
Report of the NEW ZEALAND POLICE

for the year ended
30 June 2002

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 submit my report on the operations of the New Zealand Police for the year ended 30 June 2002.

R J Robinson

Commissioner of Police

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POLICE VISION

Safer Communities Together

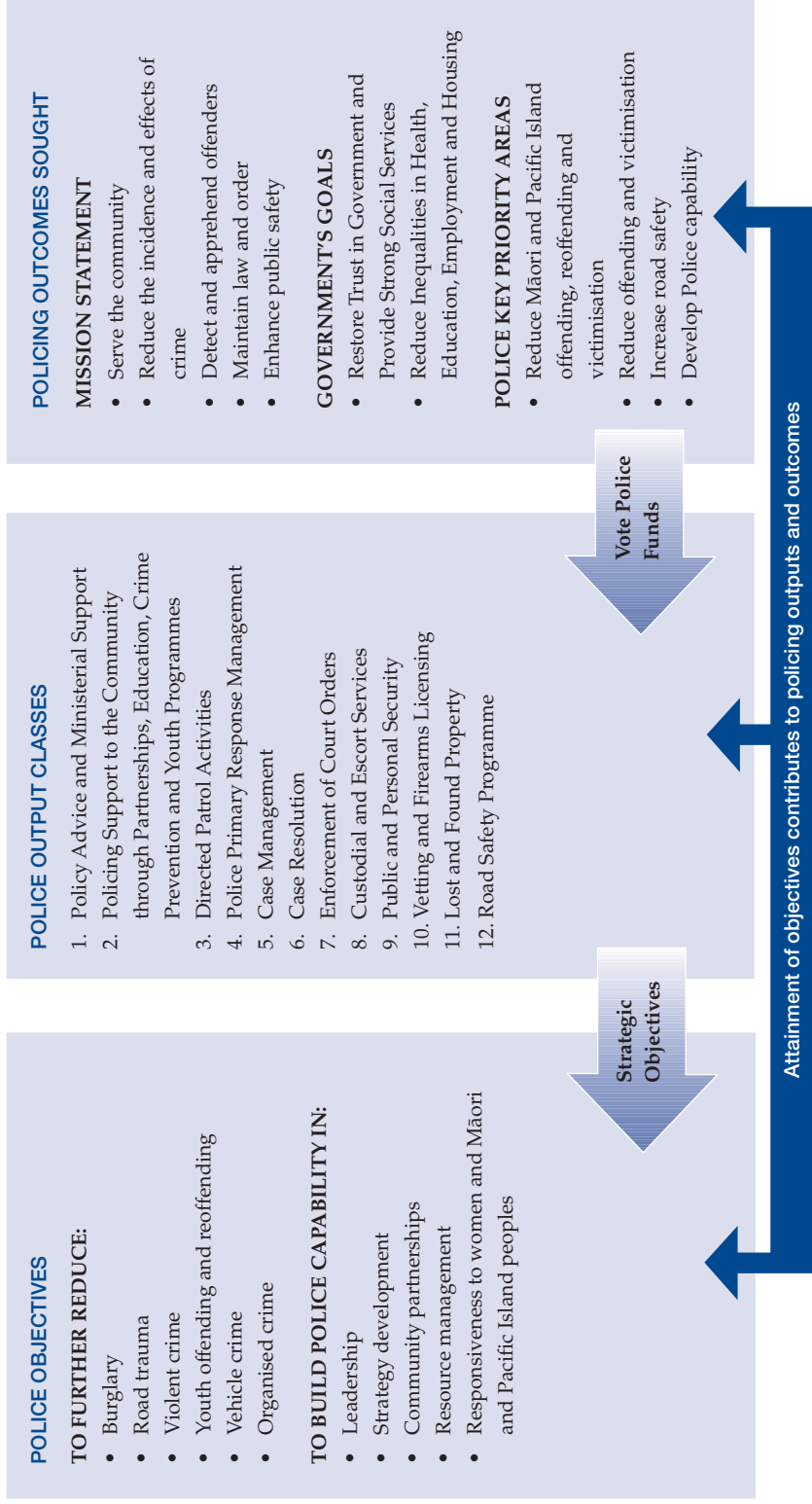
POLICE MISSION

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

- 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
- Integrate Treaty of Waitangi principles and Māori values into policing

LINKAGES OF POLICE OBJECTIVES TO OUTPUT DELIVERY TO OUTCOMES SOUGHT





Commisioner's Overview



The tragic events of 11 September 2001 in the United States had a significant impact on policing in New Zealand, as they had elsewhere in the world. Police responded magnificently to the sudden demands placed upon them in the area of public security to ensure the maintenance of welfare and safety for all New Zealanders.

We have contributed to enhanced aviation security arrangements and investigated anthrax threats subsequent to the terrorist attacks in North America. The cyanide poisoning threat which coincided with Tiger Woods' participation in the New Zealand Golf Open posed a serious threat to public and VIP security. Police mounted a significant operation in order to maintain a high level of safety for all involved.

The visit by HRH Queen Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh was postponed in the wake of September 11, but did take place successfully early in the New Year.

This year, as in all others, horrendous crimes were committed that transfixed the nation and caused fear in the communities where they took place.

The kidnapping of baby Kahu and the murder of Kate Alkema both took place within days of each other in the Hutt Valley. Both crimes were resolved in short order and were testimony to the professionalism of the many staff involved.

In Auckland we were moved by the grief of Mt Wellington-Panmure RSA members at the murder of Wayne Johnson, Mary Hobson and Bill Absolum. A spate of armed robberies rocked the communities of South Auckland and resulted in the murder of Marcus Doig and John Vaughan. The excessive violence of these homicides was especially abhorrent and it was a relief to see offenders arrested for these crimes.

This year marked the tenth anniversary of the merger between Police and the Traffic Safety Service. As part of the continuing evolution of this important part of our service the term "road policing" was approved as the generic name for policing activities relating to roads. This included re-naming the Traffic Safety Branch as the Road Policing Branch. The name change reflects the fact that road policing is core policing due to its capacity to disrupt and reduce mainstream crime.

Road policing now constitutes about one-fifth of our resources and while significant gains have been made, there is no room for complacency if we are to meet the challenging targets set by the Government of no more than 400 fatalities, and less than 5,870 hospitalisations by the year 2004.

KEY RESULTS

Features of the 2001/2002 financial year included:

- recorded crime (excluding road policing) up 2.8% and resolutions down slightly from 42.9% to 41.8%. This was the second best year in the last 15 years
- resolution rates in excess of 40% maintained for three consecutive years
- burglary at its lowest level in 14 years with a 3% drop from the previous year
- a 3% increase in dishonesty offences – this was the largest crime category at 59% and impacted on the overall increase in recorded crime, with notable increases in theft from cars up 12% and unlawful taking/car conversion up 5%
- recorded violence grew by 2% compared to the 8.6% increase in the previous year
- sexual offences increased by 13.6% which is disturbing, despite the total number of offences in this category being quite small compared with other categories
- there was a total of 112 homicides of which 67 were murders. Homicide resolution improved from 79.4% in the last fiscal year to 86.6%
- the rate of apprehensions per officer on directed patrol has steadily increased from 1.3 in 1999/2000 to 2.1 in 2001/2002
- five of twelve Police Districts recorded either decreases or increases of less than 1 percent in recorded crime
- the road toll at an all-time low of 430
- the Highway Patrol has been fully deployed since December 2001
- the Education Review Office undertook and completed its third review of the Police Youth Education Service, concluding that the programmes continue to be highly valued by schools and contribute to student well-being and safety
- the Crime and Justice Research Centre report on the Police Diversion Scheme, demonstrated that in most respects youth aid practice is in line with the Children, Young Persons and their Families Act 1989.

PUBLIC TRUST AND CONFIDENCE

I was heartened to see that in the face of a demanding year public trust and confidence in Police is at an all-time high at 75%. Our job is to serve the people of New Zealand without favour or affection, malice or ill will and there is no better judge of our service than the public.

POLICE RESOURCES

Police staffing levels rose to a record high. By 30 June 2002 full-time equivalent staff totalled 9,182, comprising 7,038 sworn staff, 2,017 non-sworn staff and 127 recruits.

It is important to remember the role played by non-sworn staff, many of whom are active in operational roles. They include call-takers and dispatchers in our Communications Centres, speed camera operators, forensic support and other staff in a variety of operational settings. Adopting a flexible approach to the use of staff is important if we are to meet the varied needs of policing in a timely and cost-effective manner.

Appropriately remunerated staff are a necessity in helping to ensure a high performing organisation. In this regard it was pleasing to see the main collective employment agreements for sworn and non-sworn staff re-negotiated for a 19-month period from December 2001 to July 2003.

A continuing challenge is to recruit staff according to gender and ethnic targets which more closely resemble the community we serve. It was significant then that this year I welcomed to the ranks of the Police Executive the first woman District Commander, Superintendent Sandra Manderson, who leads the country's largest Police District: Canterbury.

During the year Police undertook a vigorous recruitment drive which saw 533 recruits trained at The Royal New Zealand Police College.

AUCKLAND

Population growth and the dynamics of a cosmopolitan centre have challenged our capacity to deliver optimum results in the greater Auckland metropolitan area.

On any measure of organisational performance it is clear that the Auckland Districts, particularly Auckland City and Counties Manukau, are under pressure. This has been exacerbated by difficulties in competing in a fiercely competitive employment market.

In April the Minister of Police announced a \$2.5 million new initiatives package to step up administrative and communications support for the front-line entailing some additional 60 non-sworn staff. It has also been decided to proceed with a pilot trainee scheme aimed at recruiting 17-22 year olds for the Auckland districts. This should result in 90 trainees commencing study in January 2003.

Other initiatives including secondments and overseas recruitment will be considered to address the issues which have emerged in Auckland in recent years.

MĀORI RESPONSIVENESS

Over the last few years I have raised the importance of building partnerships with Māori and the inclusion of a Māori perspective in policy and decision making. While I continue to be impressed as to how far we have come in this journey in a relatively short time, I look forward to making further progress.

In particular, we will broaden our partnerships with Māori and Pacific peoples' communities and other ethnic communities within New Zealand.

Over the last year the Commissioner's Māori Focus Forum met three times. Similar advisory forums have been replicated at District level providing valuable input into the policing of local communities.

In October 2001 former Waikato District Commander Clint Rickards was appointed Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Commissioners' Support Group. Assistant Commissioner Rickards, of Tainui and Ngati Hikairo descent, is the highest-ranking Māori officer in the organisation.

PARTNERSHIPS

During 2001/2002 a number of Pacific Island Liaison Officer positions were established and are already providing a valuable contribution. The current Cultural Affairs portfolio, based in my office, will be refocused to give more support for initiatives with Māori, Pacific and Ethnic communities. This refocus will see the creation of an Office of Māori, Pacific and Ethnic Services (OMPES).

The OMPES will provide strategic advice and assist in forging partnerships with relevant agencies and communities around the country.

STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS

The "Police Strategic Plan to 2006" was published during the year. The Plan provides a clear strategic statement of what Police aim to achieve in the next five years, identifying two critical goals of community safety and crime reduction. The five national priorities will be targeting:

- violence
- burglary
- youth safety
- organised crime
- road safety.

Under the auspices of Deputy Commissioner Lyn Provost "People in Policing: A Five Year Human Resources Strategy to 2006" was published. The document was developed in consultation with a number of staff and other stakeholders and signals a longer-term focus on the full range of staffing issues. Importantly it will see Police move to a simpler, more timely and flexible management of people.

In 2002, Police began developing an agency-level Violence Reduction Strategy. This strategy will provide the framework for initiatives to reduce all forms of violence, including violent crime, while balancing expected increases in demand for policing services.

Over the past year we have been revisiting our Organised Crime Strategy and plan to operationalise aspects of the strategy in the next financial year.

The Government's Youth Offending Strategy identified the need for even better support and co-ordination of Police staff involved in the youth services area. A National Manager: Youth Services will be appointed to take on this role. Plans for improved service delivery will be set out in a new Police Youth Action Plan with a view to ensuring standards are maintained and enhanced across the range of youth services.

CONCLUSION

Police have worked across a wide range of areas to achieve some excellent results and I thank all my staff, sworn and non-sworn, for the contribution they have made during an exceptional year.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Rob Robinson', with a large, stylized 'R' at the beginning.

Rob Robinson

COMMISSIONER OF POLICE



Achievement of Key Priority Areas

Achievement of Police Key Priority Areas

Police operationalises government goals through specific strategies and programmes referred to as Key Priority Areas (KPA’s). The Police key priorities for 2001/2002 were:

KEY PRIORITY 1: REDUCE MĀORI AND PACIFIC ISLAND OFFENDING, RE-OFFENDING AND VICTIMISATION

The aim of this priority area is to ensure that Police meets its obligations and commitments to Māori and Pacific communities. Police aims to provide a platform to increase Māori and Pacific people’s participation in police service delivery by ensuring positive attitudes between Police, Māori and Pacific peoples. The emphasis is on giving Māori and Pacific communities the opportunity to control their own development and achieve their own objectives through involvement in police decision making.

ACHIEVEMENTS

Through implementing strategies to improve Police responsiveness to Māori and Pacific peoples and partnerships with other government agencies and community groups, Police aimed to achieve:

Objective	Performance
A shared community safety vision and goals with local Māori and Pacific peoples.	The Commissioner’s Māori Focus Forum met three times in the period June 2001 to July 2002. This augments work being undertaken in Districts.
Engagement of all Māori and Pacific communities in the management of their local police.	Memoranda of understanding (MOUs) are seen as a step towards building relationships with Māori that are focused on reducing offending and victimisation. (Refer to the Reducing Inequalities report on pages 20 to 27 for further detail.)
An environment in which all Police staff understand and appreciate the culture and values of Māori and Pacific Island people in their local areas.	Over 90 middle management staff from around the country attended a Police Management Conference (Ngakia Kia Puawai) in Whangarei. The conference provided an opportunity for middle managers to increase their understanding of the Police Responsiveness to Māori strategy. (Refer to the Reducing Inequalities report on pages 20 to 27 for further detail.)
Greater Māori and Pacific representation in all policing roles.	Structural changes have contributed to service delivery to disadvantaged groups. The iwi liaison officer network has proven particularly valuable in assisting Districts to develop and improve

Objective	Performance		
	<p>relationships with Māori, and there are now 35 iwi liaison officers, with at least one in each District. In addition a Kaiwawao (Responsiveness to Māori) Training Coordinator has been appointed to The Royal New Zealand Police College.</p> <p>Pacific liaison officers have been established in each of the Auckland Districts and in the Canterbury District. (Refer to the Reducing Inequalities report on pages 20 to 27 for further detail.)</p>		
Police have established the following staff targets:	30/06/2002	2005 Benchmark	2010 Target
Sworn recruiting			
Māori	11.8%	12.5%	18.0%
Pacific	3.8%	6.9%	7.4%
Māori and Pacific staff in senior management			
Māori	7.3%	7.5%	10.0%
Pacific	0.0%	2.5%	5.0%

KEY PRIORITY 2: REDUCE OFFENDING AND VICTIMISATION

This key priority details the operational focus on reducing the level of crime and its impacts on victims. The Government's recognition that these crime types are the priority and need cross sector attention is supported in the Government Crime Reduction Strategy 2001. Police have an absolute commitment to reducing dwelling burglary, violent crime (particularly family violence), motor vehicle crime, youth crime and organised crime. In each of these areas, major strategy statements guide the research, planning and implementation of the police approach. Police have focused on increased co-operation and co-ordination between agencies to address these problems.

ACHIEVEMENTS

Police aimed to achieve the following crime reduction and crime resolution targets:

Recorded Crime Reduction and Resolution Targets 2001/2002

Crime Reduction Targets	Objective	Performance
	Offences per 10,000 population	
Violent and Sexual Attacks ¹	Less than 60	65
Dwelling Burglary ²	Less than 103	92
Car Conversion / Unlawful Taking ³	Less than 50	54
Offences Against the Person ⁴	Less than 119	120
Violent Crime ⁵	Less than 112	113
Violent Crime Youth Apprehensions ⁶	Less than 49	47
Total Burglary ⁷	Less than 158	154
Youth Burglary Apprehensions ⁸	Less than 58	48

Resolution Rate Targets

	Objective	Performance
Dwelling Burglary ⁹	More than 17%	15.3%
Other Burglary ¹⁰	More than 17%	17%
All Property Offences ¹¹	More than 28%	27%

Reduced Fear of Crime

The Justice Sector Victimisation Survey with results better than the 1996 survey.	Performance Not available at time of printing
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Increased Community Capability to Respond to Community Safety Issues

100% of respondents to a survey of community groups in partnership are satisfied with Police services.	Performance 77%
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1 Violent and sexual attacks less family violence related offences (Law Enforcement System (LES) Codes: 1000 and 2600 less 1700, 1531-39, 1541-49, 1581-83, 1587, 1641-43, 1647).

2 LES 4100 with scene type dwelling.

3 LES 4210 offences.

4 All violent and sexual crime categories (LES 1000, 2000 series) excluding group assemblies, sex with animals, immoral behaviour/miscellaneous (LES 1800, 2720, 2900).

5 All violent offences (LES 1000 Series).

6 Per 10,000 youth population. Apprehension data for all violent offences (LES 1000 series). Estimated population 0-16 years from Statistics New Zealand not available so projection based on change in population during previous year.

7 LES 4100.

8 Per 10,000 youth population. Apprehension data for LES 4100 offences. Estimated population 0-16 years from Statistics New Zealand not available so projection based on change in population during previous year.

9 LES 4100 with scene type dwelling.

10 LES 4100 excluding those with scene type dwelling.

11 All dishonesty, property damage, property abuses (LES 4000, 5000, 6000).

Performance

90% of respondents to a public satisfaction survey are satisfied with the levels of information provided on community safety and security issues.

65.9%

Crime victims' satisfaction with police service, with a result equal to or better than 84%.

81%

KEY PRIORITY 3: INCREASE ROAD SAFETY

This key priority area focuses on enhancing road safety for the public.

ACHIEVEMENTS

The year saw a continuation of public road safety initiatives including highly visible and targeted enforcement activities on the state highways. The emphasis was to ensure that a minimum of 50% of all resources targeted to the delivery of strategic traffic programmes were delivered by dedicated Road Policing staff. An enhanced intelligence gathering system allowed for better targeting of Road Policing patrol staff to times and locations of greatest risk.

The road safety outcome targets and achievements were:

Road Safety Target	Performance
420 road deaths	430
1.6 deaths per 10,000 vehicles	1.6
11 deaths per 100,000 population	11.2
11,000 reported injuries	12,368
42 reported injuries per 10,000 vehicles	47.0
290 reported injuries per 100,000 population	321.0
5,200 hospitalised (discharges)	6,670
Number of dead drivers with excess blood alcohol will not exceed 60	55
No greater than 25% of dead drivers will have excess blood alcohol	21%
No greater than 15% of rural road speed will exceed 110 km/hr	15%
Rural speed, mean of 102 km/hr	101.8
Rural speed, 85th percentile of 110 km/hr	110.0
98% seatbelts worn by adults front seat	92%
90% seatbelts worn by adults rear seat	70%
98% children restrained, 0 - 14 years	94%
98% child restraints used, 0 - 4 years	82%
98% cycle helmets worn, weekdays	89%

There were 430 road deaths in 2001/2002 compared with 469 for 2000/2001, representing an 8.3% decrease. Contributors to the decrease were:

- high level strategic co-operation with other agencies involved in road safety
- the creation of dedicated traffic groups (including the highly visible Highway Patrol) in each Police District
- the establishment of strategic traffic analyst positions in the Office of the Commissioner
- the appointment of traffic analysts in all Districts
- the establishment of Risk Targeted Patrol Plans (RTPPs) in Districts
- concentrated police enforcement targeting drink driving, excessive speed, and failure to wear safety restraints
- the continued use of compulsory breath testing, speed cameras, and hard-hitting advertisements
- an ongoing programme of internal and external review.

KEY PRIORITY 4: DEVELOPING POLICE CAPABILITY

This key priority focuses on building an organisation that is recognised as effective and highly capable, known for its integrity, and acknowledged as a leading state sector organisation. Under this key priority, Police seeks to fulfill its responsibilities detailed in the recent State Sector Standards report with respect to building capability, and also to work in a whole-of-government way with the Minister to ensure safer communities in New Zealand. In particular, Police seeks to understand and build better community responsiveness, develop performance and management accountability through internal development and reform of the Police Act 1958, and implement a new strategic plan in concert with the Government Crime Reduction Strategy.

ACHIEVEMENTS

In 2001/2002 Police:

- developed and planned implementation of the Police Strategic Plan to 2006
- developed an updated human resources strategy, "People in Policing: A Five Year HR Strategy to 2006"
- developed the Police Act Amendment Bill to improve the effective management of human resources
- developed and implemented a new organisational performance framework
- commissioned a review of the performance appraisal process
- commenced a review of Police responsiveness to community engagement.



Reducing Inequalities

Reducing Inequalities

Note: This report deals with reducing inequalities in the justice sector in relation to Māori, Pacific people, young people and women.

SECTOR DESCRIPTION

The justice sector has a number of areas in which inequalities are evident. For Police, such inequalities manifest themselves in the disproportionate victimisation and apprehension rates for both Māori and Pacific peoples in proportion to their 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 Police to operate as part of our communities, with a focus on developing and supporting the ability of communities to support and achieve this vision.

OVERVIEW

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

This is achieved nationally and locally and involves specific initiatives, changes to practice and procedures and a 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 two strategies aimed at reducing offending and victimisation rates for Māori and Pacific peoples. Police is also closely involved in the development and implementation of Government strategies and directions that impact on disadvantaged groups, including:

- Crime Reduction Strategy
- Youth Offending Strategy
- *Te Rito*: Government’s Family Violence Prevention Strategy
- Strengthening Families, and
- Youth at Risk programmes.

KEY POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES

Bringing the Voice of Māori into Policing

The Commissioner's Māori Focus Forum continues to be an important means of ensuring that the Board of Commissioners has access to advice and guidance on the ways in which Police work towards reducing the number of Māori in the justice system as offenders and victims. The Forum met three times in the period June 2001 to July 2002, and augments work being undertaken in Districts.

Example: In some Districts memoranda of understanding (MOUs) are seen as a step towards building relationships with Māori that are focused on reducing offending and victimisation. This was the case in Murihiku, the southern region of the Southern Police District, where in September 2002 four iwi rūnanga (iwi authorities) signed an MOU and a relationship agreement with Police.

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: Over 90 middle-management staff from around the country attended a Police Management Conference (Ngakia Kia Puawai) in Whangarei. This was modelled on the very successful Kia Puawai conference run in 2001. 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 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 people¹² 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.

¹² The term 'children and young people' is used within the terms of the definition offered in the Children, Young Persons and their Families Act 1989; that is, up to the age of 16 years. Those over the age of 16 who offend are the responsibility of the adult justice sector.

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. The *Kia Kaha* programmes were launched officially by the Minister of Police in June 2002.

From a Police perspective, a positive, educative intervention in the early stages of schooling is preferable to having to deal with the downstream consequences of bullying.

A recent evaluation of the programmes by the Education Review Office indicates that the objectives of the Police Youth Education Service fit well with Police strategic goals and are highly valued by schools (see also Outputs 2.4 and 12.4).

In addition to these routine services, Police also has 21 evaluated Youth Development programmes. Although not specifically directed at Māori or Pacific young people, both groups are strongly represented among the young people on the programmes. Individual Districts may also choose to involve young people who are 'at risk' in various activities.

Family Violence

Family violence can be described as gender-based crime – with women being disproportionately represented as victims of family violence. Police are often the first line of crisis intervention when family violence occurs. The Police *Family Violence Policy* 1996/2 provides guidance to all front-line staff about the priority that should be accorded to complaints of family violence, and the way in which the criminal justice response should be undertaken. Police is implementing *Te Rito* together with other sector partners.

Police is currently developing a national Violence Reduction strategy, which will focus on three themes – *Safer Homes*, *Safer Streets* and *Safer Schools*. The *Safer Homes* strategy will focus on improving existing family violence policies and practices, data collection and information management.

Process and Procedures

The ways in which Police improves responsiveness to disadvantaged groups are often evident through daily practice, and not solely as a result of national initiatives. For example, the way in which Police responds to sudden death has the potential to contribute positively to improved relationships with other cultures. Current guidelines alert Police to the necessity for cultural sensitivity when dealing with sudden death, and in particular the 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 the sudden deaths of people from other cultures.

Examples: Korowai Kāhui, the Māori Advisory Committee for Central Police District, has developed and is delivering a training package called *Mate Ohore* (Sudden Death) both throughout the Central District and at The Royal New Zealand Police College. Early feedback on the training package is positive.

Waikato Police District has signed a memorandum of understanding with Waikato Hospital, the local Coroner, Pathologist and Funeral Directors, with the aim of increasing cultural sensitivity in respect of Māori deaths. The inter-agency discussion leading to this result proved valuable in terms of sharing insights and gaining clarity about respective roles and responsibilities. Tainui iwi were represented as a principal and initiating party to the agreement.

Structural Changes Designed to Improve Targeted Service Delivery

Structural changes have also 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. A *Kaiwawao* (Responsiveness to Māori) Training Coordinator has been appointed to The Royal New Zealand Police College. These appointments have produced a significant and demonstrable difference in terms of increased Māori participation in Police and the ability of Police to work more closely with Māori communities.

Pacific liaison officers have been established in each of the Auckland Districts and in the Canterbury District. Auckland City has also appointed an Asian liaison officer and an ethnic liaison officer.

HUMAN RESOURCES

A key aspect of enhancing responsiveness concerns the ways in which Police recruits, trains and retains staff. A new management structure has been designed under the Human Resources Manager with five positions designed to provide support, namely: Employee Wellness and Safety, Employment Relations, EEO and Diversity, Employee Development and Employee Placement.

People in Policing: A Five Year HR Strategy to 2006 was developed and published in October 2001. The Strategy signals a longer-term focus on the important matters facing everyone in NZ Police and reaffirms the commitment to integrity and applying Police values. The Strategy sets specific goals to achieve by 2005, including ensuring that staff are capable, skilled, trained and safe in their delivery of the current and future range of Police services.

Recruiting and Appointment

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

All Staff

Targets	30/06/2002	2005 Benchmark	2010 Target
Māori	11.8%	12.5%	18.0%
Sworn Women	14.7%	20.0%	25.0%
Pacific People	3.8%	6.9%	7.4%

Targets have been set to achieve a higher number of Māori staff, women and Pacific peoples in senior management positions. Those targets are:

Senior Management Positions

Targets	30/06/2002	2005 Benchmark	2010 Target
Māori	7.3%	7.5%	10.0%
Women	6.7%	7.5%	12.5%
Pacific People	0.0%	2.5%	5.0%

Focused recruitment activities designed to attract Māori and Pacific peoples have continued throughout 2001/2002, and reflect specific recruitment targets. They included:

- Radio and TV broadcasting
- Māori magazines, eg *Tū Mai* and *Mana*
- Recruitment stand at the National Performing Arts Festival
- Marae-based seminars

- Posters, booklets, and
- Advertising focusing on prospective applicants from Māori and/or Pacific communities.

The Police iwi liaison officer network supported these initiatives. Asian peoples are also increasingly being encouraged to join Police.

Although focused activities such as those listed above are generally regarded as effective, their impact in terms of recruitment, graduation and retention has yet to become evident.

MĀORI STAFF NETWORK

Police is committed to the ongoing development of responsiveness to Māori strategies. The proportion of Police staff who identify as Māori has remained steady at 11.8% in 2001/2002 compared to 11.7% in 2000/2001. 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 practitioners professional development conference in May 2002.

PACIFIC PEOPLES' NETWORK

A Pacific Peoples Responsiveness Adviser was appointed at Senior NCO level at Auckland City District and a Pacific Peoples Liaison Officer has been appointed at North Shore Waitākere District. This complements the two existing positions in Counties Manukau and Canterbury.

A further position at the Office of the Commissioner (Strategic Pacific Adviser) is shortly to be advertised. This position within a new Office of Māori, Pacific and Ethnic Services (OMPES) will enhance the delivery of EEO outcomes for Pacific peoples.

Internal staff networks were formed in Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch. These networks are predominantly made up of staff of Pacific descent, both sworn and non-sworn. The purpose of these groups is to provide a level of support to Pacific liaison officers/advisers and as an internal consultative network on issues concerning Police responsiveness to Pacific peoples.

These groups are consulted on Police policies and practices impacting on Pacific staff and Police engagement of Pacific peoples.

Examples of this approach are the involvement of the network in promoting recruitment strategies, cultural training and awareness packages, adult education and a focus on Pacific peoples responsiveness initiatives within Districts.

Government's Pacific Capacity Building programme has given heightened awareness within Police to this part of core business. As at June 2002 the Police Pacific Peoples Responsiveness Strategy (PPPRS) was undergoing final consultation before sign-off. The inaugural Police Pacific Fono was held at the police college in May 2002 with attendance from Ministry of Pacific and Island Affairs staff and officers from Samoa, Tonga, Rarotonga and Fiji. Pacific Police staff (currently 3.8%) have supported the strategy's development and contributed with Pacific community groups to the completion of a Pacific Responsiveness workbook and guidelines for Police.

EVALUATION AND RESEARCH

Te Puni Kōkiri completed a review of Police Responsiveness to Māori, and their report is to be published in October 2002. The report is based on an examination of initiatives at District and national level, and examines the ways in which Police has progressed in implementing its responsiveness plan. Police anticipates 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.

CONCLUSION

The 2002 Police Annual Report includes a wide range of measures directed at enhancing the ways in which Police works with particular groups in the community, and most notably, how we aim to improve our relationships with Māori, Pacific peoples, and other ethnic communities. 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.

SUMMARY OF COSTS

Activity	Actual (\$000)	Budget (\$000)	Variance (\$000)
Liaison Officer positions (Māori & Pacific and including Māori Advisory Forum)	2,165	1,761	404
General Staff delivery	1,826	1,116	710
Cultural Affairs (Office of the Commissioner)	158	170	(12)
Total	3,991	2,877	1,114

Output	Actual (\$000)	Budget (\$000)	Variance (\$000)
2.3 Youth crime prevention	18,752	18,719	33
2.4 School education services	6,416	6,032	384
6.2 Support to Family Group Conferences	969	949	20
12.1 School Road Safety Education	7,116	7,090	26
Total	33,253	32,790	463



Statement of Objectives and Service Performance

New Zealand Police Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2002

STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY

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

I have fulfilled my responsibility to establish and maintain systems 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 am of the opinion that specific controls, policies and procedures that have been instigated minimise the risk inherent in time recording systems. Further I am of the opinion that any error would not have a material effect on the costs allocated to output classes and reported here.

In my opinion, these financial statements fairly reflect the financial position and operations of the New Zealand Police for the year ended 30 June 2002.

In many cases this year's report on performance leaves an impression of under-delivery or over-delivery. Where specific reasons are known for such disparities these are explained by way of footnotes. However, performance objective setting and monitoring is an interactive process. It is likely that more robust capture of data is contributing to variances against target. The Performance and Monitoring Group is working with the Police Executive to refine targets in light of several years' monitoring experience. In the year ahead this work will contribute to the development of the Statement of Intent process.



R J Robinson

COMMISSIONER OF POLICE

30 SEPTEMBER 2002

Countersigned by:



B Simpson

GENERAL MANAGER FINANCE

STATEMENT OF OBJECTIVES AND SERVICE PERFORMANCE

FOR THE YEAR 1 JULY 2001 TO 30 JUNE 2002

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, 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 also is policy advice on policing in the South Pacific.

OUTPUTS 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 the criminal justice sector.

OUTCOME

Increased community safety and crime reduction

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Outturn 2000/2001	Standard	Actual Delivery 2001/2002
	Quantity	
Policy advice submitted as required	At least 95% of policy advice to meet the agreed work programme between the Minister of Police and the Commissioner.	No agreed work programme. ¹³
	Quality	
Advice acceptable to Minister	Policy advice will be measured by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • coverage of subject • timeliness • quality of individual papers including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – purpose, logic 	Not achieved. ¹⁴

¹³ Policy advice was submitted as required and not to a pre-determined policy work programme.

¹⁴ The absence of an agreed work programme will be addressed during the 2002/2003 year, processes will be put in place to ensure improved performance under this output.

Outturn 2000/2001	Standard	Actual Delivery 2001/2002
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– accuracy– options– consultation– practicality– presentation and will be assessed against acceptance criteria by the Minister of Police.	
Acceptable to Minister	Timeliness At least 95% of policy advice purchased will be delivered within the specified timeframes agreed with the Minister of Police.	Not achieved. ¹⁵
\$474.82 1,148	Costs Daily Rate – \$544 GST exclusive 913 chargeable days.	\$532.19 1,864 ¹⁶

OUTPUT 1.2 – MINISTERIAL SUPPORT

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

OUTCOME

Increased community safety and crime reduction

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Outturn 2000/2001	Standard	Actual Delivery 2001/2002
	Quantity Process:	
460	• 1,000 to 1,100 items of ministerial correspondence	245
1,148	• 1,100 to 1,300 questions in the House	866

15 Policy advice was submitted as required and not to a pre-determined policy work programme.
16 Additional staff within the Commissioners’ Support Group have caused an increase in the chargeable days.

Outturn 2000/2001	Standard	Actual Delivery 2001/2002
Quality		
97%	At least 97% of first drafts of ministerial correspondence acceptable to the Minister of Police.	96%
100%	At least 97% of answers to written and oral questions in the House to the satisfaction of the Minister of Police.	98%
Timeliness		
Percentage of ministerial drafts completed –		
46%	95% within 20 working days of receipt.	75.9% ¹⁷
62%	100% within six weeks of receipt.	93.0%
91%	100% of answers to written and oral questions in the House within the timeframes specified.	99.1%
Costs		
Daily Rate –		
\$474.82	\$544 GST exclusive	\$532.19
976	748 chargeable days.	1,210

OUTPUT 1.3 – POLICY DEVELOPMENT FOR SOUTH PACIFIC

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

OUTCOME

Increased regional security

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Outturn 2000/2001	Standard	Actual Delivery 2001/2002
Quantity		
No agreed programme	At least 95% of policy advice to meet the agreed work	No agreed programme.

¹⁷ Whilst the performance for the last six months of the year was 98.5%, a lower level of performance in the first six months has resulted in the final year figure of 75.9%.

Outturn 2000/2001	Standard	Actual Delivery 2001/2002
	programme between the Minister of Police and the Commissioner.	
No policy advice was given to the Minister. However other briefing papers were prepared	Quality Policy advice will be measured by: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• coverage of subject• timeliness• quality of individual papers including:<ul style="list-style-type: none">– purpose, logic– accuracy– options– consultation– practicality– presentation and will be assessed against acceptance criteria by the Minister of Police.	No policy advice was given to the Minister. However other briefing papers were prepared.
	Costs Daily Rate –	
\$474.82	\$544 GST exclusive	\$532.19
1	127 chargeable days.	2 ¹⁸

18 These chargeable days relate only to the development of briefing papers, whereas the total cost of the output includes the 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 their support.

OUTPUT CLASS STATEMENT:**Policy Advice and Ministerial Servicing for the Year Ended
30 June 2002**

Outturn 2000/2001 (\$000)		Budgeted Supplementary Adjusted (\$000)	Actual 2001/ 2002 (\$000)	% Variance To Actual Budget
Revenue				
1,041	Revenue Crown	1,468	1,399	(5)
–	Revenue Departments	1	–	(100)
1	Revenue Other	3	–	(100)
1,041	Total Revenue	1,472	1,399	(5)
1,009	Total Expenses	1,472	1,656	13
33	Net Surplus (deficit)	0	(257)	–
432	Output 1.1	808	992	23
543	Output 1.2	598	644	8
34	Output 1.3	66	20	(70)
1,009	Subtotal Output Class	1,472	1,656	13
130	GST	184	175	(5)
1,139	Total Output Class	1,656	1,831	11

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. Services include crime prevention awareness, delivery of Police youth education services, coordinated crime prevention programmes, Youth Aid services, non-sworn youth workers and Police programmes and strategies in partnership with community groups.

OUTPUTS 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 2000/2001	Standard	Actual Delivery 2001/2002
Quantity		
17,618	18,900 neighbourhood, business and rural support groups actively supported by Police. ¹⁹	16,894
143,545	125,000 to 130,000 referrals to Victim Support.	106,701 ²⁰
Quality		
Overall satisfaction 73% ²¹	Percentage of respondents to a community group survey who are satisfied with Police support, eg Victim Support, Women's	Overall satisfaction 77% ²²

19 Support to neighbourhood groups includes significant assistance during establishment and further support in terms of providing information and attendance at meetings, once they are functioning.

20 Eleven of twelve districts reported on this measure.

21 Safer Community Councils 76%, Victim Support 86%, Women's Refuges 68%, Family Co-ordinators 68%.

22 Safer Community Councils 81%, Victim Support 81%, Women's Refuges 68%.

Outturn 2000/2001	Standard	Actual Delivery 2001/2002
	Refuges, with a result equal to or better than 2000/2001.	
	Timeliness	
	Percentage of crisis intervention referrals to Victim Support	
89%	90% immediately	85%
81.6%	100% within 24 hours of initial Police attendance to the victim.	77%

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 2000/2001	Standard	Actual Delivery 2001/2002
	Quantity	
51,935	45,000 to 47,000 awareness and community information services provided.	67,639
2,062	1,600 to 1,700 Official Information Act requests met.	2,503
	Quality	
48%	At least 90% of respondents to a public survey are satisfied with the levels of information provided on community safety and security issues.	65.9%

Outturn 2000/2001	Standard	Actual Delivery 2001/2002
	Timeliness Official Information Act requests are completed within specified timeframes:	
90%	• 95% within 20 working days of receipt or extension sought under section 15A of the Act.	89%
95%	• 100% within 6 weeks.	96%

OUTPUT 2.3 – YOUTH CRIME PREVENTION ACTIVITIES

This output covers pro-active youth crime prevention activities, targeted programmes and pro-active 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. 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 2000/2001	Standard	Actual Delivery 2001/2002
	Quantity	
19	19 nationally directed Youth at Risk Programmes. ²³	21 ²⁴
547	500 to 650 District initiated targeted youth crime projects, programmes or activities.	327 ²⁵
	Quality	
100%	100% of nationally directed crime prevention programmes developed, implemented and evaluated utilising auditable and recognised processes.	100%

23 Now known as Youth Development Programmes.
24 The 21 projects consist of 14 original programmes, 7 new programmes and 2 joint CPU/Police programmes.
25 The criteria for youth crime projects is now altered to only record significant youth crime reduction activities. The record now no longer contains youth projects previously counted. In the future, the target will be adjusted to reflect only significant youth projects.

Outturn 2000/2001	Standard	Actual Delivery 2001/2002
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	Timeliness	
100%	100% of funded programmes running within the project timeframes.	98.4%

OUTPUT 2.4 – SCHOOL EDUCATION SERVICES

This output covers Youth Education Services through formal school visits to educate children on pro-active ways of keeping themselves safe, and 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

Outturn 2000/2001	Standard	Actual Delivery 2001/2002
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	Quantity	
55,534	56,000 classroom sessions delivered for the programmes. ²⁶	57,774

	Quality	
Audit now scheduled for November 2001. However a specific evaluation was undertaken on the Secondary School Keeping Ourselves Safe programme.	Quality assurance for Youth Education Services delivery established by qualified external audit. With a result equal to or better than 2000/2001.	The five recommendations from the 1999 ERO report have been addressed to various degrees. ²⁷

²⁶ 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.

²⁷ Comment taken from Full Education Review Office Report, conducted in March 2002.

QUALITY ASSURANCE OF THE YOUTH EDUCATION SERVICE BY EDUCATION REVIEW OFFICE AUDIT

During 2001/2002 the Education Review Office undertook a third evaluation of the Youth Education Service (YES). The review was undertaken in two parts. The first part examined the whole of YES while a second part looked specifically at some aspects of School Road Safety Education, one of the four YES curriculum streams. The findings of the review were presented to Police in July 2002 (Education Review Office, Report on the Police Youth Education Service, 2002). Key findings of the YES review included:

- The objectives of YES fit well with the Police strategic goals and the New Zealand Curriculum Framework.
- YES programmes continue to be highly valued in schools. They contribute to student wellbeing and safety.
- Good quality guidelines and systems have been developed to promote national consistency but these are used to varying degrees by Districts, which leads to variability.
- Programmes should be delivered by uniformed sworn police officers.

OUTPUT CLASS STATEMENT:**Policing Support to the Community Through Partnerships,
Education, Crime Prevention and Youth Programmes for the
Year Ended 30 June 2002**

Outturn 2000/2001 (\$000)		Budgeted Supplementary Adjusted (\$000)	Actual 2001/ 2002 (\$000)	% Variance To Actual Budget
Revenue				
48,719	Revenue Crown	55,041	54,325	(1)
38	Revenue Departments	84	46	(45)
211	Revenue Other	201	210	4
48,968	Total Revenue	55,326	54,581	(1)
53,289	Total Expenses	55,326	55,504	–
(4,321)	Net Surplus (deficit)	–	(923)	–
9,184	Output 2.1	9,372	9,398	–
21,197	Output 2.2	21,203	20,938	(1)
16,094	Output 2.3	18,719	18,752	–
6,814	Output 2.4	6,032	6,416	6
53,289	Subtotal Output Class	55,326	55,504	–
6,121	GST	6,916	6,823	(1)
59,410	Total Output Class	62,242	62,327	–

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 are managed through Directed Patrol Plans, which include 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 the public, monitoring property, routine hotel patrols, visits to places where members of the public congregate, speaking to persons behaving suspiciously or other persons of interest.

OUTPUT PURCHASED WITHIN THIS CLASS

OUTPUT 3.1 – DIRECTED PATROLS

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

OUTCOME

Crime deterrence, and increased public safety

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Outturn 2000/2001	Standard	Actual Delivery 2001/2002
Quantity		
83,259	100,000 to 110,000 person days.	71,931 ²⁸
148,523	135,000 to 150,000 apprehensions by patrol.	147,615
Quality		
51.9%	65% of directed patrols deployed through a Targeted Patrol Plan coordinated by use of Directed Patrol Reports where patrol deployment matches time and places of risk of reported crime occurrence.	83% ²⁹

28 The rate of apprehensions per person day on directed patrol increased from 1.30 in 1999/2000 to 2.05 in 2001/2002.

29 Increased resources have been placed into District Intelligence units. Districts have an increased capability to produce effective patrol plans.

OUTPUT CLASS STATEMENT:**Directed Patrol Activities for the Year Ended 30 June 2002**

Outturn 2000/2001 (\$000)		Budgeted Supplementary Adjusted (\$000)	Actual 2001/ 2002 (\$000)	% Variance To Actual Budget
Revenue				
52,830	Revenue Crown	39,467	39,982	1
41	Revenue Departments	62	30	(52)
169	Revenue Other	147	151	3
53,040	Total Revenue	39,676	40,163	1
43,500	Total Expenses	39,676	38,263	(4)
9,540	Net Surplus (deficit)	–	1,900	–
43,500	Output 3.1	39,676	38,263	(4)
43,500	Subtotal Output Class	39,676	38,263	(4)
6,630	GST	4,960	5,020	1
50,130	Total Output Class	44,636	43,283	(3)

OUTPUT CLASS FOUR – Police Primary Response Management

OUTPUT CLASS DESCRIPTION

This output class includes the initial response of Police to calls for assistance including emergency responses and the purchase of a capability to respond. 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 until the matter is either forwarded for further investigation, forwarded to a resolution process such as prosecution or the case is closed.

OUTPUTS 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, Police Negotiators Teams, Specialist Search Group, National Dive Squad, and Disaster Victim Identification Teams, and operational readiness testing for these groups.

OUTCOME

Capability to respond to emergency calls for assistance

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Outturn 2000/2001	Standard	Actual Delivery 2001/2002
Quantity		
586	1,000 of specialist staff training days. ³⁰	1,715 ³¹
Quality		
100%	100% of groups trained. Training state measured and reported using operational preparedness evaluation reports, including response, audit checks, equipment inventory and readiness checks.	100% trained Achieved

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

31 This increase was driven by additional counter-terrorism and other specialist training as a result of the events of 11 September 2001, eg to respond to anthrax threats. Police also increased its specialist capability to deal with issues such as clandestine methamphetamine laboratories.

Outturn 2000/2001	Standard	Actual Delivery 2001/2002
nil	Less than 3 complaints upheld relating to areas of operation by specialised squads and units.	nil

OUTPUT 4.2 – COMMUNICATIONS CENTRES

This output covers the three Police communications centres which receive and manage 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

Outturn 2000/2001	Standard	Actual Delivery 2001/2002
	Quantity	
368,144	350,000 to 400,000 111 calls received.	429,729 ³²
822,469	1,000,000 to 1,100,000 non-emergency calls received.	913,936
	Quality	
69%	At least 70% of randomly surveyed callers express satisfaction with Communications Centre response to calls for service.	96%
	Timeliness	
82%	90% of 111 calls answered within 10 seconds.	88.3%
69.1%	80% of non-emergency calls answered within 30 seconds.	83.1%

³² This significant increase follows the trends set in previous years. There is often more than one emergency call per event.

OUTPUT 4.3 - EMERGENCY RESPONSE

This output covers those calls for service that require an immediate response and where there is a threat to life and/or property, or the likelihood of apprehension of an offender. (This output does not include traffic crashes – see Output 12.2.)

OUTCOME

Death, injuries and property damage prevented

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Outturn 2000/2001	Standard	Actual Delivery 2001/2002
Quantity		
	Number of emergencies attended–	
275	300 ³³ Emergency/Disaster	435
621	600 SAR, land	655
1,257	1,200 SAR, water	1,553
Quality		
86%	At least 86% of respondents to an emergency partners survey who are satisfied with Police response and emergency handling capability.	Not surveyed ³⁴
Timeliness		
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 ³⁵	At least 90% of emergencies attended in urban ³⁶ areas within 10 minutes of receipt of the call.	58% ³⁷

33 Estimated demand for emergency/disaster has been adjusted due to lower demand in recent years.
34 Survey not undertaken, now run as a biennial survey to be conducted next in 2003/2004.
35 Measurement was from a three-month trial period.
36 Urban is defined as stations which operate 24-hour patrol cover/or which are covered by a nearby 24-hour patrol.
37 Analysis of P1 (Priority 1) emergency events has highlighted that P1 events include non-emergencies. Additional priority classifications have been introduced in 2002/2003 to enable a clearer distinction between genuine P1 calls and those with a lower priority.

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 until a case is submitted for a decision to be made for further action or investigation.³⁸

OUTCOME

Increased community safety

Increased confidence in Police capability to respond

Outturn 2000/2001	Standard	Actual Delivery 2001/2002
Quantity		
	Number of calls for service attended, non-emergency –	
424,286	420,000 to 470,000 crime related ³⁹	436,315
225,770	230,000 to 240,000 incident related ⁴⁰	234,814
	Non-emergency calls attended. ⁴¹	456,603 ⁴²
Quality		
74% ⁴³	At least 81% of respondents to a customer's survey who are satisfied with the service provided for crime related calls.	81%
Timeliness		
	Percentage of cases submitted for early case closure appropriately finalised in terms of customer service commitment –	
61%	70% within 72 hours	62%
87%	100% within 21 days.	95%

³⁸ Each call is treated as a service demand and no initial distinction is made between crime-related or other calls.

³⁹ Total offences reported.

⁴⁰ Non-emergency incidents, eg recovery of stolen motor vehicles, solvent abuse, truancy, stock/animal reports.

⁴¹ Priority 2 (P2) calls: units dispatched to non-emergencies.

⁴² Data from CARD.

⁴³ A total of 28% of respondents reported a crime-related contact with Police with 74% of this group reporting satisfaction with Police services.

Output Class Statement: Police Primary Response
Management for the Year Ended 30 June 2002

Outturn 2000/2001 (\$000)		Budgeted Supplementary Adjusted (\$000)	Actual 2001/ 2002 (\$000)	% Variance To Actual Budget
Revenue				
234,588	Revenue Crown	250,385	248,479	(1)
184	Revenue Departments	587	186	(68)
997	Revenue Other	1,396	937	(33)
235,769	Total Revenue	252,368	249,602	(1)
241,653	Total Expenses	252,368	251,885	–
(5,884)	Net Surplus (deficit)	–	(2,283)	–
5,115	Output 4.1	5,323	5,709	7
29,119	Output 4.2	34,080	33,177	(3)
6,060	Output 4.3	5,736	5,623	(2)
201,358	Output 4.4	207,229	207,376	–
241,653	Subtotal Output Class	252,368	251,885	–
29,471	GST	31,547	31,200	(1)
271,124	Total Output Class	283,915	283,085	–

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 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 relating to enforcing orders under the Children, Young Persons and Their Families Act 1989 and action against persons in breach of bail conditions or other offences involving the administration of justice.

OUTPUTS PURCHASED WITHIN THIS CLASS

OUTPUT 5.1 – CRIME AND OFFENCE CASE INVESTIGATION

This output covers a variety of investigative services that follow from initial Police 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 2000/2001	Standard	Actual Delivery 2001/2002
	Quantity	
424,286	430,000 to 470,000 crimes referred for investigation.	436,315
	Number of cases referred for prosecution action by:	
13,515	• offender 115,000 to 120,000	111,765
173,320	• information 170,000 to 176,000.	167,812
–	47,000 to 48,000 family violence incidents/offences attended.	45,771

Outturn 2000/2001	Standard	Actual Delivery 2001/2002
	Percentage of resolved cases that were resolved by:	
55.4%	• prosecution 57.4%	55.7%
21.9%	• youth clearance 20.9%	21.2%
16.0%	• warning/caution 16.7%	16.3%
6.7%	• other 5.0%. ⁴⁴	6.7%
98.7	103 dwelling burglaries reported per 10,000 population.	91.6
17.3%	At least 18% of dwelling burglaries resolved.	15.3%
–	Reduce the number of repeat family violence incidents/offences to no more than 20% of the total reported. ⁴⁵	22.1%
77%	At least 81% of respondents to a survey of crime victims are satisfied with Police investigative services.	65.3%
<hr/>		
	Timeliness	
77%	100% of persons who have reported offences are advised of results or update of investigation within 21 days.	73% ⁴⁶
84.4%	At least 97% of burglaries will be attended within 24 hours of being reported.	77.5% ⁴⁷

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, sudden deaths and committal procedures for mentally disordered persons.

OUTCOME

Enhanced community safety

⁴⁴ Some resolved cases have more than one offender hence totals will exceed 100%.
⁴⁵ This is a new measure for 2001/2002, the 2000/2001 national level of repeat family violence incidents/offences was around 30%.
⁴⁶ Ten of the twelve Districts reported on this measure.
⁴⁷ Some Districts manage a delayed response model where historical burglary complaints may be attended outside of the 24-hour period with the agreement of the victim.

Outturn 2000/2001	Standard	Actual Delivery 2001/2002
	Quantity	
	Number of other cases by:	
5,398	• People with mental illness 5,000 to 5,300	6,175 ⁴⁸
5,626	• Sudden Deaths 5,700 to 6,000	5,659
13,685	• Missing Persons 12,000 to 13,000.	14,045
	Quality	
5	No more than 12 missing person files not dealt with in accordance with Police best practice.	52 ⁴⁹
79% (1999/2000)	At least 80% of respondents to a Coroners' survey who are satisfied with Police services (biennial survey).	75%
	Timeliness	
91%	100% of persons who reported an activity covered by this output that are advised of results or update of investigation within 21 days.	93%

OUTPUT 5.3 – POLICE INTERNAL INVESTIGATIONS

This output includes the maintenance of a competent and investigative capability through 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 2000/2001	Standard	Actual Delivery 2001/2002
	Quantity	
2,468	2,000 investigations carried out.	3,049
	Quality	
100%	At least 95% of completed files acceptable to PCA when submitted.	95%

⁴⁸ The number of mental health services has increased every year from 4,745 in 1998/1999.

⁴⁹ Two Districts identified that improvements were needed in the case management of their missing persons files. 47 missing persons files in these Districts were not dealt with in accordance with best practice.

Outturn 2000/2001	Standard	Actual Delivery 2001/2002
100%	Timeliness 100% of completed investigation files submitted to PCA within 3 months.	89%

OUTPUT CLASS STATEMENT:**Case Management for the Year Ended 30 June 2002**

Outturn 2000/2001 (\$000)		Budgeted Supplementary Adjusted (\$000)	Actual 2001/ 2002 (\$000)	% Variance To Actual Budget
Revenue				
206,418	Revenue Crown	220,604	216,895	(2)
164	Revenue Departments	419	162	(61)
892	Revenue Other	996	818	(18)
207,474	Total Revenue	222,019	217,875	(2)
218,245	Total Expenses	222,019	222,314	–
(10,771)	Net Surplus (deficit)	–	(4,439)	
204,094	Output 5.1	206,828	207,756	–
10,648	Output 5.2	11,118	10,581	(5)
3,503	Output 5.3	4,073	3,977	(2)
218,245	Subtotal Output Class	222,019	222,134	–
25,934	GST	27,752	27,234	(2)
244,179	Total Output Class	249,771	249,548	–

OUTPUT CLASS SIX – Case Resolution

OUTPUT CLASS DESCRIPTION

This output class includes the purchase of services focused towards the resolution of cases. This includes 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 PURCHASED WITHIN THIS CLASS

OUTPUT 6.1 – POLICE PROSECUTIONS AND DIVERSIONS

This output covers the Police prosecutors’ time on preparing cases for Court and preparing and consulting with case managers for Police diversion schemes.

OUTCOME

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

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Outturn 2000/2001	Standard	Actual Delivery 2001/2002
Quantity		
113,515	112,000 to 118,000 Prosecutions.	111,765
8,774	13,000 to 14,500 Diversions.	9,694
5.1%	Diversions 7% of informations laid.	5.8%
Quality		
99.9%	A prima facie case established for 99% of informations laid.	99.9%
85% (1999/2000)	At least 85% of respondents to a judicial survey who are satisfied with Police services (biennial survey).	80%
Timeliness		
92%	100% of Victim Impact Statements presented to Court no older than 28 days.	77% ⁵⁰
100%	At least 99% of hearings to proceed on the date agreed between the Police and Court.	99.7%

50 In addition to Victim Impact Statements on Police Prosecution files, Court Victims Advisers provide up-to-date oral Victim Impact Statements to the Court. This additional activity is not counted in the performance result.

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 2000/2001	Standard	Actual Delivery 2001/2002
1,627	Quantity 2,500 to 2,700 offences dealt with through Family Group Conferences.	1,417
87%	Quality At least 90% of respondents to a Youth Justice Co-ordinators' survey who are satisfied with Police support to Family Group Conferences.	80%

OUTPUT 6.3 – SUPPORT TO THE CORONER

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

OUTCOME

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

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Outturn 2000/2001	Standard	Actual Delivery 2001/2002
5,626	Quantity 5,800 to 6,000 sudden deaths attended.	5,659
79% (1999/2000)	Quality At least 80% of respondents to a coroners' survey who are satisfied with Police services.	75%

OUTPUT CLASS STATEMENT:**Case Resolution for the Year Ended 30 June 2002**

Outturn 2000/2001 (\$000)		Budgeted Supplementary Adjusted (\$000)	Actual 2001/ 2002 (\$000)	% Variance To Actual Budget
Revenue				
22,206	Revenue Crown	21,714	21,575	(1)
17	Revenue Departments	72	16	(78)
88	Revenue Other	171	81	(53)
22,311	Total Revenue	21,957	21,672	(1)
23,127	Total Expenses	21,957	21,893	–
(816)	Net Surplus (deficit)	–	(221)	–
20,202	Output 6.1	19,327	19,235	–
1,066	Output 6.2	949	969	2
1,859	Output 6.3	1,681	1,689	–
23,127	Subtotal Output Class	21,957	21,893	–
2,789	GST	2,745	2,709	(1)
25,916	Total Output Class	24,702	24,602	–

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.

OUTPUT PURCHASED WITHIN THIS CLASS

OUTPUT 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, fines warrants and breaches of home detention conditions as required, the serving of summonses and other minor offence notices with the exception of those generated under the Transport Act.

OUTCOME

Increased personal safety and property security

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Outturn 2000/2001	Standard	Actual Delivery 2001/2002
Quantity		
76,228	70,000 to 75,000 Court documents executed.	91,314 ⁵¹
19	20 person days spent investigating breaches of home detention.	27
Quality		
nil	Less than 5 complaints upheld relating to the execution of Court documents.	2
	Police will visit homes of persons on home detention orders where breaches are notified to levels stipulated in the local service level agreement with the Community Probation Service.	100%

⁵¹ This output is demand driven. The majority of Court documents executed in 2001/2002 related to protection orders and ancillary orders of the Family Court.

Outturn 2000/2001	Standard	Actual Delivery 2001/2002
	Timeliness	
–	100% of Police arrests of persons subject to home detention orders shall be notified to the Community Probation Service within 2 hours.	100%
	Cost	
	Cost per document	
\$48.57	\$53 per document executed or served.	\$43.38

OUTPUT CLASS STATEMENT:**Enforcement of Court Orders for the Year Ended 30 June 2002**

Outturn 2000/2001 (\$000)		Budgeted Supplementary Adjusted (\$000)	Actual 2001/ 2002 (\$000)	% Variance To Actual Budget
Revenue				
4,293	Revenue Crown	3,849	3,811	(1)
3	Revenue Departments	24	3	(88)
17	Revenue Other	56	14	(75)
4,313	Total Revenue	3,929	3,828	(3)
4,220	Total Expenses	3,929	3,961	1
93	Net Surplus (deficit)	–	(133)	–
4,220	Output 7.1	3,929	3,961	1
4,220	Subtotal Output Class	3,929	3,961	1
539	GST	492	479	(3)
4,759	Total Output Class	4,421	4,440	–

OUTPUT CLASS EIGHT – Custodial and Escort Services

OUTPUT CLASS DESCRIPTION

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

OUTPUTS PURCHASED WITHIN THIS CLASS

OUTPUT 8.1 – POLICE CUSTODY

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

OUTCOME

Safe custody of prisoners

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Outturn 2000/2001	Standard	Actual Delivery 2001/2002
Quantity		
120,016	119,000 to 122,000 prisoners held.	116,953
Quality		
20	Less than 12 complaints upheld relating to prisoners in custody.	27 ⁵²
85	Less than 25 injuries sustained by prisoners.	86 ⁵³
2	Nil deaths of prisoners in custody.	1

52 This represents one upheld complaint for every 4,332 prisoners held in custody.
53 Districts are now maintaining a rigorous system of recording injuries to persons in custody.

OUTPUT 8.2 – CUSTODY OF MENTALLY DISORDERED/PSYCHIATRIC PERSONS

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

OUTCOME

Safe custody of persons with mental disabilities

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Outturn 2000/2001	Standard	Actual Delivery 2001/2002
Quantity		
5,398	5,000 to 5,300 services provided.	6,175
Quality		
nil	Nil complaints upheld relating to people with mental illness in custody.	4 ⁵⁴
5	Less than 5 injuries sustained by people with mental illness in custody.	3
nil	Nil deaths of people with mental illness 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

Outturn 2000/2001	Standard	Actual Delivery 2001/2002
Quantity		
3,956	3,500 to 3,700 person days.	3,634
Quality		
nil	Less than 3 complaints upheld relating to the escort of prisoners.	1
8	Less than 5 injuries sustained by prisoners being escorted.	2

⁵⁴ These complaints were spread over three Districts.

Outturn 2000/2001	Standard	Actual Delivery 2001/2002
1	Nil deaths of prisoners being escorted.	nil
217	Less than 150 escapes from Police custody. ⁵⁵	189

OUTPUT 8.4 – ESCORT OF MENTALLY DISORDERED/PSYCHIATRIC PERSONS

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

OUTCOME

Safe escort of persons with mental disabilities

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Outturn 2000/2001	Standard	Actual Delivery 2001/2002
	Quantity	
224	250 to 300 person days.	204
	Quality	
nil	Nil complaints upheld relating to the escort of people with mental illness.	nil
nil	Less than 5 injuries sustained by people with mental illness being escorted.	1
nil	Nil deaths of people with mental illness being escorted.	nil

⁵⁵ Escapes from custody includes escapes from officers immediately post-arrest.

OUTPUT CLASS STATEMENT:**Custodial and Escort Services for the Year Ended 30 June 2002**

Outturn 2000/2001 (\$000)		Budgeted Supplementary Adjusted (\$000)	Actual 2001/ 2002 (\$000)	% Variance To Actual Budget
Revenue				
19,586	Revenue Crown	20,290	20,266	–
149	Revenue Departments	44	22	(50)
84	Revenue Other	104	76	(27)
19,819	Total Revenue	20,438	20,364	–
20,007	Total Expenses	20,438	20,317	(1)
(188)	Net Surplus (deficit)	–	47	–
17,780	Output 8.1	18,361	18,236	(1)
76	Output 8.2	45	40	(11)
2,037	Output 8.3	1,925	1,932	–
114	Output 8.4	107	109	2
20,007	Subtotal Output Class	20,438	20,317	(1)
2,477	GST	2,555	2,546	–
22,484	Total Output Class	22,993	22,863	(1)

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; security services provided for VIP or other individuals and groups within the community; and airport and court security. It also involves the deployment of staff overseas for purposes agreed between the New Zealand Government, United Nations and 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 than estimated operational demand levels.

OUTPUTS 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

Public order maintained

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Outturn 2000/2001	Standard	Actual Delivery 2001/2002
Quantity		
676	650 to 800 person days.	778 ⁵⁶
Quality		
nil	Less than 5 complaints upheld relating to Police activity at demonstrations.	nil

⁵⁶ This output is demand driven.

OUTPUT 9.2 – MAINTENANCE OF ORDER AT PUBLIC EVENTS

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

OUTCOME

Provision of a safe environment

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Outturn 2000/2001	Standard	Actual Delivery 2001/2002
Quantity		
6,533	6,500 to 7,500 person days.	11,483 ⁵⁷
Quality		
3	Less than 5 complaints upheld relating to Police activity at public events.	2

OUTPUT 9.3 – PERSONAL SECURITY OPERATIONS

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

OUTCOME

Protection of life and property of individuals

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Outturn 2000/2001	Standard	Actual Delivery 2001/2002
Quantity		
7,578	6,500 to 7,500 personal security operation officer days.	9,771 ⁵⁸
Quality		
nil	Less than 2 preventable incidents.	nil

⁵⁷ Significant events during the year included a Royal Tour, the NZ Golf Open and additional policing of holiday locations at New Year.

⁵⁸ The increase was driven by additional counter-terrorism and other public security activities as a result of the events of 11 September 2001.

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

Outturn 2000/2001	Standard	Actual Delivery 2001/2002
45,556	Quantity	
	42,000 international flight movements. ⁵⁹	44,020
83%	Quality	
	100% of respondents to an airport controlling authorities survey are satisfied with Police services.	70% ⁶⁰

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 2000/2001	Standard	Actual Delivery 2001/2002
1,465	Quantity	
	1,500 to 2,000 person days.	1,330
77%	Quality	
	83% of respondents to a Court Managers' survey are satisfied with Police services.	89%

59 International Airports – Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, Dunedin, Hamilton, Queenstown, Palmerston North. A minimum of two officers attend all international flight movements.

60 The Air Controlling Authorities' satisfaction with Police Services for 2001/2002 was 50%. Air Security Managers were 100% satisfied. The combined overall satisfaction rating for Air Security Managers and Air Controlling Authorities is 70%.

OUTPUT 9.6 - STAFF DEPLOYMENT OVERSEAS

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

OUTCOME

Increased security in area of deployment

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Outturn 2000/2001	Standard	Actual Delivery 2001/2002
Quantity		
4,723	3,000 to 3,500 person days deployed.	3,503
357	400 to 500 training days to meet deployment requirements.	108 ⁶¹
Quality		
100%	100% of training to standards agreed.	100%
100%	The quality of staff deployments will be measured by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • evaluation reports from authorities requesting the assistance • evaluation reports from officer in charge of deployment • evaluation of senior officers visiting staff. 	100%

⁶¹ The decrease in the number of training days for overseas deployments reflects the end of Police's commitment to East Timor.

OUTPUT CLASS STATEMENT:**Public and Personal Security for the Year Ended 30 June 2002**

Outturn 2000/2001 (\$000)		Budgeted Supplementary Adjusted (\$000)	Actual 2001/ 2002 (\$000)	% Variance To Actual Budget
Revenue				
19,090	Revenue Crown	16,836	16,026	(5)
23	Revenue Departments	53	12	(77)
42	Revenue Other	125	60	(52)
19,974	Total Revenue	17,014	16,098	(5)
12,815	Total Expenses	17,014	16,517	(3)
7,159	Net Surplus (deficit)	–	(419)	–
441	Output 9.1	384	413	8
3,638	Output 9.2	7,360	6,111	(17)
3,931	Output 9.3	4,726	5,197	10
1,784	Output 9.4	1,967	2,241	14
754	Output 9.5	516	708	37
2,267	Output 9.6	2,061	1,847	(10)
12,815	Subtotal Output Class	17,014	16,517	(3)
2,497	GST	2,126	2,012	(5)
15,312	Total Output Class	19,140	18,529	(3)

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 Arms Regulations 1992 and provides services relating to the inspection of records and premises of arms dealers and others.

OUTPUTS PURCHASED WITHIN THIS CLASS

OUTPUT 10.1 VETTING APPLICATIONS

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

OUTCOME

Increased public safety

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Outturn 2000/2001	Standard	Actual Delivery 2001/2002
269,249	Quantity 280,000 to 300,000 vetting services provided.	325,244 ⁶²
nil	Quality Less than 5 complaints upheld for unlawful processing of vetting applications.	nil
	Timeliness At least 95% of vetting applications processed within 30 days.	100%
\$12.11	Costs Per document \$13.00 GST exclusive.	\$10.53

⁶² In 2001/2002 there was an increased demand for vetting of teachers and other education sector employees (to meet the requirements of the Education Standards Act) and of people offering homestays to overseas students (for the Code for the Pastoral Care of International Students). There was also a general increase in the demand for vetting in relation to children, young people and other sectors of society in need of care.

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 2000/2001	Standard	Actual Delivery 2001/2002
8,294	Quantity 15,000 to 20,000 licence applications.	8,582
100%	Quality All pistol clubs and members are inspected as required by the arms legislation.	93% ⁶³
100%	All dealer premises annually inspected for security and arms legislation compliance.	99%
100%	100% of firearms licence applications lawfully processed.	100%
58%	Timeliness 80% of licences processed within 30 working days.	100% of licences processed within 30 working days. All licence approvals were made within 7 working days. ⁶⁴
–	Costs Cost per licence issued \$98.00 GST exclusive.	\$230.00 ⁶⁵

63 Nine Districts completed 100% of their inspections within the fiscal year.
64 Delays of up to 3 months occurred during the year due to a change in licence card producer. With this exception licences were approved and sent to the card producer 2-3 times each week.
65 This is a fully funded cost which includes a pro-rata share of all Police overheads. The actual cost per licence had been estimated at closer to \$110.00.

OUTPUT CLASS STATEMENT:**Vetting and Firearms Licensing for the Year Ended 30 June 2002**

Outturn 2000/2001 (\$000)		Budgeted Supplementary Adjusted (\$000)	Actual 2001/ 2002 (\$000)	% Variance To Actual Budget
Revenue				
7,494	Revenue Crown	6,813	6,587	(3)
104	Revenue Departments	19	122	542
1,605	Revenue Other	411	1,535	273
9,203	Total Revenue	7,243	8,244	14
7,421	Total Expenses	7,243	7,405	2
1,782	Net Surplus (deficit)	–	839	–
3,261	Output 10.1	3,502	3,424	(2)
4,160	Output 10.2	3,741	3,981	6
7,421	Subtotal Output Class	7,243	7,405	2
1,150	GST	906	1,031	14
8,571	Total Output Class	8,149	8,436	4

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 PURCHASED WITHIN THIS CLASS

OUTPUT 11.1 – LOST AND FOUND PROPERTY

This output includes 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 2000/2001	Standard	Actual Delivery 2001/2002
	Quantity	
56,266	55,000 to 57,800 of found property reports.	59,385
53,782	50,000 to 51,300 lost property reports taken.	56,625
	Quality	
	Found property lawfully disposed of:	
65%	• 90% within 6 months	68%
94%	• 100% within 10 months.	98%

OUTPUT CLASS STATEMENT:**Lost and Found Property for the Year Ended 30 June 2002**

Outturn 2000/2001 (\$000)		Budgeted Supplementary Adjusted (\$000)	Actual 2001/ 2002 (\$000)	% Variance To Actual Budget
Revenue				
3,599	Revenue Crown	3,629	3,612	–
3	Revenue Departments	7	3	(57)
14	Revenue Other	17	14	(18)
3,616	Total Revenue	3,653	3,629	(1)
3,950	Total Expenses	3,653	3,531	(3)
(334)	Net Surplus (deficit)	–	98	–
3,950	Output 11.1	3,653	3,531	(3)
3,950	Subtotal Output Class	3,653	3,531	(3)
452	GST	457	454	(1)
4,402	Total Output Class	4,110	3,985	(3)

OUTPUT CLASS TWELVE – Road Safety Programme

OUTPUT CLASS DESCRIPTION

This output class covers the delivery of services outlined in the New Zealand Road Safety Programme (NZRSP) directed towards the achievement of road safety outcomes. Road safety programmes are grouped into four broad activity areas. The largest activity covers the delivery of key strategic services such as highway patrol, speed and traffic camera operations, restraint device control, drunk or drugged driver control operations, commercial vehicle investigation activity, and visible road patrol.

Other activity areas cover court prosecution and infringement management; road safety education activities and community services; the services associated with traffic management such as peak flow, event traffic control and crash attendance.

OUTPUTS PURCHASED WITHIN THIS CLASS

OUTPUT 12.1 - STRATEGIC TRAFFIC SAFETY

This output covers the detection and deterrence of drinking or drugged driver offending and speeding drivers by way of patrol and the use of traffic cameras. It also includes monitoring and enforcement of legislation covering the wearing of restraints in the front and rear of a vehicle, and an enforcement presence that is targeted at identified local road problems. Included also are State Highway patrols through a dedicated Highway Patrol Group, targeting alcohol impaired driving, speed, restraints and accident promoting offences on roads that carry the highest concentration of social cost. Other services provided are the monitoring of commercial vehicle traffic, enforcement of legislation covering commercial vehicles and compliance with the Road User Charges Act 1977.

OUTCOME

Contribute to the National Road Safety Plan's 2001 targets by achieving:

- a reduction in the mean rural speed to not greater than 102 km/h
- no more than 15 percent of rural drivers travelling faster than 110 km/h
- a reduction in the casualties of road crashes to no more than 420 people killed and no more than 5,200 people injured and admitted to hospital
- a reduction in the proportion of drivers checked between 10.00pm and 2.00am who are over the legal alcohol limit, as measured by the annual LTSA roadside alcohol survey.

Additional results sought:

- a reduction in the proportion of fatal and injury crashes on state highways where speed or alcohol was a factor

- a reduction in road trauma on state highways – a reduction in road crash casualties to no more than 250 people killed and a corresponding reduction in the number of people hospitalised
- an improvement in front seat restraint wearing rates.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Outturn 2000/01	Standard	Actual Delivery 2001/2002
	Quantity	
9,918	39,940 person days of Highway Patrol activity.	32,049
100%	100% of national campaigns in accordance with the New Zealand Road Safety Programme.	92% ⁶⁶
100%	100% of local campaigns in accordance with the New Zealand Road Safety Programme.	100%
176,684	110,000 to 130,000 Traffic Offence Notices (TONs) and Infringement Offence Notices (IONs) issued from speed enforcement activities.	260,783 ⁶⁷
1,535,802	1.4 to 1.6 million Compulsory Breath Tests (CBTs).	1,677,168
680,058	370,000 to 410,000 Mobile Breath Tests (MBTs).	800,355 ⁶⁸
26,129	26,000 to 30,000 drink drive offence notices.	25,348
33,077	50,000 to 60,000 Infringement Notices issued for restraints.	40,224 ⁶⁸
19,357	27,000 to 30,000 accident promoting TONs an IONs issued from visible road safety enforcement (excludes tickets captured under other outputs).	46,494 ⁶⁸
	Service delivered in accordance with Risk Targeted Patrol Plans (RTPPs) for:	
75%	100% of speed control excluding camera operations	92%

⁶⁶ 22 of the required 24 national CBT campaigns were delivered.

⁶⁷ This includes 1,464 TONs and 259,319 IONs, excluding speed camera (458,622 offences). The increase in notices issued results from lower speed tolerance levels.

⁶⁸ This increase reflects the full deployment of Highway Patrol since December 2001.

Outturn 2000/2001	Standard	Actual Delivery 2001/2002
75%	100% of Drinking or Drugged Driver Control	92%
75%	100% Restraint Device Control	83%
75%	100% of Visible Road Safety Enforcement	83%
54.1%	Not less than 78% ⁶⁹ of accident promoting offence notices issued as a percentage of all IONs and TONs issued by Highway Patrol.	74% ⁷⁰
46% and 63% for cameras	Percentage of respondents to an annual LTSA survey who believe there is a high probability of:	
	(a) being detected for speeding (45%)	53%
51%	(b) being stopped and tested at CBT checkpoints (52%)	53%
28% ⁷¹	(c) non-compliance with front and rear restraint requirements (30%)	front 35% rear 14%
27%	(d) non-compliance with selected aspects of the road code and traffic laws (28%).	29%
	Percentage of Local Authorities responding to an annual survey co-ordinated by LTSA whose satisfaction reached or exceeded the following levels:	
	(a) Police consultation processes in the development of Risk Targeted Patrol Plans for:	
63%	(i) speed activities (58%)	57%
62%	(ii) drinking or drugged driver control (66%)	63%
53%	(iii) restraint device control (54%)	57%
56%	(iv) visible road safety enforcement (57%)	57%
	(b) that targeted issues have been addressed for:	
60%	(i) speed activities (56%)	65%
67%	(ii) drinking or drugged driver control (78%)	78%

⁶⁹ This is at a lower level than that of the Highway Patrol output as the Highway Patrol activity is focusing primarily on accident promoting offences and this output relates to general traffic enforcement.

⁷⁰ Eleven out of twelve Districts reported on this measure.

⁷¹ 2000/2001 result was for front restraint only, rear restraint was 13%.

Outturn 2000/2001	Standard	Actual Delivery 2001/2002
58%	(iii) restraint device control (62%)	59%
58%	(iv) visible road safety enforcement (53%)	66%
62%	(c) with the level of information (including on crashes) provided by NZ Police on road safety issues (55%).	66%
–	100% of Commercial Vehicle Investigation and RUC enforcement delivered in accordance with the Commercial Vehicle Investigation Units' service delivery charter.	100%
Timeliness		
75%	100% of key deliverables of the 'Building Capability' programme completed within specified timeframe. Percentage of speed offence notices issued no later than:	100%
99%	(a) 95% within 14 days after the traffic camera photograph being taken; and	99.7%
100%	(b) 100% within 30 days after the traffic camera photograph being taken.	100%

OUTPUT 12.2 – TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT SERVICES

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

OUTCOME

Safe and efficient emergency procedures at crash sites

Reduction in road trauma

Maintenance of safe and efficient traffic flows

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Outturn 2000/2001	Standard	Actual Delivery 2001/2002
Quantity		
51,068	54,000 to 57,000 traffic emergencies. Number of crashes attended and reported:	70,501 ⁷²
401 fatal	370 to 430 fatal	395 fatal
8,277 injury	1,800 to 1,900 serious injury	1,937 serious injury
29,825 non-injury	5,500 to 6,000 minor injury	6,577 minor injury
38,503 total	23,000 to 27,000 non-injury.	27,175 non-injury
		36,084 total ⁷³
Quality		
2	Less than 5 complaints upheld against the Police under this output.	Nil
100%	(i) 100% of Action Plans for significant events are developed in consultation with Local Authorities and events organisers.	100%
100%	(ii) 100% of traffic flow supervision delivered in accordance with action/management plans. Percentage of Local Authorities responding to an annual survey coordinated by the LTSA, whose satisfaction reached or exceeded the following levels:	100% ⁷⁴
82%	(a) 86% satisfaction with Police co-operation and co-ordination of road closures associated with event in their area;	79%
80%	(b) 85% satisfaction with contingency plans to resolve events and traffic flow supervision services related problems.	61%

⁷² This represents a recorded attendance at an additional 8,000 blockage/breakdowns on the highway and an additional 12,000 traffic incidents. The increased attendance rate is a reflection of the full staffing of Highway Patrol since December 2001.

⁷³ This data is from the 2001 calendar year.

⁷⁴ Questions condensed by LTSA into one.

Outturn 2000/2001	Standard	Actual Delivery 2001/2002
	Percentage of Local Authorities and Transit New Zealand responding to an annual survey coordinated by the LTSA, whose satisfaction reached or exceeded the following levels:	
46%	(a) 55% satisfaction with Police consultation in the development of action/management plans on traffic management services; and	65%
50%	(b) 50% satisfaction with Police that targeted issues have been addressed.	Not surveyed ⁷⁵
81% (1999/2000)	At least 81% of respondents to a biennial Coroners' survey who are satisfied with standards of Police investigation into fatal crashes in their areas for which they hold inquests.	75%

OUTPUT 12.3 – TRAFFIC PROSECUTION SERVICES AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF COURT ORDERS

This output deals with the processing and serving of traffic summonses and warrants, management of traffic offence notices and prosecution of offences against the Transport Act 1962 and the Land Transport Act 1998 and traffic regulations in the open court. It also includes the execution of warrants to arrest, fines warrants and other warrants as required and the serving of summonses and other minor offence notices generated under the Transport Act.

OUTCOME

A reduction in road trauma
Increased personal safety and property security

⁷⁵ Survey not undertaken, now run as a biennial survey to be conducted next in 2003/2004.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Outturn 2000/2001	Standard	Actual Delivery 2001/2002
Quantity		
78,168	80,000 to 80,500 traffic prosecutions.	71,387 ⁷⁶
20,496	30,000 to 40,000 Court documents served and executed. ⁷⁷	20,468
Quality		
100%	A prima facie case established for informations laid in not less than 99% cases.	99.1%
1	Nil complaints upheld relating to the execution of documents.	nil
83% (1999/2000)	85% of District Court Judges responding to the biennial survey who are satisfied with Police Traffic Prosecution services.	80%
Timeliness		
100%	100% of Victim Impact Statements presented in Court no older than 28 days.	74% ⁷⁸
Costs		
\$48.57	Per document executed or served \$53.00 GST exclusive.	\$28.59 ⁷⁹

OUTPUT 12.4 – COMMUNITY TRAFFIC SAFETY

This output covers Youth Education Services through formal school visits to educate children on pro-active and preventative road safety programmes aimed at keeping children safe and the provision of training and supervision of school traffic patrols. Included is the development and maintenance of the new Police road safety education programme. The output also includes community consultation, community projects and local campaigns to develop joint pro-active police/community solutions to road safety issues.

76 While traffic offence notices that go to prosecution have decreased, traffic infringement notices issued have increased significantly (see Output 12.1).

77 In future years, this target will be reviewed to reflect demand.

78 In addition to Victim Impact Statements on Police Prosecution files, Court Victim Advisers provide up-to-date Oral Victim Impact Statements to the Court and this additional material is not counted in the performance result.

79 For the 2001/2002 year, the traffic court documents cost was calculated separately from other court documents (see Output 7.1). Lower transaction costs in the enforcement of traffic-related court orders when compared to crime matters, such as warrants to arrest, produces a lower cost per document.

OUTCOME

Reduction of road trauma amongst children and young persons

Increased community capability in reducing road trauma

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Outturn 2000/2001	Standard	Actual Delivery 2001/2002
	Quantity	
93%	100% of primary and secondary schools contacted by Police road safety education officers regarding programmes available.	96%
98%	100% of schools with road safety patrols visited.	99%
38,292	35,000 classroom sessions.	36,294
92 completed	87 community projects (including	60 completed
7 partially completed	9 CAAPs) supported. ⁸⁰	18 partially completed ⁸¹
2 not delivered		7 not delivered ⁸²
		2 rolled over ⁸³
	Quality	
Audit now scheduled for November 2001	Quality assurance for School Road Safety Education delivery established by qualified external audit. With a result equal to or better than 2000/2001.	The five recommendations from the 1999 ERO report have been addressed to various degrees. ⁸⁴
	Percentage of local authorities responding to an annual survey co-ordinated by the Land Transport Safety Authority (LTSA) whose satisfaction reached or exceeded the following levels:	
50%	(a) 60% satisfaction with the consultation process for the delivery of this output; and	69%
58%	(b) 65% satisfaction that targeted issues have been addressed.	63%
83%	76% of Road Safety Coordinators responding to an annual survey coordinated by the LTSA who are satisfied with Police support for community projects in their areas.	97%

⁸⁰ There are 101 community projects, but only 87 of them are allocated Police hours.

⁸¹ Community projects (including CAAPs) were partially completed in five Districts.

⁸² Community projects (including CAAPs) were not delivered in three Districts.

⁸³ Projects rolled over to 2002/03 include Counties/Manukau 1 and Wellington 1 (now complete).

⁸⁴ Comment taken from Full Education Review Office Report conducted in March 2002.

QUALITY ASSURANCE OF THE YOUTH EDUCATION SERVICE BY EDUCATION REVIEW OFFICE AUDIT

During 2001/2002 the Education Review Office undertook an evaluation of School Road Safety Education.

Key findings of the School Road Safety Education review included:

- Teachers held the road safety education service provided by YES in high regard.
- Having more Police Education Officers was the most commonly suggested way to improve the service.
- District commanders generally saw road safety programmes as a core Police function and considered them effective.
- Most primary schools felt they were responsible for managing school traffic safety teams in partnership with Police and the local authority.

OUTPUT CLASS STATEMENT:**Road Safety Programme Property for the Year Ended 30 June 2002**

Outturn 2000/2001 (\$000)		Budgeted Supplementary Adjusted (\$000)	Actual 2001/ 2002 (\$000)	% Variance To Actual Budget
Revenue				
165,041	Revenue Crown	172,474	179,615	4
129	Revenue Departments	356	134	(62)
870	Revenue Other	962	973	1
166,040	Total Revenue	173,792	180,722	4
160,612	Total Expenses	173,792	173,849	–
5,428	Net Surplus (deficit)	–	6,873	–
119,553	Output 12.1	128,390	127,680	(1)
26,825	Output 12.2	26,635	26,761	–
6,740	Output 12.3	11,651	12,318	6
7,494	Output 12.4	7,116	7,090	–
160,612	Subtotal Output Class	173,792	173,849	
20,755	GST	21,724	22,590	4
181,367	Total Output Class	195,516	196,439	–



Financial Statements

NEW ZEALAND POLICE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2002

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 (hereafter referred to as Police) prepared pursuant to Section 35 of the Public Finance Act 1989.

Measurement System

The financial statements have been prepared on the historic cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain assets as identified in the specific accounting policies below.

Budget Figures

The budget figures are those presented in the Budget 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 Improvements are recorded at fair value, determined by an independent registered valuer.

The value of fitout assets acquired prior to 1 January 1997 are recorded at depreciated replacement cost, determined at 1 January 1997. Subsequent fitout additions are recorded at cost. The revaluation is conducted on a cyclical basis at least every five years. 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, 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.

Artefacts 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 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 an actuarial basis based on the present value of expected future entitlements.

Sponsorship

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

Foreign Currency

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

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

Financial Instruments

Financial instruments used by Police consist of term deposits, Crown receivable, accounts receivable, accounts payable and foreign currency forward contracts. 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)** is the system used to record units of hours spent on tasks and activities by sworn and non-sworn personnel. There is a pre-defined relationship between each task and activity and specific output classes.
- **Direct Costs** are costs that are causally linked to output classes.
- **Indirect Costs** are all other costs. These include property occupancy, training, support computer systems, depreciation and capital charge.

Method of Assigning Costs to Output Classes

Costs are allocated to output classes based upon the proportion of total productive hours recorded in AMS against activities that are related to each output class. Productive hours are initially costed at a standard rate, which varies between output classes as appropriate. Any variance between standard rate and actual cost is allocated amongst output classes based on the proportion of total output costs.

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. Police leases certain motor vehicles and information technology equipment 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

Police has changed its accounting policy for the valuation of land and building assets in order to comply with FRS 3 – *Plant, Property and Equipment*. This standard came into effect for periods ending on or after 31 March 2002. It requires Police to revalue its land and building assets at fair value that has been determined with reference to the highest and best use of those assets. The previous policy had been to determine the fair value by reference to the asset's existing use.

In accordance with the transitional provisions of FRS 3, Police will continue to recognise land and buildings on the basis of the previous valuation policy until the next revaluation, which is due in 2003. Accordingly, there is no effect from this change in these financial statements.

Changes in Significant Accounting Estimates***Building Shell Assets Remaining Economic Life***

The economic life of building shell assets were reassessed during the current financial year. Police increased the straight line depreciation rate on these assets from 1 to 2 percent effective from 1 July 2001. The financial impact of this change is to increase depreciation expense for the year ended 30 June 2002 by \$1.769 million.

STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS
for the Year Ended 30 June 2002

	Actual 2002 (\$000)	Year to 30 June Final Voted 2002 (\$000)	Actual 2001 (\$000)
Appropriations for Departmental Output Classes – Mode B Gross (GST Inclusive)			
1 Policy Advice and Ministerial Servicing	1,831	1,656	1,139
2 Policing Support to the Community Through Partnerships, Education, Crime Prevention and Youth Programmes	62,327	62,242	59,410
3 Directed Patrol Activities	43,283	44,636	50,130
4 Police Primary Response Management	283,085	283,915	271,124
5 Case Management	249,548	249,771	244,179
6 Case Resolution	24,602	24,702	25,916
7 Enforcement of Court Orders	4,440	4,421	4,759
8 Custodial and Escort Services	22,863	22,993	22,484
9 Public and Personal Security	18,529	19,140	15,312
10 Vetting and Firearms Licensing	8,436	8,149	8,571
11 Lost and Found Property	3,985	4,110	4,402
12 Road Safety Programme	196,439	195,516	181,367
Total Appropriation for Departmental Output Classes	919,368	921,251	888,793
Appropriations for Other Expenses (GST Inclusive)			
Compensation for Confiscated Firearms	3	11	–
Total Appropriation for Other Expenses	3	11	–
Appropriation for Capital Contribution from the Crown	–	–	–
Appropriations for Crown Revenue Flows			
Non-Tax Revenue Infringement Fees	83,453	81,950	81,255
Sale of Unclaimed Property	421	369	525
Forfeit to Crown	1,053	–	318
Total Appropriation for Crown Revenue Flows	84,927	82,319	82,098

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 2002

	Note	Year to 30 June		
		Actual 2002 (\$000)	Budget Total (Note 1) 2002 (\$000)	Actual 2001 (\$000)
Revenue				
Crown		812,572	812,572	785,724
Interest		1	–	2
Other	2	5,604	6,317	5,844
Total Revenue		818,177	818,889	791,570
Expenses				
Personnel	3	577,275	620,830	552,246
Operating	4	176,003	134,000	165,060
Depreciation	5	39,857	40,000	45,875
Capital Charge	6	23,960	24,059	26,666
Total Output Operating Expenses		817,095	818,889	789,847
Surplus (Deficit) from Outputs		1,082	–	1,723
Other Expenses	7	(3)	(10)	–
Net Surplus (Deficit)		1,079	(10)	1,723

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
as at June 2002

		As at 30 June		
	Note	Actual 2002 (\$000)	Final Voted 2002 (\$000)	Actual 2001 (\$000)
Current Assets				
Cash		109,615	68,891	71,292
Accounts Receivable	8	1,092	850	850
Prepayments		2,206	3,835	3,834
Inventories	9	102	153	153
Total Current Assets		113,015	73,729	76,129
Less Current Liabilities				
Accounts Payable	10, 22	43,484	37,119	38,606
Other Accrued Expenses	11	3,905	2,982	1,565
Employee Entitlements	12	91,145	92,030	83,497
Provision to Repay Surplus		1,082	–	1,723
Total Current Liabilities		139,616	132,131	125,391
Working Capital		(26,601)	(58,402)	(49,262)
Non Current Assets		359,798	379,432	379,432
Less Non Current Liabilities				
Employee Entitlements	12	66,619	55,050	63,512
Net Assets		266,578	265,980	266,658
Taxpayers' Funds				
Notional Capital	14	266,578	265,980	266,658
Total Taxpayers' Funds		266,578	265,980	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 2002

	Note	Year to 30 June		
		Actual 2002 (\$000)	Final Voted 2002 (\$000)	Actual 2001 (\$000)
Taxpayers' funds at start of the year		266,658	266,658	266,658
Net Surplus (Deficit) for the year		1,079	(10)	1,723
Total recognised revenues and expenses for the year		1,079	(10)	1,723
Provision for Repayment of Surplus to Crown		(1,082)	–	(1,723)
Capitalisation of Donated Assets		591	–	–
Capital Withdrawals to Crown		(668)	(668)	–
Revaluation Reserves	14	–	–	–
Taxpayers' funds at end of the year		266,578	265,980	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 2002

	Note	Year to 30 June		
		Actual 2002 (\$000)	Final Voted 2002 (\$000)	Actual 2001 (\$000)
Cash flows from Operating Activities				
Cash provided from:				
Supply of Outputs				
– To Crown		812,572	812,572	785,725
– To Others		5,363	6,317	6,571
Interest		1	–	2
		817,936	818,889	792,298
Cash was applied to:				
Produce Outputs				
– Personnel		(561,117)	(622,553)	(535,830)
– Operating		(162,539)	(134,000)	(158,049)
– Capital Charge		(23,959)	(24,059)	(26,666)
Other Expenses		(3)	(10)	–
		(747,618)	(780,622)	(720,545)
Net Cash flows from Operating Activities	15	70,318	38,267	71,753
Cash flows from Investing Activities				
Cash provided from:				
Sale of Non Current Assets		3,059	3,000	(1,857)
Cash was applied to:				
Purchase of Non Current Assets		(32,663)	(43,000)	(30,474)
Net Cash flows from Investing Activities		(29,604)	(40,000)	(32,331)
Cash flows from Financing Activities				
Cash was applied to:				
Payment of Surplus to Crown		(1,723)	–	(2)
Capital Withdrawal		(668)	(668)	–
Net Cash flows from Financing Activities		(2,391)	(668)	(2)
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash Held		38,323	(2,401)	39,420
Add Opening Cash		71,292	71,292	31,872
Closing Cash		109,615	68,891	71,292
Cash Balance Consists of				
Cash at Bank		109,090	68,324	70,725
Petty Cash		461	484	484
Overseas Posts		64	83	83
Total Cash		109,615	68,891	71,292

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 2002**

	Actual 2002 (\$000)	Final Voted 2002 (\$000)	Year to 30 June	
			Variance 2002 (\$000)	Variance 2001 (\$000)
Output Class				
1 Policy Advice and Ministerial Servicing	1,831	1,656	175	–
2 Policing Support to the Community	62,327	62,242	85	2,361
3 Directed Patrol Activities	–	–	–	19
5 Case Management	–	–	–	6
6 Case Resolution	–	–	–	1,643
7 Enforcement of Court Orders	4,440	4,421	19	97
8 Custodial and Escort Services	–	–	–	10
9 Public and Personal Security	–	–	–	1,835
10 Vetting and Firearms Licensing	8,436	8,149	287	829
11 Lost and Found Property	–	–	–	396
12 Road Safety Programme	196,439	195,516	923	–
13 Traffic Management Services ⁸⁵	–	–	–	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 1

Policy Advice and Ministerial Service

Output Class 1 was over delivered by \$0.175 million (10.57%).

This output class includes policy advice on policing to the Minister of Police and providing advice on proposed legislation affecting Police within the criminal justice sector and policy advice on matters affecting the South Pacific.

Over-delivery in this output has been occurring through the year resulting from the capture of executive members' time to this output, which previously has not been the case. Additional service delivery has occurred through the development of a support group for the Commissioners and Minister. Processes were also implemented to ensure Police achieved a 100% timesheet capture at year-end, resulting in the capture of historical data not previously recorded in the Activity

⁸⁵ Output Class 13 – Traffic Management Services was an output class in 2000/2001, but not in 2001/2002.

Management System. This process change resulted in an extra 1,926 hours of delivery in excess of the 10 June 2002 forecast.

Output Class 2

Policing Support to the Community

Output Class 2 was over delivered by \$0.085 million (0.14%).

Policing Support to the Community covers a number of outputs including partnership building with community groups, provision of crime prevention information and education, youth crime prevention and school education services.

Over-delivery has primarily occurred through a heightened focus on Youth Education Services and youth crime prevention activity in schools and in conjunction with community groups. Youth Education is a responsive service whose objective is to provide services requested by schools. The year-end over-delivery in this output class is due in part to the Youth Education Service providing additional crime prevention programmes including Kia Kaha, Violence Prevention and various DARE programmes. The over-delivery in crime prevention programmes has been offset by an under-delivery in road safety education programmes.

Police also believes that a carry-over effect of the Youth Development Projects (formerly Youth at Risk) has been an increase in community partnerships and the development of community approaches to crime and community safety problems. This includes increased interaction with Safer Communities Councils, community groups and local authorities to raise family violence awareness and to reduce dwelling burglary through programmes such as Target Hardening.

Processes were also implemented to ensure Police achieved a 100% timesheet capture at year-end, resulting in the capture of historical data not previously recorded in the Activity Management System.

Output Class 7

Enforcement of Court Orders

Output Class 7 was over delivered by \$0.019 million (0.43%).

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.

This output is demand driven. There were provisionally over 15,000 or 20% more court documents executed this year than last. This was achieved in just over 8% less time than for 2000/2001.

Output Class 10

Vetting and Firearms Licensing

Output Class 10 was over delivered by \$0.287 million (3.52%).⁸⁶

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.

The slight over-delivery is due to an enhanced focus on firearms licensing in preparation for the re-licensing campaign which commences in late 2002. This focus has produced a year-end service delivery that slightly exceeded anticipated levels. The result is an additional 3000 hours delivered above forecast by the more than 200 staff involved with licensing. On average this is an extra 1.5 hours per person for June 2002.

Output Class 12

Road Safety Programme

Output Class 12 was over delivered by \$0.923 million (0.47%).

This output covers the delivery of services directed towards the achievement of road safety outcomes as outlined in the New Zealand Road Safety Programme.

Most of the impact on the final year-end result arises from the demand driven activity of traffic crash attendance and crash investigation. The forecast model and data used were both accurate, however there was a 15% increase in demand which resulted in an over delivery of some 57,000 hours.

Police believe that thorough investigation of crash sites is critical to securing evidence and the valuable knowledge required to determine the cause of the crash and the culpability of drivers. The knowledge gained by a thorough crash site investigation aids engineering improvements and contributes to a growing body of knowledge used by our partners in developing enhancements to road safety.

Processes were also implemented to ensure Police achieved a 100% timesheet capture at year-end, resulting in the capture of historical data not previously recorded in the Activity Management System.

⁸⁶ Between 2000/2001 and 2001/2002, the budget for processing firearms licences decreased. While the actual cost in 2001/2002 was less than in 2000/2001, the demand for firearms licences increased and exceeded anticipated levels. As it eventuated the revised budget had been struck at too low a level, resulting in a slight over-expenditure.

STATEMENT OF TRUST MONIES
for the Year Ended 30 June 2002

	Opening Balance (\$000)	Capital Increase (\$000)	Capital Distribution (\$000)	Cash Receipts (\$000)	Cash Expenditure (\$000)	Closing Balance (\$000)
Bequests, Donations, Appeals	65	116	(94)	1	(2)	86
Reparation	24	52	(52)	0	(1)	23
Money in Custody	40	925	(376)	6	(11)	584
Found Money	79	32	(79)	0	(1)	31
Total	208	1,125	(601)	7	(15)	724

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

Bequests, donations and appeals are monies contributed by third parties for projects managed by 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 Police holds pending the rightful owner coming forward to claim it.

STATEMENT OF CONTINGENT LIABILITIES
as at 30 June 2002

Police had contingent liabilities of \$46.103 million at 30 June 2002 (\$55.669 million at 30 June 2001) being legal claims against Police lodged with the Crown Law Office but which had not yet been settled. Previous experience with such claims is that the majority are unsuccessful in total and those which are resolved in favour of the claimant are for amounts substantially less than the amount claimed.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

STATEMENT OF COMMITMENTS
as at 30 June 2002

	As at 30 June	
	2002 (\$000)	2001 (\$000)
CAPITAL		
WORKS		
Less Than One Year	1,597	2,060
One to Two Years	5,557	–
TOTAL WORKS	7,154	2,060
Motor Vehicles		
Less Than One Year	12,972	1,319
TOTAL MOTOR VEHICLES	12,972	1,319
Others		
Less Than One Year	6,903	366
One to Two Years	15	–
Two to Five Years	8	–
TOTAL OTHER	6,926	366
TOTAL CAPITAL	27,052	3,745
OPERATING		
Accommodation Leases		
Less Than One Year	7,888	7,867
One to Two Years	7,037	6,931
Two to Five Years	14,478	16,950
Greater than Five Years	23,597	31,048
Other Non-Cancellable Leases		
Less Than One Year	3,023	3,060
One to Two Years	2,620	2,745
Two to Five Years	2,167	4,630
Greater than Five Years	–	92
TOTAL LEASES	60,810	73,323
Other Operating		
Less Than One Year	21,745	26,432
One to Two Years	7,604	5,973
Two to Five Years	5,320	3,085
Greater than Five Years	3,278	–
TOTAL OTHER OPERATING	37,947	35,490
TOTAL OPERATING	98,757	108,813
TOTAL COMMITMENTS	125,809	112,558

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 2002

1: BUDGET COMPOSITION

	Year to 30 June 2002		
	Budget Forecasts (\$000)	Supplementary Estimate Changes (\$000)	Budget Total (\$000)
REVENUE			
Crown	820,157	(7,585)	812,572
Other	6,317	–	6,317
TOTAL REVENUE	826,474	(7,585)	818,889
Expenses			
Personnel	628,415	(7,585)	620,830
Operating	134,000	–	134,000
Depreciation	40,000	–	40,000
Capital Charge	24,059	–	24,059
TOTAL OUTPUT			
OPERATING EXPENSES	826,474	(7,585)	818,889
Surplus (Deficit) from Outputs	–	–	–
Other Expenses	(10)	–	(10)
Net Surplus (Deficit)	(10)	–	(10)

Major Budget Variations

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

Crown Revenue

Baseline savings of \$6.667 million in 2001/2002 were returned to the Crown. A transfer to Vote: Corrections for 2001/2002 year only, of \$0.918 million was made for the Sentencing and Parole Reform implementation.

	Year to 30 June	
	2002 (\$000)	2001 (\$000)
2: OTHER REVENUE		
Arms Licences	764	700
Rentals	1,089	1,309
Accident Information	294	273
Miscellaneous	1,553	1,616
Chargeable Police Services	747	875
Fines	14	28
Official Information Act	2	1
Sponsorship	113	55
College (Catering)	340	264
College (Facility Hire)	411	391
College (Non-Police Training)	277	332
Total Other Revenue	5,604	5,844
3: PERSONNEL		
Salaries/Wages	502,565	483,005
Superannuation	62,830	59,992
Accident Compensation Levy	2,015	(451)
Fringe Benefit Tax	1,249	1,727
Staff Insurance	1,514	1,494
Staff Recruitment	65	316
Training	2,109	1,380
Transfer/Removal Expenses	2,575	2,372
Staff Transport Assistance	2,094	2,126
Other	259	285
Total Personnel	577,275	552,246

	Year to 30 June	
	2002 (\$000)	2001 (\$000)
4: OPERATING		
Audit Fee	196	207
Other Fees paid to Auditor		
– Assurance-related fees	46	141
– Consultancy fees	–	116
Property Rental	10,833	11,624
Equipment Rental	7,993	7,673
Vehicle/ Aircraft/ Launch Rentals	5,109	3,593
Other Property/ Equipment Expenses	47,248	41,989
Computer Charges	22,547	24,805
Non-Capitalised Equipment Purchases	14,960	12,423
Printing	6,209	6,135
Travel	9,403	6,721
Communications	10,679	9,387
Professional Services	28,010	25,262
Other Services	1,409	1,329
Third Party Expenses	3,069	2,908
Bad Debts Expense	63	140
Changes in Doubtful Debts Provision	(248)	260
Physical Asset Write offs	509	1,409
Exchange Rate Loss	10	(1)
Other Operating	7,877	8,654
Net Loss on Sale of Non Current Assets	81	285
Total Operating	176,003	165,060

5: DEPRECIATION

	Year to 30 June		
	2002 Actual (\$000)	2002 Final Budget (\$000)	2001 Actual (\$000)
Buildings	9,700	5,000	8,089
Plant and Equipment	17,072	20,000	21,852
Vessels	600	–	601
Furniture and Fittings	992	4,000	1,347
Motor Vehicles	8,011	8,000	10,084
Infrastructure Assets	3,482	3,000	3,903
Total Depreciation	39,857	40,000	45,876

6: CAPITAL CHARGE

Police pays 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 2001/2002 year was 9% (2000/2001 10%).

7: OTHER EXPENSES

Compensation for Confiscated Firearms

Total Other Expenses

Year to 30 June	
Actual 2002 (\$000)	Actual 2001 (\$000)
(3)	—
(3)	—

8: ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Trade Debtors

Less: Provision for Doubtful Debts

Net Trade Debtors

Employee Advances and Debts

Sundry Debtors

Total Accounts Receivable

As at 30 June	
2002 (\$000)	2001 (\$000)
1,514	1,083
(475)	(723)
1,039	360
435	494
(382)	(4)
1,092	850
102	153
102	153

9: INVENTORIES

Accoutrements/Other

Total Inventories

10: ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

Trade Creditors

Accrued Expenses and Provisions

GST Payable

Total Accounts Payable

11: OTHER ACCRUED EXPENSES

Sponsorship Reserve

Other

Total Other Accrued Expenses

16,060	23,461
22,045	14,672
5,379	473
43,484	38,606
117	132
3,788	1,433
3,905	1,565

	As at 30 June	
	2002 (\$000)	2001 (\$000)
12: EMPLOYEE ENTITLEMENTS		
Current Liabilities		
Accrued Salaries and Wages	15,754	15,181
Annual Leave	57,247	52,038
Shift Leave	7,644	6,978
Retirement Leave	9,400	8,300
Long Service Leave	1,100	1,000
Total Current Portion	91,145	83,497
Non Current Liabilities		
Long Service Leave	7,444	7,237
Retirement Leave	59,175	56,275
Total Non Current Portion	66,619	63,512
Total Employee Entitlements	157,764	147,009

An independent actuarial valuation was undertaken as at 30 June 2002 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 (2000/2001 5.75% pa)
- Salary growth rate 2.75% pa (2000/2001 2.75% pa)

	As at 30 June	
	2002 (\$000)	2001 (\$000)
13: NON CURRENT ASSETS		
Land		
At Valuation – 1 January 2000	65,101	66,017
At Cost	138	71
LAND BOOK VALUE	65,239	66,088
Buildings		
At Valuation – 1 January 2000	315,501	315,411
At Cost	8,800	7,230
Accumulated Depreciation – at valuation	(117,506)	(108,197)
Accumulated Depreciation – at cost	(230)	(204)
BUILDINGS BOOK VALUE	206,565	214,240

As at 30 June		
	2002 (\$000)	2001 (\$000)
13: NON CURRENT ASSETS (contd.)		
Furniture/Fittings		
At Cost	14,599	16,180
Accumulated Depreciation	(12,290)	(12,879)
FURNITURE/FITTINGS BOOK VALUE	2,309	3,301
Office Equipment		
At Cost	4,120	6,018
Accumulated Depreciation	(3,832)	(5,621)
OFFICE EQUIPMENT BOOK VALUE	288	397
Computer Hardware and Systems		
At Cost	108,553	107,040
Accumulated Depreciation	(80,797)	(64,405)
COMPUTER HARDWARE AND SYSTEMS BOOK VALUE	27,756	42,635
Motor Vehicles		
At Cost	76,699	68,410
Accumulated Depreciation	(45,258)	(40,971)
MOTOR VEHICLES BOOK VALUE	31,441	27,439
Repeater Equipment		
At Cost	23,388	23,384
Accumulated Depreciation	(22,705)	(21,966)
REPEATER EQUIPMENT BOOK VALUE	683	1,418
Radio Equipment		
At Cost	21,922	21,684
Accumulated Depreciation	(20,096)	(19,247)
RADIO EQUIPMENT BOOK VALUE	1,826	2,437
Control Equipment		
At Cost	12,579	12,577
Accumulated Depreciation	(12,340)	(12,171)
CONTROL EQUIPMENT BOOK VALUE	239	406
General Communications Equipment		
At Cost	17,474	17,630
Accumulated Depreciation	(14,821)	(13,523)
GENERAL COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT BOOK VALUE	2,653	4,107

	As at 30 June	
	2002 (\$000)	2001 (\$000)
13: NON CURRENT ASSETS (contd.)		
General Plant, Equipment & Instruments		
At Cost	41,532	40,437
Accumulated Depreciation	(34,295)	(32,095)
GENERAL PLANT, EQUIPMENT & INSTRUMENTS BOOK VALUE	7,237	8,342
Weapons & Associated Equipment		
At Cost	3,254	3,539
Accumulated Depreciation	(1,328)	(2,344)
WEAPONS & ASSOCIATED EQUIPMENT BOOK VALUE	1,926	1,195
Launches		
At Cost	3,218	3,205
Accumulated Depreciation	(1,603)	(1,459)
LAUNCHES BOOK VALUE	1,615	1,746
Other vessels		
At Cost	1,832	1,832
Accumulated Depreciation	(1,625)	(1,169)
OTHER VESSELS BOOK VALUE	207	663
CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS	9,814	5,018
TOTAL NON CURRENT ASSETS		
At Cost and Valuation	728,524	715,683
Accumulated Depreciation	(368,726)	(336,251)
TOTAL NON CURRENT ASSETS BOOK VALUE	359,798	379,432

Restrictions to Titles of Non Current Assets

Land and Buildings of which Police has possession and uses but for which legal title is not completely established amount to \$10.2 million (\$10.2 million 2000/2001) and are included in these asset categories.

In most cases titles will be established by gazette notice which will formally vest the titles in Police.

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

Capital Work in Progress comprises the following:

	As at 30 June	
	2002 (\$000)	2001 (\$000)
Buildings	4,395	1,281
Plant and Equipment	5,166	3,164
Furniture and Fittings	120	232
Other	133	341
Total	9,814	5,018
14: TAXPAYERS' FUNDS		
<i>Notional Capital</i>		
Balance as at 1 July	266,658	266,658
Net Surplus (Deficit)	1,079	1,723
Donated Assets Capitalisation	591	–
Capital Withdrawals	(668)	–
	267,660	268,381
Provision for Repayment of Surplus to the Crown	(1,082)	(1,723)
Notional Capital as at 30 June	266,578	266,658
<i>Revaluation Reserve</i>		
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	
	2002 (\$000)	2001 (\$000)
15: CASH FLOW STATEMENT RECONCILIATION WITH OPERATING SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)		
Surplus/(Deficit) from Statement of Financial Performance	1,079	1,723
Add (less) non-cash items		
Depreciation	39,857	45,875
Add (less) movements in working capital items		
Accounts Receivable	(242)	841
Prepayments	1,629	(1,800)
Inventories	51	149
Accounts Payable	5,905	(4,013)
Other Accrued Expenses	5,800	7,909
Employee Entitlements	16,158	16,758
Working capital movements – net	29,301	19,844
Add (less) items classified as investing activity		
Non Current Asset Receivables	–	(115)
Non Current Asset Payables	–	4,140
Net loss on sale of Non Current Assets	81	286
Total investing activities items	81	4,311
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities	70,318	71,753

16: 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 Police. As at 30 June 2002: 5,977 members (30 June 2001: 5,618 members) contributed to the Scheme.

The Scheme is administered by the appointed administration manager of the Global Retirement Trust, Mercer HR Consulting Ltd. Assets of the Scheme are invested in the Global Retirement Trust and with Tactical Global Management.

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 Police be required to contribute additional funds to meet benefit payments.

17: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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, Police incurs credit risk from trade debtors, transactions with financial institutions and the New Zealand Debt Management Office (NZDMO).

Police does not require any collateral or security to support financial instruments with financial institutions that Police deals with, or with the NZDMO, as these entities have high credit ratings. For its other financial instruments, 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 the New Zealand dollar value of debtor and creditor balances denominated in foreign currencies, fluctuates due to changes in exchange rates.

Police uses foreign exchange forward contracts to manage foreign exchange exposures. As at 30 June 2002, no contracts were outstanding (30 June 2001, no contracts).

Under section 47 of the Public Finance Act 1989, 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.

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

18: RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

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.

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, Police has not entered into any related party transactions.

19: SEGMENTAL INFORMATION

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

20: OTHER MATTERS

All known liabilities have been included in the financial statements at 30 June 2002.

21: POST BALANCE DATE EVENTS

There were no significant events subsequent to balance date.

22: PROVISIONS

Work Related Accidents

Police self-insures for ACC purposes. An assessment was made by CRM (case managers) of ongoing costs relating to outstanding claims at 30 June 2002. The provision for work related accidents is \$1.507 million (30 June 2001 provision was \$1.932 million).

Provision for Severance Payments

As at 30 June 2002 a number of staff were affected by restructuring. Provision of \$0.47 million (30 June 2001 provision was \$0.55 million) has been made to cover any costs of these staff electing to take severance.

Outstanding Tax Matters

A high level review of Police tax liabilities was conducted during the year. Police intends to liaise with the IRD on matters raised. A provision of \$1.0 million has been recognised for this (30 June 2001 provision was \$0.5 million).

Type of Provision	Balance at start of year	Less amount used/not required	Plus additional amount	Balance at end of year
	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)
Work related accidents	1,932	(425)	–	1,507
Provision for severance				
Payments	550	(80)	–	470
Provision for tax	500	–	500	1,000
Total	2,982	(505)	500	2,977

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

To the Readers of Financial Statements of the New Zealand Police
For the year ended 30 June 2002

We have audited the financial statements on pages 31 to 111. The financial statements provide information about the past financial and service performance of New Zealand Police and its financial position as at 30 June 2002. This information is stated in accordance with the accounting policies set out on pages 86 to 90.

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 in New Zealand that fairly reflect the financial position of New Zealand Police as at 30 June 2002, the results of its operations and cash flows and service performance achievements for the year ended on that date.

Auditor's Responsibilities

Section 15 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and section 38(1) of the Public Finance Act 1989 require the Auditor-General to audit the financial statements presented by the Chief Executive. It is the responsibility of the Auditor-General to express an independent opinion on the financial statements and report that opinion to you.

The Auditor-General has appointed Warren D Allen, of Ernst & Young, 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 New Zealand Police's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Auditing Standards, published by the Auditor-General, which incorporate 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.

Ernst & Young has undertaken other assignments of an assurance nature for New Zealand Police. Other than these assignments and in our capacity as auditor acting on behalf of the Auditor-General, we have no relationship with or interests in New Zealand Police.

Unqualified Opinion

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

In our opinion the financial statements of New Zealand Police on pages 31 to 111:

- comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand and
- fairly reflect:
 - New Zealand Police's financial position as at 30 June 2002
 - the results of its operations and cash flows for the year ended on that date, and
 - its 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 30 September 2002 and our unqualified opinion is expressed as at that date.



W D Allen
Ernst & Young
On behalf of the Auditor-General
Wellington, New Zealand

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

	2001/2002	2000/2001	Variance
	19,346,188	19,103,700	242,488

Contribution by Output Class

	2001/2002 %	2000/2001 %	Variance %
1	0.21	0.14	46.45
2	6.87	6.79	1.25
3	4.74	5.55	(14.60)
4	31.19	31.38	(0.57)
5	27.54	27.90	(1.30)
6	2.71	2.84	(4.51)
7	0.49	0.54	(9.15)
8	2.52	2.61	(3.58)
9	2.05	1.63	25.51
10	0.92	0.89	3.06
11	0.44	0.46	(4.94)
12	20.32	19.27	5.47

AMENDMENTS TO PERFORMANCE MEASURES AND TARGETS

Output Class Variances

A significant variance occurred between expected and actual performance in the delivery of departmental output class D1 Policy Advice and Ministerial Servicing.

Output Class D1 was overspent by \$0.175 million or 10.57%. Explanation for this can be found on page 96.

Amendments to Output Classes

In 2001/2002 year the four separate classes of output for road safety set up in 1999/2000 were joined to form a single output class, Output Class 12.

Amendments to Performance Measures and Targets

No additional performance measures or targets were introduced.

APPROPRIATIONS ADMINISTERED BY THE DEPARTMENT

VOTE: POLICE – Summary of Appropriations Year Ended 30 June 2002

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 Servicing	1,100	478	78	1,656	1,829	1,831	175	–
D2 Policing Support to the Community through Partnerships, Education, Crime Prevention and Youth Programmes	56,808	4,628	806	62,242	62,282	62,327	85	–
D3 Directed Patrol Activities	54,367	(9,152)	(579)	44,636	43,253	43,283	–	–
D4 Police Primary Response Management	284,074	(1,271)	1,112	283,915	282,882	283,085	–	–
D5 Case Management	251,586	(7,020)	5,205	249,771	249,368	249,548	–	–
D6 Case Resolution	25,021	(476)	157	24,702	24,585	24,602	–	–
D7 Enforcement of Court Orders	5,010	(632)	43	4,421	4,437	4,440	19	–
D8 Custodial and Escort Services	22,154	812	27	22,993	22,847	22,863	–	–
D9 Public and Personal Security	13,701	4,528	911	19,140	18,516	18,529	–	–
D10 Vetting and Firearms Licensing	8,501	(607)	255	8,149	8,430	8,436	287	–
D11 Lost and Found Property	3,912	179	19	4,110	3,982	3,985	–	–
D12 Road Safety Programme	203,550	–	(8,034)	195,516	196,298	196,439	923	–
TOTAL MODE B GROSS	929,784	(8,533)	–	921,251	918,709	919,368	1,489	–
OTHER EXPENSES TO BE INCURRED BY THE DEPARTMENT	11	–	–	11	3	3	–	–
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	929,795	(8,533)	–	921,262	918,712	919,371	1,489	–

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES ADJUSTMENTS

An analysis of the changes to appropriations as altered in the 2001/2002 Supplementary Estimates is set out in the table at page 117. All changes shown are GST inclusive.

Substantive decisions made on Vote: Police were:

- Appropriation of \$1.033 million in 2001/2002 only was transferred to Vote: Corrections for the Sentencing and Parole Reform implementation.
- Baseline savings in 2001/2002 only of \$7.500 million returned to the Crown.

Technical adjustments made to Vote: Police were:

- Fiscally neutral adjustments between output classes to reflect the actual hours of service delivered by Police in 2001/2002.

VOTE: POLICE – Changes in Appropriations Included in Supplementary Estimates Year Ended 30 June 2002

Department Output Classes (Mode B Gross)	Substantive Decision Baseline Savings (\$000)	Transfer to Vote Correction (\$000)	Total Substantive Decisions (\$000)	Technical Adjustments Fiscally Neutral Adjustments (\$000)	Total Technical Adjustments (\$000)	Total Changes in Appropriations (\$000)
D1 Policy Advice and Ministerial Servicing	(145)	–	(145)	623	623	478
D2 Policing Support to the Community through Partnerships, Education, Crime Prevention and Youth Programmes						
D3 Directed Patrol Activities	3,628 (743)	–	3,628 (743)	1,000 (8,409)	1,000 (8,409)	4,628 (9,152)
D4 Police Primary Response Management	(3,385)	–	(3,385)	2,115	2,115	(1,270)
D5 Case Management	(7,544)	(1,033)	(8,577)	1,557	1,557	(7,020)
D6 Case Resolution	(476)	–	(476)	–	–	(476)
D7 Enforcement of Court Orders	(632)	–	(632)	–	–	(632)
D8 Custodial and Escort Services	812	–	812	–	–	812
D9 Public and Personal Security	1,413	–	1,413	3,114	3,114	4,527
D10 Vetting and Firearms Licensing	(607)	–	(607)	–	–	(607)
D11 Lost and Found Property	179	–	179	–	–	179
D12 Road Safety Programme	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL MODE B GROSS	(7,500)	(1,033)	(8,533)	–	–	(8,533)
OTHER EXPENSES TO BE INCURRED BY THE DEPARTMENT	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	(7,500)	(1,033)	(8,533)	–	–	(8,533)

Significant Variances Between the 2001 Departmental Forecast Report and Actual Performance Reported

The following variance is considered significant by Police:

(i) Net operating surplus

Actual	\$1.079m
Forecast	nil
Variance	<hr/> \$1.079m

The variance is explained as follows:

(i) Net operating surplus

	Variance
Revenue	(\$0.712)m
Expenses	\$1.791m
Total	<hr/> \$1.079m

USE OF CONSULTANTS

The Police made significant use of the following providers of consultancy services during 2001/2002:

Note: Lawyers, architects, engineers, recruitment agencies and other professional bodies are considered to be professional services and are not classified as consultants.

A F Consulting	Stress prevention and strategy
Added Value Applications	Project audit
Alcohol Healthwatch	Alcohol intelligence
AON Consulting NZ Ltd	Actuarial services
Aspiring Enterprises	Property services
Callidus Consulting	Computing infrastructure replacement
Chris Walls	Review of health and welfare protocols
Collin Tucker	Project management properties
Cubiks	Remuneration analysis
Dame A Wallace	Industrial consultancy
Deloitte	HR policy advice
Dow Group Ltd	Asset management advice
Empower Group	Employment advice
Ernst & Young	CARD strategy and business case
Faris Marlow	Property management survey
Grant & Cooke Ltd	Accident site plans
Hartin Consulting Ltd	Leadership development programme
HR Solutions Ltd	Appraisal systems review
Hughes Rea Consulting Ltd	Management consulting
Industrial Research	Scientific analysis
Isoft	Technical consultancy
John Turei	Maori Responsiveness
Kenmac services	Property services
Martyn Hooper & Assoc.	Project management properties
McKinzie & Assoc.	Motor vehicle training delivery
Opus	Accident site plans
Peoplesoft	Functional consulting
Peter O'Connor	Business consultancy
PriceWaterhouseCoopers	Computer programming
Proactive Support	Technical consulting
Resultex Ltd	Project management

RJ Watt & Assoc.	Photographic analysis
S & A Consultants	Security analysis
Sabre	IT support
Stirling HR	HR consultancy
Survey Services HB Ltd	Accident site plans
Tangerine Design	Property services
The Property Group	Property sales
TMP Worldwide	Curriculum development
Top Drawer Services	Harassment training prevention
Woodbridge Trust	Management consultancy
Working knowledge	Project management review



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	2001/2002
<i>Applications made under Section 14*</i>			
Number of applications made	10	12	12
Number of applications granted	5	12	12
Number of applications refused	nil	nil	nil
Number of persons warrants	5	10	25
Number of premises warrants	2	8	11
Number of warrants which authorised entry onto private premises	5	10	15
Average duration of warrants including renewals – in days	90	60	28
Number of persons prosecuted	74	50	41
Number of persons convicted	29	7	17
Number of persons still under prosecution	97	42	24
Number of prosecutions instituted against Police (including former members) for offences against Section 23	nil	nil	nil

*Some warrants obtained may be under more than one section.

Applications made under Section 15A*

Number of applications made	7	3	4
Number of applications granted	7	3	4
Number of applications refused	nil	nil	nil
Number of persons warrants	5	2	4
Number of premises warrants	4	1	1
Number of warrants which authorised entry onto private premises	6	2	3
Average duration of warrants including renewals – in days		30	18
Number of persons prosecuted	38	10	84
Number of persons convicted	4	nil	50
Number of persons still under prosecution	12	10	32

	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002
Number of prosecutions instituted against Police (including former members) for offences against Section 23	nil	nil	nil

*Some warrants obtained may be under more than one section.

Applications made under Section 18 Renewal of Interception Warrants*

Number of applications made	6	4	3
Number of applications granted	6	4	3
Number of applications refused	nil	nil	nil
Number of persons warrants	5	5	7
Number of premises warrants	2	1	nil
Number of warrants which authorised entry onto private premises	5	4	6

*Some warrants obtained may be under more than one section.

Emergency Permit Applications made under Section 19

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

Number of applications made	2	4	2
Number of applications granted	2	4	2
Number of applications refused	nil	nil	nil
Number of persons warrants	nil	3	2
Number of premises warrants	2	1	nil
Number of warrants which authorised entry onto private premises	2	4	2
Average duration of warrants including renewals – in days	50	30	30
Number of persons prosecuted	7	33	86
Number of persons convicted	nil	2	51
Number of persons still under prosecution	7	31	33
Number of prosecutions instituted against Police (including former members) for offences against Section 23	nil	nil	nil

	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002
<i>Applications made under Section 312ca of the Crimes Act</i>			
Number of applications made	18	11	6
Number of applications granted	18	12	6
Number of applications refused	nil	nil	nil
Number of persons warrants	9	8	8
Number of premises warrants	11	4	1
Number of warrants which authorised entry onto private premises	18	12	5
Average duration of warrants including renewals in days	44	34	27
Number of persons prosecuted	99	75	4
Number of persons convicted	28	12	nil
Number of persons still under prosecution	71	60	4
Number of prosecutions instituted against Police (including former members) for offences against Section 23	nil	nil	nil

Applications made under Section 312f of the Crimes Act for renewal of warrants

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

Emergency Permit Applications made under Section 312g of the Crimes Act

Number of applications made	nil	nil	1
Number of applications granted	nil	nil	1
Number of applications refused	nil	nil	nil
Number of interceptions recorded	nil	nil	5

Emergency Permit Applications made under Section 216b of the Crimes Act

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

DATA CALL WARRANTS

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

	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002
Applications under Section 10a			
Number of applications made	92	62	45
Number of applications granted	92	62	45
Number of applications refused	nil	nil	nil
Average duration – in days	40	38	29
Applications made under Section 10k			
Number of applications made	37	22	7
Number of applications granted	37	22	7
Number of applications refused	nil	nil	nil
Average duration – in days	29	30	30

Road Blocks

During 2001/2002 the use of powers under Section 317B of the Crimes Act 1961 (Road Blocks) were exercised on one occasion.

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.

(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	5,824
(b) the number of applications for compulsion orders, with the number of each type of compulsion order –			
suspect	34	11	22
databank	881	871	867
(c) The number of applications referred to in paragraph (b) –			
suspects granted	33	9	20
suspects refused	1	2	2
databank granted	881	871	867
databank refused	nil	nil	nil

	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002
(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 the result of those prosecutions	not available	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	1
(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	24,001 ⁸⁷
obtained by consent	9,061	13,629	19,453
obtained by compulsion orders	2,805	3,559	4,426

⁸⁷ Total contains 122 suspect samples converted to databank samples on conviction.

Equal Employment Opportunities (EEO)

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

An Equal Employment Opportunities programme is in place so the Police:

- meets and exceeds its own objective of being a good employer;
- aligns EEO activities with Police business and organisational strategies; and
- meets the requirements of the State Sector Act.

NATIONAL MAJOR AREAS OF FOCUS FOR 2001/2002

EEO/diversity is a critical element of the Human Resources Strategic Plan which envisions a flexible, diverse workforce. EEO has been integrated into all human resources policies and practices, and the delivery of results has been assigned as national, district and individual responsibilities.

Summary of the EEO Programme for 2001/2002 with national areas of focus and strategies for the development of District capability:

- ensure the Police more closely reflects the community with regard to Māori and Pacific Island peoples, including in management positions;
- support the higher representation of women in the Police, and in management positions;
- support a Work and Family Project;
- develop a national HR scorecard to monitor progress, including EEO-related policies and targets;
- review policies and develop new EEO policies;
- scope career development mechanisms and mentoring programmes;
- establish, support and maintain effective district consultative mechanisms;
- eliminate discriminatory practices through EEO training, review and reporting; and
- maintain reporting lines and systems.

ACHIEVEMENTS 2001/2002

Māori and Pacific Island Peoples

- hosted the Ngakia Kia Puawai conference in Northland for middle managers in June 2002, a joint venture of Northland Police and Te Tai Tokerau tribes;
- appointed a *Kaiwawao* – Responsiveness to Māori Training Co-ordinator – based at The Royal New Zealand Police College to help support 35 Iwi Liaison Officer positions;
- modelled an Iwi Liaison Officer training programme in the Waikato District for consideration as a national Iwi Liaison Officer competency/skill framework, to provide greater role definition, support and opportunity for staff employed in or considering this area of work;

- held a professional development course for Iwi Liaison Officers at The Royal New Zealand Police College in May 2002;
- provided advice to the Commissioners through three meetings of the Māori Focus Forum;
- appointed a Pacific Peoples Responsive Adviser at NCO level at Auckland City District and a Pacific Peoples Liaison Officer at North Shore Waitākere District. This complements two positions in Counties/Manukau and Canterbury Districts;
- formed internal Pacific Island staff networks in Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch. These are predominantly made up of sworn and non-sworn staff of Pacific descent. Their purpose is to provide a level of support to Pacific Liaison Officers/Advisers and to act as an internal consultative network on Police Pacific peoples responsiveness issues. They are involved in promoting recruitment strategies, cultural training and awareness packages, adult education, and driving Pacific peoples responsiveness initiatives within Districts;
- Held a national Fono for Pacific Staff at The Royal New Zealand Police College to discuss and further responsiveness to Pacific peoples and to build capability to deliver responsiveness outcomes for Police.

Representation of Women

- the first woman Deputy Commissioner – Deputy Commissioner Lyn Provost – completed her first full year with Police.
- Superintendent Sandra Manderson was appointed as the first woman District Commander. Superintendent Manderson is responsible for the largest district in New Zealand – Canterbury District.

Work and Family

- established a Work and Family Working Group with a Work and Family Statement and Principles approved in January 2002. Staff were canvassed on issues, practices and perceptions relating to work and family, including best practice and suggestions. A childcare staff survey was undertaken to gauge staff interest and potential usage of childcare services. Timesheets from staff involved in six major inquiries were analysed to identify overtime levels with significant work and family implications.

National HR Scorecard

- contributed to a national HR Scorecard which includes monitoring targets set to achieve a higher percentage of Māori staff, sworn and Pacific peoples in Police and in senior management positions. (Refer to “Ethnicity Profile of Police – 2002” on page 138.)

Review and Develop EEO Policies

- continued to integrate EEO objectives into all business and management strategies, as well as senior contracts and position descriptions;
- reviewed the Flexible Employment Option policy.

Effective District Consultative Mechanisms

- established EEO Liaison Officer portfolio holders within each District. EEO Liaison Officers provide advice and direction to staff and management on Police EEO policy and practices. In most cases they also have an employee induction role as well as EEO district training, monitoring and reporting functions;
- maintained and supported the National Women's Consultative Committee (NWCC) which represents sworn and non-sworn women across Police. Work included the development of Police pamphlets on a range of areas, and input into the review of Flexible Employment Options policy and the Work and Family Project;
- supported district women's consultative/network/EEO committees in each District, with formal structures, terms of reference, budgets, communication and strategic plans. Some committees have representatives on District management teams.

Maintain Reporting Lines and Systems

- provided ongoing advice and direction on EEO strategies and progress;
- participated in State Services Commission annual EEO Assessment;
- interacted with external Police groups including participating on projects, developing strategic alliances, or being a member of groups including:
 - Australasian Centre for Policing Research (ACPR),
 - Commissioners' Australasian Women in Policing Advisory Committee (CAWIPAC),
 - Australia and New Zealand Equal Opportunity Consultative Committee (ANZEOCC).

Eliminate Discriminatory Practices through Training and Reporting

- maintained consultation with Districts on EEO development and specific issues, such as sexual harassment and discrimination complaints;
- developed and delivered training on EEO awareness and education at all levels of the organisation including as part of recruit training at The Royal New Zealand Police College, District training days and inductions;
- undertook national training seminars for Sexual Harassment Contact Officers and Sexual Harassment Mediators (2), District Sexual Harassment Contact Officer training seminars (3); and awareness training throughout Districts;

- maintained sexual harassment database. Six sexual harassment complaints recorded through the Sexual Harassment Policy process between 1 July 2001 and 30 June 2002, a decrease of one from the previous year;
- supported staff with a disability through the Mainstream Programme and through targeted initiatives. As at 30 June 2002, there were ten Mainstream employees in various work roles and locations around the country.

TOWARDS 2003

- establishing the new national office of Māori, Pacific and Ethnic Services comprising a General Manager and three Strategic Adviser positions, to provide greater capacity to assist district strategies and staff to reduce disparate offending and victimisation amongst Māori and Pacific communities in particular;
- evaluating the potential for childcare services;
- implementing the Disability Implementation Work Plan Template in line with the New Zealand Disability Strategy.



Organisational Information

Organisational Information

CORPORATE INFORMATION / MANAGEMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT

Legal Responsibilites

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 Serviced by the National Crime Service Centre 2001/2002

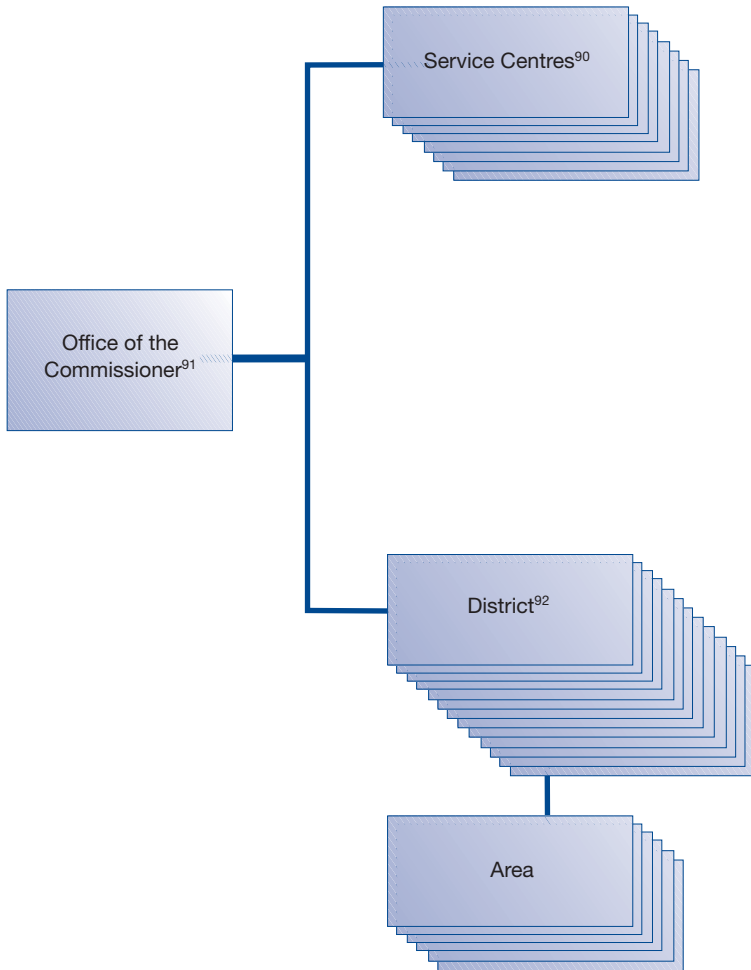
Police are represented on the following:

- National Drug Intelligence Bureau (NDIB) committee⁸⁸
- Expert Advisory Committee on Drugs to the Health Minister⁸⁹
- Financial Action Task Force (Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade) committee

⁸⁸ CEO's from Health, Customs and Police represent each organisation.

⁸⁹ The Police representative is from the National Crime Service Centre.

Office of the Commissioner as at 30 August 2002



⁹⁰ The Service Centres are Legal, Human Resources, Information and Technology, Communications Centres, Crime, Training and Development, National Accounts Processing, Prosecutions, Commercial Vehicle Investigation Unit (CVIU), Licensing and Vetting.

⁹¹ The Office of the Commissioner comprised:
Operations Group; Police Infringement Bureau; Professional Standards; Policy, Planning and Partnerships; Human Resources and Educational Development; Commissioner's Support Group; Finance; Road Safety; Crime; Cultural Affairs; Public Affairs; Internal Audit and Risk Management; Policing Development; Organisational Performance.

⁹² Districts are Northland, North Shore/Waitākere/Rodney, Auckland City District, Counties/Manukau, Waikato, Bay of Plenty, Eastern, Central, Wellington, Tasman, Canterbury and Southern. For further information see www.police.govt.nz

STAFF ACTUALS FULL TIME EQUIVALENTS (FTE'S) AS AT 30 JUNE 2001 AND 30 JUNE 2002 BY DISTRICT

	As at 30 June 2002			As at 30 June 2001		
	Sworn	Non Sworn	Total	Sworn	Non Sworn	Total
Northland	261.00	49.05	310.05	254.30	44.86	299.16
North Shore/Waitakere	605.85	91.68	697.53	590.32	79.90	670.22
Auckland City	617.97	111.31	729.28	617.33	101.78	719.11
Counties/Manukau	694.28	137.35	831.63	686.25	124.06	810.31
Waikato	509.63	80.13	589.76	502.23	79.37	581.60
Bay of Plenty	511.15	81.77	592.92	501.95	78.74	580.69
Eastern	348.75	55.14	403.89	340.55	47.69	388.24
Central	617.05	98.94	715.99	596.70	93.87	690.57
Wellington	753.11	135.27	888.38	702.95	125.85	828.80
Tasman	275.10	44.65	319.75	255.60	36.59	292.19
Canterbury	819.08	116.03	935.11	783.30	109.43	892.73
Southern	490.35	89.81	580.16	470.70	80.92	551.62
Office of the Commissioner	44.60	100.92	145.52	55.79	87.89	143.68
Training	90.29	110.80	201.09	97.00	108.47	205.47
Licensing and Vetting	1.00	17.00	18.00	1.00	16.00	17.00
Prosecutions	134.80	55.92	190.72	142.44	48.92	191.36
Communications	68.48	283.84	352.32	90.50	221.10	311.60

	As at 30 June 2002		As at 30 June 2001	
	Sworn	Non Sworn	Sworn	Total
Police Infringement Bureau	18.00	83.46	20.00	104.98
Human Resources	18.03	54.07	20.03	68.39
National Account Processing Centre	0.00	10.60	0.00	10.39
Commercial Vehicle Investigation Unit	80.00	3.00	77.40	80.40
Crime	40.00	43.44	42.00	76.80
Information and Technology	10.30	147.67	8.50	133.03
Legal	7.00	13.84	7.00	19.84
Corporate	22.00	1.00	5.00	5.00
Sub Total	7,037.82	2,016.69	6,868.84	8,673.18
Recruits	127.00	0.00	179.00	179.00
Total	7,164.82	2,016.69	7,047.84	8,852.18

Notes:

- Figures are given on a Full Time Equivalent basis, ie staff working on a part-time basis are summed to an equivalent of a full-time member.
- Non sworn included traffic officers, non-permanent and temporary staff, but excludes casuals.
- Corporate service centre reflects staff on retirement leave.
- Numbers do not include Police staff on leave without pay.

STAFF BY GENDER

	As at 30 June 2002		
	Sworn	Non Sworn	Total
Female	1,059.61	1,382.73	2,442.34
Male	6,105.20	633.94	6,739.14
Total	7,164.81	2,016.67	9,181.48
% Female	14.79%	68.57%	26.60%

Notes:

- Figures are given on a Full Time Equivalent basis, ie staff working on a part-time basis are summed to an equivalent of a full-time member.
- Non sworn included traffic officers, non-permanent and temporary staff, but excludes casuals.
- Numbers do not include Police staff on leave without pay.

STAFF BY GENDER BY ETHNICITY AS AT 30 JUNE 2001 AND 30 JUNE 2002

Sworn	As at 30 June 2002			Total Sworn
	Male	Female		
NZ European/ Pakeha	4,625.20	783.28		5,408.48
NZ Māori	632.40	111.05		743.45
European	874.40	114.72		989.12
Pacific Peoples	181.10	21.60		202.70
Asian Peoples	31.00	3.00		34.00
Other	23.00	5.50		28.50
Not specified	788.90	129.15		918.05
Total	7,156.00	1,168.30		8,324.30

	As at 30 June 2001		
	Male	Female	Total Sworn
	4,240.45	778.15	5,018.60
	615.40	109.44	724.84
	893.40	114.22	1,007.62
	165.00	21.00	186.00
	29.00	3.40	32.40
	25.00	4.00	29.00
	795.94	142.78	938.72
Total	6,764.19	1,172.99	7,937.18

Non Sworn	As at 30 June 2002			As at 30 June 2001		
	Male	Female	Total Non Sworn	Male	Female	Total Non Sworn
NZ European/Pakeha	337.72	728.99	1,066.71	312.29	723.72	1,036.01
NZ Māori	36.00	112.05	148.05	34.90	119.78	154.68
European	71.29	94.52	165.81	76.85	162.43	239.28
Pacific Peoples	18.00	64.88	82.88	17.00	65.19	82.19
Asian Peoples	9.00	15.80	24.80	11.50	16.22	27.72
Other	3.00	8.25	11.25	3.00	8.00	11.00
Not specified	201.93	427.32	629.25	143.25	292.21	435.46
Total	676.94	1,451.81	2,128.75	598.79	1,387.55	1,986.34

Notes:

- Staff have the option of recording up to two ethnic groups. If a member has chosen to do this then they will be counted in both groups, and therefore the numbers in this table do not equate to the numbers in other tables.
- Figures are given in a Full Time Equivalent basis, ie staff working on a part-time basis are summed to an equivalent of a full-time member.
- Non sworn included traffic officers, non-permanent and temporary staff, but excludes casuals.
- Numbers do not include Police staff on leave without pay.

ETHNICITY PROFILE OF POLICE (SWORN AND NON-SWORN) AS AT 30 JUNE 2002, 30 JUNE 2001 AND THE NEW ZEALAND LABOUR FORCE PROFILE AS AT 31 MARCH 2002

Ethnic Group	Police Profile at 30 June 2002	NZ Labour Force Profile as at 31 March 2002	Police Profile as at 30 June 2001
NZ European/Pakeha	84.8%	77.94%	80.1%
NZ Māori	11.7%	10.06%	11.7%
Pacific Island Peoples	3.7%	4.96%	3.6%
Asian Peoples	0.5%	Not disseminated	0.8%
European	15.1%	Not disseminated	80.1%
Other ethnic group	0.5%	7.04% (includes Asian groups)	0.5%

Notes:

- Percentages have been rounded.
- Responses received from 7,633.75 Police staff equating to 83.1% of all staff. The percentage point comes from adding together staff working less than full time to make 'full time equivalents'.
- Only those staff who specified their ethnicity are included in the profile.
- Of those Police staff who responded 16.3% identified with two ethnic groups, and are shown in both groups.
- Labour Force statistics only allow for people to identify with one ethnic group.
- Numbers do not include Police staff on leave without pay.

SWORN STAFF BY RANK AND GENDER AS AT 30 JUNE 2001 AND 30 JUNE 2002

	As at 30 June 2002				As at 30 June 2001			
	Females	Males	Total	% Female	Females	Males	Total	% Female
Commissioner	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.0%	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.0%
Deputy Commissioner	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.0%	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.0%
Assistant Commissioner	0.00	3.00	3.00	0.0%	0.00	3.00	3.00	0.0%
Superintendent	1.00	29.00	30.00	3.3%	1.00	32.00	33.00	3.0%
Inspector	9.00	169.00	178.00	5.1%	6.00	178.00	184.00	3.3%
Senior Sergeant	10.69	323.00	333.69	3.2%	12.79	317.00	329.79	3.9%
Sergeant	57.16	973.80	1,030.96	5.5%	51.07	973.60	1,024.67	5.0%
Constable	945.76	4,497.40	5,443.16	17.4%	938.19	4,336.25	5,274.44	17.8%
Matron	3.00	0.00	3.00	100.0%	5.00	0.00	5.00	100.0%
Temporary Constable	0.00	13.00	13.00	0.0%	0.00	12.94	12.94	0.0%
Recruits	33.00	95.00	128.00	25.8%	36.00	143.00	179.00	20.1%
Total	1,059.61	6,105.20	7,164.81	14.8%	1,050.05	5,997.79	7,047.84	14.9%

Notes:

- Figures are given in a Full Time Equivalent basis, ie staff working on a part-time basis are summed to an equivalent of a full-time member.
- Numbers do not include Police staff on leave without pay.

REMUNERATION

The number of Police members who received total remuneration (including superannuation subsidy) with a gross cost of more than \$100,000, in \$10,000 bands, is set out as follows:

Band	Number	Key
\$330 – 339,999	1	
\$250 – 259,999	2	
\$210 – 219,999	2	a & b
\$200 – 209,999	2	
\$190 – 199,999	3	b
\$180 – 189,999	6	b
\$170 – 179,999	6	b
\$160 – 169,999	3	b & f
\$150 – 159,999	6	e
\$140 – 149,000	7	e & f
\$130 – 139,999	10	e
\$120 – 129,999	11	b
\$110 – 119,999	13	c & f
\$100 – 109,999	69	d
Total⁹³	141	

93 The sums reported in this table are consistent with the requirements of Section 211 of the Companies Act 1993, and are based on the total gross remuneration cost of each employee included. The table includes staff who received terminal payments.

- a) Includes one person who received payments within the financial year based on loss of earnings.
- b) Includes one person who retired or resigned within the financial year and received contractual entitlements.
- c) Includes five people who retired or resigned within the financial year and received contractual entitlements.
- d) Includes seven people who retired or resigned within the financial year and received contractual entitlements.
- e) Includes one person who receives additional allowances relating to their overseas postings.
- f) Includes one person who accepted voluntary severance within the financial year and received contractual entitlements.



Reports from Service Centres and Other Groups

Commercial Vehicle Investigation Unit Service Centre (CVIU)

PURPOSE

The CVIU Service Centre is largely responsible for the enforcement of traffic laws applying to commercial vehicles. This includes heavy motor vehicles such as trucks, and vehicles being used for courier or passenger transport services.

The activities of CVIU contribute to Output Class 12 – Road Safety Programme, which covers the delivery of service outlined in the New Zealand Road Safety programme. In particular CVIU activities fall under Output Class 12.1 – Strategic Traffic Safety, which includes the monitoring of commercial vehicle traffic, enforcement of legislation covering commercial vehicles and compliance with the Road User Charges Act 1977.

In terms of road safety the operations of the CVIU Service Centre contribute to Road Policing through the following:

- a reduction in the number of vehicle crashes involving a commercial vehicle where the driver of the commercial vehicle was at fault
- a reduction in the evasion of payment of Road User Charges (RUC)
- compliance with rules and regulations for the transport of hazardous substances and dangerous goods
- compliance with the Driving Hour/Logbook rules and regulations
- improved commercial vehicle load security
- compliance with road, bridge and vehicle weight limits
- compliance with the transport licensing scheme
- compliance with vehicle/load mass and dimension legislation.

ACHIEVEMENTS 2001/2002

A new regime of vehicle inspection standards was developed with five anticipated levels of inspection. For the last six months Level 1 and 2 inspections have been in place, with staff required to complete a Level 1 check for all vehicles stopped. A Level 1 check involves an examination of the vehicle for safety and RUC compliance. A Level 2 inspection is an extension of Level 1, with a thorough inspection of the driver's documentation (eg driver licence and logbook). Further levels of inspection will be introduced once the necessary technical training of CVIU staff is completed.

A Traffic Intelligence Analyst was appointed within the National Office to:

- analyse road safety and compliance indicators to identify key risk areas
- provide some co-ordination of the intelligence officers located throughout the Districts who provide monthly risk assessments for their area supervisors so staff rosters are targeted to identified risks.

TOWARDS 2003

A number of processes have been set in place to expand the capability and coverage of CVIU. Budget bids have been approved for the appointment of new staff to the unit, with the emphasis on areas of greatest need (eg Auckland, Northland and the East Coast). CVIU is centrally managed out of the Office of the Commissioner and divides the country into four areas.

Two new staff initiatives will also be implemented:

- Four new Vehicle Safety Officers will be appointed, one in each area. These staff will be qualified to carry out roadside vehicle safety inspections. Vehicles with serious safety defects will be removed from the road. These staff will be responsible for the highest level (Level 5) of inspection, involving a thorough check of all safety aspects of the vehicle.
- Four full-time Traffic Intelligence Analysts will also be appointed, one in each area. The core duty of these staff will be processing intelligence and identifying key risks. This will improve the current situation where area intelligence officers must find a balance between their frontline duties and intelligence analysis.

INSPECTOR IAN JAMES

MANAGER: COMMERCIAL VEHICLE INVESTIGATION UNIT

Communications Centres Service Centre

PURPOSE

The role of the Communications Centres within Police is to provide the organisation 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 requiring 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.

The activities of the Communications Centres fall under Output Class 4.2 Communication Centres – covering the three police communication centres which receive and manage 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.

ACHIEVEMENTS 2001/2002

During 2001/2002 the Communications Centres answered:

- 429,729 '111' emergency calls, a 16.7% increase over the 2000/2001 year
- 913,936 'general' calls for service, a 11% increase over the 2000/2001 year.

Some of the increase in 111 calls (approx. 2,400 calls) can be attributed to a new process implemented in May 2002 between Police and Telecom (NZ). This deals with the handling of 111 calls where the caller does not speak. The process ensures Police undertake a further level of vetting on such calls before a decision is made either to terminate the call or dispatch Police to investigate further.

The Centres also answered 53,395 'Allied Emergency Service' calls, from such diverse organisations as Ambulance services, hospitals, security firms, and airport control towers. Answering these calls, and activity by operational Police staff, resulted in approximately 1.3 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 incidents requiring Police attendance and also provides a valuable intelligence data source on where Police activity has occurred for the purposes of operational planning and deployment.

The Centres have clear service level targets set for them in the New Zealand Police Departmental Forecast Report. The Centres achieved service levels of 88.3% for '111' calls and 83.08% for 'general' calls (on average across the year).

The Service Centre achieved the following goals for 2001/2002:

- developed a strategic plan for the coming four years
- improved operating procedures concerning management of emergency response events
- implemented technologies to assist the Service Centre to deliver its outputs, including:
 - an upgrade to the latest version of the I/CAD product at the heart of CARD
 - an upgrade to the latest version of the telephony system
 - a replacement of the voice recording systems to a newer CD-ROM based product.

TOWARDS 2003

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

- create a more flexible operating environment between the three Centres
- improve processes around call taking and event priority coding
- review and improve initial recruitment and selection processes

- work with telecommunication suppliers to ensure the 111 service is robust
- explore new processes that could assist Police Districts to process in-coming phone contacts and incidents where deployment of Police staff is not required
- strengthen the relationships between Police Communications Centres and the Ambulance services and the New Zealand security industry.

SUPERINTENDENT ATHOL SOPER

COMMUNICATIONS CENTRES

Crime Service Centre

National Crime and Forensic Group

PURPOSE

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

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

- 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)
- 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 to and liaison with other government law enforcement or intelligence agencies (eg Combined Law Agency Groups, New Zealand SIS)
- operational and strategic criminal intelligence services to Police Districts, agencies and the Executive (eg NBCI units)
- specialist forensic techniques to Police Districts and other agencies (eg Document Examination, Armoury, Electronic Crime Laboratory).

ACHIEVEMENTS 2001/2002

- continued to develop the strategic partnership with ESR for delivery of forensic services
- increased forensic capability in electronic crime investigations
- managed the Police response to international terrorist threats
- enhanced strategic partnerships with major intelligence agencies nationally and internationally
- National Fingerprint Office processed in excess of 80,000 fingerprint forms resulting in a 6% increase in the total volume of prints held on the database compared with the previous year

TOWARDS 2003

- further develop capability in serious crime forensic support through ESR
- promote and co-ordinate response to increased impact of manufacture and use of Amphetamine-type substances
- enhance intelligence gathering and dissemination capability within Police covering issues of organised crime, financial crimes, drugs and modus operandi
- provide strategic intelligence capability on issues of terrorism, complex national and international crime
- further develop and enhance the capability of the Electronic Crime Laboratory
- review implementation of organised crime strategy

DETECTIVE SUPERINTENDENT BILL BISHOP
NATIONAL CRIME MANAGER

Cultural Affairs

PURPOSE

- work with Māori and Pacific Island people to reduce the incidence of offending, victimisation and road trauma
- develop a shared community safety vision and goals with local Māori and Pacific Island people
- engage all Māori and Pacific Island communities in the management of their local Police
- create an environment in which all Police staff understand and appreciate the culture and values of Māori and Pacific Island people in their local areas
- achieve greater Māori and Pacific Island representation in all policing roles

ACHIEVEMENTS 2001/2002

Māori

- all Police Districts are proactive in the Regional Intersectoral Fora (RIF) as part of the Reducing Inequalities capacity building programme
- 35 Iwi Liaison Officer (ILO) positions exist throughout Police
- a Responsiveness to Māori Training Coordinator – Kaiwawao – has been established at the Police College to coordinate training and to develop and maintain key relationships with Māori
- ILOs attended a professional development course at The Royal New Zealand Police College in May 2002
- Commissioner's Māori Focus Forum met three times during the year providing guidance, support and advice on strategy, policy and operational matters
- Te Puni Kōkiri completed a review of Police Responsiveness to Māori, report to be published late 2002
- over 90 staff improved their familiarity and understanding of the Māori Responsiveness Strategy by attending the Ngakia Kia Puawai Middle Management Development Conference at Whangarei in June 2002

Pacific

- Police Pacific Peoples Responsiveness Strategy (PPPRS) is ready for final consultation
- inaugural Pacific Police Officers Fono held at The Royal New Zealand Police College in May 2002 where attendees included representatives from the Ministry of Pacific Island Affairs (MPIA) and policing agencies from Cook Islands, Samoa, Tonga and Fiji
- six Police Districts are proactive in the 'Reducing Inequalities' Pacific capacity building programme across the eight areas identified as having the greatest density of Pacific population
- milestone targets 2001/2002 were set for specific Police Districts and the Office of the Commissioner as part of Pacific Programmes of Action and these were reported back to MPIA
- appointments to the following new roles complemented two previous appointments in Counties Manukau and Canterbury:
 - a Pacific Peoples Responsiveness Adviser at Senior NCO level in Auckland City District
 - Pacific Peoples Liaison Officer in North Shore/Waitākere
- internal staff networks were formed in Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch. These networks are predominantly made up of staff of Pacific

descent both sworn and non-sworn. The purpose of these groups is to provide a level of support to Pacific Liaison Officers/ Advisers and also act as an internal consultative network on Police Pacific peoples responsiveness issues. These groups are consulted on Police policies and practices impacting on Pacific staff and Police engagement of Pacific peoples. Examples of this approach are the network involvement in promoting recruitment strategies, cultural training and awareness packages, adult education and driving Pacific peoples responsiveness initiatives within Districts.

TOWARDS 2003

The most significant milestone will be the enhancement of our delivery through re-structuring the group. The current Cultural Affairs portfolio, based in the Office of the Commissioner, is to be refocussed to give more support for initiatives with Māori, Pacific and ethnic communities. This refocus will see the creation of an Office of Māori, Pacific and Ethnic Services (OMPES) within the Office of the Commissioner.

A General Manager will be appointed to head the new office, which will initially be supported by three strategic advisers. Creation of the OMPES is a natural progression of the work we have been doing in communities around the country over the past few years.

The OMPES will strengthen our ability to provide effective policy direction and support for District initiatives. It will provide an infrastructure to improve and, where applicable, to establish multi-agency relationships and partnerships with the ultimate goal of better service delivery.

SUPERINTENDENT PIERI MUNRO
NATIONAL MANAGER: CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Human Resources Service Centre

PURPOSE

The Human Resources Service Centre provides specialist advice and service to the Office of the Commissioner, Districts and Service Centres. The Centre comprises 10 functional areas, these are:

- Recruiting
- Welfare Services
- Psychological Services
- Human resource management for the Office of the Commissioner and associated Service Centres, including co-ordination of nationally advertised positions and the job evaluation system (JE leader)
- Payroll and Benefits

- Human Resource Information Systems
- Honours and Awards
- Grievance and Disputes management
- Medical Services
- Employee Relations

ACHIEVEMENTS 2001/2002

- implemented second phase of the Trauma Policy review - best practice in Critical Incident Stress Management
- implemented quarterly reports to District management on organisational health issues of note
- developed position description and contracts following review of Police Medical Officer Services
- developed an absence management training package for delivery in 2002/2003
- developed and implemented a new recruitment marketing/advertising strategy
- recruited 541 Police recruits
- commenced a review of the recruitment process for new constables
- census of all Police staff conducted June 2001 ensured accurate reporting for State Services Commission Human Resource Information Capability project
- general ledger interface from Peoplesoft to SAP enabled accurate reporting of payroll-related costs

TOWARDS 2003

- review and investigate strategies for the nationwide professional supervision of staff undertaking high-risk Police duties
- continue emphasis on improvement in absence and injury management with an aim of 10% reduction in total absence levels
- deliver Absence Management Training Programme to support this target
- develop Police Medical Officers training programme for delivery in districts
- develop more sophisticated reporting systems to enhance the ability of Police managers in Districts to monitor and forecast resource requirements
- meet recruitment target of 500-600
- recruit 90 trainees for Auckland pilot trainee programme
- realign the services provided by the Human Resources Service Centre to the new Human Resource structure

JANE BUTLER

ACTING MANAGER: HUMAN RESOURCE SERVICE CENTRE

Human Resources Strategy Group

PURPOSE

The Human Resources Strategy Group provides specialist human resource advice and services to the Office of the Commissioner, Service Centres and Districts in the areas of:

- industrial services
- human resources information
- equal employment opportunities
- staff safety.

ACHIEVEMENTS 2001/2002

- re-negotiated the main collective employment agreements for sworn and non-sworn staff for a 19-month term from December 2001 to July 2003:
 - the arrangements provided for a general increase of 2% in December 2001 and 1% in December 2002
- reviewed individual employment agreements for senior managers, with performance payments made in accordance with performance review outcomes for individual managers
- developed an updated human resources strategy, “People in Policing: A Five Year HR Strategy to 2006”, reported to Ministers in October 2001
- developed 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
- developed a draft Police Code of Conduct to promote the highest standards of ethics, integrity and conduct for consultation
- introduced weekly, monthly and quarterly HR information to support policy implementation and organisation performance
- established regular health and safety video-conferences for district and national management and service organisation representatives
- implemented formal hazard identification projects for noise in 1-2-3 person stations
- continued development of a database for injury and operational safety reporting
- completed a disability profile of Police staff as at 30 June 2002 - disability records are held for 46.5% of all staff
- established the Police Work and Family working party to maximise flexible workplace arrangements while meeting Police service delivery needs, so staff

are better able to balance work and family responsibilities

- 38% increase in the use of the Flexible Employment Option policy which provides for sworn staff to work less than full time:
 - staff with family responsibilities were the predominant group to use the option with 128 sworn staff members working a Flexible Employment Option arrangement as at 30 June 2002

TOWARDS 2003

- implement a new management structure under the Human Resources Manager with five manager positions: Employee Wellness and Safety, Employment Relations, EEO and Diversity, Employee Development, and Employee Placement
- work jointly with service organisations to develop a principle-based employment agreement and apply best endeavours to resolve remuneration progression issues
- establish an Agreements Working Party to revise, rationalise and consolidate Police employment provisions, in time for the 2003 wage bargaining round

WAYNE ANNAN

GENERAL MANAGER: HUMAN RESOURCES

Internal Audit and Risk Management

PURPOSE

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

ACHIEVEMENTS 2001/2002

- maintained a quarterly risk reporting cycle for all Districts enabling the continuation of reporting on the identification and mitigation of risks and risk events across a wide range of fields including legislative compliance
- introduced assurance testing and revised reporting requirements that enhanced the management and mitigation of critical organisational risk
- performed District and Service Centre audits on financial internal control compliance, operational expenditure and service delivery achievements

TOWARDS 2003

- continue to undertake regular District and Service Centre audits to ensure compliance with financial internal control, operational expenditure and service delivery system requirements, including information technology aspects
- further develop Service Centre risk frameworks

- work closely with the Organisational Performance Unit to ensure a coordinated approach and further improvement to risk management

ED JUCHNOWICZ

NATIONAL MANAGER: AUDIT

Information and Technology Service Centre

PURPOSE

- commissioning and managing projects to deliver Police strategic initiatives by developing and improving Police capability
- provision of information technology and communication infrastructure and services to support Police capability

ACHIEVEMENTS 2001/2002

The Police Information & Technology Service Centre (ITSC) completed a number of major projects in the 2001/2002 year that are identified in the Information Strategic Plan.

The major projects completed were:

- porting all applications from the IBM mainframe to open systems
- introduced common data storage platform for all applications
- introduced Tivoli framework as the Enterprise System management tool
- deployment of support infrastructure and software to complete the data warehouse
- introduced infrastructure and software to support the Sentencing and Parole Reform Bill Legislation
- deployed a new online interface between Police and Department of Corrections
- deployed a national youth database
- deployed to pilot stage a national staff safety application
- upgraded hardware and software for the Computer Aided Dispatch application used in the Communications Centres
- provided an additional radio channel for Auckland Central
- migrated cellphones to a single service provider
- developed comprehensive strategies for Law Enforcement System migration, Computer Infrastructure, Enterprise Communications Network and Land Mobile Radio Network (the Police radio network)
- reviewed computer infrastructure and enterprise communications network strategic relationships and contracts.

In addition ITSC provided support to the following technical infrastructure systems:

- Land Mobile Radio Network (the Police radio network)
- the Police telephone network (Integrated Communications System)
- Police data network (Police Enterprise Communications Network and the Bandwidth transmission network)
- computer infrastructure comprising desktops, laptops, printers and application servers.

ITSC provided support to the organisation through the Help Desk and field support. The Service Centre provides a consultancy role for internal customers. ITSC also provides support for:

- specialist groups and for special operations
- desktop support
- applications support
- application enhancements and development.

TOWARDS 2003

The Centre will focus on the delivery of the four major projects identified in the Information Strategic Plan, which are:

- replacement of the computing infrastructure
- replacement of the enterprise network
- migration of the Law Enforcement System (LES) to open systems
- upgrading of the Land Mobile Radio Network.

These major projects will improve information access and delivery systems for improved collection and reporting.

ROHAN MENDIS
NATIONAL MANAGER:
BUSINESS UNIT APPLICATIONS

MURRAY MITCHELL
NATIONAL MANAGER:
INFRASTRUCTURE

Legal Service Centre

PURPOSE

The 21 Legal Service Centre staff provide specialist legal services to the Office of the Commissioner and for the five Service Centre locations in Auckland, Rotorua, Wellington, Christchurch, and Dunedin. Legal Service Centre personnel in the Office of the Commissioner provide advice and occasionally advocacy on law reform, privacy and specialist legal issues. Staff in the districts provide timely direction and advice to Police on civil and criminal matters, including contractual obligations, prosecutions, complaints, privacy and training.

ACHIEVEMENTS 2001/2002

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

- Clean Slate Bill
- Crimes Amendment Bill (No. 6)
- Land Transport (Road Safety Enforcement) Amendment Bill
- Local Government Bill (re liquor bans)
- Police Amendment Bill (No. 2)
- Prostitution Reform Bill
- Sentencing and Parole Reform Bill
- Victims Rights Bill

SUPERINTENDENT DAVE KERR
LEGAL SERVICE CENTRE

Licensing and Vetting Service Centre

PURPOSE

The Licensing and Vetting Service Centre has five primary functions:

- Administration and management of the Police Photographic Image Management System (PIMS). This database holds the national prisoner photograph collection and firearms licence details.
- Management of 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. The Service Centre provides a wide range of advice to organisations and the wider public, including visitors to New Zealand.
- Provision of a vetting service to organisations whose primary function is the care of young people, older people and the more vulnerable members of society. These include a wide range of childcare and voluntary organisations, including the New Zealand Teachers' Council, and those who provide care to international students. The vetting service extends to those applying for licences administered by the Department for Courts and the Land Transport Safety Authority.
- Validation of identities held on Police computer systems.
- Provision of a 24-hour communication service for the Office of the Commissioner.

ACHIEVEMENTS 2001/2002

Under Output Class 10 – Vetting and Firearms Licensing:

- Considerable planning has been undertaken for the ten-year firearms relicensing due to commence in November 2002. This includes revising and streamlining the firearms licence application and vetting process. The Visitors Licensing and Permit to Import process has also undergone revision to further streamline the process.
- During 2001/2002 the Service Centre has been involved with the development and implementation of the Education Standards Act and the Code of Practice for the Pastoral Care of International Students.
- 270,497 vetting services provided at the Office of the Commissioner (325,244 provided nationally).
- 100% of vetting applications processed within 30 working days.

TOWARDS 2003

- completion of the process whereby any outstanding “lifetime” firearms licence holders are traced and spoken to
- national co-ordination and implementation of firearms licensing and relicensing as ongoing business
- a revision of image management in the New Zealand Police with the aim of implementing national standards

INSPECTOR JOE GREEN

MANAGER: LICENSING AND VETTING

National Accounts Processing Centre

PURPOSE

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

ACHIEVEMENTS 2001/2002

- continued to meet our processing deadlines
- continued to build our relationship with Districts and provide useful information to assist in the management of budgets
- investigated and cleared all the old debts carried forward from Chairman, pre-1999

TOWARDS 2003

- continue to review existing processes and pursue more efficient methods of processing data
- provide ongoing support to the Districts, seeking ways to better meet their information requirements

MARIA MONRO

MANAGER: NATIONAL ACCOUNTS PROCESSING CENTRE

Operations Group

PURPOSE

The Operations Group provides measurable, quality service to its internal and external customers through service deliveries across a range of Output Classes. The group provides a policy development role as well as the national co-ordination of various specialist and general policing duties.

ACHIEVEMENTS 2001/2002

Under Output Class 2.4 School Education Services – Provision through formal school visits to educate children on pro-active ways of keeping themselves safe and simple crime prevention and drug resistance programmes. It also includes the development of new programmes:

- Youth Education Service (YES). During the year 125 Police Education Officers worked with classroom teachers to deliver crime prevention programmes in schools. Police Education officers delivered programmes to the following number of school students:
 - Crime prevention 47,751
 - DARE (excluding Drive to Survive) 34,139
 - School Road Safety Education 134,671
 - Violence prevention 65,303.
- During 2001/2002 the Education Review Office undertook and completed its third review of the Police Education Service. It concluded that YES programmes continue to be highly valued by schools and contribute to student well-being and safety.
- The Kia Kaha Stop Bullying programme for secondary schools was completed and launched.

Under Output Class 4.1 – Provision of Specialised Operational Capability covering the maintenance of operational readiness over and above that required for routine operational duty, including specialist training for Search and Rescue Squads and operational readiness testing for these groups:

- Emergency Management including search and rescue. This team focused on the Maritime Co-ordination Centre Project, the Search and Rescue Review and increased security at domestic airports.
- Specialist Groups:
 - Armed Offender Squads attended 520 callouts (31,980 hours)
 - Police Negotiation Teams attended 370 callouts (4,326 hours)
 - Specialist Search Group attended 103 callouts (17,287 hours).

Under Output Class 5 – Case Management and Output Class 6.2 Police Support to Family Group Conferences:

- Youth Aid. 42,628 apprehensions⁹⁴ of children and young persons were made, representing 21% of all apprehensions during the year.
- Of these:
 - 11,317 were cleared by warning
 - 24,397 by Youth Aid “alternative action” plans or warnings
 - 1,417 by Family Group Conferences
 - Prosecution in the Youth Court resolved 5,497 apprehensions.

Under Output 9.3 – Public and Personal Security covering security services provided for VIPs and diplomat protection:

- **Major Operations.** The Operations Group co-ordinated or provided significant planning input into a number of major policing operations, including the Royal Tour, the anthrax threats, the visit by Tiger Woods, prison officer industrial action and the lead up to the national elections.
- **Special Operations.** The Special Operations Team co-ordinated security and policing requirements for 13 VIP visits to New Zealand.

Under Output Class 9.6 Staff Deployment Overseas - the requirements of training and deployment of staff overseas:

- **East Timor, Solomon Islands, Bougainville.** Ten officers took part in policing duties in East Timor as part of UNTAET, 17 officers were deployed as part of the International Peace Monitoring Team in the Solomon Islands and 3 officers served in Bougainville as part of the community police project.
- **Pacific Peoples Police Assistance.** The Operations Group provided training for Pacific Island Police Officers for deployment to the Solomon Islands as part of the International Peace Monitoring Team. 19 officers from Rarotonga, Vanuatu, Cook Islands and Tonga were trained. Officers from the Solomon Islands and Samoa were also placed into areas of the New Zealand Police for work experience. Investigative assistance was provided to the Royal Solomon Islands Police to support the inquiry into the death of the New Zealand Deputy High Commissioner to the Solomon Islands.

TOWARDS 2003

- review and update the Police response to terrorist incidents and the organisation and management of a major terrorist exercise, Lawman 2003
- focus on broader security issues

⁹⁴ Apprehensions do not represent the number of offenders, or the number of offences committed. One offender may be apprehended in relation to multiple offences, or multiple offenders may be apprehended in relation to one offence.

- continue the examination into less lethal force options for Police
- deploy ten Police officers to the Solomon Islands to work alongside the Royal Solomon Islands Police
- Youth Education Service will rewrite the secondary school “Keeping Ourselves Safe” programme and work with LTSA to implement the “Road Sense” strategy.

SUPERINTENDENT NEVILLE MATTHEWS
NATIONAL MANAGER: OPERATIONS

Organisational Performance

PURPOSE

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 undertakes:

- the provision of reports on police performance, risk areas and strategies
- regular performance meetings with District Commanders and Area Controllers
- enhancements to the performance framework
- enhancements to current performance indicators
- analysis of statistical trends
- research and information gathering from partner organisations, other government agencies and other jurisdictions
- the identification and dissemination of best operational and management practice

ACHIEVEMENTS 2001/2002

- revised and enhanced the organisational performance framework and processes for monitoring performance
- continued regular performance meetings between the Commissioner, Deputy Commissioners, National Manager: Organisational Performance, District Commanders and their management teams
- further developed Business Objects and Web Intelligence to facilitate ease of access to current performance data for operational and management use
- expanded the unit to include the quality improvement function
- set and monitored district performance targets
- prepared reports on overall performance, including the Commissioner’s Risk Indicators (CRIs) for all Districts

TOWARDS 2003

- benchmark performance in specific areas to gain a better understanding of performance and to set improvement targets
- further develop the organisational performance framework
- enhance the organisational performance monitoring and reporting processes
- develop an organisational performance information strategy

DR MURRAY SIM

NATIONAL MANAGER: ORGANISATIONAL PERFORMANCE

Police Infringement Bureau

PURPOSE

The Police Infringement Bureau (PIB) processes traffic-related infringement and offence notices issued by Police and supports speed camera operations. By centralising this operation nationally the PIB is able to apply uniform standards and achieve cost savings. Services not directly related to core Police business are outsourced.

PIB operations fall within Output Class 12 – Road Safety Programme; particularly areas of 12.1 - Strategic Traffic Safety.

ACHIEVEMENTS 2001/2002

- processed 730,433 speed camera photographs – 78,232 less than 2000/2001
- the reduction is due to a lowered photography rate during mobile and fixed camera deployments, reflecting an improved level of speed limit compliance

<i>Photos per 100 vehicles</i>	2000/2001	2001/2002
Mobile Cameras	2.7	2.4
Fixed Cameras	1.7	1.5

<i>Photos per hour</i>	2000/2001	2001/2002
Mobile Cameras	12.3	11.0
Fixed Cameras	8.4	6.8

- processed 731,014⁹⁵ traffic infringements/offences – an increase of 122,840 on 2000/2001. This is attributed mainly to an increase in Highway Patrol staff numbers (reaching full-strength in December) and the uniform application of speeding tolerances
- processed 15,122 Community Roadwatch complaints (1,697 increase)
- processed 2,367 underage drinking infringements (291 decrease)

⁹⁵ This number differs slightly from the traffic offence and infringement notices shown in the statistical table at the end of the Annual Report. The number above is a count of finalised notices at the PIB. The statistical count is taken from the date that the notice is entered into the Law Enforcement (LES) computer system.

TOWARDS 2003

- ongoing assessment of digital speed camera technology to replace existing cameras

INSPECTOR MATT FITZSIMONS
POLICE INFRINGEMENT BUREAU

Police Prosecutions Service Centre

PURPOSE

The Police Prosecutions Service Centre operates as an autonomous, national and career-oriented prosecutions service within the Police. Grouped under a National Manager, the Service Centre has 140 sworn and non-sworn prosecutors and 47 prosecution clerks located in 39 offices throughout the country.

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

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

Prosecutors' responsibilities include appearing on behalf of the Police informant at all stages of District Court hearings. They conduct defended Youth Court fixtures and represent the Police at Coroner's inquests and at miscellaneous hearings such as Liquor Licensing hearings.

ACHIEVEMENTS 2001/2002

- provided primary advocacy skills training for new prosecutors
- increased the number of legally qualified prosecutors
- provided specialist advice and support for inter-agency projects including the Courts Reconfiguration Project undertaken by the Department of Courts
- contributed to broad-based community resolution strategies, eg Restorative Justice pilot undertaken by the Department of Courts
- undertook initial work to determine strategic and service delivery priorities for Prosecutions Service Centre
- conducted initial scoping to better streamline the Police Adult Diversion scheme
- participated in the initial work undertaken to implement "Victims Rights" with respect to the role of prosecutions

TOWARDS 2003

- assess the training needs of prosecutors and design an appropriate long-term training and career development programme
- develop practice guidelines
- develop a workload measurement system to improve resource allocation
- negotiate customer needs by working with key stakeholders to identify service level requirements
- strengthen the national management of the Prosecutions Service Centre by appointing three specialist advisers, one to design professional standards and training programmes, one to develop a performance improvement strategy and one to strengthen capability in the prosecution of traffic offences
- continue to provide support to District Court initiatives and specialist advice in respect of prosecutions-related matters

SUPERINTENDENT GRAHAM THOMAS

NATIONAL MANAGER: PROSECUTIONS SERVICE CENTRE

Policing Development Group

PURPOSE

The Policing Development Group has a unit in the Office of the Commissioner and a representative in each District. This group:

- provides strategy and implementation advice
- provides strategic development
- provides successful change management advice
- shares best practice among Police and builds District capacity

ACHIEVEMENTS 2001/ 2002

- Police Strategic Plan
- traffic intelligence analysis capability implemented in all Police Districts
- implemented electronic crime strategies
- improved Police's intelligence analysis capabilities
- delivered a programme to build community safety capability in Pacific nations
- developed Police E-Government projects

TOWARDS 2003

- develop and implement strategies to achieve the goals of the Police Strategic Plan and our vision of Safer Communities Together
- develop and implement the Crime Reduction Strategy
- lead an Intelligence Development and Improvement plan

- identify and highlight effective “styles” of policing
- assist in the development of an effective problem-solving model
- lead an understanding of the importance of using science to better understand crime and its causes and solutions
- assist in the development and implementation of effective operational strategies including violence, organised crime, burglary, vehicle crime, drugs and alcohol, youth and road safety
- assist in the development of an effective community policing model
- assist in the development of an effective cyber crime strategy
- lead the development of Strategic Analysis capacity
- assist in the development of a Community Engagement model
- assist in the development of skills in core policing roles
- assist with Law Enforcement System (Wanganui Computer) migration
- develop effective strategies and share best practice that targets repeat offenders, repeat victims and hot locations

SUPERINTENDENT MIKE WILSON

ACTING NATIONAL MANAGER, POLICING DEVELOPMENT GROUP

Professional Standards

PURPOSE

Professional Standards Section (previously 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 coordinating complaint and disciplinary processes in accordance with legislation.

The Police Complaints Authority is the independent statutory body with the 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 their duty causes or appears to have caused death or serious bodily harm to any person.

See page 187 for a summary of complaints against the Police.

INSPECTOR ROGER HONAN

PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS

Road Policing

In 2001/2002 the term “road policing” became the generic name for policing activities relating to roads. This change included renaming the Traffic Safety Branch as the Road Policing Branch.

The change was made by the Board of Commissioners to better reflect the nature of modern policing activities relating to New Zealand roads. While the potential for police enforcement of traffic laws to significantly reduce road trauma is commonly accepted, the view of the Commissioners is that road policing is core policing due to its capacity to disrupt and reduce mainstream crime.

This view is reflected in the recently published Police Strategic Plan to 2006, which makes it clear that road policing is what we do, while road safety is the outcome we want to achieve.

Road policing activities are delivered by a wide range of groups including:

- Road Policing Support (Office of the Commissioner)
- Commercial Vehicle Investigation Unit (CVIU)
- Police Infringement Bureau (PIB)
- Police Calibrations Unit
- Motorways Unit
- Highway Patrol Unit
- Compulsory Breath Test (CBT) Units
- Traffic Alcohol Groups (TAGs)
- Strategic Traffic Units (STUs)
- Traffic Camera Units
- General Duties Branch staff
- other dedicated traffic staff

Road Policing Support

PURPOSE

- provide the Minister of Police, Minister of Transport, Commissioner of Police and Police Executive with specialist road policing advice
- provide regular reports to the Commissioner and Ministers on the delivery of the New Zealand Road Safety Programme (including information relating to quantity, quality, timeliness and cost of activities)
- develop strategy and policy at a national level to target road policing outcomes and enhance police service delivery and capability

- develop and maintain internal and external partnerships at a national level with individuals and groups who are tackling safety and crime issues on the roads
- manage the provision of equipment and systems to facilitate service delivery
- coordinate special road policing events and contribute to the development of road safety publicity
- establish efficient processes to evaluate and disseminate best practice and contribute to a wider understanding of road policing

ACHIEVEMENTS 2001/2002

There were 430 road deaths in 2001/2002 compared with 469 for 2000/2001, representing an 8.3% decrease. Contributors to the decrease were:

- the creation of dedicated road policing groups (including the highly visible Highway Patrol) in each Police District
- the continued use of compulsory breath testing, speed cameras, and hard-hitting advertisements
- concentrated Police enforcement targeting drink driving, excessive speed, and failure to wear safety restraints
- the establishment of Risk Targeted Patrol Plans (RTPPs) in Districts
- the establishment of strategic traffic analyst positions in the Office of the Commissioner
- the appointment of traffic analysts in all Districts
- an ongoing programme of internal and external review
- improved emergency scene management
- high level strategic co-operation with other agencies involved in road safety.

Enhancements during 2001/2002 to the strategic capability of Road Policing Support have allowed improvements in strategic and business planning, including:

- preparation of a comprehensive funding package around Government's 2010 road safety goals
- development of a draft framework for amalgamating all traffic-related activity
- enhancements to the delivery of police calibration services.

An ongoing programme of internal and external reviews has included reviews of:

- speed cameras, conducted by the Office of the Auditor General
- highway incident management by US expert John O'Laughlin
- the enhanced intelligence capability, by Professor Peter Vulcan, Australia
- School Road Safety Education Services, by the Education Review Office.

TOWARDS 2003

- continue to work with the National Road Safety (NRS) Committee, NRS Advisory Group, and NRS Working Group on longer term targets and strategies for road safety
- endeavour to maintain the current downward trend in road deaths and make further improvements in service delivery (including strategies aimed at reducing deaths of pedestrians and cyclists)
- continue the analysis of business practices, with an emphasis on increasing the integration of traffic-related activity with other areas of core policing and wider crime reduction programmes and services
- extend targeted enforcement efforts in the areas of CVIU, rural drink driving, and the Auckland Motorways
- continue to make enhancements to intelligence systems, procedures and outputs, so strategic hours are targeted more closely to road safety risk
- establish a research capability to provide high-quality analysis, monitoring and evaluation of road policing policies and initiatives and develop strong links with other analysts within the road safety, transport and criminal justice sectors
- deal with emerging enforcement issues (eg drugged driver enforcement) by contributing to policy development, reviewing existing legislation, commenting on or drafting new legislation or rules, and developing national operational guidelines
- continue to review the current level of road policing enforcement and education training and assess future road policing training needs
- raise police driving standards by finalising and implementing the Safe Driving Policy
- work with ACC to extend the Last Drink Survey across the country
- establish a team to review and report on Police efforts in relation to specific road policing strategies. Coordinate:
 - a biennial peer review of traffic services using scientists from Monash University and Victoria Police (in conjunction with LTSA)
 - an inter-district peer review of traffic delivery including CBT and Highway Patrol
 - visits to key Australian jurisdictions for joint Land Transport Safety Authority/District Commanders/Traffic Managers/senior Ministry of Transport staff
 - representation at international road policing and road safety conferences
 - presentations to international traffic policing forums (including International Traffic Police Conference) by the Commissioner and other members of the Police Executive

- a visit by Paul Forman – international expert on crash investigation technology and techniques
- a limited review of the intelligence capability
- the implementation of the findings of the O’Laughlin report on road closures
- enhance current partnerships with the LTSA, road controlling authorities, ACC, road safety groups and the community

SUPERINTENDENT STEVE FITZGERALD

ROAD POLICING SUPPORT

Training Service Centre

PURPOSE

The Training Service Centre (TSC) provides the initial training for Police recruits. The TSC also provides a wide range of continuing education, professional development and specialist skills training for all members of Police. The Royal New Zealand Police College (RNZPC) located at Porirua is the flagship of the Training Service Centre.

ACHIEVEMENTS 2001/2002

- provided initial training to 533 graduating recruits
- provided continuing education courses to more than 2,000 staff in promotions, criminal investigation, operational support, road policing, community and youth services courses
- constructed an indoor firearms range at RNZPC to provide for all recruit, specialist and Wellington District training needs following the closure of facilities previously used
- completed the workplace development and assessment programme for probationary constables to reinforce and reflect skills learned during initial training
- developed a pilot peer mentoring programme with three groups in Auckland Metro with a view to wider implementation on a voluntary basis throughout the country with emphasis on newer members of Police
- developed a five-year TSC strategy
- addressed recommendations of the Te Puni Kōkiri review impacting on Maori Responsiveness training
- developed minimum Treaty and cultural competencies for front-line and non front-line positions

TOWARDS 2003

- establish curriculum committees in key training areas – criminal investigation, initial training, leadership /management, road policing, youth aid, community policing, intelligence, and Maori Responsiveness
- deliver a new ethics programme for recruits and promotional courses
- develop a five-year leadership strategy for Police
- review and refine the Staff Safety Tactical Training Programme
- pilot probationary and implement criminal investigation workplace assessment programmes
- deliver full-time intelligence training at RNZPC
- complete review of criminal investigation training
- develop new Maori Responsiveness packages for recruit and district training
- develop Professional Training package linked to NZQA framework for Kaitakawaenga (iwi liaison officers)
- develop a database for all quality assured TSC resources available nationally
- develop a long-term strategy for online learning in Police
- implement a Police Trainee Scheme for recruits aged 17–19 years
- reduce waiting list for promotion and qualification courses in continuing education
- achieve a stronger operational focus in continuing education courses by ensuring Districts' training needs are met, which will be reflected in the number and type of training courses conducted
- construct a Police designated indoor firearms facility for Auckland Metro

Police Dog Training Centre

PURPOSE

The Police Dog Section comprises:

- 110 general purpose teams (two of these are dual trained to find narcotics)
- 11 narcotic detector dog teams
- 3 firearms detector dog teams
- 3 explosive detector dog teams

ACHIEVEMENTS 2001/2002

- general purpose teams attended a total of 43,179 calls for service:
 - resulting in the apprehension of 7,178 offenders and the clearance of 10,113 offences
 - recovering property, excluding motor vehicles valued at \$505,923

- specialist and dual trained narcotics teams attended 3,149 calls for service during the year with 484 finds

RNZPC Dog Training Centre trained:

- 27 general purpose dog teams
- 3 narcotic detector dog teams for Police
- 2 narcotic detector dog teams for the New Zealand Customs Service
- 1 narcotic detector dog team for the Department of Corrections
- 1 narcotic detector dog team for Australasian Correctional Management
- 2 explosive detector dog teams for Police
- 5 explosive detector dog teams for Aviation Security Service
- conducted on-going training in the Cook Islands with a narcotic detector dog team trained in the previous year

SUPERINTENDENT A O (OLLY) BECKETT

NATIONAL MANAGER: TRAINING AND PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT



Statistical Information

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL RECORDED AND RESOLVED CRIME BY CATEGORY

Crime Category	Offence Class Code	Recorded		Percent Variance		Percent Variance			Percent Resolved				
		1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002	99/00 to 00/01	00/01 to 01/02	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002	
VIOLENCE													
Homicide	1100	104	97	112	-6.7	15.5	81	77	97	77.9	79.4	86.6	
Kidnapping and Abduction	1200	144	162	185	12.5	14.2	94	103	99	65.3	63.6	53.5	
Robbery	1300	1,664	1,657	1,787	-0.4	7.8	573	565	606	34.4	34.1	33.9	
Grievous Assaults	1400	2,641	2,897	2,969	9.7	2.5	2,177	2,410	2,408	82.4	83.2	81.1	
Serious Assaults	1500	13,668	14,566	14,560	6.6	0	10,891	11,728	11,713	79.7	80.5	80.4	
Minor Assaults	1600	13,089	13,809	14,092	5.5	2	10,199	10,707	10,892	77.9	77.5	77.3	
Intimidation/Threats	1700	8,462	9,952	10,290	17.6	3.4	6,751	8,125	8,352	79.8	81.6	81.2	
Group Assemblies	1800	318	394	389	23.9	-1.3	237	294	299	74.5	74.6	76.9	
Total		40,090	43,534	44,384	8.6	2	31,003	34,009	34,466	77.3	78.1	77.7	
SEXUAL													
Sexual Affronts	2200	691	665	687	-3.8	3.3	319	345	361	46.2	51.9	52.5	
Immoral Behaviour	2400	1	2		100	-100	0	1		0	50		
Sexual Attacks	2600	2,047	2,065	2,487	0.9	20.4	1,042	1,127	1,453	50.9	54.6	58.4	
Abnormal Sex	2700	12	20	17	66.7	-15	6	17	7	50	85	41.2	
Immoral Behaviour	2800	278	264	279	-5	5.7	178	154	192	64	58.3	68.8	
Immoral Behaviour	2900	101	103	74	2	-28.2	81	75	46	80.2	72.8	62.2	
Total		3,130	3,119	3,544	-0.4	13.6	1,626	1,719	2,059	51.9	55.1	58.1	

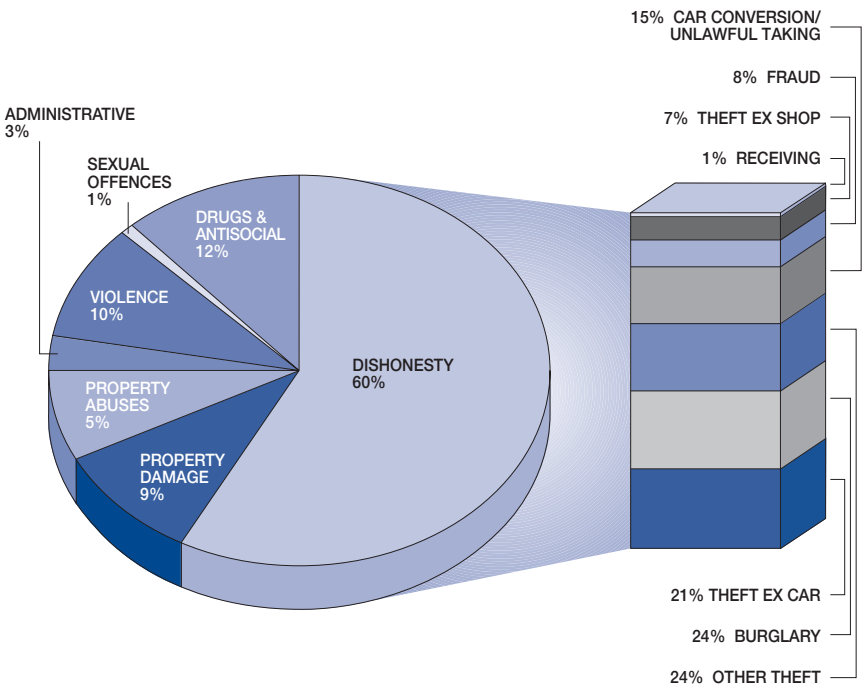
Crime Category	Offence Class Code	Recorded		Percent Variance		Percent Variance		Percent Variance		Percent Resolved			
		1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002	99/00 to 00/01	00/01 to 01/02	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002	
DRUGS AND ANTISOCIAL													
Drugs (not Cannabis)	3100	1,898	2,024	2,708	6.6	33.8		1,750	1,855	2,445	92.2	91.7	90.3
Drugs (Cannabis only)	3200	23,205	22,395	21,131	-3.5	-5.6		21,332	20,743	18,947	91.9	92.6	89.7
Gaming	3400	35	44	92	25.7	109.1		24	20	61	68.6	45.5	66.3
Disorder	3500	20,849	22,990	23,796	10.3	3.5		18,611	20,444	20,855	89.3	88.9	87.6
Vagrancy Offences	3600	152	189	178	24.3	-5.8		133	170	153	87.5	89.9	86
Family Offences	3700	456	474	517	3.9	9.1		299	350	343	65.6	73.8	66.3
Family Offences	3800	4,317	4,582	4,507	6.1	-1.6		3,510	3,783	3,662	81.3	82.6	81.3
Sale of Liquor Act 1989	3900	2,778	1,460	1,263	-47.4	-13.5		2,548	1,282	1,165	91.7	87.8	92.2
Total		53,690	54,158	54,192	0.9	0.1		48,207	48,647	47,631	89.8	89.8	87.9
DISHONESTY													
Burglary	4100	71,842	61,347	60,676	-14.6	-1.1		10,287	10,579	9,700	14.3	17.2	16
Car Conversion etc	4200	40,650	35,676	37,819	-12.2	6		7,677	7,456	8,178	18.9	20.9	21.6
Theft	4300	126,477	128,082	135,694	1.3	5.9		27,738	28,920	28,980	21.9	22.6	21.4
Receiving	4400	2,715	2,634	2,485	-3	-5.7		2,599	2,532	2,389	95.7	96.1	96.1
Fraud	4500	21,210	21,557	20,301	1.6	-5.8		9,583	10,106	9,401	45.2	46.9	46.3
Total		262,894	249,296	256,975	-5.2	3.1		57,884	59,593	58,648	22	23.9	22.8

Crime Category	Offence Class Code	Recorded		Percent Variance		Percent Variance			Percent Resolved				
		1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002	99/00 to 00/01	00/01 to 00/02	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002	
PROPERTY DAMAGE													
Destruction of Property	5100	40,377	40,257	40,892	-0.3	1.6	12,246	12,681	12,618	30.3	31.5	30.9	
Endangering	5200	224	198	265	-11.6	33.8	172	146	204	76.8	73.7	77	
Total		40,601	40,455	41,157	-0.4	1.7	12,418	12,827	12,822	30.6	31.7	31.2	
PROPERTY ABUSES													
Trespass	6100	12,024	12,924	13,710	7.5	6.1	8,357	9,223	9,902	69.5	71.4	72.2	
Littering	6200	509	519	453	2	-12.7	408	388	345	80.2	74.8	76.2	
Animals	6300	475	417	484	-12.2	16.1	242	241	267	50.9	57.8	55.2	
Postal/Rail/Fire Service Abuses	6500	4,936	4,518	5,254	-8.5	16.3	2,640	2,503	2,698	53.5	55.4	51.4	
Arms Act Offences	6800	2,596	2,397	2,402	-7.7	0.2	2,153	1,969	1,990	82.9	82.1	82.8	
Total		20,540	20,775	22,303	1.1	7.4	13,800	14,324	15,202	67.2	68.9	68.2	
ADMINISTRATIVE													
Against Justice	7100	8,976	10,816	11,488	20.5	6.2	7,514	9,082	9,601	83.7	84	83.6	
Births/Deaths and Marriages	7200	16	3	26	-81.3	766.7	4	0	20	25	0	76.9	
Immigration	7300	1,444	1,217	838	-15.7	-31.1	1,328	1,144	759	92	94	90.6	
Racial	7400	4	2	1	-50	-50	4	1	0	100	50	0	
Against National Interest	7500	62	6	35	-90.3	483.3	37	5	12	59.7	83.3	34.3	
By-Laws Breaches	7600	907	905	1,372	-0.2	51.6	786	786	1,248	86.7	86.9	91	
Total		11,409	12,949	13,760	13.5	6.3	9,673	11,018	11,640	84.8	85.1	84.6	
Grand Total		432,354	424,286	436,315	-1.9	2.8	174,611	182,137	182,468	40.4	42.9	41.8	

PROPORTION OF TOTAL RECORDED CRIME BY GROUP

Offence Category	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002
Violence	9.3%	10.3%	10.2%
Sexual	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%
Drugs and antisocial	12.4%	12.8%	12.4%
Dishonesty	60.8%	58.8%	58.9%
Property damage	9.4%	9.5%	9.4%
Property abuses	4.8%	4.9%	5.1%
Administrative	2.6%	3.1%	3.2%
Total	100%	100%	100%

ALL CATEGORIES



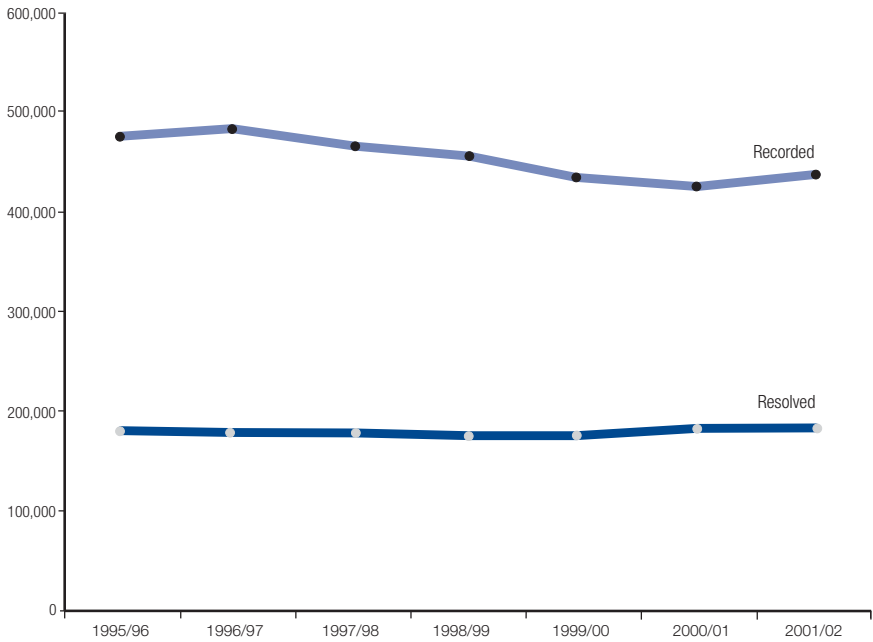
RECORDED CRIME PER 10,000 POPULATION BY CATEGORY

Crime Type	Recorded Crime per 10,000 Population		
	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002
VIOLENCE			
Homicide	0.3	0.2	0.3
Kidnapping and abduction	0.4	0.4	0.5
Robbery	4.3	4.3	4.5
Grievous assaults	6.9	7.5	7.5
Serious assaults	35.7	37.5	37
Minor assaults	34.2	35.6	35.8
Intimidation/threats	22.1	25.6	26.1
Group assemblies	0.8	1.0	1.0
TOTAL	104.7	112.2	112.7
SEXUAL OFFENCES			
Abnormal sex	0.0	0.1	0.0
Immoral behaviour	0.7	0.7	0.7
Immoral behaviour/miscellaneous	0.3	0.3	0.2
Indecent videos			
Sexual affronts	1.8	1.7	1.7
Sexual attacks	5.3	5.3	6.3
TOTAL	8.2	8.0	9.0
DRUGS AND ANTISOCIAL OFFENCES			
Disorder	54.4	59.2	60.4
Drugs (cannabis only)	60.6	57.7	53.6
Drugs (not cannabis)	5.0	5.2	6.9
Family offences	1.2	1.2	1.3
Family offences	11.3	11.8	11.4
Gaming	0.1	0.1	0.2
Sale of Liquor Act 1989	7.3	3.8	3.2
Vagrancy offences	0.4	0.5	0.5
TOTAL	140.2	139.6	137.6

Crime Type	Recorded Crime per 10,000 Population		
	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002
DISHONESTY			
Burglary	187.5	158.1	154.1
Car conversion etc	106.1	91.9	96.0
Fraud	55.4	55.6	51.5
Receiving	7.1	6.8	6.3
Theft	330.2	330.1	344.5
TOTAL	686.3	642.4	652.4
PROPERTY DAMAGE			
Destruction of property	105.4	103.7	103.8
Endangering	0.6	0.5	0.7
TOTAL	106	104.3	104.5
PROPERTY ABUSES			
Animals	1.2	1.1	1.2
Arms Act offences	6.8	6.2	6.1
Littering	1.3	1.3	1.2
Postal/rail/fire service abuses	12.9	11.6	13.3
Trespass	31.4	33.3	34.8
TOTAL	53.6	53.5	56.6
ADMINISTRATIVE			
Against justice	23.4	27.9	29.2
Against national interest	0.2	0.0	0.1
Births/deaths and marriages	0.0	0.0	0.1
By-law breaches	2.4	2.3	3.5
Immigration	3.8	3.1	2.1
Racial	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	29.8	33.4	34.9
ALL OFFENCES TOTAL	1,128.6	1,093.4	1,107.8

TOTAL RECORDED AND RESOLVED OFFENCES

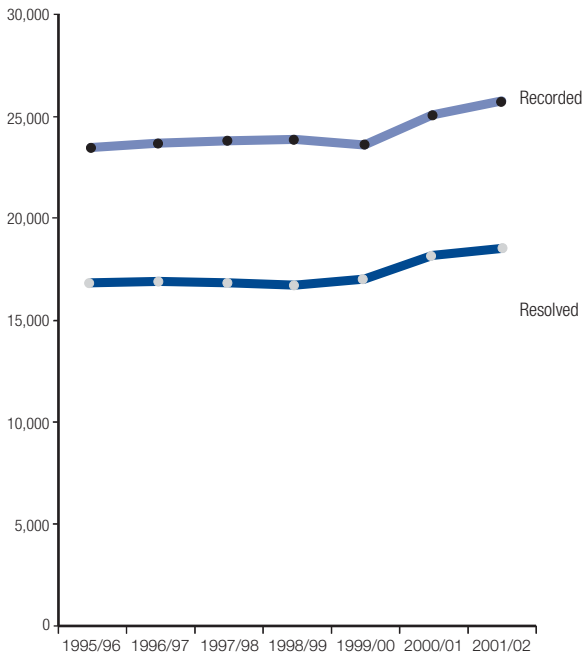
June Year	Recorded	Resolved	Percent resolved offences	Variation in recorded offences	Recorded offences per 10,000 population
1995/1996	475,154	179,826	37.8%	3.0%	1,279
1996/1997	482,831	178,140	36.9%	1.6%	1,284
1997/1998	465,834	177,687	38.1%	-3.5%	1,228
1998/1999	455,552	174,576	38.3%	-2.2%	1,195
1999/2000	432,354	174,611	40.4%	-5.1%	1,129
2000/2001	424,286	182,137	42.9%	-1.9%	1,093
2001/2002	436,315	182,468	41.8%	2.8%	1,108



Crime Reduction Targets

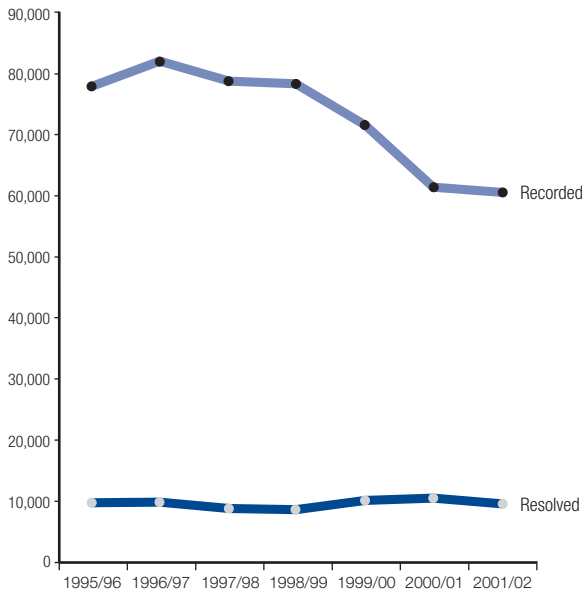
TOTAL RECORDED AND RESOLVED VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL OFFENCES

June Year	Recorded	Resolved	Percent resolved offences	Variation in recorded offences	Recorded offences per 10,000 population
1995/1996	23,499	16,849	71.7%	2.8%	63
1996/1997	23,721	16,889	71.2%	0.9%	63
1997/1998	23,803	16,838	70.7%	0.3%	63
1998/1999	23,887	16,731	70.0%	0.4%	63
1999/2000	23,615	17,027	72.1%	-1.1%	62
2000/2001	25,119	18,217	72.5%	6.4%	65
2001/2002	25,797	18,512	71.8%	2.7%	65



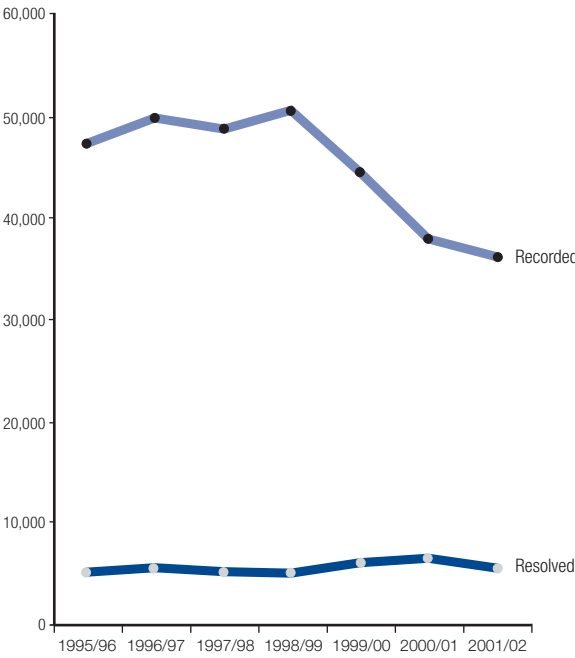
TOTAL RECORDED AND RESOLVED BURGLARY OFFENCES

June Year	Recorded	Resolved	Percent resolved offences	Variation in recorded offences	Recorded offences per 10,000 population
1995/1996	77,960	9,692	12.4%	-3.5%	210
1996/1997	82,169	10,001	12.2%	5.4%	218
1997/1998	78,918	8,990	11.4%	-4.0%	208
1998/1999	78,527	8,752	11.1%	-0.5%	206
1999/2000	71,842	10,287	14.3%	-8.5%	188
2000/2001	61,347	10,579	17.2%	-14.6%	158
2001/2002	60,676	9,700	16.0%	-1.1%	154



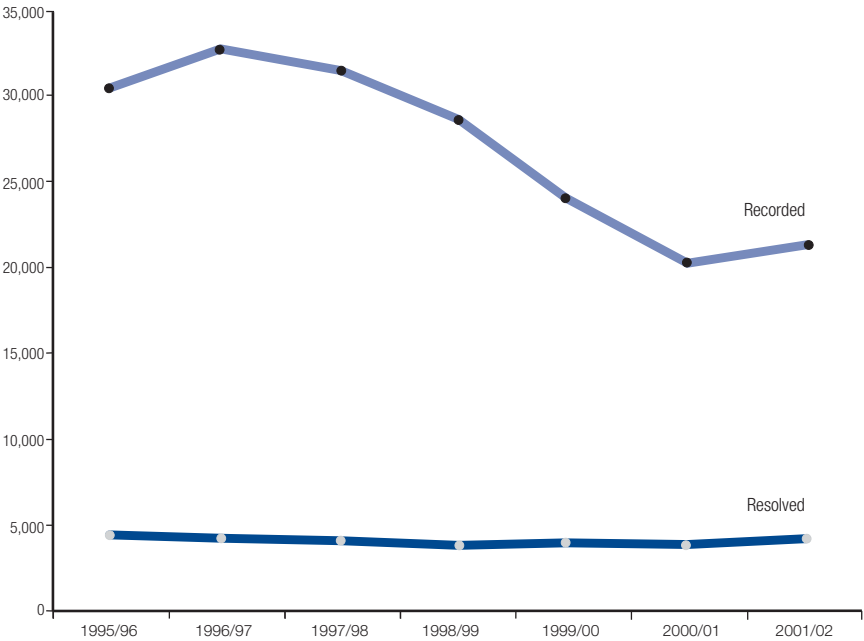
TOTAL RECORDED AND RESOLVED BURGLARY (DWELLING)
OFFENCES

June Year	Recorded	Resolved	Percent resolved offences	Variation in recorded offences	Recorded offences per 10,000 population
1995/1996	47,196	5,130	10.9%	3.0%	127
1996/1997	49,721	5,545	11.2%	5.4%	132
1997/1998	48,563	5,071	10.4%	-2.3%	128
1998/1999	50,537	5,053	10.0%	4.1%	133
1999/2000	44,276	6,037	13.6%	-12.4%	116
2000/2001	37,772	6,543	17.3%	-14.7%	97
2001/2002	36,092	5,517	15.3%	-4.4%	92



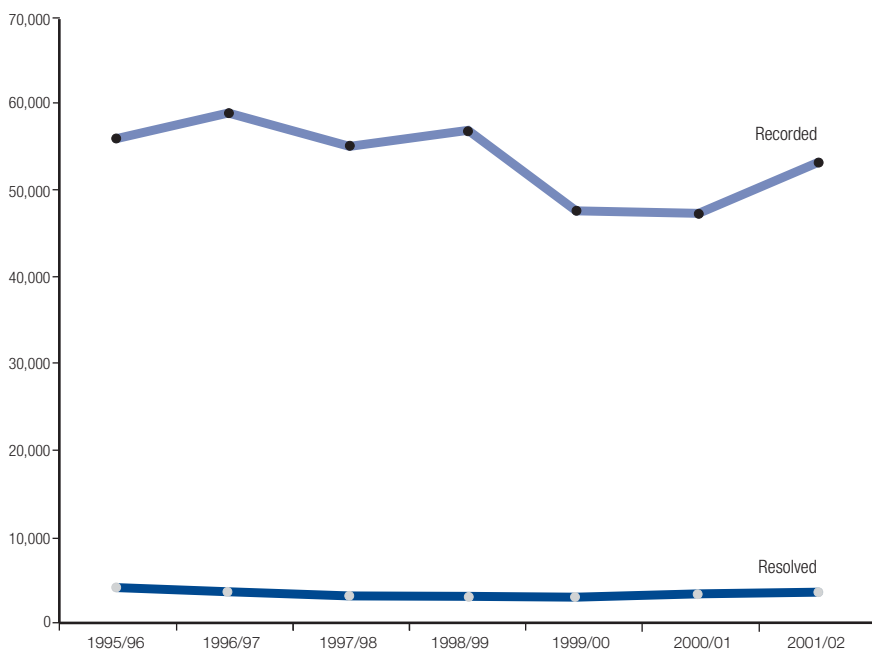
TOTAL RECORDED AND RESOLVED UNLAWFUL TAKING/
CAR CONVERSION OFFENCES

June Year	Recorded	Resolved	Percent resolved offences	Variation in recorded offences	Recorded offences per 10,000 population
1995/1996	30,380	4,423	14.6%	3.0%	82
1996/1997	32,640	4,183	12.8%	7.4%	87
1997/1998	31,384	4,020	12.8%	-3.8%	83
1998/1999	28,565	3,767	13.2%	-9.0%	75
1999/2000	23,708	3,904	16.5%	-17.0%	62
2000/2001	20,184	3,828	19.0%	-14.9%	52
2001/2002	21,284	4,187	19.7%	5.4%	54



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
1995/1996	55,726	3,944	7.1%	8.3%	150
1996/1997	58,813	3,500	6.0%	5.5%	156
1997/1998	54,990	3,043	5.5%	-6.5%	145
1998/1999	56,788	2,987	5.3%	3.3%	149
1999/2000	47,430	2,933	6.2%	-16.5%	124
2000/2001	47,196	3,291	7.0%	-0.5%	122
2001/2002	53,019	3,535	6.7%	12.3%	135



RECORDED OFFENCES INVOLVING FIREARMS

June Year	Arms Act offences	Crimes Act and Summary Offences Act offences	Total
1995/1996	3,094	652	3,746
1996/1997	3,280	747	4,027
1997/1998	3,263	700	3,963
1998/1999	2,934	641	3,575
1999/2000	2,596	654	3,250
2000/2001	2,397	659	3,056
2001/2002	2,402	626	3,028

SUMMARY OF RECORDED INCIDENTS

	1999/2000 incidents	2000/2001 incidents	2001/2002 incidents	Percentage variation from 99/00 to 00/01 from 00/01 to 01/02	
INCIDENTS					
Alarm sounding	17,760	17,817	16,630	0.3%	-6.7%
Blockage/breakdown on highway	2,888	5,841	13,263	102.3%	127.1%
Car/person acting suspiciously	64,701	65,891	68,109	1.8%	3.4%
Domestic dispute	22,792	24,369	23,813	6.9%	-2.3%
Drunk into custody/detox	12,488	13,400	14,740	7.3%	10%
Sudden death	5,955	5,626	5,659	-5.5%	0.6%
Traffic incident	48,608	45,227	57,238	-7%	26.6%
Vehicle collision	35,059	34,723	39,976	-1%	15.1%
Other incident reports	121,548	133,669	140,633	10%	5.2%
Total Incidents	331,799	346,563	380,061	4.4%	9.7%
SERVICES					
Advise relatives	353	228	207	-35.4%	-9.2%
Arrest warrant	27,120	26,814	26,206	-1.1%	-2.3%
Firearm query/registration	17,703	8,912	9,064	-49.7%	1.7%
Found property	55,408	56,266	59,385	1.5%	5.5%
License applications	6,567	4,970	4,986	-24.3%	0.3%
Liquor licensing	20,450	20,856	20,214	2%	-3.1%
Lost property	50,385	53,782	56,625	6.7%	5.3%
Missing person	12,866	13,685	14,045	6.4%	2.6%
Other requests for service	53,156	67,059	94,369	26.2%	40.7%
Public relations	11,663	11,395	12,743	-2.3%	11.8%
Recover vehicle	13,540	11,537	11,512	-14.8%	-0.2%
Summons	31,830	32,239	35,376	1.3%	9.7%
Warrants of Seizure	2,065	2,106	1,880	2%	-10.7%
Total Services	303,106	309,849	346,612	2.2%	11.9%
Total Preventative	5,681	5,428	3,721	-4.5%	-31.4%
Total All Incidents	640,586	661,840	730,394	3.3%	10.4%

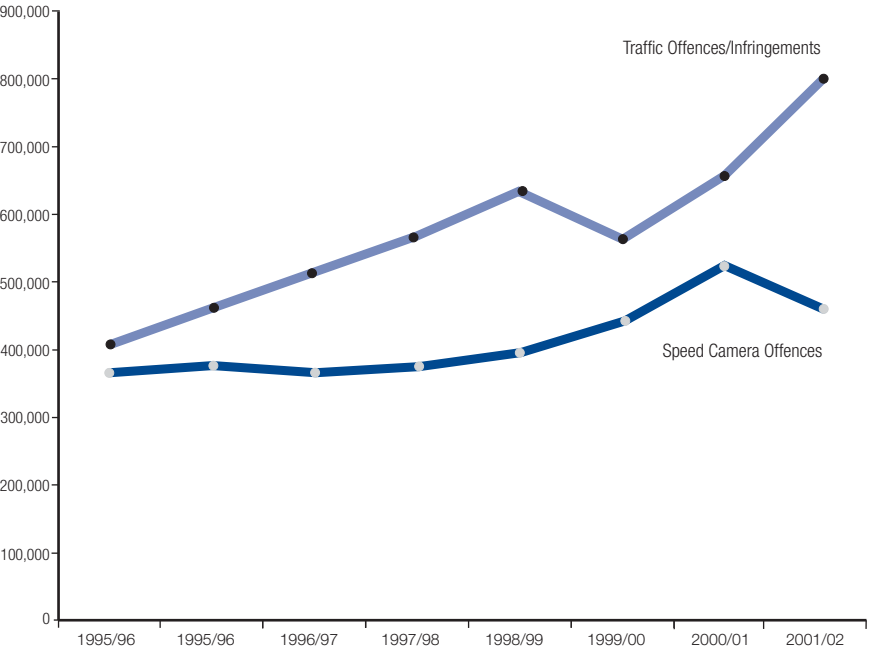
SUMMARY OF NATIONAL RECORDED TRAFFIC OFFENCES AND INFRINGEMENTS BY CATEGORY

Traffic Offences & Infringements Recorded, by Category

Offence/Infringement Category	2000/2001	2001/2002
Drink/drive offences	26,139	25,348
Dangerous/reckless driving offences	4,346	4,586
Unsafe use of vehicle infringements	17,758	20,675
Careless/Inconsiderate driving or overtaking offences	11,823	12,249
Speeding (under 100 kph)	91,404	114,631
Speeding (over 100 kph)	81,375	134,502
Speeding – trailer, towing, Heavy Motor Vehicle	5,524	11,650
Failure to stop/give way	28,515	31,396
Failure to obey officer/fulfil duties	17,681	18,322
Vehicle licence	17,469	19,092
Driving while disqualified offences	8,626	8,213
Driver Licence	187,073	222,907
Certificate of Fitness	87,168	94,260
Driver hours/log book	3,685	3,626
Seat belt	33,077	40,224
Safety helmet	420	414
Passenger/recovery/rental service vehicle	1,851	2,055
Vehicle condition	9,438	16,281
Vehicle noise/loading	4,590	5,488
Bicycle	1,935	2,148
Cycle helmet	5,298	5,399
Pedestrian & other	324	391
Stock & vehicle bylaw offences	180	234
Local body bylaw infringements	961	804
Other transport offences	8,386	8,744
Sub Total	655,046	803,639
Speeding – Speed camera	523,362	458,622
TOTAL	1,178,408	1,262,261

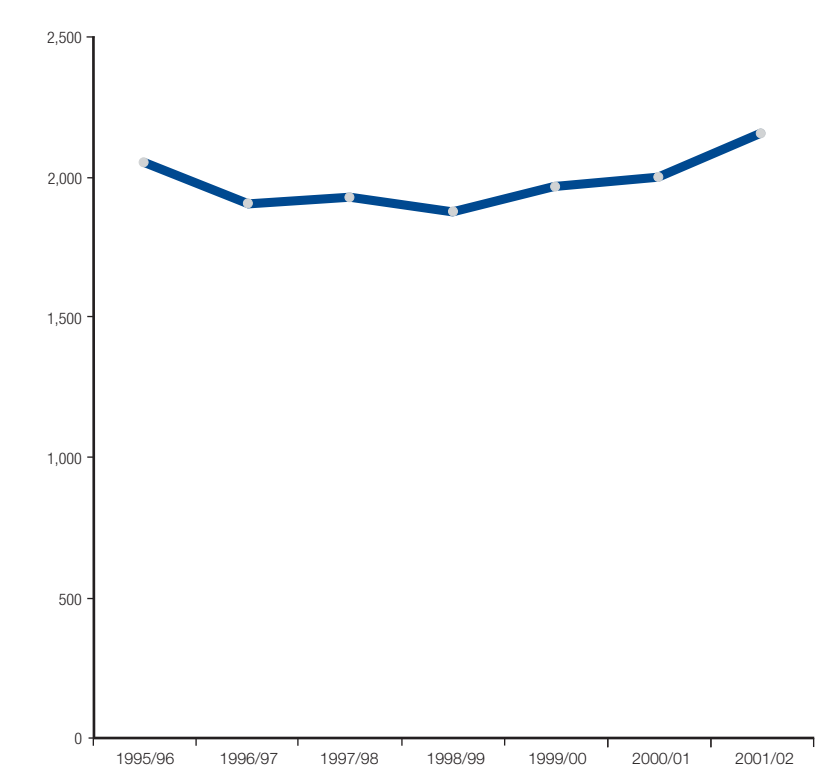
TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT

June Year	Speed Camera offences	Traffic Offences/ Infringements
1994/1995	363,341	406,138
1995/1996	374,996	459,650
1996/1997	363,578	513,563
1997/1998	373,094	564,461
1998/1999	393,679	634,874
1999/2000	440,195	560,427
2000/2001	523,362	655,046
2001/2002	458,622	803,639



RECORDED TOTAL ASSAULTS ON POLICE

June Year	Crimes Act	Other	Total assaults on Police	Assault police firearm	Stab/ cutting weapon	Other weapon	Total weapon
1995/1996	212	1,840	2,052	22	4	59	85
1996/1997	229	1,676	1,905	36	5	56	97
1997/1998	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
2001/2002	250	1,900	2,150	30	17	45	92



SUMMARY OF COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE POLICE

The following summary of complaints against the Police identifies the number of people making complaints, the total number of complaints and the results of completed investigations.

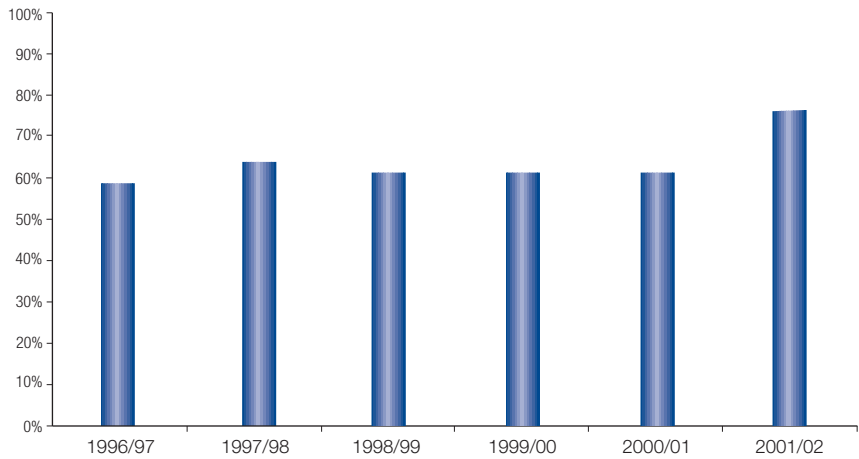
Complaints Against the Police	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002
Total number of complainants ⁹⁶	1,930	1,989	1,825
Total number of complaints ⁹⁷ accepted for investigation	3,332	3,290	2,773
Percentage variation of complaints over the previous year	10%	-1%	-16%
Number of investigations completed	2,754	2,451	3,049
Conciliated	171	129	123
Not Upheld	1,146	912	1,178
Upheld	285	203	302
Upheld complaints as a percentage of completed investigations	9.7%	12.1%	10.1%
Still under Investigation	1,353	1,565	1,297
Complaints per 1,000 offences, incidents, traffic offences/infringements recorded	0.01	0.01	0.01

⁹⁶ A complainant is a person who makes a formal complaint against the Police. The total number of complainants is the total number of people who have made a complaint during the year.

⁹⁷ Each head of complaint counts as one complaint. This method of counting is consistent with the Police Complaints Authority.

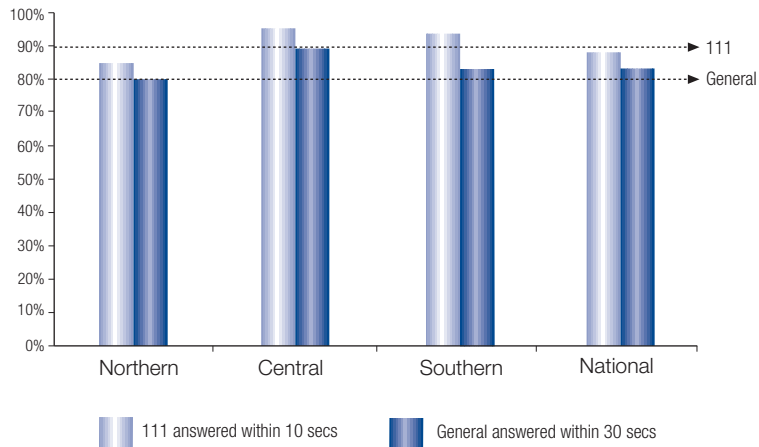
PUBLIC TRUST AND CONFIDENCE⁹⁸

June Year	Public Trust and Confidence	June Year	Public Trust and Confidence
1996/1997	58%	1999/2000	61%
1997/1998	64%	2000/2001	61%
1998/1999	61%	2001/2002	75% ⁹⁹



COMMUNICATION SERVICE CENTRES

Yearly Call Answering Standards

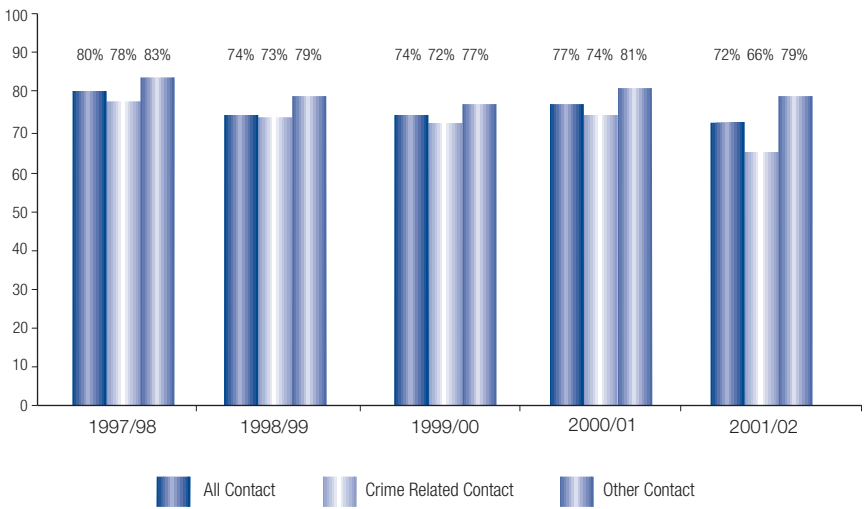


98 Conducted by MM Research. Public Trust and Confidence reflects “full/quite a lot of trust and confidence.”

99 The sample size increased from 1,000 in 2000/2001 to 4,800 in 2001/2002.

PUBLIC SATISFACTION¹⁰⁰

	Very Satisfied/Satisfied				
	1997/1998	1998/1999	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002 ¹⁰¹
All Contact	80%	74%	74%	77%	72%
Crime Related Contact	78%	73%	72%	74%	66%
Other Contact	83%	79%	77%	81%	79%



100 Conducted by MM Research.

101 The sample size increased from 1,000 in 2000/2001 to 4,800 in 2001/2002.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS – ALL OFFENCES

	2000/2001	2001/2002	Variation number	Percent variation
Sworn staff at June (actual)	6,874	7,038	164	2.4%
Mean monthly staff (actual)	6,929	6,924	-5	-0.1%
Recorded offences (excluding traffic)	424,286	436,315	12,029	2.8%
Resolved offences (excluding traffic)	182,137	182,468	331	0.2%
Traffic Offences and Infringements	1,178,408	1,262,261	83,869	7.1%

ALL OFFENCES

June Year	Percent of offences resolved (excluding traffic)	Recorded offences per member (excluding traffic)	Resolved offences per member (excluding traffic)	Traffic offences and Infringements per member
1995/1996	37.8%	69.6	26.3	122.3
1996/1997	36.9%	72.1	26.6	130.9
1997/1998	38.1%	68.2	26.0	137.3
1998/1999	38.3%	64.9	24.9	146.6
1999/2000	40.4%	61.1	24.7	154.2
2000/2001	42.9%	61.2	26.3	170.1
2001/2002	41.8%	63.0	26.4	182.3

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS – INCIDENTS

June Year	2000/2001	2001/2002	Variation number	Percent variation
Sworn staff at June (actual)	6,874	7,038	164	2.4%
Mean monthly staff (actual)	6,929	6,924	-5	-0.1%
Incidents attended	661,840	730,394	68,554	10.4%
Incidents where attendance sufficed	258,126	285,169	27,043	10.5%
Incidents documented	403,714	445,225	41,511	10.3%

ALL INCIDENTS

June Year	Percentage of incidents where attendance sufficed	Percentage of incidents documented
1995/1996	28.4%	71.6%
1996/1997	27.7%	72.3%
1997/1998	34.9%	65.1%
1998/1999	37.1%	62.9%
1999/2000	37.5%	62.5%
2000/2001	39.0%	61.0%
2001/2002	39.0%	61.0%

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS – YOUTH AID

	1998/1999	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002
Offences by children and young persons dealt with per Youth Aid Officer	295.9	320.9	320.2	250.8
Offences referred to Family Group Conference or Youth Court per Youth Aid Officer	52.2	53.4	51.5	40.7
% of children and young persons dealt with by Police only	82.3	82.9	84.0	83.8
% of children and young persons dealt with by Family Group Conference or Youth Court	17.7	17.1	16.0	16.2

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS – FINGERPRINTS

	2000/2001	2001/2002	Percent variation
AFIS database	455,000	482,475	+6
Prisoner fingerprints received	87,337	81,512	- 10.1
Total voluntary prints received	5,288	4,302	- 22.9
Fingerprints confirming other identity	6,850	7,466	+ 8.9
Scene of crime prints received	29,814	30,152	+ 1.1
Identifications from scene of crime prints	6,939	6,751	- 2.7
Burglary – Identifications	Not recorded	2,024	N/A
Fraud – identifications	Not recorded	1,835	N/A
Unlawful taking of motor vehicle – identifications	Not recorded	1,174	N/A
Crime against the person – identifications	Not recorded	444	N/A
Drug offence – identifications	Not recorded	686	N/A
Other property and miscellaneous offences – identifications	Not recorded	588	N/A