

Oath of Office

“I do swear that I will well and truly serve
our Sovereign Lady the Queen in the Police,
without favour or affection,
malice or ill-will,
until I am legally discharged;
that I will see and cause Her Majesty’s peace
to be kept and preserved;
and I will prevent to the best of my power
all offences against the peace;
and that while I continue to hold the said office
I will to the best of my skill and knowledge
discharge all the duties thereof faithfully
according to the law.
So help me God.”



Report of the

NEW ZEALAND POLICE

for the year ended
30 June 2003

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 New Zealand Police for the year ended 30 June 2003.

R J Robinson
Commissioner of Police

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

Table of Contents

COMMISSIONER'S OVERVIEW	5
ACHIEVEMENT OF KEY PRIORITY AREAS	11
REDUCING INEQUALITIES, AND EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES	22
STATEMENT OF OBJECTIVES AND SERVICE PERFORMANCE....	37
OUTPUTS CLASSES	
1 POLICY ADVICE AND MINISTERIAL SERVICING.....	39
2 POLICING SUPPORT TO THE COMMUNITY THROUGH PARTNERSHIPS, EDUCATION, CRIME PREVENTION AND YOUTH PROGRAMMES	43
3 DIRECTED PATROL ACTIVITIES	48
4 POLICE PRIMARY RESPONSE MANAGEMENT	50
5 CASE MANAGEMENT	55
6 CASE RESOLUTION	59
7 ENFORCEMENT OF COURT ORDERS.....	62
8 CUSTODIAL AND ESCORT SERVICES	64
9 PUBLIC AND PERSONAL SECURITY	68
10 VETTING AND FIREARMS, LICENSING.....	72
11 LOST AND FOUND PROPERTY	75
12 ROAD SAFETY PROGRAMME.....	77
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.....	84
ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION	109
INFORMATION REQUIRED BY STATUTE	112
ORGANISATIONAL INFORMATION	116
STATISTICAL INFORMATION.....	129

Commissioner's Overview

Commissioners Overview

Introduction

This financial year began tragically for New Zealand Police with the death on duty of Detective Constable Duncan Taylor and the serious wounding of Detective Jeanette Park at Feilding on 5 July 2002.

Duncan's wife Melanie and their son Campbell, his mother, sisters, extended family, friends and colleagues are now facing the harsh reality of life without him. It is not easy, and we continue to offer support wherever we can.

It strikes very close to home when a colleague is killed on duty.

I have huge respect for all the Police staff who, despite intense feelings of shock and grief, got on with the job at hand that night and in the long days that followed Duncan's death. They are all to be commended.

Jeanette Park has now returned to duty and is an example of the service ethic upheld by members of New Zealand Police.

National Security

12 October 2002 will also be remembered as a tragic day for many families here at home and internationally. The Bali bombing claimed the lives of 202 people, including three New Zealanders and more than 80 Australians. The bombing highlighted the need for New Zealand to be vigilant about its national security.

The prime responsibility for detecting and preventing terrorism in New Zealand lies with Police. We have taken that responsibility very seriously, placing appropriate staff and resources into security activities.

International networks play an important role in countering terrorist threats and it's advantageous to have a presence in the main intelligence hubs. To this end, during the year we opened Police liaison posts in Washington DC, London and Jakarta.

The year also marked the first use of new powers under the Terrorism Suppression Act 2002, when I requested the Prime Minister to designate Jemaah Islamiyah and some other groups and organisations as terrorist entities.

Police was required to deal with several threatening letters containing small quantities of cyanide sent to a media outlet and three diplomatic missions. The letters could not be discounted as hoaxes, and the file remains open.

Operational Activities

Staff had a busy year in other operational areas too.

New Zealand Police continued to assist South Pacific nations, with ten Police Officers working in mentoring roles as part of the New Zealand Solomon Islands Policing Project. The aim was to improve policing services through building capability among Royal Solomon Islands Police staff.

More than 100 staff were deployed on Operation Marlin to police the Louis Vuitton and America's Cup regattas in Auckland between September and March.

The event passed without serious incident despite the potential for terrorist activity that such iconic events can attract.

DNA forensic science continued to play a critical role in the resolution of crime this year.

The most prominent case to be closed was the abduction, sexual violation and murder of six-year-old Napier girl Teresa Cormack in 1987. Samples taken from Teresa's body matched DNA from Lower Hutt man Jules Mikus, who was found guilty of the crimes in October.

The verdict justified the commitment over 15 years of current and former Police staff involved in the inquiry, who had never given up hope that the person responsible for Teresa's death would be found. This resolution underscores the commitment by Police to solve serious crimes.

Another case that was successfully resolved was the attempted kidnapping of a prominent Wellington businessman in July. Two men were found guilty of the crime in June after Police foiled their plan to hold the man in a plywood box buried in Upper Hutt's Tunnel Gully.

The manufacture and use of methamphetamine was a continuing deep concern for Police during the year. The number of clandestine laboratories detected and disrupted rose to 154 – 88 more than the previous year.

Anecdotally, methamphetamine became a prime contributor to more incidents of psychotic and extremely violent behaviour.

These drugs are a scourge, and will devastate many lives. Police has dedicated more resources to detecting clandestine labs, and we take seriously our responsibility to apprehend those who seek to profit from others' misery.

National Results

Nationally, we achieved some notable results this year.

I was heartened that we recorded an overall resolution rate of 43.7% – the highest for 20 years.

Proactive policing initiatives in part contributed to the 2.5% rise in reported crime.

We made good gains with these initiatives. While tougher enforcement bumped up the figures, strictly enforcing bail and curfews to ensure compliance, enforcing licensing laws and public place liquor bans, and closely monitoring truancy did improve community safety.

Other pleasing results included a 6% drop in sexual offences; ten fewer murders than the year before; increased reporting of family violence; and a 2% drop in drink drive offences.

High-visibility, consistent road safety enforcement – the basis of the general deterrence approach – contributed to the lowest road toll since records began. In the last calendar year 416 people died, compared with 430 the previous year.

Speed, alcohol, intersection and restraint enforcement have all played a part in making the roads safer.

The Land Transport (Unauthorised Street and Drag Racing) Amendment Act 2003, which came into force on 1 May, gave Police powers to deal with ‘boy racers’ involved in illegal street racing. Early indications are that it will be an effective means of preventing this public nuisance.

Organisational Progress

Organisationally, we made good progress too.

We published a Statement of Intent, which set out our medium-term strategy objectives. It identified what we need to do to achieve the strategic goals set out in the Police Strategic Plan to 2006, and the wider goals of government and sector partners. Work began on implementing the goals in the operational setting.

In consultation with their communities, District Commanders began to develop plans to produce tangible gains in community safety and crime reduction built around the six national priorities of violence, burglary, vehicle crime, organised crime, national security and road safety.

Developing leadership and management skills among Police staff is an important factor in improving community safety and reducing crime. Several staff took up experiential learning opportunities offered through the newly introduced secondment programme, which offers placements within the public and private sectors here and overseas.

The Māori, Pacific and Ethnic Services (MPES) group was formed, and began to provide strategic advice and support to districts and to the Office of the Commissioner. MPES staff also started the important work of forging partnerships with relevant agencies and communities around the country and internationally.

On the information and technology front, we completed several major projects. These were a combination of re-building the computing, network and radio infrastructures; upgrading computing training facilities; and completing the first

three phases of shifting from the Law Enforcement System (also known as LES, or the Wanganui computer). Moving from LES will see the National Information Application (NIA) become the main policing information system.

Auckland Issues

We continued to grapple with the policing challenges presented by Auckland's population growth and changing demographics.

Operation Cavalry saw staff from around the country seconded to Auckland City and Counties Manukau Districts for short periods to relieve some of the pressures on local staff. Investigators from outside Auckland also helped Counties Manukau District reduce its level of outstanding inquiry files.

A Board of Management comprising the three Auckland District Commanders developed a series of joint operations to make the most effective use of resources.

Staff mounted successful tri-district operations dealing with truancy and boy racers towards the end of the year. These were some of the projects planned to improve policing in Auckland.

We put a lot of effort into boosting staff numbers across Auckland, and thanks to three recruiting initiatives, the districts were up to target strength at year end. A successful recruiting drive in the United Kingdom attracted 74¹ experienced Police Officers, while a pilot trainee scheme for 17 to 22 year-olds got underway at the Manukau Technical Institute. Regular recruiting activities also helped the region reach target strength.

More resources were allocated to Auckland in this year's Budget to fund extra incident response and investigative staff, and DNA collection teams. They will begin in the new financial year.

Private Prosecution

And finally, this year brought some resolution for Senior Constable Keith Abbott. In December, he was acquitted of murder following a private prosecution taken by the family of Waitara man Steven Wallace, who continue to grieve the sad loss of their son.

It was a defining moment for the officer and his colleagues, and he earned my utmost admiration for the way he conducted himself throughout the ordeal.

After the verdict, I assured all Police Officers that the Commissioners would support them if they were required to take a life in the course of their duties while acting lawfully and in self-defence.

¹ 72 graduated.

Conclusion

New Zealand Police staff have worked hard to achieve the results I have mentioned. I am grateful that they have risen so readily to meet the challenges of the shifting domestic and international environment, and I thank each one of them for their contribution.

Rob Robinson
Commissioner of Police

Achievement of Key Priority Areas

Police Key Priority Areas

Police operationalises the Police Strategic Plan goals through specific strategies and programmes referred to as Key Priority Areas (KPAs). Police's KPAs for 2002/2003 were:

Key Priority 1: Reduce offending and victimisation involving Māori

The aim of this priority area, in 2002/2003, was to ensure that Police met its obligations and commitments to Māori communities. There was a particular emphasis on giving Māori communities a mechanism to develop individual, group and community safety through involvement in Police decision making.

Through continued emphasis on strategies focused on improving Police Responsiveness to Māori (RTM), Police, in partnership with other government agencies and community groups, achieved the objectives outlined in the following table:

Objective	Performance
Address the recommendations of the Te Puni Kōkiri (TPK) review of Police's Māori Responsiveness Plan	<p>The objectives of the review were grouped into five categories, which addressed the recommendations made by Te Puni Kōkiri.</p> <p>1. Strategy, Planning and Reporting The national office of Maori, Pacific, and Ethnic Services (MPES), was established having oversight and responsibility for advising, monitoring and coordinating the implementation of the Māori and Pacific Peoples' responsiveness strategies and the development of ethnic-wide policy and strategy.</p> <p>RTM was integrated into existing strategic frameworks and business planning documents at national and district levels, including performance management systems and performance agreements for District Commanders.</p> <p>Police began to redraft the RTM Strategy, Haere Whakamua – Moving Forward 2003-2010. This strategy will provide the strategic framework for addressing Māori offending, reoffending and victimisation.</p> <p>The Commissioners' Māori Focus Forum met three times in the period June 2002 to July 2003. Māori Advisory Groups in all districts will be reviewed in line with Haere Whakamua to ensure alignment between strategic goals and operational activities.</p> <p>2. Service Delivery and Programmes The Treaty of Waitangi was included in the newly designed National Competency Framework as a core value.</p> <p>A national database for Māori Responsiveness and Performance Improvement was established on the Police Intranet site. It includes information on strategies, protocols, the Treaty of Waitangi and resources.</p> <p>All Police recruits now attend the Mate Ohore (sudden death) training designed by Māori and Police.</p>

Objective	Performance
Address the recommendations of the TPK review of Police's Māori Responsiveness Plan (contd.)	<p>Districts have actively tailored youth programmes to local hapū and iwi; over 50% of participants on Youth Development Programmes are Māori.</p> <p>Other RTM initiatives included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual conferences hosted by districts each year to develop Police Managers in RTM • Integration of RTM throughout the initial training curriculum • Probationary Constables' Workplace Assessment includes assessment of performance criteria in RTM. <p>3. Organisational Capability The Organisational Performance Group and MPES began work on developing district performance measures to achieve positive outcomes for Māori. All districts have established advisory capabilities for developing RTM plans.</p> <p>4. Information Collection The Organisational Performance Group and MPES are developing an information strategy to improve data collection that will inform and align Police strategies for reducing offending and victimisation of Māori.</p> <p>5. Relationships Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) have been established with Māori in the Bay of Plenty, Waikato and Southland Districts. Other agreements have been established between Police and Māori including formal protocols around sudden death.</p>
Develop strategies that address offending and victimisation	<p>The following strategies to address Māori offending and victimisation have been implemented, or are in development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RTM Strategy currently being redrafted to 2003-2010 • Nine districts have RTM strategies, with objectives focused on local issues addressing Māori offending and victimisation. <p>Strategies targeting risk areas include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Māori Youth Education • Road Safety • Repeat Offending and Victimisation • Building Police RTM Capability • Māori Recruitment and Professional Development • Crime Reduction and Community Safety. <p>The 'People in Policing' Human Resource (HR) Strategy is linked to the two high-level goals of community safety and crime reduction through the Equal Employment Opportunities (EEO), Māori Responsiveness and Diversity Strategy. The strategy includes the views of Māori in Police planning and processes with a particular focus on RTM through policing capability and integrity.</p>
Develop benchmarks and performance measures to evaluate achievement of outcomes for Māori	MPES began an assessment of all district responsiveness plans and organisational strategies focused on Māori outcomes. Performance measures have been included in District Commander performance agreements for 2003/2004.

Key Priority 1A: Reduce offending and victimisation involving Pacific Peoples

Police is committed to contributing to Government's goal of reducing inequalities. In regard to Pacific Peoples, Police's emphasis in 2002/2003 was on developing mechanisms and programmes of action that focus on building or enhancing the relationship between Police and Pacific communities.

In 2002/2003, Police focused on developing and implementing strategies that reduced the incidence and effects of crime on Pacific Peoples.

Objective	Performance
Development of a strategic framework that addresses offending and victimisation in Pacific communities	<p>A number of Programmes of Action were developed and agreed as part of the Pacific Capacity Building Programme led by the Ministry of Pacific Island Affairs. These have been integrated into existing strategic frameworks including national and district planning documents.</p> <p>Strategies targeting risk areas included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pacific Youth Development Programmes • Road Safety • Repeat Offending and Victimisation • Building Police Responsiveness to Pacific Peoples' Capability • Pacific Recruitment and Professional Development • Crime Reduction and Community Safety. <p>Policy development included development of a Police Pacific Policy on Alcohol, Drugs and Gambling, and an Intelligence Development Plan to 2006.</p> <p>The Organisational Performance Group and MPES began to develop district performance measures to achieve better outcomes for Pacific Peoples.</p> <p>Districts with significant Pacific populations have implemented District Communication Strategies to communicate information on justice-related matters, including the establishment of external Pacific People's Advisory Groups in Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch.</p> <p>Police has also formalised relationships with Pacific women's groups nationally. This has resulted in two of these groups, Pacifica Women and Pacific Island Women's Project, providing training to Police on family violence and Pacific youth issues.</p> <p>A Pacific youth forum was held in 2002.</p>

Key Priority 2: Increase Community Safety

The Police Strategic Plan identifies a path where all New Zealanders contribute to safer communities by actively taking a role in community safety. Police's role in achieving the goal of community safety is to focus resources on core safety, security and emergency response functions. Improvements have been made in road safety over recent years, for example the rebranding of the Traffic Safety

Branch as the Road Policing Branch. Police has continued to build on the significant community safety results achieved through dedicated resources. In 2002/2003 Police engaged communities, non-government organisations and agencies in a collaborative way to address community safety issues more effectively.

By identifying safety priorities through consultation with the community and alignment with sector-wide objectives, Police targeted the community safety outcomes identified in the following table:

Objective	Performance
Apply strategies to address Police's national crime priority of road crime	Refer to Output Class 12 – Road Safety Programme.
Implement Government's 2002/2003 Road Safety initiatives in traffic intelligence, additional resource focused on enhancing capability on motorways and enhanced alcohol campaigns	<p>Fifteen new initiatives were funded during 2002/2003 including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targeted enforcement (Crash Vehicle Investigation Unit, Compulsory Breath Testing Teams (for rural drink-drive enforcement), and Auckland Motorways) – 57 staff appointed and most equipment fully operational. Strategic capability (Strategies Implementation Programme Team, Research and Evaluation, Prosecutions, Training, Planning and Calibration Unit) – 16 staff appointed. Additional equipment (booze buses, unmarked vehicles, marked vehicles, lasers, variable message signs and radars) – equipment in place or in process of being ordered.
Assess Youth Aid capability	<p>The national Youth Justice Leadership Group (YJLG) was established in accordance with Government's Youth Offending Strategy. The Ministry of Justice coordinates the YJLG with members from Police, the Department of Child, Youth and Family (CYF), the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Health.</p> <p>The purpose of the YJLG is to have an inter-agency, coordinated approach to youth justice matters, resulting in the issues of resourcing, recruitment, training and support needs being part of the work of the YJLG.</p>
Implement Government's Youth Offending Strategy where it is relevant to Police	<p>Police, in line with Government's Youth Offending Strategy, is implementing changes to provide better measurement of youth offending and specifically targeted interventions through community partnerships, prevention and education programmes.</p> <p>Overall recorded apprehensions by youth² offenders aged 14–17 years increased by 8.6% in 2002/2003. Three districts recorded a reduced youth offending rate in 2002/2003 – Canterbury, North Shore Waitākere and Waikato.</p> <p>Recorded apprehensions by youth offenders per 10,000 population were 123.5 in 2002/2003 compared with 114.9 in 2001/2002.³</p>

² Recorded apprehensions of youth (14–17 years of age). Police official crime rates are based on normally resident population estimates obtained from Statistics New Zealand.

³ Youth data is measured against the general population. The data represents the number of apprehensions and not the number of offences or offenders. These youth offender statistics do not represent individual youth offender cases.

Objective	Performance
Implement relevant areas of Government's Family Violence Prevention Strategy (Te Rito) with emphasis on the following preliminary targets:	
Review current monitoring and enforcement processes and practices to identify opportunities for improvement	Police completed the planning phase and began the information-gathering phase. Police (in conjunction with other Te Rito agencies with responsibility for this project) will report to Ministers on progress by December 2003.
Evaluate the effectiveness and appropriateness of screening and risk assessment mechanisms for the identification of violence in families / whānau	Police commenced the project plan to gather information on risk assessment mechanisms used by government agencies and non-government agencies for identifying violence. Police (in conjunction with other Te Rito agencies responsible for this project) will report to Ministers on progress by December 2003.
Develop minimum standards and competencies for identifying violence and intervention techniques	CYF and Police began working with Te Rito agencies to scope the plan for this project. The target date for completing this objective is June 2006.
Implement governments' 2002/2003 national security initiatives concerning aviation, security, overseas postings and counter-terrorism activities	<p>Aviation Security Security screening and supporting coverage were provided to all international airports and those domestic airports that routinely handled aircraft with a carrying capacity of more than 90 passengers. An additional 26 Police Officers were stationed at the six major airports to meet domestic and international standards for Police response time.</p> <p>Overseas Posts Overseas posts were established in London, Washington DC and Jakarta to improve New Zealand's understanding of international and domestic security environments. Benefits included the collection and evaluation of foreign and domestic intelligence, the prevention of New Zealand being used as a safe haven from which terrorists can operate and a focus on terrorism and transnational crime.</p> <p>The posts have strengthened New Zealand's bilateral and multilateral international security intelligence relationships and information sharing. They are a key source of information flow between the Strategic Intelligence Unit and overseas investigative and intelligence agencies.</p> <p>Other Counter-Terrorism Activities Formation of the Strategic Intelligence Unit has seen the appointment of five sworn and nine non-sworn full-time staff focused on counter-terrorism and transnational crime intelligence. The unit ensures that New Zealand Police has a professional, coordinated capability to deliver high-quality and timely intelligence on security issues.</p> <p>There has been improved intelligence capability in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased support to district investigations and intelligence-gathering activities • Increased capability in assessing emerging risks and threats • Improved information and intelligence management and responses • Improved continuity in case management

Objective	Performance
Implement governments' 2002/2003 national security initiatives (contd.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced relationships with other intelligence and enforcement agencies Increased ability to mobilise expert resources quickly as circumstances required.
Build intelligence capability to enhance the focus on national and local strategic priorities	Following completion of the Effectiveness of Intel Review an intelligence-led crime reduction implementation strategy has been drafted to provide improvements for the effective development and use of criminal intelligence for crime and crash reduction.
Improve outcomes from partnerships	Districts have been actively engaged with key community partners including Māori Advisory Groups, Pacific Peoples' Advisory Groups, Safer Community Councils and Territorial Local Authorities (TLAs).
Implement strategies that enhance relevant partners' capabilities	National Community Engagement Model developed and approved for implementation by the Police Executive Committee.

Key Priority 3: Reduce Crime

This key priority details the operational focus on reducing the incidence of crime and its impact on New Zealanders. Police is committed to reducing dwelling burglary, violent crime (particularly family violence), and youth and organised crime. Improvements have been made in many of these areas in recent years. 2002/2003 continued an emphasis on maintaining the reduced levels of recorded crime. Added emphasis has been placed on violent crime in 2002/2003, highlighted by the development of a national strategy for policing violent offending. In each of these areas major strategy statements guide the research, planning and implementation of Police interventions. Police has focused on increased cooperation and coordination between agencies to address these problems. Police has set crime reduction targets in accordance with Government's Crime Reduction Strategy to provide focus on the results sought.

Objective	Performance
Implement strategies to address national crime priorities of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Violent crime Youth crime Organised crime Burglary 	<p>Police is implementing strategies to address the national crime priorities in line with Government's Crime Reduction Strategy and Youth Offending Strategy. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key intervention points for policing services in all priority areas. The development of district business plans to guide operational staff. Specific intervention programmes to address organised crime⁴, including support for repeat victims, electronic crime forensic services, the Financial Intelligence Unit and the establishment of the National Bureau of Crime Intelligence. Proactive intervention programmes for youth including partnership building, prevention, education and capability building. Reducing burglary through targeting offenders, crime mapping analysis, community crime prevention and burglary law enforcement teams. Supporting organisational capability strategies such as the Training Service Centre Strategy and the Information Systems Strategic Plan (ISSP).

⁴ Organised crime generally refers to groups of people who act together on a continuing basis to commit crimes for gain.

Objective	Performance
Implement strategies to address national crime priorities (contd.)	<p>Priority crime statistics included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the Annual Survey of Public Satisfaction 70% of victims were satisfied or very satisfied with Police services, compared with 66% in 2001/2002. • Recorded violent crime offences per 10,000 population were 115.9 in 2002/2003 compared with 114.0 in 2001/2002. • Recorded apprehensions by youth offenders per 10,000 population were 123.5 in 2002/2003 compared with 114.9 in 2001/2002. • Recorded burglaries per 10,000 population were 153.3 compared with 155.9 in 2001/2002. Burglaries reduced by 2.6% for 2002/2003. • 17.2% of dwelling burglaries were resolved in 2002/2003. • 18.9% of other burglaries were resolved in 2002/2003. • 45.1% of all property⁵ offences were resolved in 2002/2003. • Recorded crime offences for 2002/2003 totalled 447,146 compared with 436,315 for 2001/2002. • Resolved crime offences for 2002/2003 totalled 195,502 compared with 182,468 for 2001/2002. This was an increase of 13,034 for 2002/2003.
Implement strategies to address vehicle crime in accord with Government's Crime Reduction Strategy	<p>Police began to implement strategies to address vehicle crime through intelligence-led targeting of crime hot spots, and through association with key partners in line with Government's Crime Reduction Strategy.</p> <p>Vehicle crime statistics include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 19.6% of unlawfully taken vehicles were resolved in 2002/2003 • There were 81.4 recorded unlawfully taken vehicles per 10,000 vehicles compared with 79.6 per 10,000 vehicles for 2001/2002.
Implement Government's Budget initiative addressing Auckland crime issues	Police implemented the 2002/2003 Government Budget initiative to enhance the investigative capability of the Auckland Districts by providing additional non-sworn staff.
Build intelligence capability to enhance the focus on national and local strategic priorities	<p>Following completion of the Intelligence Review Actions an intelligence-led crime reduction implementation strategy has been drafted to provide improvements for the effective development and use of intelligence for crime reduction.</p> <p>Risk-targeted (directed) patrol planning is operating in 91.8% of relevant Police areas.</p>
Improve outcomes from partnerships	Districts have been actively engaged with key community partners including Māori Advisory Groups, Pacific Peoples' Advisory Groups, Safer Community Councils and TLAs.
Implement strategies that enhance relevant partners' capabilities	National Community Engagement Model developed and approved for implementation by the Police Executive Committee.

Key Priority 4: Develop 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.

⁵ Property offences are considered to incorporate all offences under Property Damage (5000) and Property Abuse (6000) Police Offence Categories.

In particular, Police seeks to:

- Understand and build better community responsiveness
- Develop performance and management accountability through the implementation of the Police HR Strategy, which seeks to create an environment that is focused on developing staff capability and diversity.

Community policing remained the dominant style in an environment that seeks flexibility in resource deployment to ensure service delivery meets the demands of a changing New Zealand demographic profile.

Police objectives in regard to building Police capability in 2002/2003 in the following table were drawn from the Police Strategic Plan.

Objective	Performance
Build dedicated resources across districts and at a national level to guide, inform and develop cultural understanding	MPES continues to support a long-term strategic approach to HR that is responsive to district needs. The development of the competency framework, including the Treaty of Waitangi as a core value, ensured that Police achieved its strategic goals and objectives for Māori. Generic competencies of leadership and modelling behaviours of RTM were included in the new leadership framework.
Introduce sponsored training opportunities in tikanga Māori aimed at developing a more responsive Police service	Sponsored training opportunities in tikanga Māori were introduced, aimed at developing a more responsive Police service. These included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing the RTM Curriculum Group. • Integrating RTM throughout initial training. • Establishing the Roopu Āwhina support group for Māori, Pacific and ethnic recruits. • Incorporating tikanga Māori (Māori protocol) into the Criminal Investigation Branch (CIB) training package. • Redesigning the Iwi Liaison Officer courses to include professional development and links to the New Zealand Qualifications Authority (NZQA) framework. • Commencing the review of district RTM training. • Establishing the Te Ara Reo language course for Training Service Centre (TSC) staff. • Designing and developing tailored diversity training packages for the Trainee and United Kingdom recruit wings. The courses are linked to the NZQA framework and provide training and development for frontline staff and managers.
Continue to build on models of engagement that focus Police resources on addressing issues of social inequity by bringing the voice of Māori into Police decision making	Processes continued to build on models of engagement that focused Police resources on issues of social inequity by bringing the voice of Māori into Police decision making. A number of national and district RTM programmes were established in partnership with Māori. These included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Te Ara Reo programmes in eight districts • Mate Ohore training in Central, Waikato and Wellington Districts • Māori recruiting seminars and bridging programmes • Rangatahi mentoring programmes • Youth education programmes – Tēnā Kōwhiria • Marae-based Methamphetamine Awareness presentations • Sector-wide initiatives targeting repeat offenders.

Objective	Performance
Address the recommendations of the Te Puni Kōkiri review of Police's Māori Responsiveness Plan	Active use of external Māori advisors was evident through the Commissioner's Māori Focus Forum that met three times in the period June 2002 to July 2003. Māori Advisory Groups were also established in all districts to ensure alignment between strategic goals and operational activities. All district groups met quarterly or as required depending on operational requirements. Advisory groups assisted districts with business planning and defining outcomes and strategies at national and local levels. There are now three organisational tiers utilised for Māori advisory input – National, District and Area.
Recruit Māori into Police to develop a more proportionate representation	For information on the recruitment of sworn Māori staff, refer to EEO and Diversity Progress 2002/2003 in the Reducing Inequalities section, page 33.
Recruit staff from the Pacific into Police to develop a more proportionate representation	For information on the recruitment of sworn Pacific staff, refer to EEO and Diversity Progress 2002/2003 in the Reducing Inequalities section, page 33.
Continue to build on models of engagement that focus Police resources on addressing issues of social inequity by bringing the voice of Pacific communities into Police decision making	<p>Police has continued to build links with Pacific communities by engaging with the eight Pacific Community Reference Groups as part of the Ministry of Pacific Island Affairs, Pacific Capacity Building Programme.</p> <p>Police Pacific Peoples' Advisory Groups were established in Auckland City, Wellington and Christchurch to assist and inform Police decision making within the policing districts.</p> <p>A further position of Strategic Pacific Advisor was created as part of the establishment of MPES at the Office of the Commissioner.</p>
Develop and implement staff developmental training courses that focus on improving the leadership and management capabilities of our staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supervisor-level training increased from six courses completed in 2001/2002 to nine courses in 2002/2003. • Seven Sergeant qualifying courses were completed compared with five in 2001/2002. • Two Senior Sergeant qualifying courses were completed compared with one in 2001/2002. <p>The plan for the competency model was developed by 31 December 2002. Core organisational competencies and values were identified and have been consulted on nationally. The plan to develop functional competency frameworks has been implemented.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formal secondment policy developed to cover internal and external secondments. • Additional opportunities for internal and external secondments identified and coordinated.
Develop a more sensitive resource allocation model	Resource modelling in Police was progressively introduced during 2002/2003. The model will take effect during the 2003/2004 year.
Improve Police knowledge management with a particular emphasis on intelligence-led policing	<p>In 2002/2003 a national assessment of the effectiveness in implementing a whole-of-policing approach to intelligence-led crime reduction was undertaken. The assessment identified areas where improvements were required to enable leaders in Police to use criminal intelligence effectively to deploy staff and resources to reduce crime.</p> <p>The Information and Technology Service Centre (ITSC) completed a number of major projects in 2002/2003 that were identified as top priorities in the ISSP.</p>

Objective	Performance
Improve Police knowledge management (contd.)	<p>The major projects completed included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building the computing, network and radio infrastructures • Improving Police capability by upgrading computer training facilities • Completing the first three phases of migrating from the Law Enforcement System LES. <p>All of these initiatives create an up-to-date, open infrastructure (hardware, software and business applications) that enable Police to use technology and information to support the Police Strategic Plan.</p> <p>The ITSC also upgraded the Communication Centres' hardware infrastructure and introduced new enhancements to the MAPS application to support intelligence and road policing initiatives.</p>
Develop a Code of Conduct for sworn Police to align with the existing non-sworn Code of Conduct	Following extensive development work during 2001/2002, consultation on a draft Code of Conduct for sworn Police was undertaken with Police staff and other relevant groups during the latter part of 2002. The new Code of Conduct for sworn Police was finalised. The movement to the new Code of Conduct environment is dependent on the enactment of the Police Amendment Bill (No 2) 2001.
Improve outcomes from partnerships	Districts were actively engaged with key community partners including Māori Advisory Groups, Pacific Peoples' Advisory Groups, Safer Community Councils and TLAs.
Implement strategies that enhance relevant partners' capabilities	National Community Engagement Model developed and approved for implementation by the Police Executive Committee.

Reducing Inequalities, and Equal Employment Opportunities Reports

Reducing Inequalities

Note: This report incorporates the Equal Employment Opportunities (EEO) and Diversity Achievements Report.

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 terms of 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.

Māori are over-represented in criminal justice apprehension, prosecution and conviction statistics. Māori women are 10.5 times more likely to be serving a sentence of imprisonment than non-Māori women and a Māori man 7.6 times more likely than a non-Māori man. Māori women and men make up over 50% of the prison population and are more likely to be apprehended for a criminal offence than non-Māori. Victim surveys also show that Māori are more likely to be the victims of assaults and threats than non-Māori and also more likely to be repeat victims.

Pacific Peoples are also over-represented in the prison population. Violence comprises over one-third of all offending by Pacific Peoples.⁶ Pacific Peoples were also amongst groups most likely to be repeat victims of assault.⁷

The Police vision of 'Safer Communities Together' requires Police to operate as part of our communities, with a focus on their engagement and development to support and achieve this vision.

In addition to focusing on reducing inequalities amongst Māori communities, Pacific communities, young people and women, Police applies a cross-justice sector and a whole-of-government approach.

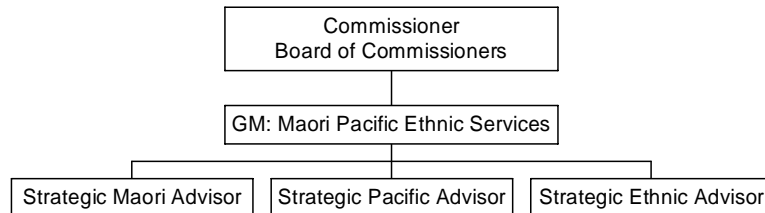
Overview

Police specifically acknowledges its Treaty of Waitangi obligations and partnership with Māori as tangata whenua, and during 2002/2003 continued to build on the solid relationships already established with Māori at a national level and in local communities.

Police has identified the strategic context of growing the relationship with Māori, Pacific and ethnic communities, with a particular commitment to developing and implementing solutions to community safety problems and reducing crime within these communities. Key initiatives designed to support this approach include:

⁶ Ministry of Justice, Offending by Pacific Peoples Issues Paper, June 1997.

⁷ Ministry of Justice, New Zealand National Survey of Crime Victims 2001.



- The establishment of a national office for Māori, Pacific and Ethnic Services (MPES) reporting direct to the Commissioner, to have oversight and responsibility for advising on, monitoring and coordinating the implementation of the Māori and Pacific Peoples' responsiveness strategies and the development of ethnic-wide policy and strategy (refer to diagram above).
- The review and redevelopment of the Responsiveness to Māori (RTM) Strategy that addresses offending, reoffending and victimisation of Māori.
- The development and implementation of a strategic framework (Pacific Peoples' Responsiveness Strategy (PPRS)) that addresses offending and victimisation in Pacific communities. This strategy was approved by the Police Executive Committee for implementation in December 2002.

In carrying out these activities Police maintains relationships with a wide range of government agencies as well as local government, non-government organisations and community groups. Police is also mindful of the need to build organisational capability through training.

Key Policies and Programmes – Māori

In 2001 and 2002, Te Puni Kōkiri carried out an agency review of Police. The review aimed to investigate the contribution Police had been making to improving outcomes for Māori, and to report in a manner that would help Police improve its responsiveness to Māori.

The review found that, overall, Police had made substantial progress in developing relationships with Māori communities and building internal capability to deliver responsive services to Māori. The report identified five categories in which a substantive number of recommendations for refinement were made. In the following section these categories (Strategy, Planning and Reporting, Service Delivery and Programmes, Increasing Organisational Capability, Information Collection and Relationships) are used to group and highlight achievements made by Police over the 2002/2003 period.

Strategy, Planning and Reporting

In November 2002 Police established a national office for Māori, Pacific and Ethnic Services (MPES) as referred to above.

RTM has been integrated into existing strategic frameworks and business planning documents at both district and national levels. Te Puni Kōkiri described Police as having established a specialist Māori infrastructure. Police believe that this

infrastructure, and its ongoing refinement, provides the basis to work collaboratively with Māori, other key stakeholders and partners.

A range of strategy, structural and performance changes within Police, combined with the Review findings and recommendations focused MPES on a review and intended redraft of Haere Whakamua (Moving Forward), the Police RTM Strategy. The enhanced strategy will assist and guide all facets of Police business to be responsive to Māori and to translate specialist Māori infrastructure into actual crime reduction and community safety outcomes.

RTM has been included in performance management systems and District Commanders' performance agreements. During the 2002/2003 period and as part of HR development a Treaty of Waitangi core value has been identified for inclusion in the new HR Competency Framework. This provides the framework for developing Māori responsiveness competencies for all positions within Police particularly those with responsibility for delivering service to Māori.

Service Delivery and Programmes

A number of national and district RTM programmes were established in partnership with Māori to enhance service delivery. Including:

Examples

- Delivering marae-based driver licensing programmes.
- Running Māori recruiting seminars, bridging programmes and Rangatahi mentoring programmes.
- Delivering Youth Education Programmes – Tēnā Kōwhiria.
- Providing marae-based methamphetamine education and awareness presentations.
- Integrating RTM throughout the initial training curriculum, and improving sudden death protocols in all districts.
- Establishing a national RTM, and performance improvement database on the Police intranet site.
- Participating in Regional inter-sectoral fora in all districts e.g. leading the Tiaki Tangata inter-agency project in Huntly (Waikato District).
- Actively tailoring youth programmes to local hapū and iwi in districts.⁸

Increasing Organisational Capability

Increasing operational capability is the primary focus of all TSC activity, both at the Royal New Zealand Police College (RNZPC) and throughout Police. The Treaty of Waitangi principles were integrated throughout all training curriculum processes, and this was a key focus of the Kaiwawao position (RTM Coordinator) during 2002/2003.

Achievements during the year included:

Examples:

- Establishing the RTM Curriculum Group.
- Delivering a five-session RTM training programme to all recruits, as a compulsory part of initial training. The training includes operationalising the Treaty, reo, tikanga and Māori sudden death training. After graduating, all probationary Constables are required to meet performance criteria in RTM as part of the probationary workplace assessment programme.
- Establishing the Rōpū Āwhina support group for Māori, Pacific and ethnic recruits.

⁸ Over 50% of participants on Youth Development Programmes are Māori.

- Including tikanga Māori (Māori protocol) in the redesign of the Criminal Investigation Branch (CIB) training package.
- Redesigning the Iwi Liaison Officer courses to include professional development and links to the NZQA framework.
- Commencing the review of district RTM training.
- Establishing the Te Ara Reo language course for RNZPC staff.
- Designing and delivering tailored diversity training packages for the Trainee and United Kingdom recruit wings.

TSC staff based in the districts provided support and assistance to district Iwi Liaison Officers in planning and coordinating RTM training opportunities. District trainers also assisted with district Treaty of Waitangi workshops and with courses to introduce district staff to te reo. Central District continues to provide comprehensive training on protocols associated with Māori sudden deaths, which it delivered in Central and Wellington Districts and to recruits at the RNZPC.

Examples:

- Including RTM as part of the induction programme for new staff arriving within districts commences with pōwhiri.
- Providing Te Ara Reo language programmes in Northland, North Shore / Waitākere, Auckland City, Counties Manukau, Waikato, Bay of Plenty, Tasman and Southern Districts.
- Delivering Mate Ohore (sudden death) training in Central, Waikato and Wellington Districts.
- Hosting Ngākia Kia Puawai conferences annually. These conferences provide opportunities for middle managers to increase their understanding of the RTM Strategy. Waikato and Northland have hosted conferences. Bay of Plenty will host the 2003 conference.

Information Collection

An information strategy is being developed by the Organisational Performance Group and MPES to improve Māori data collection. Better data will inform Police strategies for reducing offending and victimisation of Māori.

Three districts are trialling a programme to capture iwi and hapū data at the point of arrest / apprehension to inform preventative and rehabilitative programmes developed in conjunction with Māori.

Relationships

A number of structures have been implemented to ensure Māori are involved at both strategic and operational planning levels. Districts have established advisory groups to assist with reducing offending, reoffending and victimisation amongst Māori. Some districts have formalised their relationships with Māori by signing memoranda of understanding (MOUs) with hapū and iwi within their districts. These formal agreements have complemented face-to-face (kanohi ki te kanohi) contact with Police and Māori and continue to reinforce the commitment both groups have to each other.

Example:

- MOUs signed between Police and Māori in the Bay of Plenty, Waikato, Tasman and Southern Districts.

Police has made significant progress in developing relationships and consultation processes with Māori, local hapū and whānau. Some districts they have evolved

systems for timely advice and assistance to resolve or support matters of importance to Māori.

At a national level the Commissioner's Māori Focus Forum met three times in 2002/2003 and continued to advise the Board of Commissioners on key strategic and national issues for Māori. The forum has links through its membership to almost all of the district advisory groups.

Examples:

- Waikato, Central and Tasman Districts have or are in the process of developing MOUs for dealing appropriately with Māori sudden deaths. Waikato also has developed a best practice model for Police Complaints Authority (PCA) investigations, a key feature of which requires Iwi Liaison Officer engagement.
- Established formal protocols with Māori around PCA investigations.

Key Policies and Programmes – Pacific

In 2000 Police committed to achieving 44 programmes of action as part of the Ministry of Pacific Island Affairs Pacific Capacity Building Programme framework. During 2002/2003, Police integrated the Pacific Peoples Responsiveness Strategy (PPRS) into strategic frameworks and business planning documents at both district and national levels. Programmes and policies have focused on building the capability to be responsive, and on developing and implementing targeted initiatives to bring the voice of Pacific Peoples into Police. Progress was made in establishing two-way relationships with communities in all districts with significant populations of Pacific Peoples.

Example:

- Establishing Police Pacific Advisory Groups in Auckland City, Wellington and Canterbury. Made links with other Pacific community groups in the Waikato, Bay of Plenty and Central Districts.

A feature of the PPRS is bringing the voice of Pacific women into decision making, with the continued involvement of Pacifica Women's and Pacific Island Women's Project in the development and delivery of strategies involving Pacific Peoples.

Example:

- Delivery of Pacific family violence and youth issues training to Police by Pacifica Women's and Pacific Islands Women's Project.

Inter-Agency Collaboration

Police participated in a number of inter-agency initiatives:

Examples:

- Developing and launching the Canterbury Police Safer Communities guide, which promoted messages of crime prevention and personal safety in a range of Pacific languages. The guide also included key contacts and contact details for local Police and other agencies.
- MPES and Youth Services participated in a regional Ministry of Education conference focused on Pacific youth achievement, and developed links with Pacific advisory groups supporting Pacific youth achievement in the lower half of the North Island.
- Holding a Pacific youth fono (meeting) at the RNZPC to gather the views of young Pacific leaders.

Increasing Organisational Capability

A key focus during 2002/2003 was to integrate components of the PPRS into the training activity at the RNZPC. Achievements during the year included:

Examples:

- Holding the second Police Pacific Liaison fono at the RNZPC in May 2003. The TSC helped coordinate the event, which was organised by MPES. Participants came from districts with significant populations of Pacific Peoples.
- Developing and delivering a regional Pacific community policing course focused on violence prevention involving representation from six Pacific jurisdictions.
- Establishing the Roopu Āwhina support group for Māori, Pacific and ethnic recruits.
- Contributing to the redesign of the CIB training package to include responsiveness to Pacific Peoples.
- Delivering PPRS training to all CIB Detective qualifying courses.
- MPES and TSC developing a strategic management course.
- Participating in the training review of the Tonga Police.
- Designing and delivering tailored diversity training packages for the Trainee and United Kingdom recruit wings.

Initiatives for Other Ethnicities

Language Line

Police is involved in an inter-agency initiative to provide a telephone interpreting service to non-English-speaking people in New Zealand. In situations requiring communication between Police and a non-English-speaking person, a Police Officer may contact the Language Line. The Language Line offers telephone-interpreting services in 35 different languages. The pilot of the Language Line commenced on 30 April 2003 and will continue for a year, after which time the service will be evaluated.

Services Focused on Children and Young People

Youth Offending Strategy

In April 2002 the Minister of Justice released the Ministerial Task Force Report on Youth Offending and a Youth Offending Strategy with the aim of “preventing and reducing offending, and reoffending by children and young people”.

The Youth Offending Strategy is significant for Māori and Pacific Peoples as Māori children and young people are over-represented in the youth justice system while Pacific Island children and young people are over-represented in the area of violent offending.

As a result of the strategy, Youth Offending Teams (YOTs) have been established throughout New Zealand. YOTs include representatives from Police, Department of Child, Youth and Family (CYF), the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Health. The purpose of the YOT is to improve coordination and collaboration amongst the agencies that deal with children and young people who have offended or who are at risk of offending.

At a national level a Youth Justice Leadership Group (YJLG) was established to monitor and report quarterly on the performance of the local YOTs and the implementation of the Youth Offending Strategy.

Agency	Representative
Justice (Chair)	Manager (Youth Justice Team)
CYF	Manager (Service Policy and Development); Manager (National Operations)
Police	National Manager (Youth Services)
Ministry of Health	Manager (Mental Health Policy and Service Development)
Ministry of Education	Manager (Operations Policy / National Operations Division)
Ministry of Social Development	Manager (Child, Youth and Families Policy)
Department for Courts	Manager (Criminal Operational Policy)

There is also an Independent Advisory Group (IAG) that is chaired by the Principal Youth Court Judge and whose members are youth justice practitioners from a range of services.

Youth Justice Leadership Group (YJLG)

Neither the YJLG nor the YOTs are consultation forums. As with the YOTs, the key membership requirement for the YJLG is appropriate professional knowledge and direct accountability for the necessary actions.

Police is endeavouring to integrate Māori and Pacific perspectives into the thinking of the YJLG through:

- Individual YJLG and YOT agency practice to ensure the responsiveness of its representatives to Māori and Pacific perspectives and issues
- YOT links to appropriate community representatives and networks
- Representation of Māori and Pacific perspectives on the IAG
- Oversight and input from Te Puni Kōkiri and the Ministry of Pacific Island Affairs.

Inter-Agency Collaboration

The YJLG met at least six-monthly with Te Puni Kōkiri and the Ministries of Pacific Island Affairs and Youth Affairs.

The YJLG will coordinate the justice sector / individual agency responses as appropriate. The lead agency will ensure that the wider sector has the opportunity to comment on any advice before it was submitted to the YJLG for Ministers.

Both the YJLG and the IAG report to the Ministers' Group, comprising of the Ministers of Justice, Social Services and Employment. The Ministers of Police, Courts, Education, Health, Māori Affairs, Pacific Island Affairs and Youth Affairs are consulted as appropriate.

Police Services

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

- Enhanced safety of children and young people
- Children and young people prevented from offending and reoffending
- Children and young people who do offend held accountable
- Children and young people prevented from becoming victims of crime.

Services included:

- Youth crime prevention
- School education services and school road safety education
- Youth Aid
- Youth prosecutions and alternatives to prosecution
- Support to Family Group Conferences
- Youth Development programmes
- School Road Safety Education.

These services were based on working closely with young people, their (extended) whānau / aiga / family and their communities in 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 due to the diverse nature of New Zealand society. An evaluation of the Kia Kaha (Stand Strong) programmes by the Education Review Office (ERO) indicated that the objectives of the Police Youth Education Service fit well with Police strategic goals and are highly valued by schools.

Examples:

- Police's Youth Education Service developed a series of anti-bullying programmes that encourage schools and the wider community to take a collective stance against the problem. Three Kia Kaha (Stand Strong) programmes were taught to junior, middle and senior primary school students (ages 5-12) by Police Education Officers in partnership with schoolteachers. The Kia Kaha programmes were launched officially by the Minister of Police in June 2002. Police prefers positive educative interventions in the early stages of schooling to dealing with the downstream consequences of bullying.

Youth Development Programmes

In addition to these routine services, Police delivers a number of 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 also involve young people who are 'at risk' in various projects and activities.

Examples:

In 2002/2003 Police:

- Continued with the 14 Youth Development programmes started in 1997/1998
- Expanded the seven Youth Development programmes started in 2000/2001
- Continued with the five district-initiated programmes started over the last few years
- Developed and implemented the 14 inter-agency (Police / Justice) Community Youth Initiatives.

Key Factors

The key factors for Police in the success of the programmes and initiatives were:

- Targeting (the client is recidivist and / or with a high level of risk / need)
- Case-managing (case worker assigned to client / family)
- Focused on the family
- Taking an inter-agency and community-based approach
- Adopting a lead agency role.

Youth at Risk Outcome Evaluation

An evaluation report investigating three-year outcomes of 14 Police Youth at Risk programmes that were part of the EF1997 Crime Prevention Package was released in May 2003. Overall, results indicated that the greatest successes in reducing the needs and offending of young people occurred in those young people referred to the programme by Police who had a high level of need and were involved with the programme for at least a year with a minimum of 50 interactions. The community approach model, on which 11 of the 14 programmes were based, was found to be the most effective model in reducing the offending-related needs of young people.

75% to 80% of young people who offend were dealt with by way of warning or alternative action (diversion) thus giving whānau / aiga / families the opportunity to be involved in making decisions, and dealing with their children's offending.

Increasing Organisational Capability

In 2003, Police held training across the country for youth justice professionals from Police and CYF to improve outcomes for young people who come into conflict with the law.

Police also recognises the detrimental effect child abuse has on the development of children and young people. Police's specially trained child abuse investigators worked closely with welfare agencies to detect and investigate child abuse, and to prosecute those responsible. Victims of child abuse continued to receive professional assistance for their recovery and rehabilitation. The TSC worked with CYF during 2002/2003 to develop training packages to improve outcomes for youth:

Examples:

In 2002/2003 Police:

- A pilot training package on the investigation of child abuse, scheduled for delivery in districts in the 2003/2004 financial year.
- A Youth Services Introduction course, which saw CYF and Police staff training together.

Family Violence

Family violence can be described as gender-based crime – with women being disproportionately represented as victims of family violence. Police is often the first line of crisis intervention when family violence occurs. In 2002/2003, the Police Family Violence Policy continued to provide guidance to all frontline staff on the high priority that should be accorded to family violence complaints, and the way in which Te Rito (New Zealand's Family Violence Prevention Strategy) outlines how Police works with other justice sector partners.

The Treaty of Waitangi provides for a unique relationship between Māori and the Crown. In recognition of this and their status as tangata whenua Police recognises that it is important to approach family violence prevention with the special needs and interests of whānau, hapū and iwi in mind. Police also continued to contribute to the framework for preventing family violence in Pacific communities.

In 2002/2003, Police drafted a National Violence Reduction Plan (to 2006), which focuses upon three themes – Safer Homes, Safer Streets and Safer Schools. The

Safer Homes strategy focuses on improving existing family violence policies and practices, internal data collection and information management, as well as enhancing Te Rito partnerships.

Other Initiatives

People with Disabilities' Satisfaction with Police Services

Police surveyed people with disabilities' perception of Police and satisfaction with Police services across a number of dimensions. In general, the feedback from participants was positive in relation to their perceptions of Police, the information they received from Police and, with the exception of mental health consumers, the satisfaction they had with any contact with Police. Participants identified barriers to accessing Police services and suggestions for removing these barriers and making Police more responsive to the needs of people with disabilities. The major barriers identified were communication and Police perception of people with disabilities.

EEO and Diversity Achievements

National Major Areas of Focus for 2002/2003

People in Policing: A Five Year HR Strategy to 2006 signals a longer-term focus on the important matters that face everyone in Police and re-affirms the commitment to Police values. The strategy looks to encourage a flexible, diverse and adaptive workforce capable of meeting future needs, including the needs of individuals within the organisation.

The Strategy contributes to reducing inequalities for disadvantaged groups generally, (Māori and Pacific Peoples specifically) and advances the establishment of a Police environment that recognises and meets EEO, Māori Responsiveness and diversity needs. The strategy acknowledges the culturally diverse nature of New Zealand society, and confirms Police's commitment to encourage diversity in its staff to ensure that all ethnic groups are represented. EEO and diversity have been integrated into all human resources, policies and practices where the achievement of results were assigned as national, district and individual responsibilities.

Examples:

Key initiatives included:

- increasing staff understanding of Māori culture and practices.
- achieving specific targets for Māori, women and Pacific Peoples in Police by 2010 with a milestone in 2005.
- encouraging other ethnic groups to join Police with a milestone in 2006.
- mapping the ethnicity demographics from the 2001 census to Police stations enabling district profiles to be linked to individual demographics and the potential establishment of related local targets.

Recruitment and Appointment

Police continued with recruitment strategies designed to attract Māori, Pacific and Asian Peoples:

Examples:

- Radio and TV broadcasting e.g. Te Karere News

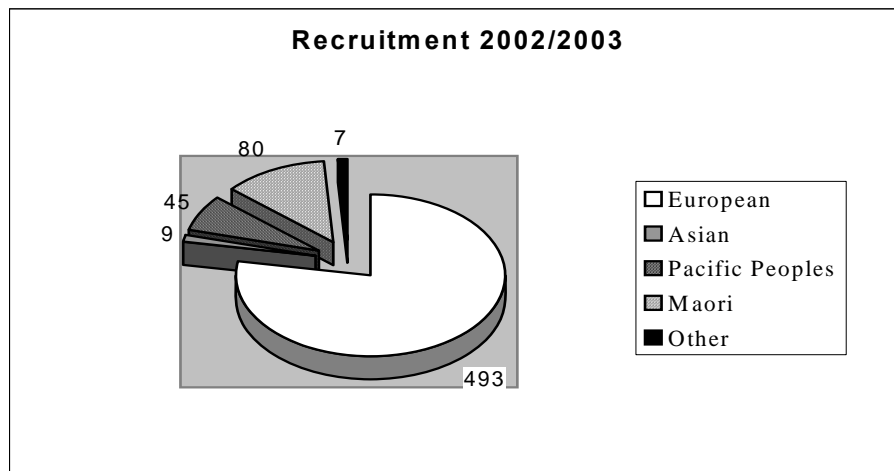
- Māori magazines e.g. Mana.
- Posters, booklets.
- Individual district initiatives with national application.
- Advertising focusing on prospective Māori or Pacific applicants.

In 2002/2003, Police also employed additional recruitment strategies:

Examples:

- Māori Young Leaders' Conference.
- Coaching groups aimed at Pacific Peoples, for example the Sisters in Strength To Achieve Success (SISTAS) programme.
- Active networks within ethnic communities.
- Providing support to bridging programmes.
- Targeted focus on tertiary education providers.

These initiatives were supported by the Iwi Liaison Officer (ILO) and Pacific Peoples Liaison Officer (PPLO) networks. Liaison Officers have been appointed in two districts to date to encourage Asian peoples to join Police.



EEO and Diversity Progress 2002/2003

Police has achieved the following results against the specific EEO and diversity targets for 2010 and 2005⁹:

Targets: All Staff			
	Actual 30/06/2003	2005 Milestone	2010 Target
Māori	11.4%	12.5%	18.0%
Sworn Women	14.7%	20.0%	25.0%
Pacific Peoples	3.9%	6.9%	7.4%
Targets: Senior Management Positions			
	Actual 30/06/2003	2005 Milestone	2010 Target
Māori	10.2%	7.5%	10.0%
Women	5.6%	7.5%	12.5%
Pacific Peoples	4.1%	2.5%	5.0%

⁹ Refer to the ethnicity breakdown of Police, in the Organisational Information section, pages 123-125.

Changes in the past 12 months show that Māori staff increased by 0.4%, sworn women remained at the same level and Pacific staff increased by 0.1%.

With regard to senior management positions, there was an improvement in Māori representation with an increase of 2.9%, and Pacific Peoples' representation with an increase of 4.1%. The percentage of senior women decreased by 1.1%.

These targets were monitored on a monthly basis through the national HR scorecard. In addition to these monthly measures, Police participated in the:

- State Services Commission's annual EEO assessment, and
- EEO Trust Employers' Group Survey.

Effective Consultation with and Representation by Women

In order to improve the degree of consultation with and representation by women, Police:

- Contributed to the Commissioners' Australasian Women in Policing Advisory Committee (CAWIPAC), the primary advisory group to Commissioners on issues relating to women in Australasian policing jurisdictions. Primary work included developing a benchmarking template and revising the strategic plan and reporting system.
- Scoped mentoring programmes and considered the recommendations.
- Continued to support the National Women's Consultative Committee (NWCC), which represents sworn and non-sworn women across Police. Work included providing input into EEO and diversity strategies and policies, the Work and Family project, and making submissions to appropriate bodies.
- Supported Women's Consultative Committees / Networks / EEO Committees in each district, with formal structures, terms of reference, budgets and communication and strategic plans. Some committees also have representatives on district management teams.
- Ensured that there were designated EEO and diversity portfolio holders within each district. District activities were supported by EEO Committees, EEO Liaison Officers and Women's Network activities.

Women's Network

A Women's Network has been running at the RNZPC for a number of years, providing an advisory and support network for women. During 2002/2003 two career evenings were organised for female recruits where policewomen working in different fields shared their experiences and talked about opportunities within Police.

Review and Develop Policies, Procedures and Strategies

Examples:

- Reviewed and developed a new Flexible Employment Option Policy, with key changes to assist staff members and their managers to negotiate specific situations whilst maintaining Police operational requirements, and to ensure that the process is fair and reasonable for all.
- Undertook work to establish potential use of a childcare initiative under the Family Friendly project.
- Interacted with Australian Police jurisdictions, including participating on projects, developing strategic alliances, and being members of groups including:
 - the Australasian Centre for Policing Research (ACPR)

- CAWIPAC
- the Australia and New Zealand Equal Opportunity Consultative Committee (ANZEOCC).

Awareness and Education

Examples:

- Carried out EEO and diversity awareness and education at all levels of the organisation, including recruit training at the RNZPC, ongoing district training days and staff inductions.
- The new scenario-based EEO district training for managers, supervisors and staff was developed by the Southern District TSC and adopted nationally.
- As a result of input from the Community Constable Curriculum Review Group, wider cultural awareness (e.g. Somali culture) was recommended for inclusion in the Community Constable course.
- Made changes to the recruit course and Continuing Education group programmes to incorporate sexuality and gender issues. Information on searching transgender people is now included in the recruit course.
- Carried out inclusiveness training, which aims to raise awareness of issues faced by gay men, lesbians, bisexuals and transgender people. The training aims to create a workplace that is inclusive of all staff and to enhance Police responsiveness to members of those communities. At 30 June 2003 the Office of the Commissioner, the RNZPC and all but one district had undertaken the training, and a number of districts have offered the training to all staff.
- The Police EEO newsletter 'Ten Percent', which explores gay and lesbian issues in policing, was also distributed at the RNZPC.

Elimination of Discriminatory Practices

A total of 15 sexual harassment complaints was made using the Sexual Harassment Policy process between 1 July 2002 and 30 June 2003. To reduce the incidence of sexual harassment in Police:

Examples:

- Held prevention of sexual harassment training, including two-day national seminars for Sexual Harassment Contact Officers, Sexual Harassment Mediators and District Sexual Harassment Complaint Coordinators.
- Tasman District held a series of workshops on dealing with workplace harassment.

Support of Staff with Disabilities

Examples:

- Took initial steps towards establishing a disability network within the organisation.
- Supported staff with disabilities through the Mainstream Programme and targeted initiatives. As at 30 June 2003, there were 11 Mainstream employees in various work roles and locations around the country. This was an increase of one from the previous year.
- A disabled persons' toilet facility was created at the RNZPC.

Conclusion

The 2002/2003 Police Reducing Inequalities 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 Police aims to improve its relationships with Māori, Pacific Peoples, and other ethnic communities. The targets and milestones identified above provide not only goals against which Police can measure progress, but also a challenge to encourage continued action.

Summary of Costs

A summary of costs was as follows:

Activity	Actual 2003 \$000	Actual 2002 \$000	Variance \$000
Māori & Pacific Liaison Officers (including Māori Advisory Forum)	3,126	2,165	961
General Staff Delivery	721	1,826	(1,105)
Māori, Pacific and Ethnic Services	284	158	126
Total	4,131	4,149	(18)
2002/2003 Outputs	Actual \$000	Budget \$000	Variance \$000
2.3 – Youth Crime Prevention Activities	22,224	22,070	154
2.4 – School Education Services	7,629	7,576	53
2.6 – Police Support to Family Group Conferences	1,234	1,218	16
12.4 – School Road Safety Education	6,960	7,493	(533)
Total	38,047	38,357	(310)

Statement of Objectives and Service Performance

New Zealand Police Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2003

Statement of Responsibility

As the Commissioner of Police, I am responsible for the preparation of 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 risks inherent in time recording systems. Further I am of the opinion that any errors 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 New Zealand Police for the year ended 30 June 2003, and I authorise issuance of these financial statements on 30 September 2003.

R J Robinson
Commissioner of Police

30 September 2003

Countersigned by:

B R Simpson
General Manager: Finance

Statement of Objectives and Service Performance for the Year Ended 30 June 2003

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 2001/2002	Standard	Actual Delivery 2002/2003
No agreed work programme ¹⁰	Quantity At least 95% of policy advice to meet the agreed work programme between the Minister of Police and the Commissioner.	80%
	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 	
Not achieved ¹¹	– presentation.	96%

¹⁰ Policy advice was submitted as required and not to a predetermined policy work programme.

¹¹ The absence of an agreed work programme was to be addressed during the 2002/2003 year when processes were to be put in place to ensure improved performance under this output. This was done, a work programme was agreed and the percentage of the agreed work completed is reported on for 2002/2003.

Outturn 2001/2002	Standard	Actual Delivery 2002/2003
	and will be assessed against acceptance criteria by the Minister of Police.	
	Costs	
\$532.19	Daily rate – \$547 GST exclusive.	\$533.35
1,864	1,480 chargeable days.	2,304.3 ¹²

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 2001/2002	Standard	Actual Delivery 2002/2003
	Quantity	
245	Process 1,000 to 1,100 items of ministerial correspondence.	296
866	Process 1,100 to 1,300 questions in the House.	811
	Quality	
96%	At least 97% of first drafts of ministerial correspondence acceptable to the Minister of Police.	96%
98%	At least 97% of answers to written and oral questions in the House to the satisfaction of the Minister of Police.	95%
	Timeliness	
75.9%	Percentage of ministerial drafts completed:	
	• 95% within 20 working days of receipt.	97.3%
93.0%	• 100% within six weeks of receipt.	100.0%
99.1%	100% of answers to written and oral questions in the House within the timeframes specified.	99.7%
	Costs	
\$532.19	Daily rate – \$495 GST exclusive.	\$535.83
1,210	1,200 chargeable days.	1,211.2

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

¹² Additional staff within the Commissioners' Support Group have provided additional policy advice.

Performance Measures		
Outturn 2001/2002	Standard	Actual Delivery 2002/2003
No agreed programme.	Quantity At least 95% of policy advice to meet the agreed work programme between the Minister of Police and the Commissioner.	There was no agreed programme, however papers were prepared as required.
	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.		No policy advice was given to the Minister. However, other briefing papers were prepared.
\$532.19	Daily rate – \$457 GST exclusive	\$547.40
2	14 chargeable days.	23.75 ¹³

¹³ This reflects an increased engagement in policy development with other agencies for the South Pacific.

**Output Class Statement: Policy Advice and Ministerial
Servicing
for the Year Ended 30 June 2003**

Outturn 2001/2002		Actual 2002/2003	Budgeted Mains	Budgeted Supple- mentary Adjusted
\$000		\$000	\$000	
Revenue				
1,399	Revenue Crown	1,471	1,463	1,854
-	Revenue Departments	-	1	1
-	Revenue Other	-	3	3
1,399	Total Revenue	1,471	1,467	1,858
1,656	Total Expenses	1,891	1,467	1,858
(257)	Net Surplus (Deficit)	(420)	-	-
992	Output 1.1	1,229	809	1,025
644	Output 1.2	649	594	752
20	Output 1.3	13	64	81
1,656	Total Output Class	1,891	1,467	1,858

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

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 2001/2002	Standard	Actual Delivery 2002/2003
Quantity		
16,894	18,900 neighbourhood, business and rural support groups actively supported by Police. ¹⁴	16,679
106,701 ¹⁵	125,000 to 130,000 referrals to Victim Support. ¹⁶	148,265
Quality		
Overall satisfaction was 77% (Safer Community Councils 81%, Victim Support 81%, Women's Refuges 68%)	Percentage of respondents to a community group survey who are satisfied with Police support, e.g. Safer Community Councils, Victim Support, Women's Refuge and Family Violence Coordinators with a result equal to or better than 2001/2002.	Overall satisfaction was 79.3% (Safer Community Councils 84% ¹⁷ , Victim Support 89%, Women's Refuges 76%, Family Violence Coordinators 68%)

¹⁴ Support to neighbourhood groups includes assistance during establishment, providing information and attending meetings once they are functioning.

¹⁵ 11 out of 12 districts reported on the measure in 2001/2002.

¹⁶ This measure is demand driven.

¹⁷ The question for each of these groups was 'What was your level of satisfaction with support from Police in the following areas in the last 12 months: overall Police support?'

Outturn 2001/2002	Standard	Actual Delivery 2002/2003
	Timeliness	
85%	90% of immediate crisis intervention referrals to Victim Support.	90.5% ¹⁸
77%	100% of other referrals to Victim Support within 24 hours of initial Police attendance.	96.5%

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 2001/2002	Standard	Actual Delivery 2002/2003
	Quantity	
67,639	45,000 to 47,000 awareness and community information services provided.	75,572
2,503	1,600 to 1,700 Official Information Act requests met.	5,407
	Quality	
65.9%	At least 90% of respondents to a public survey are satisfied with the levels of information provided on community safety and security issues.	49% ¹⁹
	Timeliness	
	Official Information Act requests completed within specified timeframes:	
89%	• 95% within 20 working days of receipt or extension sought under section 15A of the Act	88.2%
96%	• 100% within six weeks.	97.8% ²⁰

2.3 - Youth Crime Prevention Activities

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

¹⁸ This result was compiled from 11 of the 12 districts.

¹⁹ In 2001/2002 4,812 people were surveyed. In 2002/2003 1,217 people were surveyed.

²⁰ This result was achieved in the face of a 116% increase in the volume of Official Information Act requests.

Outcome

Reduced youth offending, especially repeat youth offending

Performance Measures

Outturn 2001/2002	Standard	Actual Delivery 2002/2003
	Quantity	
21	19 nationally directed Youth Development programmes.	7 ²¹
327	400 to 450 district-initiated targeted youth crime projects, programmes or activities.	212 ²²
	Quality	
100%	100% of nationally directed crime prevention programmes developed, implemented and evaluated utilising auditable and recognised processes.	100%
	Timeliness	
98.4%	100% of funded programmes running within the project timeframes.	75% ²³

2.4 - School Education Services

This output covers Youth Education Services through formal school visits to educate children on proactive ways of keeping themselves safe, and other 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 2001/2002	Standard	Actual Delivery 2002/2003
	Quantity	
57,774	56,000 classroom sessions delivered for the programmes. ²⁴	61,671

²¹ 14 of the 21 nationally directed Youth Development programmes continue to operate successfully at district level. Seven programmes continued to be directed at a national level.

²² There has been an increased focus to include the more extensive outcome-oriented youth programmes in this count, rather than one-off activities.

²³ Programmes are required to submit client and other data annually for evaluation. This figure is based on four programmes returning their client data, one programme submitting partial client data, and six programmes submitting other required information prior to the deadline on 14 July 2003.

²⁴ Dare to make a Choice, DARE Report, Tēnā Kōwhiria (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.

Outturn 2001/2002	Standard	Actual Delivery 2002/2003
The five recommendations from the 1999 ERO report have been addressed to various degrees ²⁵	Quality Quality assurance for Youth Education Services' delivery established by qualified external audit with a result equal to or better than 1999/2000.	The result was published in the 2001/2002 Annual Report

²⁵ Comment taken from Full Education Review Office Report, conducted in March 2002.

**Output Class Statement: Policing Support to the Community
Through Partnerships, Education, Crime Prevention and Youth
Programmes
for the Year Ended 30 June 2003**

Outturn 2001/2002		Actual 2002/2003	Budgeted Mains	Budgeted Supple- mentary Adjusted
\$000		\$000	\$000	
	Revenue			
54,325	Revenue Crown	57,772	57,453	53,625
46	Revenue Departments	17	84	84
210	Revenue Other	196	201	261
54,581	Total Revenue	57,985	57,738	53,970
55,504	Total Expenses	53,987	57,738	53,970
(923)	Net Surplus (Deficit)	3,998	-	-
9,398	Output 2.1	6,874	9,828	9,187
20,938	Output 2.2	20,753	22,240	20,788
18,752	Output 2.3	19,624	19,460	18,190
6,416	Output 2.4	6,736	6,210	5,805
55,504	Total Output Class	53,987	57,738	53,970

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 Risk Targeted Patrol Planning, which includes a risk assessment process focused on delivering a visible Police presence to persons and areas considered to be at greatest risk from criminal offending. Police patrols undertake numerous activities including interaction with members of the public, monitoring property, inspection of licensed premises, high-visibility policing where members of the public congregate, and actions taken in regard to suspicious persons or vehicles.

Output purchased within this class

Output 3.1 - Directed Patrols

This output covers delivery of foot and mobile patrol activities as described above.

Outcome

Crime deterrence, and increased public safety

Performance Measures

Outturn 2001/2002	Standard	Actual Delivery 2002/2003
Quantity		
71,931	100,000 to 110,000 person days.	72,792
147,615	135,000 to 150,000 apprehensions by patrol.	161,599 ²⁶
Quality		
83% ²⁷	65% of patrols deployed through a Risk Targeted Patrol Plan.	91.8%

²⁶ The rate of apprehensions per person day on directed patrol has increased from 1.3 apprehensions per day to 2.2, between 1999/2000 and 2002/2003.

²⁷ 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 2003**

Outturn 2001/2002		Actual 2002/2003	Budgeted Mains	Budgeted Supple- mentary Adjusted
\$000		\$000	\$000	
	Revenue			
39,982	Revenue Crown	42,283	42,049	39,634
30	Revenue Departments	12	62	62
151	Revenue Other	141	147	147
40,163	Total Revenue	42,436	42,258	39,843
38,263	Total Expenses	39,020	42,258	39,843
1,900	Net Surplus (Deficit)	3,416	-	-
38,263	Output 3.1	39,020	42,258	39,843
38,263	Total Output Class	39,020	42,258	39,843

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 (SAR).

The output class also covers the management of cases and incidents until either the matter is forwarded for further investigation, the matter is 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 2001/2002	Standard	Actual Delivery 2002/2003
	Quantity	
1,715	1,000 to 1,200 specialist staff training days. ²⁸	7,809 ²⁹
	Quality	
100%	100% of groups trained.	100%
	Training state measured and reported using operational preparedness evaluation reports, including response, audit checks, equipment inventory and readiness checks.	
Achieved		100%
Nil	Fewer than three complaints upheld relating to areas of operation by specialised squads and units.	1

²⁸ Armed Offenders Squads, Special Tactics Group, Search and Rescue Squads, Police Negotiators Teams, Specialist Search Group, National Dive Squad, Disaster Victim Identification Teams.

²⁹ This number is now based on a total count of full-time equivalent hours in the Activity Management System, rather than a report on the number of calendar days on which training was run. A comparable figure for 2001/2002 would have been 5,229.

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.

Outcomes

Increased community safety

Increased trust and confidence in Police

Performance Measures

Outturn 2001/2002	Standard	Actual Delivery 2002/2003
Quantity		
429,729	350,000 to 400,000 111 calls received.	472,234 ³⁰
913,936	1,000,000 to 1,100,000 non-emergency calls received.	992,681
Quality		
96%	At least 70% of randomly surveyed callers express satisfaction with Communications Centre response to calls for service.	96.0%
Timeliness		
88.3%	90% of 111 calls answered within 10 seconds of being presented to the Communications Centre.	87.1% ³¹
83.1%	80% of non-emergency calls answered within 30 seconds of being presented to the Communications Centre.	73.7% ³²

Output 4.3 - Emergency Response

This output covers services to calls for immediate response. The activities covered include services provided in response to situations where there is a threat to life and/or property, or the likelihood of apprehension of an offender. (This output does not include services provided in response to traffic crashes - see Output 12.2.)

Outcomes

Increased community safety

Reduction in the fear of crime

Performance Measures

Outturn 2001/2002	Standard	Actual Delivery 2002/2003
Quantity		
	Number of emergencies attended:	

³⁰ This significant increase follows the trends set in previous years. There is often more than one emergency call per event.

³¹ Call answering performance for 111 calls dropped slightly at the same time that the volume of calls increased 42,505 or by 9% from 2001/2002.

³² Call answering performance for non-emergency calls dropped 9.4% at the same time that the volume of calls increased 78,745 by 7.9% from 2001/2002.

Outturn 2001/2002	Standard	Actual Delivery 2002/2003
435	500 ³³ emergency / disaster.	423
655	600 SAR, land.	718
1,553	1,200 SAR, water.	1,774
	Quality	
Biennial survey not conducted in 2001/2002	At least 85% of respondents to an emergency partners' survey are satisfied with Police response and emergency handling capability.	93%
	Timeliness	
58% ³⁴	At least 90% of emergencies are attended in urban areas ³⁵ within 10 minutes of receipt of the call.	65.0%

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, e.g. reported crimes, it covers the time until a case is submitted for a decision to be made for further action or investigation.³⁶

Outcome

Increased community safety

Increased confidence in Police capability to respond

Outturn 2001/2002	Standard	Actual Delivery 2002/2003
	Quantity	
	Number of calls for service attended, non-emergency:	
436,315 ³⁷	• 420,000 to 470,000 crime related	183,465 ³⁸
234,814	• 230,000 to 240,000 incident related ³⁹	241,733
456,603 ⁴⁰	• Non emergency calls attended.	425,198

³³ Estimated demand for emergency / disaster has been adjusted for 2003/2004 due to lower demand in recent years.

³⁴ Analysis of Priority 1 (P1) emergency events has highlighted that some 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. There was a total of 472,234 P1 events in 2002/2003.

³⁵ Urban is defined as stations that operate 24-hour patrol cover, or which are covered by a nearby 24-hour patrol.

³⁶ Each call is treated as a service demand and no initial distinction is made between crime-related and other calls.

³⁷ Total offences reported (both emergency and non-emergency).

³⁸ Police has refined data capture systems to enable Police to distinguish between emergency and non-emergency crime-related calls. There was a 7.9% increase in the volume of non-emergency calls from 2001/2002. These figures are not comparable with previous year's results.

³⁹ This number includes non-emergency incidents, e.g. recovery of stolen motor vehicles, solvent abuse, truancy, stock / animal reports.

⁴⁰ Priority 2 (P2) calls: units dispatched to non-emergencies (data from CARD).

Outturn 2001/2002	Standard	Actual Delivery 2002/2003
	Quality	
81%	At least 81% of customers surveyed who are satisfied with the service provided for crime related calls.	70% ⁴¹
	Timeliness	
	Percentage of cases submitted for early case closure appropriately finalised in terms of customer service commitment, i.e.:	
62%	• 70% within 72 hours	72.4%
95%	• 100% within 21 days.	95.5%

⁴¹ In 2001/2002 4,812 people were surveyed. In 2002/2003 1,217 people were surveyed. Of the 1,217 people surveyed, 202 had been victims or had reported a crime on behalf of someone else or were witnesses to a crime in the past 12 months and indicated how satisfied they were with the service they received from Police.

**Output Class Statement: Police Primary Response
Management
for the Year Ended 30 June 2003**

Outturn 2001/2002		Actual 2002/2003	Budgeted Mains	Budgeted Supple- mentary Adjusted
\$000		\$000	\$000	
	Revenue			
248,479	Revenue Crown	261,542	260,095	265,477
186	Revenue Departments	76	587	587
937	Revenue Other	869	1,396	1,396
249,602	Total Revenue	262,487	262,078	267,460
251,885	Total Expenses	266,015	262,078	267,460
(2,283)	Net Surplus (Deficit)	(3,528)	-	-
5,709	Output 4.1	7,827	5,530	5,644
33,177	Output 4.2	33,382	35,335	36,061
5,623	Output 4.3	6,108	5,960	6,082
207,376	Output 4.4	218,698	215,253	219,673
251,885	Total Output Class	266,015	262,078	267,460

OUTPUT CLASS FIVE - Case Management

Output Class Description

This output class includes the purchase of a variety of investigative services from Police. Case management investigations either arise from a call for service in relation to an incident or reported crime, or may be initiated by 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 2001/2002	Standard	Actual Delivery 2002/2003
Quantity		
436,315	430,000 to 470,000 crimes referred for investigation.	447,146
111,765	Number of cases referred for prosecution action by:	
167,812	• Offender 115,000 to 120,000	122,246
	• Information 170,000 to 176,000.	180,118
45,771	47,000 to 48,000 family violence incidents / offences attended.	49,682
Quality		
	Percentage of resolved cases that were resolved by:	
55.7%	• Prosecution 57%	56.2%
21.2%	• Youth clearance 20%	20.9%
16.3%	• Warning / caution 16%	15.6%
6.7%	• Other 5%. ⁴²	7.3%

⁴² Some resolved cases have more than one offender, hence totals will exceed 100%.

Outturn 2001/2002	Standard	Actual Delivery 2002/2003
-	Prosecutions that do not establish prima facie case shall be less than the preceding year. ⁴³	73
91.6	No more than 103 dwelling burglaries reported per 10,000 population.	95.1
15.3%	At least 18% of dwelling burglaries resolved.	17.2%
22.1%	The number of repeat family violence incidents / offences reduced to no more than 20% of the total reported.	15.3%
65.3%	At least 81% of respondents to a survey of crime victims are satisfied with Police investigative services.	70% ⁴⁴
	Timeliness	
73% ⁴⁵	100% of persons who have reported offences are advised of results or update of investigation within 21 days.	84%
77.5%	At least 97% of burglaries will be attended within 24 hours of being reported.	86% ⁴⁶

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 activities undertaken in dealing with persons affected by mental illness.

Outcome

Enhanced community safety

Performance Measures

Outturn 2001/2002	Standard	Actual Delivery 2002/2003
	Quantity	
	Number of other cases by:	
6,175	• Persons with mental illness 5,000 to 5,300	6,860 ⁴⁷
5,659	• Sudden deaths 5,700 to 6,000	5,580
14,045	• Missing persons 12,000 to 13,000.	15,875
	Quality	
52	No more than 12 missing person cases not dealt with in accordance with Police best practice.	32 ⁴⁸

⁴³ This is a new measure for 2002/2003.

⁴⁴ In 2001/2002 4,812 people were surveyed. In 2002/2003 1,217 people were surveyed. Of the 1,217 people surveyed, 160 had been victims in the past 12 months and indicated how satisfied they were with the service they received from Police.

⁴⁵ Ten of 12 districts reported in 2001/2002, all districts reported in 2002/2003.

⁴⁶ Some districts manage a delayed response model where historical burglary complaints may be attended outside the 24-hour period with the agreement of the victim.

⁴⁷ The number of services provided at events involving people affected by mental illness has increased every year from 4,745 in 1998/1999.

⁴⁸ This represents 0.2% of missing persons' cases reported to Police.

Outturn 2001/2002	Standard	Actual Delivery 2002/2003
75%	Percentage of respondents to a biennial Coroners' survey who are satisfied with Police services.	Biennial survey not conducted in 2002/2003
	Timeliness	
93%	100% of persons who reported an activity covered by this output are advised of results or update of investigation within 21 days.	94.2%

Output 5.3 – Police Internal Investigations

This output includes the maintenance of a competent 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 2001/2002	Standard	Actual Delivery 2002/2003
	Quantity	
3,049	2,000 investigations carried out.	1,992
	Quality	
95%	At least 95% of completed files acceptable to PCA when submitted.	95%
	Timeliness	
89%	100% of completed investigation files submitted to PCA within three months.	90%

**Output Class Statement: Case Management
for the Year Ended 30 June 2003**

Outturn 2001/2002		Actual 2002/2003	Budgeted Mains	Budgeted Supple- mentary Adjusted
\$000		\$000	\$000	
	Revenue			
216,895	Revenue Crown	228,365	227,102	229,601
162	Revenue Departments	67	419	419
818	Revenue Other	759	996	996
217,875	Total Revenue	229,191	228,517	231,016
222,314	Total Expenses	231,676	228,517	231,016
(4,439)	Net Surplus (Deficit)	(2,485)	-	-
207,756	Output 5.1	216,929	213,002	215,332
10,581	Output 5.2	10,715	11,355	11,479
3,977	Output 5.3	4,032	4,160	4,205
222,314	Total Output Class	231,676	228,517	231,016

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 for, consultation on and attendance at Family Group Conferences (FGCs) and the preparation for, consultation on 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 Police prosecutors' time in preparing cases for Court and preparing for and consulting with case managers on Police diversion schemes.

Outcome

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

Performance Measures

Outturn 2001/2002	Standard	Actual Delivery 2002/2003
Quantity		
111,765	112,000 to 118,000 prosecutions. ⁴⁹	122,246
9,694	13,000 to 14,500 diversions.	9,107 ⁵⁰
5.8%	Diversions 7% of informations laid.	5.1%
Quality		
99.9%	A prima facie case established for 99% of informations laid.	99.9%
80%	At least 85% of respondents to a judicial survey are satisfied with Police services (biennial survey).	Biennial survey not conducted in 2002/2003
Timeliness		
77% ⁵¹	100% of Victim Impact Statements are presented to Court no older than 28 days. ⁵²	76%
99.7%	At least 99% of hearings to proceed on the date agreed between Police and Court.	99.8%

⁴⁹ This measure counts the number of prosecutions by offender.

⁵⁰ This includes diversions administered for Police by Mana Social Services, Rotorua. In the early part of 2002/2003 some incidents were incorrectly coded to diversions, but this has now been resolved.

⁵¹ In addition to Victim Impact Statements on Police prosecution files, Court Victims' Advisors provide up-to-date oral Victim Impact Statements to the Court. This additional activity is not counted in the performance result.

⁵² When it is required for sentencing.

Output 6.2 - Police Support to Family Group Conferences

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

Outcome

Reduced offending and recidivism by young offenders

Performance Measures

Outturn 2001/2002	Standard	Actual Delivery 2002/2003
	Quantity	
1,417	2,500 to 2,700 offences dealt with through FGCs.	2,536
	Quality	
	At least 90% of respondents to a Youth Justice Co-ordinators' survey are satisfied with Police support to FGCs.	
80%		84% ⁵³

Output 6.3 - Support to the Coroner

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

Outcome

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

Performance Measures

Outturn 2001/2002	Standard	Actual Delivery 2002/2003
	Quantity	
5,659	5,800 to 6,000 sudden deaths attended.	5,580
		Biennial survey not conducted in 2002/2003
75%	Percentage of respondents to a biennial coroners' survey who are satisfied with Police services.	

⁵³ The question was 'How satisfied or dissatisfied were you overall with Police services in partnership with you during the last 12 months?'.

**Output Class Statement: Case Resolution
for the Year Ended 30 June 2003**

Outturn 2001/2002		Actual 2002/2003	Budgeted Mains	Budgeted Supple- mentary Adjusted
\$000		\$000	\$000	
	Revenue			
21,575	Revenue Crown	22,712	22,586	21,793
16	Revenue Departments	7	72	72
81	Revenue Other	75	171	171
21,672	Total Revenue	22,794	22,829	22,036
21,893	Total Expenses	22,160	22,829	22,036
(221)	Net Surplus (Deficit)	634	-	-
19,235	Output 6.1	19,353	20,104	19,406
969	Output 6.2	1,089	983	949
1,689	Output 6.3	1,718	1,742	1,681
21,893	Total Output Class	22,160	22,829	22,036

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 1962 and the Land Transport Act 1998.

Outcome

Increased personal safety and property security

Performance Measures

Outturn 2001/2002	Standard	Actual Delivery 2002/2003
	Quantity	
91,314	70,000 to 75,000 Court documents executed.	145,229 ⁵⁴
27	20 person days spent investigating breaches of home detention.	22
	Quality	
2	Fewer than five 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%		100%
	Timeliness	
	100% of Police arrests of persons subject to home detention orders shall be notified to the Community Probation Service within two hours.	
100%		100%
	Cost	
\$43.38	\$54 per document executed or served.	\$30.77

⁵⁴ This output is demand driven. The majority of Court documents executed in 2002/2003 related to protection orders and ancillary orders of the Family Court.

**Output Class Statement: Enforcement of Court Orders
for the Year Ended 30 June 2003**

Outturn 2001/2002		Actual 2002/2003	Budgeted Mains	Budgeted Supple- mentary Adjusted
\$000		\$000	\$000	
	Revenue			
3,811	Revenue Crown	4,003	3,981	4,244
3	Revenue Departments	1	24	24
14	Revenue Other	13	56	56
3,828	Total Revenue	4,017	4,061	4,324
3,961	Total Expenses	4,480	4,061	4,324
(133)	Net Surplus (Deficit)	(463)	-	-
3,961	Output 7.1	4,480	4,061	4,324
3,961	Total Output Class	4,480	4,061	4,324

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 disability.

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

Enhanced personal safety of persons in Police custody

Performance Measures

Outturn 2001/2002	Standard	Actual Delivery 2002/2003
	Quantity	
116,953	119,000 to 122,000 prisoners held.	125,102
	Quality	
	Fewer than 12 complaints upheld relating to prisoners in custody.	
27 ⁵⁵		20 ⁵⁶
86	Fewer than 25 injuries sustained by prisoners.	69
1	Nil deaths of prisoners in custody.	2

Output 8.2 - Custody of Mentally Disabled

This output covers the care, and when necessary custody, of persons with mental disability.

Outcome

Enhanced personal safety of persons in Police custody

Performance Measures

Outturn 2001/2002	Standard	Actual Delivery 2002/2003
	Quantity	
6,175	5,000 to 5,300 services provided.	6,860
4	Nil complaints upheld relating to persons with mental illness in custody.	Nil

⁵⁵ This represents one upheld complaint for every 4,332 prisoners held in custody.

⁵⁶ This represents one upheld complaint for every 6,255 prisoners held in custody.

Outturn 2001/2002	Standard	Actual Delivery 2002/2003
	Quality	
3	Fewer than five injuries sustained by persons with mental illness in custody.	13
Nil	Nil deaths of persons 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

Enhanced personal safety of persons in Police custody

Performance Measures

Outturn 2001/2002	Standard	Actual Delivery 2002/2003
	Quantity	
3,634	3,500 to 3,700 person days.	3,909
	Quality	
1	Fewer than three complaints upheld relating to the escort of prisoners.	3
2	Fewer than five injuries sustained by prisoners being escorted.	14
Nil	Nil deaths of prisoners being escorted.	Nil
189	Less than 150 escapes from Police custody. ⁵⁷	216

Output 8.4 – Escort of Mentally Disordered / Psychiatric Persons

This output covers the assistance provided to mental health service providers in escorting persons suffering from mental disability.

Outcome

Enhanced personal safety of persons in Police custody

Performance Measures

Outturn 2001/2002	Standard	Actual Delivery 2002/2003
	Quantity	
204	200 to 250 person days.	210
	Quality	
Nil	Nil complaints upheld relating to the escort of persons with mental illness.	Nil
1	Fewer than five injuries sustained in regard to the escort of persons with mental illness.	Nil

⁵⁷ Escapes from custody include escapes from officers immediately post-arrest.

Outturn 2001/2002	Standard	Actual Delivery 2002/2003
Nil	Nil deaths sustained in regard to the escort of persons with mental illness.	Nil

**Output Class Statement: Custodial and Escort Services
for the Year Ended 30 June 2003**

Outturn 2001/2002		Actual 2002/2003	Budgeted Mains	Budgeted Supple- mentary Adjusted
\$000		\$000	\$000	
	Revenue			
20,266	Revenue Crown	21,223	21,106	21,298
22	Revenue Departments	8	44	44
76	Revenue Other	71	104	104
20,364	Total Revenue	21,302	21,254	21,446
20,317	Total Expenses	21,821	21,254	21,446
47	Net Surplus (Deficit)	(519)	-	-
18,236	Output 8.1	19,521	19,090	19,263
40	Output 8.2	92	47	47
1,932	Output 8.3	2,095	2,005	2,023
109	Output 8.4	113	112	113
20,317	Total Output Class	21,821	21,254	21,446

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 VIPs 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, the 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 2001/2002	Standard	Actual Delivery 2002/2003
	Quantity	
778	600 to 650 person days.	947 ⁵⁸
	Quality	
Nil	Fewer than five complaints upheld relating to Police activity at demonstrations.	Nil

Output 9.2 – Maintenance of Order at Public Events

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

Outcome

Provision of a safe environment

Performance Measures

Outturn 2001/2002	Standard	Actual Delivery 2002/2003
	Quantity	
11,483	8,000 to 9,000 person days.	11,689

⁵⁸ This output is demand driven. Demand increased 13.1% between 2000/2001 and 2001/2002 and 17.9% between 2001/2002 and 2002/2003.

Outturn 2001/2002	Standard	Actual Delivery 2002/2003
	Quality Fewer than five complaints upheld relating to Police activity at public events.	
2		Nil

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 2001/2002	Standard	Actual Delivery 2002/2003
	Quantity 7,500 to 8,500 personal security operation officer days.	
9,771		9,173
	Quality Fewer than two preventable incidents.	
Nil		Nil

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 2001/2002	Standard	Actual Delivery 2002/2003
	Quantity 40,000 international flight movements.	
44,020		37,227 ⁵⁹
	Quality 100% of respondents to an airport controlling authorities' survey are satisfied with Police services.	
70%		71% ⁶⁰

Output 9.5 – Court Security

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

⁵⁹ The number of international flights was affected by international events, e.g. the SARS virus.

⁶⁰ The question was 'How satisfied or dissatisfied were you overall with Police services in partnership with your group during the past 12 months?'.

Outcome

Provision of a safe environment

Performance Measures

Outturn 2001/2002	Standard	Actual Delivery 2002/2003
	Quantity	
1,330	1,000 to 1,500 person days.	1,269
	Quality	
89%	83% of respondents to a Court Managers' survey are satisfied with Police services.	83% ⁶¹

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 2001/2002	Standard	Actual Delivery 2002/2003
	Quantity	
3,503	1,000 to 2,000 person days deployed.	1,922
108	100 to 200 training days to meet deployment requirements.	252 ⁶²
	Quality	
100%	100% of training completed to agreed standards. 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, or	100%
100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Evaluation of senior officers visiting staff.	100%

⁶¹ The question was 'How satisfied or dissatisfied were you overall with Police in relation to the provision of Court security over the last 12 months?'.
⁶² This reflects an increase in training and deployments to the South Pacific, e.g. the Solomon Islands.

**Output Class Statement: Public and Personal Security
for the Year Ended 30 June 2003**

Outturn 2001/2002		Actual 2002/2003	Budgeted Mains	Budgeted Supple- mentary Adjusted
\$000		\$000	\$000	
	Revenue			
16,026	Revenue Crown	16,845	16,752	16,306
12	Revenue Departments	6	53	53
60	Revenue Other	56	125	125
16,098	Total Revenue	16,907	16,930	16,484
16,517	Total Expenses	16,380	16,930	16,484
(419)	Net Surplus (Deficit)	527	-	-
413	Output 9.1	508	334	325
6,111	Output 9.2	6,266	7,082	6,894
5,197	Output 9.3	4,917	4,495	4,377
2,241	Output 9.4	2,979	2,294	2,234
708	Output 9.5	680	512	499
1,847	Output 9.6	1,030	2,213	2,155
16,517	Total Output Class	16,380	16,930	16,484

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 2001/2002	Standard	Actual Delivery 2002/2003
325,244	Quantity 280,000 to 300,000 vetting services provided.	447,215 ⁶³
Nil	Quality Nil complaints upheld for unlawful processing of vetting applications.	Nil
100%	Timeliness At least 95% of vetting applications processed within 30 days.	85.4% ⁶⁴
\$10.53	Costs \$11.76 per document (GST exclusive).	\$8.65

Output 10.2 – Firearms Licensing

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

⁶³ In 2002/2003 there was a further increase in 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 of people involved with the care of children, young people or other sectors of society in need of care.

⁶⁴ While there was a 14.6% decrease in the percentage of vetting applications processed within 30 days, the volume of vetting applications increased 27%, or 121,971 from 2001/2002. Licensing & Vetting has employed extra staff to cope with demand.

Outcome

Safe, lawful use of firearms

Performance Measures

Outturn 2001/2002	Standard	Actual Delivery 2002/2003
	Quantity	
8,582	20,000 to 25,000 licence applications.	4,930 ⁶⁵
	Quality	
93% ⁶⁶	100% of pistol clubs and members are inspected as required by the arms legislation.	97.6%
99%	100% of dealer premises annually inspected for security and arms legislation compliance.	99.4%
100%	100% of firearms licence applications lawfully processed.	100%
-	80% of expired firearms licence holders contacted. ⁶⁷	74%
	Timeliness	
100% of licences processed within 30 working days. All licence approvals were made within seven working days. ⁶⁸	80% of licences processed within 30 working days.	
	Costs	
\$230.00 ⁷⁰	\$98.00 per licence issued (GST exclusive).	52% ⁶⁹ \$105.28 ⁷¹

⁶⁵ This output is demand driven.

⁶⁶ Nine districts inspected 100% of their pistol clubs during the fiscal year.

⁶⁷ New measure for 2002/2003. It was introduced to track the level of expired licence holders.

⁶⁸ Delays of up to three 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 two to three times each week.

⁶⁹ 100% of licences were approved within seven working days of being received at the Office of the Commissioner. 52% of enquiries at the district level were completed within specified timeframes. This reflects the impact of increased demand on Arms Officers in regard to the expired lifetime licence follow-up and the 10-year re-licensing programme. Additional resources have been assigned to assist in achieving the performance targets in 2003/2004.

⁷⁰ This was a fully funded cost, which included a pro-rata share of all Police overheads. The actual cost was estimated at \$110.00 per licence.

⁷¹ This includes the costs for new licences and renewed licences.

**Output Class Statement: Vetting and Firearms Licensing
for the Year Ended 30 June 2003**

Outturn 2001/2002		Actual 2002/2003	Budgeted Mains	Budgeted Supple- mentary Adjusted
\$000		\$000	\$000	
	Revenue			
6,587	Revenue Crown	6,979	6,940	7,686
122	Revenue Departments	144	19	19
1,535	Revenue Other	1,820	411	411
8,244	Total Revenue	8,943	7,370	8,116
7,405	Total Expenses	8,223	7,370	8,116
839	Net Surplus (Deficit)	720	-	-
3,424	Output 10.1	3,866	3,527	3,884
3,981	Output 10.2	4,357	3,843	4,232
7,405	Total Output Class	8,223	7,370	8,116

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 provided in dealing with lost and found property as outlined above.

Outcome

Increased property security

Performance Measures

Outturn 2001/2002	Standard	Actual Delivery 2002/2003
Quantity		
59,385	55,000 to 57,000 found property reports.	58,766
56,625	50,000 to 51,300 lost property reports taken.	59,215
Quality		
Found property lawfully disposed of:		
68%	• 90% within six months	98%
98%	• 100% within ten months.	98.3%

**Output Class Statement: Lost and Found Property
for the Year Ended 30 June 2003**

Outturn 2001/2002		Actual 2002/2003	Budgeted Mains	Budgeted Supple- mentary Adjusted
\$000		\$000	\$000	
	Revenue			
3,612	Revenue Crown	3,784	3,763	3285
3	Revenue Departments	1	7	7
14	Revenue Other	13	17	17
3,629	Total Revenue	3,798	3,787	3,309
3,531	Total Expenses	3,354	3,787	3,309
98	Net Surplus (Deficit)	444	-	-
3,531	Output 11.1	3,354	3,787	3,309
3,531	Total Output Class	3,354	3,787	3,309

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, drink 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; and 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 vehicles, and an enforcement presence that is targeted at identified local road problems. Included also are highway patrols through a dedicated Highway Patrol, targeting alcohol-impaired driving, speed, restraints and accident promoting offences. 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.

Outcomes

Reduction in road trauma and death

Safer roads due to increased compliance with traffic legislation

Police will contribute to the National Road Safety Strategy 2010 by:

- *Providing services aimed at reducing the incidence of speeding drivers on New Zealand roads*
- *Enforcement and targeted patrol activity aimed at reducing the number of casualties of road crashes*
- *Targeted operations aimed at reducing the percentage of drivers driving under the influence of alcohol as measured by an annual Land Transport Safety Authority (LTSA) roadside alcohol survey*
- *Enforcement and targeted patrol activity aimed at reducing the proportion of fatal and injury crashes on state highways where speed or alcohol was a factor*

Performance Measures

Outturn 2001/2002	Standard	Actual Delivery 2002/2003
	Quantity	
170.9	225 staff operating in the Highway Patrol Group	192.1 ⁷²
National 92%	100% of national and local campaigns in accordance with the New Zealand Road Safety Programme.	National 97.2% ⁷³
Local 100%	625,000 to 740,000 Traffic Offence Notices (TONs) and Infringement Offence Notices (IONs) issued from speed enforcement activities.	Local 100%
719,405 ⁷⁴		852,893 ⁷⁵
1,677,168	1.4 to 1.6 million Compulsory Breath Tests (CBTs).	1,572,421
800,355	500,000 to 550,000 Mobile Breath Tests (MBTs).	841,009
25,348	23,000 to 26,000 drink drive offence notices.	24,744
40,224	40,000 to 55,000 restraint device IONs issued.	66,975 ⁷⁶
	20,000 to 25,000 accident promoting TONs and IONs issued from visible road safety enforcement.	
46,494	Service delivered in accordance with Risk Targeted Patrol Plans (RTPPs) for:	109,476 ⁷⁷
	92% 100% of on-road speed activities	94%
	92% 100% of drinking or drugged driver control	92%
	83% 100% restraint device control	92%
	83% 100% of visible road safety enforcement.	93%
	Not less than 78% of all IONs and TONs issued by Highway Patrol are accident-promoting offence notices.	
74% ⁷⁸	Results equal to or better than 2001/2002 for the percentage of respondents to an annual LTSA survey who believe there is a high probability of:	69% ⁷⁹
	53% (a) Being detected for speeding (53%)	51%
	53% (b) Being stopped and tested at CBT checkpoints (53%)	53%
	(c) Being stopped for non-compliance with:	
front 35%	• front restraint requirements (35%)	33%
rear 14%	• rear restraint requirements (14%)	14%

⁷² This variance to target due to Highway Patrol vacancies. During the course of the year a total of 353 staff operated in the Highway Patrol Group.

⁷³ 11 of the required 12 national speed campaigns were delivered. Southern District ran its national speed campaign over Labour Weekend, which posed a higher risk for speed-related road trauma than the time allocated for the national speed campaign. The campaign was accompanied by South Island-wide radio advertising. All other national campaigns were delivered during the scheduled times.

⁷⁴ This includes 1,464 TONs and 259,319 IONs from on-road speed enforcement and 458,622 TONs and IONs from speed cameras.

⁷⁵ This includes 1,251 TONs and 362,928 IONs from on-road speed enforcement and 193 TONs and 488,521 IONs from speed cameras. The increase in notices is due to improved focus on this accident-promoting factor and lower speed tolerance levels introduced in 2002/2003.

⁷⁶ This increase reflects an improved focus on restraints in order to improve poor compliance rates.

⁷⁷ This number is now a count of all accident-promoting TONs and IONs issued from visible road safety enforcement. Applying the same criteria to 2001/2002 a comparable number would have been 93,502. The increase in part reflects the enforcement of the Land Transport (Unauthorised Street and Drag Racing) Amendment Act 2003.

⁷⁸ There were 110,360 Highway Patrol accident-promoting TONs and IONs and 148,145 Highway Patrol TONs and IONs in total.

⁷⁹ There were 175,145 Highway Patrol accident-promoting TONs and IONs and 253,328 Highway Patrol TONs and IONs in total.

Outturn 2001/2002	Standard	Actual Delivery 2002/2003
29%	(d) Being stopped for non-compliance with selected aspects of the road code and traffic laws (29%). Percentage of Territorial Local Authorities (TLAs) responding to an annual survey coordinated by LTSA whose satisfaction reached or exceeded the following levels: (a) Police consultation processes in the development of Risk Targeted Patrol Plans (RTPPs) for:	32%
57%	(i) speed activities (57%) ⁸⁰	80%
63%	(ii) drinking or drugged driver control (63%)	79%
57%	(iii) restraint device control (57%)	71%
57%	(iv) visible road safety enforcement (57%)	73%
	(b) That targeted issues have been addressed for:	
65%	(i) speed activities (65%)	76%
78%	(ii) drinking or drugged driver control (78%)	81%
59%	(iii) restraint device control (59%)	68%
66%	(iv) visible road safety enforcement (66%)	75%
66%	(c) The level of information (including on crashes) provided by Police on road safety issues (66%). 100% of Commercial Vehicle Investigation and Road User Charge (RUC) enforcement delivered in accordance with the Commercial Vehicle Investigation Units' Service Delivery Charter.	64%
100%	Timeliness 100% of key deliverables of the 'Building Capability' programme completed within the specified timeframes	95%
100%	100% of speed offence notices issued no later than 30 days after the traffic camera photograph was taken.	Ongoing ⁸¹
100%		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 scenes 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

⁸⁰ This is satisfaction for Speed Control apart from speed camera activities.

⁸¹ Building Capability programmes were delivered as scheduled in the 2002/2003 New Zealand Road Safety Programme, p.37.

Performance Measures		
Outturn 2001/2002	Standard	Actual Delivery 2002/2003
	Quantity	
70,501	54,000 to 57,000 traffic emergencies.	87,393
	Number of crashes attended and reported:	
395 fatal	350 to 390 fatal	363 fatal
1,937 serious injury	8,000 to 9,000 injury	2,117 serious injury
6,577 minor injury		7,686 minor injury
27,175 non-injury	23,000 to 27,000 non-injury.	27,664 non-injury
36,084 total ⁸²		37,830 total ⁸³
	Quality	
Nil	Fewer than 5 complaints upheld against Police relating to activity under this output.	1
	Delivery of this output in accordance with identified best practice procedures as measured by a file sample survey – benchmark to be established in 2002/2003.	An independent study of crash analyst expertise was completed in 2002/2003 ⁸⁴
	100% of Road Safety Action Plans (RSAPs) for significant events are developed in consultation with TLAs and events' organisers; and	100%
100%	100% of traffic flow supervision is delivered in accordance with action / management plans.	100%
	Results equal to or better than 2001/2002 for the percentage of TLAs responding to an annual survey coordinated by the LTSA, which were satisfied with:	
79%	(a) 79% for Police cooperation and coordination of road closures associated with events in their area	67%
61%	(b) 61% for contingency plans to resolve event-related problems.	67%
	Percentage of TLAs and Transit New Zealand responding to an annual survey coordinated by the LTSA, which were satisfied with:	
65%	(a) 65% for Police consultation in the development of action / management plans relating to this output; and	67%
Not surveyed	(b) 50% that targeted issues have been addressed.	Not surveyed
	Percentage 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.	Biennial survey not conducted in 2002/2003
75%		
	Timeliness	
	Results equal to or better than 2001/2002 for all crash reports sent to the LTSA within specified timeframes with:	
87.0%	• Fatal crashes advised to the LTSA within 24 hours (87%)	83.2%
48.6%	• Fatal Crash Reports (Pol550) sent within 3 working days (48.6%)	50.4% ⁸⁵

⁸² 2001 calendar year data.

⁸³ 2002 calendar year data.

⁸⁴ The best practice benchmark will be established in 2003/2004.

⁸⁵ Police is working with the LTSA to further improve performance in this measure.

Outturn 2001/2002	Standard	Actual Delivery 2002/2003
65% fatal CRs 87% injury CRs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traffic Crash Reports (TCRs) (Pol565) sent within seven days of the end of the inquiry or no later than eight weeks after the crash, whichever is earlier. 	71.5% fatal CRs 87.0% injury CRs

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. It also includes the execution of arrest warrants, fines warrants and other warrants as required and the service of summonses and other minor offence notices generated under the Transport Act.

Outcome

A reduction in road trauma

Increased personal safety and property security

Performance Measures

Outturn 2001/2002	Standard	Actual Delivery 2002/2003
	Quantity	
71,387	80,000 to 80,500 traffic prosecutions.	79,309 ⁸⁶
-	65,000 to 75,000 TONs.	71,528
20,468	20,000 to 30,000 Court documents served and executed.	21,461
	Quality	
99.1%	A prima facie case established for at least 99% of informations laid.	99.9%
80%	Percentage of District Court Judges responding to the biennial survey who are satisfied with Police traffic prosecution services.	Biennial survey not conducted in 2002/2003
	Timeliness	
74%	100% of Victim Impact Statements presented in Court no older than 28 days. ⁸⁷	71%
	Costs	
\$28.59	\$54.00 per document executed or served (GST exclusive)	\$27.30

⁸⁶ Police has improved data capture. Applying the same criteria to 2001/2002 as 2002/2003, a comparable number would have been 78,911.

⁸⁷ (When it is required for sentencing.) In addition to Victim Impact Statements on Police prosecution files, Court Victims' Advisors provide up-to-date oral Victim Impact Statements to the Court and this additional activity is not counted in the performance result.

Output 12.4 – Community Traffic Safety

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

Outcome

Reduction of road trauma amongst children and young persons

Increased community capability in reducing road trauma

Performance Measures

Outturn 2001/2002	Standard	Actual Delivery 2002/2003
	Quantity	
	100% of primary and secondary schools contacted by Police Education Officers regarding road safety education programmes available.	91.6%
96%	100% of schools with school traffic safety teams visited.	97.7%
99%	35,000 to 40,000 hours of classroom-related activity delivered in relation to approved national road safety education programmes. ⁸⁸	39,023 classroom sessions
36,294	98 community projects (including 9 CAAPs, i.e. Community Alcohol Action Programmes) supported. ⁸⁹	69 completed
60 completed		25 partially completed
18 partially completed		4 not commenced
7 not delivered		
2 rolled over		
	Quality	
The five recommendations from the 1999 ERO report have been addressed to various degrees. ⁹⁰	A result equal to or better than 1999/2000 in the quality assurance for School Road Safety Education delivery established by qualified external audit.	The result was published in the 2001/2002 Annual Report ⁹¹
	Percentage of TLAs responding to an annual survey co-ordinated by the LTSA which are satisfied with:	
69%	(a) 60% the consultation process	Not surveyed
63%	(b) 65% that targeted issues have been addressed.	Not surveyed
	76% of Road Safety Coordinators responding to an annual survey coordinated by the LTSA are satisfied with Police support for community projects in their areas. ⁹²	85%
97%		

⁸⁸ Approved National Road Safety Programmes are Dare to Drive to Survive, Stepping Out, Riding By, Safe Wheels, Out and About, Changing Gear and LTSA / Police Roadsense.

⁸⁹ There are 101 community projects, but only 98 of them are allocated Police hours.

⁹⁰ Comment taken from Full Education Review Office Report conducted in March 2002.

⁹¹ The next external audit of Police Education Officers will be conducted in 2004/2005.

⁹² i.e. with Police (e.g. meetings, etc) about Police community services during 2002/2003.

**Output Class Statement: Road Safety Programme
for the Year Ended 30 June 2003**

Outturn 2001/2002		Actual 2002/2003	Budgeted Mains	Budgeted Supple- mentary Adjusted
\$000		\$000	\$000	
	Revenue			
179,615	Revenue Crown	187,051	184,414	189,227
134	Revenue Departments	55	356	356
973	Revenue Other	928	962	962
180,722	Total Revenue	188,034	185,732	190,545
173,849	Total Expenses	190,551	185,732	190,545
6,873	Net Surplus (Deficit)	(2,517)	-	-
127,680	Output 12.1	139,512	137,213	140,768
26,761	Output 12.2	29,581	28,464	29,202
12,318	Output 12.3	14,797	12,451	12,774
7,090	Output 12.4	6,661	7,604	7,801
173,849	Total Output Class	190,551	185,732	190,545

Financial Statements

New Zealand Police Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 30 June 2003

Statement of Accounting Policies

Statutory Authority

These are the financial statements of New Zealand Police (hereafter referred to as Police) prepared pursuant to Sections 2 and 35 of the Public Finance Act 1989.

Measurement System

The financial statements have been prepared on the historic cost basis, 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

Police derives revenue through the provision of outputs to the Crown, and for services to third parties. Such revenue is recognised when earned and is reported in the financial period to which it relates.

Valuation of Current Assets

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

Accounts receivable are stated at net realisable value.

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

Property, Plant and Equipment

Valuation

Beca Valuation Ltd revalued land and buildings as at 1 January 2003. Land and buildings are recorded at fair value. Fair value is determined using market-based evidence, unless insufficient market-based evidence exists, in which case they are valued at optimised depreciated replacement cost.

Land and buildings are revalued at least every five years. Additions between revaluations are recorded at cost.

Any revaluation surplus arising on the revaluation of a class of asset is transferred directly to the asset revaluation reserve. A revaluation deficit in excess of the asset revaluation reserve balance for the class of fixed asset is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance in the period in which it arises.

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

Other property, plant and equipment is initially recorded at cost.

Individual items of equipment costing less than \$5,000 are expensed in the year that they are purchased, with the exception of desktop computer equipment. All desktop computer equipment is capitalised.

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

Artefacts and relics held in the Police museum are recorded at nil value.

Depreciation

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

Freehold land	Not depreciated
Buildings	1-5%
Plant and equipment	15-50%
Vessels	4.5-25%
Furniture / fittings	10%
Motor vehicles	20%
Communication and computer assets	20-25%

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, shift workers' leave and time off in lieu have been measured on nominal values on an actual entitlement 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 in the Statement of Financial Performance.

Foreign Currency

Foreign currency transactions are converted to New Zealand dollars using the 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 exchange 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 the date of settlement is recognised.

Monetary assets and liabilities held or owing in foreign currency are translated to New Zealand dollars at the closing exchange rate. The resulting unrealised exchange gains or losses are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

Financial Instruments

Police is party to financial instruments as part of its normal operations. Financial instruments used by Police consist of bank accounts, Crown receivables, accounts receivable, accounts payable and foreign currency forward contracts. Police enters into the foreign currency forward contracts to hedge currency transactions. Apart from foreign currency forward contracts, all financial instruments are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position. Revenue and expenses in relation to all financial instruments are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

Cost Allocation

Definition of Terms

- Activity Management System (AMS) is the system used to record time 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. Any variance between the standard rate and the actual cost is allocated amongst output classes based on the proportion of total output costs.

Taxation

Police is 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 Services 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 by 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 expenses and liabilities to be incurred on contracts that have been entered into at balance date are reported as commitments to the extent that they are equally unperformed obligations.

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. Operating lease expenses are recognised on a systematic basis over the period of the lease.

Contingent Liabilities

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

Comparative Information

Certain comparative information has been reclassified where necessary to conform with the presentation in the current year.

Changes in Accounting Policies

There have been no changes in accounting policy. All policies have been applied on a basis consistent with previous periods.

Statement of Appropriations for the Year Ended 30 June 2003

(Figures are GST inclusive where applicable)

	Actual 2003 \$000	Final Voted 2003 \$000	Actual 2002 \$000
Appropriations for Departmental Output Classes			
1 Policy Advice and Ministerial Servicing	2,075	2,090	1,831
2 Policing Support to the Community Through Partnerships, Education, Crime Prevention and Youth Programmes	61,235	60,716	62,327
3 Directed Patrol Activities	44,325	44,823	43,283
4 Police Primary Response Management	298,826	300,892	283,085
5 Case Management	260,325	259,892	249,548
6 Case Resolution	25,009	24,791	24,602
7 Enforcement of Court Orders	4,982	4,865	4,440
8 Custodial and Escort Services	24,484	24,127	22,863
9 Public and Personal Security	18,493	18,544	18,529
10 Vetting and Firearms Licensing	9,341	9,131	8,436
11 Lost and Found Property	3,830	3,723	3,985
12 Road Safety Programme	214,055	214,363	196,439
Total Appropriations for Departmental Output Classes	966,980	967,957	919,368
Appropriation for Other Expenses			
Compensation for Confiscated Firearms	4	11	3
Total Appropriation for Other Expenses	4	11	3
Appropriation for Capital Contribution from the Crown			
	-	-	-
Appropriations for Non-Departmental Revenue Flows			
Non-Tax Revenue Infringement Fees	90,538	90,275	83,453
Sale of Unclaimed Property	262	369	421
Forfeit to Crown	308	-	1,053
Investment Income	39	-	-
Total Appropriations for Non-Departmental Revenue Flows	91,147	90,644	84,927

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

Statement of Financial Performance
for the Year Ended 30 June 2003

		Actual	Budget	Actual
			See Note 1	
		2003	2003	2002
		\$000	\$000	\$000
	Note			
Revenue				
Crown		854,030	854,030	812,572
Interest		1	-	1
Other Revenue	2	5,335	6,377	5,604
Total Revenue		859,366	860,407	818,177
Expenditure				
Personnel	3	613,949	613,656	577,275
Operating	4	180,870	181,578	176,003
Depreciation	5	42,080	42,564	39,857
Capital Charge	6	22,659	22,609	23,960
Total Operating Expenses		859,558	860,407	817,095
Surplus (Deficit) from Outputs		(192)	-	1,082
Less: Other Expenses	7	4	10	3
Net Surplus / (Deficit)		(196)	(10)	1,079

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

Statement of Movements in Taxpayers' Funds (Equity)
for the Year Ended 30 June 2003

	Note	Actual 2003 \$000	Budget 2003 \$000	Actual 2002 \$000
Taxpayers' Funds as at 01 July		266,578	266,578	266,658
Net Surplus (Deficit)		(196)	(10)	1,079
Total Recognised Revenues and Expenses for the Year		(196)	(10)	1,079
Provision for Repayment of Surplus to Crown		-	-	(1,082)
Capitalisation of Donated Assets		-	-	591
Capital Withdrawals to Crown		-	-	(668)
Revaluation Reserves	14	-	-	-
Taxpayers' Funds as at 30 June		266,382	266,568	266,578

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

Statement of Financial Position

as at 30 June 2003

	Note	Actual 2003 \$000	Budget 2003 \$000	Actual 2002 \$000
Current Assets				
Cash		108,903	86,634	109,615
Accounts Receivable	8	410	1,145	1,092
Prepayments		4,399	2,605	2,206
Inventories	9	168	100	102
Total Current Assets		113,880	90,484	113,015
Less: Current Liabilities				
Accounts Payable	10, 21	42,944	43,168	43,484
Other Accrued Expenses	11	6,988	5,258	3,905
Employee Entitlements	12	95,173	91,640	91,145
Provision for repayment of Surplus to the Crown		-	-	1,082
Total Current Liabilities		145,105	140,066	139,616
Working Capital		(31,225)	(49,582)	(26,601)
Non-Current Assets	13	369,987	382,769	359,798
Less: Non-Current Liabilities				
Employee Entitlements	12	72,380	66,619	66,619
Net Assets		266,382	266,568	266,578
Taxpayers' Funds				
General Funds	14	266,382	266,568	266,578
Total Taxpayers' Funds		266,382	266,568	266,578

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

Statement of Cash Flows for the Year Ended 30 June 2003

	Note	Actual 2003 \$000	Budget 2003 \$000	Actual 2002 \$000
Cash Flows from Operating Activities				
Cash provided from:				
Supply of Outputs to:				
- Crown		854,030	854,030	812,572
- Others		6,015	6,377	5,363
Interest		1	-	1
		<u>860,046</u>	<u>860,407</u>	<u>817,936</u>
Cash was applied to:				
Produce Outputs:				
- Personnel		(603,217)	(613,656)	(561,117)
- Operating		(177,491)	(181,578)	(162,539)
- Capital Charge		(22,659)	(22,609)	(23,959)
Other Expenses		(4)	(10)	(3)
		<u>(803,371)</u>	<u>(817,853)</u>	<u>(747,618)</u>
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities	15	<u>56,675</u>	<u>42,554</u>	<u>70,318</u>
Cash Flows from Investing Activities				
Cash provided from:				
Sale of Non-Current Assets		5,602	3,000	3,059
Cash was applied to:				
Purchase of Non-Current Assets		(61,907)	(68,535)	(32,663)
Net Cash Flows from Investing Activities		<u>(56,305)</u>	<u>(65,535)</u>	<u>(29,604)</u>
Cash Flows from Financing Activities				
Cash was applied to:				
Repayment of Surplus to the Crown		(1,082)	-	(1,723)
Capital Withdrawal		-	-	(668)
Net Cash Flows from Financing Activities		<u>(1,082)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,391)</u>
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash Held		(712)	(22,981)	38,323
Add Opening Cash		109,615	109,615	71,292
Closing Cash as at 30 June		<u>108,903</u>	<u>86,634</u>	<u>109,615</u>
Cash Balance Consists of				
Cash at Bank		108,326	85,934	109,090
Petty Cash		488	520	461
Overseas Posts		89	180	64
Total Cash		<u>108,903</u>	<u>86,634</u>	<u>109,615</u>

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

Statement of Unappropriated Expenditure for the Year Ended 30 June 2003

(Figures are GST inclusive where applicable)

Output Class	Actual	Appropriation	Unappropriated Expenditure	Unappropriated Expenditure
	2003	2003	2003	2002
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
2 Policing Support to the Community	61,235	60,716	519	85
5 Case Management	260,325	259,892	433	-
6 Case Resolution	25,009	24,791	218	-
7 Enforcement of Court Orders	4,982	4,865	117	19
8 Custodial and Escort Services	24,484	24,127	357	-
10 Vetting and Firearms Licensing	9,341	9,131	210	287
11 Lost and Found Property	3,830	3,723	107	-

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

Explanations for Unappropriated Expenditure

Output Class 2 - Policing Support to the Community Through Partnerships, Education, Crime Prevention and Youth Programmes

Output Class 2 was over-delivered by \$0.519 million (0.86%).

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.

The slight over-delivery has primarily occurred through a heightened focus on youth. The enhanced proactive services include youth development projects, education services and youth crime prevention activity in schools and in conjunction with community groups. The year-end over-delivery in this output class is due in part to the Youth Education Service providing additional crime prevention programmes including violence prevention and various drugs resistance and education programmes and the provision of additional youth development projects.

Output Class 5 - Case Management

Output Class 5 was over-delivered by \$0.433 million (0.17%).

This output class includes the delivery of investigative services and enforcement of orders under the Children, Young Persons and their Families Act 1989.

The minimal over-delivery in this output is primarily due to increases in resources delivering investigative services, specifically the increase in metropolitan Auckland. The over-delivery reflects the types of serious crimes investigated in 2002/2003, including kidnappings and homicides involving complexities not encountered to the same degree in previous years.

Output Class 6 - Case Resolution

Output Class 6 was over-delivered by \$0.218 million (0.88%).

This output class includes the delivery of Police prosecutions, Family Group Conferences and Police diversion schemes, and representations at inquests.

The slight over-delivery in this output is primarily due to an increase in the staff providing services to prosecutions.⁹³

Output Class 7 - Enforcement of Court Orders

Output Class 7 was over-delivered by \$0.117 million (2.40%).

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's over-delivery is due to a fines enforcement initiative undertaken in the latter part of the year in conjunction with the Department for Courts.

Output Class 8 - Custodial and Escort Services

Output Class 8 was over-delivered by \$0.357 million (1.48%).

This output class includes the delivery of custodial and escort services to people under arrest, prisoners and people with mental health problems.

The over-delivery in this output is due to increased demand for custodial and escort services relating to arrests, which is also reflected in Output Class 6 and an increase towards the end of the year in the escort and custody of sentenced and remand prisoners.

Output Class 10 - Vetting and Firearms Licensing

Output Class 10 was over-delivered by \$0.210 million (2.30%).

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 over-delivery in this output reflects the increased demand for vetting of teachers and other education sector employees (to meet the requirements of the Education Standards Act 2001) and of people offering 'homestay' to overseas students (for the Code for the Pastoral Care of International Students).

Output Class 11 - Lost and Found Property

Output Class 11 was over-delivered by \$0.107 million (2.86%).

This output class includes lost and found property services for the community.

The over-delivery reflects the impact of a decision made by parties external to Police in relation to the disposal of certain types of property.

⁹³ There was an increase in prosecutions from 111,765 to 122,206 between 2001/2002 and 2002/2003.

Statement of Trust Monies for the Year Ended 30 June 2003

	Opening Balance	Capital Increase	Capital Distri- bution	Cash Receipts	Cash Expendi- ture	Closing Balance
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Bequests, Donations and Appeals	86	18	(23)	-	-	81
Reparation	23	40	(49)	-	-	14
Money in Custody	584	1,262	(362)	-	-	1,484
Found Money	31	52	(15)	-	-	68
Total	724	1,372	(449)	-	-	1,647

The Trust account holds 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 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 2003

Police had contingent liabilities of \$2.577 million at 30 June 2003 (30 June 2002: \$46.103 million), being legal claims against Police lodged with the Crown Law Office, but which had not 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.

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

Statement of Commitments
as at 30 June 2003

	2003	2002
	\$000	\$000
Capital		
Works		
Less Than One Year	2,595	1,597
One to Two Years	-	5,557
Total Works	2,595	7,154
Motor Vehicles		
Less Than One Year	13,271	12,972
Total Motor Vehicles	13,271	12,972
Others		
Less Than One Year	3,849	6,903
One to Two Years	-	15
Two to Five Years	-	8
Total Other	3,849	6,926
Total Capital	19,715	27,052
Operating		
Accommodation Leases		
Less Than One Year	8,804	8,909
One to Two Years	7,518	8,057
Two to Five Years	15,865	17,679
Greater Than Five Years	35,028	35,879
Other Non-Cancellable Leases		
Less Than One Year	2,197	3,023
One to Two Years	2,092	2,620
Two to Five Years	5	2,167
Greater Than Five Years	1	-
Total Leases	71,510	78,334
Other Operating		
Less Than One Year	31,543	21,745
One to Two Years	28,132	7,604
Two to Five Years	18,136	5,320
Greater Than Five Years	14,147	3,278
Total Other Operating	91,958	37,947
Total Operating	163,468	116,281
Total Commitments	183,183	143,333

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 30 June 2003

1: Budget Composition

	Main Estimates \$000	Supp. Estimate Changes \$000	Budget Total \$000
Revenue			
Crown	847,704	6,326	854,030
Other	6,317	60	6,377
Total Revenue	<u>854,021</u>	<u>6,386</u>	<u>860,407</u>
Expenditure			
Personnel	624,886	(11,230)	613,656
Operating	163,526	18,052	181,578
Depreciation	43,000	(436)	42,564
Capital Charge	22,609	-	22,609
Total Output Operating Expenses	<u>854,021</u>	<u>6,386</u>	<u>860,407</u>
Surplus (Deficit) from Outputs	-	-	-
Less: Other Expenses	10	-	10
Net Surplus (Deficit)	<u>(10)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(10)</u>

Major Budget Variations

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

- An increase in Crown revenue of \$6.397 million in 2002/2003 as part of the Road Safety Strategy to 2010 implementation.
- An increase in other revenue for 2002/2003 of \$0.060 million for third party grants.
- A transfer to Vote: Internal Affairs for the 2002/2003 year only, of \$0.071 million for a Telephony Interpreting Pilot.

2: Other Revenue

	2003 \$000	2002 \$000
Accident Information	304	294
Arms Licences	1,095	764
Chargeable Police Services	829	747
College (Catering)	347	340
College (Facility Hire)	387	411
College (Non-Police Training)	55	277
Drivers' Licensing	1	-
Fines	20	14
Official Information Act	2	2
Rentals	1,101	1,089
Sponsorship	132	113
Other	1,062	1,553
Total Other Revenue	<u>5,335</u>	<u>5,604</u>

	2003	2002
	\$000	\$000
3: Personnel		
Accident Compensation Costs	4,870	2,015
Fringe Benefit Tax	1,200	1,249
Salaries / Wages	530,738	502,565
Staff Insurance	1,536	1,514
Staff Recruitment	377	65
Staff Transport Assistance	2,052	2,094
Superannuation	66,722	62,830
Training	2,900	2,109
Transfer / Removal Expenses	3,204	2,575
Other	350	259
Total Personnel	613,949	577,275
4: Operating		
Audit Fee	196	196
Other Fees Paid to Auditor:		
- Assurance-Related Fees	20	46
Bad Debts Expense	99	63
Changes in Doubtful Debts Provision	(140)	(248)
Communications	5,131	10,679
Computer Charges	17,363	22,547
Equipment Rental	13,614	7,993
Fixed Asset Revaluation	3,000	-
Foreign Exchange Rate (Gain) Loss	30	10
Net (Gain) Loss on Sale of Non-Current Assets	(548)	81
Non-Capitalised Equipment Purchases	16,083	14,960
Other Property / Equipment Expenses	47,098	47,248
Other Services	1,553	1,409
Physical Asset Write-offs	94	509
Printing	7,135	6,209
Professional Services	28,383	28,010
Property Rental	11,697	10,833
Third Party Expenses	3,563	3,069
Travel	12,289	9,403
Vehicle / Aircraft / Launch Rentals	5,321	5,109
Other Operating	8,889	7,877
Total Operating	180,870	176,003
5: Depreciation		
Buildings	9,407	9,700
Plant and Equipment	17,858	17,072
Vessels	348	600
Furniture and Fittings	684	992
Motor Vehicles	10,310	8,011
Communication and Computer Assets	3,473	3,482
Total Depreciation	42,080	39,857

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 2003 financial year was 8.5% (30 June 2002: 9.0%).

7: Other Expenses

Compensation for Confiscated Firearms

Total Other Expenses**8: Accounts Receivable**

Trade Debtors

Less: Provision for Doubtful Debts

Net Trade Debtors

Employee Advances and Debts

Sundry Debtors

Total Accounts Receivable**9: Inventories**

Accountrements/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**12: Employee Entitlements****Current Liabilities**

Accrued Salaries and Wages

Annual Leave

Long Service Leave

Retirement Leave

Shift Leave

Total Current Portion

Non-Current Liabilities

Long Service Leave

Retirement Leave

Total Non-Current Portion

Total Employee Entitlements

	2003 \$000	2002 \$000
	4	3
	4	3
	435	1,514
	335	475
	100	1,039
	330	435
	(20)	(382)
	410	1,092
	168	102
	168	102
	16,197	16,060
	20,368	22,045
	6,379	5,379
	42,944	43,484
	401	117
	6,587	3,788
	6,988	3,905
	18,288	15,754
	57,488	57,247
	1,200	1,100
	10,000	9,400
	8,197	7,644
	95,173	91,145
	8,751	7,444
	63,629	59,175
	72,380	66,619
	167,553	157,764

An independent actuarial valuation was undertaken by Aon Consulting, New Zealand Ltd as at 30 June 2003 to estimate the present value of long service and retirement leave.

The key assumptions used in discounting to present values were:

- Discount rate for the 2003 financial year 5.75% p.a. (30 June 2002: 5.75% p.a.).
- Salary growth rate for the 2003 financial year 2.75% p.a. (30 June 2002: 2.75% p.a.).

	2003 \$000	2002 \$000
13: Property, Plant and Equipment		
Land		
At Valuation	64,214	65,239
Land Book Value	64,214	65,239
Buildings		
At Valuation	330,628	324,301
Accumulated Depreciation	(129,452)	(117,736)
Buildings Book Value	201,176	206,565
Furniture and Fittings		
At Cost	15,140	14,599
Accumulated Depreciation	(12,949)	(12,290)
Furniture and fittings Book Value	2,191	2,309
Plant and Equipment		
At Cost	165,719	157,459
Accumulated Depreciation	(136,604)	(120,252)
Plant and Equipment Book Value	29,115	37,207
Motor Vehicles		
At Cost	80,008	76,699
Accumulated Depreciation	(44,914)	(45,258)
Motor Vehicles Book Value	35,094	31,441
Communication and Computer Assets		
At Cost	82,116	75,364
Accumulated Depreciation	(73,323)	(69,963)
Communication and Computer Assets Book Value	8,793	5,401
Vessels		
At Cost	5,050	5,050
Accumulated Depreciation	(3,576)	(3,228)
Vessels Book Value	1,474	1,822
Capital Work In Progress	27,930	9,814
Total Property, Plant and Equipment		
At Cost and Valuation	770,805	728,525
Accumulated Depreciation	(400,818)	(368,727)
Total Property, Plant and Equipment Book Value	369,987	359,798

Restrictions to Titles of Non-Current Assets

As at 30 June 2003 land and buildings of which Police has possession and use, but for which legal title is not completely established, amounted to \$9.637 million (30 June 2002: \$10.238 million) were included in these asset categories.

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

All surplus Police land and buildings are subject to the Crown land disposal process as specified by the Public Works Act 1981.

Property Intended for Sale

At balance date Police had properties valued at \$0.378 million intended for sale. These have been valued at estimated realisable value.

At Balance Date Capital Work in Progress Comprised the Following:

	2003	2002
	\$000	\$000
Buildings	6,526	4,395
Furniture and Fittings	5	120
Plant and Equipment	21,277	5,166
Other	122	133
Total	27,930	9,814

14: Taxpayers' Funds

General Funds

Balance as at 1 July	266,578	266,658
Net Surplus (Deficit)	(196)	1,079
Donated Assets Capitalisation	-	591
Capital Withdrawals	-	(668)
	266,382	267,660
Provision for Repayment of Surplus to the Crown	-	(1,082)
General Funds as at 30 June	266,382	266,578

Revaluation Reserve

Balance as at 1 July	-	-
Revaluation as at 1 January 2003	-	-
Gains on Revaluation Realised (Transferred to Gain on Sale)	-	-
Revaluation Reserve as at 30 June	-	-

Land and buildings were revalued as at 1 January 2003 in accordance with the accounting policy.

15: Reconciliation of Net Surplus to Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities

	2003	2002
	\$000	\$000
Net Surplus (Deficit)	(196)	1,079
Add (Less) Non-Cash Items		
Depreciation	42,080	39,857
Fixed Asset Revaluation	3,000	-
	45,080	39,857
Add (Less) Movements in Working Capital Items		
Accounts Payable	2,774	5,905
Accounts Receivable	681	(242)
Employee Entitlements	10,731	16,158
Inventories	(66)	51

Prepayments	(2,192)	1,629
	2003	2002
	\$000	\$000
Other Accrued Expenses	411	5,800
Net Working Capital Movements	12,339	29,301
Add (Less) Items Classified as Investing Activity		
Non-Current Asset Receivables	-	-
Non-Current Asset Payables	-	-
Net (Gain) Loss on Sale of Non-Current Assets	(548)	81
Total Investing Activities Items	(548)	81
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities	56,675	70,318

16: Police Superannuation Scheme

The Police Superannuation Scheme is a defined contribution scheme. It was established under a Trust Deed dated 12 November 1992 and is open to all members of Police. As at 30 June 2003: 6,549 members (30 June 2002: 5,977 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 Trust Deed. 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, trade debtors, trade creditors and foreign exchange 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 and 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 trade debtor and trade creditor balances denominated in foreign currencies, fluctuates due to changes in foreign exchange rates.

Police uses foreign exchange forward contracts to manage foreign exchange exposures. As at 30 June 2003, no contracts were outstanding (30 June 2002: no contracts).

Under Section 46 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 entered into numerous transactions with other government departments, Crown agencies and State-owned enterprises on an arm's length basis. Where these parties are acting in the course of their normal dealings with Police, related party disclosures have not been made.

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

19: Segmental Information

Police operates in one industry sector: the provision of policing services. Activities are primarily carried out from New Zealand. Police operates a number of overseas posts, however the annual cost of these activities is less than 0.5% of Vote: Police.

20: Post Balance Date Events

There were no significant events subsequent to balance date that had a material impact on the financial statements.

21: Provisions**Work-Related Accidents**

Police self-insures for ACC purposes. An independent actuarial assessment of ongoing costs relating to outstanding claims has been prepared by Davies Financial & Actuarial Limited, resulting in a provision for work-related accidents of \$3.810 million (30 June 2002: \$1.507 million).

Provision for Severance Payments

As at 30 June 2003 a number of staff were affected by restructuring. Provision of \$0.312 million (30 June 2002: \$0.470 million) had been made to cover any costs of these staff electing to take severance payments.

Outstanding Tax Matters

Taxation liabilities brought forward from prior years have been settled. A provision of \$0.050 million remains to cover any residual costs (30 June 2002: \$1.0 million).

	Balance at the Beginning of Year	Less Amount Used / Not Required	Plus Additional Amount	Balance at End of Year
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Work-Related Accidents	1,507	-	2,303	3,810
Provision for Building Reinstatement	-	-	835	835
Provision for Personnel Contract Settlements	-	(563)	1,106	543
Provision for Severance Payments	470	(436)	278	312
Provision for Tax	1,000	(950)	-	50
Total	2,977	(1,949)	4,522	5,550

Non-Departmental

Statement of Accounting Policies

Measurement and recognition rules applied in the preparation of these non-departmental financial statements and schedules are consistent with generally accepted accounting practice and Crown accounting policies.

These non-departmental balances are consolidated into the Crown Financial Statements and therefore readers of these financial statements and schedules should also refer to the Crown Financial Statements for 2002/2003.

Schedule of Revenue and Expenses for the Year Ended 30 June 2003

	Actual 2003 \$000	Budget 2003 \$000	Actual 2002 \$000
Revenue	91,147	90,644	84,927
Total Non-Departmental Revenue ⁹⁴	91,147	90,644	84,927
Expenses	-	-	-
Total Non-Departmental Expenses	-	-	-

Schedule of Assets and Liabilities as at 30 June 2003

	Actual 2003 \$000	Budget 2003 \$000	Actual 2002 \$000
Current Assets			
Cash	-	21	21
Accounts Receivable	-	3,599	3,599
Total Non-Departmental Assets	-	3,620	3,620
Current Liabilities	-	-	3,620
Total Non-Departmental Liabilities	-	-	3,620

⁹⁴ Refer to the Statement of Appropriations on page 89 for the analysis of revenue.

Report of the Auditor-General

To the Readers of the Financial Statements of the New Zealand Police

For the Year Ended 30 June 2003

We have audited the financial statements on pages 39 to 106. The financial statements provide information about the past financial and service performance of New Zealand Police and its financial position as at 30 June 2003. This information is stated in accordance with the accounting policies set out on pages 85 to 88.

Responsibilities of the Commissioner of Police

The Public Finance Act 1989 requires the Commissioner of Police 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 2003, 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 Commissioner. 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 Commissioner 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.

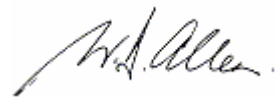
Unqualified Opinion

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

In our opinion the financial statements of New Zealand Police on pages 39 to 106:

- comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand; and
- fairly reflect:
 - New Zealand Police's financial position as at 30 June 2003;
 - 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 2003 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

Additional Financial Information

Contribution by Output Class

The total input or amount of activity Police produces by output class is measured for staff timesheets. This enables Police to focus activities on achieving Government's desired outcomes of reducing crime and increasing community safety.

Total Hours Contribution from Sworn and Non-Sworn Staff

2002/2003	2001/2002	Variance
20,072,843	19,346,188	726,655

Contribution by Output Class

	2002/2003 %	2001/2002 %	Variance %
1	0.22	0.21	7.30
2	6.39	6.87	(7.05)
3	4.62	4.74	(2.52)
4	31.50	31.19	0.99
5	27.42	27.54	(0.43)
6	2.62	2.71	(3.39)
7	0.53	0.49	8.04
8	2.58	2.52	2.52
9	1.94	2.05	(5.17)
10	0.97	0.92	5.75
11	0.40	0.44	(8.52)
12	20.81	20.32	2.39

Output Class Variances

There are no significant variances. Explanations of unappropriated expenditure can be found on pages 94-95.

Amendments to Performance Measures and Targets

No additional performance measures or targets were introduced.

Appropriations Administered by the Department Vote: Police – Summary of Appropriations for the Year Ended 30 June 2003

Department Output Classes	Main Estimates Appropriation \$000	Supplementary Estimates Change \$000	Changed by Order in Council \$000	Total Appropriations \$000	Actual Outturn \$000	Section 12 Over Expenditure \$000	Validating Legislation Required \$000
D1 Policy Advice and Ministerial Servicing	1,650	378	62	2,090	2,075	-	-
D2 Policing Support to the Community	64,955	(3,133)	(1,106)	60,716	61,235	519	-
D3 Directed Patrol Activities	47,540	(2,717)	-	44,823	44,325	-	-
D4 Police Primary Response Management	294,838	6,954	(900)	300,892	298,826	-	-
D5 Case Management	257,081	1,521	1,290	259,892	260,325	433	-
D6 Case Resolution	25,683	(1,169)	277	24,791	25,009	218	-
D7 Enforcement of Court Orders	4,569	152	144	4,865	4,982	117	-
D8 Custodial and Escort Services	23,911	71	145	24,127	24,484	357	-
D9 Public and Personal Security	19,046	(1,385)	883	18,544	18,493	-	-
D10 Vetting and Firearms Licensing	8,291	762	78	9,131	9,341	210	-
D11 Lost and Found Property	4,260	(537)	-	3,723	3,830	107	-
D12 Road Safety Programme	208,948	6,288	(873)	214,363	214,055	0	-
Total Appropriation Departmental Output Classes	960,772	7,185	-	967,957	966,980	1,961	-
Other Expenses to be Incurred by the Department	11	-	-	11	4	-	-
Total Appropriations	960,783	7,185	-	967,968	966,984	1,961	-

Information Required by Statute

Interception Warrants

In accordance with the provisions of Section 29 of the Misuse of Drugs Amendment Act 1978 the following information is provided relating to the use of powers under the Misuse of Drugs Act 1975:

	2002/ 2003	2001/ 2002	2000/ 2001
Section 14 (Interception Warrants) *			
Number of applications made	24	12	12
Number of applications granted	24	12	12
Number of applications refused	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of persons warrants	52	25	10
Number of premises warrants	14	11	8
Number of warrants which authorised entry onto private premises	27	15	10
Average duration of warrants including renewals (days)	24	28	60
Number of persons prosecuted	142	41	50
Number of persons convicted	25	17	7
Number of persons still under prosecution	117	24	42
Number of prosecutions instituted against Police (including former members) for offences against Section 23	Nil	Nil	Nil
Section 15A (Interception Warrants) *			
Number of applications made	7	4	3
Number of applications granted	7	4	3
Number of applications refused	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of persons warrants	7	4	2
Number of premises warrants	5	1	1
Number of warrants which authorised entry onto private premises	6	3	2
Average duration of warrants including renewals – in days	30	18	30
Number of persons prosecuted	8	84	10
Number of persons convicted	3	50	Nil
Number of persons still under prosecution	5	32	10
Number of prosecutions instituted against Police (including former members) for offences against Section 23	Nil	Nil	Nil
Section 18 (Renewal of Warrants) *			
Number of applications made	6	3	4
Number of applications granted	6	3	4
Number of applications refused	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of persons warrants	17	7	5
Number of premises warrants	2	Nil	1
Number of warrants which authorised entry onto private premises	10	6	4
Section 19 (Emergency Permits)			
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

In accordance with the provisions of Section 312Q of the Crimes Amendment Act (No 2) 1987 the following information is provided:

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

	2002/ 2003	2001/ 2002	2000/ 2001
Section 312B			
Number of applications made	3	2	4
Number of applications granted	3	2	4
Number of applications refused	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of persons warrants	1	2	3
Number of premises warrants	2	Nil	1
Number of warrants which authorised entry onto private premises	3	2	4
Average duration of warrants including renewals - in days	22	30	30
Number of persons prosecuted	8	86	33
Number of persons convicted	2	51	2
Number of persons still under prosecution	6	33	31
Number of prosecutions instituted against Police (including former members) for offences against Section 23	Nil	Nil	Nil
Section 312CA			
Number of applications made	6	6	11
Number of applications granted	6	6	12
Number of applications refused	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of persons warrants	5	8	8
Number of premises warrants	3	1	4
Number of warrants which authorised entry onto private premises	5	5	12
Average duration of warrants including renewals in days	20	27	34
Number of persons prosecuted	6	4	75
Number of persons convicted	5	Nil	12
Number of persons still under prosecution	1	4	60
Number of prosecutions instituted against Police (including former members) for offences against Section 23	Nil	Nil	Nil
Section 312F (Renewal of warrants)			
Number of applications made	Nil	Nil	4
Number of applications granted	Nil	Nil	4
Number of applications refused	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of persons warrants	Nil	Nil	7
Number of premises warrants	Nil	Nil	1
Section 312G (Emergency Permits)			
Number of applications made	Nil	1	Nil
Number of applications granted	Nil	1	Nil
Number of applications refused	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of interceptions recorded	Nil	5	Nil
Section 216B(3) (Emergency Permits)			
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

Call Data Warrants

In accordance with the provisions by Section 10R of the Telecommunications (Residual Provisions) Act 1987 the following information is provided:

	2002/ 2003	2001/ 2002	2000/ 2001
Section 10A			
Number of applications made	68	45	62
Number of applications granted	68	45	62
Number of applications refused	Nil	Nil	Nil

Average duration – in days	29	29	38
	2002/ 2003	2001/ 2002	2000/ 2001
Section 10K			
Number of applications made	17	7	22
Number of applications granted	17	7	22
Number of applications refused	Nil	Nil	Nil
Average duration - in days	30	30	30

Road Blocks

During 2002/2003 no powers were exercised under Section 317B of the Crimes Act 1961 (Road Blocks).

Blood Samples

In accordance with the provisions of Section 76 of the Criminal Investigations (Blood Samples) Act 1995 the following information is provided:

	2002/ 2003	2001/ 2002	2000/ 2001
(a) the number of occasions on which a blood sample has been taken with the consent of a person given in response to a databank request	8,734	5,824	3,689
(b) the number of applications for compulsion orders, with the number of each type of compulsion order –			
• suspect	21	22	11
• databank compulsion orders	690	867	871
(c) The number of applications referred to in paragraph (b)			
• suspects granted	21	20	9
• suspects refused	Nil	2	2
• databank granted	690	867	871
• databank refused	Nil	Nil	Nil
(d) The number of prosecutions that have been instituted in which evidence obtained directly or indirectly from a blood sample taken pursuant to this Act has been adduced, and the result of those prosecutions	Not available ⁹⁵	Not available	Not available
(e) The number of occasions on which any member of 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	1	Nil
(f) The total number of DNA profiles stored on a DNA databank at the end of the period under review-			
Total number of DNA profiles stored	33,892 ⁹⁶	24,001 ⁹⁷	17,188
• obtained by consent	28,614	19,453	13,629
• obtained by compulsion orders	5,116	4,426	3,559

⁹⁵ This section is being reviewed in the Criminal Investigations Bodily Samples Amendment Bill, currently before Parliament. The proposed wording will enable reporting against this measure.

⁹⁶ Total contains 162 suspect samples converted to Databank samples on conviction.

⁹⁷ Total contains 122 suspect samples converted to Databank samples on conviction.

Organisational Information

Organisation Chart

Legal Responsibilities

Police administers 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 2002/2003

Police is represented on the following committees:

- National Drug Intelligence Bureau (NDIB) Board⁹⁸
- Expert Advisory Committee on Drugs to the Health Minister
- Financial Action Task Force (Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade) Committee.

Management of Key Risks

Police manage risks through a process established in accordance with the Australia / New Zealand standard on risk management AS/NZ 4360:1999. The framework has been in place for five years and is monitored by an audit committee and the Commissioners.

The resulting risk framework provides the mechanism for identifying, prioritising, mitigating and managing risks.

Key Capabilities	Key Risks Identified	Mitigation
Leadership and Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Focused, quality information to support decision making• Performance management	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Intelligence capability development, training in districts and enhanced technology• Enhanced performance framework processes
Investigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Impact of transnational crime (including terrorism) on capacity to deliver regular policing services	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Form the Strategic Intelligence Unit• Increase aviation security capability• Establish overseas posts in London, Washington DC, and Jakarta
Safety and Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prisoners in custody• Workplace hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Assessing and updating custodial facilities• District OSH committees and focus groups

Management Controls

The Commissioner is responsible for the establishment and maintenance of a system of internal control designed to provide reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of financial reporting.

⁹⁸ Chief Executive Officers from Police, Health and Customs represent each organisation.

Police management control systems provide assurance that all financial transactions undertaken are recorded correctly and are within statutory authority. These systems properly record the use of all public financial resources and support Treasury's Departmental Internal Control Evaluation framework.

Police maintain a comprehensive framework of financial management policies and procedures which are supported by six monthly internal control confirmations from districts.

In addition to these policies and procedures, Police uses General Instructions, Policy Pointers and other forms of guidance to manage internal control requirements e.g. the use of firearms, exhibit cash, international travel and other sensitive items.

Throughout the year, regular district and service centre audits are performed and feedback on the operations of the management controls is provided to management and the audit committee.

Good Employer Requirements

Police have reported on many of the good employer initiatives under the Reducing Inequalities report, which also incorporates the Equal Employment Opportunities (EEO) report. Other Police initiatives included:

Good and Safe Working Conditions

- Re-negotiating the main collective employment agreements for sworn and non-sworn staff for a 3-year term from July 2003 to June 2006. The agreements provides for a general increase of 3% on July 1 2003, 2% on 1 July 2004 and 2.5% on 1 July 2005.
- Continuing its membership of the ACC Partnership Programme.

Impartial Selection of Suitably Qualified Persons for Appointment

- During 2002/2003 495 recruits graduated from the Royal New Zealand Police College.
- Recruiting and training 72 experienced police officers from England to start policing duties in Auckland districts, bringing Police numbers up to strength by the end of June 2003.
- Selecting 90 trainees for the trainee programme.
- Undertaking a review of the recruitment process.

Opportunities for the Enhancement of the Abilities of Individual Employees

- Developing core competencies for a competency framework to underpin selection, appointment, performance management and pay structure processes.
- Agreeing to modify the performance appraisal system so that the competency framework aligns performance with strategic organisational goals.
- Introducing a secondment programme to allow members of Police to develop skills and experience in different organisations.

Staff Actuals: Full Time Equivalents (FTEs)

	As at 30 June 2003			As at 30 June 2002		
	Sworn	Non Sworn	Total	Sworn	Non Sworn	Total
Northland	252	50	302	261	49	310
North Shore Waitākere	609	123	732	606	92	698
Auckland City	684	134	818	618	111	729
Counties Manukau	756	152	908	694	137	831
Waikato	524	84	608	510	80	590
Bay of Plenty	524	89	613	511	82	593
Eastern	360	54	414	349	55	404
Central	636	104	740	617	99	716
Wellington	750	137	887	753	135	888
Tasman	284	46	330	275	45	320
Canterbury	820	115	935	819	116	935
Southern	507	89	596	490	90	580
Office of the Commissioner	76	163	239	45	101	146
Training	101	117	218	90	111	201
Licensing and Vetting	1	20	21	1	17	18
Prosecutions	131	59	190	135	56	191
Communications	61	279	340	68	284	352
Police Infringement Bureau	16	88	104	18	83	101
Human Resources	-	-	-	18	54	72
National Accounts Processing Centre	-	11	11	-	11	11
Commercial Vehicle Investigation Unit	86	17	103	80	3	83
Crime	41	55	96	40	43	83
Information and Technology	11	175	186	10	148	158
Legal	6	13	19	7	14	21
Corporate	21	2	23	22	1	23
Sub Total	7,257	2,176	9,433	7,037	2,017	9,054

Recruits	115	-	115	127	-	127
Total	7,372	2,176	9,548	7,164	2,017	9,181

Notes:

- The Human Resources Service Centre was combined into the Office of the Commissioner on 1 July 2002.
- Numbers do not reflect staff on leave without pay.
- Figures are given in full-time equivalents, i.e. staff working part-time are summed to an equivalent of a full-time member.
- Non Sworn includes warranted traffic officers, non-permanent and temporary staff, but excludes casuals.
- The Corporate Service Centre represents those staff on retirement leave, but not on active service.
- Owing to the nature of the spreadsheets and the consolidation of the numbers some minor rounding variances can occur between reports. This rounding does not affect the overall position or the integrity of the numbers reported.

Staff by Gender

	As at 30 June 2003			As at 30 June 2002		
	Sworn	Non Sworn	Total	Sworn	Non Sworn	Total
Female	1,087	1,469	2,556	1,060	1,383	2,443
Male	6,286	706	6,992	6,105	634	6,739
Total	7,373	2,175	9,548	7,165	2,017	9,182
% Female	14.74%	67.54%	26.77%	14.79%	68.57%	26.61%

Notes:

- Numbers do not reflect staff on leave without pay.
- Figures are given in full-time equivalents, i.e. staff working part time are summed to an equivalent of a full-time member.
- Non Sworn includes warranted traffic officers, non-permanent and temporary staff, but excludes casuals.
- Owing to the nature of the spreadsheets and the consolidation of the numbers some minor rounding variances can occur between reports. This rounding does not affect the overall position or the integrity of the numbers reported.

Staff by Ethnicity

Sworn

	As at 30 June 2003			As at 30 June 2002		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
New Zealand European / Pākehā	4,329	781	5,110	4,625	783	5,408
New Zealand Māori	648	125	773	632	111	743
European	942	123	1,065	874	115	989
Pacific Peoples	210	24	234	181	22	203
Asian Peoples	38	5	43	31	3	34
Other	28	6	34	23	6	29
Not Specified	775	125	900	789	129	918
Total	6,970	1,189	8,159	7,156	1,169	8,324

Non Sworn

	As at 30 June 2003			As at 30 June 2002		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
New Zealand European / Pākehā	400	833	1,233	338	729	1,067
New Zealand Māori	34	104	138	36	112	148
European	67	150	217	71	95	166
Pacific Peoples	18	63	81	18	65	83
Asian Peoples	9	16	25	9	16	25
Other	3	9	12	3	8	11
Not Specified	217	421	638	202	427	629
Total	748	1,596	2,344	677	1,452	2,129

Notes:

- Staff have the option of recording up to two ethnic groups. If a staff 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 numbers in other tables.
- Numbers do not reflect staff on leave without pay.
- Figures are given in full-time equivalents, i.e. staff working part-time are summed to an equivalent of a full-time member.
- Non Sworn includes warranted traffic officers, non-permanent and temporary staff, but excludes casuals.
- Owing to the nature of the spreadsheets and the consolidation of the numbers some minor rounding variances can occur between reports. This rounding does not affect the overall position or the integrity of the numbers reported.

Ethnicity Profile of Police and the New Zealand Labour Force

	Police Profile as at 30 June 2003	Police Profile as at 30 June 2002	NZ Labour Force as at 30 March 2003
New Zealand European / Pākehā	79.2%	84.8%	77.4%
New Zealand Māori	11.4%	11.7%	10.3%
Pacific Peoples	3.9%	3.7%	4.7%
Asian Peoples	0.9%	0.5%	Not disseminated
European	16.0%	15.1%	Not disseminated
Other Ethnic Groups	0.6%	0.5%	7.6% (includes Asian peoples)

Notes:

- Staff have the option of recording up to two ethnic groups. If a staff member has chosen to do this they will be counted in both groups, and therefore the percentages in this table add up to more than 100%.
- Numbers do not reflect staff on leave without pay, or casual staff.
- Figures are given in full-time equivalents, i.e. staff working part-time are summed to an equivalent of a full-time member.
- Owing to the nature of the spreadsheets and the consolidation of the numbers some minor rounding variances can occur between reports. This rounding does not affect the overall position or the integrity of the numbers reported.
- Labour force numbers come from the Statistics New Zealand's household labour force survey.

Sworn Staff by Rank and Gender

	As at 30 June 2003				As at 30 June 2002			
	Males	Females	Total	% Female	Males	Females	Total	% Female
Commissioner	1	-	1	0.00%	1	-	1	0.0%
Deputy Commissioner	1	-	1	0.00%	1	-	1	0.0%
Assistant Commissioner	3	-	3	0.00%	3	-	3	0.0%
Superintendent	33	1	34	2.94%	29	1	30	3.3%
Inspector	168	11	179	6.15%	169	9	178	5.1%
Senior Sergeant	321	14	335	4.18%	323	11	334	3.3%
Sergeant	992	60	1,052	5.70%	974	57	1,031	5.5%
Constable	4,668	963	5,631	17.10%	4,497	946	5,443	17.8%
Matron	-	3	3	100.00%	-	3	3	100.0%
Temporary Constable	17	-	17	0.00%	13	-	13	0.0%
Recruits	80	36	116	31.03%	95	33	128	25.8%
Total	6,284	1,088	7,372	14.76%	6,105	1,060	7,165	14.8%

Notes:

- Numbers do not reflect staff on leave without pay.
- Figures are given in full-time equivalents, i.e. staff working part-time are summed to an equivalent of a full-time member.
- Owing to the nature of the spreadsheets and the consolidation of the numbers some minor rounding variances can occur between reports. This rounding does not affect the overall position or the integrity of the numbers reported.

Non Sworn Staff by Equivalent Rank and Gender

	As at 30 June 2003				As at 30 June 2002			
	Males	Females	Total	% Female	Males	Females	Total	% Female
Deputy Commissioner	-	1	1	100.00%	-	1	1	100.00%
Assistant Commissioner	3	-	3	0.00%	3	-	3	0.00%
Superintendent	8	1	9	11.11%	7	1	8	12.50%
Inspector	52	30	82	36.59%	47	22	69	31.88%
Senior Sergeant	8	4	12	33.33%	4	3	7	42.86%
Sergeant	44	36	80	45.00%	38	30	68	44.12%
Constable	151	108	259	41.70%	131	83	214	38.79%
Not Equivalent to Sworn Rank	440	1,288	1,728	74.54%	404	1,243	1,647	75.47%
Total	706	1,468	2,174	67.53%	634	1,383	2,017	68.57%

Notes:

- Numbers do not reflect staff on leave without pay.
- Figures are given in full-time equivalents, i.e. staff working part-time are summed to an equivalent of a full-time member.
- Non Sworn includes warranted traffic officers, non-permanent and temporary staff, but excludes casuals.
- Owing to the nature of the spreadsheets and the consolidation of the numbers some minor rounding variances can occur between reports. This rounding does not affect the overall position or the integrity of the numbers reported.

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 was as follows:

Band	Notes:			
	Personnel	Overseas ⁹⁹	Redundancy ¹⁰⁰	Left Police ¹⁰¹
\$100,000 - \$110,000	75	3		10
\$110,000 - \$120,000	34	1		4
\$120,000 - \$130,000	16	2		3
\$130,000 - \$140,000	9		1	3
\$140,000 - \$150,000	3	1		
\$150,000 - \$160,000	7	1	2	2
\$160,000 - \$170,000	6	1	1	3
\$170,000 - \$180,000	7			
\$180,000 - \$190,000	6			1
\$190,000 - \$200,000	3	1		
\$200,000 - \$210,000	3	1		
\$210,000 - \$220,000	1			
\$250,000 - \$260,000	1			
\$270,000 - \$280,000	1			
\$350,000 - \$360,000	1			
Total	173	11	4	26

Note: The values reported in this table are consistent with the provisions of the Companies Act 1993, and are based on the total remuneration received by each employee.

⁹⁹ Staff who received additional allowances relating to their overseas postings.

¹⁰⁰ Staff who received payment of redundancy or cessation entitlements.

¹⁰¹ Staff who left Police during the year and received contractual entitlements.

Statistical Information

Statistical Information

Summary of National Recorded and Resolved Crime by Category

Crime Category	Offence Class Code	Recorded 2002/2003	Recorded 2001/2002	Recorded 2000/2001	Percent Variance 01/02 to 02/03	Percent Variance 00/01 to 01/02	Resolved 2002/2003	Resolved 2001/2002	Resolved 2000/2001	Percent Resolved 2002/2003	Percent Resolved 2001/2002	Percent Resolved 2000/2001
Violence												
Homicide	1100	108	112	97	-3.6	15.5	96	97	77	88.9	86.6	79.4
Kidnapping and Abduction	1200	223	185	162	20.5	14.2	167	99	103	74.9	53.5	63.6
Robbery	1300	1,842	1,787	1,657	3.1	7.8	671	606	565	36.4	33.9	34.1
Grievous Assaults	1400	3,220	2,969	2,897	8.5	2.5	2,694	2,408	2410	83.7	81.1	83.2
Serious Assaults	1500	14,835	14,560	14,566	1.9	-0.0	12,219	11,713	11,728	82.4	80.4	80.5
Minor Assaults	1600	13,996	14,092	13,809	-0.7	2.0	11,174	10,892	10,707	79.8	77.3	77.5
Intimidation / Threats	1700	11,229	10,290	9,952	9.1	3.4	9,198	8,352	8,125	81.9	81.2	81.6
Group Assemblies	1800	527	389	394	35.5	-1.3	396	299	294	75.1	76.9	74.6
Total		45,980	44,384	43,534	3.6	2.0	36,615	34,466	34,009	79.6	77.7	78.1
Sexual												
Sexual Affronts	2200	643	687	665	-6.4	3.3	367	361	345	57.1	52.5	51.9
Immoral Behaviour	2400	0	0	2	-	-100.0	-	-	1	-	-	50.0
Sexual Attacks	2600	2,285	2,487	2,065	-8.1	20.4	1,274	1,453	1,127	55.8	58.4	54.6
Abnormal Sex	2700	16	17	20	-5.9	-15.0	8	7	17	50.0	41.2	85.0
Immoral Behaviour	2800	253	279	264	-9.3	5.7	171	192	154	67.6	68.8	58.3
Immoral Behaviour / Miscellaneous	2900	115	74	103	55.4	-28.2	74	46	75	64.3	62.2	72.8
Total		3,312	3,544	3,119	-6.5	13.6	1,894	2,059	1,719	57.2	58.1	55.1

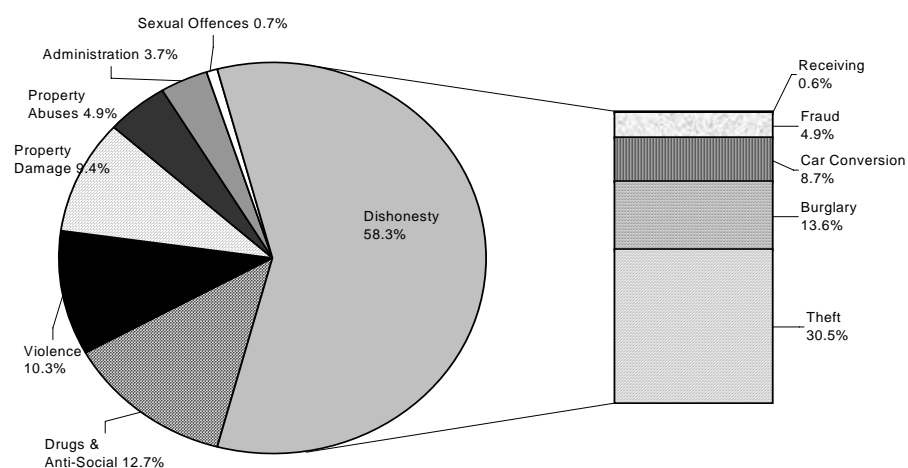
Crime Category	Offence Class Code	Recorded 2002/2003	Recorded 2001/2002	Recorded 2000/2001	Percent Variance 01/02 to 02/03	Percent Variance 00/01 to 01/02	Resolved 2002/2003	Resolved 2001/2002	Resolved 2000/2001	Percent Resolved 2002/2003	Percent Resolved 2001/2002	Percent Resolved 2000/2001
Drugs and Anti-Social												
Drugs (Not Cannabis)	3100	3,088	2,708	2,024	14.0	33.8	2,866	2,445	1,855	92.8	90.3	91.7
Drugs (Cannabis Only)	3200	20,626	21,131	22,395	-2.4	-5.6	18,852	18,947	20,743	91.4	89.7	92.6
Gaming	3400	133	92	44	44.6	109.1	112	61	20	84.2	66.3	45.5
Disorder	3500	25,584	23,796	22,990	7.5	3.5	23,035	20,855	20,444	90.0	87.6	88.9
Vagrancy Offences	3600	158	178	189	-11.2	-5.8	148	153	170	93.7	86.0	89.9
Family Offences	3700	496	517	474	-4.1	9.1	362	343	350	73.0	66.3	73.8
Family Offences Continued	3800	4,532	4,507	4,582	0.6	-1.6	3,885	3,662	3,783	85.7	81.3	82.6
Sale of Liquor Act 1989	3900	2,249	1,263	1,460	78.1	-13.5	2,094	1,165	1,282	93.1	92.2	87.8
Total		56,866	54,192	54,158	4.9	0.1	51,354	47,631	48,647	90.3	87.9	89.8
Dishonesty												
Burglary	4100	60,816	60,676	61,347	0.2	-1.1	10,845	9,700	10,579	17.8	16.0	17.2
Car Conversion etc	4200	39,305	37,819	35,676	3.9	6.0	8,919	8,178	7,456	22.7	21.6	20.9
Theft	4300	136,231	135,694	128,082	0.4	5.9	29,215	28,980	28,920	21.4	21.4	22.6
Receiving	4400	2,500	2,485	2,634	0.6	-5.7	2,409	2,389	2,532	96.4	96.1	96.1
Fraud	4500	21,904	20,301	21,557	7.9	-5.8	10,764	9,401	10,106	49.1	46.3	46.9
Total		260,756	256,975	249,296	1.5	3.1	62,152	58,648	59,593	23.8	22.8	23.9
Property Damage												
Destruction of Property	5100	41,762	40,892	40,257	2.1	1.6	13,060	12,618	12,681	31.3	30.9	31.5
Endangering	5200	295	265	198	11.3	33.8	218	204	146	73.9	77.0	73.7
Total		42,057	41,157	40,455	2.2	1.7	13,278	12,822	12,827	31.6	31.2	31.7

Crime Category	Offence Class Code	Recorded 2002/2003	Recorded 2001/2002	Recorded 2000/2001	Percent Variance 01/02 to 02/03	Percent Variance 00/01 to 01/02	Resolved 2002/2003	Resolved 2001/2002	Resolved 2000/2001	Percent Resolved 2002/2003	Percent Resolved 2001/2002	Percent Resolved 2000/2001
Property Abuse												
Trespass	6100	13,955	13,710	12,924	1.8	6.1	10,427	9,902	9,223	74.7	72.2	71.4
Littering	6200	385	453	519	-15.0	-12.7	311	345	388	80.8	76.2	74.8
Animals	6300	413	484	417	-14.7	16.1	220	267	241	53.3	55.2	57.8
Post / Rail / Fire Service Abuse	6500	4,310	5,254	4,518	-18.0	16.3	2,363	2,698	2,503	54.8	51.4	55.4
Arms Act Offences	6800	2,643	2,402	2,397	10.0	0.2	2,188	1,990	1,969	82.8	82.8	82.1
Total		21,706	22,303	20,775	-2.7	7.4	15,509	15,202	14,324	71.5	68.2	68.9
Administration												
Against Justice	7100	12,249	11,488	10,816	6.6	6.2	10,689	9,601	9,082	87.3	83.6	84.0
Births / Deaths & Marriages	7200	8	26	3	-69.2	766.7	5	20	0	62.5	76.9	0.0
Immigration	7300	989	838	1,217	18.0	-31.1	921	759	1,144	93.1	90.6	94.0
Racial	7400	4	1	2	300.0	-50.0	3	0	1	75.0	0.0	50.0
Against National Interest	7500	14	35	6	-60.0	483.3	6	12	5	42.9	34.3	83.3
By – Law Breaches	7600	3,205	1,372	905	133.6	51.6	3,076	1,248	786	96.0	91.0	86.9
Total		16,469	13,760	12,949	19.7	6.3	14,700	11,640	11,018	89.3	84.6	85.1
Grand Total		447,146	436,315	424,286	2.5	2.8	195,502	182,468	182,137	43.7	41.8	42.9

Proportion of Total Recorded Crime by Category

Offence Category	2002/2003	2001/2002	2000/2001
Violence	10.3%	10.2 %	10.3 %
Sexual	0.7%	0.8 %	0.7 %
Drugs and Anti-Social	12.7%	12.4 %	12.8 %
Dishonesty	58.3%	58.9 %	58.8 %
Property Damage	9.4%	9.4 %	9.5 %
Property Abuses	4.9%	5.1 %	4.9 %
Administrative	3.7%	3.2 %	3.1 %
Total	100%	100%	100%

All Categories



Recorded Crime per 10,000 Population by Category¹⁰²

Crime Type	Recorded Crime per 10,000 Population		
	2002/2003	2001/2002	2000/2001
Violence			
Homicide	0.3	0.3	0.3
Kidnapping and Abduction	0.6	0.5	0.4
Robbery	4.6	4.6	4.3
Grievous Assaults	8.1	7.6	7.5
Serious Assaults	37.4	37.4	37.7
Minor Assaults	35.3	36.2	35.7
Intimidation / Threats	28.3	26.4	25.7
Group Assemblies	1.3	1.0	1.0
Total	115.9	112.7	112.2
Sexual Offences			
Abnormal Sex	0.0	0.0	0.1
Immoral Behaviour	0.6	0.7	0.7
Immoral Behaviour / Miscellaneous	0.3	0.2	0.3
Sexual Affronts	1.6	1.8	1.7
Sexual Attacks	5.8	6.4	5.3
Total	8.3	9.1	8.1
Drugs and Anti-Social Offences			
Disorder	64.5	61.1	59.4
Drugs (Cannabis Only)	52.0	54.3	57.9
Drugs (Not Cannabis)	7.8	7.0	5.2
Family Offences	1.3	1.3	1.2
Family Offences Continued	11.4	11.6	11.8
Gaming	0.3	0.2	0.1
Sale of Liquor Act 1989	5.7	3.2	3.8
Vagrancy Offences	0.4	0.5	0.5
Total	143.3	139.2	140.0
Dishonesty			
Burglary	153.3	155.9	158.6
Car Conversion etc	99.1	97.2	92.2
Fraud	55.2	52.1	55.7
Receiving	6.3	6.4	6.8
Theft	343.3	348.6	331.1
Total	657.1	660.1	644.4
Property Damage			
Destruction of Property	105.2	105.0	104.1
Endangering	0.7	0.7	0.5
Total	106.0	105.7	104.6

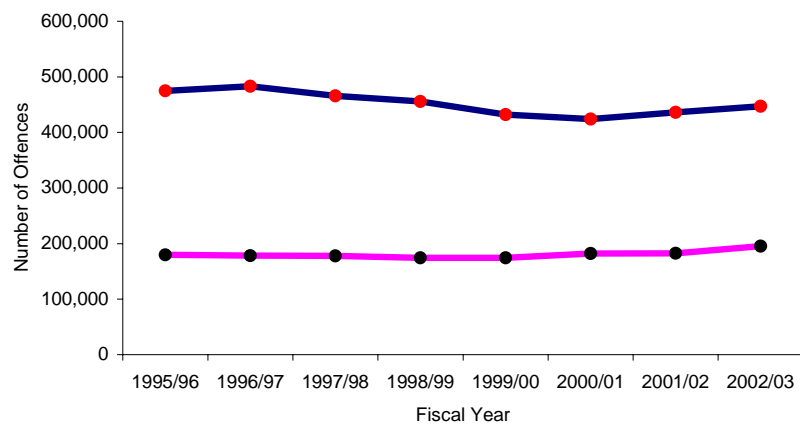
¹⁰² Population estimates have been revised since the 2001/2002 Annual Report. Hence figures for estimated recorded crime per 10,000 population will differ from previous Annual Reports, even though the absolute count of offences for previous years are unchanged.

Crime Type	Recorded Crime per 10,000 Population		
	2002/2003	2001/2002	2000/2001
Property Abuse			
Animals	1.0	1.2	1.1
Arms Act Offences	6.7	6.7	6.2
Littering	1.0	1.2	1.3
Postal / Rail / Fire Service Abuses	10.9	13.7	11.7
Trespass	35.2	35.2	33.4
Total	54.7	57.3	53.7
Administration			
Against Justice	30.9	29.5	28.0
Against National Interest	0.0	0.1	0.0
Births / Deaths and Marriages	0.0	0.1	0.0
By – Laws Breaches	8.1	3.5	2.3
Immigration	2.5	2.2	3.1
Racial	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	41.5	35.3	33.5
All Offences Total	1,126.9	1,120.8	1,096.7

Crime Reduction Targets

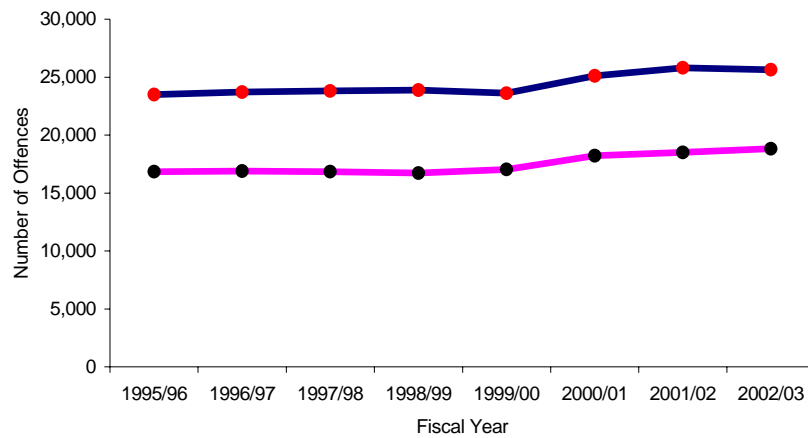
Total Recorded and Resolved Offences

Fiscal 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
2002/2003	447,146	195,502	43.7 %	2.5 %	1,127



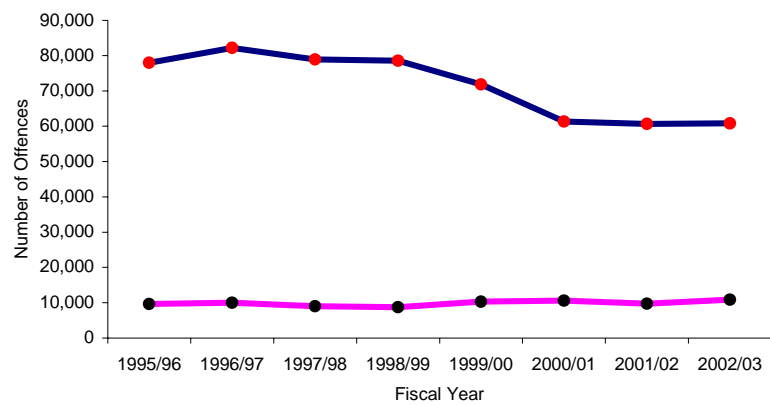
Total Recorded and Resolved Violent and Sexual Attacks

Fiscal 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
2002/2003	25,635	18,831	73.5 %	-0.6 %	65



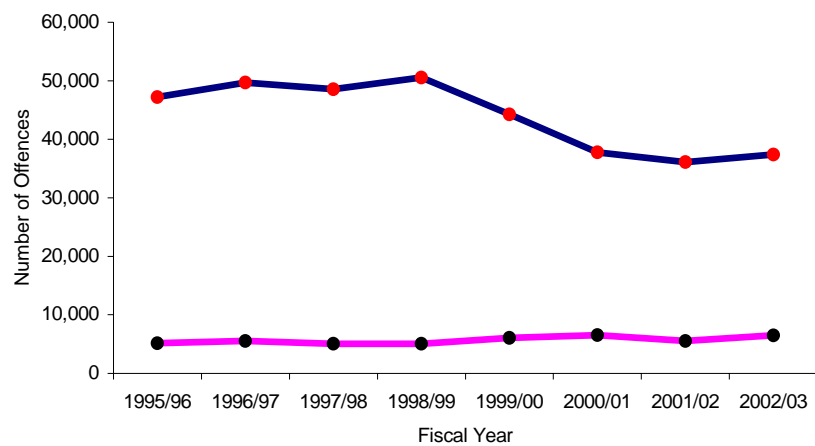
Total Recorded and Resolved Burglary Offences

Fiscal 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
2002/2003	60,816	10,845	17.8 %	0.2 %	153



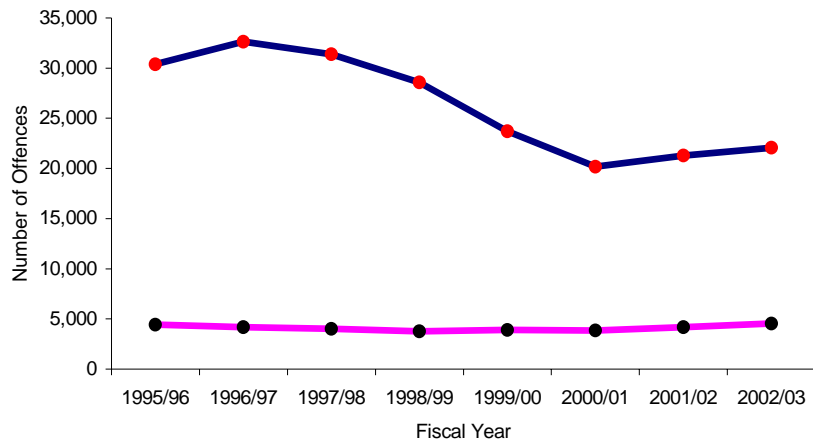
Total Recorded and Resolved Burglary (Dwelling) Offences

Fiscal 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
2002/2003	37,376	6,481	17.3 %	3.6 %	95



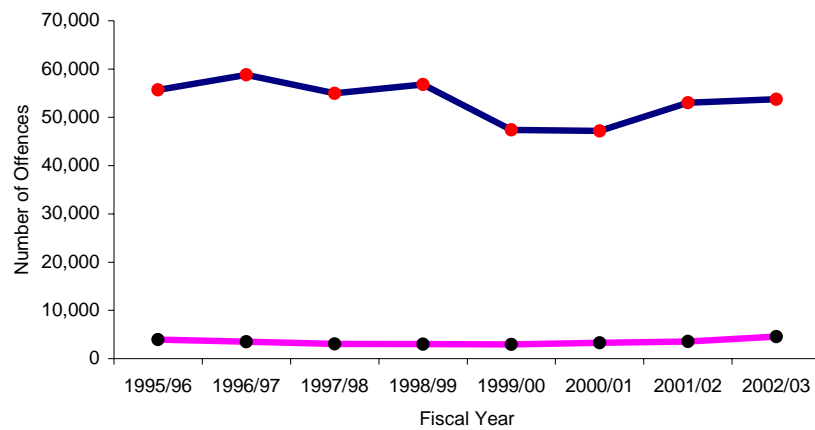
Total Recorded and Resolved Unlawful Taking / Car Conversion Offences

Fiscal 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
2002/2003	22,072	4,524	20.5 %	3.7 %	56



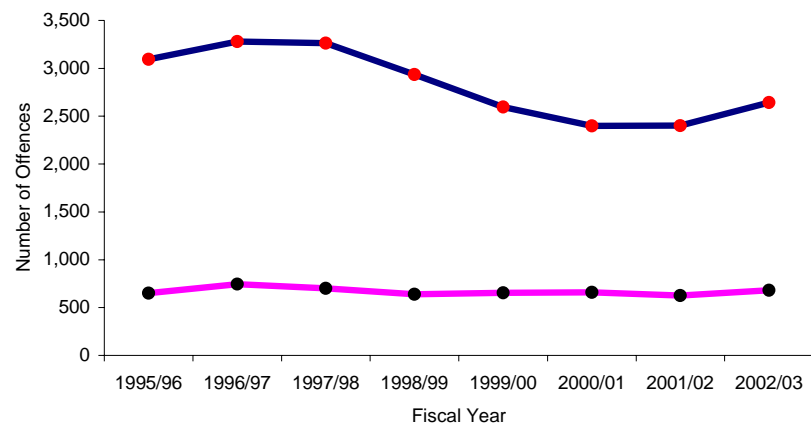
Total Recorded and Resolved Theft ex Car Offences

Fiscal 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
2002/2003	53,743	4,558	8.5 %	1.4 %	135



Recorded Offences Involving Firearms

Fiscal Year	Arms Act Offences	Crimes Act and Summary Offences Act	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
2002/2003	2,643	683	3,326



Summary of Recorded Incidents

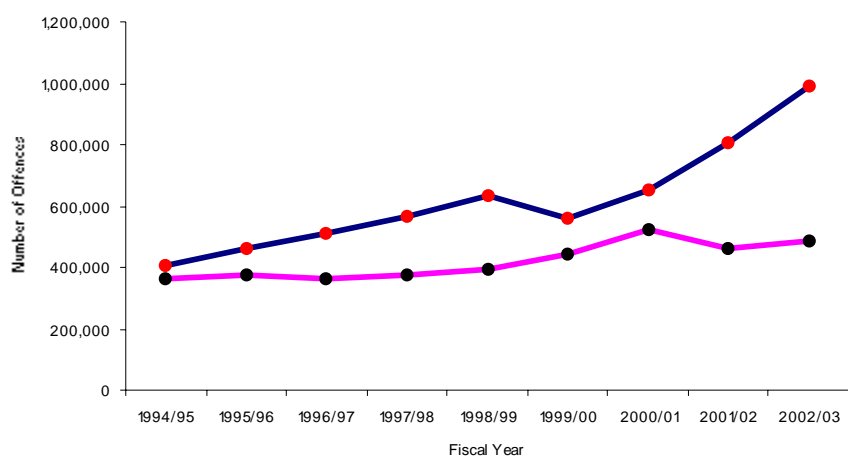
	Reported			Variation (%)	
	2002/2003	2001/2002	2000/2001	01/02 - 02/03	00/01 - 01/02
Incidents					
Alarm Sounding	14,830	16,630	17,817	-10.8	-6.7
Blockage / Breakdown on Highway	15,873	13,263	5,841	19.7	127.1
Car / Person Acting Suspiciously	70,878	68,109	65,891	4.1	3.4
Domestic Dispute	24,700	23,813	24,369	3.7	-2.3
Drunk into Custody / Detox	16,607	14,740	13,400	12.7	10.0
Sudden Death	5,580	5,659	5,626	-1.4	0.6
Traffic Incident	71,520	57,238	45,227	25.0	26.6
Vehicle Collision	42,089	39,976	34,723	5.3	15.1
Other Incident Reports	162,387	140,633	133,669	15.5	5.2
Total Incidents	424,464	380,061	346,563	11.7	9.7
Services					
Advise Relatives	234	207	228	13.0	-9.2
Arrest Warrant	28,718	26,206	26,814	9.6	-2.3
Firearm Query / Registration	4,069	9,064	8,912	-55.1	1.7
Found Property	58,766	59,385	56,266	-1.0	5.5
Licence Applications	5,292	4,986	4,970	6.1	0.3
Liquor Licensing	22,651	20,214	20,856	12.1	-3.1
Lost Property	59,215	56,625	53,782	4.6	5.3
Missing Person	15,875	14,045	13,685	13.0	2.6
Other Requests for Service	153,804	94,369	67,059	63.0	40.7
Public Relations	13,782	12,743	11,395	8.2	11.8
Recover Vehicle	12,727	11,512	11,537	10.6	-0.2
Summons	37,033	35,376	32,239	4.7	9.7
Warrants of Seizure	1,850	1,880	2,106	-1.6	-10.7
Total Services	414,016	346,612	309,849	19.4	11.9
Total Preventative	2,261	3,721	5,428	-39.2	-31.4
Total All Incidents	840,741	730,394	661,840	15.1	10.4

Summary of National Recorded Traffic Offences and Infringements by Category

Offence / Infringement Category	2002/2003	2001/2002	2000/2001
Drink / Drive Offences	24,744	25,348	26,139
Dangerous / Reckless Driving Offences	5,159	4,586	4,346
Unsafe Use of Vehicle Infringements	23,805	20,675	17,758
Careless / Inconsiderate Driving or Overtaking Offences	11,993	12,249	11,823
Speeding (Under 100 kph)	190,433	114,631	91,404
Speeding (Over 100 kph)	159,036	134,502	81,375
Speeding – Trailer, Towing, Heavy Motor Vehicle	14,710	11,650	5,524
Failure to Stop / Give Way	36,054	31,396	28,515
Failure to Obey Officer / Fulfil Duties	18,746	18,322	17,681
Vehicle Licence	19,069	19,092	17,469
Driving While Disqualified Offences	8,217	8,213	8,626
Driver Licence	255,933	222,907	187,073
Certificate of Fitness	100,761	94,260	87,168
Driver Hours / Log Book	3,783	3,626	3,685
Seat Belt	66,977	40,224	33,077
Safety Helmet	532	414	420
Passenger / Recovery / Rental Service Vehicle	1,813	2,055	1,851
Vehicle Condition	21,173	16,281	9,438
Vehicle Noise / Loading	6,280	5,488	4,590
Bicycle	2,774	2,148	1,935
Cycle Helmet	8,673	5,399	5,298
Pedestrian & Other	597	391	324
Stock & Vehicle By-Law Offences	237	234	180
Local Body By-Law Infringements	1,105	804	961
Other Transport Offences	10,391	8,744	8,386
Sub Total	992,995	803,639	655,046
Speeding - Speed Camera	488,714	458,622	523,362
Total	1,481,709	1,262,261	1,178,408

Traffic Enforcement

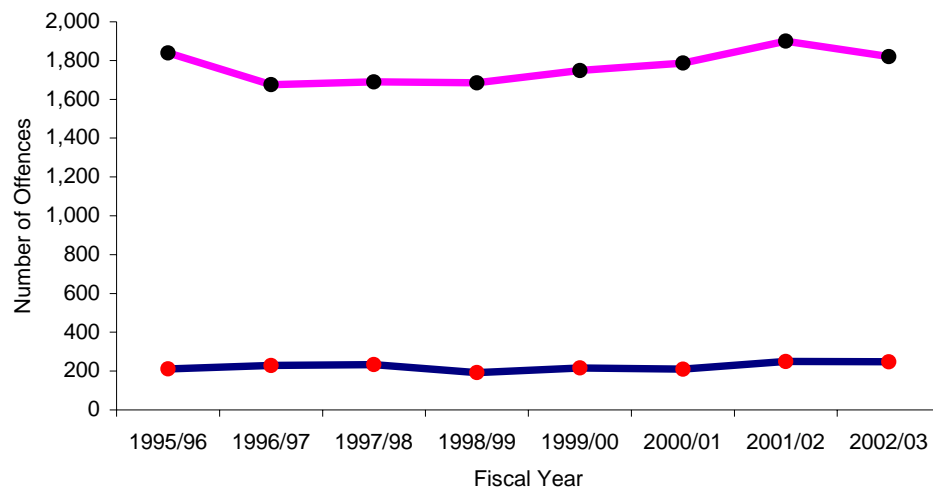
Fiscal Year	Speed Camera Offences	Traffic Offences / Infringements
1994/1995	363,341	406,138
1995/1996	374,996	459,650
1996/1997	363,578	513,563
1997/1998	373,094	564,461
1998/1999	393,679	634,874
1999/2000	440,195	560,427
2000/2001	523,362	655,046
2001/2002	458,622	803,639
2002/2003	488,714	992,995



Recorded Assaults on Police

Fiscal Year	Crimes Act Assaults	Other Assaults	Total Assaults on Police	Weapons			
				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
2002/2003	248	1,820	2,068	27	48	9	84

Total Assaults on Police



Summary of Complaints Against Police

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

Complaints Against Police	2002/2003	2001/2002	2000/2001
Total Number of Complainants ¹⁰³	1,849	1,825	1,989
Total Number of Complaints ¹⁰⁴ Accepted for Investigation	2,194	2,773	3,290
Percentage Variation of Complaints Over the Previous Year	-20.9%	-16.0%	-1.0%
Number of Investigations Completed	2,393	3,049	2,451
Complaints Conciliated	75	123	129
Complaints Not Upheld	879	1,178	912
Upheld Complaints	242	302	203
Upheld Complaints as a Percentage of Completed Investigations	10.1%	10.1%	12.1%
Still Under Investigation	1,003	1,297	1,565
Complaints per 1,000 Recorded Offences, Incidents, Traffic Offences / Infringements	0.01	0.01	0.01

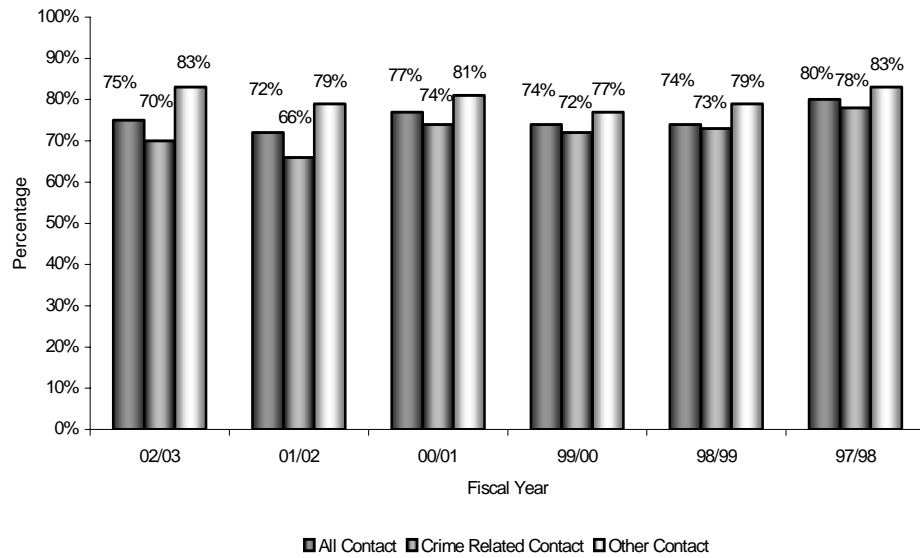
¹⁰³ A complainant is a person who makes a formal complaint.

¹⁰⁴ Each head of complaint counts as one complaint.

Public Satisfaction¹⁰⁵

An annual telephone survey was conducted at the conclusion of the 2002/2003 year to assess the general public's satisfaction with Police services and their trust and confidence in Police generally. The survey was conducted with approximately 100 randomly selected respondents from each district, the results of which were combined to give a sample size of approximately 1,200.

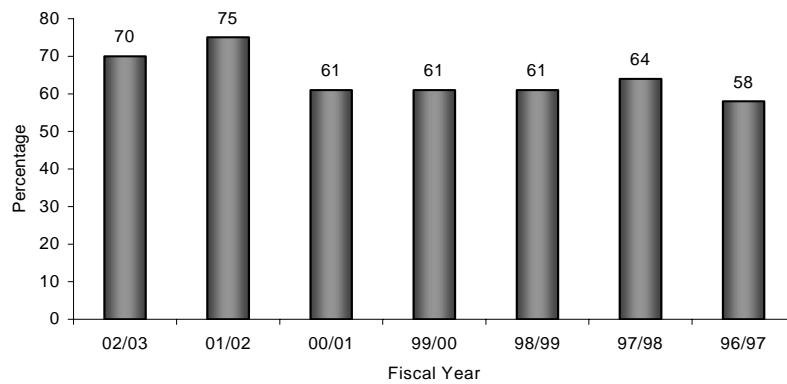
	Very Satisfied / Satisfied					
	2002/ 2003	2001/ 2002	2000/ 2001	1999/ 2000	1998/ 1999	1997/ 1998
All Contact	75%	72%	77%	74%	74%	80%
Crime Related Contact	70%	66%	74%	72%	73%	78%
Other Contact	83%	79%	81%	77%	79%	83%



¹⁰⁵ Conducted by MM Research.

Public Trust and Confidence¹⁰⁶

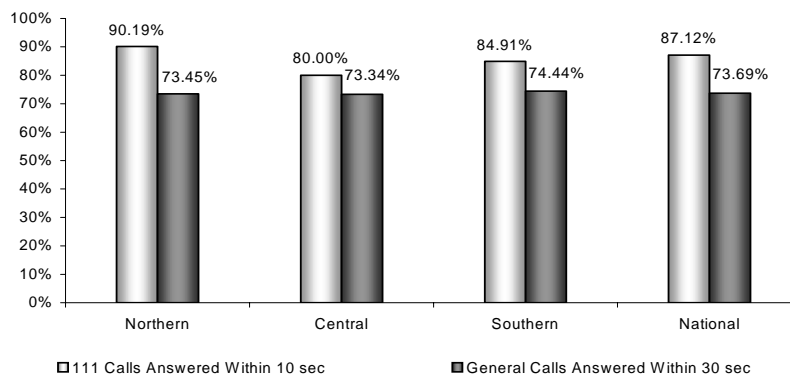
	2002/ 2003	2001/ 2002	2000/ 2001	1999/ 2000	1998/ 1999	1997/ 1998	1996/ 1997
Full / Quite a Lot of Trust and Confidence	70%	75%	61%	61%	61%	64%	58%



Communications Service Centres

Communications Service Centres	111 Calls Answered Within 10 Seconds	General Calls Answered Within 30 Seconds
Northern	90.2%	73.5%
Central	80.0%	73.3%
Southern	84.9%	74.4%
National	87.1%	73.7%

Yearly Call Answering Standards



¹⁰⁶ Conducted by MM Research. Public trust and confidence reflects "Full / quite a lot of trust and confidence."

Performance Indicators – All Offences

	2002/2003	2001/2002	Variation	Percent Variation
Sworn Staff ¹⁰⁷ at June (Actual)	7,257	7,038	219	3.1 %
Mean Monthly Staff (Actual)	7,098	6,924	174	2.5 %
Recorded Offences (Excluding Traffic)	447,146	436,315	10,831	2.5 %
Resolved Offences (Excluding Traffic)	195,502	182,468	13,034	7.1 %
Traffic Offences & Infringements	1,481,709	1,262,261	219,448	17.4 %

All Offences

Fiscal Year	Percent of Offences Resolved (Excluding Traffic)	Recorded Offences per Member (Excluding Traffic)	Resolved Offences per Member (Excluding Traffic)	Traffic Offences & Infringements per Member
1992/1993	32.9%	71.4	23.5	50.3
1993/1994	37.9%	65.3	24.7	80.9
1994/1995	37.7%	66.0	24.9	112.2
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
2002/2003	43.7 %	63.0	27.5	208.8

¹⁰⁷ Excluding recruits.

Performance Indicators – Incidents

Fiscal Year	2002/2003	2001/2002	Variation	Percent Variation
Sworn Staff ¹⁰⁸ at June (actual)	7,257	7,038	219	3.1 %
Mean Monthly Staff (actual)	7,098	6,924	174	2.5 %
Incidents Attended	840,741	730,394	110,347	15.1 %
Incidents Where Attendance Sufficed	323,742	285,169	38,573	13.5 %
Incidents Documented	516,999	445,225	71,774	16.1 %

All Incidents

Fiscal Year	Percentage of Incidents Where Attendance Sufficed	Percentage of Incidents Documented
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%
2002/2003	38.5 %	61.5 %

¹⁰⁸ Excluding recruits.

Performance Indicators – Youth Aid

	2002/2003	2001/2002	2000/2001
Offences by Children and Young Persons Dealt With per Youth Aid Officer	268.0	250.8	320.2
Offences Referred to FGCs or Youth Court per Youth Aid Officer	46.8	40.7	51.5
Percentage of Children and Young Persons Dealt With by Police Only	82.5%	83.8%	84.0%
Percentage of Children and Young Persons Dealt With by Family Group Conference or Youth Court	17.5%	16.2%	16.0%

Performance Indicators – Fingerprints

Performance Indicators	2002/2003	2001/2002	Percentage Variation
Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) Database	509,344	482,475	5.5%
Prisoner Fingerprints Received	86,078	81,512	5.6%
Total Voluntary Prints Received	6,916	4,302	60.0%
Fingerprints Confirming Other Identity	7,519	7,466	0.7%
Scene of Crime Prints Received	32,260	30,152	7.0%
Identifications from Scene of Crime Prints	7,211	6,751	6.8%
Identifications by Crime Type			
• Burglary	2,177	2,024	7.5%
• Fraud	1,515	1,835	-17.4%
• Unlawful Taking of Motor Vehicle	1,489	1,174	26.8%
• Crime Against the Person	415	444	-6.5%
• Drug Offence	822	686	19.8%
• Other Property and Miscellaneous Offences	793	588	34.8%