State Highway Patrol

This is a new output for 2000/2001 and covers the high visibility of Police on state highways through a dedicated patrol, targeting impaired driving, speed, restraints and accidents promoting offences on roads that carry the highest concentration of social costs.

Measures include staff contacts per hour, accidents promoting offence notices as a percentage of all notices issued (excluding speed cameras, deployment on defined public holidays and the patrols being co-ordinated and targeted to risk through approved traffic information gathering and intelligence dissemination units.

Output 14.8 Building Strategic Enforcement Capability

This output was included to enhance Police strategic traffic capability. It is measured by the delivery of the programmes as set out in the New Zealand Road Safety Programme.

Appropriations Administered by the Department

Vote: Police – Summary of Appropriations Year Ended 30 June 2001

Department Output Classes (Mode B Gross)	Main Estimates Appropriation \$000	Supplementary Estimates Change \$000	Changed by Order in Council \$000	Total Appropriations \$000	Estimated Actual Outturn \$000	Audited Actual Outturn \$000	Section 12 Over Expenditure \$000	Validating Legislation Required \$000
D1 Policy Advice and Ministerial Support	1,158	(11)	-	1,147	1,147	1,139	-	-
D2 Policing Support to the Community through Partnerships, Education, Crime Prevention and Youth Programmes	54,285	2,764	-	57,049	57,049	59,410	2,361	-
D3 Directed Patrol Activities	58,755	(8,004)	(640)	50,111	50,752	50,130	19	-
D4 Police Primary Response Management	262,085	12,731	-	274,816	274,814	271,124	-	-
D5 Case Management	229,346	14,827	-	244,173	244,173	244,179	6	-
D6 Case Resolution	24,868	(595)	-	24,273	24,273	25,916	1,643	-
D7 Enforcement of Court Orders	4,844	(182)	-	4,662	4,663	4,759	97	-
D8 Custodial and Escort Services	21,861	613	-	22,474	22,474	22,484	10	-
D9 Public and Personal Security	22,251	(9,414)	640	13,477	12,837	15,312	1,835	-
D10 Vetting and Firearms Licensing	8,768	(1,026)	-	7,742	7,742	8,571	829	-
D11 Lost and Found Property	4,014	(8)	-	4,006	4,006	4,402	396	-
D12 Community Traffic Safety Services	9,006	(769)	410	8,647	8,237	8,510	-	-
D13 Traffic Management Services	25,400	2,604	1,400	29,404	28,004	29,724	320	-
D14 Strategic Traffic Safety Delivery	146,543	(7,858)	(2,345)	136,340	138,685	135,561	-	-
D15 Traffic Prosecution Services and the Enforcement of Court Orders	4,498	7,691	535	12,724	12,189	7,572	-	-
TOTAL MODE B GROSS	877,682	13,363	0	891,045	891,045	888,793	7,516	-
OTHER EXPENSES TO BE INCURRED BY THE DEPARTMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL OTHER EXPENSES	877,682	13,363	0	891,045	891,045	888,793	7,516	-
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS								

Supplementary Estimates Adjustments

An analysis of the changes to appropriations as altered in the 2000/2001 Supplementary Estimates is set out in the table at page 174. All changes shown are GST inclusive.

Substantive decisions made on Vote: Police were:

- Output class appropriations were increased by \$15.750 million to fund the cost of the December 2000 wage round.
- Strong fiscal management was applied to reduce Highway Patrol costs by \$2.382 million.
- Appropriation of \$0.005 million was diverted to Youth Affairs to fund youth related projects.

Technical adjustments made to Vote: Police were :-

- Fiscally neutral adjustments between output classes to reflect the actual hours of service delivered by Police in 2000/2001, and to distribute savings to partially fund the December 2000 wage round.

Vote: Police - Changes in Appropriations Included in Supplementary Estimates Year Ended 30 June 2001

Department Output Classes (Mode B Gross)	Substantive Decision Highway Patrol	Youth Affairs	Funding for December 2000 wage round	Total Substantive Decisions	Technical Adjustments Fiscally Neutral Adjustments	Total Technical Adjustments	Total Changes in Appropriations
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
D1 Policy Advice and Ministerial Servicing	-	-	18	18	(29)	(29)	(11)
D2 Policing Support to the Community through Partnerships, Education, Crime Prevention and Youth Programmes	-	(5)	844	839	1,925	1,925	2,764
D3 Directed Patrol Activities	-	-	913	913	(9,557)	(9,557)	(8,644)
D4 Police Primary Response Management	-	-	4,074	4,074	8,657	8,657	12,731
D5 Case Management	-	-	4,466	4,466	10,361	10,361	14,827
D6 Case Resolution	-	-	387	387	(982)	(982)	(595)
D7 Enforcement of Court Orders	-	-	75	75	(257)	(257)	(182)
D8 Custodial and Escort Services	-	-	340	340	273	273	613
D9 Public and Personal Security	-	-	346	346	(9,120)	(9,120)	(8,774)
D10 Vetting and Firearms Licensing	-	-	136	136	(1,162)	(1,162)	(1,026)
D11 Lost and Found Property	-	-	62	62	(70)	(70)	(8)
D12 Community Traffic Safety Services	-	-	201	201	(560)	(560)	(359)
D13 Traffic Management Services	-	-	567	567	3,437	3,437	4,004
D14 Strategic Traffic Safety Delivery	(5,195)	-	3,157	(2,038)	(8,165)	(8,165)	(10,203)
D15 Traffic Prosecution Services	2,813	-	164	2,977	5,249	5,249	8,226
TOTAL MODE B GROSS	(2,382)	(5)	15,750	13,363	0	0	13,363
OTHER EXPENSES TO BE INCURRED BY THE DEPARTMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL OTHER EXPENSES	(2,382)	(5)	15,750	13,363	0	0	13,363
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS							

USE OF CONSULTANTS

The Police made significant use of the following providers of consultancy services during 2000/2001 :-

AC Neilson	Survey
Added Value Applications	Project audit
Air Con Arbitrators	Arbitration services
AON Consulting NZ Ltd	Actuarial services
AON Risk Services NZ Ltd	Risk management systems advice
Arthur Anderson	EDP consultancy
Bell Gully	Legal services
Buddle Findlay	Legal services
Cairns Consulting	Māori responsiveness training
Consultel Associates	Project reviews
Core Technology	Project reviews
CRM	Accident claims management
Deloitte Consulting	IT systems support
Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu	Financial audit
	Tax advice
	Remuneration report
	Project review
Dow Group Ltd	Asset management advice
Ergoworks Waikato Ltd.	OSH consultancy
Executive Taskforce Limited	Evaluation of Key Result Areas
Fleetlease	Assessment of vehicle tender
Group 4 Security	Security advice
Guinness Gallagher	Project review
Haemata Consulting	HR Strategy
Hunt, Malcolm	Noise assessment
KG Stone	Legal services
Knight Frank	Property feasibility studies
KPMG Legal	Legal services
Momentum Consulting	Staff recruitment consultancy
Morgan & Banks	Staff recruitment consultancy
Morris Communication Group	Publicity
Neil Gyde Solutions Ltd	Specialist traffic advice

NRG Consultants
Opus International

Phillips Fox
RDT Pacific

Reeks, David
S & A Consultants

SAP NZ Ltd

Total Hospitality

Unitec Institute of Technology

Wallace, Dame Augusta

Wheeler Campbell

Working knowledge

Energy management advice

Resource Management Act advice

IT systems support

Legal advice

Property feasibility studies

Electricity usage survey

Security analysis

IT systems support

Software support

Data analysis

Industrial consultancy

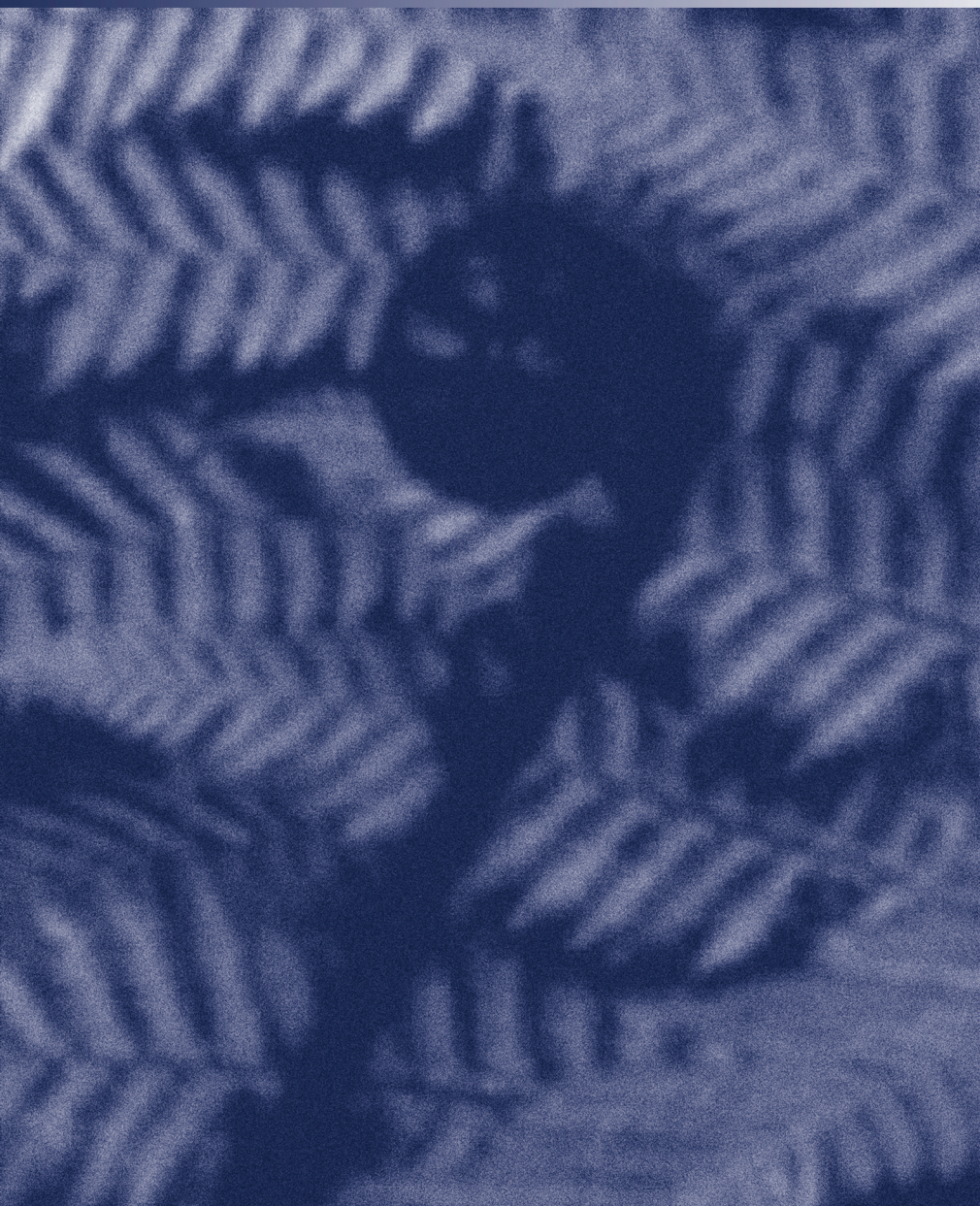
Appointment review

Counselling services

Programme management

Project review

Statistical Information

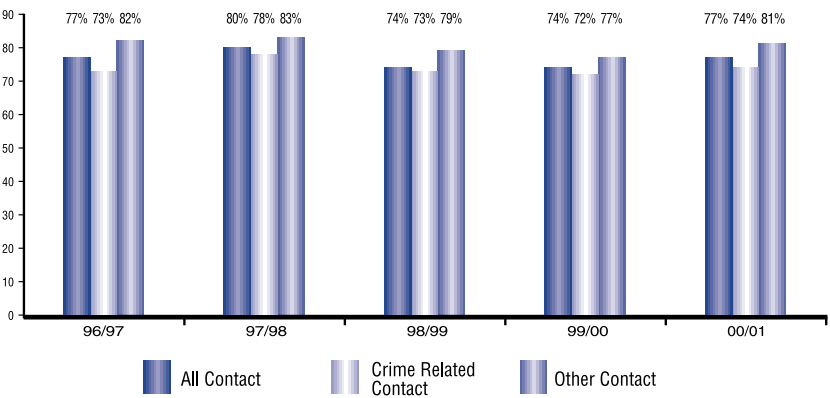


Statistical Information

Public Satisfaction*

June Year	Very Satisfied/Satisfied				
	1996/87	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01
All contact	77%	80%	74%	74%	77%
Crime Related Contact	73%	78%	73%	72%	74%
Other contact	82%	83%	79%	77%	81%

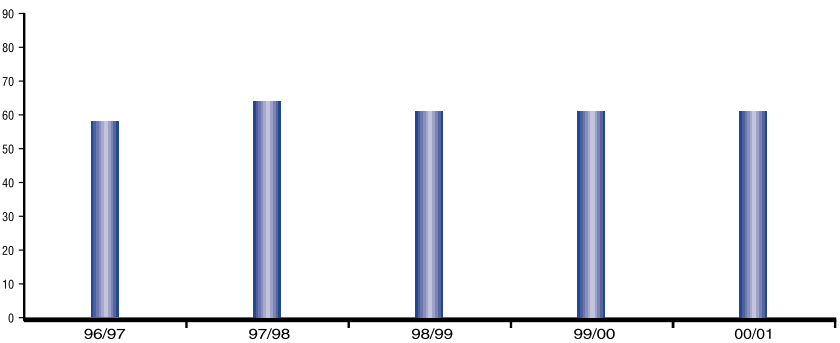
(*A C NEILSON)



Public Trust and Confidence*

June Year	Full/Quite a lot of Trust and Confidence
1996/97	58%
1997/98	64%
1998/99	61%
1999/00	61%
2000/01	61%

* (A C NEILSON)



Performance Indicators – All Offences

June Year	1999/2000	2000/01	Variation No	Percent
Sworn staff at June (actual)	7,061	6,874	-187	-2.6
Mean monthly sworn staff (actual)	7,073	6,929	-144	-2.0
Recorded offences (excluding traffic)	432,354	424,286	-8,068	-1.9
Resolved offences (excluding traffic)	174,611	182,137	7,526	4.3
Traffic offences & infringements	1,090,600	1,178,408	87,808	8.1

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	71.4	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
1999/00	40.4	61.1	24.7	154.2
2000/01	42.9	61.2	26.3	170.1

Performance Indicators – Incidents

June Year	1999/2000	2000/01	Variation No	Percent
Sworn staff at June (actual)	7,061	6,874	-187	-2.6
Mean monthly sworn staff (actual)	7,073	6,929	-144	-2.0
Incidents attended	640,586	661,721	21,135	3.3
Incidents where attendance sufficed	239,373	257,546	18,173	7.6
Incidents documented	401,213	404,175	2,962	0.7

All Incidents

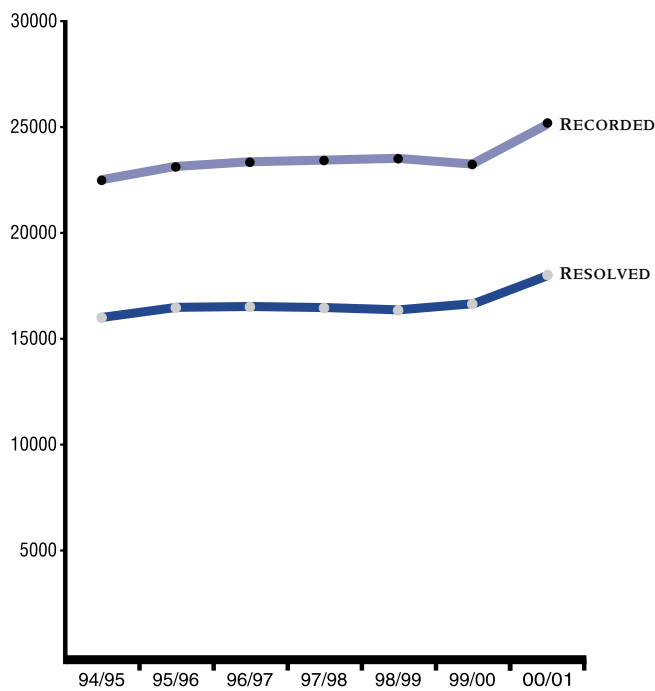
June Year	% of Incidence where attendance sufficed	% of Incidents documented	Incidents attended per member	Incidents documented per member
1992/93	27.2	70.6	76.2	53.8
1993/94	25.0	72.8	74.3	54.0
1994/95	24.7	73.2	78.8	57.7
1995/96	23.3	74.9	83.3	62.4
1996/97	27.7	65.3	95.9	62.6
1997/98	34.9	59.4	96.8	57.5
1998/99	37.0	63.0	91.5	57.7
1999/00	37.4	62.6	90.6	56.7
2000/01	38.9	61.1	95.5	58.3

Crime Reduction Targets

Total Recorded and Resolved Violence and Sexual Offences

June Year	Recorded	Resolved	Percent Resolved Offences %	Variation in Recorded Offences %	Recorded Offences per 10,000 Population ¹
1994/95	22,866	16,375	71.6		62.6
1995/96	23,499	16,849	71.7	2.8	63.3
1996/97	23,803	16,889	71.0	1.3	63.3
1997/98	23,721	16,838	71.0	-0.3	62.5
1998/99	23,887	16,731	70.0	0.7	62.7
1999/00	23,615	17,027	72.1	-1.1	61.6
2000/01	25,119	18,217	72.5	6.4	65.2

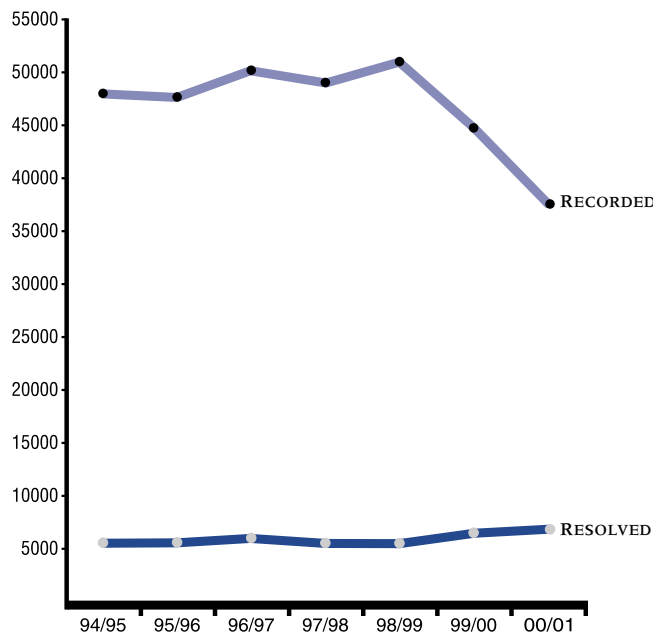
1 SNZ ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION JUNE 2001 QUARTER. JUNE 2000 AMENDED FROM PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED FIGURES, JUNE 2001 PROVISIONAL.



Total Recorded and Resolved Burglary (Dwelling) Offences

June Year	Recorded	Resolved	Percent Resolved Offences	Variation in Recorded Offences	Recorded Offences per 10,000 Population ¹
			%	%	
1994/95	47,532	5,093	10.7		130.0
1995/96	47,196	5,130	10.9	-0.7	127.1
1996/97	49,721	5,545	11.2	5.4	132.2
1997/98	48,563	5,071	10.4	-2.3	128.1
1998/99	50,537	5,053	10.0	4.1	132.6
1999/00	44,276	6,037	13.6	-12.4	115.6
2000/01	37,772	6,543	17.3	-14.7	98.1

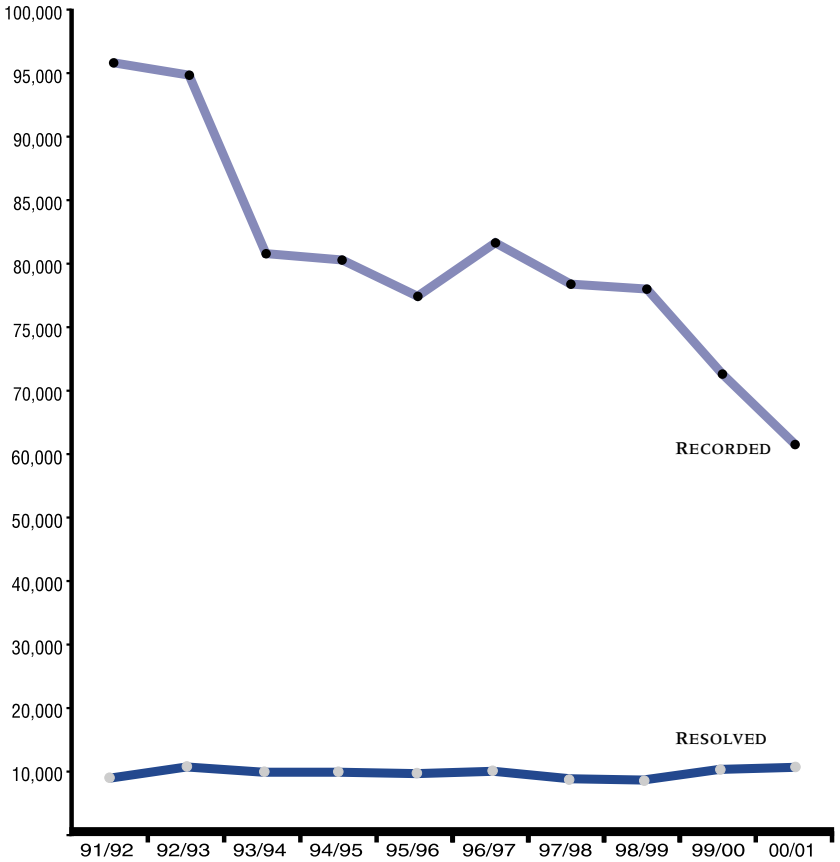
1 SNZ ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION JUNE 2001 QUARTER. JUNE 2000 AMENDED FROM PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED FIGURES, JUNE 2001 PROVISIONAL.



Recorded and Resolved Burglary Offences

June Year	Recorded	Resolved	Percent Resolved Offences	Variation in Recorded Offences	Recorded Offences per 10,000 Population ¹
			%	%	
1991/92	96,339	9,318	9.7	9.3	274.2
1992/93	95,367	10,720	11.2	-1.0	268.3
1993/94	81,318	9,890	12.2	-14.7	225.8
1994/95	80,816	9,811	12.1	-0.6	221.1
1995/96	77,960	9,692	12.4	-3.5	209.9
1996/97	82,169	10,001	12.2	5.4	218.5
1997/98	78,918	8,990	11.4	-4.0	208.1
1998/99	78,527	8,752	11.1	-0.5	206.1
1999/00	71,842	10,287	14.3	-8.5	187.5
2000/01	61,347	10,579	17.2	-14.6	159.4

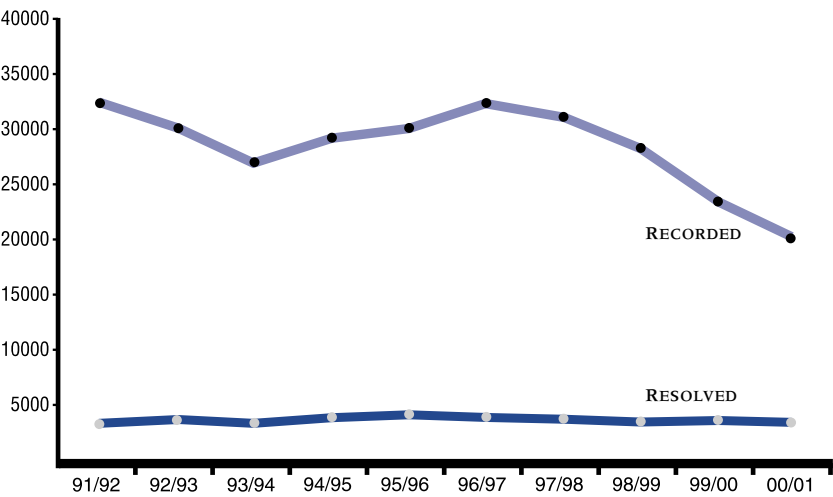
1 SNZ ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION JUNE 2001 QUARTER. JUNE 2000 AMENDED FROM PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED FIGURES, JUNE 2001 PROVISIONAL.



Total Recorded and Resolved Taking/Conversion Motor Vehicle Offences

June Year	Recorded	Resolved	Percent Resolved Offences	Variation in Recorded Offences	Recorded Offences per 10,000 Population ¹
			%	%	
1991/92	32,599	3,772	11.6	4.8	92.8
1992/93	30,148	3,869	12.8	-7.5	84.8
1993/94	26,763	3,767	14.1	-11.2	74.3
1994/95	29,497	4,159	14.1	10.2	80.7
1995/96	30,380	4,423	14.6	3.0	81.8
1996/97	32,640	4,183	12.8	7.4	86.8
1997/98	31,384	4,020	12.8	-3.8	82.8
1998/99	28,565	3,767	13.2	-9.0	75.0
1999/00	23,708	3,904	16.5	-17.0	61.9
2000/01	20,184	3,828	19.0	-14.9	52.4

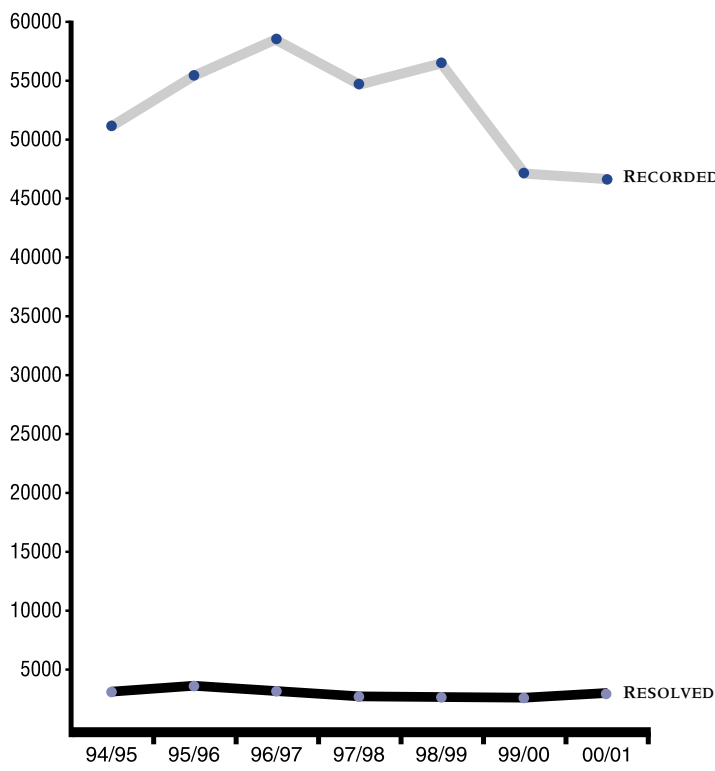
1 SNZ ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION JUNE 2001 QUARTER. JUNE 2000 AMENDED FROM PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED FIGURES, JUNE 2001 PROVISIONAL



Total Recorded and Resolved Theft ex-Car Offences

June Year	Recorded	Resolved	Percent Resolved Offences	Variation in Recorded Offences	Recorded Offences per 10,000 Population ¹
			%	%	
1994/95	51,434	3,443	6.7		140.7
1995/96	55,726	3,944	7.1	8.3	150.0
1996/97	58,813	3,500	6.0	5.5	156.4
1997/98	54,990	3,043	5.5	-6.5	145.0
1998/99	56,788	2,987	5.3	3.3	149.0
1999/00	47,430	2,933	6.2	-16.5	123.8
2000/01	47,196	3,291	7.0	-0.49	122.6

1 SNZ ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION JUNE 2001 QUARTER. JUNE 2000 AMENDED FROM PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED FIGURES, JUNE 2001 PROVISIONAL.



Summary of Complaints Against the Police

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

	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01
Total number of complainants over the previous year	1,682	1,781	1,854
Percentage variation of complaints over the previous year	-4.3%	+5.6%	-4%
Total number of complaints accepted for investigation	2,076	2,428	2,468
Upheld (whole or in part)	151	159	150
Upheld (whole or in part) as percentage of completed investigations	13.9%	13.1%	13.9%
Not upheld	634	674	459
Conciliated	299	380	463
Still under investigation	992	1,215	1,396
Complaints per 1,000 offences, incidents, traffic offences/ infringements recorded	0.02	0.01	0.01

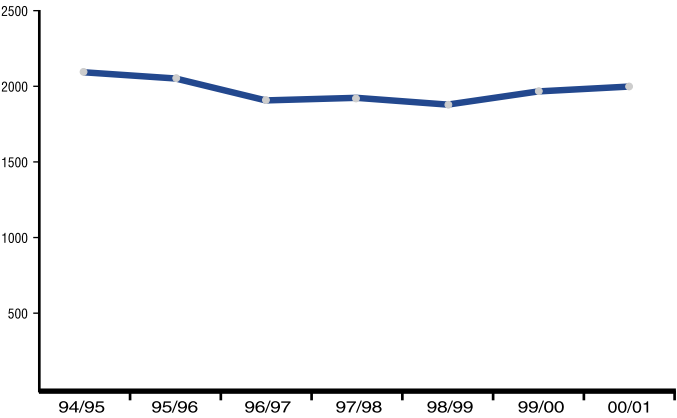
Recorded Assaults on Police

June Year	Assaults on Police		Total Assaults on Police	Assault Police firearm	Assault Police stab cutting weapon	Assault Police other weapon	Total with weapon
	Crimes Act	Other					
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 ^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
2000/2001	210	1,787	1,997	18	7	41	66

* EXCLUDES 'NO OFFENCE' EVENTS

R (REVISED)

June Year	
1994/95	2,093
1995/96	2,052
1996/97	1,905
1997/98	1,924
1998/99	1,878
1999/00	1,965
2000/01	1,997

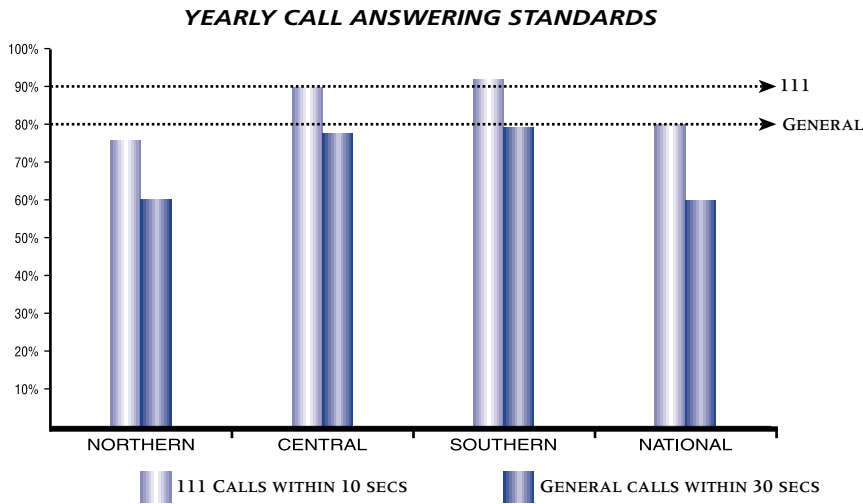


Recorded Offences Involving Firearms

June Year	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01
Total Recorded Offences involving Firearms – (Crimes Act only)	747	700	641	654	657
Total Reported Offences involving Firearms – (Crimes Act and Arms Act)	3,280	3,263	2,934	2,596	2,393
Total	4,027	3,963	3,575	3,250	3,050

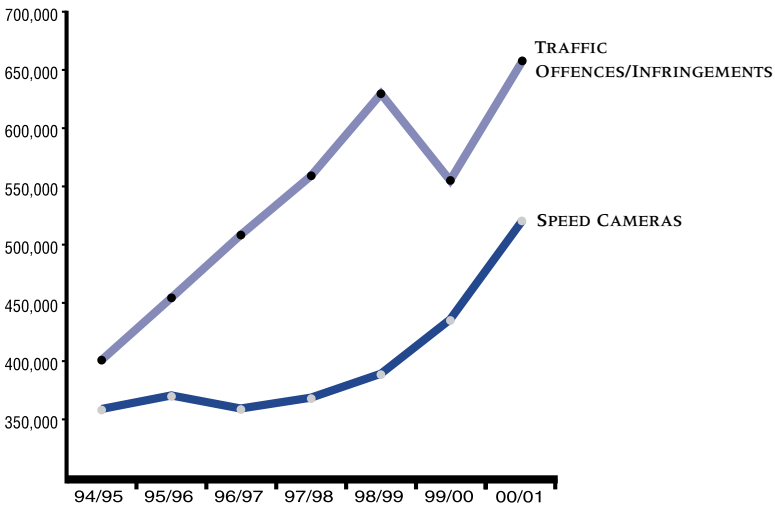
NOTES:
*FIGURES DIFFER FROM THOSE PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED OWING TO THE EXCLUSION OF ‘NO OFFENCE’ EVENTS FROM RECORDED OFFENCES

Communication Service Centres



Traffic Enforcement

June Year	Speed Camera Offences	Traffic Offences/ Infringements
1994/95	363,341	406,138
1995/96	374,996	459,650
1996/97	363,578	513,563
1997/98	373,094	564,461
1998/99	393,679	634,874
1999/00	440,195	560,427
2000/01	523,362	655,046



Performance Indicators – Youth Aid

	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01
Offences by children and young persons dealt with per Youth Aid Officer	303.3	295.9	320.9	320.2
Offences referred to Family Group Conference per Officer	51.1	52.2	53.4	51.5
% of children and young persons dealt with by Police only	83.2	82.3	82.9	84
% of children and young persons dealt with by Family Group Conference or Youth Court	16.8	17.7	17.1	16

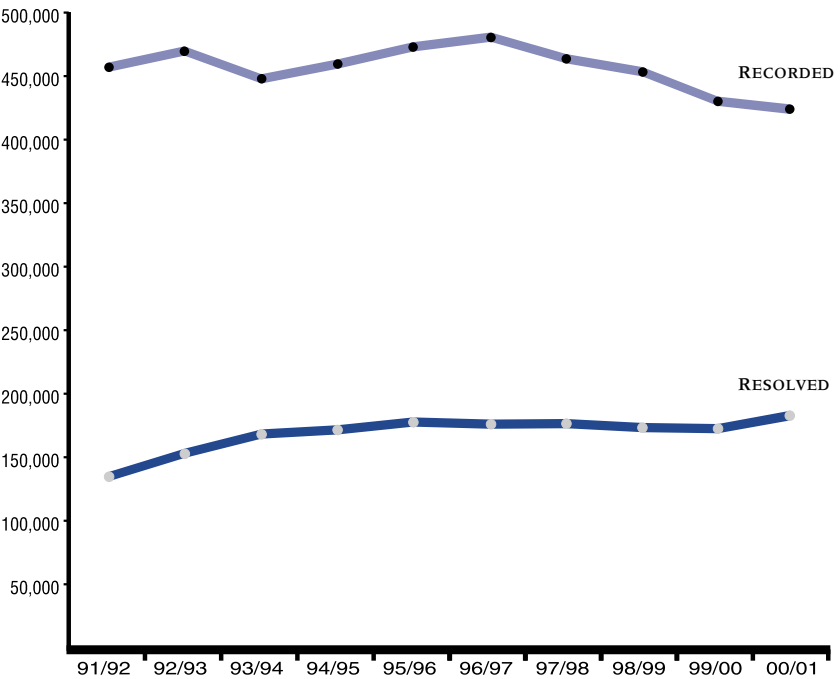
Performance Indicators – Fingerprints

	1999/2000	2000/2001	% variation
Prisoner Fingerprints received	86,299	87,337	+ 1.2
Total voluntary prints received	4,312	5,288	+ 22
Fingerprints confirming other identity	6,714	6,850	+ 2
Scene of crime prints received	28,040	29,814	+ 6.3
Identifications from scene of crime prints	6,691	6,939	+ 3.7

Total Recorded and Resolved Offences

June Year	Recorded	Resolved	Percent Resolved Offences	Variation in Recorded Offences	Recorded Offences per 10,000 Population ¹
			%	%	
1991/92	459,196	136,993	29.8	8.2	1,306.0
1992/93	471,035	155,162	32.9	2.6	1,325.2
1993/94	449,982	170,369	37.9	-4.5	1,249.2
1994/95	461,140	173,675	37.7	2.5	1,261.5
1995/96	475,154	179,826	37.8	3.0	1,279.3
1996/97	482,831	178,140	36.9	1.6	1,283.7
1997/98	465,834	177,687	38.1	-3.5	1,228.3
1998/99	455,552	174,576	38.3	-2.2	1,195.5
1999/00	432,354	174,611	40.4	-5.1	1,128.6
2000/01	424,286	182,137	42.9	-1.9	1,101.8

1 SNZ ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION JUNE 2001 QUARTER. JUNE 2000 AMENDED FROM PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED FIGURES.



Recorded Crime per 10,000 Population by Category

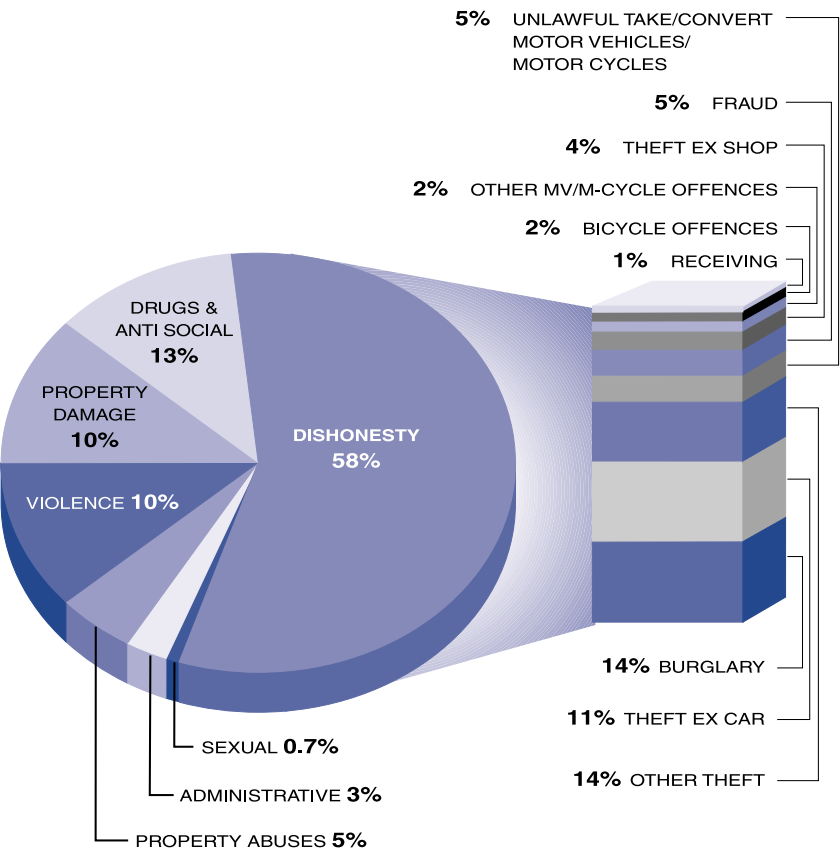
June Years Crime Type	Recorded Crime per 10,000 Population ¹		
	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01
<i>VIOLENCE:</i>			
Homicide	0.25	0.27	0.25
Robbery	4.8	4.3	4.3
Grievous Assaults	6.4	6.9	7.5
Serious Assaults	34.9	35.7	37.8
Minor Assaults	36.4	34.2	35.9
Other Violence	22.9	23.3	27.3
TOTAL	105.7	104.7	113.1
<i>SEXUAL OFFENCES:</i>			
Sexual Violation	1.9	1.9	2.0
Other Sexual Attacks	3.4	3.4	3.4
Other Sexual Offences	2.8	2.8	2.7
TOTAL	8.2	8.2	8.1
<i>DRUGS & ANTISOCIAL:</i>			
Drugs (not cannabis)	3.9	5.0	5.3
Drugs (cannabis only)	66.4	60.6	58.2
Liquor	14.9	7.3	3.8
Disorder	52.9	54.4	59.7
Family offences	1.1	1.2	1.2
Children, Young Persons and Their Families Act Offences	0.2	0.3	0.2
Domestic Violence Act	10.1	11.0	11.7
Other Anti-Social Offences	0.7	0.5	0.6
TOTAL	150.2	140.2	140.7
<i>DISHONESTY:</i>			
Burglary	206.1	187.5	159.4
Unlawful take/Convert Motor Vehicles/Motor Cycles	75.0	61.9	52.4
Other Motor Vehicle/Motor Cycle offences	27.0	23.8	22.9
Bicycle offences	22.3	20.4	17.4
Theft Ex-Car	149.0	123.8	122.6

June Years Crime Type	Recorded Crime per 10,000 Population ¹		
	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01
Theft Ex-Shop	44.3	46.4	47.0
Other Theft	159.4	160.0	163.2
Receiving	7.4	7.1	6.8
Fraud	57.0	55.4	56.0
TOTAL	747.5	686.3	647.7
<i>PROPERTY DAMAGE:</i>			
Arson	5.2	5.5	5.4
Other Property Damage	95.4	100.5	99.8
TOTAL	100.6	106.0	105.1
<i>PROPERTY ABUSES:</i>			
Trespass	30.4	31.4	33.6
Postal/Fire/Rail	12.2	12.9	11.7
Firearms (Arms Act)	7.7	6.8	6.2
Other Property Abuses	2.6	2.6	2.4
TOTAL	52.9	53.6	54.0
<i>ADMINISTRATIVE:</i>			
Against Justice	23.8	23.4	28.1
Immigration	2.8	3.8	3.2
Other Administrative	3.8	2.6	2.4
TOTAL	30.4	29.8	33.6
ALL OFFENCES TOTAL	1,195.5	1,128.6	1,102.3

¹ SNZ ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION JUNE 2001 QUARTER. JUNE 2001 PROVISIONAL

Proportion of Total Recorded Crime by Group

June Years Crime Category	1998/99 %	1999/00 %	2000/01 %
Violence	8.8	9.3	10.3
Sexual	0.7	0.7	0.7
Drugs/antisocial	12.6	12.4	12.8
Dishonesty	62.5	60.8	58.8
Property Damage	8.4	9.4	9.5
Property Abuses	4.4	4.8	4.9
Administrative	2.5	2.6	3.1
TOTAL	100	100	100



Summary of National Recorded and Resolved Crime, by Category

Crime Type	1998/99	Recorded 1999/00	2000/01	Percent variation 1999/00- 1998/99		1998/99	Resolved 1999/00	2000/01	Percent resolved 1998/99		2000/01
<i>VIOLENCE:</i>											
Homicide ¹	94	104	97	10.6	-6.7	66	81	77	70.2	77.9	79.4
Robbery	1,844	1,664	1,657	-9.8	-0.4	628	573	565	34.1	34.4	34.1
Grievous Assaults	2,425	2,641	2,897	8.9	9.7	1,948	2,177	2,410	80.3	82.4	83.2
Serious Assaults	13,308	13,668	14,566	2.7	6.6	10,526	10,891	11,728	79.1	79.7	80.5
Minor Assaults	13,865	13,089	13,809	-5.6	5.5	10,620	10,199	10,707	76.6	77.9	77.5
Other Violence	8,738	8,924	10,508	2.1	17.7	6,902	7,082	8,522	79.0	79.4	81.1
TOTAL	40,274	40,090	43,534	-0.5	8.6	30,690	31,003	34,009	76.2	77.3	78.1

1 HOMICIDE INCLUDES MURDER, ATTEMPTED MURDER, MANSLAUGHTER, INFANTICIDE, ABORTION, AND AIDING SUICIDE.

SEXUAL OFFENCES:

Sexual Violation	719	744	760	3.5	2.2	339	359	387	47.1	48.3	50.9
Other Sexual Attacks	1,314	1,303	1,305	-0.8	0.2	635	683	740	48.3	52.4	56.7
Other Sexual Offences	1,076	1,083	1,054	0.7	-2.7	592	584	592	55.0	53.9	56.2
TOTAL	3,109	3,130	3,119	0.7	-0.4	1,566	1,626	1,719	50.4	51.9	55.1
<i>DRUGS & ANTISOCIAL:</i>											
Drugs (not cannabis)	1,492	1,898	2,024	27.2	6.6	1,350	1,750	1,855	90.5	92.2	91.7
Drugs (cannabis only)	25,293	23,205	22,395	-8.3	-3.5	22,582	21,332	20,743	89.3	91.9	92.6

Crime Type	1998/99	Recorded 1999/00	2000/01	Percent variation 1999/00- 1998/99		1998/99	Resolved 1999/00	Percent resolved 1998/99		2000/01
				1999/00-	2000/01-			1998/99	1999/00	
Liquor	5,686	2,778	1,460	-51.1	-47.4	5,475	2,548	96.3	91.7	87.8
Disorder	20,152	20,849	22,990	3.5	10.3	17,873	18,611	88.7	89.3	88.9
Family Offences	429	456	474	6.3	3.9	299	299	69.7	65.6	73.8
Children, Young Persons and Their Family Act Offences	72	112	87	55.6	-22.3	30	61	41.7	54.5	62.1
Domestic Violence Act Offences	3,864	4,200	4,492	8.7	7.0	3,099	3,446	80.2	82.0	83.0
Other Anti-Social Offences	267	192	236	-28.1	22.9	229	160	85.8	83.3	81.4
TOTAL	57,255	53,690	54,158	-6.2	0.9	50,937	48,207	89.0	89.8	89.8
<i>DISHONESTY:</i>										
Burglary	78,527	71,842	61,347	-8.5	-14.6	8,752	10,287	11.1	14.3	17.2
Unlawful take/Convert										
Motor Vehicles/Motor Cycles	28,565	23,708	20,184	-17.0	-14.9	3,767	3,904	13.2	16.5	19.0
Other Motor Vehicle/Motor										
Cycle offences	10,289	9,120	8,808	-11.4	-3.4	3,311	3,312	32.2	36.3	36.9
Bicycle offences	8,502	7,822	6,684	-8.0	-14.5	504	461	5.9	5.9	5.7
Theft Ex-Car	56,788	47,430	47,196	-16.5	-0.5	2,987	2,933	5.3	6.2	7.0
Theft Ex-Shop	16,878	17,760	18,074	5.2	1.8	12,876	13,981	76.3	78.7	79.6
Other Theft	60,751	61,287	62,812	0.9	2.5	10,630	10,824	17.5	17.7	17.9
Receiving	2,820	2,715	2,634	-3.7	-3.0	2,699	2,599	95.7	95.7	96.1

Crime Type	1998/99	Recorded 1999/00	2000/01	Percent variation 1999/00- 1998/99	1998/99	Resolved 1999/00	2000/01	Percent resolved	
								1998/99	2000/01
Fraud	21,733	21,210	21,557	-2.4	11,268	9,583	10,106	51.8	46.9
TOTAL	284,853	262,894	249,296	-7.7	56,794	57,884	59,593	19.9	23.9
PROPERTY DAMAGE:									
Arson	1,985	2,094	2,060	5.5	499	508	587	25.1	28.5
Other Property Damage	36,351	38,507	38,395	5.9	10,620	11,910	12,240	29.2	31.9
TOTAL	38,336	40,601	40,455	5.9	11,119	12,418	12,827	29.0	31.7
PROPERTY ABUSES:									
Trespass	11,599	12,024	12,924	3.7	8,117	8,357	9,223	70.0	71.4
Postal/Fire/Rail	4,633	4,936	4,518	6.5	2,297	2,640	2,503	49.6	55.4
Firearms (Arms Act)	2,934	2,596	2,397	-11.5	2,396	2,153	1,969	81.7	82.1
Other Property Abuses	975	984	936	0.9	669	650	629	68.6	67.2
TOTAL	20,141	20,540	20,775	2.0	13,479	13,800	14,324	66.9	68.9
ADMINISTRATIVE:									
Against Justice	9,074	8,976	10,816	-1.1	7,716	7,514	9,082	85.0	84.0
Immigration	1,057	1,444	1,217	36.6	954	1,328	1,144	90.3	94.0
Other Administrative	1,453	989	916	-31.9	1,321	831	792	90.9	86.5
TOTAL	11,584	11,409	12,949	-1.5	9,991	9,673	11,018	86.2	85.1
TOTAL	455,552	432,354	424,286	-5.1	174,576	174,611	182,137	38.3	42.9

Summary of National Recorded Traffic Offences and Infringements by Category

TRAFFIC OFFENCES & INFRINGEMENTS RECORDED, BY CATEGORY

June Years Offence/Infringement Category	1999/00	2000/01	Variation (%)
Drink/drive offences	28,646	26,139	-10
Dangerous/reckless driving offences	4,311	4,346	1
Unsafe use of vehicle infringements	16,625	17,758	6
Careless/Inconsiderate driving or overtaking offences	20,267	11,823	-71
Speeding (under 100 kph)	67,756	91,404	26
Speeding (over 100 kph)	52,998	81,375	35
Speeding - trailer, towing, Heavy Motor Vehicle	2,804	5,524	49
Failure to stop / give way	23,723	28,515	17
Failure to obey officer / fulfill duties	20,959	17,681	-19
Vehicle licence	17,004	17,469	3
Driving while disqualified offences	9,432	8,626	-9
Driver licence & vehicle registration	161,994	187,073	13
Certificate of fitness	83,271	87,168	4
Driver hours/log book	3,429	3,684	7
Seat belt	26,711	33,077	19
Safety helmet	455	420	-8
Passenger/recovery/rental service vehicle	1,546	1,851	16
Vehicle condition	6,078	9,438	36
Vehicle noise/loading	4,207	4,590	8
Bicycle	2,050	1,935	-6
Cycle helmet	5,207	5,298	2
Pedestrian & other	426	324	-31
Stock & vehicle bylaws offences	150	180	17
Local body bylaw infringements	304	961	68
Other transport offences	74	*8,386	99
SUBTOTAL	560,427	655,046	14
Speeding - speed camera	440,195	523,362	16
TOTAL	1,000,622	1,178,408	15

NOTE: THE ABOVE ENTRIES INCLUDE BOTH OFFENCES AND INFRINGEMENTS UNLESS THE WORDING SPECIFIES OTHERWISE.

*INCLUDES TRAFFIC OFFENCES REPORTED TO THE POLICE BUT NO PROSECUTION INITIATED

Summary of Recorded Incidents*

Types of Incident	Reported Incidents			Variation (%)	
	98/99	99/00	00/01	99/00-98/99	00/01-99/00
Incidents					
Alarm sounding	18,096	17,760	17,817	-1.9	0.3
Car/Person acting suspiciously	67,517	64,701	65,891	-4.2	1.8
Domestic dispute	22,024	22,792	24,369	3.5	6.9
Blockage/breakdown on highway	2,602	2,888	5,841	11.0	102.3
Drunk into custody/detox	10,828	12,488	13,400	15.3	7.3
Sudden death	6,005	5,955	5,626	-0.8	-5.6
Traffic incident	43,217	48,608	45,227	12.5	-7.0
Vehicle collision	35,707	35,059	34,723	-1.8	-1.0
Other incident reports	115,548	121,548	133,669	5.2	10.0
Total Incidents	321,544	331,799	346,563	3.2	4.4
Services					
Advise relatives	419	353	228	-15.8	-35.4
Firearm query/registration	22,311	17,703	8,912	-20.7	-49.7
Liquor licensing	20,533	20,450	20,856	-0.4	2.0
Found property	55,014	55,408	56,266	0.7	1.5
Lost property	46,894	50,385	53,782	7.4	6.7
Missing person	13,054	12,866	13,685	-1.4	6.4
Public relations	12,272	11,663	11,395	-5.0	-2.3
Recover vehicle	16,683	13,540	11,537	-18.8	-14.8
Summons	34,014	31,830	32,239	-6.4	1.3
Warrants for Arrest/Fines Enforcement	26,803	27,120	26,814	1.2	-1.1
Warrants of Seizure	623	2,065	2,106	231.5	2.0
Licence applications	9,002	6,567	4,970	-27.0	-24.3
Other request for services	56,546	53,156	67,059	-6.0	26.2
Total Services	314,168	303,106	309,849	-3.5	2.2
Total Preventative[#]	6,325	5,681	5,355	-10.2	-4.5
TOTAL ALL INCIDENTS	642,037	640,586	661,721	-0.2	3.3

* ALL INCIDENTS, 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).

Staff Actuals Full Time Equivalents (FTEs) as at 30 June 2000 and 30 June 2001

District	As at 30 June 2000			As at 30 June 2001		
	Sworn	Non Sworn	Total	Sworn	Non Sworn	Total
Northland	245.10	41.03	286.13	254.30	44.86	299.16
North Shore/Waitakere	618.12	69.08	687.20	586.32	79.90	666.22
Auckland City	704.44	133.29	837.73	629.33	100.78	730.10
Counties/Manukau	710.70	113.42	824.12	686.25	125.06	811.31
Waikato	510.80	82.83	593.63	503.23	78.37	581.59
Bay of Plenty	512.40	80.24	592.64	502.95	77.74	580.69
Eastern	354.54	53.02	407.56	340.55	48.69	389.24
Central	632.77	110.86	743.62	598.70	93.87	692.57
Wellington	791.99	119.69	911.68	699.95	125.45	825.39
Tasman	255.85	33.63	289.48	257.60	36.55	294.15
Canterbury	867.63	126.19	993.82	783.30	109.43	892.73
Southern	503.50	83.28	586.78	471.20	80.89	552.09
Office of the Commissioner	117.50	372.22	*489.72	54.79	85.89	140.68
Service Centres						
Licensing & Vetting	-	-	-	1	16	17
National Prosecutions	-	-	-	140.44	48.45	188.89
Communications	104.93	224.97	329.90	90.50	221.50	312.00

* INCLUDES SERVICE CENTRE STAFF EXCEPT COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE CENTRE

District	Sworn	As at 30 June 2000 Non Sworn	Total	Sworn	As at 30 June 2001 Non Sworn	Total
Police Infringement Bureau	-	-	-	20.00	84.98	104.98
Human Resources	-	-	-	20.03	48.36	68.39
National Account Processing	-	-	-	-	10.39	10.39
Commercial Vehicle Investigation Unit	-	-	-	77.00	3.00	80.00
Crime	-	-	-	41.00	34.80	75.80
Information & Technology	-	-	-	8.50	136.53	135.03
Legal	-	-	-	7.00	12.84	19.84
Training	49.00	73.45	122.45	97.00	108.28	205.28
Corporate	-	-	-	3	-	3
Sub Total	6,979.27	1,717.17	8,696.44	6,873.94	1,802.60	8,678.54
Recruits	82.00	-	82.00	179.00	-	179.00
Totals	7,061.27	1,717.17	8,778.44	7,052.94	1,802.60	8,555.54

NOTES: - FIGURES ARE GIVEN IN FULL-TIME EQUIVALENTS I.E STAFF WORKING ON A PART-TIME BASIS ARE SUMMED TO AN EQUIVALENT OF A FULL-TIME MEMBER

- SWORN INCLUDES U/C STAFF

- NON-SWORN INCLUDES NON-PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY EXCLUDES CASUAL AND INCLUDES TRAFFIC OFFICERS

- CORPORATE SERVICE CENTRE REFLECTS STAFF ON RETIREMENT LEAVE.

Staff By Gender By Rank as at 30 June 2000 and 30 June 2001

Rank	As at 30 June 2000			% of Females	As at 30 June 2001		
	No of Females	No of Males	Total		No of Females	No of Males	Total
Commissioner	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
Deputy Commissioners	-	-	-	0	1	1	2
Assistant Commissioner	-	3	1	0	-	3	3
Superintendent	1	33	21	4.8	2	31	33
Inspector	5	167	172	2.9	5	178	183
Senior Sergeant	6	283	289	2.1	10	297	307
Sergeant	46	936	982	4.7	53	959	1,012
Constable	989	4,533	5,522	17.9	973	4,392	5,365
Matron	5	-	5	100.0	5	-	5
Recruit	24	58	82	29.3	36	143	179
Rank not applicable	-	-	-	-	1,317	557	1,874
Traffic Officer	-	-	-	-	3	12	15
Totals	1,076	6,014	7,090	15.2	2,405	6,574	8,979

NOTES: - 1999/2000 YEAR DOES NOT INCLUDE STAFF WHERE RANK IS NOT APPLICABLE.

- FIGURES EXCLUDE MEMBERS ON LWOP AND PLWOP AND COUNTS PART TIME EMPLOYEES AS ONE FULL MEMBER.

- FIGURES INCLUDE U/C STAFF.

- FIGURES FOR JUNE 2000 DO NOT CONTAIN NON-SWORN STAFF.

- NON-SWORN FIGURES INCLUDE NON PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY STAFF, BUT EXCLUDE CASUAL STAFF.

Staff by Gender by Ethnicity as at 30 June 2000 and 30 June 2001

	Sworn	As at 30 June 2000 Non Sworn	Total	Sworn	As at 30 June 2001 Non-Sworn	Total
Female						
NZ European/Pakeha	681	624	1,305	759	711	1,470
NZ Māori	95	81	176	113	101	214
Pacific Peoples	10	33	43	10	54	64
Other	57	709	166	48	112	160
Not specified	233	400	633	154	343	497
Total Female	1,076	1,247	2,323	1,084	1,321	2,405
Male						
NZ European/Pakeha	3,688	291	3,979	4,016	298	4,314
NZ Māori	533	22	555	555	31	586
Pacific Peoples	95	12	107	107	19	126
Other	512	57	569	469	57	526
Not specified	1,186	166	1,352	856	166	1,022
Total Male	6,014	548	6,562	6,003	571	6,574
Total	7,090	1,795	8,885	7,087	1,892	8,979

NOTES: - FIGURES EXCLUDE MEMBERS ON LWOP AND PLWOP AND COUNT PART TIME EMPLOYEES AS ONE FULL MEMBER.

- 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 2000 and 30 June 2001

	As at 30 June 2000			As at 30 June 2001		
	Female	Male	Total	Females	Males	Total
Sworn	1,076	6,014	7,090	1,084	6,003	7,087
Non Sworn	1,247	548	1,795	1,321	571	1,892
			% Female			% Females
			15.2			15.3
			69.5			69.8

NOTE: - FIGURES EXCLUDE MEMBERS ON LWOP AND PLWOP AND COUNT PART TIME EMPLOYEES AS ONE FULL MEMBER.
- FIGURES INCLUDE RECRUITS AND U/C STAFF.
- NON SWORN FIGURES INCLUDE NON PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY STAFF BUT EXCLUDES CASUAL STAFF.